

The Supplemental Isabelle/HOL Library

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1 Implementation of Association Lists

```
theory AList
  imports Main
begin

context
begin
```

The operations preserve distinctness of keys and function *clearjunk* distributes over them. Since *clearjunk* enforces distinctness of keys it can be used to establish the invariant, e.g. for inductive proofs.

1.1 update and updates

```
qualified primrec update :: 'key ⇒ 'val ⇒ ('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list
  where
    update k v [] = [(k, v)]
    | update k v (p # ps) = (if fst p = k then (k, v) # ps else p # update k v ps)

lemma update-conv': map-of (update k v al) = (map-of al)(k ↦ v)
  by (induct al) (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)

corollary update-conv: map-of (update k v al) k' = ((map-of al)(k ↦ v)) k'
  by (simp add: update-conv')

lemma dom-update: fst ` set (update k v al) = {k} ∪ fst ` set al
  by (induct al) auto

lemma update-keys:
  map fst (update k v al) =
    (if k ∈ set (map fst al) then map fst al else map fst al @ [k])
  by (induct al) simp-all

lemma distinct-update:
  assumes distinct (map fst al)
  shows distinct (map fst (update k v al))
  using assms by (simp add: update-keys)

lemma update-filter:
  a ≠ k ⇒ update k v [q ← ps. fst q ≠ a] = [q ← update k v ps. fst q ≠ a]
  by (induct ps) auto

lemma update-triv: map-of al k = Some v ⇒ update k v al = al
  by (induct al) auto

lemma update-nonempty [simp]: update k v al ≠ []
  by (induct al) auto
```

```

lemma update-eqD: update k v al = update k v' al'  $\implies$  v = v'
proof (induct al arbitrary: al')
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by (cases al') (auto split: if-split-asm)
next
  case Cons
  then show ?case
    by (cases al') (auto split: if-split-asm)
qed

```

```

lemma update-last [simp]: update k v (update k' v' al) = update k v al
  by (induct al) auto

```

Note that the lists are not necessarily the same: $update k v (update k' v' [])) = [(k', v'), (k, v)]$ and $update k' v' (update k v []) = [(k, v), (k', v')]$.

```

lemma update-swap:
  k  $\neq$  k'  $\implies$  map-of (update k v (update k' v' al)) = map-of (update k' v' (update k v al))
  by (simp add: update-conv' fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma update-Some-unfold:
  map-of (update k v al) x = Some y  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  x = k  $\wedge$  v = y  $\vee$  x  $\neq$  k  $\wedge$  map-of al x = Some y
  by (simp add: update-conv' map-upd-Some-unfold)

```

```

lemma image-update [simp]: x  $\notin$  A  $\implies$  map-of (update x y al) ` A = map-of al ` A
  by (auto simp add: update-conv')

```

```

qualified definition updates :: 
  'key list  $\Rightarrow$  'val list  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val) list
  where updates ks vs = fold (case-prod update) (zip ks vs)

```

```

lemma updates-simps [simp]:
  updates [] vs ps = ps
  updates ks [] ps = ps
  updates (k#ks) (v#vs) ps = updates ks vs (update k v ps)
  by (simp-all add: updates-def)

```

```

lemma updates-key-simp [simp]:
  updates (k # ks) vs ps =
    (case vs of []  $\Rightarrow$  ps | v # vs  $\Rightarrow$  updates ks vs (update k v ps))
  by (cases vs) simp-all

```

```

lemma updates-conv': map-of (updates ks vs al) = (map-of al)(ks[ $\mapsto$ ]vs)
proof -
  have map-of  $\circ$  fold (case-prod update) (zip ks vs) =
    fold ( $\lambda(k, v). f(k \mapsto v)$ ) (zip ks vs)  $\circ$  map-of

```

```

by (rule fold-commute) (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff update-conv')
then show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: updates-def fun-eq-iff map-upds-fold-map-upd foldl-conv-fold
split-def)
qed

lemma updates-conv: map-of (updates ks vs al) k = ((map-of al)(ks[ $\rightarrow$ ]vs)) k
by (simp add: updates-conv')

lemma distinct-updates:
assumes distinct (map fst al)
shows distinct (map fst (updates ks vs al))
proof -
have distinct (fold
  ( $\lambda(k, v)$  al. if  $k \in set al$  then  $al$  else  $al @ [k]$ )
  (zip ks vs) (map fst al))
by (rule fold-invariant [of zip ks vs  $\lambda$ - True]) (auto intro: assms)
moreover have map fst  $\circ$  fold (case-prod update) (zip ks vs) =
  fold ( $\lambda(k, v)$  al. if  $k \in set al$  then  $al$  else  $al @ [k]$ ) (zip ks vs)  $\circ$  map fst
by (rule fold-commute) (simp add: update-keys split-def case-prod-beta comp-def)
ultimately show ?thesis
by (simp add: updates-def fun-eq-iff)
qed

lemma updates-append1[simp]: size ks < size vs  $\implies$ 
  updates (ks@[k]) vs al = update k (vs!size ks) (updates ks vs al)
by (induct ks arbitrary: vs al) (auto split: list.splits)

lemma updates-list-update-drop[simp]:
  size ks  $\leq$  i  $\implies$  i < size vs  $\implies$ 
  updates ks (vs[i:=v]) al = updates ks vs al
by (induct ks arbitrary: al vs i) (auto split: list.splits nat.splits)

lemma update-updates-conv-if:
  map-of (updates xs ys (update x y al)) =
  map-of
    (if  $x \in set (take (length ys) xs)$ 
     then updates xs ys al
     else (update x y (updates xs ys al)))
by (simp add: updates-conv' update-conv' map-upd-upds-conv-if)

lemma updates-twist [simp]:
  k  $\notin$  set ks  $\implies$ 
  map-of (updates ks vs (update k v al)) = map-of (update k v (updates ks vs al))
by (simp add: updates-conv' update-conv')

lemma updates-apply-notin [simp]:
  k  $\notin$  set ks  $\implies$  map-of (updates ks vs al) k = map-of al k
by (simp add: updates-conv)

```

lemma *updates-append-drop* [*simp*]:
 $\text{size } xs = \text{size } ys \implies \text{updates } (xs @ ys) al = \text{updates } xs ys al$
by (*induct xs arbitrary: ys al*) (*auto split: list.splits*)

lemma *updates-append2-drop* [*simp*]:
 $\text{size } xs = \text{size } ys \implies \text{updates } xs (ys @ zs) al = \text{updates } xs ys al$
by (*induct xs arbitrary: ys al*) (*auto split: list.splits*)

1.2 delete

qualified definition *delete* :: $'key \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) list \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) list$
where *delete-eq*: $\text{delete } k = \text{filter } (\lambda(k', -). k \neq k')$

lemma *delete-simps* [*simp*]:
 $\text{delete } k [] = []$
 $\text{delete } k (p \# ps) = (\text{if } \text{fst } p = k \text{ then } \text{delete } k ps \text{ else } p \# \text{delete } k ps)$
by (*auto simp add: delete-eq*)

lemma *delete-conv'*: $\text{map-of} (\text{delete } k al) = (\text{map-of } al)(k := \text{None})$
by (*induct al*) (*auto simp add: fun-eq-iff*)

corollary *delete-conv*: $\text{map-of} (\text{delete } k al) k' = ((\text{map-of } al)(k := \text{None})) k'$
by (*simp add: delete-conv'*)

lemma *delete-keys*: $\text{map fst} (\text{delete } k al) = \text{removeAll } k (\text{map fst } al)$
by (*simp add: delete-eq removeAll-filter-not-eq filter-map split-def comp-def*)

lemma *distinct-delete*:
assumes *distinct* ($\text{map fst } al$)
shows *distinct* ($\text{map fst} (\text{delete } k al)$)
using *assms by* (*simp add: delete-keys distinct-removeAll*)

lemma *delete-id* [*simp*]: $k \notin \text{fst } 'set al \implies \text{delete } k al = al$
by (*auto simp add: image-iff delete-eq filter-id-conv*)

lemma *delete-idem*: $\text{delete } k (\text{delete } k al) = \text{delete } k al$
by (*simp add: delete-eq*)

lemma *map-of-delete* [*simp*]: $k' \neq k \implies \text{map-of} (\text{delete } k al) k' = \text{map-of } al k'$
by (*simp add: delete-conv'*)

lemma *delete-notin-dom*: $k \notin \text{fst } 'set (\text{delete } k al)$
by (*auto simp add: delete-eq*)

lemma *dom-delete-subset*: $\text{fst } 'set (\text{delete } k al) \subseteq \text{fst } 'set al$
by (*auto simp add: delete-eq*)

lemma *delete-update-same*: $\text{delete } k (\text{update } k v al) = \text{delete } k al$

```

by (induct al) simp-all

lemma delete-update:  $k \neq l \implies \text{delete } l (\text{update } k v \text{ al}) = \text{update } k v (\text{delete } l \text{ al})$ 
by (induct al) simp-all

lemma delete-twist:  $\text{delete } x (\text{delete } y \text{ al}) = \text{delete } y (\text{delete } x \text{ al})$ 
by (simp add: delete-eq conj-commute)

lemma length-delete-le:  $\text{length } (\text{delete } k \text{ al}) \leq \text{length al}$ 
by (simp add: delete-eq)

```

1.3 update-with-aux and delete-aux

```

qualified primrec update-with-aux :: 
  'val  $\Rightarrow$  'key  $\Rightarrow$  ('val  $\Rightarrow$  'val)  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val) list
where
  update-with-aux v k f [] = [(k, f v)]
  | update-with-aux v k f (p # ps) =
    (if (fst p = k) then (k, f (snd p)) # ps else p # update-with-aux v k f ps)

```

The above *delete* traverses all the list even if it has found the key. This one does not have to keep going because it assumes the invariant that keys are distinct.

```

qualified fun delete-aux :: 'key  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val) list
where
  delete-aux k [] = []
  | delete-aux k ((k', v) # xs) = (if k = k' then xs else (k', v) # delete-aux k xs)

```

```

lemma map-of-update-with-aux':
  map-of (update-with-aux v k f ps) k' =
  ((map-of ps)(k  $\mapsto$  (case map-of ps k of None  $\Rightarrow$  f v | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  f v))) k'
by (induct ps) auto

```

```

lemma map-of-update-with-aux:
  map-of (update-with-aux v k f ps) =
  ((map-of ps)(k  $\mapsto$  (case map-of ps k of None  $\Rightarrow$  f v | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  f v)))
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff map-of-update-with-aux')

```

```

lemma dom-update-with-aux:  $\text{fst} \setminus \text{set } (\text{update-with-aux } v \text{ k } f \text{ ps}) = \{k\} \cup \text{fst} \setminus \text{set } ps$ 
by (induct ps) auto

```

```

lemma distinct-update-with-aux [simp]:
  distinct (map fst (update-with-aux v k f ps)) = distinct (map fst ps)
by (induct ps) (auto simp add: dom-update-with-aux)

```

```

lemma set-update-with-aux:
  distinct (map fst xs)  $\implies$ 
  set (update-with-aux v k f xs) =

```

```


$$(set xs - \{k\} \times UNIV \cup \{(k, f (case map-of xs k of None \Rightarrow v \mid Some v \Rightarrow v))\})$$

by (induct xs) (auto intro: rev-image-eqI)

lemma set-delete-aux: distinct (map fst xs)  $\implies$  set (delete-aux k xs) = set xs - {k}  $\times$  UNIV
apply (induct xs)
apply simp-all
apply clarsimp
apply (fastforce intro: rev-image-eqI)
done

lemma dom-delete-aux: distinct (map fst ps)  $\implies$  fst ` set (delete-aux k ps) = fst ` set ps - {k}
by (auto simp add: set-delete-aux)

lemma distinct-delete-aux [simp]: distinct (map fst ps)  $\implies$  distinct (map fst (delete-aux k ps))
proof (induct ps)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons a ps)
    obtain k' v where a: a = (k', v)
    by (cases a)
    show ?case
    proof (cases k' = k)
      case True
      with Cons a show ?thesis by simp
      next
        case False
        with Cons a have k'  $\notin$  fst ` set ps distinct (map fst ps)
        by simp-all
        with False a have k'  $\notin$  fst ` set (delete-aux k ps)
        by (auto dest!: dom-delete-aux[where k=k])
        with Cons a show ?thesis
        by simp
      qed
    qed

lemma map-of-delete-aux':
  distinct (map fst xs)  $\implies$  map-of (delete-aux k xs) = (map-of xs)(k := None)
  apply (induct xs)
  apply (fastforce simp add: map-of-eq-None-iff fun-upd-twist)
  apply (auto intro!: ext)
  apply (simp add: map-of-eq-None-iff)
  done

lemma map-of-delete-aux:

```

*distinct (map fst xs) \implies map-of (delete-aux k xs) k' = ((map-of xs)(k := None))
 k'*

by (simp add: map-of-delete-aux')

lemma delete-aux-eq-Nil-conv: *delete-aux k ts = [] \longleftrightarrow ts = [] \vee ($\exists v.$ ts = [(k, v)])*

by (cases ts) (auto split: if-split-asm)

1.4 restrict

qualified definition restrict :: 'key set \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) list \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) list
where restrict-eq: *restrict A = filter (λ(k, v). k ∈ A)*

lemma restr-simps [simp]:

restrict A [] = []

restrict A (p#ps) = (if fst p ∈ A then p # restrict A ps else restrict A ps)

by (auto simp add: restrict-eq)

lemma restr-conv': *map-of (restrict A al) = ((map-of al)|` A)*

proof

show *map-of (restrict A al) k = ((map-of al)|` A) k* **for** k

apply (induct al)

apply simp

apply (cases k ∈ A)

apply auto

done

qed

corollary restr-conv: *map-of (restrict A al) k = ((map-of al)|` A) k*

by (simp add: restr-conv')

lemma distinct-restr: *distinct (map fst al) \implies distinct (map fst (restrict A al))*

by (induct al) (auto simp add: restrict-eq)

lemma restr-empty [simp]:

restrict {} al = []

restrict A [] = []

by (induct al) (auto simp add: restrict-eq)

lemma restr-in [simp]: *x ∈ A \implies map-of (restrict A al) x = map-of al x*

by (simp add: restr-conv')

lemma restr-out [simp]: *x ∉ A \implies map-of (restrict A al) x = None*

by (simp add: restr-conv')

lemma dom-restr [simp]: *fst ` set (restrict A al) = fst ` set al ∩ A*

by (induct al) (auto simp add: restrict-eq)

lemma restr-upd-same [simp]: *restrict (−{x}) (update x y al) = restrict (−{x}) al*

```

by (induct al) (auto simp add: restrict-eq)

lemma restr-restr [simp]: restrict A (restrict B al) = restrict (A ∩ B) al
by (induct al) (auto simp add: restrict-eq)

lemma restr-update[simp]:
  map-of (restrict D (update x y al)) =
    map-of ((if x ∈ D then (update x y (restrict (D - {x}) al)) else restrict D al))
by (simp add: restr-conv' update-conv')

lemma restr-delete [simp]:
  delete x (restrict D al) = (if x ∈ D then restrict (D - {x}) al else restrict D al)
apply (simp add: delete-eq restrict-eq)
apply (auto simp add: split-def)
proof -
  have y ≠ x ↔ x ≠ y for y
  by auto
  then show [p ← al. fst p ∈ D ∧ x ≠ fst p] = [p ← al. fst p ∈ D ∧ fst p ≠ x]
  by simp
  assume x ∉ D
  then have y ∈ D ↔ y ∈ D ∧ x ≠ y for y
  by auto
  then show [p ← al . fst p ∈ D ∧ x ≠ fst p] = [p ← al . fst p ∈ D]
  by simp
qed

lemma update-restr:
  map-of (update x y (restrict D al)) = map-of (update x y (restrict (D - {x}) al))
by (simp add: update-conv' restr-conv') (rule fun-upd-restrict)

lemma update-restr-conv [simp]:
  x ∈ D ==>
    map-of (update x y (restrict D al)) = map-of (update x y (restrict (D - {x}) al))
by (simp add: update-conv' restr-conv')

lemma restr-updates [simp]:
  length xs = length ys ==> set xs ⊆ D ==>
    map-of (restrict D (updates xs ys al)) =
      map-of (updates xs ys (restrict (D - set xs) al))
by (simp add: updates-conv' restr-conv')

lemma restr-delete-twist: (restrict A (delete a ps)) = delete a (restrict A ps)
by (induct ps) auto

```

1.5 clearjunk

qualified function clearjunk :: ('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list

```

where
  clearjunk [] = []
  | clearjunk (p#ps) = p # clearjunk (delete (fst p) ps)
  by pat-completeness auto
termination
  by (relation measure length) (simp-all add: less-Suc-eq-le length-delete-le)

lemma map-of-clearjunk: map-of (clearjunk al) = map-of al
  by (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct) (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma clearjunk-keys-set: set (map fst (clearjunk al)) = set (map fst al)
  by (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct) (simp-all add: delete-keys)

lemma dom-clearjunk: fst ` set (clearjunk al) = fst ` set al
  using clearjunk-keys-set by simp

lemma distinct-clearjunk [simp]: distinct (map fst (clearjunk al))
  by (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct) (simp-all del: set-map add: clearjunk-keys-set
    delete-keys)

lemma ran-clearjunk: ran (map-of (clearjunk al)) = ran (map-of al)
  by (simp add: map-of-clearjunk)

lemma ran-map-of: ran (map-of al) = snd ` set (clearjunk al)
proof -
  have ran (map-of al) = ran (map-of (clearjunk al))
  by (simp add: ran-clearjunk)
  also have ... = snd ` set (clearjunk al)
  by (simp add: ran-distinct)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma graph-map-of: Map.graph (map-of al) = set (clearjunk al)
  by (metis distinct-clearjunk graph-map-of-if-distinct-dom map-of-clearjunk)

lemma clearjunk-update: clearjunk (update k v al) = update k v (clearjunk al)
  by (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct) (simp-all add: delete-update)

lemma clearjunk-updates: clearjunk (updates ks vs al) = updates ks vs (clearjunk
al)
proof -
  have clearjunk o fold (case-prod update) (zip ks vs) =
  fold (case-prod update) (zip ks vs) o clearjunk
  by (rule fold-commute) (simp add: clearjunk-update case-prod-beta o-def)
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: updates-def fun-eq-iff)
qed

lemma clearjunk-delete: clearjunk (delete x al) = delete x (clearjunk al)

```

```

by (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct) (auto simp add: delete-idem delete-twist)

lemma clearjunk-restrict: clearjunk (restrict A al) = restrict A (clearjunk al)
by (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct) (auto simp add: restr-delete-twist)

lemma distinct-clearjunk-id [simp]: distinct (map fst al)  $\Rightarrow$  clearjunk al = al
by (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct) auto

lemma clearjunk-idem: clearjunk (clearjunk al) = clearjunk al
by simp

lemma length-clearjunk: length (clearjunk al)  $\leq$  length al
proof (induct al rule: clearjunk.induct [case-names Nil Cons])
  case Nil
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons kv al)
    moreover have length (delete (fst kv) al)  $\leq$  length al
      by (fact length-delete-le)
    ultimately have length (clearjunk (delete (fst kv) al))  $\leq$  length al
      by (rule order-trans)
    then show ?case
      by simp
  qed

lemma delete-map:
assumes  $\bigwedge kv. fst(f\ kv) = fst\ kv$ 
shows delete k (map f ps) = map f (delete k ps)
by (simp add: delete-eq filter-map comp-def split-def assms)

lemma clearjunk-map:
assumes  $\bigwedge kv. fst(f\ kv) = fst\ kv$ 
shows clearjunk (map f ps) = map f (clearjunk ps)
by (induct ps rule: clearjunk.induct [case-names Nil Cons])
  (simp-all add: clearjunk-delete delete-map assms)

```

1.6 map-ran

```

definition map-ran :: ('key  $\Rightarrow$  'val1  $\Rightarrow$  'val2)  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val1) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('key  $\times$  'val2) list
where map-ran f = map (λ(k, v). (k, f k v))

```

```

lemma map-ran-simps [simp]:
map-ran f [] = []
map-ran f ((k, v) # ps) = (k, f k v) # map-ran f ps
by (simp-all add: map-ran-def)

```

```

lemma map-ran-Cons-sel: map-ran f (p # ps) = (fst p, f (fst p) (snd p)) # map-ran f ps

```

```

by (simp add: map-ran-def case-prod-beta)

lemma length-map-ran[simp]: length (map-ran f al) = length al
by (simp add: map-ran-def)

lemma map-fst-map-ran[simp]: map fst (map-ran f al) = map fst al
by (simp add: map-ran-def case-prod-beta)

lemma dom-map-ran: fst ` set (map-ran f al) = fst ` set al
by (simp add: map-ran-def image-image split-def)

lemma map-ran-conv: map-of (map-ran f al) k = map-option (f k) (map-of al k)
by (induct al) auto

lemma distinct-map-ran: distinct (map fst al) ==> distinct (map fst (map-ran f al))
by simp

lemma map-ran-filter: map-ran f [p ← ps. fst p ≠ a] = [p ← map-ran f ps. fst p ≠ a]
by (simp add: map-ran-def filter-map split-def comp-def)

lemma clearjunk-map-ran: clearjunk (map-ran f al) = map-ran f (clearjunk al)
by (simp add: map-ran-def split-def clearjunk-map)

```

1.7 merge

```

qualified definition merge :: ('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list
where merge qs ps = foldr (λ(k, v). update k v) ps qs

lemma merge-simps [simp]:
merge qs [] = qs
merge qs (p#ps) = update (fst p) (snd p) (merge qs ps)
by (simp-all add: merge-def split-def)

lemma merge-updates: merge qs ps = updates (rev (map fst ps)) (rev (map snd ps)) qs
by (simp add: merge-def updates-def foldr-conv-fold zip-rev zip-map-fst-snd)

lemma dom-merge: fst ` set (merge xs ys) = fst ` set xs ∪ fst ` set ys
by (induct ys arbitrary: xs) (auto simp add: dom-update)

lemma distinct-merge: distinct (map fst xs) ==> distinct (map fst (merge xs ys))
by (simp add: merge-updates distinct-updates)

lemma clearjunk-merge: clearjunk (merge xs ys) = merge (clearjunk xs) ys
by (simp add: merge-updates clearjunk-updates)

```

```

lemma merge-conv': map-of (merge xs ys) = map-of xs ++ map-of ys
proof -
  have map-of ∘ fold (case-prod update) (rev ys) =
    fold (λ(k, v) m. m(k ↦ v)) (rev ys) ∘ map-of
  by (rule fold-commute) (simp add: update-conv' case-prod-beta split-def fun-eq-iff)
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: merge-def map-add-map-of-foldr foldr-conv-fold fun-eq-iff)
qed

corollary merge-conv: map-of (merge xs ys) k = (map-of xs ++ map-of ys) k
  by (simp add: merge-conv')

lemma merge-empty: map-of (merge [] ys) = map-of ys
  by (simp add: merge-conv')

lemma merge-assoc [simp]: map-of (merge m1 (merge m2 m3)) = map-of (merge
(merge m1 m2) m3)
  by (simp add: merge-conv')

lemma merge-Some-iff:
  map-of (merge m n) k = Some x ↔
    map-of n k = Some x ∨ map-of n k = None ∧ map-of m k = Some x
  by (simp add: merge-conv' map-add-Some-iff)

lemmas merge-SomeD [dest!] = merge-Some-iff [THEN iffD1]

lemma merge-find-right [simp]: map-of n k = Some v ⇒ map-of (merge m n) k
= Some v
  by (simp add: merge-conv')

lemma merge-None [iff]: (map-of (merge m n) k = None) = (map-of n k = None
∧ map-of m k = None)
  by (simp add: merge-conv')

lemma merge-upd [simp]: map-of (merge m (update k v n)) = map-of (update k
v (merge m n))
  by (simp add: update-conv' merge-conv')

lemma merge-updates [simp]:
  map-of (merge m (updates xs ys n)) = map-of (updates xs ys (merge m n))
  by (simp add: updates-conv' merge-conv')

lemma merge-append: map-of (xs @ ys) = map-of (merge ys xs)
  by (simp add: merge-conv')

```

1.8 compose

qualified function compose :: ('key × 'a) list ⇒ ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('key × 'b) list
where

```

compose [] ys = []
| compose (x # xs) ys =
  (case map-of ys (snd x) of
    None => compose (delete (fst x) xs) ys
    | Some v => (fst x, v) # compose xs ys)
by pat-completeness auto
termination
  by (relation measure (length ∘ fst)) (simp-all add: less-Suc-eq-le length-delete-le)

lemma compose-first-None [simp]: map-of xs k = None ==> map-of (compose xs ys) k = None
  by (induct xs ys rule: compose.induct) (auto split: option.splits if-split-asm)

lemma compose-conv: map-of (compose xs ys) k = (map-of ys ∘m map-of xs) k
proof (induct xs ys rule: compose.induct)
  case 1
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (? x xs ys)
  show ?case
  proof (cases map-of ys (snd x))
    case None
    with ? have hyp: map-of (compose (delete (fst x) xs) ys) k =
      (map-of ys ∘m map-of (delete (fst x) xs)) k
    by simp
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases fst x = k)
      case True
      from True delete-notin-dom [of k xs]
      have map-of (delete (fst x) xs) k = None
        by (simp add: map-of-eq-None-iff)
      with hyp show ?thesis
        using True None
        by simp
    next
    case False
    from False have map-of (delete (fst x) xs) k = map-of xs k
      by simp
    with hyp show ?thesis
      using False None by (simp add: map-comp-def)
qed
next
  case (Some v)
  with ?
  have map-of (compose xs ys) k = (map-of ys ∘m map-of xs) k
    by simp
  with Some show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: map-comp-def)
qed

```

qed

lemma *compose-conv'*: *map-of* (*compose* *xs ys*) = (*map-of* *ys* \circ_m *map-of* *xs*)
by (*rule ext*) (*rule compose-conv*)

lemma *compose-first-Some* [*simp*]: *map-of* *xs k* = *Some v* \implies *map-of* (*compose* *xs ys*) *k* = *map-of* *ys v*
by (*simp add: compose-conv*)

lemma *dom-compose*: *fst* ‘ *set* (*compose* *xs ys*) \subseteq *fst* ‘ *set* *xs*

proof (*induct xs ys rule: compose.induct*)

case 1

then show ?*case* **by** *simp*

next

case (? *x xs ys*)

show ?*case*

proof (*cases map-of ys (snd x)*)

case *None*

with 2.*hyp*s **have** *fst* ‘ *set* (*compose* (*delete* (*fst x*) *xs*) *ys*) \subseteq *fst* ‘ *set* (*delete* (*fst x*) *xs*)

by *simp*

also have ... \subseteq *fst* ‘ *set* *xs*

by (*rule dom-delete-subset*)

finally show ?*thesis*

using *None* **by** *auto*

next

case (*Some v*)

with 2.*hyp*s **have** *fst* ‘ *set* (*compose* *xs ys*) \subseteq *fst* ‘ *set* *xs*

by *simp*

with *Some* **show** ?*thesis*

by *auto*

qed

qed

lemma *distinct-compose*:

assumes *distinct* (*map fst xs*)

shows *distinct* (*map fst* (*compose* *xs ys*))

using *assms*

proof (*induct xs ys rule: compose.induct*)

case 1

then show ?*case* **by** *simp*

next

case (? *x xs ys*)

show ?*case*

proof (*cases map-of ys (snd x)*)

case *None*

with 2 **show** ?*thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case (*Some v*)

```

with 2 dom-compose [of xs ys] show ?thesis
    by auto
qed
qed

lemma compose-delete-twist: compose (delete k xs) ys = delete k (compose xs ys)
proof (induct xs ys rule: compose.induct)
  case 1
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (2 x xs ys)
      show ?case
      proof (cases map-of ys (snd x))
        case None
        with 2 have hyp: compose (delete k (delete (fst x) xs)) ys =
          delete k (compose (delete (fst x) xs) ys)
          by simp
        show ?thesis
        proof (cases fst x = k)
          case True
          with None hyp show ?thesis
            by (simp add: delete-idem)
        next
          case False
          from None False hyp show ?thesis
            by (simp add: delete-twist)
        qed
      next
        case (Some v)
        with 2 have hyp: compose (delete k xs) ys = delete k (compose xs ys)
          by simp
        with Some show ?thesis
          by simp
        qed
      qed

lemma compose-clearjunk: compose xs (clearjunk ys) = compose xs ys
by (induct xs ys rule: compose.induct)
  (auto simp add: map-of-clearjunk split: option.splits)

lemma clearjunk-compose: clearjunk (compose xs ys) = compose (clearjunk xs) ys
by (induct xs rule: clearjunk.induct)
  (auto split: option.splits simp add: clearjunk-delete delete-idem compose-delete-twist)

lemma compose-empty [simp]: compose xs [] = []
by (induct xs) (auto simp add: compose-delete-twist)

lemma compose-Some-iff:
  (map-of (compose xs ys) k = Some v)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 

```

```
( $\exists k'. \text{map-of } xs \ k = \text{Some } k' \wedge \text{map-of } ys \ k' = \text{Some } v$ )
by (simp add: compose-conv map-comp-Some-iff)
```

lemma *map-comp-None-iff*:

```
 $\text{map-of} (\text{compose } xs \ ys) \ k = \text{None} \longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\text{map-of } xs \ k = \text{None} \vee (\exists k'. \text{map-of } xs \ k = \text{Some } k' \wedge \text{map-of } ys \ k' = \text{None}))$ 
by (simp add: compose-conv map-comp-None-iff)
```

1.9 map-entry

```
qualified fun map-entry ::  $'key \Rightarrow ('val \Rightarrow 'val) \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) \text{list} \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) \text{list}$ 
```

where

```
 $\text{map-entry } k \ f [] = []$ 
 $| \text{map-entry } k \ f (p \ # ps) =$ 
 $(\text{if } \text{fst } p = k \text{ then } (k, f (\text{snd } p)) \ # ps \text{ else } p \ # \text{map-entry } k \ f ps)$ 
```

lemma *map-of-map-entry*:

```
 $\text{map-of} (\text{map-entry } k \ f xs) =$ 
 $(\text{map-of } xs)(k := \text{case } \text{map-of } xs \ k \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } v' \Rightarrow \text{Some } (f v'))$ 
by (induct xs) auto
```

lemma *dom-map-entry*: $\text{fst} \set (\text{map-entry } k \ f xs) = \text{fst} \set xs$

by (*induct xs*) *auto*

lemma *distinct-map-entry*:

assumes *distinct* ($\text{map fst } xs$)

shows *distinct* ($\text{map fst} (\text{map-entry } k \ f xs)$)

using assms by (*induct xs*) (*auto simp add: dom-map-entry*)

1.10 map-default

```
fun map-default ::  $'key \Rightarrow 'val \Rightarrow ('val \Rightarrow 'val) \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) \text{list} \Rightarrow ('key \times 'val) \text{list}$ 
```

where

```
 $\text{map-default } k \ v \ f [] = [(k, v)]$ 
 $| \text{map-default } k \ v \ f (p \ # ps) =$ 
 $(\text{if } \text{fst } p = k \text{ then } (k, f (\text{snd } p)) \ # ps \text{ else } p \ # \text{map-default } k \ v \ f ps)$ 
```

lemma *map-of-map-default*:

```
 $\text{map-of} (\text{map-default } k \ v \ f xs) =$ 
 $(\text{map-of } xs)(k := \text{case } \text{map-of } xs \ k \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{Some } v \mid \text{Some } v' \Rightarrow \text{Some } (f v'))$ 
by (induct xs) auto
```

lemma *dom-map-default*: $\text{fst} \set (\text{map-default } k \ v \ f xs) = \text{insert } k (\text{fst} \set xs)$

by (*induct xs*) *auto*

lemma *distinct-map-default*:

assumes *distinct* ($\text{map fst } xs$)

shows *distinct* ($\text{map fst} (\text{map-default } k \ v \ f xs)$)

```

using assms by (induct xs) (auto simp add: dom-map-default)

end

end

```

2 Adhoc overloading of constants based on their types

```

theory Adhoc-Overloading
imports Main
keywords adhoc-overloading no-adhoc-overloading :: thy-decl
begin

ML-file <adhoc-overloading.ML>

end

```

3 Axiomatic Declaration of Bounded Natural Functions

```

theory BNF-Axiomatization
imports Main
keywords
  bnf-axiomatization :: thy-decl
begin

ML-file <..../Tools/BNF/bnf-axiomatization.ML>

end

```

4 Generalized Corecursor Sugar (corec and friends)

```

theory BNF-Corec
imports Main
keywords
  corec :: thy-defn and
  corecursive :: thy-goal-defn and
  friend-of-corec :: thy-goal-defn and
  coinduction-upto :: thy-decl
begin

lemma obj-distinct-prems:  $P \rightarrow P \rightarrow Q \Rightarrow P \Rightarrow Q$ 
  by auto

lemma inject-refine:  $g(f x) = x \Rightarrow g(f y) = y \Rightarrow f x = f y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
  by (metis (no-types))

```

```

lemma convol-apply: BNF-Def.convol f g x = (f x, g x)
  unfolding convol-def ..

lemma Grp-UNIV-id: BNF-Def.Grp UNIV id = (=)
  unfolding BNF-Def.Grp-def by auto

lemma sum-comp-cases:
  assumes f o Inl = g o Inl and f o Inr = g o Inr
  shows f = g
  proof (rule ext)
    fix a show f a = g a
    using assms unfolding comp-def fun-eq-iff by (cases a) auto
  qed

lemma case-sum-Inl-Inr-L: case-sum (f o Inl) (f o Inr) = f
  by (metis case-sum-expand-Inr')

lemma eq-o-InrI: [|g o Inl = h; case-sum h f = g|] ==> f = g o Inr
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff split: sum.splits)

lemma id-bnf-o: BNF-Composition.id-bnf o f = f
  unfolding BNF-Composition.id-bnf-def by (rule o-def)

lemma o-id-bnf: f o BNF-Composition.id-bnf = f
  unfolding BNF-Composition.id-bnf-def by (rule o-def)

lemma if-True-False:
  (if P then True else Q)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P  $\vee$  Q
  (if P then False else Q)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  P  $\wedge$  Q
  (if P then Q else True)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  P  $\vee$  Q
  (if P then Q else False)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P  $\wedge$  Q
  by auto

lemma if-distrib-fun: (if c then f else g) x = (if c then f x else g x)
  by simp

4.1 Coinduction

lemma eq-comp-compI: a o b = f o x ==> x o c = id ==> f = a o (b o c)
  unfolding fun-eq-iff by simp

lemma self-bounded-weaken-left: (a :: 'a :: semilattice-inf)  $\leq$  inf a b ==> a  $\leq$  b
  by (erule le-infE)

lemma self-bounded-weaken-right: (a :: 'a :: semilattice-inf)  $\leq$  inf b a ==> a  $\leq$  b
  by (erule le-infE)

lemma symp-iff: symp R  $\longleftrightarrow$  R = R-1-1

```

```

by (metis antisym conversep.cases conversep-le-swap predicate2I symp-def)

lemma equivp-inf: [[equivp R; equivp S] ==> equivp (inf R S)]
  unfolding equivp-def inf-fun-def inf-bool-def by metis

lemma vimage2p-rel-prod:
  ( $\lambda x y. \text{rel-prod } R S (\text{BNF-Def.convol } f1 g1 x) (\text{BNF-Def.convol } f2 g2 y)) =$ 
  ( $\text{inf } (\text{BNF-Def.vimage2p } f1 f2 R) (\text{BNF-Def.vimage2p } g1 g2 S))$ 
  unfolding vimage2p-def rel-prod.simps convol-def by auto

lemma predicate2I-obj: ( $\forall x y. P x y \longrightarrow Q x y) \Longrightarrow P \leq Q$ 
  by auto

lemma predicate2D-obj:  $P \leq Q \Longrightarrow P x y \longrightarrow Q x y$ 
  by auto

locale cong =
  fixes rel :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
  and eval :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  and retr :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
  assumes rel-mono:  $\bigwedge R S. R \leq S \Longrightarrow \text{rel } R \leq \text{rel } S$ 
  and equivp-retr:  $\bigwedge R. \text{equivp } R \Longrightarrow \text{equivp } (\text{retr } R)$ 
  and retr-eval:  $\bigwedge R x y. [[(\text{rel-fun } (\text{rel } R) R) \text{ eval eval}; \text{rel } (\text{inf } R (\text{retr } R)) x y]] \Longrightarrow$ 
    retr R (eval x) (eval y)
begin

definition cong :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  cong R  $\equiv$  equivp R  $\wedge$  (rel-fun (rel R) R) eval eval

lemma cong-retr: cong R  $\Longrightarrow$  cong (inf R (retr R))
  unfolding cong-def
  by (auto simp: rel-fun-def dest: predicate2D[OF rel-mono, rotated]
    intro: equivp-inf equivp-retr retr-eval)

lemma cong-equivp: cong R  $\Longrightarrow$  equivp R
  unfolding cong-def by simp

definition gen-cong :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  gen-cong R j1 j2  $\equiv$   $\forall R'. R \leq R' \wedge \text{cong } R' \longrightarrow R' j1 j2$ 

lemma gen-cong-reflp[intro, simp]:  $x = y \Longrightarrow \text{gen-cong } R x y$ 
  unfolding gen-cong-def by (auto dest: cong-equivp equivp-reflp)

lemma gen-cong-symp[intro]: gen-cong R x y  $\Longrightarrow$  gen-cong R y x
  unfolding gen-cong-def by (auto dest: cong-equivp equivp-symp)

lemma gen-cong-transp[intro]: gen-cong R x y  $\Longrightarrow$  gen-cong R y z  $\Longrightarrow$  gen-cong R x z

```

```

unfolding gen-cong-def by (auto dest: cong-equivp equivp-transp)

lemma equivp-gen-cong: equivp (gen-cong R)
  by (intro equivpI reflpI sympI transpI) auto

lemma leq-gen-cong: R ≤ gen-cong R
  unfolding gen-cong-def[abs-def] by auto

lemmas imp-gen-cong[intro] = predicate2D[OF leq-gen-cong]

lemma gen-cong-minimal: [R ≤ R'; cong R'] ⇒ gen-cong R ≤ R'
  unfolding gen-cong-def[abs-def] by (rule predicate2I) metis

lemma congdd-base-gen-congdd-base-aux:
  rel (gen-cong R) x y ⇒ R ≤ R' ⇒ cong R' ⇒ R' (eval x) (eval y)
  by (force simp: rel-fun-def gen-cong-def cong-def dest: spec[of - R'] predicate2D[OF
  rel-mono, rotated -1, of - - - R'])

lemma cong-gen-cong: cong (gen-cong R)
proof -
  { fix R' x y
    have rel (gen-cong R) x y ⇒ R ≤ R' ⇒ cong R' ⇒ R' (eval x) (eval y)
      by (force simp: rel-fun-def gen-cong-def cong-def dest: spec[of - R'] predicate2D[OF
      rel-mono, rotated -1, of - - - R'])
  }
  then show cong (gen-cong R) by (auto simp: equivp-gen-cong rel-fun-def gen-cong-def
  cong-def)
qed

lemma gen-cong-eval-rel-fun:
  (rel-fun (rel (gen-cong R)) (gen-cong R)) eval eval
  using cong-gen-cong[of R] unfolding cong-def by simp

lemma gen-cong-eval:
  rel (gen-cong R) x y ⇒ gen-cong R (eval x) (eval y)
  by (erule rel-funD[OF gen-cong-eval-rel-fun])

lemma gen-cong-idem: gen-cong (gen-cong R) = gen-cong R
  by (simp add: antisym cong-gen-cong gen-cong-minimal leq-gen-cong)

lemma gen-cong-rho:
  ρ = eval ∘ f ⇒ rel (gen-cong R) (f x) (f y) ⇒ gen-cong R (ρ x) (ρ y)
  by (simp add: gen-cong-eval)

lemma coinduction:
  assumes coind: ∀ R. R ≤ retr R → R ≤ (=)
  assumes cih: R ≤ retr (gen-cong R)
  shows R ≤ (=)
  apply (rule order-trans[OF leq-gen-cong mp[OF spec[OF coind]]])
  apply (rule self-bounded-weaken-left[OF gen-cong-minimal])

```

```

apply (rule inf-greatest[OF leq-gen-cong cih])
apply (rule cong-retr[OF cong-gen-cong])
done

end

lemma rel-sum-case-sum:
  rel-fun (rel-sum R S) T (case-sum f1 g1) (case-sum f2 g2) = (rel-fun R T f1 f2
  ∧ rel-fun S T g1 g2)
  by (auto simp: rel-fun-def rel-sum.simps split: sum.splits)

context
  fixes rel eval rel' eval' retr emb
  assumes base: cong rel eval retr
  and step: cong rel' eval' retr
  and emb: eval' ∘ emb = eval
  and emb-transfer: rel-fun (rel R) (rel' R) emb emb
begin

interpretation base: cong rel eval retr by (rule base)
interpretation step: cong rel' eval' retr by (rule step)

lemma gen-cong-emb: base.gen-cong R ≤ step.gen-cong R
proof (rule base.gen-cong-minimal[OF step.leq-gen-cong])
  note step.gen-cong-eval-rel-fun[transfer-rule] emb-transfer[transfer-rule]
  have (rel-fun (rel (step.gen-cong R)) (step.gen-cong R)) eval eval
    unfolding emb[symmetric] by transfer-prover
  then show base.cong (step.gen-cong R)
    by (auto simp: base.cong-def step.equivp-gen-cong)
qed

end

named-theorems friend-of-corec-simps

ML-file <.. / Tools/BNF/bnf-gfp-grec-tactics.ML>
ML-file <.. / Tools/BNF/bnf-gfp-grec.ML>
ML-file <.. / Tools/BNF/bnf-gfp-grec-sugar-util.ML>
ML-file <.. / Tools/BNF/bnf-gfp-grec-sugar-tactics.ML>
ML-file <.. / Tools/BNF/bnf-gfp-grec-sugar.ML>
ML-file <.. / Tools/BNF/bnf-gfp-grec-unique-sugar.ML>

method-setup transfer-prover-eq = <
  Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o BNF-GFP-Grec-Tactics.transfer-prover-eq-tac)
  > apply transfer-prover after folding relator-eq

method-setup corec-unique = <
  Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o BNF-GFP-Grec-Unique-Sugar.corec-unique-tac)
  > prove uniqueness of corecursive equation

```

```
end
```

5 A general “while” combinator

```
theory While-Combinator
imports Main
begin
```

5.1 Partial version

```
definition while-option :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a option where
  while-option b c s = (if (∃ k. ¬ b ((c ∘ k) s))
    then Some ((c ∘ (LEAST k. ¬ b ((c ∘ k) s))) s)
    else None)
```

```
theorem while-option-unfold[code]:
  while-option b c s = (if b s then while-option b c (c s) else Some s)
proof cases
  assume b s
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ∃ k. ¬ b ((c ∘ k) s))
    case True
      then obtain k where 1: ¬ b ((c ∘ k) s) ..
      with ⟨b s⟩ obtain l where k = Suc l by (cases k) auto
      with 1 have ¬ b ((c ∘ l) (c s)) by (auto simp: funpow-swap1)
      then have 2: ∃ l. ¬ b ((c ∘ l) (c s)) ..
      from 1
      have (LEAST k. ¬ b ((c ∘ k) s)) = Suc (LEAST l. ¬ b ((c ∘ Suc l) s))
        by (rule Least-Suc) (simp add: ⟨b s⟩)
      also have ... = Suc (LEAST l. ¬ b ((c ∘ l) (c s)))
        by (simp add: funpow-swap1)
      finally
      show ?thesis
        using True 2 ⟨b s⟩ by (simp add: funpow-swap1 while-option-def)
  next
    case False
    then have ¬ (∃ l. ¬ b ((c ∘ Suc l) s)) by blast
    then have ¬ (∃ l. ¬ b ((c ∘ l) (c s)))
      by (simp add: funpow-swap1)
    with False ⟨b s⟩ show ?thesis by (simp add: while-option-def)
  qed
next
  assume [simp]: ¬ b s
  have least: (LEAST k. ¬ b ((c ∘ k) s)) = 0
    by (rule Least-equality) auto
  moreover
  have ∃ k. ¬ b ((c ∘ k) s) by (rule exI[of - 0::nat]) auto
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding while-option-def by auto
```

qed

lemma *while-option-stop2*:

while-option b c s = Some t $\implies \exists k. t = (c \wedge k) s \wedge \neg b t$
apply(*simp add: while-option-def split: if-splits*)
by (*metis (lifting) LeastI-ex*)

lemma *while-option-stop*: *while-option b c s = Some t* $\implies \neg b t$
by(*metis while-option-stop2*)

theorem *while-option-rule*:

assumes *step*: $\text{!!} s. P s \implies b s \implies P (c s)$
and *result*: *while-option b c s = Some t*
and *init*: *P s*
shows *P t*

proof –

define *k* **where** *k = (LEAST k. $\neg b ((c \wedge k) s)$)*
from assms have *t: t = (c $\wedge k$) s*
by (*simp add: while-option-def k-def split: if-splits*)
have *1: $\forall i < k. b ((c \wedge i) s)$*
by (*auto simp: k-def dest: not-less-Least*)

{ **fix** *i* **assume** *i ≤ k* **then have** *P ((c $\wedge i) s)$*
by (*induct i*) (*auto simp: init step 1*) }
thus *P t* **by** (*auto simp: t*)

qed

lemma *funpow-commute*:

$\llbracket \forall k' < k. f (c ((c \wedge k') s)) = c' (f ((c \wedge k') s)) \rrbracket \implies f ((c \wedge k) s) = (c' \wedge k) (f s)$
by (*induct k arbitrary: s*) *auto*

lemma *while-option-commute-invariant*:

assumes *Invariant*: $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies P (c s)$
assumes *TestCommute*: $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s = b' (f s)$
assumes *BodyCommute*: $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies f (c s) = c' (f s)$
assumes *Initial*: *P s*
shows *map-option f (while-option b c s) = while-option b' c' (f s)*
unfolding *while-option-def*

proof (*rule trans[OF if-distrib if-cong], safe, unfold option.inject*)
fix *k*

assume $\neg b ((c \wedge k) s)$
with *Initial* **show** $\exists k. \neg b' ((c' \wedge k) (f s))$
proof (*induction k arbitrary: s*)

case 0 **thus** ?case **by** (*auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI[of - 0]*)

next

case (*Suc k*) **thus** ?case

proof (*cases b s*)

assume *b s*

with *Suc.IH[of c s] Suc.preds* **show** ?thesis

```

by (metis BodyCommute Invariant comp-apply funpow.simps(2) funpow-swap1)
next
  assume  $\neg b s$ 
  with Suc show ?thesis by (auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI [of - 0])
qed
qed
next
fix k
assume  $\neg b' ((c' \sim k) (f s))$ 
with Initial show  $\exists k. \neg b ((c \sim k) s)$ 
proof (induction k arbitrary: s)
  case 0 thus ?case by (auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI[of - 0])
next
  case (Suc k) thus ?case
proof (cases b s)
  assume b s
  with Suc.IH[of c s] Suc.preds show ?thesis
  by (metis BodyCommute Invariant comp-apply funpow.simps(2) funpow-swap1)
next
  assume  $\neg b s$ 
  with Suc show ?thesis by (auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI [of - 0])
qed
qed
next
fix k
assume  $\neg b' ((c' \sim k) (f s))$ 
have *:  $(\text{LEAST } k. \neg b' ((c' \sim k) (f s))) = (\text{LEAST } k. \neg b ((c \sim k) s))$ 
  (is ?k' = ?k)
proof (cases ?k')
  case 0
  have  $\neg b' ((c' \sim 0) (f s))$ 
    unfolding 0[symmetric] by (rule LeastI[of - k]) (rule k)
  hence  $\neg b s$  by (auto simp: TestCommute Initial)
  hence ?k = 0 by (intro Least-equality) auto
  with 0 show ?thesis by auto
next
  case (Suc k')
  have  $\neg b' ((c' \sim Suc k') (f s))$ 
    unfolding Suc[symmetric] by (rule LeastI) (rule k)
  moreover
  { fix k assume k ≤ k'
    hence k < ?k' unfolding Suc by simp
    hence b' ((c' ∼ k) (f s)) by (rule iffD1[OF not-not, OF not-less-Least])
  }
  note b' = this
  { fix k assume k ≤ k'
    hence f ((c ∼ k) s) = (c' ∼ k) (f s)
    and b ((c ∼ k) s) = b' ((c' ∼ k) (f s))
    and P ((c ∼ k) s)
  }

```

```

by (induct k) (auto simp: b' assms)
with < k ≤ k'>
have b ((c ∘ k) s)
and f ((c ∘ k) s) = (c' ∘ k) (f s)
and P ((c ∘ k) s)
  by (auto simp: b')
}
note b = this(1) and body = this(2) and inv = this(3)
hence k': f ((c ∘ k') s) = (c' ∘ k') (f s) by auto
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding Suc using b
proof (intro Least-equality[symmetric], goal-cases)
  case 1
  hence Test: ¬ b' (f ((c ∘ Suc k') s))
    by (auto simp: BodyCommute inv b)
  have P ((c ∘ Suc k') s) by (auto simp: Invariant inv b)
  with Test show ?case by (auto simp: TestCommute)
next
  case 2
  thus ?case by (metis not-less-eq-eq)
qed
qed
have f ((c ∘ ?k) s) = (c' ∘ ?k') (f s) unfolding *
proof (rule funpow-commute, clarify)
  fix k assume k < ?k
  hence TestTrue: b ((c ∘ k) s) by (auto dest: not-less-Least)
  from < k < ?k> have P ((c ∘ k) s)
  proof (induct k)
    case 0 thus ?case by (auto simp: assms)
  next
    case (Suc h)
    hence P ((c ∘ h) s) by auto
    with Suc show ?case
      by (auto, metis (lifting, no-types) Invariant Suc-lessD not-less-Least)
  qed
  with TestTrue show f (c ((c ∘ k) s)) = c' (f ((c ∘ k) s))
    by (metis BodyCommute)
  qed
  thus ∃ z. (c ∘ ?k) s = z ∧ f z = (c' ∘ ?k') (f s) by blast
qed

lemma while-option-commute:
  assumes ∀s. b s = b' (f s) ∧s. [b s] ⇒ f (c s) = c' (f s)
  shows map-option f (while-option b c s) = while-option b' c' (f s)
  by(rule while-option-commute-invariant[where P = λ-. True])
    (auto simp add: assms)

```

5.2 Total version

definition while :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a

where $\text{while } b \ c \ s = \text{the} (\text{while-option } b \ c \ s)$

lemma while-unfold [code]:

$\text{while } b \ c \ s = (\text{if } b \ s \text{ then while } b \ c \ (c \ s) \text{ else } s)$

unfolding while-def **by** (subst $\text{while-option-unfold}$) *simp*

lemma def-while-unfold :

assumes $f\text{def}: f == \text{while test do}$

shows $f \ x = (\text{if test } x \text{ then } f(\text{do } x) \text{ else } x)$

unfolding $f\text{def}$ **by** (fact while-unfold)

The proof rule for while , where P is the invariant.

theorem while-rule-lemma :

assumes $\text{invariant}: \text{!!}s. P \ s ==> b \ s ==> P \ (c \ s)$

and $\text{terminate}: \text{!!}s. P \ s ==> \neg b \ s ==> Q \ s$

and $\text{wf}: \text{wf } \{(t, s). P \ s \wedge b \ s \wedge t = c \ s\}$

shows $P \ s \implies Q \ (\text{while } b \ c \ s)$

using wf

apply (induct s)

apply *simp*

apply (subst while-unfold)

apply (*simp add: invariant terminate*)

done

theorem while-rule :

$\{\} P \ s;$

$\text{!!}s. \{\} P \ s; b \ s \ \} ==> P \ (c \ s);$

$\text{!!}s. \{\} P \ s; \neg b \ s \ \} ==> Q \ s;$

$\text{wf } r;$

$\text{!!}s. \{\} P \ s; b \ s \ \} ==> (c \ s, s) \in r \ \} ==>$

$Q \ (\text{while } b \ c \ s)$

apply (rule while-rule-lemma)

prefer 4 apply assumption

apply *blast*

apply *blast*

apply (erule wf-subset)

apply *blast*

done

Combine invariant preservation and variant decrease in one goal:

theorem while-rule2 :

$\{\} P \ s;$

$\text{!!}s. \{\} P \ s; b \ s \ \} ==> P \ (c \ s) \wedge (c \ s, s) \in r;$

$\text{!!}s. \{\} P \ s; \neg b \ s \ \} ==> Q \ s;$

$\text{wf } r \ \} ==>$

$Q \ (\text{while } b \ c \ s)$

using $\text{while-rule}[of P]$ **by** *metis*

Proving termination:

theorem $\text{wf-while-option-Some}$:

```

assumes wf { (t, s). (P s ∧ b s) ∧ t = c s }
and ⋀s. P s ⟹ b s ⟹ P(c s) and P s
shows ∃t. while-option b c s = Some t
using assms(1,3)
proof (induction s)
  case less thus ?case using assms(2)
    by (subst while-option-unfold) simp
qed

```

lemma wf-rel-while-option-Some:

```

assumes wf: wf R
assumes smaller: ⋀s. P s ∧ b s ⟹ (c s, s) ∈ R
assumes inv: ⋀s. P s ∧ b s ⟹ P(c s)
assumes init: P s
shows ∃t. while-option b c s = Some t
proof -
  from smaller have { (t,s). P s ∧ b s ∧ t = c s } ⊆ R by auto
  with wf have wf { (t,s). P s ∧ b s ∧ t = c s } by (auto simp: wf-subset)
  with inv init show ?thesis by (auto simp: wf-while-option-Some)
qed

```

theorem measure-while-option-Some: fixes $f :: 's \Rightarrow nat$

```

shows (⋀s. P s ⟹ b s ⟹ P(c s) ∧ f(c s) < f s)
      ⟹ P s ⟹ ∃t. while-option b c s = Some t
by(blast intro: wf-while-option-Some[OF wf-if-measure, of P b f])

```

Kleene iteration starting from the empty set and assuming some finite bounding set:

lemma while-option-finite-subset-Some: fixes $C :: 'a set$

```

assumes mono f and !!X. X ⊆ C ⟹ f X ⊆ C and finite C
shows ∃P. while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f {} = Some P
proof(rule measure-while-option-Some[where
  f = %A:'a set. card C - card A and P = %A. A ⊆ C ∧ A ⊆ f A and s = {}])
fix A assume A: A ⊆ C ∧ A ⊆ f A f A ≠ A
show (f A ⊆ C ∧ f A ⊆ f (f A)) ∧ card C - card (f A) < card C - card A
  (is ?L ∧ ?R)
proof
  show ?L by(metis A(1) assms(2) monoD[OF `mono f`])
  show ?R by (metis A assms(2,3) card-seteq diff-less-mono2 equalityI linorder-le-less-linear
  rev-finite-subset)
qed
qed simp

```

lemma lfp-the-while-option:

```

assumes mono f and !!X. X ⊆ C ⟹ f X ⊆ C and finite C
shows lfp f = the(while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f {})
proof-
obtain P where while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f {} = Some P
  using while-option-finite-subset-Some[OF assms] by blast

```

```

with while-option-stop2[OF this] lfp-Kleene-iter[OF assms(1)]
show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma lfp-while:
assumes mono f and !!X. X ⊆ C ==> f X ⊆ C and finite C
shows lfp f = while (λA. f A ≠ A) f {}
unfolding while-def using assms by (rule lfp-the-while-option) blast

lemma wf-finite-less:
assumes finite (C :: 'a::order set)
shows wf {(x, y). {x, y} ⊆ C ∧ x < y}
by (rule wf-measure[where f=λb. card {a. a ∈ C ∧ a < b}, THEN wf-subset])
(fastforce simp: less-eq assms intro: psubset-card-mono)

lemma wf-finite-greater:
assumes finite (C :: 'a::order set)
shows wf {(x, y). {x, y} ⊆ C ∧ y < x}
by (rule wf-measure[where f=λb. card {a. a ∈ C ∧ b < a}, THEN wf-subset])
(fastforce simp: less-eq assms intro: psubset-card-mono)

lemma while-option-finite-increasing-Some:
fixes f :: 'a::order ⇒ 'a
assumes mono f and finite (UNIV :: 'a set) and s ≤ f s
shows ∃ P. while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f s = Some P
by (rule wf-rel-while-option-Some[where R={(x, y). y < x} and P=λA. A ≤ f A
and s=s])
(auto simp: assms monoD intro: wf-finite-greater[where C=UNIV::'a set, simplified])

lemma lfp-the-while-option-lattice:
fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a
assumes mono f and finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
shows lfp f = the (while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f bot)
proof –
obtain P where while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f bot = Some P
using while-option-finite-increasing-Some[OF assms, where s=bot] by simp
blast
with while-option-stop2[OF this] lfp-Kleene-iter[OF assms(1)]
show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma lfp-while-lattice:
fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a
assumes mono f and finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
shows lfp f = while (λA. f A ≠ A) f bot
unfolding while-def using assms by (rule lfp-the-while-option-lattice)

lemma while-option-finite-decreasing-Some:

```

```

fixes f :: 'a::order  $\Rightarrow$  'a
assumes mono f and finite (UNIV :: 'a set) and f s  $\leq$  s
shows  $\exists P.$  while-option ( $\lambda A.$  f A  $\neq$  A) f s = Some P
by (rule wf-rel-while-option-Some[where R={ (x, y). x < y } and P= $\lambda A.$  f A  $\leq$  A
and s=s])
  (auto simp add: assms monoD intro: wf-finite-less[where C=UNIV::'a set, simplified])

lemma gfp-the-while-option-lattice:
  fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes mono f and finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
  shows gfp f = the(while-option ( $\lambda A.$  f A  $\neq$  A) f top)
proof –
  obtain P where while-option ( $\lambda A.$  f A  $\neq$  A) f top = Some P
  using while-option-finite-decreasing-Some[OF assms, where s=top] by simp
  blast
  with while-option-stop2[OF this] gfp-Kleene-iter[OF assms(1)]
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma gfp-while-lattice:
  fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes mono f and finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
  shows gfp f = while ( $\lambda A.$  f A  $\neq$  A) f top
  unfolding while-def using assms by (rule gfp-the-while-option-lattice)

```

Computing the reflexive, transitive closure by iterating a successor function. Stops when an element is found that does not satisfy the test.

More refined (and hence more efficient) versions can be found in ITP 2011 paper by Nipkow (the theories are in the AFP entry Flyspeck by Nipkow) and the AFP article Executable Transitive Closures by René Thiemann.

```

context
fixes p :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
and x :: 'a
begin

qualified fun rtrancl-while-test :: 'a list  $\times$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where rtrancl-while-test (ws,-) = (ws  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  p(hd ws))

qualified fun rtrancl-while-step :: 'a list  $\times$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\times$  'a set
where rtrancl-while-step (ws, Z) =
  (let x = hd ws; new = remdups (filter ( $\lambda y.$  y  $\notin$  Z) (f x))
   in (new @ tl ws, set new  $\cup$  Z))

definition rtrancl-while :: ('a list * 'a set) option
where rtrancl-while = while-option rtrancl-while-test rtrancl-while-step ([x],{x})

qualified fun rtrancl-while-invariant :: 'a list  $\times$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

where rtrancl-while-invariant (ws, Z) =
  ( $x \in Z \wedge \text{set ws} \subseteq Z \wedge \text{distinct ws} \wedge \{(x,y). y \in \text{set}(fx)\} \subseteq (Z - \text{set ws}) \subseteq Z$ 
   $\wedge$ 
   $Z \subseteq \{(x,y). y \in \text{set}(fx)\}^* \subseteq \{x\} \wedge (\forall z \in Z - \text{set ws}. p z)$ 

qualified lemma rtrancl-while-invariant:
assumes inv: rtrancl-while-invariant st and test: rtrancl-while-test st
shows rtrancl-while-invariant (rtrancl-while-step st)
proof (cases st)
  fix ws Z assume st: st = (ws, Z)
  with test obtain h t where ws = h # t p h by (cases ws) auto
  with inv st show ?thesis by (auto intro: rtrancl.rtrancl-into-rtrancl)
qed

lemma rtrancl-while-Some: assumes rtrancl-while = Some(ws,Z)
shows if ws = []
  then  $Z = \{(x,y). y \in \text{set}(fx)\}^* \subseteq \{x\} \wedge (\forall z \in Z. p z)$ 
  else  $\neg p(hd ws) \wedge hd ws \in \{(x,y). y \in \text{set}(fx)\}^* \subseteq \{x\}$ 
proof –
  have rtrancl-while-invariant ([x], {x}) by simp
  with rtrancl-while-invariant have I: rtrancl-while-invariant (ws, Z)
  by (rule while-option-rule[OF - assms[unfolded rtrancl-while-def]])
  { assume ws = []
    hence ?thesis using I
    by (auto simp del:Image-Collect-case-prod dest: Image-closed-trancl)
  } moreover
  { assume ws ≠ []
    hence ?thesis using I while-option-stop[OF assms[unfolded rtrancl-while-def]]
    by (simp add: subset-iff)
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma rtrancl-while-finite-Some:
assumes finite (({x, y}. y ∈ set(fx)) * ⊆ {x}) (is finite ?Cl)
shows ∃y. rtrancl-while = Some y
proof –
  let ?R = ( $\lambda(-, Z). \text{card } (?Cl - Z)$ ) <*mlex*> ( $\lambda(ws, -). \text{length ws}$ ) <*mlex*>
  {}
  have wf ?R by (blast intro: wf-mlex)
  then show ?thesis unfolding rtrancl-while-def
  proof (rule wf-rel-while-option-Some[of ?R rtrancl-while-invariant])
  fix st assume *: rtrancl-while-invariant st ∧ rtrancl-while-test st
  hence I: rtrancl-while-invariant (rtrancl-while-step st)
  by (blast intro: rtrancl-while-invariant)
  show (rtrancl-while-step st, st) ∈ ?R
  proof (cases st)
  fix ws Z let ?ws = fst (rtrancl-while-step st) and ?Z = snd (rtrancl-while-step st)

```

```

assume st: st = (ws, Z)
with * obtain h t where ws: ws = h # t p h by (cases ws) auto
{ assume remdups (filter ( $\lambda y. y \notin Z$ ) (f h)) = []
  then obtain z where z  $\in$  set (remdups (filter ( $\lambda y. y \notin Z$ ) (f h))) by
fastforce
  with st ws I have Z  $\subset$  ?Z Z  $\subseteq$  ?Cl ?Z  $\subseteq$  ?Cl by auto
    with assms have card (?Cl - ?Z) < card (?Cl - Z) by (blast intro:
      psubset-card-mono)
      with st ws have ?thesis unfolding mlex-prod-def by simp
    }
  moreover
  { assume remdups (filter ( $\lambda y. y \notin Z$ ) (f h)) = []
    with st ws have ?Z = Z ?ws = t by (auto simp: filter-empty-conv)
    with st ws have ?thesis unfolding mlex-prod-def by simp
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed (simp-all add: rtrancl-while-invariant)
qed

end

end

```

6 The Bourbaki-Witt tower construction for trans-finite iteration

```

theory Bourbaki-Witt-Fixpoint
  imports While-Combinator
begin

lemma ChainsI [intro?]:
  ( $\bigwedge a b. \llbracket a \in Y; b \in Y \rrbracket \implies (a, b) \in r \vee (b, a) \in r \rrbracket \implies Y \in \text{Chains } r$ 
  unfolding Chains-def by blast

lemma in-Chains-subset:  $\llbracket M \in \text{Chains } r; M' \subseteq M \rrbracket \implies M' \in \text{Chains } r$ 
  by(auto simp add: Chains-def)

lemma in-ChainsD:  $\llbracket M \in \text{Chains } r; x \in M; y \in M \rrbracket \implies (x, y) \in r \vee (y, x) \in r$ 
  unfolding Chains-def by fast

lemma Chains-FieldD:  $\llbracket M \in \text{Chains } r; x \in M \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Field } r$ 
  by(auto simp add: Chains-def intro: FieldI1 FieldI2)

lemma in-Chains-conv-chain:  $M \in \text{Chains } r \longleftrightarrow \text{Complete-Partial-Order}.chain$ 
  ( $\lambda x y. (x, y) \in r$ ) M
  by(simp add: Chains-def chain-def)

```

```

lemma partial-order-on-trans:
   $\llbracket \text{partial-order-on } A \ r; (x, y) \in r; (y, z) \in r \rrbracket \implies (x, z) \in r$ 
by(auto simp add: order-on-defs dest: transD)

locale bourbaki-witt-fixpoint =
  fixes lub :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  and leq :: ('a  $\times$  'a) set
  and f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes po: Partial-order leq
  and lub-least:  $\llbracket M \in \text{Chains leq}; M \neq \{\} \wedge \forall x. x \in M \implies (x, z) \in \text{leq} \rrbracket \implies (\text{lub } M, z) \in \text{leq}$ 
  and lub-upper:  $\llbracket M \in \text{Chains leq}; x \in M \rrbracket \implies (x, \text{lub } M) \in \text{leq}$ 
  and lub-in-Field:  $\llbracket M \in \text{Chains leq}; M \neq \{\} \rrbracket \implies \text{lub } M \in \text{Field leq}$ 
  and increasing:  $\forall x. x \in \text{Field leq} \implies (x, f x) \in \text{leq}$ 
begin

lemma leq-trans:  $\llbracket (x, y) \in \text{leq}; (y, z) \in \text{leq} \rrbracket \implies (x, z) \in \text{leq}$ 
by(rule partial-order-on-trans[OF po])

lemma leq-refl:  $x \in \text{Field leq} \implies (x, x) \in \text{leq}$ 
using po by(simp add: order-on-defs refl-on-def)

lemma leq-antisym:  $\llbracket (x, y) \in \text{leq}; (y, x) \in \text{leq} \rrbracket \implies x = y$ 
using po by(simp add: order-on-defs antisym-def)

inductive-set iterates-above :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  for a
where
  base:  $a \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
  | step:  $x \in \text{iterates-above } a \implies f x \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
  | Sup:  $\llbracket M \in \text{Chains leq}; M \neq \{\} \wedge \forall x. x \in M \implies x \in \text{iterates-above } a \rrbracket \implies \text{lub } M \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 

definition fixp-above :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where fixp-above a = (if a  $\in$  Field leq then lub (iterates-above a) else a)

lemma fixp-above-outside:  $a \notin \text{Field leq} \implies \text{fixp-above } a = a$ 
by(simp add: fixp-above-def)

lemma fixp-above-inside:  $a \in \text{Field leq} \implies \text{fixp-above } a = \text{lub } (\text{iterates-above } a)$ 
by(simp add: fixp-above-def)

context
  notes leq-refl [intro!, simp]
  and base [intro]
  and step [intro]
  and Sup [intro]
  and leq-trans [trans]
begin

```

```

lemma iterates-above-le-f:  $\llbracket x \in \text{iterates-above } a; a \in \text{Field leq} \rrbracket \implies (x, f x) \in \text{leq}$ 
by(induction x rule: iterates-above.induct)(blast intro: increasing FieldI2 lub-in-Field)+

lemma iterates-above-Field:  $\llbracket x \in \text{iterates-above } a; a \in \text{Field leq} \rrbracket \implies x \in \text{Field}$ 
leq
by(drule (1) iterates-above-le-f)(rule FieldI1)

lemma iterates-above-ge:
assumes y:  $y \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
and a:  $a \in \text{Field leq}$ 
shows (a, y)  $\in \text{leq}$ 
using y by(induction)(auto intro: a increasing iterates-above-le-f leq-trans leq-trans[OF - lub-upper])

lemma iterates-above-lub:
assumes M:  $M \in \text{Chains leq}$ 
and nempty:  $M \neq \{\}$ 
and upper:  $\bigwedge y. y \in M \implies \exists z \in M. (y, z) \in \text{leq} \wedge z \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
shows lub M  $\in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
proof -
  let ?M =  $M \cap \text{iterates-above } a$ 
  from M have M': ?M  $\in \text{Chains leq}$  by(rule in-Chains-subset)simp
  have ?M  $\neq \{\}$  using nempty by(auto dest: upper)
  with M' have lub ?M  $\in \text{iterates-above } a$  by(rule Sup) blast
  also have lub ?M = lub M using nempty
  by(intro leq-antisym)(blast intro!: lub-least[OF M] lub-least[OF M'] intro: lub-upper[OF M'] lub-upper[OF M] leq-trans dest: upper) +
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma iterates-above-successor:
assumes y:  $y \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
and a:  $a \in \text{Field leq}$ 
shows y = a  $\vee y \in \text{iterates-above } (f a)$ 
using y
proof induction
  case base thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (step x) thus ?case by auto
  next
    case (Sup M)
    show ?case
    proof(cases  $\exists x. M \subseteq \{x\}$ )
      case True
      with ‘ $M \neq \{\}$ ’ obtain y where M:  $M = \{y\}$  by auto
      have lub M = y
      by(rule leq-antisym)(auto intro!: lub-upper Sup lub-least ChainsI simp add: a M Sup.hyps(3)[of y, THEN iterates-above-Field] dest: iterates-above-Field)

```

```

with Sup.IH[of y] M show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  from Sup(1-2) have lub M ∈ iterates-above (f a)
  proof(rule iterates-above-lub)
    fix y
    assume y: y ∈ M
    from Sup.IH[OF this] show ∃z∈M. (y, z) ∈ leq ∧ z ∈ iterates-above (f a)
    proof
      assume y = a
      from y False obtain z where z: z ∈ M and neq: y ≠ z by (metis insertI1
subsetI)
      with Sup.IH[OF z] ⟨y = a⟩ Sup.hyps(3)[OF z]
      show ?thesis by(auto dest: iterates-above-ge intro: a)
    next
      assume *: y ∈ iterates-above (f a)
      with increasing[OF a] have y ∈ Field leq
        by(auto dest!: iterates-above-Field intro: FieldI2)
      with * show ?thesis using y by auto
    qed
  qed
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

lemma iterates-above-Sup-aux:
assumes M: M ∈ Chains leq M ≠ {}
and M': M' ∈ Chains leq M' ≠ {}
and comp: ∀x. x ∈ M ==> x ∈ iterates-above (lub M') ∨ lub M' ∈ iterates-above
x
shows (lub M, lub M') ∈ leq ∨ lub M ∈ iterates-above (lub M')
proof(cases ∃x ∈ M. x ∈ iterates-above (lub M'))
  case True
  then obtain x where x: x ∈ M x ∈ iterates-above (lub M') by blast
  have lub-M': lub M' ∈ Field leq using M' by(rule lub-in-Field)
  have lub M ∈ iterates-above (lub M') using M
  proof(rule iterates-above-lub)
    fix y
    assume y: y ∈ M
    from comp[OF y] show ∃z∈M. (y, z) ∈ leq ∧ z ∈ iterates-above (lub M')
    proof
      assume y ∈ iterates-above (lub M')
      from this iterates-above-Field[OF this] y lub-M' show ?thesis by blast
    next
      assume lub M' ∈ iterates-above y
      hence (y, lub M') ∈ leq using Chains-FieldD[OF M(1) y] by(rule iter-
ates-above-ge)
      also have (lub M', x) ∈ leq using x(2) lub-M' by(rule iterates-above-ge)
      finally show ?thesis using x by blast
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

qed
qed
thus ?thesis ..
next
case False
have (lub M, lub M') ∈ leq using M
proof(rule lub-least)
fix x
assume x: x ∈ M
from comp[OF x] x False have lub M' ∈ iterates-above x by auto
moreover from M(1) x have x ∈ Field leq by(rule Chains-FieldD)
ultimately show (x, lub M') ∈ leq by(rule iterates-above-ge)
qed
thus ?thesis ..
qed

lemma iterates-above-triangle:
assumes x: x ∈ iterates-above a
and y: y ∈ iterates-above a
and a: a ∈ Field leq
shows x ∈ iterates-above y ∨ y ∈ iterates-above x
using x y
proof(induction arbitrary: y)
case base then show ?case by simp
next
case (step x) thus ?case using a
by(auto dest: iterates-above-successor intro: iterates-above-Field)
next
case x: (Sup M)
hence lub: lub M ∈ iterates-above a by blast
from ⟨y ∈ iterates-above a⟩ show ?case
proof(induction)
case base show ?case using lub by simp
next
case (step y) thus ?case using a
by(auto dest: iterates-above-successor intro: iterates-above-Field)
next
case y: (Sup M')
hence lub': lub M' ∈ iterates-above a by blast
have *: x ∈ iterates-above (lub M') ∨ lub M' ∈ iterates-above x if x ∈ M for x
using that lub' by(rule x.IH)
with x(1-2) y(1-2) have (lub M, lub M') ∈ leq ∨ lub M ∈ iterates-above (lub M')
by(rule iterates-above-Sup-aux)
moreover from y(1-2) x(1-2) have (lub M', lub M) ∈ leq ∨ lub M' ∈ iterates-above (lub M)
by(rule iterates-above-Sup-aux)(blast dest: y.IH)
ultimately show ?case by(auto 4 3 dest: leq-antisym)
qed

```

qed

```

lemma chain-iterates-above:
  assumes a: a ∈ Field leq
  shows iterates-above a ∈ Chains leq (is ?C ∈ -)
proof (rule ChainsI)
  fix x y
  assume x ∈ ?C y ∈ ?C
  hence x ∈ iterates-above y ∨ y ∈ iterates-above x using a by(rule iterates-above-triangle)
  moreover from ⟨x ∈ ?C⟩ a have x ∈ Field leq by(rule iterates-above-Field)
  moreover from ⟨y ∈ ?C⟩ a have y ∈ Field leq by(rule iterates-above-Field)
  ultimately show (x, y) ∈ leq ∨ (y, x) ∈ leq by(auto dest: iterates-above-ge)
qed

lemma fixp-iterates-above: fixp-above a ∈ iterates-above a
by(auto intro: chain-iterates-above simp add: fixp-above-def)

lemma fixp-above-Field: a ∈ Field leq  $\implies$  fixp-above a ∈ Field leq
using fixp-iterates-above by(rule iterates-above-Field)

lemma fixp-above-unfold:
  assumes a: a ∈ Field leq
  shows fixp-above a = f (fixp-above a) (is ?a = f ?a)
proof(rule leq-antisym)
  show (?a, f ?a) ∈ leq using fixp-above-Field[OF a] by(rule increasing)

  have f ?a ∈ iterates-above a using fixp-iterates-above by(rule iterates-above.step)
  with chain-iterates-above[OF a] show (f ?a, ?a) ∈ leq
    by(simp add: fixp-above-inside assms lub-upper)
qed

end

lemma fixp-above-induct [case-names adm base step]:
  assumes adm: ccpo.admissible lub (λx y. (x, y) ∈ leq) P
  and base: P a
  and step:  $\bigwedge x. P x \implies P(f x)$ 
  shows P (fixp-above a)
proof(cases a ∈ Field leq)
  case True
  from adm chain-iterates-above[OF True]
  show ?thesis unfolding fixp-above-inside[OF True] in-Chains-conv-chain
  proof(rule ccpo.admissibleD)
    have a ∈ iterates-above a ..
    then show iterates-above a ≠ {} by(auto)
    show P x if x ∈ iterates-above a for x using that
      by induction(auto intro: base step simp add: in-Chains-conv-chain dest:
        ccpo.admissibleD[OF adm])
  qed

```

```
qed(simp add: fixp-above-outside base)
```

```
end
```

6.1 Connect with the while combinator for executability on chain-finite lattices.

```
context bourbaki-witt-fixpoint begin
```

```
lemma in-Chains-finite: — Translation from [Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ )  

 $?A; finite ?A; ?A \neq \{\} \implies Sup ?A \in ?A$ .  

assumes M ∈ Chains leq  

and M ≠ {}  

and finite M  

shows lub M ∈ M  

using assms(3,1,2)  

proof induction  

case empty thus ?case by simp  

next  

case (insert x M)  

note chain = <insert x M ∈ Chains leq>  

show ?case  

proof(cases M = {})  

case True thus ?thesis  

using chain in-ChainsD leq-antisym lub-least lub-upper by fastforce  

next  

case False  

from chain have chain': M ∈ Chains leq  

using in-Chains-subset subset-insertI by blast  

hence lub M ∈ M using False by(rule insert.IH)  

show ?thesis  

proof(cases (x, lub M) ∈ leq)  

case True  

have (lub (insert x M), lub M) ∈ leq using chain  

by (rule lub-least) (auto simp: True intro: lub-upper[OF chain'])  

with False have lub (insert x M) = lub M  

using lub-upper[OF chain] lub-least[OF chain'] by (blast intro: leq-antisym)  

with <lub M ∈ M> show ?thesis by simp  

next  

case False  

with in-ChainsD[OF chain, of x lub M] <lub M ∈ M>  

have lub (insert x M) = x  

by – (rule leq-antisym, (blast intro: FieldI2 chain chain' insert.preds(2)  

leq-refl leq-trans lub-least lub-upper)+)  

thus ?thesis by simp  

qed  

qed  

qed
```

```

lemma fun-pow-iterates-above:  $(f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
using iterates-above.base iterates-above.step by (induct k) simp-all

lemma chfin-iterates-above-fun-pow:
assumes  $x \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
assumes  $\forall M \in \text{Chains leq. finite } M$ 
shows  $\exists j. x = (f \wedge\!\!^\sim j) a$ 
using assms(1)
proof induct
  case base then show ?case by (simp add: exI[where x=0])
next
  case (step x) then obtain j where  $x = (f \wedge\!\!^\sim j) a$  by blast
    with step(1) show ?case by (simp add: exI[where x=Suc j])
next
  case (Sup M) with in-Chains-finite assms(2) show ?case by blast
qed

lemma Chain-finite-iterates-above-fun-pow-iff:
assumes  $\forall M \in \text{Chains leq. finite } M$ 
shows  $x \in \text{iterates-above } a \longleftrightarrow (\exists j. x = (f \wedge\!\!^\sim j) a)$ 
using chfin-iterates-above-fun-pow fun-pow-iterates-above assms by blast

lemma fixp-above-Kleene-iter-ex:
assumes ( $\forall M \in \text{Chains leq. finite } M$ )
obtains k where fixp-above a =  $(f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a$ 
using assms by atomize-elim (simp add: chfin-iterates-above-fun-pow fixp-iterates-above)

context fixes a assumes a:  $a \in \text{Field leq}$  begin

lemma funpow-Field-leq:  $(f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a \in \text{Field leq}$ 
using a by (induct k) (auto intro: increasing FieldI2)

lemma funpow-prefix:  $j < k \implies ((f \wedge\!\!^\sim j) a, (f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a) \in \text{leq}$ 
proof(induct k)
  case (Suc k)
    with leq-trans[OF - increasing[OF funpow-Field-leq]] funpow-Field-leq increasing
    a
    show ?case by simp (metis less-antisym)
qed simp

lemma funpow-suffix:  $(f \wedge\!\!^\sim \text{Suc } k) a = (f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a \implies ((f \wedge\!\!^\sim (j + k)) a, (f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a) \in \text{leq}$ 
using funpow-Field-leq
by (induct j) (simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right funpow-add leq-refl)

lemma funpow-stability:  $(f \wedge\!\!^\sim \text{Suc } k) a = (f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a \implies ((f \wedge\!\!^\sim j) a, (f \wedge\!\!^\sim k) a) \in \text{leq}$ 
using funpow-prefix funpow-suffix[where j=j - k and k=k] by (cases j < k)
simp-all

```

```

lemma funpow-in-Chains:  $\{(f \wedge k) a \mid k. \text{True}\} \in \text{Chains leq}$ 
using chain-iterates-above[OF a] fun-pow-iterates-above
by (blast intro: ChainsI dest: in-ChainsD)

lemma fixp-above-Kleene-iter:
assumes  $\forall M \in \text{Chains leq}. \text{finite } M$  — convenient but surely not necessary
assumes  $(f \wedge \text{Suc } k) a = (f \wedge k) a$ 
shows fixp-above  $a = (f \wedge k) a$ 
proof(rule leq-antisym)
show (fixp-above  $a, (f \wedge k) a \in \text{leq}$  using assms  $a$ )
by(auto simp add: fixp-above-def chain-iterates-above Chain-finite-iterates-above-fun-pow-iff
funpow-stability[OF assms(2)] intro!: lub-least intro: iterates-above.base)
show  $((f \wedge k) a, \text{fixp-above } a) \in \text{leq}$  using  $a$ 
by(auto simp add: fixp-above-def chain-iterates-above fun-pow-iterates-above
intro!: lub-upper)
qed

context assumes chfin:  $\forall M \in \text{Chains leq}. \text{finite } M$  begin

lemma Chain-finite-wf: wf  $\{(f ((f \wedge k) a), (f \wedge k) a) \mid k. f ((f \wedge k) a) \neq (f \wedge k) a\}$ 
apply(rule wf-measure[where  $f = \lambda b. \text{card } \{(f \wedge j) a \mid j. (b, (f \wedge j) a) \in \text{leq}\}$ ,
THEN wf-subset])
apply(auto simp: set-eq-iff intro!: psubset-card-mono[OF finite-subset[OF - bspec[OF chfin funpow-in-Chains]]])
apply(metis funpow-Field-leq increasing leq-antisym leq-trans leq-refl)+
done

lemma while-option-finite-increasing:  $\exists P. \text{while-option } (\lambda A. f A \neq A) f a = \text{Some } P$ 
by(rule wf-rel-while-option-Some[OF Chain-finite-wf, where  $P = \lambda A. (\exists k. A = (f \wedge k) a) \wedge (A, f A) \in \text{leq}$  and  $s=a$ ])
(auto simp: a increasing chfin FieldI2 chfin-iterates-above-fun-pow fun-pow-iterates-above
iterates-above.step intro: exI[where  $x=0$ ])

lemma fixp-above-the-while-option: fixp-above  $a = \text{the } (\text{while-option } (\lambda A. f A \neq A) f a)$ 
proof –
obtain  $P$  where while-option  $(\lambda A. f A \neq A) f a = \text{Some } P$ 
using while-option-finite-increasing by blast
with while-option-stop2[OF this] fixp-above-Kleene-iter[OF chfin]
show ?thesis by fastforce
qed

lemma fixp-above-conv-while: fixp-above  $a = \text{while } (\lambda A. f A \neq A) f a$ 
unfolding while-def by (rule fixp-above-the-while-option)

end

```

```

end

end

lemma bourbaki-witt-fixpoint-complete-latticeI:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::complete-lattice \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \leq f x$ 
  shows bourbaki-witt-fixpoint Sup {x, y}. x \leq y\} f
by unfold-locales (auto simp: assms Sup-upper order-on-defs Field-def intro: refl-onI
transI antisymI Sup-least)

end

```

7 Division with modulus centered towards zero.

```

theory Centered-Division
  imports Main
begin

```

```

lemma off-iff-abs-mod-2-eq-one:
  ‹odd l ⟷ |l| mod 2 = 1› for l :: int
  by (simp flip: odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one)

```

The following specification of division on integers centers the modulus around zero. This is useful e.g. to define division on Gauss numbers. N.b.: This is not mentioned [2].

```

definition centered-divide :: ‹int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int› (infixl ‹cdiv› 70)
  where ‹k cdiv l = sgn l * ((k + |l| div 2) div |l|)›

```

```

definition centered-modulo :: ‹int \Rightarrow int \Rightarrow int› (infixl ‹cmod› 70)
  where ‹k cmod l = (k + |l| div 2) mod |l| - |l| div 2›

```

Example: $k \text{ cmod } 5 \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$

```

lemma signed-take-bit-eq-cmod:
  ‹signed-take-bit n k = k cmod (2 ^ Suc n)›
  by (simp only: centered-modulo-def power-abs abs-numeral flip: take-bit-eq-mod)
    (simp add: signed-take-bit-eq-take-bit-shift)

```

Property $\text{signed-take-bit } n \text{ } k = k \text{ cmod } 2^{\text{Suc } n}$ is the key to generalize centered division to arbitrary structures satisfying *ring-bit-operations*, but so far it is not clear what practical relevance that would have.

```

lemma cdiv-mult-cmod-eq:
  ‹k cdiv l * l + k cmod l = k›
proof -
  have *: ‹l * (sgn l * j) = |l| * j› for j
    by (simp add: ac-simps abs-sgn)
  show ?thesis

```

```

by (simp add: centered-divide-def centered-modulo-def algebra-simps *)
qed

lemma mult-cdiv-cmod-eq:
  ‹l * (k cdiv l) + k cmod l = k›
  using cdiv-mult-cmod-eq [of k l] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma cmod-cdiv-mult-eq:
  ‹k cmod l + k cdiv l * l = k›
  using cdiv-mult-cmod-eq [of k l] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma cmod-mult-cdiv-eq:
  ‹k cmod l + l * (k cdiv l) = k›
  using cdiv-mult-cmod-eq [of k l] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma minus-cdiv-mult-eq-cmod:
  ‹k - k cdiv l * l = k cmod l›
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact cmod-cdiv-mult-eq)

lemma minus-mult-cdiv-eq-cmod:
  ‹k - l * (k cdiv l) = k cmod l›
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact cmod-mult-cdiv-eq)

lemma minus-cmod-eq-cdiv-mult:
  ‹k - k cmod l = k cdiv l * l›
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact cdiv-mult-cmod-eq)

lemma minus-cmod-eq-mult-cdiv:
  ‹k - k cmod l = l * (k cdiv l)›
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact mult-cdiv-cmod-eq)

lemma cdiv-0-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cdiv 0 = 0›
  by (simp add: centered-divide-def)

lemma cmod-0-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cmod 0 = k›
  by (simp add: centered-modulo-def)

lemma cdiv-1-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cdiv 1 = k›
  by (simp add: centered-divide-def)

lemma cmod-1-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cmod 1 = 0›
  by (simp add: centered-modulo-def)

lemma zero-cdiv-eq [simp]:
  ‹0 cdiv k = 0›

```

```

by (auto simp add: centered-divide-def not-less zdiv-eq-0-iff)

lemma zero-cmod-eq [simp]:
  ‹0 cmod k = 0›
  by (auto simp add: centered-modulo-def not-less zmod-trivial-iff)

lemma cdiv-minus-eq:
  ‹k cdiv - l = - (k cdiv l)›
  by (simp add: centered-divide-def)

lemma cmod-minus-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cmod - l = k cmod l›
  by (simp add: centered-modulo-def)

lemma cdiv-abs-eq:
  ‹k cdiv |l| = sgn l * (k cdiv l)›
  by (simp add: centered-divide-def)

lemma cmod-abs-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cmod |l| = k cmod l›
  by (simp add: centered-modulo-def)

lemma nonzero-mult-cdiv-cancel-right:
  ‹k * l cdiv l = k› if ‹l ≠ 0›
proof -
  have ‹sgn l * k * |l| cdiv l = k›
    using that by (simp add: centered-divide-def)
  with that show ?thesis
    by (simp add: ac-simps abs-sgn)
qed

lemma cdiv-self-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cdiv k = 1› if ‹k ≠ 0›
  using that nonzero-mult-cdiv-cancel-right [of k 1] by simp

lemma cmod-self-eq [simp]:
  ‹k cmod k = 0›
proof -
  have ‹(sgn k * |k| + |k| div 2) mod |k| = |k| div 2›
    by (auto simp add: zmod-trivial-iff)
  also have ‹sgn k * |k| = k›
    by (simp add: abs-sgn)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: centered-modulo-def algebra-simps)
qed

lemma cmod-less-divisor:
  ‹k cmod l < |l| - |l| div 2› if ‹l ≠ 0›
  using that pos-mod-bound [of ‹|l|›] by (simp add: centered-modulo-def)

```

```

lemma cmod-less-equal-divisor:
  ‹k cmod l ≤ |l| div 2› if ‹l ≠ 0›
proof –
  from that cmod-less-divisor [of l k]
  have ‹k cmod l < |l| – |l| div 2›
    by simp
  also have ‹|l| – |l| div 2 = |l| div 2 + of-bool (odd l)›
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (cases ‹even l›) simp-all
qed

lemma divisor-less-equal-cmod':
  ‹|l| div 2 – |l| ≤ k cmod l› if ‹l ≠ 0›
proof –
  have ‹0 ≤ (k + |l| div 2) mod |l|›
    using that pos-mod-sign [of ‹|l|›] by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp-all add: centered-modulo-def)
qed

lemma divisor-less-equal-cmod:
  ‹– (|l| div 2) ≤ k cmod l› if ‹l ≠ 0›
  using that divisor-less-equal-cmod' [of l k]
  by (simp add: centered-modulo-def)

lemma abs-cmod-less-equal:
  ‹|k cmod l| ≤ |l| div 2› if ‹l ≠ 0›
  using that divisor-less-equal-cmod [of l k]
  by (simp add: abs-le-iff cmod-less-equal-divisor)

end

```

8 Order on characters

```

theory Char-ord
  imports Main
begin

instantiation char :: linorder
begin

definition less-eq-char :: ‹char ⇒ char ⇒ bool›
  where ‹c1 ≤ c2 ↔ of-char c1 ≤ (of-char c2 :: nat)›

definition less-char :: ‹char ⇒ char ⇒ bool›
  where ‹c1 < c2 ↔ of-char c1 < (of-char c2 :: nat)›

```

```

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-char-def less-char-def)

end

lemma less-eq-char-simp [simp, code]:
  ‹Char b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 ≤ Char c0 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7
  ⟷ lexordp-eq [b7, b6, b5, b4, b3, b2, b1, b0] [c7, c6, c5, c4, c3, c2, c1, c0]›
  by (simp only: less-eq-char-def of-char-def char.sel horner-sum-less-eq-iff-lexordp-eq
list.size) simp

lemma less-char-simp [simp, code]:
  ‹Char b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 < Char c0 c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7
  ⟷ ord-class.lexordp [b7, b6, b5, b4, b3, b2, b1, b0] [c7, c6, c5, c4, c3, c2,
c1, c0]›
  by (simp only: less-char-def of-char-def char.sel horner-sum-less-iff-lexordp list.size)
simp

instantiation char :: distrib-lattice
begin

  definition ‹(inf :: char ⇒ -) = min›
  definition ‹(sup :: char ⇒ -) = max›

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: inf-char-def sup-char-def max-min-distrib2)

end

code-identifier
code-module Char-ord →
  (SML) Str and (OCaml) Str and (Haskell) Str and (Scala) Str

end

```

9 A generic phantom type

```

theory Phantom-Type
imports Main
begin

  datatype ('a, 'b) phantom = phantom (of-phantom: 'b)

lemma type-definition-phantom': type-definition of-phantom phantom UNIV
by(unfold-locales) simp-all

lemma phantom-comp-of-phantom [simp]: phantom ∘ of-phantom = id
and of-phantom-comp-phantom [simp]: of-phantom ∘ phantom = id

```

```

by(simp-all add: o-def id-def)

syntax -Phantom :: type ⇒ logic ((1Phantom/(1'(-'))))
translations
  Phantom('t) => CONST phantom :: - ⇒ ('t, -) phantom

typed-print-translation <
let
  fun phantom-tr' ctxt (Type (type-name `fun), [-, Type (type-name `phantom),
  [T, -]])) ts =
    list-comb
      (Syntax.const syntax-const `Phantom) $ Syntax-Phases.term-of-typ ctxt
  T, ts)
    | phantom-tr' _ _ = raise Match;
    in [(const-syntax `phantom), phantom-tr')] end
>

lemma of-phantom-inject [simp]:
  of-phantom x = of-phantom y ⟷ x = y
by(cases x y rule: phantom.exhaust[case-product phantom.exhaust]) simp

end

```

10 Cardinality of types

```

theory Cardinality
imports Phantom-Type
begin

```

10.1 Preliminary lemmas

```

lemma (in type-definition) univ:
  UNIV = Abs ` A
proof
  show Abs ` A ⊆ UNIV by (rule subset-UNIV)
  show UNIV ⊆ Abs ` A
  proof
    fix x :: 'b
    have x = Abs (Rep x) by (rule Rep-inverse [symmetric])
    moreover have Rep x ∈ A by (rule Rep)
    ultimately show x ∈ Abs ` A by (rule image-eqI)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma (in type-definition) card: card (UNIV :: 'b set) = card A
by (simp add: univ card-image inj-on-def Abs-inject)

```

10.2 Cardinalities of types

```

syntax -type-card :: type => nat ((1CARD/(1'(-'))))

translations CARD('t) => CONST card (CONST UNIV :: 't set)

print-translation <
let
  fun card-univ-tr' ctxt [Const (const-syntax`UNIV, Type (-, [T]))] =
    Syntax.const syntax-const`-type-card $ Syntax-Phases.term-of-typ ctxt T
  in [(const-syntax`card, card-univ-tr')] end
>

lemma card-prod [simp]: CARD('a × 'b) = CARD('a) * CARD('b)
  unfolding UNIV-Times-UNIV [symmetric] by (simp only: card-cartesian-product)

lemma card-UNIV-sum: CARD('a + 'b) = (if CARD('a) ≠ 0 ∧ CARD('b) ≠ 0
  then CARD('a) + CARD('b) else 0)
  unfolding UNIV-Plus-UNIV [symmetric]
  by(auto simp add: card-eq-0-iff card-Plus simp del: UNIV-Plus-UNIV)

lemma card-sum [simp]: CARD('a + 'b) = CARD('a::finite) + CARD('b::finite)
  by(simp add: card-UNIV-sum)

lemma card-UNIV-option: CARD('a option) = (if CARD('a) = 0 then 0 else
  CARD('a) + 1)
proof -
  have (None :: 'a option) ∉ range Some by clarsimp
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: UNIV-option-conv card-eq-0-iff finite-range-Some card-image)
qed

lemma card-option [simp]: CARD('a option) = Suc CARD('a::finite)
  by(simp add: card-UNIV-option)

lemma card-UNIV-set: CARD('a set) = (if CARD('a) = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ CARD('a))
  by(simp add: card-eq-0-iff card-Pow flip: Pow-UNIV)

lemma card-set [simp]: CARD('a set) = 2 ^ CARD('a::finite)
  by(simp add: card-UNIV-set)

lemma card-nat [simp]: CARD(nat) = 0
  by (simp add: card-eq-0-iff)

lemma card-fun: CARD('a ⇒ 'b) = (if CARD('a) ≠ 0 ∧ CARD('b) ≠ 0 ∨
  CARD('b) = 1 then CARD('b) ^ CARD('a) else 0)
proof -
  { assume 0 < CARD('a) and 0 < CARD('b)
    hence fina: finite (UNIV :: 'a set) and finb: finite (UNIV :: 'b set)
      by(simp-all only: card-ge-0-finite)
  }

```

```

from finite-distinct-list[OF finb] obtain bs
  where bs: set bs = (UNIV :: 'b set) and distb: distinct bs by blast
from finite-distinct-list[OF fina] obtain as
  where as: set as = (UNIV :: 'a set) and dista: distinct as by blast
have cb: CARD('b) = length bs
  unfolding bs[symmetric] distinct-card[OF distb] ..
have ca: CARD('a) = length as
  unfolding as[symmetric] distinct-card[OF dista] ..
let ?xs = map (λys. the o map-of (zip as ys)) (List.n-lists (length as) bs)
have UNIV = set ?xs
proof(rule UNIV-eq-I)
  fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  from as have f = the o map-of (zip as (map f as))
    by(auto simp add: map-of-zip-map)
  thus f ∈ set ?xs using bs by(auto simp add: set-n-lists)
qed
moreover have distinct ?xs unfolding distinct-map
proof(intro conjI distinct-n-lists distb inj-onI)
  fix xs ys :: 'b list
  assume xs: xs ∈ set (List.n-lists (length as) bs)
    and ys: ys ∈ set (List.n-lists (length as) bs)
    and eq: the o map-of (zip as xs) = the o map-of (zip as ys)
  from xs ys have [simp]: length xs = length as length ys = length as
    by(simp-all add: length-n-lists-elem)
  have map-of (zip as xs) = map-of (zip as ys)
  proof
    fix x
    from as bs have ∃y. map-of (zip as xs) x = Some y ∃y. map-of (zip as ys) x = Some y
      by(simp-all add: map-of-zip-is-Some[symmetric])
    with eq show map-of (zip as xs) x = map-of (zip as ys) x
      by(auto dest: fun-cong[where x=x])
  qed
  with dista show xs = ys by(simp add: map-of-zip-inject)
qed
hence card (set ?xs) = length ?xs by(simp only: distinct-card)
moreover have length ?xs = length bs ^ length as by(simp add: length-n-lists)
ultimately have CARD('a ⇒ 'b) = CARD('b) ^ CARD('a) using cb ca by
simp }
moreover {
assume cb: CARD('b) = 1
then obtain b where b: UNIV = {b :: 'b} by(auto simp add: card-Suc-eq)
have eq: UNIV = {λx :: 'a. b :: 'b}
proof(rule UNIV-eq-I)
  fix x :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  { fix y
    have x y ∈ UNIV ..
    hence x y = b unfolding b by simp }
  thus x ∈ {λx. b} by(auto)
}

```

```

qed
have  $CARD('a \Rightarrow 'b) = 1$  unfolding eq by simp }
ultimately show ?thesis
  by(auto simp del: One-nat-def)(auto simp add: card-eq-0-iff dest: finite-fun-UNIVD2
finite-fun-UNIVD1)
qed

corollary finite-UNIV-fun:
finite (UNIV :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) set) \longleftrightarrow
finite (UNIV :: 'a set) \wedge finite (UNIV :: 'b set) \vee CARD('b) = 1
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof -
have ?lhs \longleftrightarrow CARD('a \Rightarrow 'b) > 0 by(simp add: card-gt-0-iff)
also have ... \longleftrightarrow CARD('a) > 0 \wedge CARD('b) > 0 \vee CARD('b) = 1
  by(simp add: card-fun)
also have ... = ?rhs by(simp add: card-gt-0-iff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma card-literal:  $CARD(String.literal) = 0$ 
by(simp add: card-eq-0-iff infinite-literal)

```

10.3 Classes with at least 1 and 2

Class finite already captures "at least 1"

```

lemma zero-less-card-finite [simp]:  $0 < CARD('a::finite)$ 
  unfolding neq0-conv [symmetric] by simp

```

```

lemma one-le-card-finite [simp]:  $Suc 0 \leq CARD('a::finite)$ 
  by (simp add: less-Suc-eq-le [symmetric])

```

```

class CARD-1 =
  assumes CARD-1:  $CARD('a) = 1$ 
begin

  subclass finite
  proof
    from CARD-1 show finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
      using finite-UNIV-fun by fastforce
  qed
end

```

Class for cardinality "at least 2"

```

class card2 = finite +
  assumes two-le-card:  $2 \leq CARD('a)$ 

lemma one-less-card:  $Suc 0 < CARD('a::card2)$ 

```

```

using two-le-card [where 'a='a] by simp

lemma one-less-int-card: 1 < int CARD('a::card2)
using one-less-card [where 'a='a] by simp

```

10.4 A type class for deciding finiteness of types

```
type-synonym 'a finite-UNIV = ('a, bool) phantom
```

```

class finite-UNIV =
  fixes finite-UNIV :: ('a, bool) phantom
  assumes finite-UNIV: finite-UNIV = Phantom('a) (finite (UNIV :: 'a set))

lemma finite-UNIV-code [code-unfold]:
  finite (UNIV :: 'a :: finite-UNIV set)
   $\longleftrightarrow$  of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV)
by(simp add: finite-UNIV)

```

10.5 A type class for computing the cardinality of types

```

definition is-list-UNIV :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where is-list-UNIV xs = (let c = CARD('a) in if c = 0 then False else size
  (remdups xs) = c)

lemma is-list-UNIV-iff: is-list-UNIV xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  set xs = UNIV
by(auto simp add: is-list-UNIV-def Let-def card-eq-0-iff List.card-set[symmetric]
  dest: subst[where P=finite, OF - finite-set] card-eq-UNIV-imp-eq-UNIV)

```

```
type-synonym 'a card-UNIV = ('a, nat) phantom
```

```

class card-UNIV = finite-UNIV +
  fixes card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV
  assumes card-UNIV: card-UNIV = Phantom('a) CARD('a)

```

10.6 Instantiations for card-UNIV

```

instantiation nat :: card-UNIV begin
  definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(nat) False
  definition card-UNIV = Phantom(nat) 0
  instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: finite-UNIV-nat-def card-UNIV-nat-def)
end

```

```

instantiation int :: card-UNIV begin
  definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(int) False
  definition card-UNIV = Phantom(int) 0
  instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: card-UNIV-int-def finite-UNIV-int-def)
end

```

```

instantiation natural :: card-UNIV begin
  definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(natural) False

```

```

definition card-UNIV = Phantom(natural) 0
instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: finite-UNIV-natural-def card-UNIV-natural-def card-eq-0-iff
     type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-natural] natural-eq-iff
     dest!: finite-imageD intro: inj-onI)
end

instantiation integer :: card-UNIV begin
  definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(integer) False
  definition card-UNIV = Phantom(integer) 0
  instance
    by standard
      (auto simp add: finite-UNIV-integer-def card-UNIV-integer-def card-eq-0-iff
       type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-integer]
       dest!: finite-imageD intro: inj-onI)
  end

  instantiation list :: (type) card-UNIV begin
    definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a list) False
    definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a list) 0
    instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: card-UNIV-list-def finite-UNIV-list-def
    infinite-UNIV-listI)
  end

  instantiation unit :: card-UNIV begin
    definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(unit) True
    definition card-UNIV = Phantom(unit) 1
    instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: card-UNIV-unit-def finite-UNIV-unit-def)
  end

  instantiation bool :: card-UNIV begin
    definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(bool) True
    definition card-UNIV = Phantom(bool) 2
    instance by(intro-classes)(simp-all add: card-UNIV-bool-def finite-UNIV-bool-def)
  end

  instantiation char :: card-UNIV begin
    definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(char) True
    definition card-UNIV = Phantom(char) 256
    instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: card-UNIV-char-def card-UNIV-char fi-
    nite-UNIV-char-def)
  end

  instantiation prod :: (finite-UNIV, finite-UNIV) finite-UNIV begin
    definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a × 'b)
      (of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV) ∧ of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'b
      finite-UNIV))
    instance by intro-classes (simp add: finite-UNIV-prod-def finite-UNIV finite-prod)
  
```

```

end

instantiation prod :: (card-UNIV, card-UNIV) card-UNIV begin
  definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a × 'b)
    (of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV) * of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'b card-UNIV))
  instance by intro-classes (simp add: card-UNIV-prod-def card-UNIV)
end

instantiation sum :: (finite-UNIV, finite-UNIV) finite-UNIV begin
  definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a + 'b)
    (of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV) ∧ of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'b
finite-UNIV))
  instance
    by intro-classes (simp add: finite-UNIV-sum-def finite-UNIV)
end

instantiation sum :: (card-UNIV, card-UNIV) card-UNIV begin
  definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a + 'b)
    (let ca = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV);
     cb = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'b card-UNIV)
     in if ca ≠ 0 ∧ cb ≠ 0 then ca + cb else 0)
  instance by intro-classes (auto simp add: card-UNIV-sum-def card-UNIV card-UNIV-sum)
end

instantiation fun :: (finite-UNIV, card-UNIV) finite-UNIV begin
  definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a ⇒ 'b)
    (let cb = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'b card-UNIV)
     in cb = 1 ∨ of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV) ∧ cb ≠ 0)
  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp add: finite-UNIV-fun-def Let-def card-UNIV finite-UNIV
finite-UNIV-fun card-gt-0-iff)
end

instantiation fun :: (card-UNIV, card-UNIV) card-UNIV begin
  definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a ⇒ 'b)
    (let ca = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV);
     cb = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'b card-UNIV)
     in if ca ≠ 0 ∧ cb ≠ 0 ∨ cb = 1 then cb ^ ca else 0)
  instance by intro-classes (simp add: card-UNIV-fun-def card-UNIV Let-def card-fun)
end

instantiation option :: (finite-UNIV) finite-UNIV begin
  definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a option) (of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a fi-
nite-UNIV))
  instance by intro-classes (simp add: finite-UNIV-option-def finite-UNIV)
end

instantiation option :: (card-UNIV) card-UNIV begin
  definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a option)

```

```

(let c = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV) in if c ≠ 0 then Suc c else 0)
instance by intro-classes (simp add: card-UNIV-option-def card-UNIV card-UNIV-option)
end

instantiation String.literal :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(String.literal) False
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(String.literal) 0
instance
  by intro-classes (simp-all add: card-UNIV-literal-def finite-UNIV-literal-def infinite-literal card-literal)
end

instantiation set :: (finite-UNIV) finite-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a set) (of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV))
instance by intro-classes (simp add: finite-UNIV-set-def finite-UNIV Finite-Set.finite-set)
end

instantiation set :: (card-UNIV) card-UNIV begin
definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a set)
  (let c = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV) in if c = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ c)
instance by intro-classes (simp add: card-UNIV-set-def card-UNIV-set card-UNIV)
end

lemma UNIV-finite-1: UNIV = set [finite-1.a1]
by(auto intro: finite-1.exhaust)

lemma UNIV-finite-2: UNIV = set [finite-2.a1, finite-2.a2]
by(auto intro: finite-2.exhaust)

lemma UNIV-finite-3: UNIV = set [finite-3.a1, finite-3.a2, finite-3.a3]
by(auto intro: finite-3.exhaust)

lemma UNIV-finite-4: UNIV = set [finite-4.a1, finite-4.a2, finite-4.a3, finite-4.a4]
by(auto intro: finite-4.exhaust)

lemma UNIV-finite-5:
  UNIV = set [finite-5.a1, finite-5.a2, finite-5.a3, finite-5.a4, finite-5.a5]
by(auto intro: finite-5.exhaust)

instantiation Enum.finite-1 :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-1) True
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-1) 1
instance
  by intro-classes (simp-all add: UNIV-finite-1 card-UNIV-finite-1-def finite-UNIV-finite-1-def)
end

instantiation Enum.finite-2 :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-2) True

```

```

definition card-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-2) 2
instance
  by intro-classes (simp-all add: UNIV-finite-2 card-UNIV-finite-2-def finite-UNIV-finite-2-def)
end

instantiation Enum.finite-3 :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-3) True
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-3) 3
instance
  by intro-classes (simp-all add: UNIV-finite-3 card-UNIV-finite-3-def finite-UNIV-finite-3-def)
end

instantiation Enum.finite-4 :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-4) True
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-4) 4
instance
  by intro-classes (simp-all add: UNIV-finite-4 card-UNIV-finite-4-def finite-UNIV-finite-4-def)
end

instantiation Enum.finite-5 :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-5) True
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(Enum.finite-5) 5
instance
  by intro-classes (simp-all add: UNIV-finite-5 card-UNIV-finite-5-def finite-UNIV-finite-5-def)
end

end

```

11 Code setup for sets with cardinality type information

```
theory Code-Cardinality imports Cardinality begin
```

Implement $CARD('a)$ via $card\text{-}UNIV\text{-}class.card\text{-}UNIV$ and provide implementations for $finite$, $card$, (\subseteq) , and $(=)$ if the calling context already provides $finite\text{-}UNIV$ and $card\text{-}UNIV$ instances. If we implemented the latter always via $card\text{-}UNIV\text{-}class.card\text{-}UNIV$, we would require instances of essentially all element types, i.e., a lot of instantiation proofs and – at run time – possibly slow dictionary constructions.

```

context
begin

qualified definition card-UNIV' :: 'a card-UNIV
where [code del]: card-UNIV' = Phantom('a) CARD('a)

lemma CARD-code [code-unfold]:
  CARD('a) = of-phantom (card-UNIV' :: 'a card-UNIV)
by(simp add: card-UNIV'-def)

```

```

lemma card-UNIV'-code [code]:
  card-UNIV' = card-UNIV
by(simp add: card-UNIV card-UNIV'-def)

end

lemma card-Compl:
  finite A  $\implies$  card (- A) = card (UNIV :: 'a set) - card (A :: 'a set)
by (metis Compl-eq-Diff-UNIV card-Diff-subset top-greatest)

context fixes xs :: 'a :: finite-UNIV list
begin

qualified definition finite' :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where [simp, code del, code-abbrev]: finite' = finite

lemma finite'-code [code]:
  finite' (set xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  finite' (List.coset xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV)
by(simp-all add: card-gt-0-iff finite-UNIV)

end

context fixes xs :: 'a :: card-UNIV list
begin

qualified definition card' :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where [simp, code del, code-abbrev]: card' = card

lemma card'-code [code]:
  card' (set xs) = length (remdups xs)
  card' (List.coset xs) = of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a card-UNIV) - length (remdups
  xs)
by(simp-all add: List.card-set card-Compl card-UNIV)

qualified definition subset' :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where [simp, code del, code-abbrev]: subset' = ( $\subseteq$ )

lemma subset'-code [code]:
  subset' A (List.coset ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y \notin A$ )
  subset' (set ys) B  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y \in B$ )
  subset' (List.coset xs) (set ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (let n = CARD('a) in n > 0  $\wedge$  card(set (xs
  @ ys)) = n)
by(auto simp add: Let-def card-gt-0-iff dest: card-eq-UNIV-imp-eq-UNIV intro:
arg-cong[where f=card])
  (metis finite-compl finite-set rev-finite-subset)

```

```

qualified definition eq-set :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where [simp, code del, code-abbrev]: eq-set = (=)

lemma eq-set-code [code]:
  fixes ys
  defines rhs  $\equiv$ 
    let n = CARD('a)
    in if n = 0 then False else
      let xs' = remdups xs; ys' = remdups ys
      in length xs' + length ys' = n  $\wedge$  ( $\forall x \in \text{set } xs'. x \notin \text{set } ys'$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y \in \text{set } ys'. y \notin \text{set } xs'$ )
  shows eq-set (List.coset xs) (set ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  rhs
  and eq-set (set ys) (List.coset xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  rhs
  and eq-set (set xs) (set ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x \in \text{set } ys$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y \in \text{set } xs$ )
  and eq-set (List.coset xs) (List.coset ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x \in \text{set } ys$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y \in \text{set } ys. y \in \text{set } xs$ )
proof goal-cases
{
  case 1
  show ?case (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  proof
    show ?rhs if ?lhs
    using that
    by (auto simp add: rhs-def Let-def List.card-set[symmetric]
      card-Un-Int[where A=set xs and B=- set xs] card-UNIV
      Compl-partition card-gt-0-iff dest: sym)(metis finite-compl finite-set)
    show ?lhs if ?rhs
    proof -
      have  $\llbracket \forall y \in \text{set } xs. y \notin \text{set } ys; \forall x \in \text{set } ys. x \notin \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{set } xs \cap \text{set } ys = \{\}$  by blast
      with that show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rhs-def Let-def List.card-set[symmetric]
        card-UNIV card-gt-0-iff card-Un-Int[where A=set xs and B=set ys]
        dest: card-eq-UNIV-imp-eq-UNIV split: if-split-asm)
    qed
    qed
  }
  moreover
  case 2
  ultimately show ?case unfolding eq-set-def by blast
next
  case 3
  show ?case unfolding eq-set-def List.coset-def by blast
next
  case 4
  show ?case unfolding eq-set-def List.coset-def by blast
qed

```

```
end
```

Provide more informative exceptions than Match for non-rewritten cases. If generated code raises one of these exceptions, then a code equation calls the mentioned operator for an element type that is not an instance of *card-UNIV* and is therefore not implemented via *card-UNIV-class.card-UNIV*. Constrain the element type with sort *card-UNIV* to change this.

```
lemma card-coset-error [code]:
  card (List.coset xs) =
    Code.abort (STR "card (List.coset -) requires type class instance card-UNIV")
    ( $\lambda$ - . card (List.coset xs))
  by(simp)

lemma coset-subseteq-set-code [code]:
  List.coset xs  $\subseteq$  set ys  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (if xs = []  $\wedge$  ys = [] then False
   else Code.abort
     (STR "subset-eq (List.coset -) (List.set -) requires type class instance card-UNIV")
     ( $\lambda$ - . List.coset xs  $\subseteq$  set ys))
  by simp

notepad begin — test code setup
have List.coset [True] = set [False]  $\wedge$ 
  List.coset []  $\subseteq$  List.set [True, False]  $\wedge$ 
  finite (List.coset [True])
by eval

end

end
```

12 Eliminating pattern matches

```
theory Case-Converter
  imports Main
begin

definition missing-pattern-match :: String.literal  $\Rightarrow$  (unit  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  [code del]: missing-pattern-match m f = f ()

lemma missing-pattern-match-cong [cong]:
  m = m'  $\Longrightarrow$  missing-pattern-match m f = missing-pattern-match m' f
  by(rule arg-cong)

lemma missing-pattern-match-code [code-unfold]:
  missing-pattern-match = Code.abort
  unfolding missing-pattern-match-def Code.abort-def ..
```

```
ML-file ⟨case-converter.ML⟩
```

```
end
```

13 Lazy types in generated code

```
theory Code-Lazy
imports Case-Converter
keywords
  code-lazy-type
  activate-lazy-type
  deactivate-lazy-type
  activate-lazy-types
  deactivate-lazy-types
  print-lazy-types :: thy-decl
begin
```

This theory and the CodeLazy tool described in [3].

It hooks into Isabelle’s code generator such that the generated code evaluates a user-specified set of type constructors lazily, even in target languages with eager evaluation. The lazy type must be algebraic, i.e., values must be built from constructors and a corresponding case operator decomposes them. Every datatype and codatatype is algebraic and thus eligible for lazification.

13.1 The type *lazy*

```
typedef 'a lazy = UNIV :: 'a set ..
setup-lifting type-definition-lazy
lift-definition delay :: (unit ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a lazy  is λf. f () .
lift-definition force :: 'a lazy ⇒ 'a is λx. x .

code-datatype delay
lemma force-delay [code]: force (delay f) = f () by transfer (rule refl)
lemma delay-force: delay (λ-. force s) = s by transfer (rule refl)

definition termify-lazy2 :: 'a :: typerep lazy ⇒ term
  where termify-lazy2 x =
    Code-Evaluation.App (Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "Code-Lazy.delay") (TYPEREP((unit
      ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a lazy))) (Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "Pure.dummy-pattern") (TYPEREP((unit ⇒
      'a)))))

definition termify-lazy ::
  (String.literal ⇒ 'typerep ⇒ 'term) ⇒
  ('term ⇒ 'term ⇒ 'term) ⇒
  (String.literal ⇒ 'typerep ⇒ 'term ⇒ 'term) ⇒
  'typerep ⇒ ('typerep ⇒ 'typerep ⇒ 'typerep) ⇒ ('typerep ⇒ 'typerep) ⇒
  ('a ⇒ 'term) ⇒ 'typerep ⇒ 'a :: typerep lazy ⇒ 'term ⇒ term
```

```

where termify-lazy - - - - - x - = termify-lazy2 x

declare [[code drop: Code-Evaluation.term-of :: - lazy ⇒ -]]

lemma term-of-lazy-code [code]:
  Code-Evaluation.term-of x ≡
    termify-lazy
    Code-Evaluation.Const Code-Evaluation.App Code-Evaluation.Abs
    TYPEREP(unit) (λT U. typerep.Typerep (STR "fun") [T, U]) (λT. type-
rep.Typerep (STR "Code-Lazy.lazy") [T])
    Code-Evaluation.term-of TYPEREP('a) x (Code-Evaluation.Const (STR ""))
(TYPEREP(unit)))
  for x :: 'a :: {typerep, term-of} lazy
  by (rule term-of-anything)

```

The implementations of `- lazy` using language primitives cache forced values.

Term reconstruction for `lazy` looks into the lazy value and reconstructs it to the depth it has been evaluated. This is not done for Haskell as we do not know of any portable way to inspect whether a lazy value has been evaluated to or not.

```

code-printing code-module Lazy → (SML)
⟨signature LAZY =
sig
  type 'a lazy;
  val lazy : (unit → 'a) → 'a lazy;
  val force : 'a lazy → 'a;
  val peek : 'a lazy → 'a option
  val termify-lazy :
    (string → 'typerep → 'term) →
    ('term → 'term → 'term) →
    (string → 'typerep → 'term → 'term) →
    'typerep → ('typerep → 'typerep → 'typerep) → ('typerep → 'typerep) →
    ('a → 'term) → 'typerep → 'a lazy → 'term → 'term;
  end;

structure Lazy : LAZY =
struct

  datatype 'a content =
    Delay of unit → 'a
  | Value of 'a
  | Exn of exn;

  datatype 'a lazy = Lazy of 'a content ref;

  fun lazy f = Lazy (ref (Delay f));

  fun force (Lazy x) = case !x of

```

```

Delay f => (
  let val res = f (); val _ = x := Value res; in res end
  handle exn => (x := Exn exn; raise exn))
| Value x => x
| Exn exn => raise exn;

fun peek (Lazy x) = case !x of
  Value x => SOME x
  | _ => NONE;

fun termify-lazy const app abs unitT funT lazyT term-of T x _ =
  app (const Code-Lazy.delay (funT (funT unitT T) (lazyT T)))
  (case peek x of SOME y => abs - unitT (term-of y)
  | _ => const Pure.dummy-pattern (funT unitT T));

end;> for type-constructor lazy constant delay force termify-lazy
| type-constructor lazy → (SML) - Lazy.lazy
| constant delay → (SML) Lazy.lazy
| constant force → (SML) Lazy.force
| constant termify-lazy → (SML) Lazy.termify'-lazy

```

code-reserved SML Lazy

code-printing — For code generation within the Isabelle environment, we reuse the thread-safe implementation of lazy from `~/src/Pure/Concurrent/lazy.ML`

```

code-module Lazy → (Eval) ◊ for constant undefined
| type-constructor lazy → (Eval) - Lazy.lazy
| constant delay → (Eval) Lazy.lazy
| constant force → (Eval) Lazy.force
| code-module Termify-Lazy → (Eval)
<structure Termify-Lazy = struct
fun termify-lazy
  (_: string → typ → term) (_: term → term → term) (_: string → typ →
  term → term)
  (_: typ) (_: typ → typ → typ) (_: typ → typ)
  (term-of: 'a → term) (T: typ) (x: 'a Lazy.lazy) (_: term) =
  Const (Code-Lazy.delay, (HOLogic.unitT --> T) --> Type (Code-Lazy.lazy,
  [T])) $
  (case Lazy.peek x of
    SOME (Exn.Res x) => absdummy HOLogic.unitT (term-of x)
    | _ => Const (Pure.dummy-pattern, HOLogic.unitT --> T));
end;> for constant termify-lazy
| constant termify-lazy → (Eval) Termify'-Lazy.termify'-lazy

```

code-reserved Eval Termify-Lazy

code-printing

```

type-constructor lazy → (OCaml) - Lazy.t
| constant delay → (OCaml) Lazy.from'-fun

```

```

| constant force → (OCaml) Lazy.force
| code-module Termify-Lazy → (OCaml)
<module Termify-Lazy : sig
  val termify-lazy :
    (string -> 'typerep -> 'term) ->
    ('term -> 'term -> 'term) ->
    (string -> 'typerep -> 'term -> 'term) ->
    'typerep -> ('typerep -> 'typerep -> 'typerep) -> ('typerep -> 'typerep) ->
    ('a -> 'term) -> 'typerep -> 'a Lazy.t -> 'term -> 'term
end = struct

let termify-lazy const app abs unitT funT lazyT term-of ty x =
  app (const Code-Lazy.delay (funT (funT unitT ty) (lazyT ty)))
  (if Lazy.is-val x then abs - unitT (term-of (Lazy.force x))
   else const Pure.dummy-pattern (funT unitT ty));;

end;;> for constant termify-lazy
| constant termify-lazy → (OCaml) Termify'-Lazy.termify'-lazy

code-reserved OCaml Lazy Termify-Lazy

```

```

code-printing
code-module Lazy → (Haskell) <
module Lazy(Lazy, delay, force) where

newtype Lazy a = Lazy a
delay f = Lazy (f ())
force (Lazy x) = x> for type-constructor lazy constant delay force
| type-constructor lazy → (Haskell) Lazy.Lazy -
| constant delay → (Haskell) Lazy.delay
| constant force → (Haskell) Lazy.force

```

code-reserved Haskell Lazy

```

code-printing
code-module Lazy → (Scala)
<object Lazy {
  final class Lazy[A] (f: Unit => A) {
    var evaluated = false;
    lazy val x: A = f(())

    def get(): A = {
      evaluated = true;
      return x
    }
  }

  def force[A] (x: Lazy[A]): A = {

```

```

    return x.get()
}

def delay[A] (f: Unit => A) : Lazy[A] = {
    return new Lazy[A] (f)
}

def termify-lazy[Typerep, Term, A] (
    const: String => Typerep => Term,
    app: Term => Term => Term,
    abs: String => Typerep => Term => Term,
    unitT: Typerep,
    funT: Typerep => Typerep => Typerep,
    lazyT: Typerep => Typerep,
    term-of: A => Term,
    ty: Typerep,
    x: Lazy[A],
    dummy: Term) : Term = {
    x.evaluated match {
        case true => app(const(Code-Lazy.delay)(funT(funT(unitT)(ty))(lazyT(ty)))(abs(-)(unitT)(term-of(x.get))))
        case false => app(const(Code-Lazy.delay)(funT(funT(unitT)(ty))(lazyT(ty)))(const(Pure.dummy-pattern)))
    }
}
} for type-constructor lazy constant delay force termify-lazy
| type-constructor lazy → (Scala) Lazy.Lazy[-]
| constant delay → (Scala) Lazy.delay
| constant force → (Scala) Lazy.force
| constant termify-lazy → (Scala) Lazy.termify'-lazy

```

code-reserved Scala Lazy

Make evaluation with the simplifier respect *delays*.

```

lemma delay-lazy-cong: delay f = delay f by simp
setup ‹Code-Simp.map-ss (Simplifier.add-cong @{thm delay-lazy-cong})›

```

13.2 Implementation

ML-file ‹code-lazy.ML›

```

setup ‹
  Code-Preproc.add-functrans (lazy-datatype, Code-Lazy.transform-code-eqs)
›

end

```

14 Test infrastructure for the code generator

```

theory Code-Test
imports Main

```

```
keywords test-code :: diag
begin
```

14.1 YXML encoding for term

```
datatype (plugins del: code size quickcheck) yxml-of-term = YXML
```

```
lemma yot-anything: x = (y :: yxml-of-term)
by(cases x y rule: yxml-of-term.exhaust[case-product yxml-of-term.exhaust])(simp)
```

```
definition yot-empty :: yxml-of-term where [code del]: yot-empty = YXML
```

```
definition yot-literal :: String.literal  $\Rightarrow$  yxml-of-term
```

```
    where [code del]: yot-literal - = YXML
```

```
definition yot-append :: yxml-of-term  $\Rightarrow$  yxml-of-term  $\Rightarrow$  yxml-of-term
```

```
    where [code del]: yot-append - - = YXML
```

```
definition yot-concat :: yxml-of-term list  $\Rightarrow$  yxml-of-term
```

```
    where [code del]: yot-concat - = YXML
```

Serialise yxml-of-term to native string of target language

```
code-printing type-constructor yxml-of-term
```

```
     $\rightarrow$  (SML) string
```

```
    and (OCaml) string
```

```
    and (Haskell) String
```

```
    and (Scala) String
```

```
| constant yot-empty
```

```
     $\rightarrow$  (SML)
```

```
    and (OCaml)
```

```
    and (Haskell)
```

```
    and (Scala)
```

```
| constant yot-literal
```

```
     $\rightarrow$  (SML) -
```

```
    and (OCaml) -
```

```
    and (Haskell) -
```

```
    and (Scala) -
```

```
| constant yot-append
```

```
     $\rightarrow$  (SML) String.concat [( - ), ( - )]
```

```
    and (OCaml) String.concat [( - ); ( - )]
```

```
    and (Haskell) infixr 5 ++

```

```
    and (Scala) infixl 5 +
```

```
| constant yot-concat
```

```
     $\rightarrow$  (SML) String.concat
```

```
    and (OCaml) String.concat
```

```
    and (Haskell) Prelude.concat
```

```
    and (Scala) -.mkString()
```

Stripped-down implementations of Isabelle’s XML tree with YXML encoding as defined in `~/src/Pure/PIDE/xml.ML`, `~/src/Pure/PIDE/yxml.ML` sufficient to encode *term* as in `~/src/Pure/term_xml.ML`.

```
datatype (plugins del: code size quickcheck) xml-tree = XML-Tree
```

```

lemma xml-tree-anything: x = (y :: xml-tree)
by(cases x y rule: xml-tree.exhaust[case-product xml-tree.exhaust])(simp)

context begin
local-setup <Local-Theory.map-background-naming (Name-Space.mandatory-path
xml)>

type-synonym attributes = (String.literal × String.literal) list
type-synonym body = xml-tree list

definition Elem :: String.literal ⇒ attributes ⇒ xml-tree list ⇒ xml-tree
where [code del]: Elem - - - = XML-Tree

definition Text :: String.literal ⇒ xml-tree
where [code del]: Text - = XML-Tree

definition node :: xml-tree list ⇒ xml-tree
where node ts = Elem (STR ":"!) [] ts

definition tagged :: String.literal ⇒ String.literal option ⇒ xml-tree list ⇒ xml-tree
where tagged tag x ts = Elem tag (case x of None ⇒ [] | Some x' ⇒ [(STR "0", x')])) ts

definition list where list f xs = map (node ∘ f) xs

definition X :: yxml-of-term where X = yot-literal (STR 0x05)
definition Y :: yxml-of-term where Y = yot-literal (STR 0x06)
definition XY :: yxml-of-term where XY = yot-append X Y
definition XYX :: yxml-of-term where XYX = yot-append XY X

end

code-datatype xml.Elem xml.Text

definition yxml-string-of-xml-tree :: xml-tree ⇒ yxml-of-term ⇒ yxml-of-term
where [code del]: yxml-string-of-xml-tree - - = YXML

lemma yxml-string-of-xml-tree-code [code]:
yxml-string-of-xml-tree (xml.Elem name atts ts) rest =
yot-append xml.XY (
yot-append (yot-literal name) (
foldr ( $\lambda(a, x)$ ) rest.
yot-append xml.Y (
yot-append (yot-literal a) (
yot-append (yot-literal (STR "=")) (
yot-append (yot-literal x) rest)))) atts (
foldr yxml-string-of-xml-tree ts (
yot-append xml.XYX rest))))
```

```


$$\text{yxml-string-of-xml-tree} (\text{xml.Text } s) \text{ rest} = \text{yot-append} (\text{yot-literal } s) \text{ rest}$$

by(rule yot-anything)+

definition yxml-string-of-body :: xml.body  $\Rightarrow$  yxml-of-term
where yxml-string-of-body ts = foldr yxml-string-of-xml-tree ts yot-empty

Encoding term into XML trees as defined in ~~/src/Pure/term_xml.ML.

definition xml-of-typ :: Typerep.typerep  $\Rightarrow$  xml.body
where [code del]: xml-of-typ - = [XML-Tree]

definition xml-of-term :: Code-Evaluation.term  $\Rightarrow$  xml.body
where [code del]: xml-of-term - = [XML-Tree]

lemma xml-of-typ-code [code]:

$$\text{xml-of-typ} (\text{typerep.Typerep } t \text{ args}) = [\text{xml.tagged} (\text{STR "0"}) (\text{Some } t) (\text{xml.list} \text{ xml-of-typ args})]$$

by(simp add: xml-of-typ-def xml-tree-anything)

lemma xml-of-term-code [code]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{xml-of-term} (\text{Code-Evaluation.Const } x \text{ ty}) &= [\text{xml.tagged} (\text{STR "0"}) (\text{Some } x) \\ &\quad (\text{xml-of-typ ty})] \\ \text{xml-of-term} (\text{Code-Evaluation.App } t1 \text{ t2}) &= [\text{xml.tagged} (\text{STR "5"}) \text{ None} [\text{xml.node} \\ &\quad (\text{xml-of-term t1}), \text{xml.node} (\text{xml-of-term t2})]] \\ \text{xml-of-term} (\text{Code-Evaluation.Abs } x \text{ ty } t) &= [\text{xml.tagged} (\text{STR "4"}) (\text{Some } x) \\ &\quad [\text{xml.node} (\text{xml-of-typ ty}), \text{xml.node} (\text{xml-of-term t})]] \end{aligned}$$

— FIXME: Code-Evaluation.Free is used only in HOL.Quickcheck-Narrowing to represent uninstantiated parameters in constructors. Here, we always translate them to Free variables.

$$\text{xml-of-term} (\text{Code-Evaluation.Free } x \text{ ty}) = [\text{xml.tagged} (\text{STR "1"}) (\text{Some } x) \\ (\text{xml-of-typ ty})]$$

by(simp-all add: xml-of-term-def xml-tree-anything)

definition yxml-string-of-term :: Code-Evaluation.term  $\Rightarrow$  yxml-of-term
where yxml-string-of-term = yxml-string-of-body  $\circ$  xml-of-term

```

14.2 Test engine and drivers

ML-file `<code-test.ML>`

end

15 A combinator to build partial equivalence relations from a predicate and an equivalence relation

```

theory Combine-PER
  imports Main
  begin

```

```
unbundle lattice-syntax
```

```
definition combine-per :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  where combine-per P R = (λx y. P x ∧ P y) □ R
```

```
lemma combine-per-simp [simp]:
  combine-per P R x y ←→ P x ∧ P y ∧ x ≈ y for R (infixl ≈ 50)
  by (simp add: combine-per-def)
```

```
lemma combine-per-top [simp]: combine-per ⊤ R = R
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma combine-per-eq [simp]: combine-per P HOL.eq = HOL.eq □ (λx y. P x)
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma symp-combine-per: symp R ⇒ symp (combine-per P R)
  by (auto simp add: symp-def sym-def combine-per-def)
```

```
lemma transp-combine-per: transp R ⇒ transp (combine-per P R)
  by (auto simp add: transp-def trans-def combine-per-def)
```

```
lemma combine-perI: P x ⇒ P y ⇒ x ≈ y ⇒ combine-per P R x y for R
  (infixl ≈ 50)
  by (simp add: combine-per-def)
```

```
lemma symp-combine-per-symp: symp R ⇒ symp (combine-per P R)
  by (auto intro!: sympI elim: sympE)
```

```
lemma transp-combine-per-transp: transp R ⇒ transp (combine-per P R)
  by (auto intro!: transpI elim: transpE)
```

```
lemma equivp-combine-per-part-equivp [intro?]:
  fixes R (infixl ≈ 50)
  assumes ∃x. P x and equivp R
  shows part-equivp (combine-per P R)
proof –
  from ⟨∃x. P x⟩ obtain x where P x ..
  moreover from ⟨equivp R⟩ have x ≈ x
    by (rule equivp-reflp)
  ultimately have ∃x. P x ∧ x ≈ x
    by blast
  with ⟨equivp R⟩ show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: part-equivpI symp-combine-per-symp transp-combine-per-transp
      elim: equivpE)
qed
```

```
end
```

16 Formalisation of chain-complete partial orders, continuity and admissibility

```

theory Complete-Partial-Order2 imports
  Main
begin

unbundle lattice-syntax

lemma chain-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  shows ((A ==> A ==> (=)) ==> rel-set A ==> (=)) Complete-Partial-Order.chain
  Complete-Partial-Order.chain
  unfolding chain-def[abs-def] by transfer-prover

lemma linorder-chain [simp, intro!]:
  fixes Y :: - :: linorder set
  shows Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) Y
  by(auto intro: chainI)

lemma fun-lub-apply:  $\bigwedge \text{Sup. fun-lub Sup } Y x = \text{Sup } ((\lambda f. f x) ` Y)$ 
  by(simp add: fun-lub-def image-def)

lemma fun-lub-empty [simp]: fun-lub lub {} = ( $\lambda$ -. lub {})
  by(rule ext)(simp add: fun-lub-apply)

lemma chain-fun-ordD:
  assumes Complete-Partial-Order.chain (fun-ord le) Y
  shows Complete-Partial-Order.chain le (( $\lambda f. f x$ ) ` Y)
  by(rule chainI)(auto dest: chainD[OF assms] simp add: fun-ord-def)

lemma chain-Diff:
  Complete-Partial-Order.chain ord A
   $\implies$  Complete-Partial-Order.chain ord (A - B)
  by(erule chain-subset) blast

lemma chain-rel-prodD1:
  Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) Y
   $\implies$  Complete-Partial-Order.chain orda (fst ` Y)
  by(auto 4 3 simp add: chain-def)

lemma chain-rel-prodD2:
  Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) Y
   $\implies$  Complete-Partial-Order.chain ordb (snd ` Y)
  by(auto 4 3 simp add: chain-def)

context ccpo begin

```

```

lemma ccpo-fun: class.ccpo (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) (mk-less (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )))
  by standard (auto 4 3 simp add: mk-less-def fun-ord-def fun-lub-apply
    intro: order.trans order.antisym chain-imageI ccpo-Sup-upper ccpo-Sup-least)

lemma ccpo-Sup-below-iff: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ )  $Y \implies \text{Sup } Y \leq x$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow (\forall y \in Y. y \leq x)$ 
by(fast intro: order-trans[OF ccpo-Sup-upper] ccpo-Sup-least)

lemma Sup-minus-bot:
  assumes chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) A
  shows  $\bigsqcup(A - \{\bigsqcup\}) = \bigsqcup A$ 
    (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof (rule order.antisym)
    show ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs
      by (blast intro: ccpo-Sup-least chain-Diff[OF chain] ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain])
    show ?rhs  $\leq$  ?lhs
      proof (rule ccpo-Sup-least [OF chain])
        show  $x \in A \implies x \leq ?rhs$  for x
          by (cases x =  $\bigsqcup\{\}$ )
            (blast intro: ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain-Diff[OF chain]])+
        qed
    qed

lemma mono-lub:
  fixes le-b (infix  $\sqsubseteq$  60)
  assumes chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) Y
  and mono:  $\bigwedge f. f \in Y \implies \text{monotone le-b } (\leq) f$ 
  shows monotone ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ( $\leq$ ) (fun-lub Sup Y)
  proof(rule monotoneI)
    fix x y
    assume  $x \sqsubseteq y$ 

    have chain'':  $\bigwedge x. \text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain } (\leq) ((\lambda f. f x) ` Y)$ 
      using chain by(rule chain-imageI)(simp add: fun-ord-def)
    then show fun-lub Sup Y x  $\leq$  fun-lub Sup Y y unfolding fun-lub-apply
    proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
      fix x'
      assume  $x' \in (\lambda f. f x) ` Y$ 
      then obtain f where  $f \in Y$   $x' = f x$  by blast
      note  $x' = f x$  also
      from  $\langle f \in Y \rangle \langle x \sqsubseteq y \rangle$  have  $f x \leq f y$  by(blast dest: mono monotoneD)
      also have ...  $\leq \bigsqcup((\lambda f. f y) ` Y)$  using chain''
        by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add:  $\langle f \in Y \rangle$ )
      finally show  $x' \leq \bigsqcup((\lambda f. f y) ` Y)$ .
    qed
  qed

context

```

```

fixes le-b (infix  $\sqsubseteq$  60) and Y f
assumes chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain le-b Y
and mono1:  $\bigwedge y. y \in Y \implies \text{monotone } \text{le-b } (\leq) (\lambda x. f x y)$ 
and mono2:  $\bigwedge x a b. [x \in Y; a \sqsubseteq b; a \in Y; b \in Y] \implies f x a \leq f x b$ 
begin

lemma Sup-mono:
assumes le:  $x \sqsubseteq y$  and x:  $x \in Y$  and y:  $y \in Y$ 
shows  $\sqcup(f x ` Y) \leq \sqcup(f y ` Y)$  (is -  $\leq$  ?rhs)
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
from chain show chain': Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) (f x ` Y) when x  $\in$  Y for x
by(rule chain-imageI) (insert that, auto dest: mono2)

fix x'
assume x'  $\in f x ` Y$ 
then obtain y' where y'  $\in Y$  x' = f x y' by blast note this(2)
also from mono1[OF y'  $\in Y$ ] le have ...  $\leq f y y'$  by(rule monotoneD)
also have ...  $\leq$  ?rhs using chain'[OF y']
by (auto intro!: ccpo-Sup-upper simp add: y'  $\in Y$ )
finally show x'  $\leq$  ?rhs .
qed(rule x)

lemma diag-Sup:  $\sqcup((\lambda x. \sqcup(f x ` Y)) ` Y) = \sqcup((\lambda x. f x x) ` Y)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(rule order.antisym)
have chain1: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) (( $\lambda x. \sqcup(f x ` Y))$  ` Y)
using chain by(rule chain-imageI)(rule Sup-mono)
have chain2:  $\bigwedge y'. y' \in Y \implies \text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain } (\leq) (f y' ` Y)$  using
chain
by(rule chain-imageI)(auto dest: mono2)
have chain3: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) (( $\lambda x. f x x$ ) ` Y)
using chain by(rule chain-imageI)(auto intro: monotoneD[OF mono1] mono2
order.trans)

show ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs using chain1
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix x'
assume x'  $\in (\lambda x. \sqcup(f x ` Y)) ` Y$ 
then obtain y' where y'  $\in Y$  x' =  $\sqcup(f y' ` Y)$  by blast note this(2)
also have ...  $\leq$  ?rhs using chain2[OF y'  $\in Y$ ]
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix x
assume x  $\in f y' ` Y$ 
then obtain y where y  $\in Y$  and x: x = f y' y by blast
define y'' where y'' = (if y  $\sqsubseteq$  y' then y' else y)
from chain y  $\in Y$  y'  $\in Y$  have y  $\sqsubseteq$  y'  $\vee$  y'  $\sqsubseteq$  y by(rule chainD)
hence f y' y  $\leq$  f y'' y'' using y  $\in Y$  y'  $\in Y$ 
by(auto simp add: y''-def intro: mono2 monotoneD[OF mono1])
also from y  $\in Y$  y'  $\in Y$  have y''  $\in Y$  by(simp add: y''-def)

```

```

from chain3 have f y'' y'' ≤ ?rhs by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: ⟨y'' ∈ Y⟩)
  finally show x ≤ ?rhs by(simp add: x)
qed
finally show x' ≤ ?rhs .
qed

show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs using chain3
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix y
  assume y ∈ (λx. f x x) ` Y
  then obtain x where x ∈ Y and y = f x x by blast note this(2)
  also from chain2[OF ⟨x ∈ Y⟩] have ... ≤ ⋃(f x ` Y)
    by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: ⟨x ∈ Y⟩)
  also have ... ≤ ?lhs by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain1])(simp add: ⟨x ∈ Y⟩)
  finally show y ≤ ?lhs .
qed
qed

end

lemma Sup-image-mono-le:
fixes le-b (infix ≤ 60) and Sup-b (∨)
assumes ccpo: class ccpo Sup-b (≤) lt-b
assumes chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (≤) Y
and mono: ∀x y. [ x ≤ y; x ∈ Y ] ⇒ f x ≤ f y
shows Sup (f ` Y) ≤ f (∨ Y)
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
show Complete-Partial-Order.chain (≤) (f ` Y)
  using chain by(rule chain-imageI)(rule mono)

fix x
assume x ∈ f ` Y
then obtain y where y ∈ Y and x = f y by blast note this(2)
also have y ≤ ∨ Y using ccpo chain ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ by(rule ccpo ccpo-Sup-upper)
hence f y ≤ f (∨ Y) using ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ by(rule mono)
finally show x ≤ ... .
qed

lemma swap-Sup:
fixes le-b (infix ≤ 60)
assumes Y: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (≤) Y
and Z: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (fun-ord (≤)) Z
and mono: ∀f. f ∈ Z ⇒ monotone (≤) (≤) f
shows ⋃((λx. ⋃(x ` Y)) ` Z) = ⋃((λx. ⋃((λf. f x) ` Z)) ` Y)
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(cases Y = {})
  case True
  then show ?thesis

```

```

by (simp add: image-constant-conv cong del: SUP-cong-simp)
next
  case False
  have chain1:  $\bigwedge f. f \in Z \implies \text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain } (\leq) (f`Y)$ 
    by(rule chain-imageI[OF Y])(rule monotoneD[OF mono])
  have chain2:  $\text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain } (\leq) ((\lambda x. \bigsqcup(x`Y))`Z)$  using Z
  proof(rule chain-imageI)
    fix f g
    assume f ∈ Z g ∈ Z
    and fun-ord ( $\leq$ ) f g
    from chain1[OF ‹f ∈ Z›] show  $\bigsqcup(f`Y) \leq \bigsqcup(g`Y)$ 
  proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
    fix x
    assume x ∈ f`Y
    then obtain y where y ∈ Y x = f y by blast note this(2)
    also have ...  $\leq g y$  using ‹fun-ord ( $\leq$ ) f g› by(simp add: fun-ord-def)
    also have ...  $\leq \bigsqcup(g`Y)$  using chain1[OF ‹g ∈ Z›]
      by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: ‹y ∈ Y›)
    finally show x  $\leq \bigsqcup(g`Y)$  .
  qed
  qed
  have chain3:  $\bigwedge x. \text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain } (\leq) ((\lambda f. f x)`Z)$ 
    using Z by(rule chain-imageI)(simp add: fun-ord-def)
  have chain4:  $\text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain } (\leq) ((\lambda x. \bigsqcup((\lambda f. f x)`Z))`Y)$ 
    using Y
  proof(rule chain-imageI)
    fix f x y
    assume x ⊑ y
    show  $\bigsqcup((\lambda f. f x)`Z) \leq \bigsqcup((\lambda f. f y)`Z)$  (is -  $\leq ?rhs$ ) using chain3
  proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
    fix x'
    assume x' ∈ (\lambda f. f x)`Z
    then obtain f where f ∈ Z x' = f x by blast note this(2)
    also have f x  $\leq f y$  using ‹f ∈ Z› ‹x ⊑ y› by(rule monotoneD[OF mono])
    also have f y  $\leq ?rhs$  using chain3
      by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: ‹f ∈ Z›)
    finally show x'  $\leq ?rhs$  .
  qed
  qed
from chain2 have ?lhs  $\leq ?rhs$ 
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix x
  assume x ∈ (\lambda x. \bigsqcup(x`Y))`Z
  then obtain f where f ∈ Z x = \bigsqcup(f`Y) by blast note this(2)
  also have ...  $\leq ?rhs$  using chain1[OF ‹f ∈ Z›]
  proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
    fix x'
    assume x' ∈ f`Y
  
```

```

then obtain y where  $y \in Y$   $x' = f y$  by blast note this(2)
also have  $f y \leq \bigcup((\lambda f. f y) ` Z)$  using chain3
  by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: `f \in Z`)
also have ...  $\leq ?rhs$  using chain4 by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: `y \in Y`)
  finally show  $x' \leq ?rhs$  .
qed
finally show  $x \leq ?rhs$  .
qed
moreover
have  $?rhs \leq ?lhs$  using chain4
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix x
  assume  $x \in (\lambda x. \bigcup((\lambda f. f x) ` Z)) ` Y$ 
  then obtain y where  $y \in Y$   $x = \bigcup((\lambda f. f y) ` Z)$  by blast note this(2)
  also have ...  $\leq ?lhs$  using chain3
  proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
    fix x'
    assume  $x' \in (\lambda f. f y) ` Z$ 
    then obtain f where  $f \in Z$   $x' = f y$  by blast note this(2)
    also have  $f y \leq \bigcup(f ` Y)$  using chain1[OF `f \in Z`]
      by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: `y \in Y`)
    also have ...  $\leq ?lhs$  using chain2
      by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: `f \in Z`)
    finally show  $x' \leq ?lhs$  .
  qed
  finally show  $x \leq ?lhs$  .
qed
ultimately show  $?lhs = ?rhs$ 
  by (rule order.antisym)
qed

lemma fixp-mono:
assumes fg: fun-ord ( $\leq$ ) f g
and f: monotone ( $\leq$ ) ( $\leq$ ) f
and g: monotone ( $\leq$ ) ( $\leq$ ) g
shows ccpo-class.fixp f  $\leq$  ccpo-class.fixp g
unfolding fixp-def
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix x
  assume  $x \in \text{ccpo-class.iterates } f$ 
  thus  $x \leq \bigcup \text{ccpo-class.iterates } g$ 
  proof induction
    case (step x)
    from f step.IH have  $f x \leq f (\bigcup \text{ccpo-class.iterates } g)$  by(rule monotoneD)
    also have ...  $\leq g (\bigcup \text{ccpo-class.iterates } g)$  using fg by(simp add: fun-ord-def)
    also have ...  $= \bigcup \text{ccpo-class.iterates } g$  by(fold fixp-def fixp-unfold[OF g]) simp
    finally show ?case .
  qed(blast intro: ccpo-Sup-least)

```

```

qed(rule chain-iterates[OF f])

context fixes ordb :: 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool (infix ⊑ 60) begin

lemma iterates-mono:
assumes f: f ∈ ccpo.iterates (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord (≤)) F
and mono: ∀f. monotone (⊑) (≤) f ⇒ monotone (⊑) (≤) (F f)
shows monotone (⊑) (≤) f
using f
by(induction rule: ccpo.iterates.induct[OF ccpo-fun, consumes 1, case-names step
Sup])(blast intro: mono mono-lub)+

lemma fixp-preserves-mono:
assumes mono: ∀x. monotone (fun-ord (≤)) (≤) (λf. F f x)
and mono2: ∀f. monotone (⊑) (≤) f ⇒ monotone (⊑) (≤) (F f)
shows monotone (⊑) (≤) (ccpo.fixp (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord (≤)) F)
(is monotone - - ?fixp)
proof(rule monotoneI)
have mono: monotone (fun-ord (≤)) (fun-ord (≤)) F
by(rule monotoneI)(auto simp add: fun-ord-def intro: monotoneD[OF mono])
let ?iter = ccpo.iterates (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord (≤)) F
have chain: ∀x. Complete-Partial-Order.chain (≤) ((λf. f x) ` ?iter)
by(rule chain-imageI[OF ccpo.chain-iterates[OF ccpo-fun mono]])(simp add:
fun-ord-def)

fix x y
assume x ⊑ y
show ?fixp x ≤ ?fixp y
apply (simp only: ccpo.fixp-def[OF ccpo-fun] fun-lub-apply)
using chain
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix x'
assume x' ∈ (λf. f x) ` ?iter
then obtain f where f ∈ ?iter x' = f x by blast note this(2)
also have f x ≤ f y
by(rule monotoneD[OF iterates-mono[OF ‹f ∈ ?iter› mono2]])(blast intro: ‹x
⊑ y›)+
also have f y ≤ ⋃((λf. f y) ` ?iter) using chain
by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: ‹f ∈ ?iter›)
finally show x' ≤ ... .
qed
qed

end

end

lemma monotone2monotone:
assumes 2: ∀x. monotone ordb ordc (λy. f x y)

```

```

and t: monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. t x$ )
and f:  $\bigwedge y. \text{monotone orda ordc } (\lambda x. f x y)$ 
and trans: transp ordc
shows monotone orda ordc ( $\lambda x. f x (t x)$ )
by(blast intro: monotoneI transpD[OF trans] monotoneD[OF t] monotoneD[OF 2]
monotoneD[OF 1])

```

16.1 Continuity

definition *cont* :: ($'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$) $\Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('b \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

```

cont luba orda lubb ordb f  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall Y. \text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain orda } Y \longrightarrow Y \neq \{\} \longrightarrow f (\text{luba } Y) = \text{lubb } (f ' Y))$ 

```

definition *mcont* :: ($'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a$) $\Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('b \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

```

mcont luba orda lubb ordb f  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
monotone orda ordb f  $\wedge$  cont luba orda lubb ordb f

```

16.1.1 Theorem collection *cont-intro*

named-theorems *cont-intro continuity and admissibility intro rules*

ML <

```

(* apply cont-intro rules as intro and try to solve
the remaining of the emerging subgoals with simp *)

```

```

fun cont-intro-tac ctxt =
  REPEAT-ALL-NEW (resolve-tac ctxt (rev (Named-Theorems.get ctxt named-theorems <cont-intro>)))
  THEN-ALL-NEW (SOLVED' (simp-tac ctxt))

```

```

fun cont-intro-simproc ctxt ct =
  let
    fun mk-stmt t = t
      |> HOLogic.mk-Trueprop
      |> Thm.cterm-of ctxt
      |> Goal.init
    fun mk-thm t =
      if exists-subterm Term.is-Var t then
        NONE
      else
        case SINGLE (cont-intro-tac ctxt 1) (mk-stmt t) of
          SOME thm => SOME (Goal.finish ctxt thm RS @{thm Eq-TrueI})
        | NONE => NONE
    in
      case Thm.term-of ct of
        t as Const-ccpo.admissible - for _ - - - => mk-thm t
      | t as Const-mcont - - for _ - - - - => mk-thm t

```

```

| t as Const-`monotone-on - - for - - - -> => mk-thm t
| - => NONE
end
handle THM - => NONE
| TYPE - => NONE
>

simproc-setup cont-intro
( ccpo.admissible lub ord P
| mcont lub ord lub' ord' f
| monotone ord ord' f
) = <K cont-intro-simproc>

lemmas [cont-intro] =
call-mono
let-mono
if-mono
option.const-mono
tailrec.const-mono
bind-mono

```

experiment begin

The following proof by simplification diverges if variables are not handled properly.

```
lemma ( $\wedge f. \text{monotone } R S f \implies \text{thesis} \implies \text{monotone } R S g \implies \text{thesis}$ )
  by simp
```

```
end
```

```
declare if-mono[simp]
```

```
lemma monotone-id' [cont-intro]: monotone ord ord ( $\lambda x. x$ )
  by(simp add: monotone-def)
```

```
lemma monotone-applyI:
  monotone orda ordb F  $\implies$  monotone (fun-ord orda) ordb ( $\lambda f. F (f x)$ )
  by(rule monotoneI)(auto simp add: fun-ord-def dest: monotoneD)
```

```
lemma monotone-if-fun [partial-function-mono]:
  [[ monotone (fun-ord orda) (fun-ord ordb) F; monotone (fun-ord orda) (fun-ord ordb) G ]]
   $\implies$  monotone (fun-ord orda) (fun-ord ordb) ( $\lambda f n. \text{if } c n \text{ then } F f n \text{ else } G f n$ )
  by(simp add: monotone-def fun-ord-def)
```

```
lemma monotone-fun-apply-fun [partial-function-mono]:
  monotone (fun-ord (fun-ord ord)) (fun-ord ord) ( $\lambda f n. f t (g n)$ )
  by(rule monotoneI)(simp add: fun-ord-def)
```

```

lemma monotone-fun-ord-apply:
  monotone orda (fun-ord ordb) f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x.$  monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda y.$  f y x))
by(auto simp add: monotone-def fun-ord-def)

context preorder begin

declare transp-on-le[cont-intro]

lemma monotone-const [simp, cont-intro]: monotone ord ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda\cdot.$  c)
by(rule monotoneI) simp

end

lemma transp-le [cont-intro, simp]:
  class.preorder ord (mk-less ord)  $\Longrightarrow$  transp ord
by(rule preorder.transp-on-le)

context partial-function-definitions begin

declare const-mono [cont-intro, simp]

lemma transp-le [cont-intro, simp]: transp leq
by(rule transpI)(rule leq-trans)

lemma preorder [cont-intro, simp]: class.preorder leq (mk-less leq)
by(unfold-locales)(auto simp add: mk-less-def intro: leq-refl leq-trans)

declare ccpo[cont-intro, simp]

end

lemma contI [intro?]:
  ( $\bigwedge Y.$   $\llbracket$  Complete-Partial-Order.chain orda Y; Y  $\neq \{\}$   $\rrbracket$   $\Longrightarrow$  f (luba Y) = lubb (f ' Y))
   $\Longrightarrow$  cont luba orda lubb ordb f
unfolding cont-def by blast

lemma contD:
   $\llbracket$  cont luba orda lubb ordb f; Complete-Partial-Order.chain orda Y; Y  $\neq \{\}$   $\rrbracket$ 
   $\Longrightarrow$  f (luba Y) = lubb (f ' Y)
unfolding cont-def by blast

lemma cont-id [simp, cont-intro]:  $\bigwedge Sup.$  cont Sup ord Sup ord id
by(rule contI) simp

lemma cont-id' [simp, cont-intro]:  $\bigwedge Sup.$  cont Sup ord Sup ord ( $\lambda x.$  x)
using cont-id[unfolded id-def] .

lemma cont-applyI [cont-intro]:

```

```

assumes cont: cont luba orda lubb ordb g
shows cont (fun-lub luba) (fun-ord orda) lubb ordb ( $\lambda f. g (f x)$ )
by(rule contI)(drule chain-fun-ordD[where  $x=x$ ], simp add: fun-lub-apply image-image
contD[OF cont])

lemma call-cont: cont (fun-lub lub) (fun-ord ord) lub ord ( $\lambda f. f t$ )
by(simp add: cont-def fun-lub-apply)

lemma cont-if [cont-intro]:
   $\llbracket \text{cont luba orda lubb ordb } f; \text{cont luba orda lubb ordb } g \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{cont luba orda lubb ordb } (\lambda x. \text{if } c \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x)$ 
by(cases c) simp-all

lemma mcontI [intro?]:
   $\llbracket \text{monotone orda ordb } f; \text{cont luba orda lubb ordb } f \rrbracket \implies \text{mcont luba orda lubb}$ 
   $\text{ordb } f$ 
by(simp add: mcont-def)

lemma mcont-mono: mcont luba orda lubb ordb f  $\implies$  monotone orda ordb f
by(simp add: mcont-def)

lemma mcont-cont [simp]: mcont luba orda lubb ordb f  $\implies$  cont luba orda lubb
ordb f
by(simp add: mcont-def)

lemma mcont-monoD:
   $\llbracket \text{mcont luba orda lubb ordb } f; \text{orda } x \ y \rrbracket \implies \text{ordb } (f x) (f y)$ 
by(auto simp add: mcont-def dest: monotoneD)

lemma mcont-contD:
   $\llbracket \text{mcont luba orda lubb ordb } f; \text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain orda } Y; Y \neq \{\} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies f (\text{luba } Y) = \text{lubb } (f ` Y)$ 
by(auto simp add: mcont-def dest: contD)

lemma mcont-call [cont-intro, simp]:
  mcont (fun-lub lub) (fun-ord ord) lub ord ( $\lambda f. f t$ )
by(simp add: mcont-def call-mono call-cont)

lemma mcont-id' [cont-intro, simp]: mcont lub ord lub ord ( $\lambda x. x$ )
by(simp add: mcont-def monotone-id')

lemma mcont-applyI:
  mcont luba orda lubb ordb ( $\lambda x. F x$ )  $\implies$  mcont (fun-lub luba) (fun-ord orda) lubb
ordb ( $\lambda f. F (f x)$ )
by(simp add: mcont-def monotone-applyI cont-applyI)

lemma mcont-if [cont-intro, simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{mcont luba orda lubb ordb } (\lambda x. f x); \text{mcont luba orda lubb ordb } (\lambda x. g x) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{mcont luba orda lubb ordb } (\lambda x. \text{if } c \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x)$ 

```

```

by(simp add: mcont-def cont-if)

lemma cont-fun-lub-apply:
  cont luba orda (fun-lub lubb) (fun-ord ordb) f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x$ . cont luba orda lubb ordb
 $(\lambda y. f y x)$ )
by(simp add: cont-def fun-lub-def fun-eq-iff)(auto simp add: image-def)

lemma mcont-fun-lub-apply:
  mcont luba orda (fun-lub lubb) (fun-ord ordb) f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x$ . mcont luba orda lubb
ordb  $(\lambda y. f y x)$ )
by(auto simp add: monotone-fun-ord-apply cont-fun-lub-apply mcont-def)

context ccpo begin

lemma cont-const [simp, cont-intro]: cont luba orda Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. c)$ 
by (rule contI) (simp add: image-constant-conv cong del: SUP-cong-simp)

lemma mcont-const [cont-intro, simp]:
  mcont luba orda Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. c)$ 
by(simp add: mcont-def)

lemma cont-apply:
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge x$ . cont lubb ordb Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda y. f x y)$ 
  and t: cont luba orda lubb ordb  $(\lambda x. t x)$ 
  and 1:  $\bigwedge y$ . cont luba orda Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. f x y)$ 
  and mono: monotone orda ordb  $(\lambda x. t x)$ 
  and mono2:  $\bigwedge x$ . monotone ordb ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda y. f x y)$ 
  and mono1:  $\bigwedge y$ . monotone orda ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. f x y)$ 
  shows cont luba orda Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. f x (t x))$ 
proof
  fix Y
  assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain orda Y and Y  $\neq \{\}$ 
  moreover from chain have chain': Complete-Partial-Order.chain ordb (t ` Y)
    by(rule chain-imageI)(rule monotoneD[OF mono])
  ultimately show f (luba Y) (t (luba Y)) =  $\bigsqcup ((\lambda x. f x (t x)) ` Y)$ 
    by(simp add: contD[OF 1] contD[OF t] contD[OF 2] image-image)
      (rule diag-Sup[OF chain], auto intro: monotone2monotone[OF mono2 mono
monotone-const transpI] monotoneD[OF mono1])
  qed

lemma mcont2mcont':
   $\llbracket \bigwedge x. mcont lub' ord' Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda y. f x y);$ 
 $\bigwedge y. mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. f x y);$ 
 $mcont lub ord lub' ord' (\lambda y. t y) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. f x (t x))$$ 
unfolding mcont-def by(blast intro: transp-on-le monotone2monotone cont-apply)

lemma mcont2mcont:
   $\llbracket mcont lub' ord' Sup ( $\leq$ )  $(\lambda x. f x); mcont lub ord lub' ord' (\lambda x. t x) \rrbracket$$$$ 
```

```

 $\implies mcont\ lub\ ord\ Sup\ (\leq)\ (\lambda x.\ f\ (t\ x))$ 
by(rule mcont2mcont'[OF - mcont-const])

context
  fixes ord :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\sqsubseteq$  60)
  and lub :: 'b set  $\Rightarrow$  'b ( $\bigvee$ )
begin

lemma cont-fun-lub-Sup:
  assumes chainM: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) M
  and mcont [rule-format]:  $\forall f \in M.$  mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) f
  shows cont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) (fun-lub Sup M)
proof(rule contI)
  fix Y
  assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Y
  and Y:  $Y \neq \{\}$ 
  from swap-Sup[OF chain chainM mcont[THEN mcont-mono]]
  show fun-lub Sup M ( $\bigvee$  Y) =  $\bigsqcup$ (fun-lub Sup M ` Y)
    by(simp add: mcont-contD[OF mcont chain Y] fun-lub-apply cong: image-cong)
qed

lemma mcont-fun-lub-Sup:
   $\llbracket$  Complete-Partial-Order.chain (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) M;
   $\forall f \in M.$  mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) f  $\rrbracket$ 
   $\implies$  mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) (fun-lub Sup M)
  by(simp add: mcont-def cont-fun-lub-Sup mono-lub)

lemma iterates-mcont:
  assumes f:  $f \in \text{ccpo}.\text{iterates}(\text{fun-lub Sup})$  (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) F
  and mono:  $\bigwedge f.$  mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) f  $\implies$  mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) (F f)
  shows mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) f
  using f
  by(induction rule: ccpo.iterates.induct[OF ccpo-fun, consumes 1, case-names step Sup])(blast intro: mono mcont-fun-lub-Sup)+

lemma fixp-preserves-mcont:
  assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x.$  monotone (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda f.$  F f x)
  and mcont:  $\bigwedge f.$  mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) f  $\implies$  mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) (F f)
  shows mcont lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) (ccpo.fixp (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) F)
  (is mcont - - - ?fixp)
unfolding mcont-def
proof(intro conjI monotoneI contI)
  have mono: monotone (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) F
    by(rule monotoneI)(auto simp add: fun-ord-def intro: monotoneD[OF mono])
  let ?iter = ccpo.iterates (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord ( $\leq$ )) F
  have chain:  $\bigwedge x.$  Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) (( $\lambda f.$  f x) ` ?iter)
    by(rule chain-imageI[OF ccpo.chain-iterates[OF ccpo-fun mono]])(simp add: fun-ord-def)

```

```

{
fix x y
assume x ⊑ y
show ?fixp x ≤ ?fixp y
apply (simp only: ccpo.fixp-def[OF ccpo-fun] fun-lub-apply)
using chain
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix x'
assume x' ∈ (λf. f x) ‘ ?iter
then obtain f where f ∈ ?iter x' = f x by blast note this(2)
also from - ⟨x ⊑ y⟩ have f x ≤ f y
by(rule mcont-monoD[OF iterates-mcont[OF ⟨f ∈ ?iter⟩ mcont]])
also have f y ≤ ⋃((λf. f y) ‘ ?iter) using chain
by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: ⟨f ∈ ?iter⟩)
finally show x' ≤ ... .
qed
next
fix Y
assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (⊑) Y
and Y: Y ≠ {}
{ fix f
assume f ∈ ?iter
hence f (V Y) = ⋃(f ‘ Y)
using mcont chain Y by(rule mcont-contD[OF iterates-mcont]) }
moreover have ⋃((λf. ⋃(f ‘ Y)) ‘ ?iter) = ⋃((λx. ⋃((λf. f x) ‘ ?iter)) ‘
Y)
using chain ccpo.chain-iterates[OF ccpo-fun mono]
by(rule swap-Sup)(rule mcont-mono[OF iterates-mcont[OF - mcont]])
ultimately show ?fixp (V Y) = ⋃(?fixp ‘ Y) unfolding ccpo.fixp-def[OF
ccpo-fun]
by(simp add: fun-lub-apply cong: image-cong)
}
qed
end

context
fixes F :: 'c ⇒ 'c and U :: 'c ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a and C :: ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'c and f
assumes mono: ∀x. monotone (fun-ord (≤)) (≤) (λf. U (F (C f)) x)
and eq: f ≡ C (ccpo.fixp (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord (≤)) (λf. U (F (C f))))
and inverse: ∀f. U (C f) = f
begin

lemma fixp-preserves-mono-uc:
assumes mono2: ∀f. monotone ord (≤) (U f) ⇒ monotone ord (≤) (U (F f))
shows monotone ord (≤) (U f)
using fixp-preserves-mono[OF mono mono2] by(subst eq)(simp add: inverse)

lemma fixp-preserves-mcont-uc:

```

```

assumes mcont:  $\bigwedge f. mcont \text{ lubb } \text{ordb } \text{Sup } (\leq) (U f) \implies mcont \text{ lubb } \text{ordb } \text{Sup } (\leq) (U (F f))$ 
shows mcont lubb ordb Sup ( $\leq$ ) (U f)
using fixp-preserves-mcont[OF mono mcont] by(subst eq)(simp add: inverse)

end

lemmas fixp-preserves-mono1 = fixp-preserves-mono-uc[of  $\lambda x. x - \lambda x. x$ , OF -- refl]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mono2 =
fixp-preserves-mono-uc[of case-prod - curry, unfolded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod,
OF -- refl]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mono3 =
fixp-preserves-mono-uc[of  $\lambda f. \text{case-prod } (\text{case-prod } f) - \lambda f. \text{curry } (\text{curry } f)$ , un-
folded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod, OF -- refl]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mono4 =
fixp-preserves-mono-uc[of  $\lambda f. \text{case-prod } (\text{case-prod } (\text{case-prod } f)) - \lambda f. \text{curry } (\text{curry } f)$ , un-
folded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod, OF -- refl]

lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont1 = fixp-preserves-mcont-uc[of  $\lambda x. x - \lambda x. x$ , OF -- refl]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont2 =
fixp-preserves-mcont-uc[of case-prod - curry, unfolded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod,
OF -- refl]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont3 =
fixp-preserves-mcont-uc[of  $\lambda f. \text{case-prod } (\text{case-prod } f) - \lambda f. \text{curry } (\text{curry } f)$ , un-
folded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod, OF -- refl]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont4 =
fixp-preserves-mcont-uc[of  $\lambda f. \text{case-prod } (\text{case-prod } (\text{case-prod } f)) - \lambda f. \text{curry } (\text{curry } f)$ , un-
folded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod, OF -- refl]

end

lemma (in preorder) monotone-if-bot:
fixes bot
assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x y. [\![ x \leq y; \neg(x \leq \text{bound}) ]\!] \implies \text{ord } (f x) (f y)$ 
and bot:  $\bigwedge x. \neg x \leq \text{bound} \implies \text{ord } \text{bot } (f x) \text{ ord } \text{bot } \text{bot}$ 
shows monotone ( $\leq$ ) ord ( $\lambda x. \text{if } x \leq \text{bound} \text{ then } \text{bot} \text{ else } f x$ )
by(rule monotoneI)(auto intro: bot intro: mono order-trans)

lemma (in ccpo) mcont-if-bot:
fixes bot and lub ( $\vee$ ) and ord (infix  $\sqsubseteq$  60)
assumes ccpo: class ccpo lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) lt
and mono:  $\bigwedge x y. [\![ x \leq y; \neg x \leq \text{bound} ]\!] \implies f x \sqsubseteq f y$ 
and cont:  $\bigwedge Y. [\![ \text{Complete-Partial-Order}.chain (\leq) Y; Y \neq \{\}; \bigwedge x. x \in Y \implies$ 
 $\neg x \leq \text{bound} ]\!] \implies f (\bigsqcup Y) = \bigvee(f ` Y)$ 
and bot:  $\bigwedge x. \neg x \leq \text{bound} \implies \text{bot} \sqsubseteq f x$ 
shows mcont Sup ( $\leq$ ) lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ( $\lambda x. \text{if } x \leq \text{bound} \text{ then } \text{bot} \text{ else } f x$ ) (is mcont - -
-- ?g)

```

```

proof(intro mcontI contI)
interpret c: ccpo lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) lt by(fact ccpo)
show monotone ( $\leq$ ) ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ?g by(rule monotone-if-bot)(simp-all add: mono bot)

fix Y
assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) Y and Y: Y  $\neq \{\}$ 
show ?g ( $\sqcup$  Y) =  $\bigvee$ (?g ` Y)
proof(cases Y  $\subseteq \{x. x \leq \text{bound}\}$ )
case True
hence  $\sqcup$  Y  $\leq \text{bound}$  using chain by(auto intro: ccpo-Sup-least)
moreover have Y  $\cap \{x. \neg x \leq \text{bound}\} = \{\}$  using True by auto
ultimately show ?thesis using True Y
by (auto simp add: image-constant-conv cong del: c.SUP-cong-simp)
next
case False
let ?Y = Y  $\cap \{x. \neg x \leq \text{bound}\}$ 
have chain': Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) ?Y
using chain by(rule chain-subset) simp

from False obtain y where ybound:  $\neg y \leq \text{bound}$  and y: y  $\in Y$  by blast
hence  $\neg \sqcup$  Y  $\leq \text{bound}$  by (metis ccpo-Sup-upper chain order.trans)
hence ?g ( $\sqcup$  Y) = f ( $\sqcup$  Y) by simp
also have  $\sqcup$  Y  $\leq \sqcup$  ?Y using chain
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix x
assume x: x  $\in Y$ 
show x  $\leq \sqcup$  ?Y
proof(cases x  $\leq \text{bound}$ )
case True
with chainD[OF chain x y] have x  $\leq y$  using ybound by(auto intro: order-trans)
thus ?thesis by(rule order-trans)(auto intro: ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain'] simp add: y ybound)
qed(auto intro: ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain'] simp add: x)
qed
hence  $\sqcup$  Y =  $\sqcup$  ?Y by(rule order.antisym)(blast intro: ccpo-Sup-least[OF chain'] ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain])
hence f ( $\sqcup$  Y) = f ( $\sqcup$  ?Y) by simp
also have f ( $\sqcup$  ?Y) =  $\bigvee$ (f ` ?Y) using chain' by(rule cont)(insert y ybound, auto)
also have  $\bigvee$ (f ` ?Y) =  $\bigvee$ (?g ` Y)
proof(cases Y  $\cap \{x. x \leq \text{bound}\} = \{\}$ )
case True
hence f ` ?Y = ?g ` Y by auto
thus ?thesis by(rule arg-cong)
next
case False
have chain'': Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) (insert bot (f ` ?Y))
using chain by(auto intro!: chainI bot dest: chainD intro: mono)

```

```

hence chain'': Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ( $f`?Y$ ) by(rule chain-subset)
blast
  have bot  $\sqsubseteq \bigvee(f`?Y)$  using ybound by(blast intro: c.order-trans[OF bot]
c.ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain''])
  hence  $\bigvee(insert\ bot\ (f`?Y)) \sqsubseteq \bigvee(f`?Y)$  using chain''
    by(auto intro: c.ccpo-Sup-least c.ccpo-Sup-upper[OF chain''])
  with - have ... =  $\bigvee(insert\ bot\ (f`?Y))$ 
    by(rule c.order.antisym)(blast intro: c.ccpo-Sup-least[OF chain''] c.ccpo-Sup-upper[OF
chain''])
  also have insert bot ( $f`?Y$ ) = ?g ` Y using False by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

context partial-function-definitions begin

lemma mcont-const [cont-intro, simp]:
  mcont luba orda lub leq ( $\lambda x. c$ )
  by(rule ccpo.mcont-const)(rule Partial-Function.ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms])

lemmas [cont-intro, simp] =
  ccpo.cont-const[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms]]

lemma mono2mono:
  assumes monotone ordb leq ( $\lambda y. f y$ ) monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. t x$ )
  shows monotone orda leq ( $\lambda x. f(t x)$ )
  using assms by(rule monotone2monotone) simp-all

lemmas mcont2mcont' = ccpo.mcont2mcont'[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF par-
tial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas mcont2mcont = ccpo.mcont2mcont[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms]]

lemmas fixp-preserves-mono1 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mono1[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mono2 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mono2[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mono3 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mono3[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mono4 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mono4[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont1 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mcont1[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont2 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mcont2[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont3 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mcont3[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont4 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mcont4[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]

```

partial-function-definitions-axioms]]

```

lemma monotone-if-bot:
  fixes bot
  assumes g:  $\bigwedge x. g x = (\text{if } \text{leq } x \text{ bound} \text{ then } \text{bot} \text{ else } f x)$ 
  and mono:  $\bigwedge x y. [\text{leq } x y; \neg \text{leq } x \text{ bound}] \implies \text{ord } (f x) (f y)$ 
  and bot:  $\bigwedge x. \neg \text{leq } x \text{ bound} \implies \text{ord } \text{bot } (f x) \text{ ord } \text{bot } \text{bot}$ 
  shows monotone leq ord g
  unfolding g[abs-def] using preorder mono bot by(rule preorder.monotone-if-bot)

lemma mcont-if-bot:
  fixes bot
  assumes ccpo: class.ccpo lub' ord (mk-less ord)
  and bot:  $\bigwedge x. \neg \text{leq } x \text{ bound} \implies \text{ord } \text{bot } (f x)$ 
  and g:  $\bigwedge x. g x = (\text{if } \text{leq } x \text{ bound} \text{ then } \text{bot} \text{ else } f x)$ 
  and mono:  $\bigwedge x y. [\text{leq } x y; \neg \text{leq } x \text{ bound}] \implies \text{ord } (f x) (f y)$ 
  and cont:  $\bigwedge Y. [\text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain leq } Y; Y \neq \{\}; \bigwedge x. x \in Y \implies \neg \text{leq } x \text{ bound}] \implies f(\text{lub } Y) = \text{lub}'(f' Y)$ 
  shows mcont lub leq lub' ord g
  unfolding g[abs-def] using ccpo mono cont bot by(rule ccpo.mcont-if-bot[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms]])

end

```

16.2 Admissibility

```

lemma admissible-subst:
  assumes adm: ccpo.admissible luba orda ( $\lambda x. P x$ )
  and mcont: mcont lubb ordb luba orda f
  shows ccpo.admissible lubb ordb ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )
  apply(rule ccpo.admissibleI)
  apply(frule (1) mcont-contD[OF mcont])
  apply(auto intro: ccpo.admissibleD[OF adm] chain-imageI dest: mcont-monoD[OF mcont])
  done

lemmas [simp, cont-intro] =
  admissible-all
  admissible-ball
  admissible-const
  admissible-conj

lemma admissible-disj' [simp, cont-intro]:
   $[\text{class.ccpo lub ord (mk-less ord); ccpo.admissible lub ord P; ccpo.admissible lub ord Q}] \implies \text{ccpo.admissible lub ord } (\lambda x. P x \vee Q x)$ 
  by(rule ccpo.admissible-disj)

lemma admissible-imp' [cont-intro]:

```

```


$$\llbracket \text{class}.ccpo.lub.ord(mk-less ord);$$


$$ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. \neg P x);$$


$$ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. Q x) \rrbracket$$


$$\implies ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x)$$

unfolding imp-conv-disj by(rule ccpo.admissible-disj)

lemma admissible-imp [cont-intro]:

$$(Q \implies ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. P x))$$


$$\implies ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. Q \longrightarrow P x)$$

by(rule ccpo.admissibleI)(auto dest: ccpo.admissibleD)

lemma admissible-not-mem' [THEN admissible-subst, cont-intro, simp]:
shows admissible-not-mem: ccpo.admissible.Union ( $\subseteq$ ) ( $\lambda A. x \notin A$ )
by(rule ccpo.admissibleI) auto

lemma admissible-eqI:
assumes f: cont.luba.orda.lub.ord( $\lambda x. f x$ )
and g: cont.luba.orda.lub.ord( $\lambda x. g x$ )
shows ccpo.admissible.luba.orda( $\lambda x. f x = g x$ )
apply(rule ccpo.admissibleI)
apply(simp-all add: contD[OF f] contD[OF g] cong: image-cong)
done

corollary admissible-eq-mcontI [cont-intro]:

$$\llbracket mcont.luba.orda.lub.ord(\lambda x. f x);$$


$$mcont.luba.orda.lub.ord(\lambda x. g x) \rrbracket$$


$$\implies ccpo.admissible.luba.orda(\lambda x. f x = g x)$$

by(rule admissible-eqI)(auto simp add: mcont-def)

lemma admissible-iff [cont-intro, simp]:

$$\llbracket ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q x); ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. Q x \longrightarrow P x) \rrbracket$$


$$\implies ccpo.admissible.lub.ord(\lambda x. P x \longleftrightarrow Q x)$$

by(subst iff-conv-conj-imp)(rule admissible-conj)

context ccpo begin

lemma admissible-leI:
assumes f: mcont.luba.orda.Sup( $\leq$ )( $\lambda x. f x$ )
and g: mcont.luba.orda.Sup( $\leq$ )( $\lambda x. g x$ )
shows ccpo.admissible.luba.orda( $\lambda x. f x \leq g x$ )
proof(rule ccpo.admissibleI)
fix A
assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain.orda A
and le:  $\forall x \in A. f x \leq g x$ 
and False:  $A \neq \{\}$ 
have f (luba A) =  $\bigsqcup(f`A)$  by(simp add: mcont-contD[OF f] chain False)
also have ...  $\leq \bigsqcup(g`A)$ 
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)

```

```

from chain show Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) ( $f`A$ )
by(rule chain-imageI)(rule mcont-monoD[OF f])

fix x
assume  $x \in f`A$ 
then obtain  $y \in A$   $x = f y$  by blast note this(2)
also have  $f y \leq g y$  using le  $\langle y \in A \rangle$  by simp
also have Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) ( $g`A$ )
  using chain by(rule chain-imageI)(rule mcont-monoD[OF g])
hence  $g y \leq \bigcup(g`A)$  by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add:  $\langle y \in A \rangle$ )
finally show  $x \leq \dots$  .
qed
also have  $\dots = g(luba A)$  by(simp add: mcont-contD[OF g] chain False)
finally show  $f(luba A) \leq g(luba A)$  .
qed

end

lemma admissible-leI:
fixes ord (infix  $\sqsubseteq$  60) and lub ( $\bigvee$ )
assumes class ccpo lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) (mk-less ( $\sqsubseteq$ ))
and mcont luba orda lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ( $\lambda x. f x$ )
and mcont luba orda lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ( $\lambda x. g x$ )
shows ccpo.admissible luba orda ( $\lambda x. f x \sqsubseteq g x$ )
using assms by(rule ccpo.admissible-leI)

declare ccpo-class.admissible-leI[cont-intro]

context ccpo begin

lemma admissible-not-below: ccpo.admissible Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. \neg (\leq) x y$ )
by(rule ccpo.admissibleI)(simp add: ccpo-Sup-below-iff)

end

lemma (in preorder) preorder [cont-intro, simp]: class.preorder ( $\leq$ ) (mk-less ( $\leq$ ))
by(unfold-locales)(auto simp add: mk-less-def intro: order-trans)

context partial-function-definitions begin

lemmas [cont-intro, simp] =
admissible-leI[OF Partial-Function ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
ccpo.admissible-not-below[THEN admissible-subst, OF Partial-Function ccpo[OF
partial-function-definitions-axioms]]

end

setup ⟨Sign.map-naming (Name-Space.mandatory-path ccpo)⟩

```

```

inductive compact :: ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  for lub ord x
where compact:
  [ccpo.admissible lub ord ( $\lambda y. \neg ord x y$ );
   ccpo.admissible lub ord ( $\lambda y. x \neq y$ )]
   $\implies$  compact lub ord x

setup <Sign.map-naming Name-Space.parent-path>

context ccpo begin

lemma compactI:
  assumes ccpo.admissible Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda y. \neg x \leq y$ )
  shows ccpo.compact Sup ( $\leq$ ) x
  using assms
  proof(rule ccpo.compact.intros)
    have neq: ( $\lambda y. x \neq y$ ) = ( $\lambda y. \neg x \leq y \vee \neg y \leq x$ ) by(auto)
    show ccpo.admissible Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda y. x \neq y$ )
      by(subst neq)(rule admissible-disj admissible-not-below assms)+
  qed

lemma compact-bot:
  assumes x = Sup {}
  shows ccpo.compact Sup ( $\leq$ ) x
  proof(rule compactI)
    show ccpo.admissible Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda y. \neg x \leq y$ ) using assms
      by(auto intro!: ccpo.admissibleI intro: ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
  qed

end

lemma admissible-compact-neq' [THEN admissible-subst, cont-intro, simp]:
  shows admissible-compact-neq: ccpo.compact lub ord k  $\implies$  ccpo.admissible lub
  ord ( $\lambda x. k \neq x$ )
  by(simp add: ccpo.compact.simps)

lemma admissible-neq-compact' [THEN admissible-subst, cont-intro, simp]:
  shows admissible-neq-compact: ccpo.compact lub ord k  $\implies$  ccpo.admissible lub
  ord ( $\lambda x. x \neq k$ )
  by(subst eq-commute)(rule admissible-compact-neq)

context partial-function-definitions begin

lemmas [cont-intro, simp] = ccpo.compact-bot[OF Partial-Function.ccpo[OF par-
tial-function-definitions-axioms]]

```

```

lemma fixp-strong-induct:
  assumes [cont-intro]: ccpo.admissible Sup ( $\leq$ ) P
  and mono: monotone ( $\leq$ ) ( $\leq$ ) f
  and bot: P ( $\sqcup \{\}$ )
  and step:  $\bigwedge x. [\ x \leq \text{ccpo-class.fixp } f; P x \ ] \implies P (f x)$ 
  shows P (ccpo-class.fixp f)
proof(rule fixp-induct[where P= $\lambda x. x \leq \text{ccpo-class.fixp } f \wedge P x$ , THEN conjunct2])
  note [cont-intro] = admissible-leI
  show ccpo.admissible Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. x \leq \text{ccpo-class.fixp } f \wedge P x$ ) by simp
next
  show  $\sqcup \{\} \leq \text{ccpo-class.fixp } f \wedge P (\sqcup \{\})$ 
    by(auto simp add: bot intro: ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
next
  fix x
  assume x  $\leq \text{ccpo-class.fixp } f \wedge P x$ 
  thus f x  $\leq \text{ccpo-class.fixp } f \wedge P (f x)$ 
    by(subst fixp-unfold[OF mono])(auto dest: monotoneD[OF mono] intro: step)
qed(rule mono)

end

context partial-function-definitions begin

lemma fixp-strong-induct-uc:
  fixes F :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c
  and U :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  and C :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'c
  and P :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x. \text{mono-body } (\lambda f. U (F (C f))) x$ 
  and eq: f  $\equiv$  C (fixp-fun ( $\lambda f. U (F (C f))$ ))
  and inverse:  $\bigwedge f. U (C f) = f$ 
  and adm: ccpo.admissible lub-fun le-fun P
  and bot: P ( $\lambda \_. \text{lub } \{\}$ )
  and step:  $\bigwedge f'. [\ P (U f'); \text{le-fun } (U f') (U f) \ ] \implies P (U (F f'))$ 
  shows P (U f)
unfolding eq inverse
apply (rule ccpo.fixp-strong-induct[OF ccpo adm])
apply (insert mono, auto simp: monotone-def fun-ord-def bot fun-lub-def)[2]
apply (rule-tac f'5=C x in step)
apply (simp-all add: inverse eq)
done

end

```

16.3 (=) as order

```
definition lub-singleton :: ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

```

where lub-singleton lub  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall a. \text{lub } \{a\} = a)$ 

definition the-Sup :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where the-Sup A = (THE a. a  $\in$  A)

lemma lub-singleton-the-Sup [cont-intro, simp]: lub-singleton the-Sup
by(simp add: lub-singleton-def the-Sup-def)

lemma (in ccpo) lub-singleton: lub-singleton Sup
by(simp add: lub-singleton-def)

lemma (in partial-function-definitions) lub-singleton [cont-intro, simp]: lub-singleton
lub
by(rule ccpo.lub-singleton)(rule Partial-Function ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms])

lemma preorder-eq [cont-intro, simp]:
  class.preorder (=) (mk-less (=))
by(unfold-locales)(simp-all add: mk-less-def)

lemma monotone-eqI [cont-intro]:
  assumes class.preorder ord (mk-less ord)
  shows monotone (=) ord f
proof –
  interpret preorder ord mk-less ord by fact
  show ?thesis by(simp add: monotone-def)
qed

lemma cont-eqI [cont-intro]:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  assumes lub-singleton lub
  shows cont the-Sup (=) lub ord f
proof(rule contI)
  fix Y :: 'a set
  assume Complete-Partial-Order.chain (=) Y Y  $\neq \{\}$ 
  then obtain a where Y = {a} by(auto simp add: chain-def)
  thus f (the-Sup Y) = lub (f ` Y) using assms
    by(simp add: the-Sup-def lub-singleton-def)
qed

lemma mcont-eqI [cont-intro, simp]:
  [| class.preorder ord (mk-less ord); lub-singleton lub |]
   $\Longrightarrow$  mcont the-Sup (=) lub ord f
by(simp add: mcont-def cont-eqI monotone-eqI)

```

16.4 ccpo for products

```

definition prod-lub :: ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b set  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'b
where prod-lub Sup-a Sup-b Y = (Sup-a (fst ` Y), Sup-b (snd ` Y))

```

```

lemma lub-singleton-prod-lub [cont-intro, simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{lub-singleton luba; lub-singleton lubb} \rrbracket \implies \text{lub-singleton} (\text{prod-lub luba lubb})$ 
by(simp add: lub-singleton-def prod-lub-def)
```

```

lemma prod-lub-empty [simp]:  $\text{prod-lub luba lubb } \{\} = (\text{luba } \{\}, \text{lubb } \{\})$ 
by(simp add: prod-lub-def)
```

```

lemma preorder-rel-prodI [cont-intro, simp]:
  assumes class.preorder orda (mk-less ordA)
  and class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordB)
  shows class.preorder (rel-prod orda ordb) (mk-less (rel-prod ordA ordB))
proof -
  interpret a: preorder orda mk-less ordA by fact
  interpret b: preorder ordb mk-less ordB by fact
  show ?thesis by(unfold-locales)(auto simp add: mk-less-def intro: a.order-trans b.order-trans)
qed
```

```

lemma order-rel-prodI:
  assumes a: class.order orda (mk-less ordA)
  and b: class.order ordb (mk-less ordB)
  shows class.order (rel-prod orda ordb) (mk-less (rel-prod ordA ordB))
  (is class.order ?ord ?ord')
proof(intro class.order.intro class.order-axioms.intro)
  interpret a: order orda mk-less ordA by(fact a)
  interpret b: order ordb mk-less ordB by(fact b)
  show class.preorder ?ord ?ord' by(rule preorder-rel-prodI) unfold-locales
```

```

fix x y
assume ?ord x y ?ord y x
thus x = y by(cases x y rule: prod.exhaust[case-product prod.exhaust]) auto
qed
```

```

lemma monotone-rel-prodI:
  assumes mono2:  $\bigwedge a. \text{monotone ordb ordc } (\lambda b. f(a, b))$ 
  and mono1:  $\bigwedge b. \text{monotone orda ordc } (\lambda a. f(a, b))$ 
  and a: class.preorder orda (mk-less ordA)
  and b: class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordB)
  and c: class.preorder ordc (mk-less ordC)
  shows monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc f
proof -
  interpret a: preorder orda mk-less ordA by(rule a)
  interpret b: preorder ordb mk-less ordB by(rule b)
  interpret c: preorder ordc mk-less ordC by(rule c)
  show ?thesis using mono2 mono1
    by(auto 7 2 simp add: monotone-def intro: c.order-trans)
qed
```

```

lemma monotone-rel-prodD1:
```

```

assumes mono: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc f
and preorder: class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
shows monotone orda ordc ( $\lambda a. f(a, b)$ )
proof -
  interpret preorder ordb mk-less ordb by(rule preorder)
  show ?thesis using mono by(simp add: monotone-def)
qed

lemma monotone-rel-prodD2:
  assumes mono: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc f
  and preorder: class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
  shows monotone ordb ordc ( $\lambda b. f(a, b)$ )
proof -
  interpret preorder orda mk-less orda by(rule preorder)
  show ?thesis using mono by(simp add: monotone-def)
qed

lemma monotone-case-prodI:
   $\llbracket \begin{array}{l} \bigwedge a. \text{monotone ordb ordc } (f a); \bigwedge b. \text{monotone orda ordc } (\lambda a. f a b); \\ \text{class.preorder orda } (\text{mk-less orda}); \text{class.preorder ordb } (\text{mk-less ordb}); \\ \text{class.preorder ordc } (\text{mk-less ordc}) \end{array} \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{monotone } (\text{rel-prod orda ordb}) \text{ ordc } (\text{case-prod } f)$ 
by(rule monotone-rel-prodI) simp-all

lemma monotone-case-prodD1:
  assumes mono: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc (case-prod f)
  and preorder: class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
  shows monotone orda ordc ( $\lambda a. f a b$ )
using monotone-rel-prodD1[OF assms] by simp

lemma monotone-case-prodD2:
  assumes mono: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc (case-prod f)
  and preorder: class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
  shows monotone ordb ordc ( $f a$ )
using monotone-rel-prodD2[OF assms] by simp

context
  fixes orda ordb ordc
  assumes a: class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
  and b: class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
  and c: class.preorder ordc (mk-less ordc)
begin

lemma monotone-rel-prod-iff:
  monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc f  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\forall a. \text{monotone ordb ordc } (\lambda b. f(a, b))) \wedge$ 
   $(\forall b. \text{monotone orda ordc } (\lambda a. f(a, b)))$ 
using a b c by(blast intro: monotone-rel-prodI dest: monotone-rel-prodD1 monotone-rel-prodD2)

```

```

lemma monotone-case-prod-iff [simp]:
  monotone (rel-prod orda ordB) ordC (case-prod f)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall a.$  monotone ordB ordC (f a))  $\wedge$  ( $\forall b.$  monotone ordA ordC ( $\lambda a.$  f a b))
by(simp add: monotone-rel-prod-iff)

end

lemma monotone-case-prod-apply-iff:
  monotone ordA ordB ( $\lambda x.$  (case-prod f x) y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  monotone ordA ordB (case-prod
  ( $\lambda a b.$  f a b y))
by(simp add: monotone-def)

lemma monotone-case-prod-applyD:
  monotone ordA ordB ( $\lambda x.$  (case-prod f x) y)
   $\implies$  monotone ordA ordB (case-prod ( $\lambda a b.$  f a b y))
by(simp add: monotone-case-prod-apply-iff)

lemma monotone-case-prod-applyI:
  monotone ordA ordB (case-prod ( $\lambda a b.$  f a b y))
   $\implies$  monotone ordA ordB ( $\lambda x.$  (case-prod f x) y)
by(simp add: monotone-case-prod-apply-iff)

lemma cont-case-prod-apply-iff:
  cont luba orda lubb ordB ( $\lambda x.$  (case-prod f x) y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  cont luba orda lubb ordB
  (case-prod ( $\lambda a b.$  f a b y))
by(simp add: cont-def split-def)

lemma cont-case-prod-applyI:
  cont luba orda lubb ordB (case-prod ( $\lambda a b.$  f a b y))
   $\implies$  cont luba orda lubb ordB ( $\lambda x.$  (case-prod f x) y)
by(simp add: cont-case-prod-apply-iff)

lemma cont-case-prod-applyD:
  cont luba orda lubb ordB ( $\lambda x.$  (case-prod f x) y)
   $\implies$  cont luba orda lubb ordB (case-prod ( $\lambda a b.$  f a b y))
by(simp add: cont-case-prod-apply-iff)

lemma mcont-case-prod-apply-iff [simp]:
  mcont luba orda lubb ordB ( $\lambda x.$  (case-prod f x) y)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  mcont luba orda lubb ordB (case-prod ( $\lambda a b.$  f a b y))
by(simp add: mcont-def monotone-case-prod-apply-iff cont-case-prod-apply-iff)

lemma cont-prodD1:
  assumes cont: cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordB) lubc ordC f
  and class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
  and luba: lub-singleton luba
  shows cont lubb ordB lubc ordC ( $\lambda y.$  f (x, y))

```

```

proof(rule contI)
  interpret preorder orda mk-less orda by fact

  fix Y :: 'b set
  let ?Y = {x} × Y
  assume Complete-Partial-Order.chain ordb Y Y ≠ {}
  hence Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) ?Y ?Y ≠ {}
    by(simp-all add: chain-def)
  with cont have f (prod-lub luba lubb ?Y) = lubc (f ‘ ?Y) by(rule contD)
  moreover have f ‘ ?Y = (λy. f (x, y)) ‘ Y by auto
  ultimately show f (x, lubb Y) = lubc ((λy. f (x, y)) ‘ Y) using luba
    by(simp add: prod-lub-def ‘ Y ≠ {} lub-singleton-def)
  qed

lemma cont-prodD2:
  assumes cont: cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lubc ordc f
  and class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
  and lubb: lub-singleton lubb
  shows cont luba orda lubc ordc (λx. f (x, y))
  proof(rule contI)
    interpret preorder ordb mk-less ordb by fact

    fix Y
    assume Y: Complete-Partial-Order.chain orda Y Y ≠ {}
    let ?Y = Y × {y}
    have f (luba Y, y) = f (prod-lub luba lubb ?Y)
      using lubb by(simp add: prod-lub-def Y lub-singleton-def)
    also from Y have Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) ?Y ?Y ≠ {}
      by(simp-all add: chain-def)
    with cont have f (prod-lub luba lubb ?Y) = lubc (f ‘ ?Y) by(rule contD)
    also have f ‘ ?Y = (λx. f (x, y)) ‘ Y by auto
    finally show f (luba Y, y) = lubc ...
  qed

lemma cont-case-prodD1:
  assumes cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lubc ordc (case-prod f)
  and class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
  and lub-singleton luba
  shows cont lubb ordb lubc ordc (f x)
  using cont-prodD1[OF assms] by simp

lemma cont-case-prodD2:
  assumes cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lubc ordc (case-prod f)
  and class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
  and lub-singleton lubb
  shows cont luba orda lubc ordc (λx. f x y)
  using cont-prodD2[OF assms] by simp

```

```

context ccpo begin

lemma cont-prodI:
  assumes mono: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ( $\leq$ ) f
  and cont1:  $\bigwedge x. \text{cont lubb ordb Sup} (\leq) (\lambda y. f(x, y))$ 
  and cont2:  $\bigwedge y. \text{cont luba orda Sup} (\leq) (\lambda x. f(x, y))$ 
  and class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
  and class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
  shows cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) Sup ( $\leq$ ) f
proof(rule contI)
  interpret a: preorder orda mk-less orda by fact
  interpret b: preorder ordb mk-less ordb by fact

  fix Y
  assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) Y
  and Y  $\neq \{\}$ 
  have f (prod-lub luba lubb Y) = f (luba (fst ` Y), lubb (snd ` Y))
    by(simp add: prod-lub-def)
  also from cont2 have f (luba (fst ` Y), lubb (snd ` Y)) =  $\bigsqcup((\lambda x. f(x, \text{lubb}(snd ` Y))) ` \text{fst} ` Y)$ 
    by(rule contD)(simp-all add: chain-rel-prodD1[OF chain] ` Y  $\neq \{\}$ )
  also from cont1 have  $\bigwedge x. f(x, \text{lubb}(snd ` Y)) = \bigsqcup((\lambda y. f(x, y)) ` \text{snd} ` Y)$ 
    by(rule contD)(simp-all add: chain-rel-prodD2[OF chain] ` Y  $\neq \{\}$ )
  hence  $\bigsqcup((\lambda x. f(x, \text{lubb}(snd ` Y))) ` \text{fst} ` Y) = \bigsqcup((\lambda x. \dots x) ` \text{fst} ` Y)$  by
    simp
  also have ... =  $\bigsqcup((\lambda x. f(\text{fst } x, \text{snd } x)) ` Y)$ 
    unfolding image-image split-def using chain
    apply(rule diag-Sup)
    using monotoneD[OF mono]
    by(auto intro: monotoneI)
  finally show f (prod-lub luba lubb Y) =  $\bigsqcup(f ` Y)$  by simp
qed

lemma cont-case-prodI:
  assumes monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ( $\leq$ ) (case-prod f)
  and  $\bigwedge x. \text{cont lubb ordb Sup} (\leq) (\lambda y. f x y)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge y. \text{cont luba orda Sup} (\leq) (\lambda x. f x y)$ 
  and class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
  and class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
  shows cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) Sup ( $\leq$ ) (case-prod f)
by(rule cont-prodI)(simp-all add: assms)

lemma cont-case-prod-iff:
   $\llbracket$  monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ( $\leq$ ) (case-prod f);
    class.preorder orda (mk-less orda); lub-singleton luba;
    class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb); lub-singleton lubb  $\rrbracket$ 
   $\implies$  cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) Sup ( $\leq$ ) (case-prod f)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(\forall x. \text{cont lubb ordb Sup} (\leq) (\lambda y. f x y)) \wedge (\forall y. \text{cont luba orda Sup} (\leq) (\lambda x. f x y))$ 
 $\rrbracket$ 

```

```

by(blast dest: cont-case-prodD1 cont-case-prodD2 intro: cont-case-prodI)

end

context partial-function-definitions begin

lemma mono2mono2:
assumes f: monotone (rel-prod ordb ordc) leq ( $\lambda(x, y). f x y$ )
and t: monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. t x$ )
and t': monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. t' x$ )
shows monotone orda leq ( $\lambda x. f (t x) (t' x)$ )
proof(rule monotoneI)
fix x y
assume orda x y
hence rel-prod ordb ordc (t x, t' x) (t y, t' y)
using t t' by(auto dest: monotoneD)
from monotoneD[OF f this] show leq (f (t x) (t' x)) (f (t y) (t' y)) by simp
qed

lemma cont-case-prodI [cont-intro]:
[ $\sqsubseteq$  monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) leq (case-prod f);
 $\wedge x. \text{cont lubb ordb lub leq } (\lambda y. f x y);$ 
 $\wedge y. \text{cont luba orda lub leq } (\lambda x. f x y);$ 
class.preorder orda (mk-less orda);
class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)]
 $\implies$  cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lub leq (case-prod f)
by(rule ccpo.cont-case-prodI)(rule Partial-Function ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms])

lemma cont-case-prod-iff:
[ $\sqsubseteq$  monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) leq (case-prod f);
class.preorder orda (mk-less orda); lub-singleton luba;
class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb); lub-singleton lubb]
 $\implies$  cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lub leq (case-prod f)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
( $\forall x. \text{cont lubb ordb lub leq } (\lambda y. f x y) \wedge (\forall y. \text{cont luba orda lub leq } (\lambda x. f x y))$ 
by(blast dest: cont-case-prodD1 cont-case-prodD2 intro: cont-case-prodI)

lemma mcont-case-prod-iff [simp]:
[ $\sqsubseteq$  class.preorder orda (mk-less orda); lub-singleton luba;
class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb); lub-singleton lubb]
 $\implies$  mcont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lub leq (case-prod f)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
( $\forall x. \text{mcont lubb ordb lub leq } (\lambda y. f x y) \wedge (\forall y. \text{mcont luba orda lub leq } (\lambda x. f x y))$ )
unfolding mcont-def by(auto simp add: cont-case-prod-iff)

end

lemma mono2mono-case-prod [cont-intro]:
assumes  $\wedge x y. \text{monotone orda ordb } (\lambda f. \text{pair } f x y)$ 
shows monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda f. \text{case-prod } (\text{pair } f) x$ )

```

```
by(rule monotoneI)(auto split: prod.split dest: monotoneD[OF assms])
```

16.5 Complete lattices as ccpo

```
context complete-lattice begin
```

```
lemma complete-lattice-cppo: class.cppo Sup (≤) (<)
by(unfold-locales)(fast intro: Sup-upper Sup-least)+
```

```
lemma complete-lattice-cppo': class.cppo Sup (≤) (mk-less (≤))
by(unfold-locales)(auto simp add: mk-less-def intro: Sup-upper Sup-least)
```

```
lemma complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions:
partial-function-definitions (≤) Sup
by(unfold-locales)(auto intro: Sup-least Sup-upper)
```

```
lemma complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions-dual:
partial-function-definitions (≥) Inf
by(unfold-locales)(auto intro: Inf-lower Inf-greatest)
```

```
lemmas [cont-intro, simp] =
Partial-Function.cppo[OF complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions]
Partial-Function.cppo[OF complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions-dual]
```

```
lemma mono2mono-inf:
assumes f: monotone ord (≤) (λx. f x)
and g: monotone ord (≤) (λx. g x)
shows monotone ord (≤) (λx. f x ⊔ g x)
by(auto 4 3 dest: monotoneD[OF f] monotoneD[OF g] intro: le-infI1 le-infI2 intro!: monotoneI)
```

```
lemma mcont-const [simp]: mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λ_. c)
by(rule ccpo.mcont-const[OF complete-lattice-cppo])
```

```
lemma mono2mono-sup:
assumes f: monotone ord (≤) (λx. f x)
and g: monotone ord (≤) (λx. g x)
shows monotone ord (≤) (λx. f x ⊔ g x)
by(auto 4 3 intro!: monotoneI intro: sup.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI2 dest: monotoneD[OF f] monotoneD[OF g])
```

```
lemma Sup-image-sup:
assumes Y ≠ {}
shows ⊔((⊔) x ` Y) = x ⊔ ⊔ Y
proof(rule Sup-eqI)
fix y
assume y ∈ ((⊔) x ` Y)
then obtain z where y = x ⊔ z and z ∈ Y by blast
from ⟨z ∈ Y⟩ have z ≤ ⊔ Y by(rule Sup-upper)
```

```

with - show  $y \leq x \sqcup \bigsqcup Y$  unfolding  $\langle y = x \sqcup z \rangle$  by(rule sup-mono) simp
next
fix  $y$ 
assume upper:  $\bigwedge z. z \in (\sqcup) x \cdot Y \implies z \leq y$ 
show  $x \sqcup \bigsqcup Y \leq y$  unfolding Sup-insert[symmetric]
proof(rule Sup-least)
fix  $z$ 
assume  $z \in \text{insert } x \ Y$ 
from assms obtain  $z'$  where  $z' \in Y$  by blast
let ?z = if  $z \in Y$  then  $x \sqcup z$  else  $x \sqcup z'$ 
have  $z \leq x \sqcup ?z$  using  $\langle z' \in Y \rangle \langle z \in \text{insert } x \ Y \rangle$  by auto
also have ...  $\leq y$  by(rule upper)(auto split: if-split-asm intro:  $\langle z' \in Y \rangle$ )
finally show  $z \leq y$  .
qed
qed

lemma mcont-sup1: mcont Sup ( $\leq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda y. x \sqcup y$ )
by(auto 4 3 simp add: mcont-def sup.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI2 intro!: monotoneI contI intro: Sup-image-sup[symmetric])

lemma mcont-sup2: mcont Sup ( $\leq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. x \sqcup y$ )
by(subst sup-commute)(rule mcont-sup1)

lemma mcont2mcont-sup [cont-intro, simp]:
[] mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. f x$ );
    mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. g x$ )
     $\implies$  mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. f x \sqcup g x$ )
by(best intro: ccpo.mcont2mcont'[OF complete-lattice-ccpo] mcont-sup1 mcont-sup2
      ccpo.mcont-const[OF complete-lattice-ccpo])

end

lemmas [cont-intro] = admissible-leI[OF complete-lattice-ccpo']

context complete-distrib-lattice begin

lemma mcont-inf1: mcont Sup ( $\leq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda y. x \sqcap y$ )
by(auto intro: monotoneI contI simp add: le-infI2 inf-Sup mcont-def)

lemma mcont-inf2: mcont Sup ( $\leq$ ) Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. x \sqcap y$ )
by(auto intro: monotoneI contI simp add: le-infI1 Sup-inf mcont-def)

lemma mcont2mcont-inf [cont-intro, simp]:
[] mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. f x$ );
    mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. g x$ )
     $\implies$  mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. f x \sqcap g x$ )
by(best intro: ccpo.mcont2mcont'[OF complete-lattice-ccpo] mcont-inf1 mcont-inf2
      ccpo.mcont-const[OF complete-lattice-ccpo])

```

end

interpretation *lfp*: partial-function-definitions (\leq) :: - :: complete-lattice \Rightarrow - Sup
by(rule complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions)

declaration <Partial-Function.init lfp **term** <*lfp.fixp-fun*> **term** <*lfp.mono-body*>
@{thm lfp.fixp-rule-uc} @{thm lfp.fixp-induct-uc} NONE>

interpretation *gfp*: partial-function-definitions (\geq) :: - :: complete-lattice \Rightarrow - Inf
by(rule complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions-dual)

declaration <Partial-Function.init gfp **term** <*gfp.fixp-fun*> **term** <*gfp.mono-body*>
@{thm gfp.fixp-rule-uc} @{thm gfp.fixp-induct-uc} NONE>

lemma *insert-mono* [partial-function-mono]:
monotone (fun-ord (\subseteq)) (\subseteq) *A* \Longrightarrow monotone (fun-ord (\subseteq)) (\subseteq) ($\lambda y. \text{insert } x (A \ y)$)
by(rule monotoneI)(auto simp add: fun-ord-def dest: monotoneD)

lemma *mono2mono-insert* [THEN *lfp.mono2mono*, cont-intro, simp]:
shows monotone-insert: monotone (\subseteq) (\subseteq) (insert *x*)
by(rule monotoneI) blast

lemma *mcont2mcont-insert*[THEN *lfp.mcont2mcont*, cont-intro, simp]:
shows mcont-insert: mcont Union (\subseteq) Union (\subseteq) (insert *x*)
by(blast intro: mcontI contI monotone-insert)

lemma *mono2mono-image* [THEN *lfp.mono2mono*, cont-intro, simp]:
shows monotone-image: monotone (\subseteq) (\subseteq) ((λ) *f*)
by(rule monotoneI) blast

lemma *cont-image*: cont Union (\subseteq) Union (\subseteq) ((λ) *f*)
by(rule contI)(auto)

lemma *mcont2mcont-image* [THEN *lfp.mcont2mcont*, cont-intro, simp]:
shows mcont-image: mcont Union (\subseteq) Union (\subseteq) ((λ) *f*)
by(blast intro: mcontI monotone-image cont-image)

context complete-lattice **begin**

lemma *monotone-Sup* [cont-intro, simp]:
monotone ord (\subseteq) *f* \Longrightarrow monotone ord (\leq) ($\lambda x. \bigsqcup f x$)
by(blast intro: monotoneI Sup-least Sup-upper dest: monotoneD)

lemma *cont-Sup*:
assumes cont lub ord Union (\subseteq) *f*
shows cont lub ord Sup (\leq) ($\lambda x. \bigsqcup f x$)
apply(rule contI)
apply(simp add: contD[OF assms])

```

apply(blast intro: Sup-least Sup-upper order-trans order.antisym)
done

lemma mcont-Sup: mcont lub ord Union ( $\subseteq$ ) f  $\Rightarrow$  mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. \bigsqcup f x$ )
unfolding mcont-def by(blast intro: monotone-Sup cont-Sup)

lemma monotone-SUP:
   $\llbracket \text{monotone ord } (\subseteq) f; \bigwedge y. \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (\lambda x. g x y) \rrbracket \Rightarrow \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (\lambda x. \bigsqcup_{y \in f} g x y)$ 
by(rule monotoneI)(blast dest: monotoneD intro: Sup-upper order-trans intro!: Sup-least)

lemma monotone-SUP2:
   $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \Rightarrow \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (\lambda x. g x y)) \Rightarrow \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (\lambda x. \bigsqcup_{y \in A} g x y)$ 
by(rule monotoneI)(blast intro: Sup-upper order-trans dest: monotoneD intro!: Sup-least)

lemma cont-SUP:
  assumes f: mcont lub ord Union ( $\subseteq$ ) f
  and g:  $\bigwedge y. \text{mcont lub ord Sup } (\leq) (\lambda x. g x y)$ 
  shows cont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. \bigsqcup_{y \in f} g x y$ )
proof(rule contI)
  fix Y
  assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ord Y
  and Y:  $Y \neq \{\}$ 
  show  $\bigsqcup(g(\text{lub } Y) \cdot f(\text{lub } Y)) = \bigsqcup((\lambda x. \bigsqcup(g x \cdot f x)) \cdot Y)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof(rule order.antisym)
    show ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs
    proof(rule Sup-least)
      fix x
      assume x:  $x \in g(\text{lub } Y) \cdot f(\text{lub } Y)$ 
      with mcont-contD[OF f chain Y] mcont-contD[OF g chain Y]
      obtain y z where y:  $y \in Y$  z:  $z \in f y$ 
        and x:  $x = \bigsqcup((\lambda x. g x z) \cdot Y)$  by auto
      show x  $\leq$  ?rhs unfolding x
      proof(rule Sup-least)
        fix u
        assume u:  $u \in (\lambda x. g x z) \cdot Y$ 
        then obtain y' where u:  $u = g y' z$  y':  $y' \in Y$  by auto
        from chain ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ ⟨y' ∈ Y⟩ have ord y y' ∨ ord y' y by(rule chainD)
        thus u  $\leq$  ?rhs
        proof
          note ⟨u = g y' z⟩ also
          assume ord y y'
          with f have f y ⊆ f y' by(rule mcont-monoD)
          with ⟨z ∈ f y⟩
          have g y' z  $\leq$   $\bigsqcup(g y' \cdot f y')$  by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
          also have ...  $\leq$  ?rhs using ⟨y' ∈ Y⟩ by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
          finally show ?thesis .
      qed
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

next
  note  $\langle u = g y' z \rangle$  also
  assume  $ord y' y$ 
  with  $g$  have  $g y' z \leq g y z$  by(rule mcont-monoD)
  also have ...  $\leq \bigcup(g y \cdot f y)$  using  $\langle z \in f y \rangle$ 
    by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
  also have ...  $\leq ?rhs$  using  $\langle y \in Y \rangle$  by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
  finally show ?thesis .

qed
qed
qed
next
  show ?rhs  $\leq ?lhs$ 
proof(rule Sup-least)
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in (\lambda x. \bigcup(g x \cdot f x)) \cdot Y$ 
  then obtain  $y$  where  $x = \bigcup(g y \cdot f y)$  and  $y \in Y$  by auto
  show  $x \leq ?lhs$  unfolding  $x$ 
proof(rule Sup-least)
  fix  $u$ 
  assume  $u \in g y \cdot f y$ 
  then obtain  $z$  where  $u = g y z z \in f y$  by auto
  note  $\langle u = g y z \rangle$ 
  also have  $g y z \leq \bigcup((\lambda x. g x z) \cdot Y)$ 
    using  $\langle y \in Y \rangle$  by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
  also have ...  $= g(\text{lub } Y) z$  by(simp add: mcont-contD[OF g chain Y])
  also have ...  $\leq ?lhs$  using  $\langle z \in f y \rangle \langle y \in Y \rangle$ 
    by(auto intro: Sup-upper simp add: mcont-contD[OF f chain Y])
  finally show  $u \leq ?lhs$  .

qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma mcont-SUP [cont-intro, simp]:

$$\llbracket mcont \text{ lub } ord \text{ Union } (\subseteq) f; \bigwedge y. mcont \text{ lub } ord \text{ Sup } (\leq) (\lambda x. g x y) \rrbracket$$


$$\implies mcont \text{ lub } ord \text{ Sup } (\leq) (\lambda x. \bigcup_{y \in f x} g x y)$$

by(blast intro: mcontI cont-SUP monotone-SUP mcont-mono)

end

lemma admissible-Ball [cont-intro, simp]:

$$\llbracket \bigwedge x. ccpo.admissible \text{ lub } ord (\lambda A. P A x);$$


$$mcont \text{ lub } ord \text{ Union } (\subseteq) f;$$


$$class ccpo \text{ lub } ord (mk-less ord) \rrbracket$$


$$\implies ccpo.admissible \text{ lub } ord (\lambda A. \forall x \in f A. P A x)$$

unfolding Ball-def by simp

lemma admissible-Bex'[THEN admissible-subst, cont-intro, simp]:

```

```

shows admissible-Bex: ccpo.admissible Union ( $\subseteq$ ) ( $\lambda A. \exists x \in A. P x$ )
by(rule ccpo.admissibleI)(auto)

```

16.6 Parallel fixpoint induction

context

```

fixes luba :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a
and orda :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and lubb :: 'b set  $\Rightarrow$  'b
and ordb :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
assumes a: class.ccpo luba orda (mk-less orda)
and b: class.ccpo lubb ordb (mk-less ordb)

```

begin

```

interpretation a: ccpo luba orda mk-less orda by(rule a)
interpretation b: ccpo lubb ordb mk-less ordb by(rule b)

```

lemma ccpo-rel-prodI:

```

class.ccpo (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) (mk-less (rel-prod orda ordb))
(is class.ccpo ?lub ?ord ?ord')
proof(intro class.ccpo.intro class.ccpo-axioms.intro)
show class.order ?ord ?ord' by(rule order-rel-prodI) intro-locales
qed(auto 4 4 simp add: prod-lub-def intro: a.ccpo-Sup-upper b.ccpo-Sup-upper a.ccpo-Sup-least
b.ccpo-Sup-least rev-image-eqI dest: chain-rel-prodD1 chain-rel-prodD2)

```

```

interpretation ab: ccpo prod-lub luba lubb rel-prod orda ordb mk-less (rel-prod orda
ordb)
by(rule ccpo-rel-prodI)

```

lemma monotone-map-prod [simp]:

```

monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) (rel-prod ordc ordd) (map-prod f g)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
monotone orda ordc f  $\wedge$  monotone ordb ordd g
by(auto simp add: monotone-def)

```

lemma parallel-fixp-induct:

```

assumes adm: ccpo.admissible (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) ( $\lambda x. P$ 
(fst x) (snd x))

```

```

and f: monotone orda orda f
and g: monotone ordb ordb g
and bot: P (luba {}) (lubb {})
and step:  $\bigwedge x y. P x y \implies P (f x) (g y)$ 

```

shows P (ccpo.fixp luba orda f) (ccpo.fixp lubb ordb g)

proof –

```

let ?lub = prod-lub luba lubb
and ?ord = rel-prod orda ordb
and ?P =  $\lambda(x, y). P x y$ 

```

```

from adm have adm': ccpo.admissible ?lub ?ord ?P by(simp add: split-def)
hence ?P (ccpo.fixp (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) (map-prod f g))

```

by(rule ab.fixp-induct)(auto simp add: f g step bot)

```

also have ccpo.fixp (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) (map-prod f g) =
  (ccpo.fixp luba orda f, ccpo.fixp lubb ordb g) (is ?lhs = (?rhs1, ?rhs2))
proof(rule ab.order.antisym)
  have ccpo.admissible ?lub ?ord (λxy. ?ord xy (?rhs1, ?rhs2))
    by(rule admissible-leI[OF ccpo-rel-prodI])(auto simp add: prod-lub-def chain-empty
intro: a.ccpo-Sup-least b.ccpo-Sup-least)
  thus ?ord ?lhs (?rhs1, ?rhs2)
    by(rule ab.fixp-induct)(auto 4 3 dest: monotoneD[OF f] monotoneD[OF g]
simp add: b.fixp-unfold[OF g, symmetric] a.fixp-unfold[OF f, symmetric] f g intro:
a.ccpo-Sup-least b.ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
next
  have ccpo.admissible luba orda (λx. orda x (fst ?lhs))
    by(rule admissible-leI[OF a])(auto intro: a.ccpo-Sup-least simp add: chain-empty)
    hence orda ?rhs1 (fst ?lhs) using f
  proof(rule a.fixp-induct)
    fix x
    assume orda x (fst ?lhs)
    thus orda (f x) (fst ?lhs)
      by(subst ab.fixp-unfold)(auto simp add: f g dest: monotoneD[OF f])
  qed(auto intro: a.ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
moreover
  have ccpo.admissible lubb ordb (λy. ordb y (snd ?lhs))
    by(rule admissible-leI[OF b])(auto intro: b.ccpo-Sup-least simp add: chain-empty)
    hence ordb ?rhs2 (snd ?lhs) using g
  proof(rule b.fixp-induct)
    fix y
    assume ordb y (snd ?lhs)
    thus ordb (g y) (snd ?lhs)
      by(subst ab.fixp-unfold)(auto simp add: f g dest: monotoneD[OF g])
  qed(auto intro: b.ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
  ultimately show ?ord (?rhs1, ?rhs2) ?lhs
    by(simp add: rel-prod-conv split-beta)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

lemma parallel-fixp-induct-uc:
  assumes a: partial-function-definitions orda luba
  and b: partial-function-definitions ordb lubb
  and F: ∀x. monotone (fun-ord orda) orda (λf. U1 (F (C1 f)) x)
  and G: ∀y. monotone (fun-ord ordb) ordb (λg. U2 (G (C2 g)) y)
  and eq1: f ≡ C1 (ccpo.fixp (fun-lub luba) (fun-ord orda) (λf. U1 (F (C1 f))))
  and eq2: g ≡ C2 (ccpo.fixp (fun-lub lubb) (fun-ord ordb) (λg. U2 (G (C2 g))))
  and inverse: ∀f. U1 (C1 f) = f
  and inverse2: ∀g. U2 (C2 g) = g
  and adm: ccpo.admissible (prod-lub (fun-lub luba) (fun-lub lubb)) (rel-prod (fun-ord
orda) (fun-ord ordb)) (λx. P (fst x) (snd x))

```

```

and bot:  $P(\lambda\_. \text{luba} \{\}) (\lambda\_. \text{lubb} \{\})$ 
and step:  $\bigwedge f g. P(U1 f) (U2 g) \implies P(U1(F f)) (U2(G g))$ 
shows  $P(U1 f) (U2 g)$ 
apply(unfold eq1 eq2 inverse inverse2)
apply(rule parallel-fixp-induct[OF partial-function-definitions.ccpo[OF a] partial-function-definitions.ccpo[OF b] adm])
using F apply(simp add: monotone-def fun-ord-def)
using G apply(simp add: monotone-def fun-ord-def)
apply(simp add: fun-lub-def bot)
apply(rule step, simp add: inverse inverse2)
done

lemmas parallel-fixp-induct-1-1 = parallel-fixp-induct-uc[
  of - - - -  $\lambda x. x - \lambda x. x \lambda x. x - \lambda x. x$ ,
  OF - - - - refl refl]

lemmas parallel-fixp-induct-2-2 = parallel-fixp-induct-uc[
  of - - - - case-prod - curry case-prod - curry,
  where  $P = \lambda f g. P(\text{curry } f)(\text{curry } g)$ ,
  unfolded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod curry-K,
  OF - - - - - refl refl]
for P

lemma monotone-fst: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) orda fst
by(auto intro: monotoneI)

lemma mcont-fst: mcont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) luba orda fst
by(auto intro!: mcontI monotoneI contI simp add: prod-lub-def)

lemma mcont2mcont-fst [cont-intro, simp]:
  mcont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) t
   $\implies$  mcont lub ord luba orda ( $\lambda x. \text{fst}(t x)$ )
by(auto intro!: mcontI monotoneI contI dest: mcont-monoD mcont-contD simp
  add: rel-prod-sel split-beta prod-lub-def image-image)

lemma monotone-snd: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordb snd
by(auto intro: monotoneI)

lemma mcont-snd: mcont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lubb ordb snd
by(auto intro!: mcontI monotoneI contI simp add: prod-lub-def)

lemma mcont2mcont-snd [cont-intro, simp]:
  mcont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) t
   $\implies$  mcont lub ord lubb ordb ( $\lambda x. \text{snd}(t x)$ )
by(auto intro!: mcontI monotoneI contI dest: mcont-monoD mcont-contD simp
  add: rel-prod-sel split-beta prod-lub-def image-image)

lemma monotone-Pair:
   $\llbracket \text{monotone ord orda } f; \text{monotone ord ordb } g \rrbracket$ 

```

```

 $\implies \text{monotone ord (rel-prod orda ordb) } (\lambda x. (f x, g x))$ 
by(simp add: monotone-def)

```

lemma *cont-Pair*:

```

 $\llbracket \text{cont lub ord luba orda f; cont lub ord lubb ordb g} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{cont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) } (\lambda x. (f x, g x))$ 
by(rule contI)(auto simp add: prod-lub-def image-image dest!: contD)

```

lemma *mcont-Pair*:

```

 $\llbracket \text{mcont lub ord luba orda f; mcont lub ord lubb ordb g} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{mcont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) } (\lambda x. (f x, g x))$ 
by(rule mcontI)(simp-all add: monotone-Pair mcont-mono cont-Pair)

```

context *partial-function-definitions begin*

Specialised versions of *mcont-call* for admissibility proofs for parallel fixpoint inductions

```

lemmas mcont-call-fst [cont-intro] = mcont-call[THEN mcont2mcont, OF mcont-fst]
lemmas mcont-call-snd [cont-intro] = mcont-call[THEN mcont2mcont, OF mcont-snd]
end

```

lemma *map-option-mono* [*partial-function-mono*]:

```

mono-option B  $\implies \text{mono-option } (\lambda f. \text{map-option } g (B f))$ 
unfolding map-conv-bind-option by(rule bind-mono) simp-all

```

lemma *compact-flat-lub* [*cont-intro*]: *ccpo.compact (flat-lub x) (flat-ord x) y*
using *flat-interpretation[THEN ccpo]*

proof(rule ccpo.compactI[*OF - ccpo.admissibleI*])

fix *A*

assume *chain*: *Complete-Partial-Order.chain (flat-ord x) A*

and *A*: *A ≠ {}*

and **: ∀ z ∈ A. ¬ flat-ord x y z*

from *A obtain z where z ∈ A by blast*

with ** have z: ¬ flat-ord x y z ..*

hence *y: x ≠ y y ≠ z by(auto simp add: flat-ord-def)*

{ **assume** *¬ A ⊆ {x}*

then obtain *z' where z' ∈ A z' ≠ x by auto*

then have (*THE z. z ∈ A - {x}*) = *z'*

by(intro the-equality)(auto dest: chainD[*OF chain*] simp add: flat-ord-def)

moreover have *z' ≠ y using ⟨z' ∈ A⟩ ** **by(auto simp add: flat-ord-def)**

ultimately have *y ≠ (THE z. z ∈ A - {x}) by simp }*

with *z show* *¬ flat-ord x y (flat-lub x A) by(simp add: flat-ord-def flat-lub-def)*

qed

end

```

theory Conditional-Parametricity
imports Main

```

```

keywords parametric-constant :: thy-decl
begin

context includes lifting-syntax begin

qualified definition Rel-match :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool where
  Rel-match R x y = R x y

named-theorems parametricity-preprocess

lemma bi-unique-Rel-match [parametricity-preprocess]:
  bi-unique A = Rel-match (A ==> A ==> (=)) (=) (=)
  unfolding bi-unique-alt-def2 Rel-match-def ..

lemma bi-total-Rel-match [parametricity-preprocess]:
  bi-total A = Rel-match ((A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) All All
  unfolding bi-total-alt-def2 Rel-match-def ..

lemma is-equality-Rel: is-equality A ⇒ Transfer.Rel A t t
  by (fact transfer-raw)

lemma Rel-Rel-match: Transfer.Rel R x y ⇒ Rel-match R x y
  unfolding Rel-match-def Rel-def .

lemma Rel-match-Rel: Rel-match R x y ⇒ Transfer.Rel R x y
  unfolding Rel-match-def Rel-def .

lemma Rel-Rel-match-eq: Transfer.Rel R x y = Rel-match R x y
  using Rel-Rel-match Rel-match-Rel by fast

lemma Rel-match-app:
  assumes Rel-match (A ==> B) f g and Transfer.Rel A x y
  shows Rel-match B (f x) (g y)
  using assms Rel-match-Rel Rel-app Rel-Rel-match by fast

end

ML-file <conditional-parametricity.ML>

end
theory Confluence imports
  Main
begin

```

17 Confluence

```

definition semiconfluentp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  semiconfluentp r ←→ r-1-1 OO r** ≤ r** OO r-1-1**

```

```

definition confluentp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  confluentp r ←→ r-1-1** OO r** ≤ r** OO r-1-1**

definition strong-confluentp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  strong-confluentp r ←→ r-1-1 OO r ≤ r** OO (r-1-1)==

lemma semiconfluentpI [intro?]:
  semiconfluentp r if ⋀x y z. [ r x y; r** x z ] ⇒ ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u
  using that unfolding semiconfluentp-def rtranclp-conversep by blast

lemma semiconfluentpD: ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u if semiconfluentp r r x y r** x z
  using that unfolding semiconfluentp-def rtranclp-conversep by blast

lemma confluentpI:
  confluentp r if ⋀x y z. [ r** x y; r** x z ] ⇒ ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u
  using that unfolding confluentp-def rtranclp-conversep by blast

lemma confluentpD: ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u if confluentp r r** x y r** x z
  using that unfolding confluentp-def rtranclp-conversep by blast

lemma strong-confluentpI [intro?]:
  strong-confluentp r if ⋀x y z. [ r x y; r x z ] ⇒ ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r== z u
  using that unfolding strong-confluentp-def by blast

lemma strong-confluentpD: ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r== z u if strong-confluentp r r x y r x
  z
  using that unfolding strong-confluentp-def by blast

lemma semiconfluentp-imp-confluentp: confluentp r if r: semiconfluentp r
proof(rule confluentpI)
  show ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u if r** x y r** x z for x y z
  using that(2,1)
  by(induction arbitrary: y rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
  (blast intro: rtranclp-trans dest: r[THEN semiconfluentpD])+
qed

lemma confluentp-imp-semiconfluentp: semiconfluentp r if confluentp r
  using that by(auto intro!: semiconfluentpI dest: confluentpD[OF that])

lemma confluentp-eq-semiconfluentp: confluentp r ←→ semiconfluentp r
  by(blast intro: semiconfluentp-imp-confluentp confluentp-imp-semiconfluentp)

lemma confluentp-conv-strong-confluentp-rtranclp:
  confluentp r ←→ strong-confluentp (r**)
  by(auto simp add: confluentp-def strong-confluentp-def rtranclp-conversep)

lemma strong-confluentp-into-semiconfluentp:
  semiconfluentp r if r: strong-confluentp r
proof

```

```

show  $\exists u. r^{**} y u \wedge r^{**} z u \text{ if } r x y r^{**} x z \text{ for } x y z$ 
  using that(2,1)
  apply(induction arbitrary: y rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
  subgoal by blast
  subgoal for a b c
    by (drule (1) strong-confluentpD[OF r, of a c])(auto 10 0 intro: rtranclp-trans)
  done
qed

lemma strong-confluentp-imp-confluentp: confluentp r if strong-confluentp r
  unfolding confluentp-eq-semiconfluentp using that by(rule strong-confluentp-into-semiconfluentp)

lemma semiconfluentp-equivclp: equivclp r =  $r^{**} OO r^{-1-1**}$  if r: semiconfluentp
r
proof(rule antisym[rotated] r-OO-conversep-into-equivclp predicate2I)+
  show  $(r^{**} OO r^{-1-1**}) x y \text{ if } \text{equivclp } r x y \text{ for } x y$  using that unfolding
  equivclp-def rtranclp-conversep
  by(induction rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
  (blast elim!: symclpE intro: converse-rtranclp-into-rtranclp rtranclp-trans dest:
  semiconfluentpD[OF r])+  

qed

end
theory Confluent-Quotient imports
  Confluence
begin

  Functors with finite setters preserve wide intersection for any equivalence
  relation that respects the mapper.

  lemma Inter-finite-subset:
    assumes  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } A$ 
    shows  $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } \mathcal{B} \wedge (\bigcap \mathcal{B}) = (\bigcap \mathcal{A})$ 
  proof(cases  $\mathcal{A} = \{\}$ )
    case False
    then obtain A where A:  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  by auto
    then have finA:  $\text{finite } A$  using assms by auto
    hence fin:  $\text{finite } (A - \bigcap \mathcal{A})$  by(rule finite-subset[rotated]) auto
    let ?P =  $\lambda x. A \in \mathcal{A} \wedge x \notin A$ 
    define f where f x = Eps (?P x) for x
    let ?B = insert A (f ` (A - ∩ A))
    have ?P x (f x) if  $x \in A - \bigcap \mathcal{A}$  for x unfolding f-def by(rule someI-ex)(use
    that A in auto)
    hence  $(\bigcap \mathcal{B}) = (\bigcap \mathcal{A})$  ?B ⊆ A using A by auto
    moreover have finite ?B using fin by simp
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed simp

  locale wide-intersection-finite =
    fixes E :: 'Fa ⇒ 'Fa ⇒ bool

```

```

and mapFa :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'Fa ⇒ 'Fa
and setFa :: 'Fa ⇒ 'a set
assumes equiv: equivp E
and map-E: E x y ⇒ E (mapFa f x) (mapFa f y)
and map-id: mapFa id x = x
and map-cong: ∀ a∈setFa x. f a = g a ⇒ mapFa f x = mapFa g x
and set-map: setFa (mapFa f x) = f ` setFa x
and finite: finite (setFa x)
begin

lemma binary-intersection:
assumes E y z and y: setFa y ⊆ Y and z: setFa z ⊆ Z and a: a ∈ Y a ∈ Z
shows ∃ x. E x y ∧ setFa x ⊆ Y ∧ setFa x ⊆ Z
proof –
  let ?f = λb. if b ∈ Z then b else a
  let ?u = mapFa ?f y
  from ⟨E y z⟩ have E ?u (mapFa ?f z) by(rule map-E)
  also have mapFa ?f z = mapFa id z by(rule map-cong)(use z in auto)
  also have ... = z by(rule map-id)
  finally have E ?u y using ⟨E y z⟩ equivp-symp[OF equiv] equivp-transp[OF equiv]
  by blast
  moreover have setFa ?u ⊆ Y using a y by(subst set-map) auto
  moreover have setFa ?u ⊆ Z using a by(subst set-map) auto
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma finite-intersection:
assumes E: ∀ y∈A. E y z
and fin: finite A
and sub: ∀ y∈A. setFa y ⊆ Y y ∧ a ∈ Y y
shows ∃ x. E x z ∧ (∀ y∈A. setFa x ⊆ Y y)
using fin E sub
proof(induction)
  case empty
  then show ?case using equivp-reflp[OF equiv, of z] by(auto)
  next
    case (insert y A)
    then obtain x where x: E x z ∀ y∈A. setFa x ⊆ Y y ∧ a ∈ Y y by auto
    hence set-x: setFa x ⊆ (⋂ y∈A. Y y) a ∈ (⋂ y∈A. Y y) by auto
    from insert.preds have E y z and set-y: setFa y ⊆ Y y a ∈ Y y by auto
    from ⟨E y z⟩ ⟨E x z⟩ have E x y using equivp-symp[OF equiv] equivp-transp[OF equiv] by blast
    from binary-intersection[OF this set-x(1) set-y(1) set-x(2) set-y(2)]
    obtain x' where E x' x setFa x' ⊆ ⋂ (Y ` A) setFa x' ⊆ Y y by blast
    then show ?case using ⟨E x z⟩ equivp-transp[OF equiv] by blast
qed

lemma wide-intersection:
assumes inter-nonempty: ⋂ Ss ≠ {}

```

```

shows ( $\bigcap As \in Ss. \{(x, x'). E x x'\} \subseteq \{x. setFa x \subseteq As\} \subseteq \{(x, x'). E x x'\}$ ) “ $\{x. setFa x \subseteq \bigcap Ss\}$  (is ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs)
proof
fix x
assume lhs:  $x \in ?lhs$ 
from inter-nonempty obtain a where a:  $\forall As \in Ss. a \in As$  by auto
from lhs obtain y where y:  $\bigwedge As. As \in Ss \implies E(y As) x \wedge setFa(y As) \subseteq As$ 
by atomize-elim(rule choice, auto)
define Ts where Ts =  $(\lambda As. insert a (setFa(y As)))`Ss$ 
have Ts-subset:  $(\bigcap Ts) \subseteq (\bigcap Ss)$  using a unfolding Ts-def by(auto dest: y)
have Ts-finite:  $\forall Bs \in Ts. finite Bs$  unfolding Ts-def by(auto dest: y intro: finite)
from Inter-finite-subset[OF this] obtain Us
where Us:  $Us \subseteq Ts$  and finite-Us: finite Us and Int-Us:  $(\bigcap Us) \subseteq (\bigcap Ts)$  by force
let ?P =  $\lambda U As. As \in Ss \wedge U = insert a (setFa(y As))$ 
define Y where Y U = Eps (?P U) for U
have Y: ?P U (Y U) if U  $\in Us$  for U unfolding Y-def
by(rule someI-ex)(use that Us in ⟨auto simp add: Ts-def⟩)
let ?f =  $\lambda U. y(Y U)$ 
have *:  $\forall z \in (?f ` Us). E z x$  by(auto dest!: Y y)
have **:  $\forall z \in (?f ` Us). setFa z \subseteq insert a (setFa z) \wedge a \in insert a (setFa z)$  by auto
from finite-intersection[OF * - **] finite-Us obtain u
where u:  $E u x$  and set-u:  $\forall z \in (?f ` Us). setFa u \subseteq insert a (setFa z)$  by auto
from set-u have setFa u  $\subseteq (\bigcap Us)$  by(auto dest: Y)
with Int-Us Ts-subset have setFa u  $\subseteq (\bigcap Ss)$  by auto
with u show x  $\in ?rhs$  by auto
qed

```

end

Subdistributivity for quotients via confluence

```

lemma rtranclp-transp-reflp:  $R^{**} = R$  if transp R reflp R
apply(rule ext iffI)+
subgoal premises prems for x y using prems by(induction)(use that in ⟨auto intro: reflpD transpD⟩)
subgoal by(rule r-into-rtranclp)
done

lemma rtranclp-equivp:  $R^{**} = R$  if equivp R
using that by(simp add: rtranclp-transp-reflp equivp-reflp-symp-transp)

locale confluent-quotient =
fixes Rb :: 'Fb  $\Rightarrow$  'Fb  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and Ea :: 'Fa  $\Rightarrow$  'Fa  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and Eb :: 'Fb  $\Rightarrow$  'Fb  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and Ec :: 'Fc  $\Rightarrow$  'Fc  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and Eab :: 'Fab  $\Rightarrow$  'Fab  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

and Ebc :: 'Fbc ⇒ 'Fbc ⇒ bool
and π-Faba :: 'Fab ⇒ 'Fa
and π-Fabb :: 'Fab ⇒ 'Fb
and π-Fbcb :: 'Fbc ⇒ 'Fb
and π-Fbcc :: 'Fbc ⇒ 'Fc
and rel-Fab :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'Fa ⇒ 'Fb ⇒ bool
and rel-Fbc :: ('b ⇒ 'c ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'Fb ⇒ 'Fc ⇒ bool
and rel-Fac :: ('a ⇒ 'c ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'Fa ⇒ 'Fc ⇒ bool
and set-Fab :: 'Fab ⇒ ('a × 'b) set
and set-Fbc :: 'Fbc ⇒ ('b × 'c) set
assumes confluent: confluentp Rb
  and retract1-ab: ∀x y. Rb (π-Fabb x) y ⇒ ∃z. Eab x z ∧ y = π-Fabb z ∧
set-Fab z ⊆ set-Fab x
    and retract1-bc: ∀x y. Rb (π-Fbcb x) y ⇒ ∃z. Ebc x z ∧ y = π-Fbcb z ∧
set-Fbc z ⊆ set-Fbc x
    and generated-b: Eb ≤ equivclp Rb
    and transp-a: transp Ea
    and transp-c: transp Ec
    and equivp-ab: equivp Eab
    and equivp-bc: equivp Ebc
    and in-rel-Fab: ∀A x y. rel-Fab A x y ←→ (∃z. z ∈ {x. set-Fab x ⊆ {(x, y)}. A
x y}) ∧ π-Faba z = x ∧ π-Fabb z = y)
    and in-rel-Fbc: ∀B x y. rel-Fbc B x y ←→ (∃z. z ∈ {x. set-Fbc x ⊆ {(x, y)}. B
x y}) ∧ π-Fbcb z = x ∧ π-Fbcc z = y)
    and rel-compp: ∀A B. rel-Fac (A OO B) = rel-Fab A OO rel-Fbc B
    and π-Faba-respect: rel-fun Eab Ea π-Faba π-Faba
    and π-Fbcc-respect: rel-fun Ebc Ec π-Fbcc π-Fbcc
begin

lemma retract-ab: Rb** (π-Fabb x) y ⇒ ∃z. Eab x z ∧ y = π-Fabb z ∧ set-Fab
z ⊆ set-Fab x
  by(induction rule: rtranclp-induct)(blast dest: retract1-ab intro: equivp-transp[OF
equivp-ab] equivp-reflp[OF equivp-ab])+

lemma retract-bc: Rb** (π-Fbcb x) y ⇒ ∃z. Ebc x z ∧ y = π-Fbcb z ∧ set-Fbc z
⊆ set-Fbc x
  by(induction rule: rtranclp-induct)(blast dest: retract1-bc intro: equivp-transp[OF
equivp-bc] equivp-reflp[OF equivp-bc])+

lemma subdistributivity: rel-Fab A OO Eb OO rel-Fbc B ≤ Ea OO rel-Fac (A OO
B) OO Ec
  proof(rule predicate2I; elim relcomppE)
    fix x y y' z
    assume rel-Fab A x y and Eb y y' and rel-Fbc B y' z
    then obtain xy y'z
      where xy: set-Fab xy ⊆ {(a, b). A a b} x = π-Faba xy y = π-Fabb xy
      and y'z: set-Fbc y'z ⊆ {(a, b). B a b} y' = π-Fbcb y'z z = π-Fbcc y'z
      by(auto simp add: in-rel-Fab in-rel-Fbc)
    from ‹Eb y y'› have equivclp Rb y y' using generated-b by blast
  
```

```

then obtain u where u:  $Rb^{**} y u Rb^{**} y' u$ 
  unfolding semiconfluentp-equivclp[OF confluent[THEN confluentp-imp-semiconfluentp]]
    by(auto simp add: rtranclp-conversep)
  with xy y'z obtain xy' y'z'
    where retract1:  $Eab xy xy' \pi\text{-}Fabb xy' = u$   $set\text{-}Fab xy' \subseteq set\text{-}Fab xy$ 
      and retract2:  $Ebc y'z y'z' \pi\text{-}Fbcb y'z' = u$   $set\text{-}Fbc y'z' \subseteq set\text{-}Fbc y'z$ 
      by(auto dest!: retract-ab retract-bc)
    from retract1(1) xy have Ea x ( $\pi\text{-}Faba xy'$ ) by(auto dest:  $\pi\text{-}Faba\text{-respect}$ [THEN rel-funD])
      moreover have rel-Fab A ( $\pi\text{-}Faba xy'$ ) u using xy retract1 by(auto simp add: in-rel-Fab)
      moreover have rel-Fbc B u ( $\pi\text{-}Fbcc y'z'$ ) using y'z retract2 by(auto simp add: in-rel-Fbc)
      moreover have Ec ( $\pi\text{-}Fbcc y'z'$ ) z using retract2 y'z equivp-symp[OF equivp-bc]
        by(auto intro:  $\pi\text{-}Fbcc\text{-respect}$ [THEN rel-funD])
      ultimately show (Ea OO rel-Fac (A OO B) OO Ec) x z unfolding rel-compp
    by blast
qed

end

end

```

18 Old Datatype package: constructing datatypes from Cartesian Products and Disjoint Sums

```

theory Old-Datatype
imports Main
begin

```

18.1 The datatype universe

```

definition Node = {p.  $\exists f x k. p = (f :: nat \Rightarrow 'b + nat, x :: 'a + nat) \wedge f k = Inr 0\}$ }

```

```

typedef ('a, 'b) node = Node :: ((nat => 'b + nat) * ('a + nat)) set
morphisms Rep-Node Abs-Node
unfolding Node-def by auto

```

Datatypes will be represented by sets of type *node*

```

type-synonym 'a item      = ('a, unit) node set
type-synonym ('a, 'b) dtree = ('a, 'b) node set

```

```

definition Push :: [('b + nat), nat => ('b + nat)] => (nat => ('b + nat))

```

```

  where Push == (%b h. case-nat b h)

```

```

definition Push-Node :: [('b + nat), ('a, 'b) node] => ('a, 'b) node

```

where $\text{Push-Node} == (\%n x. \text{Abs-Node} (\text{apfst} (\text{Push } n) (\text{Rep-Node } x)))$

```

definition Atom :: ('a + nat) => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where Atom == (%x. {Abs-Node((%k. Inr 0, x))})
definition Scons :: [('a, 'b) dtree, ('a, 'b) dtree] => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where Scons M N == (Push-Node (Inr 1) ` M) Un (Push-Node (Inr (Suc 1))
` N)

definition Leaf :: 'a => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where Leaf == Atom o Inl
definition Numb :: nat => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where Numb == Atom o Inr

definition In0 :: ('a, 'b) dtree => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where In0(M) == Scons (Numb 0) M
definition In1 :: ('a, 'b) dtree => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where In1(M) == Scons (Numb 1) M

definition Lim :: ('b => ('a, 'b) dtree) => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where Lim f ==  $\bigcup \{z. \exists x. z = \text{Push-Node} (\text{Inl } x) ` (f x)\}$ 

definition ndepth :: ('a, 'b) node => nat
  where ndepth(n) == (%(f,x). LEAST k. f k = Inr 0) (Rep-Node n)
definition ntrunc :: [nat, ('a, 'b) dtree] => ('a, 'b) dtree
  where ntrunc k N == {n. n ∈ N ∧ ndepth(n) < k}

definition uprod :: [('a, 'b) dtree set, ('a, 'b) dtree set] => ('a, 'b) dtree set
  where uprod A B == UN x:A. UN y:B. { Scons x y }
definition usum :: [('a, 'b) dtree set, ('a, 'b) dtree set] => ('a, 'b) dtree set
  where usum A B == In0`A Un In1`B

definition Split :: [[('a, 'b) dtree, ('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c, ('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c
  where Split c M == THE u. ∃x y. M = Scons x y ∧ u = c x y

definition Case :: [[('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c, [('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c, ('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c
  where Case c d M == THE u. (∃x . M = In0(x) ∧ u = c(x)) ∨ (∃y . M =
In1(y) ∧ u = d(y))

```

```

definition dprod :: [((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set, ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set]
  => ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set
where dprod r s == UN (x,x'):r. UN (y,y'):s. {(Scons x y, Scons x' y')}
```



```

definition dsum :: [((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set, ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set]
  => ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set
where dsum r s == (UN (x,x'):r. {(In0(x),In0(x'))}) Un (UN (y,y'):s. {(In1(y),In1(y'))})
```

```

lemma apfst-convE:
  [] q = apfst f p; !!x y. [| p = (x,y); q = (f(x),y) |] ==> R
  [] ==> R
by (force simp add: apfst-def)
```

```

lemma Push-inject1: Push i f = Push j g ==> i=j
apply (simp add: Push-def fun-eq-iff)
apply (drule-tac x=0 in spec, simp)
done
```

```

lemma Push-inject2: Push i f = Push j g ==> f=g
apply (auto simp add: Push-def fun-eq-iff)
apply (drule-tac x=Suc x in spec, simp)
done
```

```

lemma Push-inject:
  [] Push i f = Push j g; [| i=j; f=g |] ==> P []
  ==> P
by (blast dest: Push-inject1 Push-inject2)
```

```

lemma Push-neq-K0: Push (Inr (Suc k)) f = (%z. Inr 0) ==> P
by (auto simp add: Push-def fun-eq-iff split: nat.split-asm)
```

```
lemmas Abs-Node-inj = Abs-Node-inject [THEN [2] rev-iffD1]
```

```

lemma Node-K0-I: ( $\lambda k. \text{Inr } 0, a) \in \text{Node}$ 
by (simp add: Node-def)
```

```

lemma Node-Push-I:  $p \in \text{Node} \implies \text{apfst} (\text{Push } i) p \in \text{Node}$ 
apply (simp add: Node-def Push-def)
apply (fast intro!: apfst-conv nat.case(2)[THEN trans])
done
```

18.2 Freeness: Distinctness of Constructors

```

lemma Scons-not-Atom [iff]: Scons M N ≠ Atom(a)
unfolding Atom-def Scons-def Push-Node-def One-nat-def
by (blast intro: Node-K0-I Rep-Node [THEN Node-Push-I]
      dest!: Abs-Node-inj
      elim!: apfst-convE sym [THEN Push-neq-K0])

```

```
lemmas Atom-not-Scons [iff] = Scons-not-Atom [THEN not-sym]
```

```

lemma inj-Atom: inj(Atom)
apply (simp add: Atom-def)
apply (blast intro!: inj-onI Node-K0-I dest!: Abs-Node-inj)
done
lemmas Atom-inject = inj-Atom [THEN injD]

```

```
lemma Atom-Atom-eq [iff]: (Atom(a)=Atom(b)) = (a=b)
by (blast dest!: Atom-inject)
```

```

lemma inj-Leaf: inj(Leaf)
apply (simp add: Leaf-def o-def)
apply (rule inj-onI)
apply (erule Atom-inject [THEN Inl-inject])
done

```

```
lemmas Leaf-inject [dest!] = inj-Leaf [THEN injD]
```

```

lemma inj-Numb: inj(Numb)
apply (simp add: Numb-def o-def)
apply (rule inj-onI)
apply (erule Atom-inject [THEN Inr-inject])
done

```

```
lemmas Numb-inject [dest!] = inj-Numb [THEN injD]
```

```

lemma Push-Node-inject:
  [| Push-Node i m =Push-Node j n;  [| i=j;  m=n |] ==> P
     |] ==> P
apply (simp add: Push-Node-def)
apply (erule Abs-Node-inj [THEN apfst-convE])
apply (rule Rep-Node [THEN Node-Push-I])+
apply (erule sym [THEN apfst-convE])

```

```
apply (blast intro: Rep-Node-inject [THEN iffD1] trans sym elim!: Push-inject)
done
```

```
lemma Scons-inject-lemma1: Scons M N <= Scons M' N' ==> M<=M'
unfolding Scons-def One-nat-def
by (blast dest!: Push-Node-inject)
```

```
lemma Scons-inject-lemma2: Scons M N <= Scons M' N' ==> N<=N'
unfolding Scons-def One-nat-def
by (blast dest!: Push-Node-inject)
```

```
lemma Scons-inject1: Scons M N = Scons M' N' ==> M=M'
apply (erule equalityE)
apply (iprover intro: equalityI Scons-inject-lemma1)
done
```

```
lemma Scons-inject2: Scons M N = Scons M' N' ==> N=N'
apply (erule equalityE)
apply (iprover intro: equalityI Scons-inject-lemma2)
done
```

```
lemma Scons-inject:
  [| Scons M N = Scons M' N'; [| M=M'; N=N' |] ==> P |] ==> P
by (iprover dest: Scons-inject1 Scons-inject2)
```

```
lemma Scons-Scons-eq [iff]: (Scons M N = Scons M' N') = (M=M' ∧ N=N')
by (blast elim!: Scons-inject)
```

```
lemma Scons-not-Leaf [iff]: Scons M N ≠ Leaf(a)
unfolding Leaf-def o-def by (rule Scons-not-Atom)
```

```
lemmas Leaf-not-Scons [iff] = Scons-not-Leaf [THEN not-sym]
```

```
lemma Scons-not-Numb [iff]: Scons M N ≠ Numb(k)
unfolding Numb-def o-def by (rule Scons-not-Atom)
```

```
lemmas Numb-not-Scons [iff] = Scons-not-Numb [THEN not-sym]
```

lemma *Leaf-not-Numb* [iff]: $\text{Leaf}(a) \neq \text{Numb}(k)$
by (simp add: *Leaf-def Numb-def*)

lemmas *Numb-not-Leaf* [iff] = *Leaf-not-Numb* [THEN *not-sym*]

lemma *ndepth-K0*: *ndepth* (*Abs-Node*(%*k*. *Inr* 0, *x*)) = 0
by (simp add: *ndepth-def Node-K0-I* [THEN *Abs-Node-inverse*] *Least-equality*)

lemma *ndepth-Push-Node-aux*:
case-nat (*Inr* (*Suc* *i*)) *f k* = *Inr* 0 \longrightarrow *Suc*(*LEAST* *x*. *f x* = *Inr* 0) $\leq k$
apply (*induct-tac* *k*, *auto*)
apply (*erule Least-le*)
done

lemma *ndepth-Push-Node*:
ndepth (*Push-Node* (*Inr* (*Suc* *i*)) *n*) = *Suc*(*ndepth*(*n*))
apply (*insert Rep-Node* [of *n*, *unfolded Node-def*])
apply (*auto simp add: ndepth-def Push-Node-def*
Rep-Node [THEN *Node-Push-I*, THEN *Abs-Node-inverse*])
apply (*rule Least-equality*)
apply (*auto simp add: Push-def ndepth-Push-Node-aux*)
apply (*erule LeastI*)
done

lemma *ntrunc-0* [simp]: *ntrunc* 0 *M* = {}
by (simp add: *ntrunc-def*)

lemma *ntrunc-Atom* [simp]: *ntrunc* (*Suc* *k*) (*Atom* *a*) = *Atom*(*a*)
by (auto simp add: *Atom-def ntrunc-def ndepth-K0*)

lemma *ntrunc-Leaf* [simp]: *ntrunc* (*Suc* *k*) (*Leaf* *a*) = *Leaf*(*a*)
unfolding *Leaf-def o-def* **by** (rule *ntrunc-Atom*)

lemma *ntrunc-Numb* [simp]: *ntrunc* (*Suc* *k*) (*Numb* *i*) = *Numb*(*i*)
unfolding *Numb-def o-def* **by** (rule *ntrunc-Atom*)

lemma *ntrunc-Scons* [simp]:
ntrunc (*Suc* *k*) (*Scons* *M N*) = *Scons* (*ntrunc* *k M*) (*ntrunc* *k N*)
unfolding *Scons-def ntrunc-def One-nat-def*
by (auto simp add: *ndepth-Push-Node*)

```

lemma ntrunc-one-In0 [simp]: ntrunc (Suc 0) (In0 M) = {}
apply (simp add: In0-def)
apply (simp add: Scons-def)
done

lemma ntrunc-In0 [simp]: ntrunc (Suc(Suc k)) (In0 M) = In0 (ntrunc (Suc k)
M)
by (simp add: In0-def)

lemma ntrunc-one-In1 [simp]: ntrunc (Suc 0) (In1 M) = {}
apply (simp add: In1-def)
apply (simp add: Scons-def)
done

lemma ntrunc-In1 [simp]: ntrunc (Suc(Suc k)) (In1 M) = In1 (ntrunc (Suc k)
M)
by (simp add: In1-def)

```

18.3 Set Constructions

```

lemma uprodI [intro!]:  $\llbracket M \in A; N \in B \rrbracket \implies Scons M N \in uprod A B$ 
by (simp add: uprod-def)

```

```

lemma uprodE [elim!]:

$$\llbracket c \in uprod A B; \begin{array}{l} \bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in A; y \in B; c = Scons x y \rrbracket \implies P \\ \end{array} \rrbracket \implies P$$

by (auto simp add: uprod-def)

```

```

lemma uprodE2:  $\llbracket Scons M N \in uprod A B; \llbracket M \in A; N \in B \rrbracket \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$ 
by (auto simp add: uprod-def)

```

```

lemma usum-In0I [intro]:  $M \in A \implies In0(M) \in usum A B$ 
by (simp add: usum-def)

```

```

lemma usum-In1I [intro]:  $N \in B \implies In1(N) \in usum A B$ 
by (simp add: usum-def)

```

```

lemma usumE [elim!]:

$$\llbracket u \in usum A B; \begin{array}{l} \end{array} \rrbracket$$


```

```


$$\begin{aligned} & \bigwedge x. \llbracket x \in A; u = In0(x) \rrbracket \implies P; \\ & \bigwedge y. \llbracket y \in B; u = In1(y) \rrbracket \implies P \\ & \] \implies P \end{aligned}$$

by (auto simp add: usum-def)

```

lemma *In0-not-In1 [iff]*: $In0(M) \neq In1(N)$
unfolding *In0-def In1-def One-nat-def* **by** auto

lemmas *In1-not-In0 [iff]* = *In0-not-In1 [THEN not-sym]*

lemma *In0-inject*: $In0(M) = In0(N) \implies M = N$
by (simp add: In0-def)

lemma *In1-inject*: $In1(M) = In1(N) \implies M = N$
by (simp add: In1-def)

lemma *In0-eq [iff]*: $(In0 M = In0 N) = (M = N)$
by (blast dest!: In0-inject)

lemma *In1-eq [iff]*: $(In1 M = In1 N) = (M = N)$
by (blast dest!: In1-inject)

lemma *inj-In0*: inj In0
by (blast intro!: inj-onI)

lemma *inj-In1*: inj In1
by (blast intro!: inj-onI)

lemma *Lim-inject*: Lim f = Lim g $\implies f = g$
apply (simp add: Lim-def)
apply (rule ext)
apply (blast elim!: Push-Node-inject)
done

lemma *ntrunc-subsetI*: ntrunc k M $\leq M$
by (auto simp add: ntrunc-def)

lemma *ntrunc-subsetD*: (!k. ntrunc k M $\leq N$) $\implies M \leq N$
by (auto simp add: ntrunc-def)

lemma *ntrunc-equality*: (!!k. ntrunc k M = ntrunc k N) ==> M=N

apply (rule equalityI)

apply (rule-tac [] ntrunc-subsetD)

apply (rule-tac [] ntrunc-subsetI [THEN [2] subset-trans], auto)

done

lemma *ntrunc-o-equality*:

[| !!k. (ntrunc(k) o h1) = (ntrunc(k) o h2) |] ==> h1=h2

apply (rule ntrunc-equality [THEN ext])

apply (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

done

lemma *uprod-mono*: [| A<=A'; B<=B' |] ==> uprod A B <= uprod A' B'

by (simp add: uprod-def, blast)

lemma *usum-mono*: [| A<=A'; B<=B' |] ==> usum A B <= usum A' B'

by (simp add: usum-def, blast)

lemma *Scons-mono*: [| M<=M'; N<=N' |] ==> Scons M N <= Scons M' N'

by (simp add: Scons-def, blast)

lemma *In0-mono*: M<=N ==> In0(M) <= In0(N)

by (simp add: In0-def Scons-mono)

lemma *In1-mono*: M<=N ==> In1(M) <= In1(N)

by (simp add: In1-def Scons-mono)

lemma *Split* [simp]: Split c (Scons M N) = c M N

by (simp add: Split-def)

lemma *Case-In0* [simp]: Case c d (In0 M) = c(M)

by (simp add: Case-def)

lemma *Case-In1* [simp]: Case c d (In1 N) = d(N)

by (simp add: Case-def)

lemma *ntrunc-UN1*: ntrunc k (UN x. f(x)) = (UN x. ntrunc k (f x))

by (simp add: ntrunc-def, blast)

lemma *Scons-UN1-x*: $\text{Scons}(\text{UN } x. f x) M = (\text{UN } x. \text{Scons}(f x) M)$
by (*simp add: Scons-def, blast*)

lemma *Scons-UN1-y*: $\text{Scons } M (\text{UN } x. f x) = (\text{UN } x. \text{Scons } M (f x))$
by (*simp add: Scons-def, blast*)

lemma *In0-UN1*: $\text{In0}(\text{UN } x. f(x)) = (\text{UN } x. \text{In0}(f(x)))$
by (*simp add: In0-def Scons-UN1-y*)

lemma *In1-UN1*: $\text{In1}(\text{UN } x. f(x)) = (\text{UN } x. \text{In1}(f(x)))$
by (*simp add: In1-def Scons-UN1-y*)

lemma *dprodI* [*intro!*]:

$\llbracket (M, M') \in r; (N, N') \in s \rrbracket \implies (\text{Scons } M N, \text{Scons } M' N') \in \text{dprod } r s$
by (*auto simp add: dprod-def*)

lemma *dprodE* [*elim!*]:

$\llbracket c \in \text{dprod } r s;$
 $\quad \bigwedge x y x' y'. \llbracket (x, x') \in r; (y, y') \in s;$
 $\quad \quad c = (\text{Scons } x y, \text{Scons } x' y') \rrbracket \implies P$
 $\quad \rrbracket \implies P$
by (*auto simp add: dprod-def*)

lemma *dsum-In0I* [*intro!*]: $(M, M') \in r \implies (\text{In0}(M), \text{In0}(M')) \in \text{dsum } r s$
by (*auto simp add: dsum-def*)

lemma *dsum-In1I* [*intro!*]: $(N, N') \in s \implies (\text{In1}(N), \text{In1}(N')) \in \text{dsum } r s$
by (*auto simp add: dsum-def*)

lemma *dsumE* [*elim!*]:

$\llbracket w \in \text{dsum } r s;$
 $\quad \bigwedge x x'. \llbracket (x, x') \in r; w = (\text{In0}(x), \text{In0}(x')) \rrbracket \implies P;$
 $\quad \bigwedge y y'. \llbracket (y, y') \in s; w = (\text{In1}(y), \text{In1}(y')) \rrbracket \implies P$
 $\quad \rrbracket \implies P$
by (*auto simp add: dsum-def*)

lemma *dprod-mono*: $\llbracket r \leq r'; s \leq s' \rrbracket \implies \text{dprod } r s \leq \text{dprod } r' s'$
by (*blast*)

```
lemma dsum-mono: [| r<=r'; s<=s' |] ==> dsum r s <= dsum r' s'
by blast
```

```
lemma dprod-Sigma: (dprod (A × B) (C × D)) <= (uprod A C) × (uprod B D)
by blast
```

```
lemmas dprod-subset-Sigma = subset-trans [OF dprod-mono dprod-Sigma]
```

```
lemma dprod-subset-Sigma2:
  (dprod (Sigma A B) (Sigma C D)) <= Sigma (uprod A C) (Split (%x y. uprod
(B x) (D y)))
by auto
```

```
lemma dsum-Sigma: (dsum (A × B) (C × D)) <= (usum A C) × (usum B D)
by blast
```

```
lemmas dsum-subset-Sigma = subset-trans [OF dsum-mono dsum-Sigma]
```

```
lemma Domain-dprod [simp]: Domain (dprod r s) = uprod (Domain r) (Domain
s)
by auto
```

```
lemma Domain-dsum [simp]: Domain (dsum r s) = usum (Domain r) (Domain
s)
by auto
```

hides popular names

```
hide-type (open) node item
hide-const (open) Push Node Atom Leaf Numb Lim Split Case
```

```
ML-file <~~/src/HOL/Tools/Old-Datatype/old-datatype.ML>
```

```
end
```

19 Bijections between natural numbers and other types

```
theory Nat-Bijection
  imports Main
begin
```

19.1 Type $\text{nat} \times \text{nat}$

Triangle numbers: 0, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...

```
definition triangle :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where triangle n = (n * Suc n) div 2
```

```
lemma triangle-0 [simp]: triangle 0 = 0
  by (simp add: triangle-def)
```

```
lemma triangle-Suc [simp]: triangle (Suc n) = triangle n + Suc n
  by (simp add: triangle-def)
```

```
definition prod-encode :: nat  $\times$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where prod-encode = ( $\lambda(m, n).$  triangle ( $m + n$ ) + m)
```

In this auxiliary function, $\text{triangle } k + m$ is an invariant.

```
fun prod-decode-aux :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat
  where prod-decode-aux k m =
    (if  $m \leq k$  then (m, k - m) else prod-decode-aux (Suc k) (m - Suc k))
```

```
declare prod-decode-aux.simps [simp del]
```

```
definition prod-decode :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\times$  nat
  where prod-decode = prod-decode-aux 0
```

```
lemma prod-encode-prod-decode-aux: prod-encode (prod-decode-aux k m) = triangle
  k + m
```

```
proof (induction k m rule: prod-decode-aux.induct)
  case (1 k m)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: prod-encode-def prod-decode-aux.simps)
qed
```

```
lemma prod-decode-inverse [simp]: prod-encode (prod-decode n) = n
  by (simp add: prod-decode-def prod-encode-prod-decode-aux)
```

```
lemma prod-decode-triangle-add: prod-decode (triangle k + m) = prod-decode-aux
  k m
```

```
proof (induct k arbitrary: m)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: prod-decode-def)
next
  case (Suc k)
  then show ?case
    by (metis ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1) add-diff-cancel-left' le-add1 not-less-eq-eq
      prod-decode-aux.simps triangle-Suc)
qed
```

```

lemma prod-encode-inverse [simp]: prod-decode (prod-encode x) = x
  unfolding prod-encode-def
proof (induct x)
  case (Pair a b)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: prod-decode-triangle-add prod-decode-aux.simps)
qed

lemma inj-prod-encode: inj-on prod-encode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule prod-encode-inverse)

lemma inj-prod-decode: inj-on prod-decode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule prod-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-prod-encode: surj prod-encode
  by (rule surjI) (rule prod-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-prod-decode: surj prod-decode
  by (rule surjI) (rule prod-encode-inverse)

lemma bij-prod-encode: bij prod-encode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-prod-encode surj-prod-encode])

lemma bij-prod-decode: bij prod-decode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-prod-decode surj-prod-decode])

lemma prod-encode-eq [simp]: prod-encode x = prod-encode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-prod-encode [THEN inj-eq])

lemma prod-decode-eq [simp]: prod-decode x = prod-decode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-prod-decode [THEN inj-eq])

```

Ordering properties

```

lemma le-prod-encode-1: a  $\leq$  prod-encode (a, b)
  by (simp add: prod-encode-def)

lemma le-prod-encode-2: b  $\leq$  prod-encode (a, b)
  by (induct b) (simp-all add: prod-encode-def)

```

19.2 Type $\text{nat} + \text{nat}$

```

definition sum-encode :: nat + nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where sum-encode x = (case x of Inl a  $\Rightarrow$  2 * a | Inr b  $\Rightarrow$  Suc (2 * b))

```

```

definition sum-decode :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat + nat
  where sum-decode n = (if even n then Inl (n div 2) else Inr (n div 2))

```

```

lemma sum-encode-inverse [simp]: sum-decode (sum-encode x) = x
  by (induct x) (simp-all add: sum-decode-def sum-encode-def)

```

```

lemma sum-decode-inverse [simp]: sum-encode (sum-decode n) = n
  by (simp add: even-two-times-div-two sum-decode-def sum-encode-def)

lemma inj-sum-encode: inj-on sum-encode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule sum-encode-inverse)

lemma inj-sum-decode: inj-on sum-decode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule sum-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-sum-encode: surj sum-encode
  by (rule surjI) (rule sum-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-sum-decode: surj sum-decode
  by (rule surjI) (rule sum-encode-inverse)

lemma bij-sum-encode: bij sum-encode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-sum-encode surj-sum-encode])

lemma bij-sum-decode: bij sum-decode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-sum-decode surj-sum-decode])

lemma sum-encode-eq: sum-encode x = sum-encode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-sum-encode [THEN inj-eq])

lemma sum-decode-eq: sum-decode x = sum-decode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-sum-decode [THEN inj-eq])

```

19.3 Type int

```

definition int-encode :: int  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where int-encode i = sum-encode (if  $0 \leq i$  then Inl (nat i) else Inr (nat ( $-i - 1$ )))

definition int-decode :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where int-decode n = (case sum-decode n of Inl a  $\Rightarrow$  int a | Inr b  $\Rightarrow$  -int b - 1)

lemma int-encode-inverse [simp]: int-decode (int-encode x) = x
  by (simp add: int-decode-def int-encode-def)

lemma int-decode-inverse [simp]: int-encode (int-decode n) = n
  unfolding int-decode-def int-encode-def
  using sum-decode-inverse [of n] by (cases sum-decode n) simp-all

lemma inj-int-encode: inj-on int-encode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule int-encode-inverse)

lemma inj-int-decode: inj-on int-decode A

```

```

by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule int-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-int-encode: surj int-encode
by (rule surjI) (rule int-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-int-decode: surj int-decode
by (rule surjI) (rule int-encode-inverse)

lemma bij-int-encode: bij int-encode
by (rule bijI [OF inj-int-encode surj-int-encode])

lemma bij-int-decode: bij int-decode
by (rule bijI [OF inj-int-decode surj-int-decode])

lemma int-encode-eq: int-encode x = int-encode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
by (rule inj-int-encode [THEN inj-eq])

lemma int-decode-eq: int-decode x = int-decode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
by (rule inj-int-decode [THEN inj-eq])

```

19.4 Type nat list

```

fun list-encode :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where
  list-encode [] = 0
  | list-encode (x # xs) = Suc (prod-encode (x, list-encode xs))

function list-decode :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
where
  list-decode 0 = []
  | list-decode (Suc n) = (case prod-decode n of (x, y)  $\Rightarrow$  x # list-decode y)
by pat-completeness auto

termination list-decode
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge n x y. (x, y) = \text{prod-decode } n \implies y < \text{Suc } n$ 
  by (metis le-imp-less-Suc le-prod-encode-2 prod-decode-inverse)
  then show ?thesis
  using termination by blast
qed

lemma list-encode-inverse [simp]: list-decode (list-encode x) = x
by (induct x rule: list-encode.induct) simp-all

lemma list-decode-inverse [simp]: list-encode (list-decode n) = n
proof (induct n rule: list-decode.induct)
  case (0 n)
  then show ?case
  by (metis list-encode.simps(0) list-encode-inverse prod-decode-inverse surj-pair)

```

```

qed auto

lemma inj-list-encode: inj-on list-encode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule list-encode-inverse)

lemma inj-list-decode: inj-on list-decode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule list-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-list-encode: surj list-encode
  by (rule surjI) (rule list-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-list-decode: surj list-decode
  by (rule surjI) (rule list-encode-inverse)

lemma bij-list-encode: bij list-encode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-list-encode surj-list-encode])

lemma bij-list-decode: bij list-decode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-list-decode surj-list-decode])

lemma list-encode-eq: list-encode x = list-encode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-list-encode [THEN inj-eq])

lemma list-decode-eq: list-decode x = list-decode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-list-decode [THEN inj-eq])

```

19.5 Finite sets of naturals

19.5.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma finite-vimage-Suc-iff: finite (Suc -` F)  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite F
proof
  have F ⊆ insert 0 (Suc ` Suc -` F)
    using nat.nchotomy by force
  moreover
    assume finite (Suc -` F)
    then have finite (insert 0 (Suc ` Suc -` F))
      by blast
    ultimately show finite F
      using finite-subset by blast
  qed (force intro: finite-vimageI inj-Suc)

lemma vimage-Suc-insert-0: Suc -` insert 0 A = Suc -` A
  by auto

lemma vimage-Suc-insert-Suc: Suc -` insert (Suc n) A = insert n (Suc -` A)
  by auto

lemma div2-even-ext-nat:
  fixes x y :: nat

```

```

assumes x div 2 = y div 2
  and even x  $\longleftrightarrow$  even y
shows x = y
proof -
  from ⟨even x  $\longleftrightarrow$  even y⟩ have x mod 2 = y mod 2
    by (simp only: even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero) auto
  with assms have x div 2 * 2 + x mod 2 = y div 2 * 2 + y mod 2
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

19.5.2 From sets to naturals

```

definition set-encode :: nat set  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where set-encode = sum (( $\wedge$ ) 2)

lemma set-encode-empty [simp]: set-encode {} = 0
  by (simp add: set-encode-def)

lemma set-encode-inf:  $\neg$  finite A  $\implies$  set-encode A = 0
  by (simp add: set-encode-def)

lemma set-encode-insert [simp]: finite A  $\implies$  n  $\notin$  A  $\implies$  set-encode (insert n A)
= 2 $\wedge$ n + set-encode A
  by (simp add: set-encode-def)

lemma even-set-encode-iff: finite A  $\implies$  even (set-encode A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\notin$  A
  by (induct set: finite) (auto simp: set-encode-def)

lemma set-encode-vimage-Suc: set-encode (Suc -` A) = set-encode A div 2
proof (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  case (infinite A)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: finite-vimage-Suc iff set-encode-inf)
next
  case (insert x A)
  show ?case
  proof (cases x)
    case 0
    with insert show ?thesis
      by (simp add: even-set-encode-iff vimage-Suc-insert-0)
  next
    case (Suc y)
    with insert show ?thesis
      by (simp add: finite-vimageI add.commute vimage-Suc-insert-Suc)
  qed
qed auto

```

```
lemmas set-encode-div-2 = set-encode-vimage-Suc [symmetric]
```

19.5.3 From naturals to sets

```
definition set-decode :: nat ⇒ nat set
  where set-decode x = {n. odd (x div 2 ^ n)}
```

```
lemma set-decode-0 [simp]: 0 ∈ set-decode x ↔ odd x
  by (simp add: set-decode-def)
```

```
lemma set-decode-Suc [simp]: Suc n ∈ set-decode x ↔ n ∈ set-decode (x div 2)
  by (simp add: set-decode-def div-mult2-eq)
```

```
lemma set-decode-zero [simp]: set-decode 0 = {}
  by (simp add: set-decode-def)
```

```
lemma set-decode-div-2: set-decode (x div 2) = Suc -` set-decode x
  by auto
```

```
lemma set-decode-plus-power-2:
  n ∉ set-decode z ⟹ set-decode (2 ^ n + z) = insert n (set-decode z)
proof (induct n arbitrary: z)
  case 0
  show ?case
  proof (rule set-eqI)
    show q ∈ set-decode (2 ^ 0 + z) ↔ q ∈ insert 0 (set-decode z) for q
      by (induct q) (use 0 in simp-all)
  qed
next
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  proof (rule set-eqI)
    show q ∈ set-decode (2 ^ Suc n + z) ↔ q ∈ insert (Suc n) (set-decode z) for q
      by (induct q) (use Suc in simp-all)
  qed
qed
```

```
lemma finite-set-decode [simp]: finite (set-decode n)
proof (induction n rule: less-induct)
  case (less n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      using less.IH [of n div 2] finite-vimage-Suc-iff set-decode-div-2 by auto
  qed auto
qed
```

19.5.4 Proof of isomorphism

```

lemma set-decode-inverse [simp]: set-encode (set-decode n) = n
proof (induction n rule: less-induct)
  case (less n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    then have set-encode (set-decode (n div 2)) = n div 2
    using less.IH by auto
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis div2-even-ext-nat even-set-encode-iff finite-set-decode set-decode-0
      set-decode-div-2 set-encode-div-2)
  qed auto
qed

lemma set-encode-inverse [simp]: finite A  $\implies$  set-decode (set-encode A) = A
proof (induction rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x A)
  then show ?case
  by (simp add: set-decode-plus-power-2)
qed auto

lemma inj-on-set-encode: inj-on set-encode (Collect finite)
by (rule inj-on-inverseI [where g = set-decode]) simp

lemma set-encode-eq: finite A  $\implies$  finite B  $\implies$  set-encode A = set-encode B  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
A = B
by (rule iffI) (simp-all add: inj-onD [OF inj-on-set-encode])

lemma subset-decode-imp-le:
assumes set-decode m  $\subseteq$  set-decode n
shows m  $\leq$  n
proof -
  have n = m + set-encode (set-decode n - set-decode m)
  proof -
    obtain A B where
      m = set-encode A finite A
      n = set-encode B finite B
      by (metis finite-set-decode set-decode-inverse)
    with assms show ?thesis
    by auto (simp add: set-encode-def add.commute sum.subset-diff)
  qed
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis le-add1)
qed

end

```

20 Encoding (almost) everything into natural numbers

```
theory Countable
imports Old-Datatype HOL.Rat Nat-Bijection
begin
```

20.1 The class of countable types

```
class countable =
assumes ex-inj:  $\exists \text{to-nat} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj to-nat}$ 

lemma countable-classI:
fixes f :: ' $a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge x y. f x = f y \implies x = y$ 
shows OFCLASS('a, countable-class)
proof (intro-classes, rule exI)
show inj f
by (rule injI [OF assms]) assumption
qed
```

20.2 Conversion functions

```
definition to-nat :: ' $a::\text{countable} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where
to-nat = (SOME f. inj f)

definition from-nat ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{countable}$  where
from-nat = inv (to-nat :: ' $a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ )

lemma inj-to-nat [simp]: inj to-nat
by (rule exE-some [OF ex-inj]) (simp add: to-nat-def)

lemma inj-on-to-nat[simp, intro]: inj-on to-nat S
using inj-to-nat by (auto simp: inj-on-def)

lemma surj-from-nat [simp]: surj from-nat
unfolding from-nat-def by (simp add: inj-imp-surj-inv)

lemma to-nat-split [simp]: to-nat x = to-nat y  $\longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
using injD [OF inj-to-nat] by auto

lemma from-nat-to-nat [simp]:
from-nat (to-nat x) = x
by (simp add: from-nat-def)
```

20.3 Finite types are countable

```
subclass (in finite) countable
proof
```

```

have finite (UNIV::'a set) by (rule finite-UNIV)
with finite-conv-nat-seg-image [of UNIV::'a set]
obtain n and f :: nat ⇒ 'a
  where UNIV = f ` {i. i < n} by auto
then have surj f unfolding surj-def by auto
then have inj (inv f) by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
then show ∃ to-nat :: 'a ⇒ nat. inj to-nat by (rule exI[of inj])
qed

```

20.4 Automatically proving countability of old-style datatypes

context
begin

```

qualified inductive finite-item :: 'a Old-Datatype.item ⇒ bool where
  undefined: finite-item undefined
  | In0: finite-item x ==> finite-item (Old-Datatype.In0 x)
  | In1: finite-item x ==> finite-item (Old-Datatype.In1 x)
  | Leaf: finite-item (Old-Datatype.Leaf a)
  | Scons: [|finite-item x; finite-item y|] ==> finite-item (Old-Datatype.Scons x y)

```

```

qualified function nth-item :: nat ⇒ ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item
where
  nth-item 0 = undefined
  | nth-item (Suc n) =
    (case sum-decode n of
      Inl i ⇒
      (case sum-decode i of
        Inl j ⇒ Old-Datatype.In0 (nth-item j)
        | Inr j ⇒ Old-Datatype.In1 (nth-item j))
      | Inr i ⇒
        (case sum-decode i of
          Inl j ⇒ Old-Datatype.Leaf (from-nat j)
          | Inr j ⇒
            (case prod-decode j of
              (a, b) ⇒ Old-Datatype.Scons (nth-item a) (nth-item b))))
  by pat-completeness auto

```

```

lemma le-sum-encode-Inl: x ≤ y ==> x ≤ sum-encode (Inl y)
unfolding sum-encode-def by simp

```

```

lemma le-sum-encode-Inr: x ≤ y ==> x ≤ sum-encode (Inr y)
unfolding sum-encode-def by simp

```

```

qualified termination
by (relation measure id)
  (auto simp flip: sum-encode-eq prod-encode-eq
    simp: le-imp-less-Suc le-sum-encode-Inl le-sum-encode-Inr
    le-prod-encode-1 le-prod-encode-2)

```

```

lemma nth-item-covers: finite-item  $x \Rightarrow \exists n. \text{nth-item } n = x$ 
proof (induct set: finite-item)
  case undefined
    have nth-item 0 = undefined by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
  case (In0 x)
    then obtain n where nth-item n = x by fast
    hence nth-item (Suc (sum-encode (Inl (sum-encode (Inl n))))) = Old-Datatype.In0
    x by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
  case (In1 x)
    then obtain n where nth-item n = x by fast
    hence nth-item (Suc (sum-encode (Inl (sum-encode (Inr n))))) = Old-Datatype.In1
    x by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
  case (Leaf a)
    have nth-item (Suc (sum-encode (Inr (sum-encode (Inl (to-nat a)))))) = Old-Datatype.Leaf
    a
    by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
  case (Scons x y)
    then obtain i j where nth-item i = x and nth-item j = y by fast
    hence nth-item
      (Suc (sum-encode (Inr (sum-encode (Inr (prod-encode (i, j))))))) = Old-Datatype.Scons
    x y
    by simp
    thus ?case ..
qed

theorem countable-datatype:
  fixes Rep :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item
  fixes Abs :: ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  fixes rep-set :: ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs (Collect rep-set)
  assumes finite-item:  $\bigwedge x. \text{rep-set } x \Rightarrow \text{finite-item } x$ 
  shows OFCLASS('b, countable-class)
proof
  define f where f y = (LEAST n. nth-item n = Rep y) for y
  {
    fix y :: 'b
    have rep-set (Rep y)
      using type-definition.Rep [OF type] by simp
    hence finite-item (Rep y)
      by (rule finite-item)
  }

```

```

hence  $\exists n. \text{nth-item } n = \text{Rep } y$ 
  by (rule nth-item-covers)
hence  $\text{nth-item } (f y) = \text{Rep } y$ 
  unfolding f-def by (rule LeastI-ex)
hence  $\text{Abs } (\text{nth-item } (f y)) = y$ 
  using type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type] by simp
}
hence inj f
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI)
thus  $\exists f :: 'b \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj } f$ 
  by – (rule exI)
qed

ML ‹
fun old-countable-datatype-tac ctxt =
  SUBGOAL (fn (goal, _) =>
    let
      val ty-name =
        (case goal of
          (- $ Const (const-name `Pure.type`, Type (type-name `itself`, [Type
(n, -)]))) => n
          | _ => raise Match)
      val typedef-info = hd (TypeDef.get-info ctxt ty-name)
      val typedef-thm = #type-definition (snd typedef-info)
      val pred-name =
        (case HOLogic.dest-Trueprop (Thm.concl-of typedef-thm) of
          (- $ - $ - $ (- $ Const (n, -))) => n
          | _ => raise Match)
      val induct-info = Inductive.the-inductive-global ctxt pred-name
      val pred-names = #names (fst induct-info)
      val induct-thms = #inducts (snd induct-info)
      val alist = pred-names ~~ induct-thms
      val induct-thm = the (AList.lookup (op =) alist pred-name)
      val vars = rev (Term.add-vars (Thm.prop-of induct-thm) [])
      val insts = vars |> map (fn (_, T) => try (Thm.cterm-of ctxt)
        (Const (const-name `Countable.finite-item`, T)))
      val induct-thm' = Thm.instantiate' [] insts induct-thm
      val rules = @{thms finite-item.intros}
      in
        SOLVED' (fn i => EVERY
          [resolve-tac ctxt @{thms countable-datatype} i,
           resolve-tac ctxt [typedef-thm] i,
           eresolve-tac ctxt [induct-thm'] i,
           REPEAT (resolve-tac ctxt rules i ORELSE assume-tac ctxt i)]) 1
      end)
    ›

end

```

20.5 Automatically proving countability of datatypes

ML-file `..Tools/BNF/bnf-lfp-countable.ML`

```
ML <
fun countable-datatype-tac ctxt st =
  (case try (HEADGOAL (old-countable-datatype-tac ctxt) st) of
   SOME res => res
   | NONE => BNF-LFP-Countable.countable-datatype-tac ctxt st);

(* compatibility *)
fun countable-tac ctxt =
  SELECT-GOAL (countable-datatype-tac ctxt);
>

method-setup countable-datatype = <
  Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD o countable-datatype-tac)
  > prove countable class instances for datatypes
```

20.6 More Countable types

Naturals

```
instance nat :: countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of id]) simp
```

Pairs

```
instance prod :: (countable, countable) countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of  $\lambda(x, y). \text{prod-encode}(\text{to-nat } x, \text{to-nat } y)$ ])
    (auto simp add: prod-encode-eq)
```

Sums

```
instance sum :: (countable, countable) countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of  $(\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of Inl } a \Rightarrow \text{to-nat } (\text{False}, \text{to-nat } a)$ 
     $| \text{Inr } b \Rightarrow \text{to-nat } (\text{True}, \text{to-nat } b))$ ])
    (simp split: sum.split-asm)
```

Integers

```
instance int :: countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of int-encode]) (simp add: int-encode-eq)
```

Options

```
instance option :: (countable) countable
  by countable-datatype
```

Lists

```
instance list :: (countable) countable
  by countable-datatype
```

String literals

```
instance String.literal :: countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of to-nat o String.explode]) (simp add: String.explode-inject)
```

Functions

```
instance fun :: (finite, countable) countable
proof
  obtain xs :: 'a list where xs: set xs = UNIV
    using finite-list [OF finite-UNIV] ..
  show  $\exists$  to-nat:('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  nat. inj to-nat
  proof
    show inj ( $\lambda f$ . to-nat (map f xs))
      by (rule injI, simp add: xs fun-eq-iff)
  qed
qed
```

Typereps

```
instance typerep :: countable
  by countable-datatype
```

20.7 The rationals are countably infinite

```
definition nat-to-rat-surj :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  nat-to-rat-surj n = (let (a, b) = prod-decode n in Fract (int-decode a) (int-decode b))
```

```
lemma surj-nat-to-rat-surj: surj nat-to-rat-surj
unfolding surj-def
proof
  fix r::rat
  show  $\exists$  n. r = nat-to-rat-surj n
  proof (cases r)
    fix i j assume [simp]: r = Fract i j and j > 0
    have r = (let m = int-encode i; n = int-encode j in nat-to-rat-surj (prod-encode (m, n)))
    by (simp add: Let-def nat-to-rat-surj-def)
    thus  $\exists$  n. r = nat-to-rat-surj n by (auto simp: Let-def)
  qed
qed
```

```
lemma Rats-eq-range-nat-to-rat-surj:  $\mathbb{Q} = \text{range}$  nat-to-rat-surj
  by (simp add: Rats-def surj-nat-to-rat-surj)
```

```
context field-char-0
begin
```

```
lemma Rats-eq-range-of-rat-o-nat-to-rat-surj:
   $\mathbb{Q} = \text{range}$  (of-rat o nat-to-rat-surj)
  using surj-nat-to-rat-surj
  by (auto simp: Rats-def image-def surj-def) (blast intro: arg-cong[where f = of-rat])
```

```

lemma surj-of-rat-nat-to-rat-surj:
   $r \in \mathbb{Q} \implies \exists n. r = \text{of-rat}(\text{nat-to-rat-surj } n)$ 
  by (simp add: Rats-eq-range-of-rat-o-nat-to-rat-surj image-def)

end

instance rat :: countable
proof
  show  $\exists \text{to-nat}: \text{rat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ .  $\text{inj} \text{ to-nat}$ 
  proof
    have surj nat-to-rat-surj
    by (rule surj-nat-to-rat-surj)
    then show inj (inv nat-to-rat-surj)
    by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
  qed
qed

theorem rat-denum:  $\exists f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{rat}$ . surj f
using surj-nat-to-rat-surj by metis

end

```

21 Infinite Sets and Related Concepts

```

theory Infinite-Set
  imports Main
begin

```

21.1 The set of natural numbers is infinite

```

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n \geq m. n \in S$ )
  for S :: nat set
  using frequently-cofinite[of  $\lambda x. x \in S$ ]
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially frequently-def eventually-sequentially)

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n > m. n \in S$ )
  for S :: nat set
  using frequently-cofinite[of  $\lambda x. x \in S$ ]
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially frequently-def eventually-at-top-dense)

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{.. < k\}$ )
  for S :: nat set
  using infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded-le: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{.. k\}$ )
  for S :: nat set
  using infinite-nat-iff-unbounded[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

```

```
lemma finite-nat-bounded: finite S  $\implies \exists k. S \subseteq \{.. < k\}$ 
  for S :: nat set
  by (simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded)
```

For a set of natural numbers to be infinite, it is enough to know that for any number larger than some k , there is some larger number that is an element of the set.

```
lemma unbounded-k-infinite:  $\forall m > k. \exists n > m. n \in S \implies \text{infinite } (S::\text{nat set})$ 
  apply (clar simp simp add: finite-nat-set-iff-bounded)
  apply (drule-tac x=Suc (max m k) in spec)
  using less-Suc-eq apply fastforce
  done
```

```
lemma nat-not-finite: finite (UNIV::nat set)  $\implies R$ 
  by simp
```

```
lemma range-inj-infinite:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes inj f
  shows infinite (range f)
proof
  assume finite (range f)
  from this assms have finite (UNIV::nat set)
    by (rule finite-imageD)
  then show False by simp
qed
```

21.2 The set of integers is also infinite

```
lemma infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite ((nat o abs) ` S)
  for S :: int set
proof (unfold Not-eq-iff, rule iffI)
  assume finite ((nat o abs) ` S)
  then have finite (nat ` (abs ` S))
    by (simp add: image-image cong: image-cong)
  moreover have inj-on nat (abs ` S)
    by (rule inj-onI) auto
  ultimately have finite (abs ` S)
    by (rule finite-imageD)
  then show finite S
    by (rule finite-image-absD)
qed simp
```

```
proposition infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n. |n| \geq m \wedge n \in S$ )
  for S :: int set
  by (simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le o-def
    image-def)
    (metis abs-ge-zero nat-le-eq-zle le-nat-iff)
```

```

proposition infinite-int-iff-unbounded: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n. |n| > m \wedge n \in S$ )
  for S :: int set
  by (simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded o-def image-def)
    (metis (full-types) nat-le-iff nat-mono not-le)

proposition finite-int-iff-bounded: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. \text{abs}^{\cdot} S \subseteq \{\dots < k\}$ )
  for S :: int set
  using infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

proposition finite-int-iff-bounded-le: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. \text{abs}^{\cdot} S \subseteq \{\dots k\}$ )
  for S :: int set
  using infinite-int-iff-unbounded[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

```

21.3 Infinitely Many and Almost All

We often need to reason about the existence of infinitely many (resp., all but finitely many) objects satisfying some predicate, so we introduce corresponding binders and their proof rules.

```

lemma not-INFM [simp]:  $\neg (\text{INFM } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. \neg P x)$ 
  by (rule not-frequently)

lemma not-MOST [simp]:  $\neg (\text{MOST } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{INFM } x. \neg P x)$ 
  by (rule not-eventually)

lemma INFM-const [simp]:  $(\text{INFM } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \wedge \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$ 
  by (simp add: frequently-const-iff)

lemma MOST-const [simp]:  $(\text{MOST } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \vee \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$ 
  by (simp add: eventually-const-iff)

lemma INFM-imp-distrib:  $(\text{INFM } x. P x \longrightarrow Q x) \longleftrightarrow ((\text{MOST } x. P x) \longrightarrow (\text{INFM } x. Q x))$ 
  by (rule frequently-imp-iff)

lemma MOST-imp-iff:  $\text{MOST } x. P x \Longrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. P x \longrightarrow Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. Q x)$ 
  by (auto intro: eventually-rev-mp eventually-mono)

lemma INFM-conjI:  $\text{INFM } x. P x \Longrightarrow \text{MOST } x. Q x \Longrightarrow \text{INFM } x. P x \wedge Q x$ 
  by (rule frequently-rev-mp[of P]) (auto elim: eventually-mono)

Properties of quantifiers with injective functions.

lemma INFM-inj:  $\text{INFM } x. P (f x) \Longrightarrow \text{inj } f \Longrightarrow \text{INFM } x. P x$ 
  using finite-vimageI[of {x. P x} f] by (auto simp: frequently-cofinite)

lemma MOST-inj:  $\text{MOST } x. P x \Longrightarrow \text{inj } f \Longrightarrow \text{MOST } x. P (f x)$ 

```

using finite-vimageI[of { x . $\neg P x$ } f] **by** (auto simp: eventually-cofinite)

Properties of quantifiers with singletons.

lemma not-INFM-eq [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} \neg (\text{INFM } x. x = a) \\ \neg (\text{INFM } x. a = x) \end{aligned}$$

unfolding frequently-cofinite **by** simp-all

lemma MOST-neq [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MOST } x. x \neq a \\ \text{MOST } x. a \neq x \end{aligned}$$

unfolding eventually-cofinite **by** simp-all

lemma INFM-neq [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{INFM } x::'a. x \neq a) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set}) \\ (\text{INFM } x::'a. a \neq x) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set}) \end{aligned}$$

unfolding frequently-cofinite **by** simp-all

lemma MOST-eq [simp]:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{MOST } x::'a. x = a) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set}) \\ (\text{MOST } x::'a. a = x) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set}) \end{aligned}$$

unfolding eventually-cofinite **by** simp-all

lemma MOST-eq-imp:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MOST } x. x = a \longrightarrow P x \\ \text{MOST } x. a = x \longrightarrow P x \end{aligned}$$

unfolding eventually-cofinite **by** simp-all

Properties of quantifiers over the naturals.

lemma MOST-nat: $(\forall_{\infty n}. P n) \longleftrightarrow (\exists m. \forall n > m. P n)$

for $P :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

by (auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded-le subset-eq simp flip: not-le)

lemma MOST-nat-le: $(\forall_{\infty n}. P n) \longleftrightarrow (\exists m. \forall n \geq m. P n)$

for $P :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

by (auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded subset-eq simp flip: not-le)

lemma INFM-nat: $(\exists_{\infty n}. P n) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n > m. P n)$

for $P :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

by (simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)

lemma INFM-nat-le: $(\exists_{\infty n}. P n) \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. \exists n \geq m. P n)$

for $P :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

by (simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le)

lemma MOST-INFM: $\text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set}) \implies \text{MOST } x::'a. P x \implies \text{INFM } x::'a. P x$

```

by (simp add: eventually-frequently)

lemma MOST-Suc-iff: (MOST n. P (Suc n))  $\longleftrightarrow$  (MOST n. P n)
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)

lemma MOST-SucI: MOST n. P n  $\implies$  MOST n. P (Suc n)
  and MOST-SucD: MOST n. P (Suc n)  $\implies$  MOST n. P n
  by (simp-all add: MOST-Suc-iff)

lemma MOST-ge-nat: MOST n::nat. m  $\leq$  n
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)

— legacy names
lemma Inf-many-def: Inf-many P  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite {x. P x} by (fact frequently-cofinite)
lemma Alm-all-def: Alm-all P  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  (INFM x.  $\neg$  P x) by simp
lemma INFM-iff-infinite: (INFM x. P x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite {x. P x} by (fact frequently-cofinite)
lemma MOST-iff-cofinite: (MOST x. P x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite {x.  $\neg$  P x} by (fact eventually-cofinite)
lemma INFM-EX: ( $\exists_{\infty} x$ . P x)  $\implies$  ( $\exists$  x. P x) by (fact frequently-ex)
lemma ALL-MOST:  $\forall$  x. P x  $\implies$   $\forall_{\infty} x$ . P x by (fact always-eventually)
lemma INFM-mono:  $\exists_{\infty} x$ . P x  $\implies$  ( $\wedge$  x. P x  $\implies$  Q x)  $\implies$   $\exists_{\infty} x$ . Q x by (fact frequently-elim1)
lemma MOST-mono:  $\forall_{\infty} x$ . P x  $\implies$  ( $\wedge$  x. P x  $\implies$  Q x)  $\implies$   $\forall_{\infty} x$ . Q x by (fact eventually-mono)
lemma INFM-disj-distrib: ( $\exists_{\infty} x$ . P x  $\vee$  Q x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists_{\infty} x$ . P x)  $\vee$  ( $\exists_{\infty} x$ . Q x) by (fact frequently-disj-iff)
lemma MOST-rev-mp:  $\forall_{\infty} x$ . P x  $\implies$   $\forall_{\infty} x$ . P x  $\longrightarrow$  Q x  $\implies$   $\forall_{\infty} x$ . Q x by (fact eventually-rev-mp)
lemma MOST-conj-distrib: ( $\forall_{\infty} x$ . P x  $\wedge$  Q x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall_{\infty} x$ . P x)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall_{\infty} x$ . Q x) by (fact eventually-conj-iff)
lemma MOST-conjI: MOST x. P x  $\implies$  MOST x. Q x  $\implies$  MOST x. P x  $\wedge$  Q x by (fact eventually-conj)
lemma INFM-finite-Bex-distrib: finite A  $\implies$  (INFM y.  $\exists$  x  $\in$  A. P x y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  x  $\in$  A. INFM y. P x y) by (fact frequently-bex-finite-distrib)
lemma MOST-finite-Ball-distrib: finite A  $\implies$  (MOST y.  $\forall$  x  $\in$  A. P x y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  x  $\in$  A. MOST y. P x y) by (fact eventually-ball-finite-distrib)
lemma INFM-E: INFM x. P x  $\implies$  ( $\wedge$  x. P x  $\implies$  thesis)  $\implies$  thesis by (fact frequentlyE)
lemma MOST-I: ( $\wedge$  x. P x)  $\implies$  MOST x. P x by (rule eventuallyI)
lemmas MOST-iff-finiteNeg = MOST-iff-cofinite

```

21.4 Enumeration of an Infinite Set

The set’s element type must be wellordered (e.g. the natural numbers).

Could be generalized to *enumerate’* S n = (SOME t. t \in s \wedge finite {s \in S. s $<$ t} \wedge card {s \in S. s $<$ t} = n).

```
primrec (in wellorder) enumerate :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
```

where

enumerate-0: enumerate $S 0 = (\text{LEAST } n. n \in S)$
 | enumerate-Suc: enumerate $S (\text{Suc } n) = \text{enumerate} (S - \{\text{LEAST } n. n \in S\}) n$

lemma enumerate-Suc': $\text{enumerate } S (\text{Suc } n) = \text{enumerate} (S - \{\text{enumerate } S 0\}) n$
by simp

lemma enumerate-in-set: $\text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S n \in S$

proof (induct n arbitrary: S)

case 0

then show ?case

by (fastforce intro: LeastI dest!: infinite-imp-nonempty)

next

case ($\text{Suc } n$)

then show ?case

by simp (metis DiffE infinite-remove)

qed

declare enumerate-0 [simp del] enumerate-Suc [simp del]

lemma enumerate-step: $\text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S n < \text{enumerate } S (\text{Suc } n)$

proof (induction n arbitrary: S)

case 0

then have $\text{enumerate } S 0 \leq \text{enumerate } S (\text{Suc } 0)$

by (simp add: enumerate-0 Least-le enumerate-in-set)

moreover have $\text{enumerate} (S - \{\text{enumerate } S 0\}) 0 \in S - \{\text{enumerate } S 0\}$

by (meson 0.prems enumerate-in-set infinite-remove)

then have $\text{enumerate } S 0 \neq \text{enumerate} (S - \{\text{enumerate } S 0\}) 0$

by auto

ultimately show ?case

by (simp add: enumerate-Suc')

next

case ($\text{Suc } n$)

then show ?case

by (simp add: enumerate-Suc')

qed

lemma enumerate-mono: $m < n \implies \text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S m < \text{enumerate } S n$

by (induct $m n$ rule: less-Suc-induct) (auto intro: enumerate-step)

lemma enumerate-mono-iff [simp]:

$\text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S m < \text{enumerate } S n \longleftrightarrow m < n$

by (metis enumerate-mono less-asym less-linear)

lemma enumerate-mono-le-iff [simp]:

$\text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S m \leq \text{enumerate } S n \longleftrightarrow m \leq n$

by (meson enumerate-mono-iff not-le)

```

lemma le-enumerate:
  assumes S: infinite S
  shows n ≤ enumerate S n
  using S
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  then have n ≤ enumerate S n by simp
  also note enumerate-mono[of n Suc n, OF - <infinite S>]
  finally show ?case by simp
qed

lemma infinite-enumerate:
  assumes fS: infinite S
  shows ∃ r::nat⇒nat. strict-mono r ∧ (∀ n. r n ∈ S)
  unfolding strict-mono-def
  using enumerate-in-set[OF fS] enumerate-mono[of - - S] fS by blast

lemma enumerate-Suc'':
  fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes infinite S
  shows enumerate S (Suc n) = (LEAST s. s ∈ S ∧ enumerate S n < s)
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have ∀ s ∈ S. enumerate S 0 ≤ s
  by (auto simp: enumerate.simps intro: Least-le)
  then show ?case
  unfolding enumerate-Suc' enumerate-0[of S - {enumerate S 0}]
  by (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] ext) auto
next
  case (Suc n S)
  show ?case
  using enumerate-mono[OF zero-less-Suc <infinite S>, of n] <infinite S>
  apply (subst (1 2) enumerate-Suc')
  apply (subst Suc)
  apply (use <infinite S> in simp)
  apply (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] ext)
  apply (auto simp flip: enumerate-Suc')
  done
qed

lemma enumerate-Ex:
  fixes S :: nat set
  assumes S: infinite S
  and s: s ∈ S

```

```

shows  $\exists n. \text{enumerate } S n = s$ 
using  $s$ 
proof (induct s rule: less-induct)
case (less s)
show ?case
proof (cases  $\exists y \in S. y < s$ )
case True
let ?y = Max { $s' \in S. s' < s$ }
from True have  $y: \bigwedge x. ?y < x \longleftrightarrow (\forall s' \in S. s' < s \longrightarrow s' < x)$ 
by (subst Max-less-iff) auto
then have y-in:  $?y \in \{s' \in S. s' < s\}$ 
by (intro Max-in) auto
with less.hyps[of ?y] obtain n where enumerate S n = ?y
by auto
with S have enumerate S (Suc n) = s
by (auto simp: y less enumerate-Suc'' intro!: Least-equality)
then show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
then have  $\forall t \in S. s \leq t$  by auto
with  $\langle s \in S \rangle$  show ?thesis
by (auto intro!: exI[of - 0] Least-equality simp: enumerate-0)
qed
qed

lemma inj-enumerate:
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
assumes S: infinite S
shows inj (enumerate S)
unfolding inj-on-def
proof clarsimp
show  $\bigwedge x y. \text{enumerate } S x = \text{enumerate } S y \implies x = y$ 
by (metis neq-iff enumerate-mono[OF - ⟨infinite S⟩])
qed

```

To generalise this, we'd need a condition that all initial segments were finite

```

lemma bij-enumerate:
fixes S :: nat set
assumes S: infinite S
shows bij-betw (enumerate S) UNIV S
proof -
have  $\forall s \in S. \exists i. \text{enumerate } S i = s$ 
using enumerate-Ex[OF S] by auto
moreover note ⟨infinite S⟩ inj-enumerate
ultimately show ?thesis
unfolding bij-betw-def by (auto intro: enumerate-in-set)
qed

```

```

lemma
  fixes S :: nat set
  assumes S: infinite S
  shows range-enumerate: range (enumerate S) = S
    and strict-mono-enumerate: strict-mono (enumerate S)
  by (auto simp add: bij-betw-imp-surj-on bij-enumerate assms strict-mono-def)

```

A pair of weird and wonderful lemmas from HOL Light.

```

lemma finite-transitivity-chain:
  assumes finite A
  and R:  $\bigwedge x. \neg R x x \wedge \bigwedge x y z. [R x y; R y z] \implies R x z$ 
  and A:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \exists y. y \in A \wedge R x y$ 
  shows A = {}
  using ⟨finite A⟩ A
  proof (induct A)
    case empty
      then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (insert a A)
      have False
        using R(1)[of a] R(2)[of - a] insert(3,4) by blast
        thus ?case ..
  qed

```

```

corollary Union-maximal-sets:
  assumes finite F
  shows  $\bigcup \{T \in \mathcal{F}. \forall U \in \mathcal{F}. \neg T \subset U\} = \bigcup \mathcal{F}$ 
    (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof
    show ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs by force
    show ?rhs  $\subseteq$  ?lhs
    proof (rule Union-subsetI)
      fix S
      assume S ∈ F
      have {T ∈ F. S ⊆ T} = {}
        if  $\neg (\exists y. y \in \{T \in \mathcal{F}. \forall U \in \mathcal{F}. \neg T \subset U\} \wedge S \subseteq y)$ 
      proof –
        have §:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{F} \wedge S \subseteq x \implies \exists y. y \in \mathcal{F} \wedge S \subseteq y \wedge x \subset y$ 
          using that by (blast intro: dual-order.trans psubset-imp-subset)
        show ?thesis
        proof (rule finite-transitivity-chain [of - λT U. S ⊆ T ∧ T ⊂ U])
        qed (use assms in ⟨auto intro: §⟩)
      qed
      with ⟨S ∈ F⟩ show  $\exists y. y \in \{T \in \mathcal{F}. \forall U \in \mathcal{F}. \neg T \subset U\} \wedge S \subseteq y$ 
        by blast
      qed
  qed

```

21.5 Properties of wellorder-class.enumerate on finite sets

```

lemma finite-enumerate-in-set:  $\llbracket \text{finite } S; n < \text{card } S \rrbracket \implies \text{enumerate } S \ n \in S$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then show ?case
  by (metis all-not-in-conv card.empty enumerate.simps(1) not-less0 wellorder-Least-lemma(1))
next
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  using Suc.preds Suc.IH [of  $S - \{\text{LEAST } n. n \in S\}$ ]
  apply (simp add: enumerate.simps)
  by (metis Diff-empty Diff-insert0 Suc-lessD card.remove less-Suc-eq)
qed

lemma finite-enumerate-step:  $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{Suc } n < \text{card } S \rrbracket \implies \text{enumerate } S \ n <$ 
 $\text{enumerate } S \ (\text{Suc } n)$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have  $\text{enumerate } S \ 0 \leq \text{enumerate } S \ (\text{Suc } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: Least-le enumerate.simps(1) finite-enumerate-in-set)
  moreover have  $\text{enumerate } (S - \{\text{enumerate } S \ 0\}) \ 0 \in S - \{\text{enumerate } S \ 0\}$ 
  by (metis 0 Suc-lessD Suc-less-eq card-Suc-Diff1 enumerate-in-set finite-enumerate-in-set)
  then have  $\text{enumerate } S \ 0 \neq \text{enumerate } (S - \{\text{enumerate } S \ 0\}) \ 0$ 
  by auto
  ultimately show ?case
  by (simp add: enumerate-Suc')
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
  by (simp add: enumerate-Suc' finite-enumerate-in-set)
qed

lemma finite-enumerate-mono:  $\llbracket m < n; \text{finite } S; n < \text{card } S \rrbracket \implies \text{enumerate } S \ m <$ 
 $\text{enumerate } S \ n$ 
by (induct m n rule: less-Suc-induct) (auto intro: finite-enumerate-step)

lemma finite-enumerate-mono-iff [simp]:
 $\llbracket \text{finite } S; m < \text{card } S; n < \text{card } S \rrbracket \implies \text{enumerate } S \ m < \text{enumerate } S \ n \longleftrightarrow m < n$ 
by (metis finite-enumerate-mono less-asym less-linear)

lemma finite-le-enumerate:
  assumes  $\text{finite } S \ n < \text{card } S$ 
  shows  $n \leq \text{enumerate } S \ n$ 
  using assms
proof (induction n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next

```

```

case (Suc n)
then have  $n \leq \text{enumerate } S$  by simp
also note finite-enumerate-mono[of n Suc n, OF - <finite S>]
finally show ?case
  using Suc.prems(2) Suc-leI by blast
qed

lemma finite-enumerate:
assumes fS: finite S
shows  $\exists r:\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{strict-mono-on } \{\dots < \text{card } S\} r \wedge (\forall n < \text{card } S. r n \in S)$ 
unfolding strict-mono-def
using finite-enumerate-in-set[OF fS] finite-enumerate-mono[of - - S] fS
by (metis lessThan-iff strict-mono-on-def)

lemma finite-enumerate-Suc'':
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
assumes finite S Suc n < card S
shows enumerate S (Suc n) = (LEAST s. s ∈ S ∧ enumerate S n < s)
using assms
proof (induction n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have  $\forall s \in S. \text{enumerate } S 0 \leq s$ 
  by (auto simp: enumerate.simps intro: Least-le)
  then show ?case
    unfolding enumerate-Suc' enumerate-0[of S - {enumerate S 0}]
    by (metis Diff-iff dual-order.strict-order singletonD singletonI)
next
  case (Suc n S)
  then have Suc n < card (S - {enumerate S 0})
  using Suc.prems(2) finite-enumerate-in-set by force
  then show ?case
    apply (subst (1 2) enumerate-Suc')
    apply (simp add: Suc)
    apply (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] HOL.ext)
    using finite-enumerate-mono[OF zero-less-Suc <finite S, of n] Suc.prems
    by (auto simp flip: enumerate-Suc')
qed

lemma finite-enumerate-initial-segment:
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
assumes finite S and n: n < card (S ∩ {..<s})
shows enumerate (S ∩ {..<s}) n = enumerate S n
using n
proof (induction n)
  case 0
  have  $(\text{LEAST } n. n \in S \wedge n < s) = (\text{LEAST } n. n \in S)$ 
  proof (rule Least-equality)
    have  $\exists t. t \in S \wedge t < s$ 
    by (metis 0 card-gt-0-iff disjoint-iff-not-equal lessThan-iff)

```

```

then show (LEAST n. n ∈ S) ∈ S ∧ (LEAST n. n ∈ S) < s
  by (meson LeastI Least-le le-less-trans)
qed (simp add: Least-le)
then show ?case
  by (auto simp: enumerate-0)
next
  case (Suc n)
then have less-card: Suc n < card S
  by (meson assms(1) card-mono inf-sup-ord(1) leD le-less-linear order.trans)
obtain T where T: T ∈ {s ∈ S. enumerate S n < s}
  by (metis Infinite-Set.enumerate-step enumerate-in-set finite-enumerate-in-set
finite-enumerate-step less-card mem-Collect-eq)
have (LEAST x. x ∈ S ∧ x < s ∧ enumerate S n < x) = (LEAST x. x ∈ S ∧
enumerate S n < x)
  (is - = ?r)
proof (intro Least-equality conjI)
  show ?r ∈ S
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) LeastI mem-Collect-eq T)
have ¬ s ≤ ?r
  using not-less-Least [of - λx. x ∈ S ∧ enumerate S n < x] Suc assms
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Int-Collect Suc-lessD finite-Int finite-enumerate-in-set
finite-enumerate-step lessThan-def less-le-trans)
then show ?r < s
  by auto
show enumerate S n < ?r
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) LeastI mem-Collect-eq T)
qed (auto simp: Least-le)
then show ?case
  using Suc assms by (simp add: finite-enumerate-Suc'' less-card)
qed

lemma finite-enumerate-Ex:
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
assumes S: finite S
and s: s ∈ S
shows ∃n<card S. enumerate S n = s
using s S
proof (induction s arbitrary: S rule: less-induct)
  case (less s)
  show ?case
    proof (cases ∃y∈S. y < s)
      case True
      let ?T = S ∩ {..s}
      have finite ?T
        using less.preds(2) by blast
      have TS: card ?T < card S
        using less.preds by (blast intro: psubset-card-mono [OF ‹finite S›])
      from True have y: ∀x. Max ?T < x ↔ (∀s'∈S. s' < s → s' < x)
        by (subst Max-less-iff) (auto simp: ‹finite ?T›)

```

```

then have y-in:  $\text{Max } ?T \in \{s' \in S. s' < s\}$ 
  using Max-in ⟨finite ?T⟩ by fastforce
with less.IH[of Max ?T ?T] obtain n where n: enumerate ?T n = Max ?T n
< card ?T
  using ⟨finite ?T⟩ by blast
then have Suc n < card S
  using TS less-trans-Suc by blast
with S n have enumerate S (Suc n) = s
  by (subst finite-enumerate-Suc'') (auto simp: y finite-enumerate-initial-segment
less finite-enumerate-Suc'' intro!: Least-equality)
then show ?thesis
  using ⟨Suc n < card S⟩ by blast
next
  case False
then have  $\forall t \in S. s \leq t$  by auto
moreover have 0 < card S
  using card-0-eq less.preds by blast
ultimately show ?thesis
  using ⟨s ∈ S⟩
  by (auto intro!: exI[of - 0] Least-equality simp: enumerate-0)
qed
qed

lemma finite-enum-subset:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{card } X \implies \text{enumerate } X i = \text{enumerate } Y i$  and finite X finite
Y card X ≤ card Y
shows  $X \subseteq Y$ 
by (metis assms finite-enumerate-Ex finite-enumerate-in-set less-le-trans subsetI)

lemma finite-enum-ext:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. i < \text{card } X \implies \text{enumerate } X i = \text{enumerate } Y i$  and finite X finite
Y card X = card Y
shows  $X = Y$ 
by (intro antisym finite-enum-subset) (auto simp: assms)

lemma finite-bij-enumerate:
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
assumes S: finite S
shows bij-betw (enumerate S) {.. $\text{card } S\}$  S
proof –
  have  $\bigwedge n m. [n \neq m; n < \text{card } S; m < \text{card } S] \implies \text{enumerate } S n \neq \text{enumerate } S m$ 
  using finite-enumerate-mono[OF - ⟨finite S⟩] by (auto simp: neq-iff)
  then have inj-on (enumerate S) {.. $\text{card } S\}$ 
  by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  moreover have  $\forall s \in S. \exists i < \text{card } S. \text{enumerate } S i = s$ 
  using finite-enumerate-Ex[OF S] by auto
  moreover note ⟨finite S⟩
  ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

unfolding bij-betw-def by (auto intro: finite-enumerate-in-set)
qed

lemma ex-bij-betw-strict-mono-card:
  fixes M :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes finite M
  obtains h where bij-betw h {..<card M} M and strict-mono-on {..<card M} h
proof
  show bij-betw (enumerate M) {..<card M} M
    by (simp add: assms finite-bij-enumerate)
  show strict-mono-on {..<card M} (enumerate M)
    by (simp add: assms finite-enumerate-mono strict-mono-on-def)
qed

end

```

22 Countable sets

theory Countable-Set

imports Countable Infinite-Set

begin

22.1 Predicate for countable sets

definition countable :: 'a set \Rightarrow bool **where**

$$\text{countable } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists f: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj-on } f S)$$

lemma countable-as-injective-image-subset: countable S \longleftrightarrow ($\exists f. \exists K: \text{nat set}. S = f ` K \wedge \text{inj-on } f K$)
by (metis countable-def inj-on-the-inv-into the-inv-into-onto)

lemma countableE:
assumes S: countable S **obtains** f :: 'a \Rightarrow nat **where** inj-on f S
using S **by** (auto simp: countable-def)

lemma countableI: inj-on (f: 'a \Rightarrow nat) S \Longrightarrow countable S
by (auto simp: countable-def)

lemma countableI': inj-on (f: 'a \Rightarrow 'b::countable) S \Longrightarrow countable S
using comp-inj-on[of f S to-nat] **by** (auto intro: countableI)

lemma countableE-bij:
assumes S: countable S **obtains** f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a **and** C :: nat set **where** bij-betw f C S
using S **by** (blast elim: countableE dest: inj-on-imp-bij-betw bij-betw-inv)

lemma countableI-bij: bij-betw f (C::nat set) S \Longrightarrow countable S
by (blast intro: countableI bij-betw-inv-into bij-betw-imp-inj-on)

```

lemma countable-finite: finite S  $\implies$  countable S
  by (blast dest: finite-imp-inj-to-nat-seg countableI)

lemma countableI-bij1: bij-betw f A B  $\implies$  countable A  $\implies$  countable B
  by (blast elim: countableE-bij intro: bij-betw-trans countableI-bij)

lemma countableI-bij2: bij-betw f B A  $\implies$  countable A  $\implies$  countable B
  by (blast elim: countableE-bij intro: bij-betw-trans bij-betw-inv-into countableI-bij)

lemma countable-iff-bij[simp]: bij-betw f A B  $\implies$  countable A  $\longleftrightarrow$  countable B
  by (blast intro: countableI-bij1 countableI-bij2)

lemma countable-subset: A  $\subseteq$  B  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  countable A
  by (auto simp: countable-def intro: subset-inj-on)

lemma countableI-type[intro, simp]: countable (A:: 'a :: countable set)
  using countableI[of to-nat A] by auto

```

22.2 Enumerate a countable set

```

lemma countableE-infinite:
  assumes countable S infinite S
  obtains e :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where bij-betw e S UNIV
proof –
  obtain f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where inj-on f S
    using ⟨countable S⟩ by (rule countableE)
  then have bij-betw f S (f`S)
    unfolding bij-betw-def by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨inj-on f S⟩ ⟨infinite S⟩ have inf-fS: infinite (f`S)
    by (auto dest: finite-imageD)
  then have bij-betw (the-inv-into UNIV (enumerate (f`S))) (f`S) UNIV
    by (intro bij-betw-the-inv-into bij-enumerate)
  ultimately have bij-betw (the-inv-into UNIV (enumerate (f`S))  $\circ$  f) S UNIV
    by (rule bij-betw-trans)
  then show thesis ..
qed

lemma countable-infiniteE':
  assumes countable A infinite A
  obtains g where bij-betw g (UNIV :: nat set) A
  by (meson assms bij-betw-inv countableE-infinite)

lemma countable-enum-cases:
  assumes countable S
  obtains (finite) f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where finite S bij-betw f S {.. $\text{card } S$ }
    | (infinite) f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where infinite S bij-betw f S UNIV
  using ex-bij-betw-finite-nat[of S] countableE-infinite ⟨countable S⟩
  by (cases finite S) (auto simp add: atLeast0LessThan)

```

```

definition to-nat-on :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  to-nat-on S = (SOME f. if finite S then bij-betw f S {.. $<$  card S} else bij-betw f S UNIV)

definition from-nat-into :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  from-nat-into S n = (if n  $\in$  to-nat-on S ' S then inv-into S (to-nat-on S) n else
    SOME s. s  $\in$  S)

lemma to-nat-on-finite: finite S  $\Longrightarrow$  bij-betw (to-nat-on S) S {.. $<$  card S}
  using ex-bij-betw-finite-nat unfolding to-nat-on-def
  by (intro someI2-ex[where Q= $\lambda$ f. bij-betw f S {.. $<$  card S}]) (auto simp add:
    atLeast0LessThan)

lemma to-nat-on-infinite: countable S  $\Longrightarrow$  infinite S  $\Longrightarrow$  bij-betw (to-nat-on S) S
  UNIV
  using countableE-infinite unfolding to-nat-on-def
  by (intro someI2-ex[where Q= $\lambda$ f. bij-betw f S UNIV]) auto

lemma bij-betw-from-nat-into-finite: finite S  $\Longrightarrow$  bij-betw (from-nat-into S) {.. $<$ 
  card S} S
  unfolding from-nat-into-def[abs-def]
  using to-nat-on-finite[of S]
  apply (subst bij-betw-cong)
  apply (split if-split)
  apply (simp add: bij-betw-def)
  apply (auto cong: bij-betw-cong
    intro: bij-betw-inv-into to-nat-on-finite)
  done

lemma bij-betw-from-nat-into: countable S  $\Longrightarrow$  infinite S  $\Longrightarrow$  bij-betw (from-nat-into
  S) UNIV S
  unfolding from-nat-into-def[abs-def]
  using to-nat-on-infinite[of S, unfolded bij-betw-def]
  by (auto cong: bij-betw-cong intro: bij-betw-inv-into to-nat-on-infinite)

```

The sum/product over the enumeration of a finite set equals simply the sum/product over the set

```

context comm-monoid-set
begin

lemma card-from-nat-into:
  F ( $\lambda$ i. h (from-nat-into A i)) {.. $<$  card A} = F h A
  proof (cases finite A)
    case True
    have F ( $\lambda$ i. h (from-nat-into A i)) {.. $<$  card A} = F h (from-nat-into A ' {.. $<$  card
      A})
    by (metis True bij-betw-def bij-betw-from-nat-into-finite reindex-cong)
    also have ... = F h A

```

```

    by (metis True bij-betw-def bij-betw-from-nat-into-finite)
    finally show ?thesis .
qed auto

end

lemma countable-as-injective-image:
assumes countable A infinite A
obtains f :: nat ⇒ 'a where A = range f inj f
by (metis bij-betw-def bij-betw-from-nat-into [OF assms])

lemma inj-on-to-nat-on[intro]: countable A ⇒ inj-on (to-nat-on A) A
using to-nat-on-infinite[of A] to-nat-on-finite[of A]
by (cases finite A) (auto simp: bij-betw-def)

lemma to-nat-on-inj[simp]:
countable A ⇒ a ∈ A ⇒ b ∈ A ⇒ to-nat-on A a = to-nat-on A b ↔ a = b
using inj-on-to-nat-on[of A] by (auto dest: inj-onD)

lemma from-nat-into-to-nat-on[simp]: countable A ⇒ a ∈ A ⇒ from-nat-into
A (to-nat-on A a) = a
by (auto simp: from-nat-into-def intro!: inv-into-f-f)

lemma subset-range-from-nat-into: countable A ⇒ A ⊆ range (from-nat-into A)
by (auto intro: from-nat-into-to-nat-on[symmetric])

lemma from-nat-into: A ≠ {} ⇒ from-nat-into A n ∈ A
unfolding from-nat-into-def by (metis equals0I inv-into-into someI-ex)

lemma range-from-nat-into-subset: A ≠ {} ⇒ range (from-nat-into A) ⊆ A
using from-nat-into[of A] by auto

lemma range-from-nat-into[simp]: A ≠ {} ⇒ countable A ⇒ range (from-nat-into
A) = A
by (metis equalityI range-from-nat-into-subset subset-range-from-nat-into)

lemma image-to-nat-on: countable A ⇒ infinite A ⇒ to-nat-on A ` A = UNIV
using to-nat-on-infinite[of A] by (simp add: bij-betw-def)

lemma to-nat-on-surj: countable A ⇒ infinite A ⇒ ∃ a∈A. to-nat-on A a = n
by (metis (no-types) image-iff iso-tuple-UNIV-I image-to-nat-on)

lemma to-nat-on-from-nat-into[intro]: n ∈ to-nat-on A ` A ⇒ to-nat-on A (from-nat-into
A n) = n
by (simp add: f-inv-into-f from-nat-into-def)

lemma to-nat-on-from-nat-into-infinite[intro]: countable A ⇒ infinite A ⇒ to-nat-on A (from-nat-into A n) = n
by (metis image-iff to-nat-on-surj to-nat-on-from-nat-into)

```

```

lemma from-nat-into-inj:
  countable A ==> m ∈ to-nat-on A ` A ==> n ∈ to-nat-on A ` A ==>
    from-nat-into A m = from-nat-into A n <=> m = n
  by (subst to-nat-on-inj[symmetric, of A]) auto

lemma from-nat-into-inj-infinite[simp]:
  countable A ==> infinite A ==> from-nat-into A m = from-nat-into A n <=> m
  = n
  using image-to-nat-on[of A] from-nat-into-inj[of A m n] by simp

lemma eq-from-nat-into-iff:
  countable A ==> x ∈ A ==> i ∈ to-nat-on A ` A ==> x = from-nat-into A i <=>
  i = to-nat-on A x
  by auto

lemma from-nat-into-surj: countable A ==> a ∈ A ==> ∃ n. from-nat-into A n =
  a
  by (rule exI[of - to-nat-on A a]) simp

lemma from-nat-into-inject[simp]:
  A ≠ {} ==> countable A ==> B ≠ {} ==> countable B ==> from-nat-into A =
  from-nat-into B <=> A = B
  by (metis range-from-nat-into)

lemma inj-on-from-nat-into: inj-on from-nat-into ({A. A ≠ {} ∧ countable A})
  unfolding inj-on-def by auto

```

22.3 Closure properties of countability

```

lemma countable-SIGMA[intro, simp]:
  countable I ==> (∀ i. i ∈ I ==> countable (A i)) ==> countable (SIGMA i : I. A
  i)
  by (intro countableI'[of λ(i, a). (to-nat-on I i, to-nat-on (A i) a)]) (auto simp:
  inj-on-def)

lemma countable-image[intro, simp]:
  assumes countable A
  shows countable (f`A)
  proof –
    obtain g :: 'a ⇒ nat where inj-on g A
    using assms by (rule countableE)
    moreover have inj-on (inv-into A f) (f`A) inv-into A f ` f ` A ⊆ A
    by (auto intro: inj-on-inv-into inv-into-into)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    by (blast dest: comp-inj-on subset-inj-on intro: countableI)
  qed

lemma countable-image-inj-on: countable (f ` A) ==> inj-on f A ==> countable A

```

```

by (metis countable-image the-inv-into-onto)

lemma countable-image-inj-Int-vimage:
  [| inj-on f S; countable A |] ==> countable (S ∩ f -` A)
  by (meson countable-image-inj-on countable-subset image-subset-iff-subset-vimage
       inf-le2 inj-on-Int)

lemma countable-image-inj-gen:
  [| inj-on f S; countable A |] ==> countable {x ∈ S. f x ∈ A}
  using countable-image-inj-Int-vimage
  by (auto simp: vimage-def Collect-conj-eq)

lemma countable-image-inj-eq:
  inj-on f S ==> countable(f ` S) ↔ countable S
  using countable-image-inj-on by blast

lemma countable-image-inj:
  [| countable A; inj f |] ==> countable {x. f x ∈ A}
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) countable-image-inj-eq countable-subset image-Collect-subsetI
       inj-on-inverseI the-inv-f-f)

lemma countable-UN[intro, simp]:
  fixes I :: 'i set and A :: 'i => 'a set
  assumes I: countable I
  assumes A: ⋀ i. i ∈ I ==> countable (A i)
  shows countable (⋃ i ∈ I. A i)
proof -
  have (⋃ i ∈ I. A i) = snd ` (SIGMA i : I. A i) by (auto simp: image-iff)
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: assms)
qed

lemma countable-Un[intro]: countable A ==> countable B ==> countable (A ∪ B)
  by (rule countable-UN[of {True, False} λ True ⇒ A | False ⇒ B, simplified])
    (simp split: bool.split)

lemma countable-Un-iff[simp]: countable (A ∪ B) ↔ countable A ∧ countable B
  by (metis countable-Un countable-subset inf-sup-ord(3,4))

lemma countable-Plus[intro, simp]:
  countable A ==> countable B ==> countable (A <+> B)
  by (simp add: Plus-def)

lemma countable-empty[intro, simp]: countable {}
  by (blast intro: countable-finite)

lemma countable-insert[intro, simp]: countable A ==> countable (insert a A)
  using countable-Un[of {a} A] by (auto simp: countable-finite)

lemma countable-Int1[intro, simp]: countable A ==> countable (A ∩ B)

```

```

by (force intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-Int2[intro, simp]: countable B  $\implies$  countable (A  $\cap$  B)
by (blast intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-INT[intro, simp]: i  $\in$  I  $\implies$  countable (A i)  $\implies$  countable ( $\bigcap_{i \in I}$  A i)
by (blast intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-Diff[intro, simp]: countable A  $\implies$  countable (A - B)
by (blast intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-insert-eq [simp]: countable (insert x A) = countable A
by auto (metis Diff-insert-absorb countable-Diff insert-absorb)

lemma countable-vimage: B  $\subseteq$  range f  $\implies$  countable (f -` B)  $\implies$  countable B
by (metis Int-absorb2 countable-image image-vimage-eq)

lemma surj-countable-vimage: surj f  $\implies$  countable (f -` B)  $\implies$  countable B
by (metis countable-vimage top-greatest)

lemma countable-Collect[simp]: countable A  $\implies$  countable {a  $\in$  A.  $\varphi$  a}
by (metis Collect-conj-eq Int-absorb Int-commute Int-def countable-Int1)

lemma countable-Image:
assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in Y \implies$  countable (X `` {y})
assumes countable Y
shows countable (X `` Y)
proof -
have countable (X `` ( $\bigcup_{y \in Y} \{y\}$ ))
  unfolding Image-UN by (intro countable-UN assms)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma countable-relpow:
fixes X :: 'a rel
assumes Image-X:  $\bigwedge Y. \text{countable } Y \implies$  countable (X `` Y)
assumes Y: countable Y
shows countable ((X  $\widehat{\wedge}$  i) `` Y)
using Y by (induct i arbitrary: Y) (auto simp: relcomp-Image Image-X)

lemma countable-funpow:
fixes f :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
assumes  $\bigwedge A. \text{countable } A \implies$  countable (f A)
and countable A
shows countable ((f  $\widehat{\wedge}$  n) A)
by(induction n)(simp-all add: assms)

lemma countable-rtrancl:

```

```


$$(\bigwedge Y. \text{countable } Y \implies \text{countable } (X `` Y)) \implies \text{countable } Y \implies \text{countable } (X^* `` Y)$$

unfolding rtrancl-is-UN-relpow UN-Image by (intro countable-UN countableI-type countable-relpow)

lemma countable-lists[intro, simp]:
  assumes A: countable A shows countable (lists A)
proof -
  have countable (lists (range (from-nat-into A)))
    by (auto simp: lists-image)
  with A show ?thesis
    by (auto dest: subset-range-from-nat-into countable-subset lists-mono)
qed

lemma Collect-finite-eq-lists: Collect finite = set ` lists UNIV
  using finite-list by auto

lemma countable-Collect-finite: countable (Collect (finite::'a::countable set $\Rightarrow$ bool))
  by (simp add: Collect-finite-eq-lists)

lemma countable-int: countable  $\mathbb{Z}$ 
  unfolding Ints-def by auto

lemma countable-rat: countable  $\mathbb{Q}$ 
  unfolding Rats-def by auto

lemma Collect-finite-subset-eq-lists: {A. finite A  $\wedge$  A  $\subseteq$  T} = set ` lists T
  using finite-list by (auto simp: lists-eq-set)

lemma countable-Collect-finite-subset:
  countable T  $\implies$  countable {A. finite A  $\wedge$  A  $\subseteq$  T}
  unfolding Collect-finite-subset-eq-lists by auto

lemma countable-Fpow: countable S  $\implies$  countable (Fpow S)
  using countable-Collect-finite-subset
  by (force simp add: Fpow-def conj-commute)

lemma countable-set-option [simp]: countable (set-option x)
  by (cases x) auto

22.4 Misc lemmas

lemma countable-subset-image:
  countable B  $\wedge$  B  $\subseteq$  (f ` A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists A'$ . countable A'  $\wedge$  A'  $\subseteq$  A  $\wedge$  (B = f ` A'))
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  show ?rhs
  by (rule exI [where x=inv-into A f ` B])

```

```

(use ‹?lhs› in ‹auto simp: f-inv-into-f subset-iff image-inv-into-cancel inv-into-into›)
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs by force
qed

lemma ex-subset-image-inj:
  ( $\exists T. T \subseteq f`S \wedge P T$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists T. T \subseteq S \wedge \text{inj-on } f T \wedge P(f`T)$ )
  by (auto simp: subset-image-inj)

lemma all-subset-image-inj:
  ( $\forall T. T \subseteq f`S \longrightarrow P T$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall T. T \subseteq S \wedge \text{inj-on } f T \longrightarrow P(f`T)$ )
  by (metis subset-image-inj)

lemma ex-countable-subset-image-inj:
  ( $\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \wedge P T$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge \text{inj-on } f T \wedge P(f`T)$ )
  by (metis countable-image-inj-eq subset-image-inj)

lemma all-countable-subset-image-inj:
  ( $\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \longrightarrow P T$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge$ 
   $\text{inj-on } f T \longrightarrow P(f`T)$ )
  by (metis countable-image-inj-eq subset-image-inj)

lemma ex-countable-subset-image:
  ( $\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \wedge P T$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge P(f`T)$ )
  by (metis countable-subset-image)

lemma all-countable-subset-image:
  ( $\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \longrightarrow P T$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \longrightarrow$ 
   $P(f`T)$ )
  by (metis countable-subset-image)

lemma countable-image-eq:
   $\text{countable}(f`S) \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge f`S = f`T)$ 
  by (metis countable-image countable-image-inj-eq order-refl subset-image-inj)

lemma countable-image-eq-inj:
   $\text{countable}(f`S) \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge f`S = f`T \wedge \text{inj-on } f T)$ 
  by (metis countable-image-inj-eq order-refl subset-image-inj)

lemma infinite-countable-subset':
  assumes X: infinite X shows  $\exists C \subseteq X. \text{countable } C \wedge \text{infinite } C$ 
proof -
  obtain f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where inj f range f  $\subseteq$  X
    using infinite-countable-subset [OF X] by blast
  then show ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of - range f]) (auto simp: range-inj-infinite)

```

qed

```
lemma countable-all:
  assumes S: countable S
  shows ( $\forall s \in S. P s$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall n : \text{nat}. \text{from-nat-into } S n \in S \longrightarrow P (\text{from-nat-into } S n)$ )
  using S[THEN subset-range-from-nat-into] by auto
```

```
lemma finite-sequence-to-countable-set:
  assumes countable X
  obtains F where  $\bigwedge i. F i \subseteq X \wedge \bigwedge i. F i \subseteq F (\text{Suc } i) \wedge \bigwedge i. \text{finite } (F i) (\bigcup i. F i) = X$ 
  proof –
    show thesis
    apply (rule that[of  $\lambda i. \text{if } X = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else from-nat-into } X ' \{..i\}$ ])
    apply (auto simp add: image-iff intro: from-nat-into split: if-splits)
    using assms from-nat-into-surj by (fastforce cong: image-cong)
qed
```

```
lemma transfer-countable[transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique R  $\implies$  rel-fun (rel-set R) (=) countable countable
  by (rule rel-funI, erule (1) bi-unique-rel-set-lemma)
  (auto dest: countable-image-inj-on)
```

22.5 Uncountable

```
abbreviation uncountable where
  uncountable A  $\equiv$   $\neg$  countable A
```

```
lemma uncountable-def: uncountable A  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\neq \{\} \wedge \neg (\exists f :: (\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a). \text{range } f = A)$ 
  by (auto intro: inj-on-inv-into simp: countable-def)
  (metis all-not-in-conv inj-on-iff-surj subset-UNIV)
```

```
lemma uncountable-bij-betw: bij-betw f A B  $\implies$  uncountable B  $\implies$  uncountable A
  unfoldng bij-betw-def by (metis countable-image)
```

```
lemma uncountable-infinite: uncountable A  $\implies$  infinite A
  by (metis countable-finite)
```

```
lemma uncountable-minus-countable:
  uncountable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  uncountable (A - B)
  using countable-Un[of B A - B] by auto
```

```
lemma countable-Diff-eq [simp]: countable (A - {x}) = countable A
  by (meson countable-Diff countable-empty countable-insert uncountable-minus-countable)
```

Every infinite set can be covered by a pairwise disjoint family of infinite sets. This version doesn't achieve equality, as it only covers a countable subset

```

lemma infinite-infinite-partition:
  assumes infinite A
  obtains C :: nat ⇒ 'a set
    where pairwise (λi j. disjoint (C i) (C j)) UNIV (UNION i. C i) ⊆ A ∧i. infinite (C i)
proof -
  obtain f :: nat ⇒ 'a where range f ⊆ A inj f
    using assms infinite-countable-subset by blast
  let ?C = λi. range (λj. f (prod-encode (i,j)))
  show thesis
  proof
    show pairwise (λi j. disjoint (?C i) (?C j)) UNIV
      by (auto simp: pairwise-def disjoint-def inj-on-eq-iff [OF `inj f`] inj-on-eq-iff
        [OF inj-prod-encode, of - UNIV])
    show (UNION i. ?C i) ⊆ A
      using `range f ⊆ A` by blast
    have infinite (range (λj. f (prod-encode (i, j)))) for i
      by (rule range-inj-infinite) (meson Pair-inject `inj f` inj-def prod-encode-eq)
    then show ∧i. infinite (?C i)
      using that by auto
  qed
qed
end

```

23 Countable Complete Lattices

```

theory Countable-Complete-Lattices
  imports Main Countable-Set
begin

lemma UNIV-nat-eq: UNIV = insert 0 (range Suc)
  by (metis UNIV-eq-I nat.nchotomy insertCI rangeI)

class countable-complete-lattice = lattice + Inf + Sup + bot + top +
  assumes ccInf-lower: countable A ⇒ x ∈ A ⇒ Inf A ≤ x
  assumes ccInf-greatest: countable A ⇒ (∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ z ≤ x) ⇒ z ≤ Inf A
  assumes ccSup-upper: countable A ⇒ x ∈ A ⇒ x ≤ Sup A
  assumes ccSup-least: countable A ⇒ (∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ x ≤ z) ⇒ Sup A ≤ z
  assumes ccInf-empty [simp]: Inf {} = top
  assumes ccSup-empty [simp]: Sup {} = bot
begin

subclass bounded-lattice
proof
  fix a
  show bot ≤ a by (auto intro: ccSup-least simp only: ccSup-empty [symmetric])
  show a ≤ top by (auto intro: ccInf-greatest simp only: ccInf-empty [symmetric])
qed

```

```

lemma ccINF-lower: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $i \in A \Rightarrow (\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq f i$ 
  using ccInf-lower [of f ` A] by simp

lemma ccINF-greatest: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $(\bigwedge i. i \in A \Rightarrow u \leq f i) \Rightarrow u \leq (\text{INF } i \in A. f i)$ 
  using ccInf-greatest [of f ` A] by auto

lemma ccSUP-upper: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $i \in A \Rightarrow f i \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i)$ 
  using ccSup-upper [of f ` A] by simp

lemma ccSUP-least: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $(\bigwedge i. i \in A \Rightarrow f i \leq u) \Rightarrow (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \leq u$ 
  using ccSup-least [of f ` A] by auto

lemma ccInf-lower2: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $u \in A \Rightarrow u \leq v \Rightarrow \text{Inf } A \leq v$ 
  using ccInf-lower [of A u] by auto

lemma ccINF-lower2: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $i \in A \Rightarrow f i \leq u \Rightarrow (\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq u$ 
  using ccINF-lower [of A i f] by auto

lemma ccSup-upper2: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $u \in A \Rightarrow v \leq u \Rightarrow v \leq \text{Sup } A$ 
  using ccSup-upper [of A u] by auto

lemma ccSUP-upper2: countable A  $\Rightarrow$   $i \in A \Rightarrow u \leq f i \Rightarrow u \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i)$ 
  using ccSUP-upper [of A i f] by auto

lemma le-ccInf-iff: countable A  $\Rightarrow b \leq \text{Inf } A \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in A. b \leq a)$ 
  by (auto intro: ccInf-greatest dest: ccInf-lower)

lemma le-ccINF-iff: countable A  $\Rightarrow u \leq (\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in A. u \leq f i)$ 
  using le-ccInf-iff [of f ` A] by simp

lemma ccSup-le-iff: countable A  $\Rightarrow \text{Sup } A \leq b \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in A. a \leq b)$ 
  by (auto intro: ccSup-least dest: ccSup-upper)

lemma ccSUP-le-iff: countable A  $\Rightarrow (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \leq u \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in A. f i \leq u)$ 
  using ccSup-le-iff [of f ` A] by simp

lemma ccInf-insert [simp]: countable A  $\Rightarrow \text{Inf} (\text{insert } a A) = \inf a (\text{Inf } A)$ 
  by (force intro: le-infI le-infI1 le-infI2 order.antisym ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower)

lemma ccINF-insert [simp]: countable A  $\Rightarrow (\text{INF } x \in \text{insert } a A. f x) = \inf (f a (\text{Inf } (f ` A)))$ 
  unfolding image-insert by simp

lemma ccSup-insert [simp]: countable A  $\Rightarrow \text{Sup} (\text{insert } a A) = \sup a (\text{Sup } A)$ 

```

```

by (force intro: le-supI le-supI1 le-supI2 order.antisym ccSup-least ccSup-upper)

lemma ccSUP-insert [simp]: countable A ==> (SUP x∈insert a A. f x) = sup (f a)
(Sup (f ` A))
  unfolding image-insert by simp

lemma ccINF-empty [simp]: (INF x∈{ }. f x) = top
  unfolding image-empty by simp

lemma ccSUP-empty [simp]: (SUP x∈{ }. f x) = bot
  unfolding image-empty by simp

lemma ccInf-superset-mono: countable A ==> B ⊆ A ==> Inf A ≤ Inf B
  by (auto intro: ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower countable-subset)

lemma ccSup-subset-mono: countable B ==> A ⊆ B ==> Sup A ≤ Sup B
  by (auto intro: ccSup-least ccSup-upper countable-subset)

lemma ccInf-mono:
  assumes [intro]: countable B countable A
  assumes ∀b. b ∈ B ==> ∃a∈A. a ≤ b
  shows Inf A ≤ Inf B
  proof (rule ccInf-greatest)
    fix b assume b ∈ B
    with assms obtain a where a ∈ A and a ≤ b by blast
    from ⟨a ∈ A⟩ have Inf A ≤ a by (rule ccInf-lower[rotated]) auto
    with ⟨a ≤ b⟩ show Inf A ≤ b by auto
  qed auto

lemma ccINF-mono:
  countable A ==> countable B ==> (∀m. m ∈ B ==> ∃n∈A. f n ≤ g m) ==> (INF
n∈A. f n) ≤ (INF n∈B. g n)
  using ccInf-mono [of g ` B f ` A] by auto

lemma ccSup-mono:
  assumes [intro]: countable B countable A
  assumes ∀a. a ∈ A ==> ∃b∈B. a ≤ b
  shows Sup A ≤ Sup B
  proof (rule ccSup-least)
    fix a assume a ∈ A
    with assms obtain b where b ∈ B and a ≤ b by blast
    from ⟨b ∈ B⟩ have b ≤ Sup B by (rule ccSup-upper[rotated]) auto
    with ⟨a ≤ b⟩ show a ≤ Sup B by auto
  qed auto

lemma ccSUP-mono:
  countable A ==> countable B ==> (∀n. n ∈ A ==> ∃m∈B. f n ≤ g m) ==> (SUP
n∈A. f n) ≤ (SUP n∈B. g n)
  using ccSup-mono [of g ` B f ` A] by auto

```

lemma *ccINF-superset-mono*:

countable A \implies B \subseteq A \implies ($\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies f x \leq g x$) \implies ($\inf_{x \in A} f x$) \leq ($\inf_{x \in B} g x$)

by (*blast intro: ccINF-mono countable-subset dest: subsetD*)

lemma *ccSUP-subset-mono*:

countable B \implies A \subseteq B \implies ($\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \leq g x$) \implies ($\sup_{x \in A} f x$) \leq ($\sup_{x \in B} g x$)

by (*blast intro: ccSUP-mono countable-subset dest: subsetD*)

lemma *less-eq-ccInf-inter*: *countable A \implies countable B \implies sup (Inf A) (Inf B) \leq Inf (A \cap B)*

by (*auto intro: ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower*)

lemma *ccSup-inter-less-eq*: *countable A \implies countable B \implies Sup (A \cap B) \leq inf (Sup A) (Sup B)*

by (*auto intro: ccSup-least ccSup-upper*)

lemma *ccInf-union-distrib*: *countable A \implies countable B \implies Inf (A \cup B) = inf (Inf A) (Inf B)*

by (*rule order.antisym*) (*auto intro: ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower le-infI1 le-infI2*)

lemma *ccINF-union*:

countable A \implies countable B \implies ($\inf_{i \in A \cup B} M i$) = inf ($\inf_{i \in A} M i$) ($\inf_{i \in B} M i$)

by (*auto intro!: order.antisym ccINF-mono intro: le-infI1 le-infI2 ccINF-greatest ccINF-lower*)

lemma *ccSup-union-distrib*: *countable A \implies countable B \implies Sup (A \cup B) = sup (Sup A) (Sup B)*

by (*rule order.antisym*) (*auto intro: ccSup-least ccSup-upper le-supI1 le-supI2*)

lemma *ccSUP-union*:

countable A \implies countable B \implies ($\sup_{i \in A \cup B} M i$) = sup ($\sup_{i \in A} M i$) ($\sup_{i \in B} M i$)

by (*auto intro!: order.antisym ccSUP-mono intro: le-supI1 le-supI2 ccSUP-least ccSUP-upper*)

lemma *ccINF-inf-distrib*: *countable A \implies inf (Inf a \in A. f a) (Inf a \in A. g a) = (Inf a \in A. inf (f a) (g a))*

by (*rule order.antisym*) (*rule ccINF-greatest, auto intro: le-infI1 le-infI2 ccINF-lower ccINF-mono*)

lemma *ccSUP-sup-distrib*: *countable A \implies sup (Sup a \in A. f a) (Sup a \in A. g a) = (Sup a \in A. sup (f a) (g a))*

by (*rule order.antisym[rotated]*) (*rule ccSUP-least, auto intro: le-supI1 le-supI2 ccSUP-upper ccSUP-mono*)

```

lemma ccINF-const [simp]:  $A \neq \{\} \implies (\text{INF } i \in A. f) = f$ 
  unfolding image-constant-conv by auto

lemma ccSUP-const [simp]:  $A \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } i \in A. f) = f$ 
  unfolding image-constant-conv by auto

lemma ccINF-top [simp]:  $(\text{INF } x \in A. \text{top}) = \text{top}$ 
  by (cases  $A = \{\}$ ) simp-all

lemma ccSUP-bot [simp]:  $(\text{SUP } x \in A. \text{bot}) = \text{bot}$ 
  by (cases  $A = \{\}$ ) simp-all

lemma ccINF-commute: countable  $A \implies$  countable  $B \implies (\text{INF } i \in A. \text{INF } j \in B. f i j) = (\text{INF } j \in B. \text{INF } i \in A. f i j)$ 
  by (iprover intro: ccINF-lower ccINF-greatest order-trans order.antisym)

lemma ccSUP-commute: countable  $A \implies$  countable  $B \implies (\text{SUP } i \in A. \text{SUP } j \in B. f i j) = (\text{SUP } j \in B. \text{SUP } i \in A. f i j)$ 
  by (iprover intro: ccSUP-upper ccSUP-least order-trans order.antisym)

end

context
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{countable-complete-lattice, linorder\}$ 
begin

lemma less-ccSup-iff: countable  $S \implies a < \text{Sup } S \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in S. a < x)$ 
  unfolding not-le [symmetric] by (subst ccSup-le-iff) auto

lemma less-ccSUP-iff: countable  $A \implies a < (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. a < f x)$ 
  using less-ccSup-iff [of  $f`A$ ] by simp

lemma ccInf-less-iff: countable  $S \implies \text{Inf } S < a \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in S. x < a)$ 
  unfolding not-le [symmetric] by (subst le-ccInf-iff) auto

lemma ccINF-less-iff: countable  $A \implies (\text{INF } i \in A. f i) < a \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. f x < a)$ 
  using ccInf-less-iff [of  $f`A$ ] by simp

end

class countable-complete-distrib-lattice = countable-complete-lattice +
  assumes sup-ccInf: countable  $B \implies \text{sup } a (\text{Inf } B) = (\text{INF } b \in B. \text{sup } a b)$ 
  assumes inf-ccSup: countable  $B \implies \text{inf } a (\text{Sup } B) = (\text{SUP } b \in B. \text{inf } a b)$ 
begin

lemma sup-ccINF:
  countable  $B \implies \text{sup } a (\text{INF } b \in B. f b) = (\text{INF } b \in B. \text{sup } a (f b))$ 
  by (simp only: sup-ccInf image-image countable-image)

```

```

lemma inf-ccSUP:
  countable B ==> inf a (SUP b ∈ B. f b) = (SUP b ∈ B. inf a (f b))
  by (simp only: inf-ccSup image-image countable-image)

subclass distrib-lattice
proof
  fix a b c
  from sup-ccInf[of {b, c} a] have sup a (Inf {b, c}) = (INF d ∈ {b, c}. sup a d)
    by simp
  then show sup a (inf b c) = inf (sup a b) (sup a c)
    by simp
qed

lemma ccInf-sup:
  countable B ==> sup (Inf B) a = (INF b ∈ B. sup b a)
  by (simp add: sup-ccInf sup-commute)

lemma ccSup-inf:
  countable B ==> inf (Sup B) a = (SUP b ∈ B. inf b a)
  by (simp add: inf-ccSup inf-commute)

lemma ccINF-sup:
  countable B ==> sup (INF b ∈ B. f b) a = (INF b ∈ B. sup (f b) a)
  by (simp add: sup-ccINF sup-commute)

lemma ccSUP-inf:
  countable B ==> inf (SUP b ∈ B. f b) a = (SUP b ∈ B. inf (f b) a)
  by (simp add: inf-ccSUP inf-commute)

lemma ccINF-sup-distrib2:
  countable A ==> countable B ==> sup (INF a ∈ A. f a) (INF b ∈ B. g b) = (INF
  a ∈ A. INF b ∈ B. sup (f a) (g b))
  by (subst ccINF-commute) (simp-all add: sup-ccINF ccINF-sup)

lemma ccSUP-inf-distrib2:
  countable A ==> countable B ==> inf (SUP a ∈ A. f a) (SUP b ∈ B. g b) = (SUP
  a ∈ A. SUP b ∈ B. inf (f a) (g b))
  by (subst ccSUP-commute) (simp-all add: inf-ccSUP ccSUP-inf)

context
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b::countable-complete-lattice
  assumes mono f
begin

lemma mono-ccInf:
  countable A ==> f (Inf A) ≤ (INF x ∈ A. f x)
  using ‹mono f›
  by (auto intro!: countable-complete-lattice-class.ccINF-greatest intro: ccInf-lower

```

```

dest: monoD)

lemma mono-ccSup:
countable A ==> (SUP x ∈ A. f x) ≤ f (Sup A)
using ⟨mono f⟩ by (auto intro: countable-complete-lattice-class.ccSUP-least cc-
Sup-upper dest: monoD)

lemma mono-ccINF:
countable I ==> f (INF i ∈ I. A i) ≤ (INF x ∈ I. f (A x))
by (intro countable-complete-lattice-class.ccINF-greatest monoD[OF ⟨mono f⟩] cc-
INF-lower)

lemma mono-ccSUP:
countable I ==> (SUP x ∈ I. f (A x)) ≤ f (SUP i ∈ I. A i)
by (intro countable-complete-lattice-class.ccSUP-least monoD[OF ⟨mono f⟩] cc-
SUP-upper)

end

end

```

23.0.1 Instances of countable complete lattices

```

instance fun :: (type, countable-complete-lattice) countable-complete-lattice
by standard
(auto simp: le-fun-def intro!: ccSUP-upper ccSUP-least ccINF-lower ccINF-greatest)

subclass (in complete-lattice) countable-complete-lattice
by standard (auto intro: Sup-upper Sup-least Inf-lower Inf-greatest)

subclass (in complete-distrib-lattice) countable-complete-distrib-lattice
by standard (auto intro: sup-Inf inf-Sup)

end

```

24 Type of (at Most) Countable Sets

```

theory Countable-Set-Type
imports Countable-Set
begin

```

24.1 Cardinal stuff

```

context
  includes cardinal-syntax
begin

```

```

lemma countable-card-of-nat: countable A <→ |A| ≤o |UNIV::nat set|
  unfolding countable-def card-of-ordLeq[symmetric] by auto

```

```

lemma countable-card-le-natLeq: countable A  $\longleftrightarrow |A| \leq o$  natLeq
  unfolding countable-card-of-nat using card-of-nat ordLeq-ordIso-trans ordIso-symmetric
  by blast

lemma countable-or-card-of:
  assumes countable A
  shows (finite A  $\wedge |A| < o |\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set}|$ )  $\vee$ 
    (infinite A  $\wedge |A| = o |\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set}|$ )
  by (metis assms countable-card-of-nat infinite-iff-card-of-nat ordIso-iff-ordLeq
    ordLeq-iff-ordLess-or-ordIso)

lemma countable-cases-card-of[elim]:
  assumes countable A
  obtains (Fin) finite A  $|A| < o |\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set}|$ 
    | (Inf) infinite A  $|A| = o |\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set}|$ 
  using assms countable-or-card-of by blast

lemma countable-or:
  countable A  $\implies (\exists f::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{finite } A \wedge \text{inj-on } f A) \vee (\exists f::'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{infinite } A$ 
   $\wedge \text{bij-betw } f A \text{ UNIV})$ 
  by (elim countable-enum-cases) fastforce+

lemma countable-cases[elim]:
  assumes countable A
  obtains (Fin) f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where finite A inj-on f A
    | (Inf) f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where infinite A bij-betw f A UNIV
  using assms countable-or by metis

lemma countable-ordLeq:
  assumes  $|A| \leq o |B|$  and countable B
  shows countable A
  using assms unfolding countable-card-of-nat by(rule ordLeq-transitive)

lemma countable-ordLess:
  assumes AB:  $|A| < o |B|$  and B: countable B
  shows countable A
  using countable-ordLeq[OF ordLess-imp-ordLeq[OF AB] B] .

end

```

24.2 The type of countable sets

```

typedef 'a cset = {A :: 'a set. countable A} morphisms rcset acset
  by (rule exI[of - {}]) simp

setup-lifting type-definition-cset

declare

```

```

rcset-inverse[simp]
acset-inverse[Transfer.transferred, unfolded mem-Collect-eq, simp]
acset-inject[Transfer.transferred, unfolded mem-Collect-eq, simp]
rcset[Transfer.transferred, unfolded mem-Collect-eq, simp]

instantiation cset :: (type) {bounded-lattice-bot, distrib-lattice, minus}
begin

lift-definition bot-cset :: 'a cset is {} parametric empty-transfer by simp

lift-definition less-eq-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
    is subset-eq parametric subset-transfer .

definition less-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where xs < ys  $\equiv$  xs  $\leq$  ys  $\wedge$  xs  $\neq$  (ys:'a cset)

lemma less-cset-transfer[transfer-rule]:
    includes lifting-syntax
    assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
    shows ((pqr-cset A)  $\implies$  (pqr-cset A)  $\implies$  (=)) ( $\subset$ ) ( $<$ )
    unfolding less-cset-def[abs-def] psubset-eq[abs-def] by transfer-prover

lift-definition sup-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset
is union parametric union-transfer by simp

lift-definition inf-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset
is inter parametric inter-transfer by simp

lift-definition minus-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset
is minus parametric Diff-transfer by simp

instance by standard (transfer; auto)+

end

abbreviation cempty :: 'a cset where cempty  $\equiv$  bot
abbreviation csubset-eq :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool where csubset-eq xs ys  $\equiv$  xs
 $\leq$  ys
abbreviation csubset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool where csubset xs ys  $\equiv$  xs < ys
abbreviation cUn :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset where cUn xs ys  $\equiv$  sup xs ys
abbreviation cInt :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset where cInt xs ys  $\equiv$  inf xs ys
abbreviation cDiff :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset where cDiff xs ys  $\equiv$  minus xs
ys

lift-definition cin :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool is ( $\in$ ) parametric member-transfer
.

lift-definition cinsert :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset is insert parametric Lifting-Set.insert-transfer
by (rule countable-insert)
abbreviation csingle :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset where csingle x  $\equiv$  cinsert x cempty

```

```

lift-definition cimage :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ 'b cset is (‘) parametric image-transfer
by (rule countable-image)
lift-definition cBall :: 'a cset ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool is Ball parametric Ball-transfer
.
lift-definition cBex :: 'a cset ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool is Bex parametric Bex-transfer
.
lift-definition cUnion :: 'a cset cset ⇒ 'a cset is Union parametric Union-transfer
using countable-UN [of - id] by auto
abbreviation (input) cUNION :: 'a cset ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b cset) ⇒ 'b cset
where cUNION A f ≡ cUnion (cimage f A)

lemma Union-conv-UNION: ∪ A = ∪(id ‘ A)
by simp

lemmas cset-eqI = set-eqI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-eq-iff[no-atp] = set-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBallI[intro!] = ballI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cbspec[dest?] = bspec[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBallE[elim] = ballE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBexI[intro] = bexI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas rev-cBexI[intro?] = rev-bexI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBexCI = bexCI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBexE[elim!] = bexE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-triv[simp] = ball-triv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-triv[simp] = bex-triv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-triv-one-point1[simp] = bex-triv-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-triv-one-point2[simp] = bex-triv-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-one-point1[simp] = bex-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-one-point2[simp] = bex-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-one-point1[simp] = ball-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-one-point2[simp] = ball-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-conj-distrib = ball-conj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-disj-distrib = bex-disj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cong = ball-cong[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-cong = bex-cong[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubsetI[intro!] = subsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubsetD[elim, intro?] = subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas rev-csubsetD[no-atp, intro?] = rev-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubsetCE[no-atp, elim] = subsetCE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-eq[no-atp] = subset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas contra-csubsetD[no-atp] = contra-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-refl = subset-refl[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-trans = subset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-rev-mp = rev-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-mp = subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-not-fsubset-eq[code] = subset-not-subset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas eq-cmem-trans = eq-mem-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-antisym[intro!] = subset-antisym[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cequalityD1 = equalityD1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityD2 = equalityD2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityE = equalityE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityCE[elim] = equalityCE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas eqcset-imp-iff = eqset-imp-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas eqelem-imp-iff = eqelem-imp-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-iff[simp] = empty-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-fsubsetI[iff] = empty-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas equals-ceemptyI = equals0I[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas equals-ceemptyD = equals0D[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cempty[simp] = ball-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-ceempty[simp] = bex-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-iff[simp] = Int-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntI[intro!] = IntI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntD1 = IntD1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntD2 = IntD2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntE[elim!] = IntE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-iff[simp] = Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUnI1[elim?] = UnI1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUnI2[elim?] = UnI2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUnCI[intro!] = UnCI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cuUnE[elim!] = UnE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-iff[simp] = Diff-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffI[intro!] = DiffI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffD1 = DiffD1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffD2 = DiffD2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffE[elim!] = DiffE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-iff[simp] = insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertI1 = insertI1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertI2 = insertI2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertE[elim!] = insertE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertCI[intro!] = insertCI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cinsert-iff = subset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-ident = insert-ident[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingletonI[intro!,no-atp] = singletonI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingletonD[dest!,no-atp] = singletonD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas fsingletonE = csingletonD [elim-format]
lemmas csingleton-iff = singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-inject[dest!] = singleton-inject[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-finsert-inj-eq[iff,no-atp] = singleton-insert-inj-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-finsert-inj-eq'[iff,no-atp] = singleton-insert-inj-eq'[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-csingletonD = subset-singletonD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-single-cinsert = Diff-single-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cdoubleton-eq-iff = doubleton-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-csingleton-iff = Un-singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-cUn-iff = singleton-Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-eqI[simp, intro] = image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimageI = imageI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas rev-cimage-eqI = rev-image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cimageE[elim!] = imageE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas Compr-cimage-eq = Compr-image-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cUn = image-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-iff = image-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-csubset-iff[no-atp] = image-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-csubsetI = image-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-ident[simp] = image-ident[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas if-split-cin1 = if-split-mem1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas if-split-cin2 = if-split-mem2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubsetI[intro!,no-atp] = psubsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubsetE[elim!,no-atp] = psubsetE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-finsert-iff = psubset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-eq = psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-imp-fsubset = psubset-imp-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-trans = psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubsetD = psubsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-csubset-trans = psubset-subset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cpsubset-trans = subset-psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-imp-ex-fmem = psubset-imp-ex-mem[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cinsertI = subset-insertI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cinsertI2 = subset-insertI2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cinsert = subset-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-upper1 = Un-upper1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-upper2 = Un-upper2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-least = Un-least[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-lower1 = Int-lower1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-lower2 = Int-lower2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-greatest = Int-greatest[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-csubset = Diff-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-csubset-conv = Diff-subset-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cempty[simp] = subset-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas not-cpsubset-cempty[iff] = not-psubset-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-is-cUn = insert-is-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-not-cempty[simp] = insert-not-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-not-cinsert = empty-not-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-absorb = insert-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-absorb2[simp] = insert-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-commute = insert-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-csubset[simp] = insert-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cinter-cinsert[simp] = insert-inter-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-disjoint[simp,no-atp] = insert-disjoint[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas disjoint-cinsert[simp,no-atp] = disjoint-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cempty[simp] = image-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cinsert[simp] = image-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-constant = image-constant[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-constant-conv = image-constant-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cimage = image-image[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cimage[simp] = insert-image[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-is-cempty[iff] = image-is-empty[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cempty-is-cimage[iff] = empty-is-image[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cong = image-cong[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cInt-csubset = image-Int-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cDiff-csubset = image-diff-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-absorb = Int-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-left-absorb = Int-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-commute = Int-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-left-commute = Int-left-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-assoc = Int-assoc[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-ac = Int-ac[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-absorb1 = Int-absorb1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-absorb2 = Int-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cempty-left = Int-empty-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cempty-right = Int-empty-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas disjoint-iff-cnot-equal = disjoint-iff-not-equal[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cUn-distrib = Int-Un-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cUn-distrib2 = Int-Un-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-csubset-iff[no-atp, simp] = Int-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-absorb = Un-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-left-absorb = Un-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-commute = Un-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-left-commute = Un-left-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-assoc = Un-assoc[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-ac = Un-ac[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-absorb1 = Un-absorb1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-absorb2 = Un-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cempty-left = Un-empty-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cempty-right = Un-empty-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cinsert-left[simp] = Un-insert-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cinsert-right[simp] = Un-insert-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-left = Int-insert-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-left-if0[simp] = Int-insert-left-if0[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-left-if1[simp] = Int-insert-left-if1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-right = Int-insert-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-right-if0[simp] = Int-insert-right-if0[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-right-if1[simp] = Int-insert-right-if1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-distrib = Un-Int-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-distrib2 = Un-Int-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-crazy = Un-Int-crazy[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cUn-eq = subset-Un-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cempty[iff] = Un-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-csubset-iff[no-atp, simp] = Un-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff-cInt = Un-Diff-Int[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt2 = Diff-Int2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-assoc-eq = Un-Int-assoc-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cUn = ball-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-cUn = bex-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-eq-cempty-iff[simp,no-atp] = Diff-eq-empty-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cancel[simp] = Diff-cancel[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cDiff-idemp[simp] = Diff-idemp[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-triv = Diff-triv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-cDiff[simp] = empty-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cempty[simp] = Diff-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert0[simp,no-atp] = Diff-insert0[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert = Diff-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert2 = Diff-insert2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff-if = insert-Diff-if[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff1[simp] = insert-Diff1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff-single[simp] = insert-Diff-single[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff = insert-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert-absorb = Diff-insert-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-disjoint[simp] = Diff-disjoint[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-partition = Diff-partition[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas double-cDiff = double-diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff-cancel[simp] = Un-Diff-cancel[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff-cancel2[simp] = Un-Diff-cancel2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cUn = Diff-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt = Diff-Int[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff = Un-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cDiff = Int-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt-distrib = Diff-Int-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt-distrib2 = Diff-Int-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-eq-csubset = set-eq-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-iff[no-atp] = subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-iff-psubset-eq = subset-iff-psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas all-not-cin-conv[simp] = all-not-in-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas ex-cin-conv = ex-in-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-mono = image-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-mono = insert-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cunion-mono = Un-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinter-mono = Int-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cminus-mono = Diff-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cin-mono = in-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cLeast-mono = Least-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityI = equalityI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-iff [simp] = UN-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-I [intro] = UN-I[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-E [elim!] = UN-E[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-upper = UN-upper[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-least = UN-least[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cinsert-distrib = UN-insert-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-empty [simp] = UN-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-empty2 [simp] = UN-empty2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-absorb = UN-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cinsert [simp] = UN-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cUn [simp] = UN-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cUN-flatten = UN-UN-flatten[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-csubset-iff = UN-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cUN-constant [simp] = UN-constant[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cUnion = image-Union[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUNION-cempty-conv [simp] = UNION-empty-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cUN = ball-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-cUN = bex-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-eq-cUN = Un-eq-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-mono = UN-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cUN = image-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-csingleton [simp] = UN-singleton[Transfer.transferred]

```

24.3 Additional lemmas

24.3.1 cempty

lemma cemptyE [elim!]: *cin a cempty* \implies *P* **by** simp

24.3.2 cinsert

lemma countable-insert-iff: *countable (insert x A)* \longleftrightarrow *countable A*
by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff countable-empty countable-insert subset-insertI uncountable-minus-countable)

lemma set-cinsert:
assumes *cin x A*
obtains *B* **where** *A = cinsert x B* **and** $\neg \text{cin } x \text{ B}$
using assms **by** transfer(erule Set.set-insert, simp add: countable-insert-iff)

lemma mk-disjoint-cinsert: *cin a A* $\implies \exists B. A = \text{cinsert } a B \wedge \neg \text{cin } a B$
by (rule exI[**where** *x = cDiff A (csingle a)*]) blast

24.3.3 cimage

lemma subset-cimage-iff: *csubset-eq B (cimage f A)* \longleftrightarrow $(\exists AA. \text{csubset-eq } AA A \wedge B = \text{cimage } f AA)$
by transfer (metis countable-subset image-mono mem-Collect-eq subset-imageE)

24.3.4 bounded quantification

lemma cBex-simps [simp, no-atp]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. \text{cBex } A (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q) = (\text{cBex } A P \wedge Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. \text{cBex } A (\lambda x. P \wedge Q x) = (P \wedge \text{cBex } A Q)$
 $\bigwedge P. \text{cBex cempty } P = \text{False}$
 $\bigwedge a B P. \text{cBex } (\text{cinsert } a B) P = (P a \vee \text{cBex } B P)$
 $\bigwedge A P f. \text{cBex } (\text{cimage } f A) P = \text{cBex } A (\lambda x. P (f x))$
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg \text{cBex } A P) = \text{cBall } A (\lambda x. \neg P x)$
by auto

lemma cBall-simps [simp, no-atp]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. \text{cBall } A (\lambda x. P x \vee Q) = (\text{cBall } A P \vee Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. \text{cBall } A (\lambda x. P \vee Q x) = (P \vee \text{cBall } A Q)$

```

 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBall A (\lambda x. P \rightarrow Q x) = (P \rightarrow cBall A Q)$ 
 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBall A (\lambda x. P x \rightarrow Q) = (cBex A P \rightarrow Q)$ 
 $\bigwedge P. cBall cempty P = True$ 
 $\bigwedge a B P. cBall (cinsert a B) P = (P a \wedge cBall B P)$ 
 $\bigwedge A P f. cBall (cimage f A) P = cBall A (\lambda x. P (f x))$ 
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg cBall A P) = cBex A (\lambda x. \neg P x)$ 
by auto

```

```

lemma atomize-cBall:
  ( $\bigwedge x. cin x A ==> P x$ ) ==> Trueprop (cBall A (\lambda x. P x))
apply (simp only: atomize-all atomize-imp)
apply (rule equal-intr-rule)
by (transfer, simp) +

```

24.3.5 $cUnion$

```

lemma cUNION-cimage: cUNION (cimage f A) g = cUNION A (g o f)
  by transfer simp

```

24.4 Setup for Lifting/Transfer

24.4.1 Relator and predicator properties

```

lift-definition rel-cset :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'b cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is rel-set parametric rel-set-transfer .

```

```

lemma rel-cset-alt-def:
  rel-cset R a b  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall t \in rcset a. \exists u \in rcset b. R t u$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall t \in rcset b. \exists u \in rcset a. R u t$ )
by(simp add: rel-cset-def rel-set-def)

```

```

lemma rel-cset-iff:
  rel-cset R a b  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall t. cin t a \rightarrow (\exists u. cin u b \wedge R t u)$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall t. cin t b \rightarrow (\exists u. cin u a \wedge R u t)$ )
by transfer(auto simp add: rel-set-def)

```

```

lemma rel-cset-cUNION:
  [rel-cset Q A B; rel-fun Q (rel-cset R) f g]
   $\Longrightarrow$  rel-cset R (cUnion (cimage f A)) (cUnion (cimage g B))
unfolding rel-fun-def by transfer(erule rel-set-UNION, simp add: rel-fun-def)

```

```

lemma rel-cset-csingle-iff [simp]: rel-cset R (csingle x) (csingle y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  R x y
  by transfer(auto simp add: rel-set-def)

```

24.4.2 Transfer rules for the Transfer package

Unconditional transfer rules

context includes lifting-syntax

begin

```

lemmas cempty-parametric [transfer-rule] = empty-transfer[Transfer.transferred]

lemma cinsert-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $A \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A$ ) cinsert cinsert
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff by blast

lemma cUn-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A$ ) cUn cUn
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff by blast

lemma cUnion-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } (\text{rel-cset } A) \implies \text{rel-cset } A$ ) cUnion cUnion
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  by transfer (auto simp: rel-set-def, metis+)

lemma cimage-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $(A \implies B) \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } B$ ) cimage cimage
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff by blast

lemma cBall-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } A \implies (A \implies (=)) \implies (=)$ ) cBall cBall
  unfolding rel-cset-iff rel-fun-def by blast

lemma cBex-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } A \implies (A \implies (=)) \implies (=)$ ) cBex cBex
  unfolding rel-cset-iff rel-fun-def by blast

lemma rel-cset-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $(A \implies B \implies (=)) \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } B \implies (=)$ )
  rel-cset rel-cset
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using rel-set-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred, where
   $A = A$  and  $B = B$ ]
  by simp

    Rules requiring bi-unique, bi-total or right-total relations

lemma cin-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique  $A \implies (A \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies (=)) \text{cin } \text{cin}$ 
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff bi-unique-def by metis

lemma cInt-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique  $A \implies (\text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A)$  cInt cInt
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using inter-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred]
  by blast

lemma cDiff-parametric [transfer-rule]:

```

bi-unique A \implies (rel-cset A \implies rel-cset A \implies rel-cset A) cDiff cDiff
unfolding *rel-fun-def*
using *Diff-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred]* **by** *blast*

lemma *csubset-parametric [transfer-rule]:*
bi-unique A \implies (rel-cset A \implies rel-cset A \implies (=)) csubset-eq csubset-eq
unfolding *rel-fun-def*
using *subset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred]* **by** *blast*

end

lifting-update *cset.lifting*
lifting-forget *cset.lifting*

24.5 Registration as BNF

context

includes *cardinal-syntax*
begin

lemma *card-of-countable-sets-range:*
fixes *A :: 'a set*
shows $|\{X. X \subseteq A \wedge \text{countable } X \wedge X \neq \{\}\}| \leq o |\{f::nat \Rightarrow 'a. \text{range } f \subseteq A\}|$
apply (*rule card-of-ordLeqI[of from-nat-into]*) **using** *inj-on-from-nat-into*
unfolding *inj-on-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *card-of-countable-sets-Func:*
 $|\{X. X \subseteq A \wedge \text{countable } X \wedge X \neq \{\}\}| \leq o |A| \hat{<} \text{natLeq}$
using *card-of-countable-sets-range card-of-Func-UNIV[THEN ordIso-symmetric]*
unfolding *cexp-def Field-natLeq Field-card-of*
by (*rule ordLeq-ordIso-trans*)

lemma *ordLeq-countable-subsets:*
 $|A| \leq o |\{X. X \subseteq A \wedge \text{countable } X\}|$
apply (*rule card-of-ordLeqI[of $\lambda a. \{a\}$]*) **unfolding** *inj-on-def* **by** *auto*

end

lemma *finite-countable-subset:*
finite $\{X. X \subseteq A \wedge \text{countable } X\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A$
apply (*rule iffI*)
apply (*erule contrapos-pp*)
apply (*rule card-of-ordLeq-infinite*)
apply (*rule ordLeq-countable-subsets*)
apply *assumption*
apply (*rule finite-Collect-conjI*)
apply (*rule disjI1*)
apply (*erule finite-Collect-subsets*)

done

lemma *rcset-to-rcset*: *countable A* \implies *rcset (the-inv rcset A) = A*
including *cset.lifting*
apply (*rule f-the-inv-into-f[unfolded inj-on-def image-iff]*)
apply transfer' apply simp
apply transfer' apply simp
done

lemma *Collect-Int-Times*: $\{(x, y). R x y\} \cap A \times B = \{(x, y). R x y \wedge x \in A \wedge y \in B\}$
by auto

lemma *rel-cset-aux*:

$(\forall t \in \text{rcset } a. \exists u \in \text{rcset } b. R t u) \wedge (\forall t \in \text{rcset } b. \exists u \in \text{rcset } a. R u t) \longleftrightarrow$
 $((\text{BNF-Def.Grp } \{x. \text{rcset } x \subseteq \{(a, b). R a b\}\} (\text{cimage fst}))^{-1-1} OO$
 $\text{BNF-Def.Grp } \{x. \text{rcset } x \subseteq \{(a, b). R a b\}\} (\text{cimage snd})) a b (\text{is } ?L = ?R)$
proof
assume *?L*
define *R'* **where** *R' = the-inv rcset (Collect (case-prod R) ∩ (rcset a × rcset b))*
(is - = the-inv rcset ?L')
have *L: countable ?L'* **by auto**
hence *: rcset R' = ?L' **unfolding** *R'-def by (intro rcset-to-rcset)*
thus ?R unfolding Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps including cset.lifting
proof (intro CollectI case-prodI exI[of - a] exI[of - b] exI[of - R'] conjI refl)
from * <?L> show a = cimage fst R' by transfer (auto simp: image-def Collect-Int-Times)
from * <?L> show b = cimage snd R' by transfer (auto simp: image-def Collect-Int-Times)
qed simp-all
next
assume *?R thus ?L unfolding Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps*
by (simp add: subset-eq Ball-def)(transfer, auto simp add: cimage.rep-eq, metis
snd-conv, metis fst-conv)
qed

context

includes *cardinal-syntax*
begin

bnf 'a cset
map: *cimage*
sets: *rcset*
bd: *card-suc natLeq*
wits: *cempty*
rel: *rel-cset*
proof –
show cimage id = id by auto

```

next
fix f g show cimage (g ∘ f) = cimage g ∘ cimage f by fastforce
next
fix C f g assume eq: ⋀ a. a ∈ rcset C ⇒ f a = g a
thus cimage f C = cimage g C including cset.lifting by transfer force
next
fix f show rcset ∘ cimage f = (↑) f ∘ rcset including cset.lifting by transfer'
fastforce
next
show card-order (card-suc natLeq) by (rule card-order-card-suc[OF natLeq-card-order])
next
show cfinite (card-suc natLeq) using Cfinite-card-suc[OF natLeq-Cfinite
natLeq-card-order]
by simp
next
show regularCard (card-suc natLeq) using natLeq-card-order natLeq-Cfinite
by (rule regularCard-card-suc)
next
fix C
have |rcset C| ≤o natLeq including cset.lifting by transfer (unfold count-
able-card-le-natLeq)
then show |rcset C| <o card-suc natLeq
using card-suc-greater natLeq-card-order ordLeq-ordLess-trans by blast
next
fix R S
show rel-cset R OO rel-cset S ≤ rel-cset (R OO S)
unfolding rel-cset-alt-def[abs-def] by fast
next
fix R
show rel-cset R = (λx y. ∃z. rcset z ⊆ {(x, y). R x y} ∧
cimage fst z = x ∧ cimage snd z = y)
unfolding rel-cset-alt-def[abs-def] rel-cset-aux[unfolded OO-Grp-alt] by simp
qed(simp add: bot-cset.rep-eq)

end
end

```

25 Debugging facilities for code generated towards Isabelle/ML

```

theory Debug
imports Main
begin

context
begin

```

```

qualified definition trace :: String.literal  $\Rightarrow$  unit where
  [simp]: trace s = ()

qualified definition tracing :: String.literal  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  [simp]: tracing s = id

lemma [code]:
  tracing s = (let u = trace s in id)
  by simp

qualified definition flush :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  unit where
  [simp]: flush x = ()

qualified definition flushing :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b where
  [simp]: flushing x = id

lemma [code, code-unfold]:
  flushing x = (let u = flush x in id)
  by simp

qualified definition timing :: String.literal  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b where
  [simp]: timing s f x = f x

end

code-printing
  constant Debug.trace  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Output.tracing
| constant Debug.flush  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Output.tracing/ (@{make'-'string} -) — note
  indirection via antiquotation
| constant Debug.timing  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Timing.timeap'-msg

code-reserved Eval Output Timing

end

```

26 Sequence of Properties on Subsequences

```

theory Diagonal-Subsequence
imports Complex-Main
begin

locale subseqs =
  fixes P::nat $\Rightarrow$ (nat $\Rightarrow$ nat) $\Rightarrow$ bool
  assumes ex-subseq:  $\bigwedge n\ s.\ \text{strict-mono } (s:\text{nat}\Rightarrow\text{nat}) \implies \exists r'.\ \text{strict-mono } r' \wedge$ 
    P n (s  $\circ$  r')
  begin

definition reduce where reduce s n = (SOME r'::nat $\Rightarrow$ nat. strict-mono r'  $\wedge$  P n
  (s  $\circ$  r'))

```

```

lemma subseq-reduce[intro, simp]:
  strict-mono  $s \implies$  strict-mono (reduce  $s n$ )
  unfolding reduce-def by (rule someI2-ex[OF ex-subseq]) auto

lemma reduce-holds:
  strict-mono  $s \implies P n (s \circ \text{reduce } s n)$ 
  unfolding reduce-def by (rule someI2-ex[OF ex-subseq]) (auto simp: o-def)

primrec seqseq :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  seqseq 0 = id
  | seqseq (Suc n) = seqseq n  $\circ$  reduce (seqseq n) n

lemma subseq-seqseq[intro, simp]: strict-mono (seqseq n)
proof (induct n)
  case 0 thus ?case by (simp add: strict-mono-def)
next
  case (Suc n) thus ?case by (subst seqseq.simps) (auto intro!: strict-mono-o)
qed

lemma seqseq-holds:
   $P n (\text{seqseq} (\text{Suc } n))$ 
proof -
  have  $P n (\text{seqseq } n \circ \text{reduce } (\text{seqseq } n) n)$ 
    by (intro reduce-holds subseq-seqseq)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

definition diagseq :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat where diagseq i = seqseq i i

lemma diagseq-mono: diagseq n < diagseq (Suc n)
proof -
  have diagseq n < seqseq n (Suc n)
    using subseq-seqseq[of n] by (simp add: diagseq-def strict-mono-def)
  also have ...  $\leq$  seqseq n (reduce (seqseq n) n (Suc n))
    using strict-mono-less-eq seq-suble by blast
  also have ... = diagseq (Suc n) by (simp add: diagseq-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma subseq-diagseq: strict-mono diagseq
  using diagseq-mono by (simp add: strict-mono-Suc-iff diagseq-def)

primrec fold-reduce where
  fold-reduce n 0 = id
  | fold-reduce n (Suc k) = fold-reduce n k  $\circ$  reduce (seqseq (n + k)) (n + k)

lemma subseq-fold-reduce[intro, simp]: strict-mono (fold-reduce n k)
proof (induct k)

```

```

case (Suc k) from strict-mono-o[OF this subseq-reduce] show ?case by (simp
add: o-def)
qed (simp add: strict-mono-def)

lemma ex-subseq-reduce-index: seqseq (n + k) = seqseq n  $\circ$  fold-reduce n k
by (induct k) simp-all

lemma seqseq-fold-reduce: seqseq n = fold-reduce 0 n
by (induct n) (simp-all)

lemma diagseq-fold-reduce: diagseq n = fold-reduce 0 n n
using seqseq-fold-reduce by (simp add: diagseq-def)

lemma fold-reduce-add: fold-reduce 0 (m + n) = fold-reduce 0 m  $\circ$  fold-reduce m n
by (induct n) simp-all

lemma diagseq-add: diagseq (k + n) = (seqseq k  $\circ$  (fold-reduce k n)) (k + n)
proof -
  have diagseq (k + n) = fold-reduce 0 (k + n) (k + n)
  by (simp add: diagseq-fold-reduce)
  also have ... = (seqseq k  $\circ$  fold-reduce k n) (k + n)
  unfolding fold-reduce-add seqseq-fold-reduce ..
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma diagseq-sub:
assumes m ≤ n shows diagseq n = (seqseq m  $\circ$  (fold-reduce m (n - m))) n
using diagseq-add[of m n - m] assms by simp

lemma subseq-diagonal-rest: strict-mono ( $\lambda x.$  fold-reduce k x (k + x))
unfolding strict-mono-Suc-iff fold-reduce.simps o-def
proof
  fix n
  have fold-reduce k n (k + n) < fold-reduce k n (k + Suc n) (is ?lhs < -)
  by (auto intro: strict-monoD)
  also have ... ≤ fold-reduce k n (reduce (seqseq (k + n)) (k + n) (k + Suc n))
  by (auto intro: less-mono-imp-le-mono seq-suble strict-monoD)
  finally show ?lhs < ... .
qed

lemma diagseq-seqseq: diagseq  $\circ$  ((+) k) = (seqseq k  $\circ$  ( $\lambda x.$  fold-reduce k x (k + x)))
by (auto simp: o-def diagseq-add)

lemma diagseq-holds:
assumes subseq-stable:  $\bigwedge r s n.$  strict-mono r  $\implies P n s \implies P n (s \circ r)
shows P k (diagseq  $\circ$  ((+) (Suc k)))
unfolding diagseq-seqseq by (intro subseq-stable subseq-diagonal-rest seqseq-holds)$ 
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

27 Common discrete functions

```
theory Discrete
imports Complex-Main
begin
```

27.1 Discrete logarithm

```
context
begin
```

```
qualified fun log :: nat ⇒ nat
  where [simp del]: log n = (if n < 2 then 0 else Suc (log (n div 2)))
```

```
lemma log-induct [consumes 1, case-names one double]:
  fixes n :: nat
  assumes n > 0
  assumes one: P 1
  assumes double: ∀n. n ≥ 2 ⇒ P (n div 2) ⇒ P n
  shows P n
using ⟨n > 0⟩ proof (induct n rule: log.induct)
  fix n
  assume ¬ n < 2 ⇒
    0 < n div 2 ⇒ P (n div 2)
  then have *: n ≥ 2 ⇒ P (n div 2) by simp
  assume n > 0
  show P n
  proof (cases n = 1)
    case True
    with one show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    with ⟨n > 0⟩ have n ≥ 2 by auto
    with * have P (n div 2) .
    with ⟨n ≥ 2⟩ show ?thesis by (rule double)
  qed
qed
```

```
lemma log-zero [simp]: log 0 = 0
  by (simp add: log.simps)
```

```
lemma log-one [simp]: log 1 = 0
  by (simp add: log.simps)
```

```

lemma log-Suc-zero [simp]: log (Suc 0) = 0
  using log-one by simp

lemma log-rec: n ≥ 2 ⇒ log n = Suc (log (n div 2))
  by (simp add: log.simps)

lemma log-twice [simp]: n ≠ 0 ⇒ log (2 * n) = Suc (log n)
  by (simp add: log-rec)

lemma log-half [simp]: log (n div 2) = log n - 1
proof (cases n < 2)
  case True
  then have n = 0 ∨ n = 1 by arith
  then show ?thesis by (auto simp del: One-nat-def)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: log-rec)
qed

lemma log-exp [simp]: log (2 ^ n) = n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma log-mono: mono log
proof
  fix m n :: nat
  assume m ≤ n
  then show log m ≤ log n
  proof (induct m arbitrary: n rule: log.induct)
    case (1 m)
    then have mn2: m div 2 ≤ n div 2 by arith
    show log m ≤ log n
    proof (cases m ≥ 2)
      case False
      then have m = 0 ∨ m = 1 by arith
      then show ?thesis by (auto simp del: One-nat-def)
    next
      case True then have ¬ m < 2 by simp
      with mn2 have n ≥ 2 by arith
      from True have m2-0: m div 2 ≠ 0 by arith
      with mn2 have n2-0: n div 2 ≠ 0 by arith
      from ⊢ m < 2 ⊢ 1.hyps mn2 have log (m div 2) ≤ log (n div 2) by blast
      with m2-0 n2-0 have log (2 * (m div 2)) ≤ log (2 * (n div 2)) by simp
      with m2-0 n2-0 ⊢ m ≥ 2 ⊢ n ≥ 2 show ?thesis by (simp only: log-rec [of m]
        log-rec [of n]) simp
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma log-exp2-le:

```

```

assumes n > 0
shows 2 ^ log n ≤ n
using assms
proof (induct n rule: log-induct)
  case one
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (double n)
  with log-mono have log n ≥ Suc 0
    by (simp add: log.simps)
  assume 2 ^ log (n div 2) ≤ n div 2
  with ‹n ≥ 2› have 2 ^ (log n - Suc 0) ≤ n div 2 by simp
  then have 2 ^ (log n - Suc 0) * 2 ^ 1 ≤ n div 2 * 2 by simp
  with ‹log n ≥ Suc 0› have 2 ^ log n ≤ n div 2 * 2
    unfolding power-add [symmetric] by simp
  also have n div 2 * 2 ≤ n by (cases even n) simp-all
  finally show ?case .
qed

lemma log-exp2-gt: 2 * 2 ^ log n > n
proof (cases n > 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
  proof (induct n rule: log-induct)
    case (double n)
    thus ?case
      by (cases even n) (auto elim!: evenE oddE simp: field-simps log.simps)
  qed simp-all
qed simp-all

lemma log-exp2-ge: 2 * 2 ^ log n ≥ n
using log-exp2-gt[of n] by simp

lemma log-le-iff: m ≤ n ⟹ log m ≤ log n
by (rule monoD [OF log-mono])

lemma log-eqI:
assumes n > 0 2 ^ k ≤ n n < 2 * 2 ^ k
shows log n = k
proof (rule antisym)
  from ‹n > 0› have 2 ^ log n ≤ n by (rule log-exp2-le)
  also have ... < 2 ^ Suc k using assms by simp
  finally have log n < Suc k by (subst (asm) power-strict-increasing-iff) simp-all
  thus log n ≤ k by simp
next
  have 2 ^ k ≤ n by fact
  also have ... < 2 ^ (Suc (log n)) by (simp add: log-exp2-gt)
  finally have k < Suc (log n) by (subst (asm) power-strict-increasing-iff) simp-all
  thus k ≤ log n by simp

```

qed

```

lemma log-altdef:  $\log n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \lfloor \text{Transcendental.log } 2 (\text{real-of-nat } n) \rfloor)$ 
proof (cases  $n = 0$ )
  case False
    have  $\lfloor \text{Transcendental.log } 2 (\text{real-of-nat } n) \rfloor = \text{int}(\log n)$ 
    proof (rule floor-unique)
      from False have  $2^{\text{powr}}(\text{real}(\log n)) \leq \text{real } n$ 
      by (simp add: powr-realpow log-exp2-le)
      hence  $\text{Transcendental.log } 2 (2^{\text{powr}}(\text{real}(\log n))) \leq \text{Transcendental.log } 2 (\text{real } n)$ 
      using False by (subst Transcendental.log-le-cancel-iff) simp-all
      also have  $\text{Transcendental.log } 2 (2^{\text{powr}}(\text{real}(\log n))) = \text{real}(\log n)$  by simp
      finally show  $\text{real-of-int}(\text{int}(\log n)) \leq \text{Transcendental.log } 2 (\text{real } n)$  by simp
    next
      have  $\text{real } n < \text{real} (2 * 2^{\log n})$ 
      by (subst of-nat-less-iff) (rule log-exp2-gt)
      also have  $\dots = 2^{\text{powr}}(\text{real}(\log n) + 1)$ 
      by (simp add: powr-add powr-realpow)
      finally have  $\text{Transcendental.log } 2 (\text{real } n) < \text{Transcendental.log } 2 \dots$ 
      using False by (subst Transcendental.log-less-cancel-iff) simp-all
      also have  $\dots = \text{real}(\log n) + 1$  by simp
      finally show  $\text{Transcendental.log } 2 (\text{real } n) < \text{real-of-int}(\text{int}(\log n)) + 1$  by
        simp
    qed
    thus ?thesis by simp
  qed simp-all

```

27.2 Discrete square root

qualified definition $\text{sqrt} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where $\text{sqrt } n = \text{Max } \{m. m^2 \leq n\}$

```

lemma sqrt-aux:
  fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } \{m. m^2 \leq n\}$  and  $\{m. m^2 \leq n\} \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  { fix  $m$ 
    assume  $m^2 \leq n$ 
    then have  $m \leq n$ 
    by (cases m) (simp-all add: power2-eq-square)
  } note  $\text{**} = \text{this}$ 
  then have  $\{m. m^2 \leq n\} \subseteq \{m. m \leq n\}$  by auto
  then show  $\text{finite } \{m. m^2 \leq n\}$  by (rule finite-subset) rule
  have  $0^2 \leq n$  by simp
  then show  $\{m. m^2 \leq n\} \neq \{\}$  by blast
qed

```

```

lemma sqrt-unique:
  assumes  $m^{\wedge}2 \leq n$   $n < (\text{Suc } m)^{\wedge}2$ 
  shows Discrete.sqrt  $n = m$ 
proof -
  have  $m' \leq m$  if  $m'^{\wedge}2 \leq n$  for  $m'$ 
  proof -
    note that
    also note assms(2)
    finally have  $m' < \text{Suc } m$  by (rule power-less-imp-less-base) simp-all
    thus  $m' \leq m$  by simp
  qed
  with  $\langle m^{\wedge}2 \leq n \rangle$  sqrt-aux[of n] show ?thesis unfolding Discrete.sqrt-def
    by (intro antisym Max.boundedI Max.coboundedI) simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma sqrt-code[code]: sqrt  $n = \text{Max} (\text{Set.filter} (\lambda m. m^2 \leq n) \{0..n\})$ 
proof -
  from power2-nat-le-imp-le [of - n] have  $\{m. m \leq n \wedge m^2 \leq n\} = \{m. m^2 \leq n\}$ 
  by auto
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: sqrt-def Set.filter-def)
qed

lemma sqrt-inverse-power2 [simp]: sqrt  $(n^2) = n$ 
proof -
  have  $\{m. m \leq n\} \neq \{\}$  by auto
  then have Max  $\{m. m \leq n\} \leq n$  by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: sqrt-def power2-nat-le-eq-le intro: antisym)
qed

lemma sqrt-zero [simp]: sqrt  $0 = 0$ 
  using sqrt-inverse-power2 [of 0] by simp

lemma sqrt-one [simp]: sqrt  $1 = 1$ 
  using sqrt-inverse-power2 [of 1] by simp

lemma mono-sqrt: mono sqrt
proof
  fix  $m n :: \text{nat}$ 
  have  $*: 0 * 0 \leq m$  by simp
  assume  $m \leq n$ 
  then show sqrt  $m \leq \text{sqrt } n$ 
    by (auto intro!: Max-mono < $0 * 0 \leq m$ > finite-less-ub simp add: power2-eq-square
      sqrt-def)
qed

lemma mono-sqrt':  $m \leq n \implies \text{Discrete.sqrt } m \leq \text{Discrete.sqrt } n$ 
  using mono-sqrt unfolding mono-def by auto

```

```

lemma sqrt-greater-zero-iff [simp]: sqrt n > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  n > 0
proof -
  have *: 0 < Max {m. m2 ≤ n}  $\longleftrightarrow$  (∃ a ∈ {m. m2 ≤ n}. 0 < a)
    by (rule Max-gr-iff) (fact sqrt-aux)+
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume 0 < sqrt n
    then have 0 < Max {m. m2 ≤ n} by (simp add: sqrt-def)
    with * show 0 < n by (auto dest: power2-nat-le-imp-le)
  next
    assume 0 < n
    then have 12 ≤ n ∧ 0 < (1::nat) by simp
    then have ∃ q. q2 ≤ n ∧ 0 < q ..
    with * have 0 < Max {m. m2 ≤ n} by blast
    then show 0 < sqrt n by (simp add: sqrt-def)
  qed
qed

lemma sqrt-power2-le [simp]: (sqrt n)2 ≤ n
proof (cases n > 0)
  case False then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case True then have sqrt n > 0 by simp
  then have mono (times (Max {m. m2 ≤ n})) by (auto intro: mono-times-nat
simp add: sqrt-def)
  then have *: Max {m. m2 ≤ n} * Max {m. m2 ≤ n} = Max (times (Max {m.
m2 ≤ n}) ` {m. m2 ≤ n})
  using sqrt-aux [of n] by (rule mono-Max-commute)
  have  $\bigwedge a. a * a \leq n \implies \text{Max } \{m. m * m \leq n\} * a \leq n$ 
  proof -
    fix q
    assume q * q ≤ n
    show Max {m. m * m ≤ n} * q ≤ n
    proof (cases q > 0)
      case False then show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case True then have mono (times q) by (rule mono-times-nat)
      then have q * Max {m. m * m ≤ n} = Max (times q ` {m. m * m ≤ n})
      using sqrt-aux [of n] by (auto simp add: power2-eq-square intro: mono-Max-commute)
      then have Max {m. m * m ≤ n} * q = Max (times q ` {m. m * m ≤ n})
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
    moreover have finite ((*) q ` {m. m * m ≤ n})
      by (metis (mono-tags) finite-imageI finite-less-ub le-square)
    moreover have ∃ x. x * x ≤ n
      by (metis `q * q ≤ n`)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by simp (metis `q * q ≤ n` le-cases mult-le-mono1 mult-le-mono2 order-trans)
    qed
  qed

```

```

qed
then have Max ((*) (Max {m. m * m ≤ n}) ‘ {m. m * m ≤ n}) ≤ n
  apply (subst Max-le-iff)
    apply (metis (mono-tags) finite-imageI finite-less-ub le-square)
    apply auto
  apply (metis le0 mult-0-right)
done
with * show ?thesis by (simp add: sqrt-def power2-eq-square)
qed

```

```

lemma sqrt-le: sqrt n ≤ n
  using sqrt-aux [of n] by (auto simp add: sqrt-def intro: power2-nat-le-imp-le)

```

Additional facts about the discrete square root, thanks to Julian Bien-darra, Manuel Eberl

```

lemma Suc-sqrt-power2-gt: n < (Suc (Discrete.sqrt n)) ^ 2
  using Max-ge[OF Discrete.sqrt-aux(1), of Discrete.sqrt n + 1 n]
  by (cases n < (Suc (Discrete.sqrt n)) ^ 2) (simp-all add: Discrete.sqrt-def)

```

```

lemma le-sqrt-iff: x ≤ Discrete.sqrt y ↔ x ^ 2 ≤ y

```

proof –

```

have x ≤ Discrete.sqrt y ↔ (∃ z. z ^ 2 ≤ y ∧ x ≤ z)
  using Max-ge-iff[OF Discrete.sqrt-aux, of x y] by (simp add: Discrete.sqrt-def)
also have ... ↔ x ^ 2 ≤ y
proof safe
  fix z assume x ≤ z z ^ 2 ≤ y
  thus x ^ 2 ≤ y by (intro le-trans[of x ^ 2 z ^ 2 y]) (simp-all add: power2-nat-le-eq-le)
qed auto
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

```

lemma le-sqrtI: x ^ 2 ≤ y ⇒ x ≤ Discrete.sqrt y
  by (simp add: le-sqrt-iff)

```

```

lemma sqrt-le-iff: Discrete.sqrt y ≤ x ↔ (∀ z. z ^ 2 ≤ y → z ≤ x)
  using Max.bounded-iff[OF Discrete.sqrt-aux] by (simp add: Discrete.sqrt-def)

```

```

lemma sqrt-leI:

```

```

  (¬ ∃ z. z ^ 2 ≤ y ⇒ z ≤ x) ⇒ Discrete.sqrt y ≤ x
  by (simp add: sqrt-le-iff)

```

```

lemma sqrt-Suc:

```

```

  Discrete.sqrt (Suc n) = (if ∃ m. Suc n = m ^ 2 then Suc (Discrete.sqrt n) else
  Discrete.sqrt n)

```

proof cases

```

  assume ∃ m. Suc n = m ^ 2
  then obtain m where m-def: Suc n = m ^ 2 by blast
  then have lhs: Discrete.sqrt (Suc n) = m by simp
  from m-def sqrt-power2-le[of n]

```

```

have (Discrete.sqrt n) ^ 2 < m ^ 2 by linarith
with power2-less-imp-less have lt-m: Discrete.sqrt n < m by blast
from m-def Suc-sqrt-power2-gt[of n]
have m ^ 2 ≤ (Suc(Discrete.sqrt n)) ^ 2
by linarith
with power2-nat-le-eq-le have m ≤ Suc (Discrete.sqrt n) by blast
with lt-m have m = Suc (Discrete.sqrt n) by simp
with lhs m-def show ?thesis by fastforce
next
assume asm: ¬ (∃ m. Suc n = m ^ 2)
hence Suc n ≠ (Discrete.sqrt (Suc n)) ^ 2 by simp
with sqrt-power2-le[of Suc n]
have Discrete.sqrt (Suc n) ≤ Discrete.sqrt n by (intro le-sqrtI) linarith
moreover have Discrete.sqrt (Suc n) ≥ Discrete.sqrt n
by (intro monoD[OF mono-sqrt]) simp-all
ultimately show ?thesis using asm by simp
qed
end
end

```

28 Pi and Function Sets

```

theory FuncSet
imports Main
abbrevs PiE = Pi_E
and PIE = Π_E
begin

definition Pi :: 'a set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b set) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set
where Pi A B = {f. ∀ x. x ∈ A → f x ∈ B x}

definition extensional :: 'a set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set
where extensional A = {f. ∀ x. x ∉ A → f x = undefined}

definition restrict :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
where restrict f A = (λx. if x ∈ A then f x else undefined)

abbreviation funcset :: 'a set ⇒ 'b set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set (infixr → 60)
where A → B ≡ Pi A (λ_. B)

syntax
-Pi :: pttrn ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'b set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set ((3Π -∈-/ -) 10)
-lam :: pttrn ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) ((3λ-∈-/ -) [0,0,3] 3)
translations
Π x ∈ A. B ≈ CONST Pi A (λx. B)
λx ∈ A. f ≈ CONST restrict (λx. f) A

```

definition *compose* :: '*a set* \Rightarrow ('*b* \Rightarrow '*c*) \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow '*b*) \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow '*c*)
where *compose A g f* = ($\lambda x \in A. g(f x)$)

28.1 Basic Properties of *Pi*

lemma *Pi-I[intro!]*: ($\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B$) $\implies f \in \text{Pi } A \text{ } B$
by (*simp add: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-I'[simp]*: ($\bigwedge x. x \in A \longrightarrow f x \in B$) $\implies f \in \text{Pi } A \text{ } B$
by (*simp add:Pi-def*)

lemma *funcsetI*: ($\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B$) $\implies f \in A \rightarrow B$
by (*simp add: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-mem*: $f \in \text{Pi } A \text{ } B \implies x \in A \implies f x \in B$
by (*simp add: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-iff*: $f \in \text{Pi } I \text{ } X \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. f i \in X)$
unfolding *Pi-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *PiE [elim]*: $f \in \text{Pi } A \text{ } B \implies (f x \in B \implies Q) \implies (x \notin A \implies Q) \implies Q$
by (*auto simp: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-cong*: ($\bigwedge w. w \in A \implies f w = g w$) $\implies f \in \text{Pi } A \text{ } B \longleftrightarrow g \in \text{Pi } A \text{ } B$
by (*auto simp: Pi-def*)

lemma *funcset-id [simp]*: $(\lambda x. x) \in A \rightarrow A$
by *auto*

lemma *funcset-mem*: $f \in A \rightarrow B \implies x \in A \implies f x \in B$
by (*simp add: Pi-def*)

lemma *funcset-image*: $f \in A \rightarrow B \implies f`A \subseteq B$
by *auto*

lemma *image-subset-iff-funcset*: $F`A \subseteq B \longleftrightarrow F \in A \rightarrow B$
by *auto*

lemma *funcset-to-empty-iff*: $A \rightarrow \{\} = (\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } \text{UNIV} \text{ else } \{\})$
by *auto*

lemma *Pi-eq-empty[simp]*: $(\prod x \in A. B x) = \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. B x = \{\})$
proof -

have $\exists x \in A. B x = \{\}$ **if** $\bigwedge f. \exists y. y \in A \wedge f y \notin B y$
using that [*of* $\lambda u. \text{SOME } y. y \in B u$] *some-in-eq* **by** *blast*

then show ?thesis
by *force*

qed

```

lemma Pi-empty [simp]:  $Pi \{ \} B = UNIV$ 
  by (simp add: Pi-def)

lemma Pi-Int:  $Pi I E \cap Pi I F = (\Pi i \in I. E i \cap F i)$ 
  by auto

lemma Pi-UN:
  fixes A :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'i  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  assumes finite I
    and mono:  $\bigwedge i n m. i \in I \implies n \leq m \implies A n i \subseteq A m i$ 
    shows  $(\bigcup n. Pi I (A n)) = (\Pi i \in I. \bigcup n. A n i)$ 
  proof (intro set-eqI iffI)
    fix f
    assume f  $\in (\Pi i \in I. \bigcup n. A n i)$ 
    then have  $\forall i \in I. \exists n. f i \in A n i$ 
      by auto
    from bchoice[OF this] obtain n where n:  $f i \in A (n i)$  i if  $i \in I$  for i
      by auto
    obtain k where k:  $n i \leq k$  if  $i \in I$  for i
      using finite I finite-nat-set-iff-bounded-le[of n'I] by auto
    have f  $\in Pi I (A k)$ 
    proof (intro Pi-I)
      fix i
      assume i  $\in I$ 
      from mono[OF this, of n i k] k[OF this] n[OF this]
      show f i  $\in A k i$  by auto
    qed
    then show f  $\in (\bigcup n. Pi I (A n))$ 
      by auto
  qed auto

lemma Pi-UNIV [simp]:  $A \rightarrow UNIV = UNIV$ 
  by (simp add: Pi-def)

  Covariance of Pi-sets in their second argument

lemma Pi-mono:  $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies B x \subseteq C x) \implies Pi A B \subseteq Pi A C$ 
  by auto

  Contravariance of Pi-sets in their first argument

lemma Pi-anti-mono:  $A' \subseteq A \implies Pi A B \subseteq Pi A' B$ 
  by auto

lemma prod-final:
  assumes 1:  $fst \circ f \in Pi A B$ 
    and 2:  $snd \circ f \in Pi A C$ 
    shows f  $\in (\Pi z \in A. B z \times C z)$ 
  proof (rule Pi-I)
    fix z
    assume z:  $z \in A$ 

```

```

have f z = (fst (f z), snd (f z))
  by simp
also have ... ∈ B z × C z
  by (metis SigmaI PiE o-apply 1 2 z)
finally show f z ∈ B z × C z .
qed

lemma Pi-split-domain[simp]: x ∈ Pi (I ∪ J) X ↔ x ∈ Pi I X ∧ x ∈ Pi J X
  by (auto simp: Pi-def)

lemma Pi-split-insert-domain[simp]: x ∈ Pi (insert i I) X ↔ x ∈ Pi I X ∧ x i
  ∈ X i
  by (auto simp: Pi-def)

lemma Pi-cancel-fupd-range[simp]: i ∉ I ==> x ∈ Pi I (B(i := b)) ↔ x ∈ Pi I
  B
  by (auto simp: Pi-def)

lemma Pi-cancel-fupd[simp]: i ∉ I ==> x(i := a) ∈ Pi I B ↔ x ∈ Pi I B
  by (auto simp: Pi-def)

lemma Pi-fupd-iff: i ∈ I ==> f ∈ Pi I (B(i := A)) ↔ f ∈ Pi (I - {i}) B ∧ f i
  ∈ A
  using mk-disjoint-insert by fastforce

lemma fst-Pi: fst ∈ A × B → A and snd-Pi: snd ∈ A × B → B
  by auto

```

28.2 Composition With a Restricted Domain: compose

```

lemma funcset-compose: f ∈ A → B ==> g ∈ B → C ==> compose A g f ∈ A →
  C
  by (simp add: Pi-def compose-def restrict-def)

```

```

lemma compose-assoc:
  assumes f ∈ A → B
  shows compose A h (compose A g f) = compose A (compose B h g) f
  using assms by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Pi-def compose-def restrict-def)

```

```

lemma compose-eq: x ∈ A ==> compose A g f x = g (f x)
  by (simp add: compose-def restrict-def)

```

```

lemma surj-compose: f ` A = B ==> g ` B = C ==> compose A g f ` A = C
  by (auto simp add: image-def compose-eq)

```

28.3 Bounded Abstraction: restrict

```

lemma restrict-cong: I = J ==> (∀i. i ∈ J =simp=> f i = g i) ==> restrict f I
  = restrict g J
  by (auto simp: restrict-def fun-eq-iff simp-implies-def)

```

lemma *restrictI[intro!]*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B x) \implies (\lambda x \in A. f x) \in \text{Pi } A \ B$
by (*simp add: Pi-def restrict-def*)

lemma *restrict-apply[simp]*: $(\lambda y \in A. f y) \ x = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } f x \text{ else undefined})$
by (*simp add: restrict-def*)

lemma *restrict-apply'*: $x \in A \implies (\lambda y \in A. f y) \ x = f x$
by *simp*

lemma *restrict-ext*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = g x) \implies (\lambda x \in A. f x) = (\lambda x \in A. g x)$
by (*simp add: fun-eq-iff Pi-def restrict-def*)

lemma *restrict-UNIV*: $\text{restrict } f \text{ UNIV} = f$
by (*simp add: restrict-def*)

lemma *inj-on-restrict-eq [simp]*: $\text{inj-on} (\text{restrict } f A) \ A \longleftrightarrow \text{inj-on } f A$
by (*simp add: inj-on-def restrict-def*)

lemma *inj-on-restrict-iff*: $A \subseteq B \implies \text{inj-on} (\text{restrict } f B) \ A \longleftrightarrow \text{inj-on } f A$
by (*metis inj-on-cong restrict-def subset-iff*)

lemma *Id-compose*: $f \in A \rightarrow B \implies f \in \text{extensional } A \implies \text{compose } A (\lambda y \in B. y) \ f = f$
by (*auto simp add: fun-eq-iff compose-def extensional-def Pi-def*)

lemma *compose-Id*: $g \in A \rightarrow B \implies g \in \text{extensional } A \implies \text{compose } A g (\lambda x \in A. x) = g$
by (*auto simp add: fun-eq-iff compose-def extensional-def Pi-def*)

lemma *image-restrict-eq [simp]*: $(\text{restrict } f A) ` A = f ` A$
by (*auto simp add: restrict-def*)

lemma *restrict-restrict[simp]*: $\text{restrict} (\text{restrict } f A) \ B = \text{restrict } f (A \cap B)$
unfolding *restrict-def* **by** (*simp add: fun-eq-iff*)

lemma *restrict-fupd[simp]*: $i \notin I \implies \text{restrict} (f (i := x)) \ I = \text{restrict } f I$
by (*auto simp: restrict-def*)

lemma *restrict-upd[simp]*: $i \notin I \implies (\text{restrict } f I)(i := y) = \text{restrict} (f(i := y))$
(insert i I)
by (*auto simp: fun-eq-iff*)

lemma *restrict-Pi-cancel*: $\text{restrict } x \ I \in \text{Pi } I \ A \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{Pi } I \ A$
by (*auto simp: restrict-def Pi-def*)

lemma *sum-restrict' [simp]*: $\text{sum}' (\lambda i \in I. g i) \ I = \text{sum}' (\lambda i. g i) \ I$
by (*simp add: sum.G-def conj-commute cong: conj-cong*)

lemma *prod-restrict'* [*simp*]: $\text{prod}'(\lambda i \in I. g i) I = \text{prod}'(\lambda i. g i) I$
by (*simp add: prod.G-def conj-commute cong: conj-cong*)

28.4 Bijections Between Sets

The definition of *bij-betw* is in *Fun.thy*, but most of the theorems belong here, or need at least *Hilbert-Choice*.

lemma *bij-betwI*:

assumes $f \in A \rightarrow B$
and $g \in B \rightarrow A$
and $g \circ f : \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies g(f x) = x$
and $f \circ g : \bigwedge y. y \in B \implies f(g y) = y$
shows *bij-betw* $f A B$
unfolding *bij-betw-def*

proof

show *inj-on* $f A$

by (*metis g-f inj-on-def*)

have $f `` A \subseteq B$

using $\langle f \in A \rightarrow B \rangle$ **by** *auto*

moreover

have $B \subseteq f `` A$

by *auto* (*metis Pi-mem* $\langle g \in B \rightarrow A \rangle$ $f \circ g$ *image-iff*)

ultimately show $f `` A = B$

by *blast*

qed

lemma *bij-betw-imp-funcset*: $\text{bij-betw } f A B \implies f \in A \rightarrow B$
by (*auto simp add: bij-betw-def*)

lemma *inj-on-compose*: $\text{bij-betw } f A B \implies \text{inj-on } g B \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{compose } A g f)$
A
by (*auto simp add: bij-betw-def inj-on-def compose-eq*)

lemma *bij-betw-compose*: $\text{bij-betw } f A B \implies \text{bij-betw } g B C \implies \text{bij-betw } (\text{compose } A g f) A C$
apply (*simp add: bij-betw-def compose-eq inj-on-compose*)
apply (*auto simp add: compose-def image-def*)
done

lemma *bij-betw-restrict-eq* [*simp*]: $\text{bij-betw } (\text{restrict } f A) A B = \text{bij-betw } f A B$
by (*simp add: bij-betw-def*)

28.5 Extensionality

lemma *extensional-empty* [*simp*]: $\text{extensional } \{\} = \{\lambda x. \text{undefined}\}$
unfolding *extensional-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *extensional-arb*: $f \in \text{extensional } A \implies x \notin A \implies f x = \text{undefined}$
by (*simp add: extensional-def*)

```

lemma restrict-extensional [simp]: restrict f A ∈ extensional A
  by (simp add: restrict-def extensional-def)

lemma compose-extensional [simp]: compose A f g ∈ extensional A
  by (simp add: compose-def)

lemma extensionalityI:
  assumes f ∈ extensional A
  and g ∈ extensional A
  and ⋀x. x ∈ A ⟹ f x = g x
  shows f = g
  using assms by (force simp add: fun-eq-iff extensional-def)

lemma extensional-restrict: f ∈ extensional A ⟹ restrict f A = f
  by (rule extensionalityI[OF restrict-extensional]) auto

lemma extensional-subset: f ∈ extensional A ⟹ A ⊆ B ⟹ f ∈ extensional B
  unfolding extensional-def by auto

lemma inv-into-funcset: f ‘ A = B ⟹ (λx∈B. inv-into A f x) ∈ B → A
  by (unfold inv-into-def) (fast intro: someI2)

lemma compose-inv-into-id: bij-betw f A B ⟹ compose A (λy∈B. inv-into A f y)
  f = (λx∈A. x)
  apply (simp add: bij-betw-def compose-def)
  apply (rule restrict-ext, auto)
  done

lemma compose-id-inv-into: f ‘ A = B ⟹ compose B f (λy∈B. inv-into A f y)
  = (λx∈B. x)
  apply (simp add: compose-def)
  apply (rule restrict-ext)
  apply (simp add: f-inv-into-f)
  done

lemma extensional-insert[intro, simp]:
  assumes a ∈ extensional (insert i I)
  shows a(i := b) ∈ extensional (insert i I)
  using assms unfolding extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-Int[simp]: extensional I ∩ extensional I' = extensional (I ∩ I')
  unfolding extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-UNIV[simp]: extensional UNIV = UNIV
  by (auto simp: extensional-def)

lemma restrict-extensional-sub[intro]: A ⊆ B ⟹ restrict f A ∈ extensional B

```

```

unfolding restrict-def extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-insert-undefined[intro, simp]:
  a ∈ extensional (insert i I)  $\Rightarrow$  a(i := undefined) ∈ extensional I
  unfolding extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-insert-cancel[intro, simp]:
  a ∈ extensional I  $\Rightarrow$  a ∈ extensional (insert i I)
  unfolding extensional-def by auto

```

28.6 Cardinality

```

lemma card-inj: f ∈ A → B  $\Rightarrow$  inj-on f A  $\Rightarrow$  finite B  $\Rightarrow$  card A ≤ card B
  by (rule card-inj-on-le) auto

lemma card-bij:
  assumes f ∈ A → B inj-on f A
  and g ∈ B → A inj-on g B
  and finite A finite B
  shows card A = card B
  using assms by (blast intro: card-inj order-antisym)

```

28.7 Extensional Function Spaces

```

definition PiE :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b set)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  where PiE S T = Pi S T  $\cap$  extensional S

```

abbreviation Pi_E A B ≡ PiE A B

syntax

-PiE :: pttrn \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) set ((3Π_E -ε-. / -) 10)

translations

Π_E x ∈ A. B \Leftarrow CONST Pi_E A (λx. B)

abbreviation extensional-funcset :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'b set \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) set (**infixr** →_E 60)
 where A →_E B ≡ (Π_E i ∈ A. B)

lemma extensional-funcset-def: extensional-funcset S T = (S → T) \cap extensional S
 by (simp add: PiE-def)

lemma PiE-empty-domain[simp]: Pi_E {} T = {λx. undefined}
 unfolding PiE-def **by** simp

lemma PiE-UNIV-domain: Pi_E UNIV T = Pi UNIV T
 unfolding PiE-def **by** simp

lemma PiE-empty-range[simp]: i ∈ I \Rightarrow F i = {} \Rightarrow (Π_E i ∈ I. F i) = {}
 unfolding PiE-def **by** auto

```

lemma PiE-eq-empty-iff:  $Pi_E I F = \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists i \in I. F i = \{\})$ 
proof
  assume  $Pi_E I F = \{\}$ 
  show  $\exists i \in I. F i = \{\}$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
    then have  $\forall i. \exists y. (i \in I \longrightarrow y \in F i) \wedge (i \notin I \longrightarrow y = undefined)$ 
    by auto
    from choice[OF this]
    obtain f where  $\forall x. (x \in I \longrightarrow f x \in F x) \wedge (x \notin I \longrightarrow f x = undefined)$  ..
    then have  $f \in Pi_E I F$ 
    by (auto simp: extensional-def PiE-def)
    with  $\langle Pi_E I F = \{\} \rangle$  show False
    by auto
  qed
  qed (auto simp: PiE-def)

lemma PiE-arb:  $f \in Pi_E S T \implies x \notin S \implies f x = undefined$ 
  unfolding PiE-def by auto (auto dest!: extensional-arb)

lemma PiE-mem:  $f \in Pi_E S T \implies x \in S \implies f x \in T x$ 
  unfolding PiE-def by auto

lemma PiE-fun-upd:  $y \in T x \implies f \in Pi_E S T \implies f(x := y) \in Pi_E (insert x S)$ 
  T
  unfolding PiE-def extensional-def by auto

lemma fun-upd-in-PiE:  $x \notin S \implies f \in Pi_E (insert x S) T \implies f(x := undefined) \in Pi_E S T$ 
  unfolding PiE-def extensional-def by auto

lemma PiE-insert-eq:  $Pi_E (insert x S) T = (\lambda(y, g). g(x := y))` (T x \times Pi_E S T)$ 
  proof –
  {
    fix f assume  $f \in Pi_E (insert x S) T$   $x \notin S$ 
    then have  $f \in (\lambda(y, g). g(x := y))` (T x \times Pi_E S T)$ 
    by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=(fx, f(x := undefined))] intro: fun-upd-in-PiE
PiE-mem)
  }
  moreover
  {
    fix f assume  $f \in Pi_E (insert x S) T$   $x \in S$ 
    then have  $f \in (\lambda(y, g). g(x := y))` (T x \times Pi_E S T)$ 
    by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=(fx, f)] intro: fun-upd-in-PiE PiE-mem
simp: insert-absorb)
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

by (auto intro: PiE-fun-upd)
qed

lemma PiE-Int: PiE I A ∩ PiE I B = PiE I (λx. A x ∩ B x)
by (auto simp: PiE-def)

lemma PiE-cong: (¬i. i ∈ I ⇒ A i = B i) ⇒ PiE I A = PiE I B
unfolding PiE-def by (auto simp: Pi-cong)

lemma PiE-E [elim]:
assumes f ∈ PiE A B
obtains x ∈ A and f x ∈ B x
| x ∉ A and f x = undefined
using assms by (auto simp: Pi-def PiE-def extensional-def)

lemma PiE-I[intro!]:
(¬x. x ∈ A ⇒ f x ∈ B x) ⇒ (¬x. x ∉ A ⇒ f x = undefined) ⇒ f ∈ PiE
A B
by (simp add: PiE-def extensional-def)

lemma PiE-mono: (¬x. x ∈ A ⇒ B x ⊆ C x) ⇒ PiE A B ⊆ PiE A C
by auto

lemma PiE-iff: f ∈ PiE I X ↔ (¬i. f i ∈ X i) ∧ f ∈ extensional I
by (simp add: PiE-def Pi-iff)

lemma restrict-PiE-iff: restrict f I ∈ PiE I X ↔ (¬i ∈ I. f i ∈ X i)
by (simp add: PiE-iff)

lemma ext-funcset-to-sing-iff [simp]: A →E {a} = {λx ∈ A. a}
by (auto simp: PiE-def Pi-iff extensionalityI)

lemma PiE-restrict[simp]: f ∈ PiE A B ⇒ restrict f A = f
by (simp add: extensional-restrict PiE-def)

lemma restrict-PiE[simp]: restrict f I ∈ PiE I S ↔ f ∈ Pi I S
by (auto simp: PiE-iff)

lemma PiE-eq-subset:
assumes ne: ¬i. i ∈ I ⇒ F i ≠ {} ∧ i. i ∈ I ⇒ F' i ≠ {}
and eq: PiE I F = PiE I F'
and i ∈ I
shows F i ⊆ F' i
proof
fix x
assume x ∈ F i
with ne have ∀j. ∃y. (j ∈ I → y ∈ F j ∧ (i = j → x = y)) ∧ (j ∉ I → y
= undefined)
by auto

```

```

from choice[OF this] obtain f
  where f:  $\forall j. (j \in I \rightarrow f j \in F) \wedge (i = j \rightarrow x = f j) \wedge (j \notin I \rightarrow f j = \text{undefined})$  ..
  then have f  $\in \text{Pi}_E I F$ 
    by (auto simp: extensional-def PiE-def)
  then have f  $\in \text{Pi}_E I F'$ 
    using assms by simp
  then show x  $\in F' i$ 
    using f ⟨i ∈ I⟩ by (auto simp: PiE-def)
qed

lemma PiE-eq-iff-not-empty:
  assumes ne:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \Rightarrow F i \neq \{\} \wedge \bigwedge i. i \in I \Rightarrow F' i \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $\text{Pi}_E I F = \text{Pi}_E I F' \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. F i = F' i)$ 
  proof (intro iffI ballI)
    fix i
    assume eq:  $\text{Pi}_E I F = \text{Pi}_E I F'$ 
    assume i:  $i \in I$ 
    show  $F i = F' i$ 
      using PiE-eq-subset[of I F F', OF ne eq i]
      using PiE-eq-subset[of I F' F, OF ne(2,1) eq[symmetric] i]
        by auto
    qed (auto simp: PiE-def)

lemma PiE-eq-iff:
   $\text{Pi}_E I F = \text{Pi}_E I F' \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. F i = F' i) \vee ((\exists i \in I. F i = \{\}) \wedge (\exists i \in I. F' i = \{\}))$ 
  proof (intro iffI disjCI)
    assume eq[simp]:  $\text{Pi}_E I F = \text{Pi}_E I F'$ 
    assume  $\neg ((\exists i \in I. F i = \{\}) \wedge (\exists i \in I. F' i = \{\}))$ 
    then have  $(\forall i \in I. F i \neq \{\}) \wedge (\forall i \in I. F' i \neq \{\})$ 
      using PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F] PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F'] by auto
      with PiE-eq-iff-not-empty[of I F F'] show  $\forall i \in I. F i = F' i$ 
        by auto
  next
    assume  $(\forall i \in I. F i = F' i) \vee ((\exists i \in I. F i = \{\}) \wedge (\exists i \in I. F' i = \{\}))$ 
    then show  $\text{Pi}_E I F = \text{Pi}_E I F'$ 
      using PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F] PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F'] by (auto simp: PiE-def)
  qed

lemma extensional-funcset-fun-upd-restricts-rangeI:
   $\forall y \in S. f x \neq f y \Rightarrow f \in (\text{insert } x S) \rightarrow_E T \Rightarrow f(x := \text{undefined}) \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{f x\})$ 
  unfolding extensional-funcset-def extensional-def
  by (auto split: if-split-asm)

lemma extensional-funcset-fun-upd-extends-rangeI:
  assumes a  $\in T$  f  $\in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{a\})$ 
  shows  $f(x := a) \in \text{insert } x S \rightarrow_E T$ 

```

```

using assms unfolding extensional-funcset-def extensional-def by auto

lemma subset-PiE:
   $PiE I S \subseteq PiE I T \longleftrightarrow PiE I S = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I. S i \subseteq T i)$  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  -  $\vee$  ?rhs)
proof (cases  $PiE I S = \{\}$ )
  case False
  moreover have  $?lhs = ?rhs$ 
  proof
    assume  $L: ?lhs$ 
    have  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies S i \neq \{\}$ 
    using False PiE-eq-empty-iff by blast
    with  $L$  show  $?rhs$ 
    by (simp add: PiE-Int PiE-eq-iff inf.absorb-iff2)
  qed auto
  ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
  by simp
  qed simp

lemma PiE-eq:
   $PiE I S = PiE I T \longleftrightarrow PiE I S = \{\} \wedge PiE I T = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I. S i = T i)$ 
  by (auto simp: PiE-eq-iff PiE-eq-empty-iff)

lemma PiE-UNIV [simp]:  $PiE UNIV (\lambda i. UNIV) = UNIV$ 
  by blast

lemma image-projection-PiE:
   $(\lambda f. f i) ` (PiE I S) = (\text{if } PiE I S = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else if } i \in I \text{ then } S i \text{ else } \{\text{undefined}\})$ 
proof –
  have  $(\lambda f. f i) ` PiE I S = S i \text{ if } i \in I \text{ f } \in PiE I S \text{ for } f$ 
  using that apply auto
  by (rule-tac x=(λk. if k=i then x else f k) in image-eqI) auto
  moreover have  $(\lambda f. f i) ` PiE I S = \{\text{undefined}\} \text{ if } f \in PiE I S \text{ i } \notin I \text{ for } f$ 
  using that by (blast intro: PiE-arb [OF that, symmetric])
  ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
  by auto
qed

lemma PiE-singleton:
  assumes  $f \in \text{extensional } A$ 
  shows  $PiE A (\lambda x. \{f x\}) = \{f\}$ 
proof –
  {
    fix  $g$  assume  $g \in PiE A (\lambda x. \{f x\})$ 
    hence  $g x = f x \text{ for } x$ 
    using assms by (cases  $x \in A$ ) (auto simp: extensional-def)
    hence  $g = f$  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  }

```

```

thus ?thesis using assms by (auto simp: extensional-def)
qed

lemma PiE-eq-singleton: ( $\Pi_E i \in I. S i$ ) =  $\{\lambda i \in I. f i\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. S i = \{f i\})$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) PiE-eq PiE-singleton insert-not-empty restrict-apply'
  restrict-extensional)

lemma PiE-over-singleton-iff: ( $\Pi_E x \in \{a\}. B x$ ) =  $(\bigcup b \in B a. \{\lambda x \in \{a\}. b\})$ 
  apply (auto simp: PiE-iff split: if-split-asm)
  apply (metis (no-types, lifting) extensionalityI restrict-apply' restrict-extensional
  singletonD)
  done

lemma all-PiE-elements:
   $(\forall z \in \text{PiE } I S. \forall i \in I. P i (z i)) \longleftrightarrow \text{PiE } I S = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I. \forall x \in S i. P i x)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof (cases PiE I S = {})
    case False
    then obtain f where f:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i \in S i$ 
      by fastforce
    show ?thesis
  proof
    assume L: ?lhs
    have P i x
      if i ∈ I x ∈ S i for i x
    proof -
      have  $(\lambda j \in I. \text{if } j=i \text{ then } x \text{ else } f j) \in \text{PiE } I S$ 
        by (simp add: f that(2))
      then have P i (( $\lambda j \in I. \text{if } j=i \text{ then } x \text{ else } f j$ ) i)
        using L that(1) by blast
      with that show ?thesis
        by simp
    qed
    then show ?rhs
      by (simp add: False)
    qed fastforce
  qed simp
}

lemma PiE-ext:  $\llbracket x \in \text{PiE } k s; y \in \text{PiE } k s; \bigwedge i. i \in k \implies x i = y i \rrbracket \implies x = y$ 
  by (metis ext PiE-E)

```

28.7.1 Injective Extensional Function Spaces

```

lemma extensional-funcset-fun-upd-inj-onI:
  assumes f ∈ S →E (T - {a})
  and inj-on f S
  shows inj-on (f(x := a)) S
  using assms
  unfolding extensional-funcset-def by (auto intro!: inj-on-fun-updI)

```

```

lemma extensional-funcset-extend-domain-inj-on-eq:
  assumes  $x \notin S$ 
  shows  $\{f. f \in (\text{insert } x S) \rightarrow_E T \wedge \text{inj-on } f (\text{insert } x S)\} =$ 
     $(\lambda(y, g). g(x:=y))` \{(y, g). y \in T \wedge g \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{y\}) \wedge \text{inj-on } g S\}$ 
  using assms
  apply (auto del: PiE-I PiE-E)
  apply (auto intro: extensional-funcset-fun-upd-inj-onI
    extensional-funcset-fun-upd-extends-rangeI del: PiE-I PiE-E)
  apply (auto simp add: image-iff inj-on-def)
  apply (rule-tac  $x=xa$   $x$  in exI)
  apply (auto intro: PiE-mem del: PiE-I PiE-E)
  apply (rule-tac  $x=xa$  ( $x := \text{undefined}$ ) in exI)
  apply (auto intro!: extensional-funcset-fun-upd-restricts-rangeI)
  apply (auto dest!: PiE-mem split: if-split-asm)
  done

lemma extensional-funcset-extend-domain-inj-onI:
  assumes  $x \notin S$ 
  shows inj-on  $(\lambda(y, g). g(x := y)) \{(y, g). y \in T \wedge g \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{y\}) \wedge$ 
     $\text{inj-on } g S\}$ 
  using assms
  apply (auto intro!: inj-onI)
  apply (metis fun-upd-same)
  apply (metis assms PiE-arb fun-upd-triv fun-upd-upd)
  done

```

28.7.2 Misc properties of functions, composition and restriction from HOL Light

```

lemma function-factors-left-gen:
   $(\forall x y. P x \wedge P y \wedge g x = g y \longrightarrow f x = f y) \longleftrightarrow (\exists h. \forall x. P x \longrightarrow f x = h(g x))$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume  $L: ?lhs$ 
  then show ?rhs
  apply (rule-tac  $x=f$  o inv-into (Collect P) g in exI)
  unfolding o-def
  by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) f-inv-into-f imageI inv-into-into mem-Collect-eq)
qed auto

lemma function-factors-left:
   $(\forall x y. (g x = g y) \longrightarrow (f x = f y)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists h. f = h \circ g)$ 
  using function-factors-left-gen [of  $\lambda x. \text{True}$  g f] unfolding o-def by blast

lemma function-factors-right-gen:
   $(\forall x. P x \longrightarrow (\exists y. g y = f x)) \longleftrightarrow (\exists h. \forall x. P x \longrightarrow f x = g(h x))$ 
  by metis

```

```

lemma function-factors-right:
  ( $\forall x. \exists y. g y = f x \longleftrightarrow (\exists h. f = g \circ h)$ )
  unfolding o-def by metis

lemma restrict-compose-right:
  restrict (g o restrict f S) S = restrict (g o f) S
  by auto

lemma restrict-compose-left:
  f ` S ⊆ T  $\implies$  restrict (restrict g T o f) S = restrict (g o f) S
  by fastforce

28.7.3 Cardinality

lemma finite-PiE: finite S  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge i. i \in S \implies \text{finite } (T i)$ )  $\implies$  finite ( $\prod_E i \in S. T i$ )
  by (induct S arbitrary: T rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: PiE-insert-eq)

lemma inj-combinator:  $x \notin S \implies \text{inj-on } (\lambda(y, g). g(x := y)) (T x \times \text{Pi}_E S T)$ 
  proof (safe intro!: inj-onI ext)
    fix f y g z
    assume xnotinS
    assume fg: f ∈ Pi_E S T g ∈ Pi_E S T
    assume fx:=y = gx:=z
    then have *:  $\bigwedge i. (f(x := y)) i = (g(x := z)) i$ 
    unfolding fun-eq-iff by auto
    from this[of x] show y = z by simp
    fix i from *[of i] <x ∈ S> fg show f i = g i
    by (auto split: if-split-asm simp: PiE-def extensional-def)
  qed

lemma card-PiE: finite S  $\implies$  card ( $\prod_E i \in S. T i$ ) = ( $\prod_{i \in S} \text{card } (T i)$ )
  proof (induct rule: finite-induct)
    case empty
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    case (insert x S)
    then show ?case
    by (simp add: PiE-insert-eq inj-combinator card-image card-cartesian-product)
  qed

lemma card-funcsetE: finite A  $\implies$  card (A →_E B) = card B ^ card A
  by (subst card-PiE, auto)

lemma card-inj-on-subset-funcset: assumes finB: finite B
  and finC: finite C
  and AB: A ⊆ B
  shows card {f ∈ B →_E C. inj-on f A} =
  card C ^ (card B - card A) * prod ((-) (card C)) {0 ..< card A}

```

```

proof -
define D where D = B - A
from AB have B: B = A ∪ D and disj: A ∩ D = {} unfolding D-def by auto
have sub: card B - card A = card D unfolding D-def using finB AB
  by (metis card-Diff-subset finite-subset)
have finite A finite D using finB unfolding B by auto
thus ?thesis unfolding sub unfolding B using disj
proof (induct A rule: finite-induct)
  case empty
  from card-funcsetE[OF this(1), of C] show ?case by auto
next
  case (insert a A)
  have {f. f ∈ insert a A ∪ D →E C ∧ inj-on f (insert a A)}
  = {f(a := c) | f c. f ∈ A ∪ D →E C ∧ inj-on f A ∧ c ∈ C - f ` A}
  (is ?l = ?r)
  proof
    show ?r ⊆ ?l
      by (auto intro: inj-on-fun-updI split: if-splits)
    {
      fix f
      assume f: f ∈ ?l
      let ?g = f(a := undefined)
      let ?h = ?g(a := f a)
      have mem: f a ∈ C - ?g ` A using insert(1,2,4,5) f by auto
      from f have f: f ∈ insert a A ∪ D →E C inj-on f (insert a A) by auto
      hence ?g ∈ A ∪ D →E C inj-on ?g A using ⟨a ∉ A⟩ ⟨insert a A ∩ D = {}⟩
        by (auto split: if-splits simp: inj-on-def)
      with mem have ?h ∈ ?r by blast
      also have ?h = f by auto
      finally have f ∈ ?r .
    }
    thus ?l ⊆ ?r by auto
  qed
  also have ... = (λ (f, c). f (a := c)) ` 
    (Sigma {f . f ∈ A ∪ D →E C ∧ inj-on f A} (λ f. C - f ` A))
    by auto
  also have card (...) = card (Sigma {f . f ∈ A ∪ D →E C ∧ inj-on f A} (λ f.
  C - f ` A))
  proof (rule card-image, intro inj-onI, clar simp, goal-cases)
    case (1 f c g d)
    let ?f = f(a := c, a := undefined)
    let ?g = g(a := d, a := undefined)
    from 1 have id: f(a := c) = g(a := d) by auto
    from fun-upd-eqD[OF id]
    have cd: c = d by auto
    from id have ?f = ?g by auto
    also have ?f = f using ⟨f ∈ A ∪ D →E C⟩ insert(1,2,4,5)
      by (intro ext, auto)
    also have ?g = g using ⟨g ∈ A ∪ D →E C⟩ insert(1,2,4,5)
  
```

```

    by (intro ext, auto)
  finally show  $f = g \wedge c = d$  using cd by auto
qed
also have ... = ( $\sum_{f \in A \cup D} f \rightarrow_E C. \text{inj-on } f A$ ). card ( $C - f`A$ )
  by (rule card-SigmaI, rule finite-subset[of -  $A \cup D \rightarrow_E C$ ],
       insert ⟨finite C⟩ ⟨finite D⟩ ⟨finite A⟩, auto intro!: finite-PiE)
also have ... = ( $\sum_{f \in A \cup D} f \rightarrow_E C. \text{inj-on } f A$ ). card C - card A
  by (rule sum.cong[OF refl], subst card-Diff-subset, insert ⟨finite A⟩, auto simp:
      card-image)
also have ... = (card C - card A) * card { $f \in A \cup D \rightarrow_E C. \text{inj-on } f A$ }
  by simp
also have ... = card C ^ card D * ((card C - card A) * prod ((-) (card C))
  {0..<card A})
  using insert by (auto simp: ac-simps)
also have (card C - card A) * prod ((-) (card C)) {0..<card A} =
  prod ((-) (card C)) {0..<Suc (card A)} by simp
also have Suc (card A) = card (insert a A) using insert by auto
finally show ?case .
qed
qed

```

28.8 The pigeonhole principle

An alternative formulation of this is that for a function mapping a finite set A of cardinality m to a finite set B of cardinality n , there exists an element $y \in B$ that is hit at least $\lceil \frac{m}{n} \rceil$ times. However, since we do not have real numbers or rounding yet, we state it in the following equivalent form:

```

lemma pigeonhole-card:
assumes  $f \in A \rightarrow B$  finite A finite B  $B \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $\exists y \in B. \text{card } (f -` \{y\} \cap A) * \text{card } B \geq \text{card } A$ 
proof -
  from assms have card B > 0
    by auto
  define M where  $M = \text{Max } ((\lambda y. \text{card } (f -` \{y\} \cap A)) ` B)$ 
  have A = ( $\bigcup_{y \in B} f -` \{y\} \cap A$ )
    using assms by auto
  also have card ... = ( $\sum_{i \in B} \text{card } (f -` \{i\} \cap A)$ )
    using assms by (subst card-UN-disjoint) auto
  also have ...  $\leq (\sum_{i \in B} M)$ 
    unfolding M-def using assms by (intro sum-mono Max.coboundedI) auto
  also have ... = card B * M
    by simp
  finally have M * card B  $\geq \text{card } A$ 
    by (simp add: mult-ac)
  moreover have M  $\in (\lambda y. \text{card } (f -` \{y\} \cap A)) ` B$ 
    unfolding M-def using assms { $B \neq \{\}$ } by (intro Max-in) auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by blast
qed

```

```
end
```

29 Partitions and Disjoint Sets

```
theory Disjoint-Sets
  imports FuncSet
begin
```

```
lemma mono-imp-UN-eq-last: mono A ==> (∪ i≤n. A i) = A n
  unfolding mono-def by auto
```

29.1 Set of Disjoint Sets

```
abbreviation disjoint :: 'a set set ⇒ bool where disjoint ≡ pairwise disjoint
```

```
lemma disjoint-def: disjoint A ↔ (∀ a∈A. ∀ b∈A. a ≠ b → a ∩ b = {})
  unfolding pairwise-def disjoint-def by auto
```

```
lemma disjointI:
  (¬ a b. a ∈ A ==> b ∈ A ==> a ≠ b ==> a ∩ b = {}) ==> disjoint A
  unfolding disjoint-def by auto
```

```
lemma disjointD:
  disjoint A ==> a ∈ A ==> b ∈ A ==> a ≠ b ==> a ∩ b = {}
  unfolding disjoint-def by auto
```

```
lemma disjoint-image: inj-on f (∪ A) ==> disjoint A ==> disjoint ((_) f ` A)
  unfolding inj-on-def disjoint-def by blast
```

```
lemma assumes disjoint (A ∪ B)
  shows disjoint-unionD1: disjoint A and disjoint-unionD2: disjoint B
  using assms by (simp-all add: disjoint-def)
```

```
lemma disjoint-INT:
  assumes *: ∀ i. i ∈ I ==> disjoint (F i)
  shows disjoint {∩ i∈I. X i | X. ∀ i∈I. X i ∈ F i}
  proof (safe intro!: disjointI del: equalityI)
    fix A B :: 'a ⇒ 'b set
    assume (∩ i∈I. A i) ≠ (∩ i∈I. B i)
    then obtain i where A i ≠ B i i ∈ I
      by auto
    moreover assume ∀ i∈I. A i ∈ F i ∀ i∈I. B i ∈ F i
    ultimately show (∩ i∈I. A i) ∩ (∩ i∈I. B i) = {}
      using *[OF ⟨i∈I⟩, THEN disjointD, of A i B i]
      by (auto simp flip: INT-Int-distrib)
  qed
```

```
lemma diff-Union-pairwise-disjoint:
  assumes pairwise disjoint A B ⊆ A
```

```

shows  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} - \bigcup \mathcal{B} = \bigcup (\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B})$ 
proof –
  have False
    if  $x: x \in A \ x \in B \text{ and } AB: A \in \mathcal{A} \ A \notin \mathcal{B} \ B \in \mathcal{B} \text{ for } x A B$ 
  proof –
    have  $A \cap B = \{\}$ 
      using assms disjointD  $AB$  by blast
    with  $x$  show ?thesis
      by blast
    qed
    then show ?thesis by auto
  qed

lemma Int-Union-pairwise-disjoint:
  assumes pairwise disjnt ( $\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$ )
  shows  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \cap \bigcup \mathcal{B} = \bigcup (\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B})$ 
proof –
  have False
    if  $x: x \in A \ x \in B \text{ and } AB: A \in \mathcal{A} \ A \notin \mathcal{B} \ B \in \mathcal{B} \text{ for } x A B$ 
  proof –
    have  $A \cap B = \{\}$ 
      using assms disjointD  $AB$  by blast
    with  $x$  show ?thesis
      by blast
    qed
    then show ?thesis by auto
  qed

lemma psubset-Union-pairwise-disjoint:
  assumes  $\mathcal{B}: \text{pairwise disjnt } \mathcal{B} \text{ and } \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{B} - \{\{\}\}$ 
  shows  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \subset \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
  unfolding psubset-eq
proof
  show  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
    using assms by blast
  have  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \cup (\mathcal{B} - \mathcal{A} \cap (\mathcal{B} - \{\{\}\})) \neq \{\}$ 
    using assms by blast+
  then show  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \neq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
    using diff-Union-pairwise-disjoint [OF  $\mathcal{B}$ ] by blast
  qed

```

29.1.1 Family of Disjoint Sets

definition *disjoint-family-on* :: $('i \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \Rightarrow 'i \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $\text{disjoint-family-on } A S \longleftrightarrow (\forall m \in S. \forall n \in S. m \neq n \rightarrow A m \cap A n = \{\})$

abbreviation *disjoint-family* $A \equiv \text{disjoint-family-on } A \text{ UNIV}$

lemma *disjoint-family-elem-disjnt*:

```

assumes infinite A finite C
  and df: disjoint-family-on B A
  obtains x where x ∈ A disjoint C (B x)
proof -
have False if *: ∀ x ∈ A. ∃ y. y ∈ C ∧ y ∈ B x
proof -
obtain g where g: ∀ x ∈ A. g x ∈ C ∧ g x ∈ B x
using * by metis
with df have inj-on g A
  by (fastforce simp add: inj-on-def disjoint-family-on-def)
then have infinite (g ` A)
  using ⟨infinite A⟩ finite-image-iff by blast
then show False
  by (meson ⟨finite C⟩ finite-subset g image-subset-iff)
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (force simp: disjoint-iff intro: that)
qed

lemma disjoint-family-onD:
disjoint-family-on A I ==> i ∈ I ==> j ∈ I ==> i ≠ j ==> A i ∩ A j = {}
by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma disjoint-family-subset: disjoint-family A ==> (∀x. B x ⊆ A x) ==> disjoint-family B
by (force simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma disjoint-family-on-insert:
i ∉ I ==> disjoint-family-on A (insert i I) ↔ A i ∩ (⋃ i ∈ I. A i) = {} ∧
disjoint-family-on A I
by (fastforce simp: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma disjoint-family-on-bisimulation:
assumes disjoint-family-on f S
and ∀n m. n ∈ S ==> m ∈ S ==> n ≠ m ==> f n ∩ f m = {} ==> g n ∩ g m =
{}
shows disjoint-family-on g S
using assms unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by auto

lemma disjoint-family-on-mono:
A ⊆ B ==> disjoint-family-on f B ==> disjoint-family-on f A
unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by auto

lemma disjoint-family-Suc:
(∀n. A n ⊆ A (Suc n)) ==> disjoint-family (λi. A (Suc i) - A i)
using lift-Suc-mono-le[of A]
by (auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)
(metis insert-absorb insert-subset le-SucE le-antisym not-le-imp-less less-imp-le)

```

```

lemma disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image:
  disjoint-family-on A I  $\implies$  disjoint (A ‘ I)
  unfolding disjoint-family-on-def disjoint-def by force

lemma disjoint-family-on-vimageI: disjoint-family-on F I  $\implies$  disjoint-family-on
  ( $\lambda i. f - ` F i$ ) I
  by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma disjoint-image-disjoint-family-on:
  assumes d: disjoint (A ‘ I) and i: inj-on A I
  shows disjoint-family-on A I
  unfolding disjoint-family-on-def
  proof (intro ballI impI)
    fix n m assume nm: m ∈ I n ∈ I and n ≠ m
    with i[THEN inj-onD, of n m] show A n ∩ A m = {}
      by (intro disjointD[OF d]) auto
  qed

lemma disjoint-family-on-iff-disjoint-image:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies A i \neq \{\}$ 
  shows disjoint-family-on A I  $\longleftrightarrow$  disjoint (A ‘ I)  $\wedge$  inj-on A I
  proof
    assume disjoint-family-on A I
    then show disjoint (A ‘ I)  $\wedge$  inj-on A I
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms disjoint-family-onD disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image
    inf.idem inj-onI)
  qed (use disjoint-image-disjoint-family-on in metis)

lemma card-UN-disjoint':
  assumes disjoint-family-on A I  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies$  finite (A i) finite I
  shows card ( $\bigcup_{i \in I} A i$ ) = ( $\sum_{i \in I} \text{card} (A i)$ )
  using assms by (simp add: card-UN-disjoint disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma disjoint-UN:
  assumes F:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies$  disjoint (F i) and *: disjoint-family-on ( $\lambda i. \bigcup_{i \in I} (F i)$ )
  shows disjoint ( $\bigcup_{i \in I} F i$ )
  proof (safe intro!: disjointI del: equalityI)
    fix A B i j assume A ≠ B A ∈ F i i ∈ I B ∈ F j j ∈ I
    show A ∩ B = {}
    proof cases
      assume i = j with F[of i] ⟨i ∈ I⟩ ⟨A ∈ F i⟩ ⟨B ∈ F j⟩ ⟨A ≠ B⟩ show A ∩ B
      = {}
        by (auto dest: disjointD)
    next
      assume i ≠ j
      with * ⟨i ∈ I⟩ ⟨j ∈ I⟩ have ( $\bigcup_{i \in I} (F i)$ ) ∩ ( $\bigcup_{j \in I} (F j)$ ) = {}
        by (rule disjoint-family-onD)
      with ⟨A ∈ F i⟩ ⟨i ∈ I⟩ ⟨B ∈ F j⟩ ⟨j ∈ I⟩

```

```

show  $A \cap B = \{\}$ 
  by auto
qed
qed

lemma distinct-list-bind:
  assumes distinct xs  $\wedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{distinct } (f x)$ 
    disjoint-family-on (set o f) (set xs)
  shows distinct (List.bind xs f)
  using assms
  by (induction xs)
    (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def distinct-map inj-on-def set-list-bind)

lemma bij-betw-UNION-disjoint:
  assumes disj: disjoint-family-on A' I
  assumes bij:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{bij-betw } f (A i) (A' i)$ 
  shows bij-betw f ( $\bigcup_{i \in I} A i$ ) ( $\bigcup_{i \in I} A' i$ )
  unfolding bij-betw-def
  proof
    from bij show eq:  $f \cup (A \cdot I) = \bigcup (A' \cdot I)$ 
      by (auto simp: bij-betw-def image-UN)
    show inj-on f ( $\bigcup (A \cdot I)$ )
    proof (rule inj-onI, clarify)
      fix i j x y assume A:  $i \in I$   $j \in I$   $x \in A i$   $y \in A j$  and B:  $f x = f y$ 
      from A bij[of i] bij[of j] have  $f x \in A' i$   $f y \in A' j$ 
        by (auto simp: bij-betw-def)
      with B have  $A' i \cap A' j \neq \{\}$  by auto
      with disj A have  $i = j$  unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by blast
      with A B bij[of i] show  $x = y$  by (auto simp: bij-betw-def dest: inj-onD)
    qed
  qed

lemma disjoint-union: disjoint C  $\implies$  disjoint B  $\implies$   $\bigcup C \cap \bigcup B = \{\} \implies$  disjoint
  ( $C \cup B$ )
  using disjoint-UN[of {C, B}  $\lambda x. x$ ] by (auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)

  Sum/product of the union of a finite disjoint family

context comm-monoid-set
begin

lemma UNION-disjoint-family:
  assumes finite I and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite } (A i)$ 
  and disjoint-family-on A I
  shows F g ( $\bigcup (A \cdot I)$ ) = F ( $\lambda x. F g (A x)$ ) I
  using assms unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by (rule UNION-disjoint)

lemma Union-disjoint-sets:
  assumes  $\forall A \in C. \text{finite } A$  and disjoint C
  shows F g ( $\bigcup C$ ) = (F o F) g C

```

```
using assms unfolding disjoint-def by (rule Union-disjoint)
```

```
end
```

The union of an infinite disjoint family of non-empty sets is infinite.

```
lemma infinite-disjoint-family-imp-infinite-UNION:
```

```
assumes ~finite A ∧ x. x ∈ A ⇒ f x ≠ {} disjoint-family-on f A
shows ~finite (⋃(f ` A))
```

```
proof –
```

```
define g where g x = (SOME y. y ∈ f x) for x
```

```
have g: g x ∈ f x if x ∈ A for x
```

```
unfolding g-def by (rule someI-ex, insert assms(2) that) blast
```

```
have inj-on-g: inj-on g A
```

```
proof (rule inj-onI, rule ccontr)
```

```
fix x y assume A: x ∈ A y ∈ A g x = g y x ≠ y
```

```
with g[of x] g[of y] have g x ∈ f x g x ∈ f y by auto
```

```
with A ⟨x ≠ y⟩ assms show False
```

```
by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def inj-on-def)
```

```
qed
```

```
from g have g ` A ⊆ ⋃(f ` A) by blast
```

```
moreover from inj-on-g ⟨~finite A⟩ have ~finite (g ` A)
```

```
using finite-imageD by blast
```

```
ultimately show ?thesis using finite-subset by blast
```

```
qed
```

29.2 Construct Disjoint Sequences

```
definition disjointed :: (nat ⇒ 'a set) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a set where
disjoined A n = A n - (⋃ i ∈ {0... A i})
```

```
lemma finite-UN-disjoined-eq: (⋃ i ∈ {0... disjointed A i}) = (⋃ i ∈ {0... A i})
```

```
proof (induct n)
```

```
case 0 show ?case by simp
```

```
next
```

```
case (Suc n)
```

```
thus ?case by (simp add: atLeastLessThanSuc disjointed-def)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma UN-disjoined-eq: (⋃ i. disjointed A i) = (⋃ i. A i)
```

```
by (rule UN-finite2-eq [where k=0])
```

```
(simp add: finite-UN-disjoined-eq)
```

```
lemma less-disjoint-disjoined: m < n ⇒ disjointed A m ∩ disjointed A n = {}
```

```
by (auto simp add: disjointed-def)
```

```
lemma disjoint-family-disjoined: disjoint-family (disjoined A)
```

```
by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)
```

```
(metis neq-iff Int-commute less-disjoint-disjoined)
```

```

lemma disjointed-subset: disjointed A n ⊆ A n
  by (auto simp add: disjointed-def)

lemma disjointed-0[simp]: disjointed A 0 = A 0
  by (simp add: disjointed-def)

lemma disjointed-mono: mono A ==> disjointed A (Suc n) = A (Suc n) - A n
  using mono-imp-UN-eq-last[of A] by (simp add: disjointed-def atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost
atLeast0AtMost)

```

29.3 Partitions

Partitions P of a set A . We explicitly disallow empty sets.

definition partition-on :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a set set \Rightarrow bool

where

partition-on A P \longleftrightarrow $\bigcup P = A \wedge \text{disjoint } P \wedge \{\} \notin P$

lemma partition-onI:

$\bigcup P = A \Rightarrow (\bigwedge p q. p \in P \Rightarrow q \in P \Rightarrow p \neq q \Rightarrow \text{disjnt } p q) \Rightarrow \{\} \notin P$
 $\Rightarrow \text{partition-on } A P$
by (auto simp: partition-on-def pairwise-def)

lemma partition-onD1: partition-on A P $\Rightarrow A = \bigcup P$

by (auto simp: partition-on-def)

lemma partition-onD2: partition-on A P $\Rightarrow \text{disjoint } P$

by (auto simp: partition-on-def)

lemma partition-onD3: partition-on A P $\Rightarrow \{\} \notin P$

by (auto simp: partition-on-def)

29.4 Constructions of partitions

lemma partition-on-empty: partition-on {} P $\longleftrightarrow P = \{\}$
 unfolding partition-on-def **by** fastforce

lemma partition-on-space: A $\neq \{\} \Rightarrow \text{partition-on } A \{A\}$
by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)

lemma partition-on-singletons: partition-on A ((λx. {x}) ` A)
by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)

lemma partition-on-transform:
assumes P: partition-on A P
assumes F-UN: $\bigcup(F ` P) = F (\bigcup P)$ **and** F-disjnt: $\bigwedge p q. p \in P \Rightarrow q \in P \Rightarrow \text{disjnt } p q \Rightarrow \text{disjnt } (F p) (F q)$
shows partition-on (F A) (F ` P - {{}})
proof –
have $\bigcup(F ` P - {{}}) = F A$

```

unfolding P[THEN partition-onD1] F-UN[symmetric] by auto
with P show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: partition-on-def pairwise-def intro!: F-disjnt)
qed

lemma partition-on-restrict: partition-on A P  $\Rightarrow$  partition-on ( $B \cap A$ ) (( $\cap$ ) B ‘
P – {{}})
  by (intro partition-on-transform) (auto simp: disjnt-def)

lemma partition-on-vimage: partition-on A P  $\Rightarrow$  partition-on ( $f`A$ ) (( $\neg$ ) f ‘
P – {{}})
  by (intro partition-on-transform) (auto simp: disjnt-def)

lemma partition-on-inj-image:
  assumes P: partition-on A P and f: inj-on f A
  shows partition-on ( $f`A$ ) (( $\cap$ ) f ` P – {{}})
  proof (rule partition-on-transform[OF P])
    show p ∈ P  $\Rightarrow$  q ∈ P  $\Rightarrow$  disjnt p q  $\Rightarrow$  disjnt ( $f`p$ ) ( $f`q$ ) for p q
      using f[THEN inj-onD] P[THEN partition-onD1] by (auto simp: disjnt-def)
  qed auto

lemma partition-on-insert:
  assumes disjnt p ( $\bigcup P$ )
  shows partition-on A (insert p P)  $\longleftrightarrow$  partition-on ( $A - p$ ) P  $\wedge$  p ⊆ A  $\wedge$  p ≠ {}
  using assms
  by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjnt-iff pairwise-insert)

```

29.5 Finiteness of partitions

```

lemma finitely-many-partition-on:
  assumes finite A
  shows finite {P. partition-on A P}
  proof (rule finite-subset)
    show {P. partition-on A P} ⊆ Pow (Pow A)
      unfolding partition-on-def by auto
      show finite (Pow (Pow A))
        using assms by simp
  qed

lemma finite-elements: finite A  $\Rightarrow$  partition-on A P  $\Rightarrow$  finite P
  using partition-onD1[of A P] by (simp add: finite-UnionD)

lemma product-partition:
  assumes partition-on A P and  $\bigwedge p. p \in P \Rightarrow$  finite p
  shows card A = ( $\sum_{p \in P}$  card p)
  using assms unfolding partition-on-def by (meson card-Union-disjoint)

```

29.6 Equivalence of partitions and equivalence classes

```

lemma partition-on-quotient:

```

```

assumes r: equiv A r
shows partition-on A (A // r)
proof (rule partition-onI)
from r have refl-on A r
  by (auto elim: equivE)
then show ∪(A // r) = A { } ∈ A // r
  by (auto simp: refl-on-def quotient-def)

fix p q assume p ∈ A // r q ∈ A // r p ≠ q
then obtain x y where x ∈ A y ∈ A p = r `` {x} q = r `` {y}
  by (auto simp: quotient-def)
with r equiv-class-eq-iff[OF r, of x y] `p ≠ q` show disjoint p q
  by (auto simp: disjoint-equiv-class)
qed

lemma equiv-partition-on:
assumes P: partition-on A P
shows equiv A {(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p}
proof (rule equivI)
have A = ∪ P
  using P by (auto simp: partition-on-def)

have {(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p} ⊆ A × A
  unfolding `A = ∪ P` by blast
then show refl-on A {(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p}
  unfolding refl-on-def `A = ∪ P` by auto
next
show trans {(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p}
  using P by (auto simp only: trans-def disjoint-def partition-on-def)
next
show sym {(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p}
  by (auto simp only: sym-def)
qed

lemma partition-on-eq-quotient:
assumes P: partition-on A P
shows A // {(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p} = P
unfolding quotient-def
proof safe
fix x assume x ∈ A
then obtain p where p ∈ P x ∈ p ∧ q. q ∈ P ⇒ x ∈ q ⇒ p = q
  using P by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)
then have {y. ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p} = p
  by (safe intro!: bexI[of - p]) simp
then show {(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p} `` {x} ∈ P
  by (simp add: `p ∈ P`)
next
fix p assume p ∈ P
then have p ≠ { }

```

```

using P by (auto simp: partition-on-def)
then obtain x where x ∈ p
  by auto
then have x ∈ A ∧ q. q ∈ P  $\implies$  x ∈ q  $\implies$  p = q
  using P ⟨p ∈ P⟩ by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)
  with ⟨p ∈ P⟩ ⟨x ∈ p⟩ have {y. ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p} = p
    by (safe intro!: bexI[of - p]) simp
  then show p ∈ (⋃ x ∈ A. {{(x, y). ∃ p ∈ P. x ∈ p ∧ y ∈ p}} “ {x})))
    by (auto intro: ⟨x ∈ A⟩)
qed

lemma partition-on-alt: partition-on A P  $\longleftrightarrow$  (∃ r. equiv A r ∧ P = A // r)
  by (auto simp: partition-on-eq-quotient intro!: partition-on-quotient intro: equiv-partition-on)

```

29.7 Refinement of partitions

```

definition refines :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set set ⇒ 'a set set ⇒ bool
  where refines A P Q ≡
    partition-on A P ∧ partition-on A Q ∧ (∀ X ∈ P. ∃ Y ∈ Q. X ⊆ Y)

lemma refines-refl: partition-on A P  $\implies$  refines A P P
  using refines-def by blast

lemma refines-asym1:
  assumes refines A P Q refines A Q P
  shows P ⊆ Q
proof
  fix X
  assume X ∈ P
  then obtain Y X' where Y ∈ Q X ⊆ Y X' ∈ P Y ⊆ X'
    by (meson assms refines-def)
  then have X' = X
    using assms(2) unfolding partition-on-def refines-def
    by (metis ⟨X ∈ P⟩ ⟨X ⊆ Y⟩ disjoint-self-iff-empty disjoint-subset1 pairwiseD)
  then show X ∈ Q
    using ⟨X ⊆ Y⟩ ⟨Y ∈ Q⟩ ⟨Y ⊆ X'⟩ by force
qed

lemma refines-asym: [refines A P Q; refines A Q P]  $\implies$  P = Q
  by (meson antisym-conv refines-asym1)

lemma refines-trans: [refines A P Q; refines A Q R]  $\implies$  refines A P R
  by (meson order.trans refines-def)

```

```

lemma refines-obtains-subset:
  assumes refines A P Q q ∈ Q
  shows partition-on q {p ∈ P. p ⊆ q}
proof –
  have p ⊆ q ∨ disjoint p q if p ∈ P for p

```

```

using that assms unfolding refines-def partition-on-def disjoint-def
by (metis disjoint-def disjoint-subset1)
with assms have q ⊆ Union {p ∈ P. p ⊆ q}
  using assms
  by (clar simp simp: refines-def disjoint-iff partition-on-def) (metis Union-iff)
with assms have q = Union {p ∈ P. p ⊆ q}
  by auto
then show ?thesis
  using assms by (auto simp: refines-def disjoint-def partition-on-def)
qed

```

29.8 The coarsest common refinement of a set of partitions

definition common-refinement :: 'a set set set ⇒ 'a set set
where common-refinement $\mathcal{P} \equiv (\bigcup f \in (\Pi_E P \in \mathcal{P}. P). \{\bigcap (f \cdot \mathcal{P})\}) - \{\{\}\}$

With non-extensional function space

```

lemma common-refinement: common-refinement  $\mathcal{P} = (\bigcup f \in (\Pi P \in \mathcal{P}. P). \{\bigcap (f \cdot \mathcal{P})\}) - \{\{\}\}$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)

```

proof

```

  show ?rhs ⊆ ?lhs
    apply (clar simp simp add: common-refinement-def PiE-def Ball-def)
    by (metis restrict-Pi-cancel image-restrict-eq restrict-extensional)
  qed (auto simp add: common-refinement-def PiE-def)

```

```

lemma common-refinement-exists:  $\llbracket X \in \text{common-refinement } \mathcal{P}; P \in \mathcal{P} \rrbracket \implies \exists R \in P. X \subseteq R$ 
  by (auto simp add: common-refinement)

```

lemma Union-common-refinement: $\bigcup (\text{common-refinement } \mathcal{P}) = (\bigcap P \in \mathcal{P}. \bigcup P)$

proof

```

  show ( $\bigcap P \in \mathcal{P}. \bigcup P$ ) ⊆  $\bigcup (\text{common-refinement } \mathcal{P})$ 
  proof (clar simp simp: common-refinement)
    fix x
    assume  $\forall P \in \mathcal{P}. \exists X \in P. x \in X$ 
    then obtain F where F:  $\bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies F P \in P \wedge x \in F P$ 
      by metis
    then have x ∈  $\bigcap (F \cdot \mathcal{P})$ 
      by force
    with F show  $\exists X \in (\bigcup x \in \Pi P \in \mathcal{P}. P. \{\bigcap (x \cdot \mathcal{P})\}) - \{\{\}\}. x \in X$ 
      by (auto simp add: Pi-iff Bex-def)
    qed
  qed (auto simp: common-refinement-def)

```

lemma partition-on-common-refinement:

assumes A: $\bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies \text{partition-on } A P \text{ and } \mathcal{P} \neq \{\}$

shows partition-on A (common-refinement \mathcal{P})

proof (rule partition-onI)

show $\bigcup (\text{common-refinement } \mathcal{P}) = A$

```

using assms by (simp add: partition-on-def Union-common-refinement)
fix P Q
assume P ∈ common-refinement ℙ and Q ∈ common-refinement ℙ and P ≠ Q
then obtain f g where f: f ∈ (ΠE P∈ℙ. P) and P: P = ⋂ (f ‘ ℙ) and P ≠ {}
and g: g ∈ (ΠE P∈ℙ. P) and Q: Q = ⋂ (g ‘ ℙ) and Q ≠ {}
by (auto simp add: common-refinement-def)
have f=g if x ∈ P x ∈ Q for x
proof (rule extensionalityI [of - ℙ])
fix R
assume R ∈ ℙ
with that P Q f g A [unfolded partition-on-def, OF <R ∈ ℙ>]
show f R = g R
by (metis INT-E Int-iff PiE-iff disjointD emptyE)
qed (use PiE-iff f g in auto)
then show disjoint P Q
by (metis P Q <P ≠ Q> disjoint-iff)
qed (simp add: common-refinement-def)

lemma refines-common-refinement:
assumes ⋀P. P ∈ ℙ ⇒ partition-on A P P ∈ ℙ
shows refines A (common-refinement ℙ) P
unfolding refines-def
proof (intro conjI strip)
fix X
assume X ∈ common-refinement ℙ
with assms show ∃Y ∈ P. X ⊆ Y
by (auto simp: common-refinement-def)
qed (use assms partition-on-common-refinement in auto)

```

The common refinement is itself refined by any other

```

lemma common-refinement-coarsest:
assumes ⋀P. P ∈ ℙ ⇒ partition-on A P partition-on A R ⋀P. P ∈ ℙ ⇒
refines A R P ℙ ≠ {}
shows refines A R (common-refinement ℙ)
unfolding refines-def
proof (intro conjI ballI partition-on-common-refinement)
fix X
assume X ∈ R
have ∃p ∈ P. X ⊆ p if P ∈ ℙ for P
by (meson <X ∈ R> assms(3) refines-def that)
then obtain F where f: ⋀P. P ∈ ℙ ⇒ F P ∈ P ∧ X ⊆ F P
by metis
with <partition-on A R> <X ∈ R> <ℙ ≠ {}>
have ⋂ (F ‘ ℙ) ∈ common-refinement ℙ
apply (simp add: partition-on-def common-refinement Pi-iff Bex-def)
by (metis (no-types, lifting) cINF-greatest subset-empty)
with f show ∃Y ∈ common-refinement ℙ. X ⊆ Y

```

```

by (metis ‹P ≠ {}› cINF-greatest)
qed (use assms in auto)

lemma finite-common-refinement:
assumes finite P ∧ P ∈ P ⟹ finite P
shows finite (common-refinement P)
proof –
have finite (ΠE P ∈ P. P)
  by (simp add: assms finite-PiE)
then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: common-refinement-def)
qed

lemma card-common-refinement:
assumes finite P ∧ P ∈ P ⟹ finite P
shows card (common-refinement P) ≤ (Π P ∈ P. card P)
proof –
have card (common-refinement P) ≤ card (⋃ f ∈ (ΠE P ∈ P. P). {⋂ (f ` P)})
  unfolding common-refinement-def by (meson card-Diff1-le)
also have ... ≤ (Σ f ∈ (ΠE P ∈ P. P). card{⋂ (f ` P)})
  by (metis assms finite-PiE card-UN-le)
also have ... = card(ΠE P ∈ P. P)
  by simp
also have ... = (Π P ∈ P. card P)
  by (simp add: assms(1) card-PiE dual-order.eq-iff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

30 Type of finite sets defined as a subtype of sets

```

theory FSet
imports Main Countable
begin

```

30.1 Definition of the type

```

typedef 'a fset = {A :: 'a set. finite A}  morphisms fset Abs-fset
by auto

```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-fset
```

30.2 Basic operations and type class instantiations

```

instantiation fset :: (finite) finite
begin
instance by (standard; transfer; simp)
end

```

```

instantiation fset :: (type) {bounded-lattice-bot, distrib-lattice, minus}
begin

lift-definition bot-fset :: 'a fset is {} parametric empty-transfer by simp

lift-definition less-eq-fset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool is subset-eq parametric
subset-transfer
.

definition less-fset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool where xs < ys  $\equiv$  xs  $\leq$  ys  $\wedge$  xs  $\neq$ 
(ys::'a fset)

lemma less-fset-transfer[transfer-rule]:
includes lifting-syntax
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows ((pcr-fset A)  $\implies$  (pcr-fset A)  $\implies$  (=)) ( $\subset$ ) ( $<$ )
unfolding less-fset-def[abs-def] psubset-eq[abs-def] by transfer-prover

lift-definition sup-fset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is union parametric union-transfer
by simp

lift-definition inf-fset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is inter parametric inter-transfer
by simp

lift-definition minus-fset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is minus parametric
Diff-transfer
by simp

instance
by (standard; transfer; auto)+

end

abbreviation fempty :: 'a fset ({||}) where {||}  $\equiv$  bot
abbreviation fsubset-eq :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix | $\subseteq$ | 50) where xs | $\subseteq\equiv$  xs  $\leq$  ys
abbreviation fsubset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix | $\subset$ | 50) where xs | $\subset\equiv$  xs < ys
abbreviation funion :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset (infixl | $\cup$ | 65) where xs | $\cup\equiv$  sup xs ys
abbreviation fintner :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset (infixl | $\cap$ | 65) where xs | $\cap\equiv$  inf xs ys
abbreviation fminus :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset (infixl | $-$ | 65) where xs | $-\equiv$  minus xs ys

instantiation fset :: (equal) equal

```

```

begin
definition HOL.equal A B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\subseteq$  B  $\wedge$  B  $\subseteq$  A
instance by intro-classes (auto simp add: equal-fset-def)
end

instantiation fset :: (type) conditionally-complete-lattice
begin

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma right-total-Inf-fset-transfer:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A and [transfer-rule]: right-total A
shows (rel-set (rel-set A) ==> rel-set A)
  ( $\lambda S$ . if finite ( $\bigcap S \cap \text{Collect}(\text{Domainp } A)$ ) then  $\bigcap S \cap \text{Collect}(\text{Domainp } A)$ 
else {})
  ( $\lambda S$ . if finite (Inf S) then Inf S else {})
by transfer-prover

lemma Inf-fset-transfer:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A and [transfer-rule]: bi-total A
shows (rel-set (rel-set A) ==> rel-set A) ( $\lambda A$ . if finite (Inf A) then Inf A else {})
  ( $\lambda A$ . if finite (Inf A) then Inf A else {})
by transfer-prover

lift-definition Inf-fset :: 'a fset set  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is  $\lambda A$ . if finite (Inf A) then Inf A
else {}
parametric right-total-Inf-fset-transfer Inf-fset-transfer by simp

lemma Sup-fset-transfer:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows (rel-set (rel-set A) ==> rel-set A) ( $\lambda A$ . if finite (Sup A) then Sup A
else {})
  ( $\lambda A$ . if finite (Sup A) then Sup A else {}) by transfer-prover

lift-definition Sup-fset :: 'a fset set  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is  $\lambda A$ . if finite (Sup A) then Sup A
else {}
parametric Sup-fset-transfer by simp

lemma finite-Sup:  $\exists z$ . finite z  $\wedge$  ( $\forall a$ . a  $\in X \longrightarrow a \leq z$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  finite (Sup X)
by (auto intro: finite-subset)

lemma transfer-bdd-below[transfer-rule]: (rel-set (pcr-fset (=)) ==> (=)) bdd-below
bdd-below
by auto

end

```

```

instance
proof
  fix x z :: 'a fset
  fix X :: 'a fset set
  {
    assume x ∈ X bdd-below X
    then show Inf X ⊆ x by transfer auto
  next
    assume X ≠ {} (Λx. x ∈ X ⇒ z ⊆ x)
    then show z ⊆ Inf X by transfer (clarsimp, blast)
  next
    assume x ∈ X bdd-above X
    then obtain z where x ∈ X (Λx. x ∈ X ⇒ x ⊆ z)
      by (auto simp: bdd-above-def)
    then show x ⊆ Sup X
      by transfer (auto intro!: finite-Sup)
  next
    assume X ≠ {} (Λx. x ∈ X ⇒ x ⊆ z)
    then show Sup X ⊆ z by transfer (clarsimp, blast)
  }
qed
end

instantiation fset :: (finite) complete-lattice
begin

lift-definition top-fset :: 'a fset is UNIV parametric right-total-UNIV-transfer
UNIV-transfer
by simp

instance
  by (standard; transfer; auto)

end

instantiation fset :: (finite) complete-boolean-algebra
begin

lift-definition uminus-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset is uminus
parametric right-total-Compl-transfer Compl-transfer by simp

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: Inf-Sup Diff-eq)
end

abbreviation fUNIV :: 'a::finite fset where fUNIV ≡ top
abbreviation fuminus :: 'a::finite fset ⇒ 'a fset (| - | - [81] 80) where | - | x ≡
uminus x

```

```
declare top-fset.rep-eq[simp]
```

30.3 Other operations

lift-definition *finsert* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow '*a fset* **is insert parametric** Lifting-Set.insert-transfer
by *simp*

syntax

```
-insert-fset :: args  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset ( $\{|(-)|\}$ )
```

translations

```
{|x, xs|} == CONST finsert x {|xs|}  
{|x|} == CONST finsert x {||}
```

abbreviation *fmember* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $| \in |$ 50) **where**
x $| \in |$ *X* \equiv *x* \in *fset X*

abbreviation *not-fmember* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $| \notin |$ 50) **where**
x $| \notin |$ *X* \equiv *x* \notin *fset X*

context

begin

qualified abbreviation *Ball* :: '*a fset* \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool **where**
Ball X \equiv Set.Ball (fset *X*)

alias *fBall* = FSet.Ball

qualified abbreviation *Bex* :: '*a fset* \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool **where**
Bex X \equiv Set.Bex (fset *X*)

alias *fBex* = FSet.Bex

end

syntax (*input*)

<i>-fBall</i>	\Rightarrow <i>pttrn</i> \Rightarrow ' <i>a fset</i> \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool	((3! (-/ :-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
<i>-fBex</i>	\Rightarrow <i>pttrn</i> \Rightarrow ' <i>a fset</i> \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool	((3? (-/ :-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

syntax

<i>-fBall</i>	\Rightarrow <i>pttrn</i> \Rightarrow ' <i>a fset</i> \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool	((3 \forall (-/ :-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
<i>-fBex</i>	\Rightarrow <i>pttrn</i> \Rightarrow ' <i>a fset</i> \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow bool	((3 \exists (-/ :-)./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)

translations

$\forall x| \in |A. P \rightleftharpoons$ CONST FSet.Ball *A* ($\lambda x. P$)
 $\exists x| \in |A. P \rightleftharpoons$ CONST FSet.Bex *A* ($\lambda x. P$)

print-translation <

[Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr' **const-syntax** *<fBall>* **syntax-const** *<-fBall>*,

Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr' const-syntax ⟨fBex⟩ syntax-const ⟨-fBex⟩]
 ↳ — to avoid eta-contraction of body

context includes *lifting-syntax*
begin

```
lemma fmember-transfer0[transfer-rule]:  

  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A  

  shows (A ==> pcr-fset A ==> (=)) (∈) (|∈|)  

  by transfer-prover
```

```
lemma fBall-transfer0[transfer-rule]:  

  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A  

  shows (pcr-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) (Ball) (fBall)  

  by transfer-prover
```

```
lemma fBex-transfer0[transfer-rule]:  

  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A  

  shows (pcr-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) (Bex) (fBex)  

  by transfer-prover
```

lift-definition ffilter :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset **is** Set.filter
parametric Lifting-Set.filter-transfer **unfolding** Set.filter-def **by** simp

lift-definition fPow :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset fset **is** Pow **parametric** Pow-transfer
by (simp add: finite-subset)

lift-definition fcard :: 'a fset ⇒ nat **is** card **parametric** card-transfer .

lift-definition fimage :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b fset (infixr |` 90) **is** image
parametric image-transfer **by** simp

lift-definition fthe-elem :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a **is** the-elem .

lift-definition fbind :: 'a fset ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b fset) ⇒ 'b fset **is** Set.bind **parametric** bind-transfer
by (simp add: Set.bind-def)

lift-definition ffUnion :: 'a fset fset ⇒ 'a fset **is** Union **parametric** Union-transfer
by simp

lift-definition ffold :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b **is** Finite-Set.fold .

lift-definition fset-of-list :: 'a list ⇒ 'a fset **is** set **by** (rule finite-set)

lift-definition sorted-list-of-fset :: 'a::linorder fset ⇒ 'a list **is** sorted-list-of-set .

30.4 Transferred lemmas from Set.thy

lemma *fset-eqI*: $(\bigwedge x. (x \in| A) = (x \in| B)) \implies A = B$
by (*rule set-eqI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-eq-iff[no-atp]*: $(A = B) = (\forall x. (x \in| A) = (x \in| B))$
by (*rule set-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBallI[no-atp]*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in| A \implies P x) \implies fBall A P$
by (*rule ballI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fbspec[no-atp]*: $fBall A P \implies x \in| A \implies P x$
by (*rule bspec[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBallE[no-atp]*: $fBall A P \implies (P x \implies Q) \implies (x \notin| A \implies Q) \implies Q$
by (*rule ballE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBexI[no-atp]*: $P x \implies x \in| A \implies fBex A P$
by (*rule bexI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *rev-fBexI[no-atp]*: $x \in| A \implies P x \implies fBex A P$
by (*rule rev-bexI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBexCI[no-atp]*: $(fBall A (\lambda x. \neg P x) \implies P a) \implies a \in| A \implies fBex A P$
by (*rule bexCI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBexE[no-atp]*: $fBex A P \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in| A \implies P x \implies Q) \implies Q$
by (*rule bexE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-triv[no-atp]*: $fBall A (\lambda x. P) = ((\exists x. x \in| A) \longrightarrow P)$
by (*rule ball-triv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-triv[no-atp]*: $fBex A (\lambda x. P) = ((\exists x. x \in| A) \wedge P)$
by (*rule bex-triv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-triv-one-point1[no-atp]*: $fBex A (\lambda x. x = a) = (a \in| A)$
by (*rule bex-triv-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-triv-one-point2[no-atp]*: $fBex A ((=) a) = (a \in| A)$
by (*rule bex-triv-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-one-point1[no-atp]*: $fBex A (\lambda x. x = a \wedge P x) = (a \in| A \wedge P a)$
by (*rule bex-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-one-point2[no-atp]*: $fBex A (\lambda x. a = x \wedge P x) = (a \in| A \wedge P a)$
by (*rule bex-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-one-point1[no-atp]*: $fBall A (\lambda x. x = a \longrightarrow P x) = (a \in| A \longrightarrow P a)$
by (*rule ball-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-one-point2[no-atp]*: $fBall A (\lambda x. a = x \rightarrow P x) = (a \in| A \rightarrow P a)$
by (*rule ball-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-conj-distrib*: $fBall A (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x) = (fBall A P \wedge fBall A Q)$
by (*rule ball-conj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-disj-distrib*: $fBex A (\lambda x. P x \vee Q x) = (fBex A P \vee fBex A Q)$
by (*rule bex-disj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-cong[undef-cong]*: $A = B \Rightarrow (\forall x. x \in| B \Rightarrow P x = Q x) \Rightarrow fBall A P = fBall B Q$
by (*rule ball-cong[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-cong[undef-cong]*: $A = B \Rightarrow (\forall x. x \in| B \Rightarrow P x = Q x) \Rightarrow fBex A P = fBex B Q$
by (*rule bex-cong[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubsetI[intro!]*: $(\forall x. x \in| A \Rightarrow x \in| B) \Rightarrow A \subseteq| B$
by (*rule subsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubsetD[elim, intro?]*: $A \subseteq| B \Rightarrow c \in| A \Rightarrow c \in| B$
by (*rule subsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *rev-fsubsetD[no-atp,intro?]*: $c \in| A \Rightarrow A \subseteq| B \Rightarrow c \in| B$
by (*rule rev-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubsetCE[no-atp,elim]*: $A \subseteq| B \Rightarrow (c \notin| A \Rightarrow P) \Rightarrow (c \in| B \Rightarrow P)$
 $\Rightarrow P$
by (*rule subsetCE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-eq[no-atp]*: $(A \subseteq| B) = fBall A (\lambda x. x \in| B)$
by (*rule subset-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *contra-fsubsetD[no-atp]*: $A \subseteq| B \Rightarrow c \notin| B \Rightarrow c \notin| A$
by (*rule contra-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-refl*: $A \subseteq| A$
by (*rule subset-refl[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-trans*: $A \subseteq| B \Rightarrow B \subseteq| C \Rightarrow A \subseteq| C$
by (*rule subset-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-rev-mp*: $c \in| A \Rightarrow A \subseteq| B \Rightarrow c \in| B$
by (*rule rev-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-mp*: $A \subseteq| B \Rightarrow c \in| A \Rightarrow c \in| B$
by (*rule subsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-not-fsubset-eq[code]*: $(A \subset B) = (A \subseteq B \wedge \neg B \subseteq A)$
by (*rule subset-not-subset-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *eq-fmem-trans*: $a = b \implies b \in A \implies a \in A$
by (*rule eq-mem-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-antisym[intro!]*: $A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq A \implies A = B$
by (*rule subset-antisym[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fequalityD1*: $A = B \implies A \subseteq B$
by (*rule equalityD1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fequalityD2*: $A = B \implies B \subseteq A$
by (*rule equalityD2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fequalityE*: $A = B \implies (A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq A \implies P) \implies P$
by (*rule equalityE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fequalityCE[elim]*:
 $A = B \implies (c \in A \implies c \in B \implies P) \implies (c \notin A \implies c \notin B \implies P) \implies P$
by (*rule equalityCE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *eqfset-imp-iff*: $A = B \implies (x \in A) = (x \in B)$
by (*rule eqset-imp-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *eqfelem-imp-iff*: $x = y \implies (x \in A) = (y \in A)$
by (*rule eglem-imp-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fempty-iff[simp]*: $(c \in \{\}) = \text{False}$
by (*rule empty-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fempty-fsubsetI[iff]*: $\{\} \subseteq x$
by (*rule empty-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *equalsffemptyI*: $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \text{False}) \implies A = \{\}$
by (*rule equals0I[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *equalsffemptyD*: $A = \{\} \implies a \notin A$
by (*rule equals0D[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-fempty[simp]*: *fBall* $\{\} P = \text{True}$
by (*rule ball-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-fempty[simp]*: *fBex* $\{\} P = \text{False}$
by (*rule bex-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-iff[iff]*: $(A \in fPow B) = (A \subseteq B)$
by (*rule Pow-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPowI*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \in fPow B$
by (*rule PowI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPowD*: $A \in fPow B \implies A \subseteq B$
by (*rule PowD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-bottom*: $\{\emptyset\} \in fPow B$
by (*rule Pow-bottom[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-top*: $A \in fPow A$
by (*rule Pow-top[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-not-fempty*: $fPow A \neq \{\emptyset\}$
by (*rule Pow-not-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-iff[simp]*: $(c \in A \cap B) = (c \in A \wedge c \in B)$
by (*rule Int-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterI[intro!]*: $c \in A \implies c \in B \implies c \in A \cap B$
by (*rule IntI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterD1*: $c \in A \cap B \implies c \in A$
by (*rule IntD1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterD2*: $c \in A \cap B \implies c \in B$
by (*rule IntD2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterE[elim!]*: $c \in A \cap B \implies (c \in A \implies c \in B \implies P) \implies P$
by (*rule IntE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-iff[simp]*: $(c \in A \cup B) = (c \in A \vee c \in B)$
by (*rule Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionI1[elim?]*: $c \in A \implies c \in A \cup B$
by (*rule UnI1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionI2[elim?]*: $c \in B \implies c \in A \cup B$
by (*rule UnI2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionCI[intro!]*: $(c \notin B \implies c \in A) \implies c \in A \cup B$
by (*rule UnCI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionE[elim!]*: $c \in A \cup B \implies (c \in A \implies P) \implies (c \in B \implies P)$
by (*rule UnE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-iff[simp]*: $(c \in A \setminus B) = (c \in A \wedge c \notin B)$
by (*rule Diff-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusI[intro!]*: $c \in| A \implies c \notin| B \implies c \in| A |-| B$
by (*rule DiffI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusD1*: $c \in| A |-| B \implies c \in| A$
by (*rule DiffD1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusD2*: $c \in| A |-| B \implies c \in| B \implies P$
by (*rule DiffD2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusE[elim!]*: $c \in| A |-| B \implies (c \in| A \implies c \notin| B \implies P) \implies P$
by (*rule DiffE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-iff[simp]*: $(a \in| \text{finsert } b A) = (a = b \vee a \in| A)$
by (*rule insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertI1*: $a \in| \text{finsert } a B$
by (*rule insertI1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertI2*: $a \in| B \implies a \in| \text{finsert } b B$
by (*rule insertI2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertE[elim!]*: $a \in| \text{finsert } b A \implies (a = b \implies P) \implies (a \in| A \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
by (*rule insertE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertCI[intro!]*: $(a \notin| B \implies a = b) \implies a \in| \text{finsert } b B$
by (*rule insertCI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-finsert-iff*:
 $(A \subseteq| \text{finsert } x B) = (\text{if } x \in| A \text{ then } A |-| \{|x|\} \subseteq| B \text{ else } A \subseteq| B)$
by (*rule subset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-ident*: $x \notin| A \implies x \notin| B \implies (\text{finsert } x A = \text{finsert } x B) = (A = B)$
by (*rule insert-ident[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingletonI[intro!,no-atp]*: $a \in| \{|a|\}$
by (*rule singletonI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingletonD[dest!,no-atp]*: $b \in| \{|a|\} \implies b = a$
by (*rule singletonD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-iff*: $(b \in| \{|a|\}) = (b = a)$
by (*rule singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-inject[dest!]*: $\{|a|\} = \{|b|\} \implies a = b$
by (*rule singleton-inject[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-finsert-inj-eq*[*iff,no-atp*]: $(\{|b|\} = \text{finsert } a \ A) = (a = b \wedge A \subseteq \{|b|\})$
by (*rule singleton-insert-inj-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-finsert-inj-eq'*[*iff,no-atp*]: $(\text{finsert } a \ A = \{|b|\}) = (a = b \wedge A \subseteq \{|b|\})$
by (*rule singleton-insert-inj-eq'[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-fsingletonD*: $A \subseteq \{|x|\} \implies A = \{\mid\} \vee A = \{|x|\}$
by (*rule subset-singletonD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-single-finsert*: $A \setminus \{|x|\} \subseteq B \implies A \subseteq \text{finsert } x \ B$
by (*rule Diff-single-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fdoubleton-eq-iff*: $(\{|a, b|\} = \{|c, d|\}) = (a = c \wedge b = d \vee a = d \wedge b = c)$
by (*rule doubleton-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fsingleton-iff*:
 $(A \cup B = \{|x|\}) = (A = \{\mid\} \wedge B = \{|x|\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{\mid\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{|x|\})$
by (*rule Un-singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-funion-iff*:
 $(\{|x|\} = A \cup B) = (A = \{\mid\} \wedge B = \{|x|\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{\mid\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{|x|\})$
by (*rule singleton-Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-eqI*[*simp, intro*]: $b = f x \implies x \in A \implies b \in f \upharpoonright A$
by (*rule image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimageI*: $x \in A \implies f x \in f \upharpoonright A$
by (*rule imageI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *rev-fimage-eqI*: $x \in A \implies b = f x \implies b \in f \upharpoonright A$
by (*rule rev-image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimageE*[*elim!*]: $b \in f \upharpoonright A \implies (\bigwedge x. b = f x \implies x \in A \implies \text{thesis}) \implies \text{thesis}$
by (*rule imageE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *Compr-fimage-eq*: $\{x. x \in f \upharpoonright A \wedge P x\} = f \upharpoonright \{x. x \in A \wedge P (f x)\}$
by (*rule Compr-image-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-funion*: $f \upharpoonright (A \cup B) = f \upharpoonright A \cup f \upharpoonright B$
by (*rule image-Un[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-iff*: $(z \in f \upharpoonright A) = \text{fBex } A \ (\lambda x. z = f x)$
by (*rule image-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-fsubset-iff[no-atp]*: $(f \upharpoonright A \subseteq B) = f\text{Ball } A (\lambda x. f x \in B)$
by (rule *image-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-fsubsetI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B) \implies f \upharpoonright A \subseteq B$
by (rule *image-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-ident[simp]*: $(\lambda x. x) \upharpoonright Y = Y$
by (rule *image-ident[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *if-split-fmem1*: $((\text{if } Q \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) \in b) = ((Q \rightarrow x \in b) \wedge (\neg Q \rightarrow y \in b))$
by (rule *if-split-mem1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *if-split-fmem2*: $(a \in (\text{if } Q \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)) = ((Q \rightarrow a \in x) \wedge (\neg Q \rightarrow a \in y))$
by (rule *if-split-mem2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubsetI[intro!,no-atp]*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \neq B \implies A \subset B$
by (rule *psubsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubsetE[elim!,no-atp]*: $A \subset B \implies (A \subseteq B \implies \neg B \subseteq A \implies R) \implies R$
by (rule *psubsetE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-finsert-iff*:
 $(A \subset \text{finsert } x B) =$
 $(\text{if } x \in B \text{ then } A \subset B \text{ else if } x \in A \text{ then } A |- \{x\} \subset B \text{ else } A \subseteq B)$
by (rule *psubset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-eq*: $(A \subset B) = (A \subseteq B \wedge A \neq B)$
by (rule *psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-imp-fsubset*: $A \subset B \implies A \subseteq B$
by (rule *psubset-imp-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-trans*: $A \subset B \implies B \subset C \implies A \subset C$
by (rule *psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubsetD*: $A \subset B \implies c \in A \implies c \in B$
by (rule *psubsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-fsubset-trans*: $A \subset B \implies B \subseteq C \implies A \subset C$
by (rule *psubset-subset-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-pfsubset-trans*: $A \subseteq B \implies B \subset C \implies A \subset C$
by (rule *subset-psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-imp-ex-fmem*: $A \subset B \implies \exists b. b \in B \dashv A$

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by (rule psubset-imp-ex-mem[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fimage-fPow-mono:  $f \upharpoonright A \subseteq B \implies (\upharpoonright) f \upharpoonright fPow A \subseteq fPow B$ 
by (rule image-Pow-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fimage-fPow-surj:  $f \upharpoonright A = B \implies (\upharpoonright) f \upharpoonright fPow A = fPow B$ 
by (rule image-Pow-surj[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fsubset-finsertI:  $B \subseteq finsert a B$ 
by (rule subset-insertI[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fsubset-finsertI2:  $A \subseteq B \implies A \subseteq finsert b B$ 
by (rule subset-insertI2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fsubset-finsert:  $x \notin A \implies (A \subseteq finsert x B) = (A \subseteq B)$ 
by (rule subset-insert[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-upper1:  $A \subseteq A \cup B$ 
by (rule Un-upper1[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-upper2:  $B \subseteq A \cup B$ 
by (rule Un-upper2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-least:  $A \subseteq C \implies B \subseteq C \implies A \cup B \subseteq C$ 
by (rule Un-least[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintner-lower1:  $A \cap B \subseteq A$ 
by (rule Int-lower1[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintner-lower2:  $A \cap B \subseteq B$ 
by (rule Int-lower2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintner-greatest:  $C \subseteq A \implies C \subseteq B \implies C \subseteq A \cap B$ 
by (rule Int-greatest[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-fsubset:  $A - B \subseteq A$ 
by (rule Diff-subset[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-fsubset-conv:  $(A - B \subseteq C) = (A \subseteq B \cup C)$ 
by (rule Diff-subset-conv[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fsubset-fempty[simp]:  $(A \subseteq \{\}) = (A = \{\})$ 
by (rule subset-empty[Transfer.transferred])

lemma not-psubset-fempty[iff]:  $\neg A \subset \{\}$ 
by (rule not-psubset-empty[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finsert-is-funion:  $finsert a A = \{a\} \cup A$ 
by (rule insert-is-Un[Transfer.transferred])

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lemma *finsert-not-fempty*[simp]: $\text{finsert } a \ A \neq \{\mid\}$
by (rule *insert-not-empty*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fempty-not-finsert*: $\{\mid\} \neq \text{finsert } a \ A$
by (rule *empty-not-insert*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finsert-absorb*: $a \mid\in A \implies \text{finsert } a \ A = A$
by (rule *insert-absorb*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finsert-absorb2*[simp]: $\text{finsert } x \ (\text{finsert } x \ A) = \text{finsert } x \ A$
by (rule *insert-absorb2*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finsert-commute*: $\text{finsert } x \ (\text{finsert } y \ A) = \text{finsert } y \ (\text{finsert } x \ A)$
by (rule *insert-commute*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finsert-fsubset*[simp]: $(\text{finsert } x \ A \mid\subseteq B) = (x \mid\in B \wedge A \mid\subseteq B)$
by (rule *insert-subset*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finsert-inter-finsert*[simp]: $\text{finsert } a \ A \mid\cap \text{finsert } a \ B = \text{finsert } a \ (A \mid\cap B)$
by (rule *insert-inter-insert*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finsert-disjoint*[simp,no-atp]:
 $(\text{finsert } a \ A \mid\cap B = \{\mid\}) = (a \not\mid\in B \wedge A \mid\cap B = \{\mid\})$
 $(\{\mid\} = \text{finsert } a \ A \mid\cap B) = (a \not\mid\in B \wedge \{\mid\} = A \mid\cap B)$
by (rule *insert-disjoint*[*Transfer.transferred*])+

lemma *disjoint-finsert*[simp,no-atp]:
 $(B \mid\cap \text{finsert } a \ A = \{\mid\}) = (a \not\mid\in B \wedge B \mid\cap A = \{\mid\})$
 $(\{\mid\} = A \mid\cap \text{finsert } b \ B) = (b \not\mid\in A \wedge \{\mid\} = A \mid\cap B)$
by (rule *disjoint-insert*[*Transfer.transferred*])+

lemma *fimage-fempty*[simp]: $f \mid\mid \{\mid\} = \{\mid\}$
by (rule *image-empty*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fimage-finsert*[simp]: $f \mid\mid \text{finsert } a \ B = \text{finsert } (f \ a) \ (f \mid\mid B)$
by (rule *image-insert*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fimage-constant*: $x \mid\in A \implies (\lambda x. \ c) \mid\mid A = \{|c|\}$
by (rule *image-constant*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fimage-constant-conv*: $(\lambda x. \ c) \mid\mid A = (\text{if } A = \{\mid\} \text{ then } \{\mid\} \text{ else } \{|c|\})$
by (rule *image-constant-conv*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fimage-fimage*: $f \mid\mid g \mid\mid A = (\lambda x. \ f \ (g \ x)) \mid\mid A$
by (rule *image-image*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finsert-fimage*[simp]: $x \mid\in A \implies \text{finsert } (f \ x) \ (f \mid\mid A) = f \mid\mid A$
by (rule *insert-image*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fimage-is-fempty[iff]*: $(f \upharpoonright A = \{\}) = (A = \{\})$
by (rule *image-is-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fempty-is-fimage[iff]*: $(\{\}) = f \upharpoonright A = (A = \{\})$
by (rule *empty-is-image[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-cong*: $M = N \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in N \implies f x = g x) \implies f \upharpoonright M = g \upharpoonright N$
by (rule *image-cong[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-finter-fsubset*: $f \upharpoonright (A \cap B) \subseteq f \upharpoonright A \cap f \upharpoonright B$
by (rule *image-Int-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-fminus-fsubset*: $f \upharpoonright A - f \upharpoonright B \subseteq f \upharpoonright (A - B)$
by (rule *image-diff-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-absorb*: $A \cap A = A$
by (rule *Int-absorb[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-left-absorb*: $A \cap (A \cap B) = A \cap B$
by (rule *Int-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-commute*: $A \cap B = B \cap A$
by (rule *Int-commute[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-left-commute*: $A \cap (B \cap C) = B \cap (A \cap C)$
by (rule *Int-left-commute[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-assoc*: $A \cap B \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
by (rule *Int-assoc[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-ac*:
 $A \cap B \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
 $A \cap (A \cap B) = A \cap B$
 $A \cap B = B \cap A$
 $A \cap (B \cap C) = B \cap (A \cap C)$
by (rule *Int-ac[Transfer.transferred]*)+

lemma *finter-absorb1*: $B \subseteq A \implies A \cap B = B$
by (rule *Int-absorb1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-absorb2*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \cap B = A$
by (rule *Int-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-fempty-left*: $\{\} \cap B = \{\}$
by (rule *Int-empty-left[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-fempty-right*: $A \cap \{\} = \{\}$

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by (rule Int-empty-right[Transfer.transferred])

lemma disjoint-iff-fnot-equal: ( $A \cap B = \{\} \equiv fBall A (\lambda x. fBall B ((\neq) x))$ )
  by (rule disjoint-iff-not-equal[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-funion-distrib:  $A \cap (B \cup C) = A \cap B \cup (A \cap C)$ 
  by (rule Int-Un-distrib[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-funion-distrib2:  $B \cup C \cap A = B \cap A \cup (C \cap A)$ 
  by (rule Int-Un-distrib2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-fsubset-iff[no-atp, simp]:  $(C \subseteq A \cap B) \equiv (C \subseteq A \wedge C \subseteq B)$ 
  by (rule Int-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-absorb:  $A \cup A = A$ 
  by (rule Un-absorb[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-left-absorb:  $A \cup (A \cup B) = A \cup B$ 
  by (rule Un-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-commute:  $A \cup B = B \cup A$ 
  by (rule Un-commute[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-left-commute:  $A \cup (B \cup C) = B \cup (A \cup C)$ 
  by (rule Un-left-commute[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-assoc:  $A \cup B \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$ 
  by (rule Un-assoc[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-ac:
  
$$\begin{aligned} A \cup B \cup C &= A \cup (B \cup C) \\ A \cup (A \cup B) &= A \cup B \\ A \cup B &= B \cup A \\ A \cup (B \cup C) &= B \cup (A \cup C) \end{aligned}$$

  by (rule Un-ac[Transfer.transferred])+

lemma funion-absorb1:  $A \subseteq B \implies A \cup B = B$ 
  by (rule Un-absorb1[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-absorb2:  $B \subseteq A \implies A \cup B = A$ 
  by (rule Un-absorb2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-fempty-left:  $\{\} \cup B = B$ 
  by (rule Un-empty-left[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-fempty-right:  $A \cup \{\} = A$ 
  by (rule Un-empty-right[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-finsert-left[simp]:  $finsert a B \cup C = finsert a (B \cup C)$ 

```

by (rule *Un-insert-left*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finsert-right*[*simp*]: $A \sqcup \text{finsert } a \ B = \text{finsert } a \ (A \sqcup B)$
by (rule *Un-insert-right*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-left*: $\text{finsert } a \ B \cap C = (\text{if } a \in C \text{ then } \text{finsert } a \ (B \cap C) \text{ else } B \cap C)$
by (rule *Int-insert-left*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-left-iffempty*[*simp*]: $a \notin C \implies \text{finsert } a \ B \cap C = B \cap C$
by (rule *Int-insert-left-if0*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-left-if1*[*simp*]: $a \in C \implies \text{finsert } a \ B \cap C = \text{finsert } a \ (B \cap C)$
by (rule *Int-insert-left-if1*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-right*:
 $A \cap \text{finsert } a \ B = (\text{if } a \in A \text{ then } \text{finsert } a \ (A \cap B) \text{ else } A \cap B)$
by (rule *Int-insert-right*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-right-iffempty*[*simp*]: $a \notin A \implies A \cap \text{finsert } a \ B = A \cap B$
by (rule *Int-insert-right-if0*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-right-if1*[*simp*]: $a \in A \implies A \cap \text{finsert } a \ B = \text{finsert } a \ (A \cap B)$
by (rule *Int-insert-right-if1*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finter-distrib*: $A \sqcup (B \cap C) = A \sqcup B \cap (A \sqcup C)$
by (rule *Un-Int-distrib*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finter-distrib2*: $B \cap C \sqcup A = B \sqcup A \cap (C \sqcup A)$
by (rule *Un-Int-distrib2*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finter-crazy*:
 $A \cap B \sqcup (B \cap C) \sqcup (C \cap A) = A \sqcup B \cap (B \sqcup C) \cap (C \sqcup A)$
by (rule *Un-Int-crazy*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fsubset-funion-eq*: $(A \subseteq B) = (A \sqcup B = B)$
by (rule *subset-Un-eq*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fempty*[*iff*]: $(A \sqcup B = \{\}) = (A = \{\} \wedge B = \{\})$
by (rule *Un-empty*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fsubset-iff*[*no-atp, simp*]: $(A \sqcup B \subseteq C) = (A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq C)$
by (rule *Un-subset-iff*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fminus-finter*: $A \setminus B \sqcup (A \cap B) = A$
by (rule *Un-Diff-Int*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *ffunion-empty[simp]*: $\text{ffUnion } \{\| \} = \{\| \}$
by (rule *Union-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *ffunion-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies \text{ffUnion } A \subseteq \text{ffUnion } B$
by (rule *Union-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *ffunion-insert[simp]*: $\text{ffUnion } (\text{finsert } a B) = a \sqcup \text{ffUnion } B$
by (rule *Union-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finter2*: $A \cap C \setminus (B \cap C) = A \cap C \setminus B$
by (rule *Diff-Int2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-finter-assoc-eq*: $(A \cap B \cup C = A \cap (B \cup C)) = (C \subseteq A)$
by (rule *Un-Int-assoc-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-funion*: $\text{fBall } (A \cup B) P = (\text{fBall } A P \wedge \text{fBall } B P)$
by (rule *ball-Un[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-funion*: $\text{fBex } (A \cup B) P = (\text{fBex } A P \vee \text{fBex } B P)$
by (rule *bex-Un[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-eq-fempty-iff[simp,no-atp]*: $(A \setminus B = \{\| \}) = (A \subseteq B)$
by (rule *Diff-eq-empty-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-cancel[simp]*: $A \setminus A = \{\| \}$
by (rule *Diff-cancel[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-idemp[simp]*: $A \setminus B \setminus B = A \setminus B$
by (rule *Diff-idemp[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-triv*: $A \cap B = \{\| \} \implies A \setminus B = A$
by (rule *Diff-triv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fempty-fminus[simp]*: $\{\| \} \setminus A = \{\| \}$
by (rule *empty-Diff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-fempty[simp]*: $A \setminus \{\| \} = A$
by (rule *Diff-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finsertffempty[simp,no-atp]*: $x \notin A \implies A \setminus \text{finsert } x B = A \setminus B$
by (rule *Diff-insert0[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finsert*: $A \setminus \text{finsert } a B = A \setminus B \setminus \{|a|\}$
by (rule *Diff-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finsert2*: $A \setminus \text{finsert } a B = A \setminus \{|a|\} \setminus B$
by (rule *Diff-insert2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-fminus-if*: $\text{finsert } x \ A \ |-\> B = (\text{if } x \in B \text{ then } A \ |-\> B \text{ else } \text{finsert } x \ (A \ |-\> B))$
by (*rule insert-Diff-if[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-fminus1[simp]*: $x \in B \implies \text{finsert } x \ A \ |-\> B = A \ |-\> B$
by (*rule insert-Diff1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-fminus-single[simp]*: $\text{finsert } a \ (A \ |-\> \{|a|\}) = \text{finsert } a \ A$
by (*rule insert-Diff-single[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-fminus*: $a \in A \implies \text{finsert } a \ (A \ |-\> \{|a|\}) = A$
by (*rule insert-Diff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finsert-absorb*: $x \notin A \implies \text{finsert } x \ A \ |-\> \{|x|\} = A$
by (*rule Diff-insert-absorb[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-disjoint[simp]*: $A \cap (B \ |-\> A) = \{\}$
by (*rule Diff-disjoint[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-partition*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \cup (B \ |-\> A) = B$
by (*rule Diff-partition[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *double-fminus*: $A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq C \implies B \ |-\> (C \ |-\> A) = A$
by (*rule double-diff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fminus-cancel[simp]*: $A \cup (B \ |-\> A) = A \cup B$
by (*rule Un-Diff-cancel[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fminus-cancel2[simp]*: $B \ |-\> A \cup A = B \cup A$
by (*rule Un-Diff-cancel2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-funion*: $A \ |-\> (B \cup C) = A \ |-\> B \cap (A \ |-\> C)$
by (*rule Diff-Un[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finter*: $A \ |-\> (B \cap C) = A \ |-\> B \cup (A \ |-\> C)$
by (*rule Diff-Int[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fminus*: $A \cup B \ |-\> C = A \ |-\> C \cup (B \ |-\> C)$
by (*rule Un-Diff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-fminus*: $A \cap B \ |-\> C = A \cap (B \ |-\> C)$
by (*rule Int-Diff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finter-distrib*: $C \cap (A \ |-\> B) = C \cap A \ |-\> (C \cap B)$
by (*rule Diff-Int-distrib[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finter-distrib2*: $A \ |-\> B \cap C = A \cap C \ |-\> (B \cap C)$
by (*rule Diff-Int-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fUNIV-bool[no-atp]*: $f\text{UNIV} = \{\text{False}, \text{True}\}$
by (*rule UNIV-bool[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-fempty[simp]*: $f\text{Pow } \{\mid\} = \{\{\mid\}\}$
by (*rule Pow-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-finsert*: $f\text{Pow } (\text{finsert } a A) = f\text{Pow } A \uplus \text{finsert } a \upharpoonright f\text{Pow } A$
by (*rule Pow-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fPow-fsubset*: $f\text{Pow } A \uplus f\text{Pow } B \subseteq f\text{Pow } (A \uplus B)$
by (*rule Un-Pow-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-finter-eq[simp]*: $f\text{Pow } (A \cap B) = f\text{Pow } A \cap f\text{Pow } B$
by (*rule Pow-Int-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-eq-fsubset*: $(A = B) = (A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A)$
by (*rule set-eq-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-iff[no-atp]*: $(A \subseteq B) = (\forall t. t \in A \longrightarrow t \in B)$
by (*rule subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-iff-pfsubset-eq*: $(A \subseteq B) = (A \subset B \vee A = B)$
by (*rule subset-iff-psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *all-not-fin-conv[simp]*: $(\forall x. x \notin A) = (A = \{\mid\})$
by (*rule all-not-in-conv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *ex-fin-conv*: $(\exists x. x \in A) = (A \neq \{\mid\})$
by (*rule ex-in-conv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies f \upharpoonright A \subseteq f \upharpoonright B$
by (*rule image-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies f\text{Pow } A \subseteq f\text{Pow } B$
by (*rule Pow-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-mono*: $C \subseteq D \implies \text{finsert } a C \subseteq \text{finsert } a D$
by (*rule insert-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-mono*: $A \subseteq C \implies B \subseteq D \implies A \uplus B \subseteq C \uplus D$
by (*rule Un-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-mono*: $A \subseteq C \implies B \subseteq D \implies A \cap B \subseteq C \cap D$
by (*rule Int-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-mono*: $A \subseteq C \implies D \subseteq B \implies A \setminus B \subseteq C \setminus D$
by (*rule Diff-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fin-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies x \in A \longrightarrow x \in B$
by (*rule in-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fthe-felem-eq[simp]*: $f\text{the-elem } \{|x|\} = x$
by (*rule the-elem-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fLeast-mono*:
mono $f \implies f\text{Bex } S (\lambda x. f\text{Ball } S ((\leq) x)) \implies (\text{LEAST } y. y \in f \mid^{\cdot} S) = f$
 $(\text{LEAST } x. x \in S)$
by (*rule Least-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fbind-fbind*: $f\text{bind } (f\text{bind } A B) C = f\text{bind } A (\lambda x. f\text{bind } (B x) C)$
by (*rule Set.bind-bind[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fempty-fbind[simp]*: $f\text{bind } \{\mid\} f = \{\mid\}$
by (*rule empty-bind[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *nonfempty-fbind-const*: $A \neq \{\mid\} \implies f\text{bind } A (\lambda \cdot. B) = B$
by (*rule nonempty-bind-const[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fbind-const*: $f\text{bind } A (\lambda \cdot. B) = (\text{if } A = \{\mid\} \text{ then } \{\mid\} \text{ else } B)$
by (*rule bind-const[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *ffmember-filter[simp]*: $(x \in f\text{filter } P A) = (x \in A \wedge P x)$
by (*rule member-filter[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fequalityI*: $A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq A \implies A = B$
by (*rule equalityI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-of-list-simps[simp]*:
fset-of-list $\emptyset = \{\mid\}$
fset-of-list $(x_{21} \# x_{22}) = f\text{insert } x_{21} (f\text{set-of-list } x_{22})$
by (*rule set-simps[Transfer.transferred]*)+

lemma *fset-of-list-append[simp]*: $f\text{set-of-list } (xs @ ys) = f\text{set-of-list } xs \uplus f\text{set-of-list } ys$
by (*rule set-append[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-of-list-rev[simp]*: $f\text{set-of-list } (\text{rev } xs) = f\text{set-of-list } xs$
by (*rule set-rev[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-of-list-map[simp]*: $f\text{set-of-list } (\text{map } f xs) = f \mid^{\cdot} f\text{set-of-list } xs$
by (*rule set-map[Transfer.transferred]*)

30.5 Additional lemmas

30.5.1 *ffUnion*

lemma *ffUnion-funion-distrib[simp]*: $ff\text{Union } (A \uplus B) = ff\text{Union } A \uplus ff\text{Union } B$

by (rule Union-Un-distrib[Transfer.transferred])

30.5.2 *fbind*

lemma *fbind-cong*[*fundef-cong*]: $A = B \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies f x = g x) \implies fbind A f = fbind B g$
by transfer force

30.5.3 *fsingleton*

lemma *fsingletonE*: $b \in \{a\} \implies (b = a \implies \text{thesis}) \implies \text{thesis}$
by (rule *fsingletonD* [elim-format])

30.5.4 *fempty*

lemma *fempty-ffilter*[*simp*]: $\text{ffilter } (\lambda x. \text{False}) A = \{\}$
by transfer auto

lemma *femptyE* [*elim!*]: $a \in \{\} \implies P$
by *simp*

30.5.5 *fset*

lemma *fset-simps*[*simp*]:
 $fset \{\} = \{\}$
 $fset (finsert x X) = insert x (fset X)$
by (rule *bot-fset.rep-eq* *finsert.rep-eq*) +

lemma *finite-fset* [*simp*]:
shows finite (*fset S*)
by transfer *simp*

lemmas *fset-cong* = *fset-inject*

lemma *filter-fset* [*simp*]:
shows $fset (\text{ffilter } P xs) = \text{Collect } P \cap fset xs$
by transfer auto

lemma *inter-fset*[*simp*]: $fset (A \cap B) = fset A \cap fset B$
by (rule *inf-fset.rep-eq*)

lemma *union-fset*[*simp*]: $fset (A \cup B) = fset A \cup fset B$
by (rule *sup-fset.rep-eq*)

lemma *minus-fset*[*simp*]: $fset (A \setminus B) = fset A - fset B$
by (rule *minus-fset.rep-eq*)

30.5.6 *ffilter*

lemma *subset-ffilter*:
 $\text{ffilter } P \ A \subseteq \text{ffilter } Q \ A = (\forall x. x \in| A \longrightarrow P x \longrightarrow Q x)$
by transfer auto

lemma *eq-ffilter*:
 $(\text{ffilter } P \ A = \text{ffilter } Q \ A) = (\forall x. x \in| A \longrightarrow P x = Q x)$
by transfer auto

lemma *pfssubset-ffilter*:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in| A \implies P x \implies Q x) \implies (x \in| A \wedge \neg P x \wedge Q x) \implies$
 $\text{ffilter } P \ A \subset \text{ffilter } Q \ A$
unfolding less-fset-def **by** (auto simp add: subset-ffilter eq-ffilter)

30.5.7 *fset-of-list*

lemma *fset-of-list-filter*[simp]:
 $\text{fset-of-list} (\text{filter } P \ xs) = \text{ffilter } P \ (\text{fset-of-list } xs)$
by transfer (auto simp: Set.filter-def)

lemma *fset-of-list-subset*[intro]:
 $\text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ys \implies \text{fset-of-list } xs \subseteq \text{fset-of-list } ys$
by transfer simp

lemma *fset-of-list-elem*: $(x \in| \text{fset-of-list } xs) \longleftrightarrow (x \in \text{set } xs)$
by transfer simp

30.5.8 *finsert*

lemma *set-finsert*:
assumes $x \in| A$
obtains B **where** $A = \text{finsert } x \ B$ **and** $x \notin| B$
using assms **by** transfer (metis Set.set-insert finite-insert)

lemma *mk-disjoint-finsert*: $a \in| A \implies \exists B. A = \text{finsert } a \ B \wedge a \notin| B$
by (rule exI [where $x = A |- \{|a|\}]]) blast$

lemma *finsert-eq-iff*:
assumes $a \notin| A$ **and** $b \notin| B$
shows $(\text{finsert } a \ A = \text{finsert } b \ B) =$
 $(\text{if } a = b \text{ then } A = B \text{ else } \exists C. A = \text{finsert } b \ C \wedge b \notin| C \wedge B = \text{finsert } a \ C \wedge a \notin| C)$
using assms **by** transfer (force simp: insert-eq-iff)

30.5.9 *fimage*

lemma *subset-fimage-iff*: $(B \subseteq f|^A) = (\exists AA. AA \subseteq A \wedge B = f|^AA)$
by transfer (metis mem-Collect-eq rev-finite-subset subset-image-iff)

```

lemma fimage-strict-mono:
  assumes inj-on f (fset B) and A |⊂| B
  shows f |`| A |⊂| f |`| B
  — TODO: Configure transfer framework to lift [[inj-on ?f ?B; ?A ⊂ ?B] ⇒ ?f
  ‘?A ⊂ ?f ‘?B].
  proof (rule psubsetI)
    from ⟨A |⊂| B⟩ have A |⊆| B
    by (rule psubset-imp-fsubset)
    thus f |`| A |⊆| f |`| B
    by (rule fimage-mono)
  next
    from ⟨A |subset| B⟩ have A |subseteq| B and A ≠ B
    by (simp-all add: psubset-eq)

    have fset A ≠ fset B
    using ⟨A ≠ B⟩
    by (simp add: fset-cong)
    hence f ‘fset A ≠ f ‘fset B
    using ⟨A |subseteq| B⟩
    by (simp add: inj-on-image-eq-iff[OF ⟨inj-on f (fset B)⟩] less-eq-fset.rep-eq)
    hence fset (f |`| A) ≠ fset (f |`| B)
    by (simp add: fimage.rep-eq)
    thus f |`| A ≠ f |`| B
    by (simp add: fset-cong)
  qed

```

30.5.10 bounded quantification

```

lemma bex-simps [simp, no-atp]:
  ⋀A P Q. fBex A (λx. P x ∧ Q) = (fBex A P ∧ Q)
  ⋀A P Q. fBex A (λx. P ∧ Q x) = (P ∧ fBex A Q)
  ⋀P. fBex {||} P = False
  ⋀a B P. fBex (finser a B) P = (P a ∨ fBex B P)
  ⋀A P f. fBex (f |`| A) P = fBex A (λx. P (f x))
  ⋀A P. (¬ fBex A P) = fBall A (λx. ¬ P x)
  by auto

```

```

lemma ball-simps [simp, no-atp]:
  ⋀A P Q. fBall A (λx. P x ∨ Q) = (fBall A P ∨ Q)
  ⋀A P Q. fBall A (λx. P ∨ Q x) = (P ∨ fBall A Q)
  ⋀A P Q. fBall A (λx. P → Q x) = (P → fBall A Q)
  ⋀A P Q. fBall A (λx. P x → Q) = (fBex A P → Q)
  ⋀P. fBall {||} P = True
  ⋀a B P. fBall (finser a B) P = (P a ∧ fBall B P)
  ⋀A P f. fBall (f |`| A) P = fBall A (λx. P (f x))
  ⋀A P. (¬ fBall A P) = fBex A (λx. ¬ P x)
  by auto

```

```

lemma atomize-fBall:

```

$(\lambda x. x \in A ==> P x) == Trueprop (fBall A (\lambda x. P x))$

apply (*simp only: atomize-all atomize-imp*)

apply (*rule equal-intr-rule*)

by (*transfer, simp*) +

lemma *fBall-mono[mono]*: $P \leq Q \implies fBall S P \leq fBall S Q$
by *auto*

lemma *fBex-mono[mono]*: $P \leq Q \implies fBex S P \leq fBex S Q$
by *auto*

end

30.5.11 *fcard*

lemma *fcard-fempty*:

$fcard \{\} = 0$

by *transfer (rule card.empty)*

lemma *fcard-finsert-disjoint*:

$x \notin A \implies fcard (finsert x A) = Suc (fcard A)$

by *transfer (rule card-insert-disjoint)*

lemma *fcard-finsert-if*:

$fcard (finsert x A) = (if x \in A \text{ then } fcard A \text{ else } Suc (fcard A))$

by *transfer (rule card-insert-if)*

lemma *fcard-0-eq [simp, no-atp]*:

$fcard A = 0 \longleftrightarrow A = \{\}$

by *transfer (rule card-0-eq)*

lemma *fcard-Suc-fminus1*:

$x \in A \implies Suc (fcard (A |- \{|x|\})) = fcard A$

by *transfer (rule card-Suc-Diff1)*

lemma *fcard-fminus-fsingleton*:

$x \in A \implies fcard (A |- \{|x|\}) = fcard A - 1$

by *transfer (rule card-Diff-singleton)*

lemma *fcard-fminus-fsingleton-if*:

$fcard (A |- \{|x|\}) = (if x \in A \text{ then } fcard A - 1 \text{ else } fcard A)$

by *transfer (rule card-Diff-singleton-if)*

lemma *fcard-fminus-finsert[simp]*:

assumes $a \in A$ **and** $a \notin B$

shows $fcard (A |- finsert a B) = fcard (A |- B) - 1$

using assms by *transfer (rule card-Diff-insert)*

lemma *fcard-finsert*: $fcard (finsert x A) = Suc (fcard (A |- \{|x|\}))$

by transfer (rule card.insert-remove)

lemma fcard-finsert-le: $f\text{card } A \leq f\text{card } (\text{finsert } x A)$
by transfer (rule card-insert-le)

lemma fcard-mono:

$A \subseteq B \implies f\text{card } A \leq f\text{card } B$
by transfer (rule card-mono)

lemma fcard-seteq: $A \subseteq B \implies f\text{card } B \leq f\text{card } A \implies A = B$
by transfer (rule card-seteq)

lemma pfssubset-fcard-mono: $A \subset B \implies f\text{card } A < f\text{card } B$
by transfer (rule psubset-card-mono)

lemma fcard-funion-finter:

$f\text{card } A + f\text{card } B = f\text{card } (A \cup B) + f\text{card } (A \cap B)$
by transfer (rule card-Un-Int)

lemma fcard-funion-disjoint:

$A \cap B = \{\} \implies f\text{card } (A \cup B) = f\text{card } A + f\text{card } B$
by transfer (rule card-Un-disjoint)

lemma fcard-funion-fsubset:

$B \subseteq A \implies f\text{card } (A \setminus B) = f\text{card } A - f\text{card } B$
by transfer (rule card-Diff-subset)

lemma diff-fcard-le-fcard-fminus:

$f\text{card } A - f\text{card } B \leq f\text{card } (A \setminus B)$
by transfer (rule diff-card-le-card-Diff)

lemma fcard-fminus1-less: $x \in A \implies f\text{card } (A \setminus \{|x|\}) < f\text{card } A$
by transfer (rule card-Diff1-less)

lemma fcard-fminus2-less:

$x \in A \implies y \in A \implies f\text{card } (A \setminus \{|x|\} \setminus \{|y|\}) < f\text{card } A$
by transfer (rule card-Diff2-less)

lemma fcard-fminus1-le: $f\text{card } (A \setminus \{|x|\}) \leq f\text{card } A$
by transfer (rule card-Diff1-le)

lemma fcard-pfssubset: $A \subseteq B \implies f\text{card } A < f\text{card } B \implies A < B$
by transfer (rule card-psubset)

30.5.12 sorted-list-of-fset

lemma sorted-list-of-fset-simps[simp]:
 $\text{set } (\text{sorted-list-of-fset } S) = \text{fset } S$
 $\text{fset-of-list } (\text{sorted-list-of-fset } S) = S$

by (*transfer, simp*)+

30.5.13 *ffold*

context *comp-fun-commute*
begin

lemma *ffold-empty*[*simp*]: *ffold f z {||} = z*
by (*rule fold-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *ffold-finsert* [*simp*]:
assumes $x \notin A$
shows *ffold f z (finsert x A) = f x (ffold f z A)*
using assms by (*transfer fixing: f*) (*rule fold-insert*)

lemma *ffold-fun-left-comm*:
 $f x (\text{ffold } f z A) = \text{ffold } f (f x z) A$
by (*transfer fixing: f*) (*rule fold-fun-left-comm*)

lemma *ffold-finsert2*:
 $x \notin A \implies \text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = \text{ffold } f (f x z) A$
by (*transfer fixing: f*) (*rule fold-insert2*)

lemma *ffold-rec*:
assumes $x \in A$
shows *ffold f z A = f x (ffold f z (A |- {x}))*
using assms by (*transfer fixing: f*) (*rule fold-rec*)

lemma *ffold-finsert-fremove*:
 $\text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = f x (\text{ffold } f z (A |- {x}))$
by (*transfer fixing: f*) (*rule fold-insert-remove*)
end

lemma *ffold-fimage*:
assumes *inj-on g (fset A)*
shows *ffold f z (g ` A) = ffold (f o g) z A*
using assms by *transfer'* (*rule fold-image*)

lemma *ffold-cong*:
assumes *comp-fun-commute f comp-fun-commute g*
 $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = g x$
and $s = t$ **and** $A = B$
shows *ffold f s A = ffold g t B*
using assms[unfolded comp-fun-commute-def']
by *transfer (meson Finite-Set.fold-cong subset-UNIV)*

context *comp-fun-idem*
begin

lemma *ffold-finsert-idem*:

```

 $\text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = f x (\text{ffold } f z A)$ 
by (transfer fixing:  $f$ ) (rule fold-insert-idem)

declare ffold-finsert [simp del] ffold-finsert-idem [simp]

lemma ffold-finsert-idem2:
 $\text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = \text{ffold } f (f x z) A$ 
by (transfer fixing:  $f$ ) (rule fold-insert-idem2)

end

```

30.5.14 ($| \subset |$)

```

lemma wfP-pfsubset: wfP ( $| \subset |$ )
proof (rule wfP-if-convertible-to-nat)
show  $\bigwedge x y. x | \subset | y \implies \text{fcard } x < \text{fcard } y$ 
  by (rule pfsubset-fcard-mono)
qed

```

30.5.15 Group operations

```

locale comm-monoid-fset = comm-monoid
begin

```

```

sublocale set: comm-monoid-set ..

```

```

lift-definition F :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'b fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a is set.F .

```

```

lemma cong[fundef-cong]:  $A = B \implies (\bigwedge x. x | \in | B \implies g x = h x) \implies F g A = F h B$ 
  by (rule set.cong[Transfer.transferred])

```

```

lemma cong-simp[cong]:
   $\llbracket A = B; \bigwedge x. x | \in | B = \text{simp} \Rightarrow g x = h x \rrbracket \implies F g A = F h B$ 
  unfolding simp-implies-def by (auto cong: cong)

```

```

end

```

```

context comm-monoid-add begin

```

```

sublocale fsum: comm-monoid-fset plus 0
  rewrites comm-monoid-set.F plus 0 = sum
  defines fsum = fsum.F
proof -
  show comm-monoid-fset (+) 0 by standard

```

```

  show comm-monoid-set.F (+) 0 = sum unfolding sum-def ..
qed

```

```

end

```

30.5.16 Semilattice operations

```

locale semilattice-fset = semilattice
begin

  sublocale set: semilattice-set ..

  lift-definition F :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a is set.F .

  lemma eq-fold: F (finsert x A) = ffold f x A
    by transfer (rule set.eq-fold)

  lemma singleton [simp]: F { $|x|$ } = x
    by transfer (rule set.singleton)

  lemma insert-not-elem: x  $\notin$  A  $\implies$  A  $\neq \{\}$   $\implies$  F (finsert x A) = x * F A
    by transfer (rule set.insert-not-elem)

  lemma in-idem: x  $\in$  A  $\implies$  x * F A = F A
    by transfer (rule set.in-idem)

  lemma insert [simp]: A  $\neq \{\}$   $\implies$  F (finsert x A) = x * F A
    by transfer (rule set.insert)

end

locale semilattice-order-fset = binary?: semilattice-order + semilattice-fset
begin

end

context linorder begin

  sublocale fMin: semilattice-order-fset min less-eq less
    rewrites semilattice-set.F min = Min
    defines fMin = fMin.F
  proof -
    show semilattice-order-fset min ( $\leq$ ) ( $<$ ) by standard

    show semilattice-set.F min = Min unfolding Min-def ..
  qed

  sublocale fMax: semilattice-order-fset max greater-eq greater
    rewrites semilattice-set.F max = Max
    defines fMax = fMax.F
  proof -
    show semilattice-order-fset max ( $\geq$ ) ( $>$ )
      by standard

```

```

show semilattice-set.F max = Max
  unfolding Max-def ..
qed

end

lemma mono-fMax-commute: mono f  $\implies$  A  $\neq \{\mid\}$   $\implies$  f (fMax A) = fMax (f `|` A)
  by transfer (rule mono-Max-commute)

lemma mono-fMin-commute: mono f  $\implies$  A  $\neq \{\mid\}$   $\implies$  f (fMin A) = fMin (f `|` A)
  by transfer (rule mono-Min-commute)

lemma fMax-in[simp]: A  $\neq \{\mid\}$   $\implies$  fMax A  $| \in |$  A
  by transfer (rule Max-in)

lemma fMin-in[simp]: A  $\neq \{\mid\}$   $\implies$  fMin A  $| \in |$  A
  by transfer (rule Min-in)

lemma fMax-ge[simp]: x  $| \in |$  A  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  fMax A
  by transfer (rule Max-ge)

lemma fMin-le[simp]: x  $| \in |$  A  $\implies$  fMin A  $\leq$  x
  by transfer (rule Min-le)

lemma fMax-eqI: ( $\bigwedge y. y | \in |$  A  $\implies$  y  $\leq$  x)  $\implies$  x  $| \in |$  A  $\implies$  fMax A = x
  by transfer (rule Max-eqI)

lemma fMin-eqI: ( $\bigwedge y. y | \in |$  A  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  y)  $\implies$  x  $| \in |$  A  $\implies$  fMin A = x
  by transfer (rule Min-eqI)

lemma fMax-finsert[simp]: fMax (finsert x A) = (if A =  $\{\mid\}$  then x else max x (fMax A))
  by transfer simp

lemma fMin-finsert[simp]: fMin (finsert x A) = (if A =  $\{\mid\}$  then x else min x (fMin A))
  by transfer simp

context linorder begin

lemma fset-linorder-max-induct[case-names fempty finsert]:
  assumes P  $\{\mid\}$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x S. [\forall y. y | \in |$  S  $\longrightarrow$  y  $<$  x; P S]  $\implies$  P (finsert x S)
  shows P S
proof –
  note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]

```

```

show ?thesis
using assms by (transfer fixing: less) (auto intro: finite-linorder-max-induct)
qed

lemma fset-linorder-min-induct[case-names fempty finsert]:
assumes P {||}
and  $\bigwedge x S. \llbracket \forall y. y \in| S \longrightarrow y > x; P S \rrbracket \implies P (\text{finsert } x S)$ 
shows P S
proof –
  note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]
  show ?thesis
  using assms by (transfer fixing: less) (auto intro: finite-linorder-min-induct)
  qed
end

```

30.6 Choice in fsets

```

lemma fset-choice:
assumes  $\forall x. x \in| A \longrightarrow (\exists y. P x y)$ 
shows  $\exists f. \forall x. x \in| A \longrightarrow P x (f x)$ 
using assms by transfer metis

```

30.7 Induction and Cases rules for fsets

```

lemma fset-exhaust [case-names empty insert, cases type: fset]:
assumes fempty-case:  $S = \{\} \implies P$ 
and finsert-case:  $\bigwedge x S'. S = \text{finsert } x S' \implies P$ 
shows P
using assms by transfer blast

```

```

lemma fset-induct [case-names empty insert]:
assumes fempty-case:  $P \{\}$ 
and finsert-case:  $\bigwedge x S. P S \implies P (\text{finsert } x S)$ 
shows P S
proof –
  note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]
  show ?thesis
  using assms by transfer (auto intro: finite-induct)
qed

```

```

lemma fset-induct-stronger [case-names empty insert, induct type: fset]:
assumes empty-fset-case:  $P \{\}$ 
and insert-fset-case:  $\bigwedge x S. \llbracket x \notin| S; P S \rrbracket \implies P (\text{finsert } x S)$ 
shows P S
proof –

```

note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]

```

show ?thesis
using assms by transfer (auto intro: finite-induct)
qed

lemma fset-card-induct:
assumes empty-fset-case:  $P \{\mid\}$ 
and card-fset-Suc-case:  $\bigwedge S T. Suc(fcard S) = (fcard T) \Rightarrow P S \Rightarrow P T$ 
shows  $P S$ 
proof (induct S)
case empty
show  $P \{\mid\}$  by (rule empty-fset-case)
next
case (insert x S)
have h:  $P S$  by fact
have  $x \notin S$  by fact
then have  $Suc(fcard S) = fcard(finsert x S)$ 
by transfer auto
then show  $P(finsert x S)$ 
using h card-fset-Suc-case by simp
qed

lemma fset-strong-cases:
obtains xs =  $\{\mid\}$ 
| ys x where  $x \notin ys$  and  $xs = finsert x ys$ 
by transfer blast

lemma fset-induct2:
 $P \{\mid\} \{\mid\} \Rightarrow$ 
 $(\bigwedge x xs. x \notin xs \Rightarrow P(finsert x xs) \{\mid\}) \Rightarrow$ 
 $(\bigwedge y ys. y \notin ys \Rightarrow P \{\mid\} (finsert y ys)) \Rightarrow$ 
 $(\bigwedge x xs y ys. [P xs ys; x \notin xs; y \notin ys] \Rightarrow P(finsert x xs) (finsert y ys)) \Rightarrow$ 
 $P xsa ysa$ 
apply (induct xsa arbitrary: ysa)
apply (induct-tac x rule: fset-induct-stronger)
apply simp-all
apply (induct-tac xa rule: fset-induct-stronger)
apply simp-all
done

```

30.8 Lemmas depending on induction

```

lemma ffUnion-fsubset-iff:  $ffUnion A \subseteq B \longleftrightarrow fBall A (\lambda x. x \subseteq B)$ 
by (induction A) simp-all

```

30.9 Setup for Lifting/Transfer

30.9.1 Relator and predicator properties

```

lift-definition rel-fset :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b fset ⇒ bool is rel-set
parametric rel-set-transfer .

```

```

lemma rel-fset-alt-def: rel-fset R = ( $\lambda A\ B.\ (\forall x.\exists y.\ x| \in |A \longrightarrow y| \in |B \wedge R\ x\ y)$ 
 $\wedge (\forall y.\ \exists x.\ y| \in |B \longrightarrow x| \in |A \wedge R\ x\ y))$ 
apply (rule ext)+
apply transfer'
apply (subst rel-set-def[unfolded fun-eq-iff])
by blast

lemma finite-rel-set:
assumes fin: finite X finite Z
assumes R-S: rel-set (R OO S) X Z
shows  $\exists Y.$  finite Y  $\wedge$  rel-set R X Y  $\wedge$  rel-set S Y Z
proof –
obtain f where f:  $\forall x \in X.$  R x (f x)  $\wedge$  ( $\exists z \in Z.$  S (f x) z)
apply atomize-elim
apply (subst bchoice-iff[symmetric])
using R-S[unfolded rel-set-def OO-def] by blast

obtain g where g:  $\forall z \in Z.$  S (g z) z  $\wedge$  ( $\exists x \in X.$  R x (g z))
apply atomize-elim
apply (subst bchoice-iff[symmetric])
using R-S[unfolded rel-set-def OO-def] by blast

let ?Y = f ` X  $\cup$  g ` Z
have finite ?Y by (simp add: fin)
moreover have rel-set R X ?Y
unfolding rel-set-def
using f g by clarsimp blast
moreover have rel-set S ?Y Z
unfolding rel-set-def
using f g by clarsimp blast
ultimately show ?thesis by metis
qed

```

30.9.2 Transfer rules for the Transfer package

Unconditional transfer rules

```

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

```

```

lemma fempty-transfer [transfer-rule]:
rel-fset A {} {} {}
by (rule empty-transfer[Transfer.transferred])

```

```

lemma finsert-transfer [transfer-rule]:
(A ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A) finsert finsert
unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by blast

```

```

lemma funion-transfer [transfer-rule]:

```

*(rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A) funion funion
 unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by blast*

lemma ffUnion-transfer [transfer-rule]:

*(rel-fset (rel-fset A) ==> rel-fset A) ffUnion ffUnion
 unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by transfer (simp, fast)*

lemma fimage-transfer [transfer-rule]:

*((A ==> B) ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset B) fimage fimage
 unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by simp blast*

lemma fBall-transfer [transfer-rule]:

*(rel-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) fBall fBall
 unfolding rel-fset-alt-def rel-fun-def by blast*

lemma fBex-transfer [transfer-rule]:

*(rel-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) fBex fBex
 unfolding rel-fset-alt-def rel-fun-def by blast*

lemma fPow-transfer [transfer-rule]:

*(rel-fset A ==> rel-fset (rel-fset A)) fPow fPow
 unfolding rel-fun-def
 using Pow-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred]
 by blast*

lemma rel-fset-transfer [transfer-rule]:

*((A ==> B ==> (=)) ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset B ==> (=))
 rel-fset rel-fset
 unfolding rel-fun-def
 using rel-set-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred, where
 A = A and B = B]
 by simp*

lemma bind-transfer [transfer-rule]:

*(rel-fset A ==> (A ==> rel-fset B) ==> rel-fset B) fbind fbind
 unfolding rel-fun-def
 using bind-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
 blast*

Rules requiring bi-unique, bi-total or right-total relations

lemma fmember-transfer [transfer-rule]:

assumes bi-unique A
shows (A ==> rel-fset A ==> (=)) (|E|) (|E|)
using assms unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def bi-unique-def by metis

lemma fintner-transfer [transfer-rule]:

assumes bi-unique A
shows (rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A) fintner fintner

```

using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
using inter-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
blast

lemma fminus-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes bi-unique A
shows (rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A) (|-|) (|-|)
using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
using Diff-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
blast

lemma fsubset-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes bi-unique A
shows (rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A ===> (=)) (|⊆|) (|subseteq|)
using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
using subset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
blast

lemma fSup-transfer [transfer-rule]:
bi-unique A ==> (rel-set (rel-fset A) ===> rel-fset A) Sup Sup
unfolding rel-fun-def
apply clarify
apply transfer'
using Sup-fset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def] by blast

lemma fInf-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes bi-unique A and bi-total A
shows (rel-set (rel-fset A) ===> rel-fset A) Inf Inf
using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
apply clarify
apply transfer'
using Inf-fset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def] by blast

lemma ffilter-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes bi-unique A
shows ((A ===> (=)) ===> rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A) ffilter ffilter
using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
using Lifting-Set.filter-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred]
by blast

lemma card-transfer [transfer-rule]:
bi-unique A ==> (rel-fset A ===> (=)) fcard fcard
unfolding rel-fun-def
using card-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
blast

end

```

lifting-update *fset.lifting*
lifting-forget *fset.lifting*

30.10 BNF setup

context

includes *fset.lifting*

begin

lemma *rel-fset-alt*:

rel-fset R a b \longleftrightarrow $(\forall t \in fset a. \exists u \in fset b. R t u) \wedge (\forall t \in fset b. \exists u \in fset a. R u t)$

by transfer (*simp add: rel-set-def*)

lemma *fset-to-fset*: *finite A* \implies *fset (the-inv fset A) = A*

apply (*rule f-the-inv-into-f[unfolded inj-on-def]*)

apply (*simp add: fset-inject*)

apply (*rule range-eqI Abs-fset-inverse[symmetric] CollectI*)+

.

lemma *rel-fset-aux*:

$(\forall t \in fset a. \exists u \in fset b. R t u) \wedge (\forall u \in fset b. \exists t \in fset a. R t u) \longleftrightarrow$

$((BNF\text{-}Def.Grp \{a. fset a \subseteq \{(a, b). R a b\}\} (fimage fst))^{-1-1} OO$

$BNF\text{-}Def.Grp \{a. fset a \subseteq \{(a, b). R a b\}\} (fimage snd) a b$ (**is** $?L = ?R$)

proof

assume $?L$

define R' **where** $R' =$

the-inv fset (Collect (case-prod R) ∩ (fset a × fset b)) (**is** $- = the-inv fset ?L'$)

have *finite ?L'* **by** (*intro finite-Int[OF disjI2] finite-cartesian-product*) (*transfer, simp*)+

hence $*: fset R' = ?L'$ **unfolding** $R'\text{-def}$ **by** (*intro fset-to-fset*)

show $?R$ **unfolding** *Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps*

proof (*intro CollectI case-prodI exI[of - a] exI[of - b] exI[of - R'] conjI refl*)

from * **show** $a = fimage fst R'$ **using** *conjunct1[OF ‹?L›]*

by (*transfer, auto simp add: image-def Int-def split: prod.splits*)

from * **show** $b = fimage snd R'$ **using** *conjunct2[OF ‹?L›]*

by (*transfer, auto simp add: image-def Int-def split: prod.splits*)

qed (*auto simp add: **)

next

assume $?R$ **thus** $?L$ **unfolding** *Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps*

apply (*simp add: subset-eq Ball-def*)

apply (*rule conjI*)

apply (*transfer, clar simp, metis snd-conv*)

by (*transfer, clar simp, metis fst-conv*)

qed

bnf 'a fset

map: *fimage*

```

sets: fset
bd: natLeq
wits: {||}
rel: rel-fset
apply -
  apply transfer' apply simp
  apply transfer' apply force
  apply transfer apply force
  apply transfer' apply force
  apply (rule natLeq-card-order)
  apply (rule natLeq-cinfinite)
  apply (rule regularCard-natLeq)
  apply transfer apply (metis finite-iff-ordLess-natLeq)
  apply (fastforce simp: rel-fset-alt)
  apply (simp add: Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps fun-eq-iff rel-fset-alt
    rel-fset-aux[unfolded OO-Grp-alt])
  apply transfer apply simp
done

lemma rel-fset-fset: rel-set  $\chi$  (fset A1) (fset A2) = rel-fset  $\chi$  A1 A2
  by transfer (rule refl)

end

declare
  fset.map-comp[simp]
  fset.map-id[simp]
  fset.set-map[simp]

```

30.11 Size setup

```

context includes fset.lifting begin
lift-definition size-fset :: ('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ nat is  $\lambda f. \text{sum} (\text{Suc } \circ f)$  .
end

```

```

instantiation fset :: (type) size begin
definition size-fset where
  size-fset-overloaded-def: size-fset = FSet.size-fset ( $\lambda \_. 0$ )
instance ..
end

```

```

lemma size-fset-simps[simp]: size-fset f X = ( $\sum x \in fset X. \text{Suc } (f x)$ )
  by (rule size-fset-def[THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq, THEN fun-cong, THEN fun-cong,
    unfolded map-fun-def comp-def id-apply])

```

```

lemma size-fset-overloaded-simps[simp]: size X = ( $\sum x \in fset X. \text{Suc } 0$ )
  by (rule size-fset-simps[of  $\lambda \_. 0$ , unfolded add-0-left add-0-right,
    folded size-fset-overloaded-def])

```

```

lemma fset-size-o-map: inj f ==> size-fset g o fimage f = size-fset (g o f)
  apply (subst fun-eq-iff)
  including fset.lifting by transfer (auto intro: sum.reindex-cong subset-inj-on)

setup `
  BNF-LFP-Size.register-size-global type-name <fset> const-name <size-fset>
  @{thm size-fset-overloaded-def} @{thms size-fset-simps size-fset-overloaded-simps}
  @{thms fset-size-o-map}
`>

lifting-update fset.lifting
lifting-forget fset.lifting

```

30.12 Advanced relator customization

Set vs. sum relators:

```

lemma rel-set-rel-sum[simp]:
  rel-set (rel-sum χ φ) A1 A2 ↔
    rel-set χ (Inl -‘ A1) (Inl -‘ A2) ∧ rel-set φ (Inr -‘ A1) (Inr -‘ A2)
  (is ?L ↔ ?Rl ∧ ?Rr)
proof safe
  assume L: ?L
  show ?Rl unfolding rel-set-def Bex-def vimage-eq proof safe
    fix l1 assume Inl l1 ∈ A1
    then obtain a2 where a2: a2 ∈ A2 and rel-sum χ φ (Inl l1) a2
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain l2 where a2 = Inl l2 ∧ χ l1 l2 by (cases a2, auto)
    thus ∃ l2. Inl l2 ∈ A2 ∧ χ l1 l2 using a2 by auto
  next
    fix l2 assume Inl l2 ∈ A2
    then obtain a1 where a1: a1 ∈ A1 and rel-sum χ φ a1 (Inl l2)
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain l1 where a1 = Inl l1 ∧ χ l1 l2 by (cases a1, auto)
    thus ∃ l1. Inl l1 ∈ A1 ∧ χ l1 l2 using a1 by auto
  qed
  show ?Rr unfolding rel-set-def Bex-def vimage-eq proof safe
    fix r1 assume Inr r1 ∈ A1
    then obtain a2 where a2: a2 ∈ A2 and rel-sum χ φ (Inr r1) a2
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain r2 where a2 = Inr r2 ∧ φ r1 r2 by (cases a2, auto)
    thus ∃ r2. Inr r2 ∈ A2 ∧ φ r1 r2 using a2 by auto
  next
    fix r2 assume Inr r2 ∈ A2
    then obtain a1 where a1: a1 ∈ A1 and rel-sum χ φ a1 (Inr r2)
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain r1 where a1 = Inr r1 ∧ φ r1 r2 by (cases a1, auto)
    thus ∃ r1. Inr r1 ∈ A1 ∧ φ r1 r2 using a1 by auto
  qed
next

```

```

assume Rl: ?Rl and Rr: ?Rr
show ?L unfolding rel-set-def Bex-def vimage-eq proof safe
fix a1 assume a1: a1 ∈ A1
show ∃ a2. a2 ∈ A2 ∧ rel-sum  $\chi$   $\varphi$  a1 a2
proof(cases a1)
  case (Inl l1) then obtain l2 where Inl l2 ∈ A2 ∧  $\chi$  l1 l2
  using Rl a1 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
  thus ?thesis unfolding Inl by auto
next
  case (Inr r1) then obtain r2 where Inr r2 ∈ A2 ∧  $\varphi$  r1 r2
  using Rr a1 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
  thus ?thesis unfolding Inr by auto
qed
next
fix a2 assume a2: a2 ∈ A2
show ∃ a1. a1 ∈ A1 ∧ rel-sum  $\chi$   $\varphi$  a1 a2
proof(cases a2)
  case (Inl l2) then obtain l1 where Inl l1 ∈ A1 ∧  $\chi$  l1 l2
  using Rl a2 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
  thus ?thesis unfolding Inl by auto
next
  case (Inr r2) then obtain r1 where Inr r1 ∈ A1 ∧  $\varphi$  r1 r2
  using Rr a2 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
  thus ?thesis unfolding Inr by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

30.12.1 Countability

```

lemma exists-fset-of-list: ∃ xs. fset-of-list xs = S
including fset.lifting
by transfer (rule finite-list)

lemma fset-of-list-surj[simp, intro]: surj fset-of-list
proof –
have x ∈ range fset-of-list for x :: 'a fset
  unfolding image-iff
  using exists-fset-of-list by fastforce
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

instance fset :: (countable) countable
proof
obtain to-nat :: 'a list ⇒ nat where inj to-nat
  by (metis ex-inj)
moreover have inj (inv fset-of-list)
  using fset-of-list-surj by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
ultimately have inj (to-nat ∘ inv fset-of-list)

```

```

by (rule inj-compose)
thus  $\exists \text{to-nat} : 'a \text{fset} \Rightarrow \text{nat. inj to-nat}$ 
  by auto
qed

```

30.13 Quickcheck setup

Setup adapted from sets.

```
notation Quickcheck-Exhaustive.orelse (infixr orelse 55)
```

```

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

```

```

definition [code-unfold]:
valterm-femptyset = Code-Evaluation.valtermify ({||} :: ('a :: typerep) fset)

```

```

definition [code-unfold]:
valtermify-finsert x s = Code-Evaluation.valtermify finsert {·} (x :: ('a :: typerep * -)) {·} s

```

```
end
```

```

instantiation fset :: (exhaustive) exhaustive
begin

```

```

fun exhaustive-fset where
exhaustive-fset f i = (if i = 0 then None else (f {||} orelse exhaustive-fset (λA. f A orelse Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive (λx. if x |∈| A then None else f (finsert x A)) (i - 1))) (i - 1)))

```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```

instantiation fset :: (full-exhaustive) full-exhaustive
begin

```

```

fun full-exhaustive-fset where
full-exhaustive-fset f i = (if i = 0 then None else (f valterm-femptyset orelse full-exhaustive-fset (λA. f A orelse Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive (λx. if fst x |∈| fst A then None else f (valtermify-finsert x A)) (i - 1))) (i - 1)))

```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
no-notation Quickcheck-Exhaustive.orelse (infixr orelse 55)
```

```

instantiation fset :: (random) random
begin

context
  includes state-combinator-syntax
begin

fun random-aux-fset :: natural  $\Rightarrow$  natural  $\Rightarrow$  natural  $\times$  natural  $\Rightarrow$  ('a fset  $\times$  (unit  $\Rightarrow$  term))  $\times$  natural  $\times$  natural where
  random-aux-fset 0 j = Quickcheck-Random.collapse (Random.select-weight [(1, Pair valterm-femptyset)]) |
  random-aux-fset (Code-Numerical.Suc i) j =
    Quickcheck-Random.collapse (Random.select-weight
      [(1, Pair valterm-femptyset),
       (Code-Numerical.Suc i,
        Quickcheck-Random.random j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda x$ . random-aux-fset i j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda s$ . Pair (valtermify-finsert x s))))])

lemma [code]:
  random-aux-fset i j =
    Quickcheck-Random.collapse (Random.select-weight [(1, Pair valterm-femptyset),
      (i, Quickcheck-Random.random j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda x$ . random-aux-fset (i - 1) j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda s$ . Pair (valtermify-finsert x s))))])
proof (induct i rule: natural.induct)
  case zero
  show ?case by (subst select-weight-drop-zero[symmetric]) (simp add: less-natural-def)
next
  case (Suc i)
  show ?case by (simp only: random-aux-fset.simps Suc-natural-minus-one)
qed

definition random-fset i = random-aux-fset i i

instance ..

end

end

```

30.14 Code Generation Setup

The following *code-unfold* lemmas are so the pre-processor of the code generator will perform conversions like, e.g., $(x \in| f |` fset-of-list xs) = (x \in f ` set xs)$.

```

declare
  ffilter.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  fimage.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  finsert.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  fset-of-list.rep-eq[code-unfold]

```

```

inf-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]
minus-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]
sup-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]
uminus-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]

end

```

31 Type of finite maps defined as a subtype of maps

```

theory Finite-Map
imports FSet AList Conditional-Parametricity
abbrevs (= = ⊆f
begin

```

31.1 Auxiliary constants and lemmas over map

```

parametric-constant map-add-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-add-def
parametric-constant map-of-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-of-def

```

```

context includes lifting-syntax begin

```

```

abbreviation rel-map :: ('b ⇒ 'c ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a → 'b) ⇒ ('a → 'c) ⇒ bool where
rel-map f ≡ (=) ==> rel-option f

```

```

lemma ran-transfer[transfer-rule]: (rel-map A ==> rel-set A) ran ran
proof

```

```

fix m n
assume rel-map A m n
show rel-set A (ran m) (ran n)
proof (rule rel-setI)
fix x
assume x ∈ ran m
then obtain a where m a = Some x
unfolding ran-def by auto

```

```

have rel-option A (m a) (n a)
using ⟨rel-map A m n⟩
by (auto dest: rel-funD)
then obtain y where n a = Some y A x y
unfolding ⟨m a = ->
by cases auto
then show ∃y ∈ ran n. A x y
unfolding ran-def by blast

```

```

next
fix y
assume y ∈ ran n
then obtain a where n a = Some y

```

```

unfolding ran-def by auto

have rel-option A (m a) (n a)
  using <rel-map A m n>
  by (auto dest: rel-funD)
then obtain x where m a = Some x A x y
  unfolding <n a = ->
  by cases auto
then show ∃x ∈ ran m. A x y
  unfolding ran-def by blast
qed
qed

lemma ran-alt-def: ran m = (the o m) ` dom m
unfolding ran-def dom-def by force

parametric-constant dom-transfer[transfer-rule]: dom-def

definition map-upd :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a → 'b) ⇒ ('a → 'b) where
  map-upd k v m = m(k ↦ v)

parametric-constant map-upd-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-upd-def

definition map-filter :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a → 'b) ⇒ ('a → 'b) where
  map-filter P m = (λx. if P x then m x else None)

parametric-constant map-filter-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-filter-def

lemma map-filter-map-of[simp]: map-filter P (map-of m) = map-of [(k, -) ← m.
  P k]
proof
  fix x
  show map-filter P (map-of m) x = map-of [(k, -) ← m. P k] x
  by (induct m) (auto simp: map-filter-def)
qed

lemma map-filter-finite[intro]:
  assumes finite (dom m)
  shows finite (dom (map-filter P m))
proof –
  have dom (map-filter P m) = Set.filter P (dom m)
  unfolding map-filter-def Set.filter-def dom-def
  by auto
then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (simp add: Set.filter-def)
qed

definition map-drop :: 'a ⇒ ('a → 'b) ⇒ ('a → 'b) where

```

map-drop a = map-filter ($\lambda a'. a' \neq a$)

parametric-constant *map-drop-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-drop-def*

definition *map-drop-set :: 'a set $\Rightarrow ('a \multimap 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \multimap 'b)$ where*
map-drop-set A = map-filter ($\lambda a. a \notin A$)

parametric-constant *map-drop-set-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-drop-set-def*

definition *map-restrict-set :: 'a set $\Rightarrow ('a \multimap 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \multimap 'b)$ where*
map-restrict-set A = map-filter ($\lambda a. a \in A$)

parametric-constant *map-restrict-set-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-restrict-set-def*

definition *map-pred :: ('a $\Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \multimap 'b) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ where*
map-pred P m $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. \text{case } m x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow P x y)$

parametric-constant *map-pred-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-pred-def*

definition *rel-map-on-set :: 'a set $\Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \multimap 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \multimap 'c)$ $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ where*
rel-map-on-set S P = eq-onp ($\lambda x. x \in S$) ==> rel-option P

definition *set-of-map :: ('a $\multimap 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{ set}$ where
*set-of-map m = $\{(k, v) | k \in m \text{ and } m k = \text{Some } v\}$**

lemma *set-of-map-alt-def: set-of-map m = ($\lambda k. (k, \text{the } (m k))$) ` dom m*
unfolding *set-of-map-def dom-def*
by auto

lemma *set-of-map-finite: finite (dom m) ==> finite (set-of-map m)*
unfolding *set-of-map-alt-def*
by auto

lemma *set-of-map-inj: inj set-of-map*

proof

fix *x y*

assume *set-of-map x = set-of-map y*

hence *(x a = Some b) = (y a = Some b)* **for** *a b*

unfolding *set-of-map-def* **by auto**

hence *x k = y k* **for** *k*

by (*metis not-None-eq*)

thus *x = y ..*

qed

lemma *dom-comp: dom (m o_m n) ⊆ dom n*
unfolding *map-comp-def dom-def*
by (*auto split: option.splits*)

```
lemma dom-comp-finite: finite (dom n)  $\Rightarrow$  finite (dom (map-comp m n))
by (metis finite-subset dom-comp)
```

```
parametric-constant map-comp-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-comp-def
end
```

31.2 Abstract characterisation

```
typedef ('a, 'b) fmap = {m. finite (dom m)} :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  'b) set
morphisms fmlookup Abs-fmap
proof
  show Map.empty  $\in$  {m. finite (dom m)}
    by auto
qed
```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-fmap
```

```
lemma dom-fmlookup-finite[intro, simp]: finite (dom (fmlookup m))
using fmap.fmlookup by auto
```

```
lemma fmap-ext:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{fmlookup } n x$ 
  shows m = n
using assms
by transfer' auto
```

31.3 Operations

```
context
  includes fset.lifting
begin
```

```
lift-definition fmran :: ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  'b fset
  is ran
  parametric ran-transfer
  by (rule finite-ran)
```

```
lemma fmlookup-ran-iff: y  $| \in |$  fmran m  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x. \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{Some } y$ )
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)
```

```
lemma fmranI: fmlookup m x = Some y  $\Longrightarrow$  y  $| \in |$  fmran m by (auto simp: fm-
lookup-ran-iff)
```

```
lemma fmranE[elim]:
  assumes y  $| \in |$  fmran m
  obtains x where fmlookup m x = Some y
  using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-ran-iff)
```

```
lift-definition fmdom :: ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset
```

```

is dom
parametric dom-transfer
.

lemma fmlookup-dom-iff:  $x \in fmdom m \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. fmlookup m x = Some a)$ 
by transfer' auto

lemma fmdom-notI:  $fmlookup m x = None \implies x \notin fmdom m$  by (simp add:
  fmlookup-dom-iff)
lemma fmdomI:  $fmlookup m x = Some y \implies x \in fmdom m$  by (simp add:
  fmlookup-dom-iff)
lemma fmdom-notD[dest]:  $x \notin fmdom m \implies fmlookup m x = None$  by (simp
  add: fmlookup-dom-iff)

lemma fmdomE[elim]:
  assumes  $x \in fmdom m$ 
  obtains  $y$  where  $fmlookup m x = Some y$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-dom-iff)

lift-definition fmdom' :: ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  is dom
  parametric dom-transfer
.

lemma fmlookup-dom'-iff:  $x \in fmdom' m \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. fmlookup m x = Some a)$ 
by transfer' auto

lemma fmdom'-notI:  $fmlookup m x = None \implies x \notin fmdom' m$  by (simp add:
  fmlookup-dom'-iff)
lemma fmdom'I:  $fmlookup m x = Some y \implies x \in fmdom' m$  by (simp add:
  fmlookup-dom'-iff)
lemma fmdom'-notD[dest]:  $x \notin fmdom' m \implies fmlookup m x = None$  by (simp
  add: fmlookup-dom'-iff)

lemma fmdom'E[elim]:
  assumes  $x \in fmdom' m$ 
  obtains  $x y$  where  $fmlookup m x = Some y$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-dom'-iff)

lemma fmdom'-alt-def:  $fmdom' m = fset (fmdom m)$ 
by transfer' force

lemma finite-fmdom'[simp]: finite (fmdom' m)
unfolding fmdom'-alt-def by simp

lemma dom-fmlookup[simp]:  $dom (fmlookup m) = fmdom' m$ 
by transfer' simp

lift-definition fmempty :: ('a, 'b) fmap

```

```

is Map.empty
by simp

lemma fmempty-lookup[simp]: fmlookup fmempty x = None
by transfer' simp

lemma fmdom-empty[simp]: fmdom fmempty = {}||| by transfer' simp
lemma fmdom'-empty[simp]: fmdom' fmempty = {} by transfer' simp
lemma fmran-empty[simp]: fmran fmempty = fempty by transfer' (auto simp:
ran-def map-filter-def)

lift-definition fmupd :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
is map-upd
parametric map-upd-transfer
unfolding map-upd-def[abs-def]
by simp

lemma fmupd-lookup[simp]: fmlookup (fmupd a b m) a' = (if a = a' then Some b
else fmlookup m a')
by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def)

lemma fmdom-fmupd[simp]: fmdom (fmupd a b m) = finsert a (fmdom m) by
transfer (simp add: map-upd-def)
lemma fmdom'-fmupd[simp]: fmdom' (fmupd a b m) = insert a (fmdom' m) by
transfer (simp add: map-upd-def)

lemma fmupd-reorder-neq:
assumes a ≠ b
shows fmupd a x (fmupd b y m) = fmupd b y (fmupd a x m)
using assms
by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def)

lemma fmupd-idem[simp]: fmupd a x (fmupd a y m) = fmupd a x m
by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def)

lift-definition fmfilter :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
is map-filter
parametric map-filter-transfer
by auto

lemma fmdom-filter[simp]: fmdom (fmfilter P m) = ffilter P (fmdom m)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def Set.filter-def split: if-splits)

lemma fmdom'-filter[simp]: fmdom' (fmfilter P m) = Set.filter P (fmdom' m)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def Set.filter-def split: if-splits)

lemma fmlookup-filter[simp]: fmlookup (fmfilter P m) x = (if P x then fmlookup
m x else None)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

```

lemma *fmfilter-empty*[simp]: *fmfilter P fmempty = fmempty*
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmfilter-true*[simp]:
assumes $\bigwedge x y. \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{Some } y \implies P x$
shows *fmfilter P m = m*
proof (*rule fmap-ext*)
fix *x*
have *fmlookup m x = None if* $\neg P x$
using that assms by *fastforce*
then show *fmlookup (fmfilter P m) x = fmlookup m x*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fmfilter-false*[simp]:
assumes $\bigwedge x y. \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{Some } y \implies \neg P x$
shows *fmfilter P m = fmempty*
using assms by *transfer'* (*fastforce simp: map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmfilter-comp*[simp]: *fmfilter P (fmfilter Q m) = fmfilter (\lambda x. P x ∧ Q x)*
m
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmfilter-comm*: *fmfilter P (fmfilter Q m) = fmfilter Q (fmfilter P m)*
unfolding *fmfilter-comp* **by** *meson*

lemma *fmfilter-cong*[cong]:
assumes $\bigwedge x y. \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{Some } y \implies P x = Q x$
shows *fmfilter P m = fmfilter Q m*
proof (*rule fmap-ext*)
fix *x*
have *fmlookup m x = None if* $P x \neq Q x$
using that assms by *fastforce*
then show *fmlookup (fmfilter P m) x = fmlookup (fmfilter Q m) x*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *fmfilter-cong'*[*fundef-cong*]:
assumes *m = n* $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{fmdom}' m \implies P x = Q x$
shows *fmfilter P m = fmfilter Q n*
using assms(2) unfolding assms(1)
by (*rule fmfilter-cong*) (*metis fmdom'I*)

lemma *fmfilter-upd*[simp]:
fmfilter P (fmupd x y m) = (if P x then fmupd x y (fmfilter P m) else fmfilter P m)
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-upd-def map-filter-def*)

```

lift-definition fmdrop :: 'a ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-drop
  parametric map-drop-transfer
  unfolding map-drop-def by auto

lemma fmdrop-lookup[simp]: fmlookup (fmdrop a m) a = None
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def)

lift-definition fmdrop-set :: 'a set ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-drop-set
  parametric map-drop-set-transfer
  unfolding map-drop-set-def by auto

lift-definition fmdrop-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-drop-set
  parametric map-drop-set-transfer
  unfolding map-drop-set-def by auto

lift-definition fmrestrict-set :: 'a set ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-restrict-set
  parametric map-restrict-set-transfer
  unfolding map-restrict-set-def by auto

lift-definition fmrestrict-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-restrict-set
  parametric map-restrict-set-transfer
  unfolding map-restrict-set-def by auto

lemma fmfilter-alt-defs:
  fmdrop a = fmfilter (λa'. a' ≠ a)
  fmdrop-set A = fmfilter (λa. a ∉ A)
  fmdrop-fset B = fmfilter (λa. a ∉ B)
  fmrestrict-set A = fmfilter (λa. a ∈ A)
  fmrestrict-fset B = fmfilter (λa. a ∈ B)
  by (transfer'; simp add: map-drop-def map-drop-set-def map-restrict-set-def)+

lemma fmdom-drop[simp]: fmdom (fmdrop a m) = fmdom m - {a} unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom'-drop[simp]: fmdom' (fmdrop a m) = fmdom' m - {a} unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom'-drop-set[simp]: fmdom' (fmdrop-set A m) = fmdom' m - A unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom-drop-fset[simp]: fmdom (fmdrop-fset A m) = fmdom m - A unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom'-restrict-set: fmdom' (fmrestrict-set A m) ⊆ A unfolding fmfil-
ter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom-restrict-fset: fmdom (fmrestrict-fset A m) |⊆| A unfolding fmfil-
ter-alt-defs by auto

```

lemma *fmdrop-fmupd*: $fmdrop x (fmupd y z m) = (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } fmdrop x m \text{ else } fmupd y z (fmdrop x m))$
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def map-upd-def)

lemma *fmdrop-idle*: $x \notin fmdom B \implies fmdrop x B = B$
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def)

lemma *fmdrop-idle'*: $x \notin fmdom' B \implies fmdrop x B = B$
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def)

lemma *fmdrop-fmupd-same*: $fmdrop x (fmupd x y m) = fmdrop x m$
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def map-upd-def)

lemma *fmdom'-restrict-set-precise*: $fmdom' (\text{fmrestrict-set } A m) = fmdom' m \cap A$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** auto

lemma *fmdom'-restrict-fset-precise*: $fmdom (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m) = fmdom m \cap A$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** auto

lemma *fmdom'-drop-fset*[simp]: $fmdom' (\text{fmdrop-fset } A m) = fmdom' m - fset A$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def split: if-splits)

lemma *fmdom'-restrict-fset*: $fmdom' (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m) \subseteq fset A$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma *fmlookup-drop*[simp]:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmdrop } a m) x = (\text{if } x \neq a \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** simp

lemma *fmlookup-drop-set*[simp]:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmdrop-set } A m) x = (\text{if } x \notin A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** simp

lemma *fmlookup-drop-fset*[simp]:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmdrop-fset } A m) x = (\text{if } x \notin A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** simp

lemma *fmlookup-restrict-set*[simp]:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmrestrict-set } A m) x = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** simp

lemma *fmlookup-restrict-fset*[simp]:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m) x = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs **by** simp

lemma *fmrestrict-set-dom*[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-set } (fmdom' m) m = m$
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-dom*[simp]: *fmrestrict-fset* (*fmdom m*) *m = m*
by (rule *fmap-ext*) auto

lemma *fmdrop-empty*[simp]: *fmdrop a fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-set-empty*[simp]: *fmdrop-set A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-empty*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-fmdom*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset* (*fmdom A*) *A = fmempty*
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-set-def map-filter-def)

lemma *fmdrop-set-fmdom*[simp]: *fmdrop-set* (*fmdom' A*) *A = fmempty*
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-set-def map-filter-def)

lemma *fmrestrict-set-empty*[simp]: *fmrestrict-set A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-empty*[simp]: *fmrestrict-fset A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-set-null*[simp]: *fmdrop-set {} m = m*
by (rule *fmap-ext*) auto

lemma *fmdrop-fset-null*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset {{}} m = m*
by (rule *fmap-ext*) auto

lemma *fmdrop-set-single*[simp]: *fmdrop-set {a} m = fmdrop a m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-single*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset {|a|} m = fmdrop a m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-set-null*[simp]: *fmrestrict-set {} m = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-null*[simp]: *fmrestrict-fset {{}} m = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-comm*: *fmdrop a (fmdrop b m) = fmdrop b (fmdrop a m)*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (rule *fmfilter-comm*)

lemma *fmdrop-set-insert*[simp]: *fmdrop-set (insert x S) m = fmdrop x (fmdrop-set S m)*
by (rule *fmap-ext*) auto

lemma *fmdrop-fset-insert*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset* (*finsert* *x* *S*) *m* = *fmdrop* *x* (*fmdrop-fset* *S* *m*)
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmrestrict-set-twice*[simp]: *fmrestrict-set* *S* (*fmrestrict-set* *T* *m*) = *fmrestrict-set* (*S* \cap *T*) *m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-twice*[simp]: *fmrestrict-fset* *S* (*fmrestrict-fset* *T* *m*) = *fmrestrict-fset* (*S* $| \cap |$ *T*) *m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmrestrict-set-drop*[simp]: *fmrestrict-set* *S* (*fmdrop* *b* *m*) = *fmrestrict-set* (*S* $- \{b\}$) *m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-drop*[simp]: *fmrestrict-fset* *S* (*fmdrop* *b* *m*) = *fmrestrict-fset* (*S* $- \{| b |\}$) *m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-fmrestrict-set*[simp]: *fmdrop* *b* (*fmrestrict-set* *S* *m*) = *fmrestrict-set* (*S* $- \{b\}$) *m*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-fmrestrict-fset*[simp]: *fmdrop* *b* (*fmrestrict-fset* *S* *m*) = *fmrestrict-fset* (*S* $- \{| b |\}$) *m*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-idem*[simp]: *fmdrop* *a* (*fmdrop* *a* *m*) = *fmdrop* *a* *m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-set-twice*[simp]: *fmdrop-set* *S* (*fmdrop-set* *T* *m*) = *fmdrop-set* (*S* \cup *T*) *m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-twice*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset* *S* (*fmdrop-fset* *T* *m*) = *fmdrop-fset* (*S* $| \cup |$ *T*) *m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-set-fmdrop*[simp]: *fmdrop-set* *S* (*fmdrop* *b* *m*) = *fmdrop-set* (*insert* *b* *S*) *m*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-fmdrop*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset* *S* (*fmdrop* *b* *m*) = *fmdrop-fset* (*finsert* *b* *S*) *m*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lift-definition *fmadd* :: ('a, 'b) *fmap* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *fmap* \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) *fmap* (**infixl** ++_f)

```

100)
is map-add
parametric map-add-transfer
by simp

lemma fmlookup-add[simp]:
  fmlookup (m ++f n) x = (if x |∈| fmdom n then fmlookup n x else fmlookup m
x)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-add-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmdom-add[simp]: fmdom (m ++f n) = fmdom m ∪ fmdom n by transfer' auto
lemma fmdom'-add[simp]: fmdom' (m ++f n) = fmdom' m ∪ fmdom' n by transfer' auto

lemma fmadd-drop-left-dom: fmdrop-fset (fmdom n) m ++f n = m ++f n
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma fmadd-restrict-right-dom: fmrestrict-fset (fmdom n) (m ++f n) = n
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma fmfilter-add-distrib[simp]: fmfilter P (m ++f n) = fmfilter P m ++f fmfilter P n
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def map-add-def)

lemma fmdrop-add-distrib[simp]: fmdrop a (m ++f n) = fmdrop a m ++f fmdrop
a n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-set-add-distrib[simp]: fmdrop-set A (m ++f n) = fmdrop-set A m
++f fmdrop-set A n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-fset-add-distrib[simp]: fmdrop-fset A (m ++f n) = fmdrop-fset A
m ++f fmdrop-fset A n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-set-add-distrib[simp]:
  fmrestrict-set A (m ++f n) = fmrestrict-set A m ++f fmrestrict-set A n
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-fset-add-distrib[simp]:
  fmrestrict-fset A (m ++f n) = fmrestrict-fset A m ++f fmrestrict-fset A n
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmadd-empty[simp]: fmempty ++f m = m m ++f fmempty = m
by (transfer'; auto)+

lemma fmadd-idempotent[simp]: m ++f m = m

```

```

by transfer' (auto simp: map-add-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmadd-assoc[simp]:  $m \text{ ++}_f (n \text{ ++}_f p) = m \text{ ++}_f n \text{ ++}_f p$ 
by transfer' simp

lemma fmadd-fmupd[simp]:  $m \text{ ++}_f \text{fmupd } a \ b \ n = \text{fmupd } a \ b \ (m \text{ ++}_f n)$ 
by (rule fmap-ext) simp

lift-definition fmpred ::  $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ fmap} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  is map-pred
  parametric map-pred-transfer
.

lemma fmpredI[intro]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{fmlookup } m \ x = \text{Some } y \implies P \ x \ y$ 
  shows fmpred P m
using assms
by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmpredD[dest]: fmpred P m  $\implies$  fmlookup m x = Some y  $\implies$  P x y
by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def split: option.split-asm)

lemma fmpred-iff: fmpred P m  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \ y. \text{fmlookup } m \ x = \text{Some } y \implies P \ x \ y$ )
by auto

lemma fmpred-alt-def: fmpred P m  $\longleftrightarrow$  fBall (fmdom m) ( $\lambda x. P \ x \ (\text{the } (\text{fmlookup } m \ x))$ )
unfolding fmpred-iff
apply auto
apply (rename-tac x y)
apply (erule-tac x = x in fBallE)
apply simp
by (simp add: fmlookup-dom-iff)

lemma fmpred-mono-strong:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x \ y. \text{fmlookup } m \ x = \text{Some } y \implies P \ x \ y \implies Q \ x \ y$ 
  shows fmpred P m  $\implies$  fmpred Q m
using assms unfolding fmpred-iff by auto

lemma fmpred-mono[mono]:  $P \leq Q \implies \text{fmpred } P \leq \text{fmpred } Q$ 
apply rule
apply (rule fmpred-mono-strong[where P = P and Q = Q])
apply auto
done

lemma fmpred-empty[intro!, simp]: fmpred P fmempty
by auto

lemma fmpred-upd[intro]: fmpred P m  $\implies P \ x \ y \implies \text{fmpred } P \ (\text{fmupd } x \ y \ m)$ 

```

```

by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-upd-def)

lemma fmpred-updD[dest]: fmpred P (fmupd x y m) ==> P x y
by auto

lemma fmpred-add[intro]: fmpred P m ==> fmpred P n ==> fmpred P (m ++_f n)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-add-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmpred-filter[intro]: fmpred P m ==> fmpred P (fmfilter Q m)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmpred-drop[intro]: fmpred P m ==> fmpred P (fmdrop a m)
by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-drop-set[intro]: fmpred P m ==> fmpred P (fmdrop-set A m)
by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-drop-fset[intro]: fmpred P m ==> fmpred P (fmdrop-fset A m)
by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-restrict-set[intro]: fmpred P m ==> fmpred P (fmrestrict-set A m)
by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-restrict-fset[intro]: fmpred P m ==> fmpred P (fmrestrict-fset A m)
by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-cases[consumes 1]:
assumes fmpred P m
obtains (none) fmlookup m x = None | (some) y where fmlookup m x = Some y P x y
using assms by auto

lift-definition fmsubset :: ('a, 'b) fmap => ('a, 'b) fmap => bool (infix ⊆_f 50)
  is map-le
.

lemma fmsubset-alt-def: m ⊆_f n <=> fmpred (λk v. fmlookup n k = Some v) m
by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-le-def dom-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmsubset-pred: fmpred P m ==> n ⊆_f m ==> fmpred P n
unfolding fmsubset-alt-def fmpred-iff
by auto

lemma fmsubset-filter-mono: m ⊆_f n ==> fmfilter P m ⊆_f fmfilter P n
unfolding fmsubset-alt-def fmpred-iff
by auto

lemma fmsubset-drop-mono: m ⊆_f n ==> fmdrop a m ⊆_f fmdrop a n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmsubset-filter-mono)

```

lemma *fmsubset-drop-set-mono*: $m \subseteq_f n \implies fmdrop-set A m \subseteq_f fmdrop-set A n$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmsubset-filter-mono*)

lemma *fmsubset-drop-fset-mono*: $m \subseteq_f n \implies fmdrop-fset A m \subseteq_f fmdrop-fset A n$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmsubset-filter-mono*)

lemma *fmsubset-restrict-set-mono*: $m \subseteq_f n \implies fmrestrict-set A m \subseteq_f fmrestrict-set A n$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmsubset-filter-mono*)

lemma *fmsubset-restrict-fset-mono*: $m \subseteq_f n \implies fmrestrict-fset A m \subseteq_f fmrestrict-fset A n$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmsubset-filter-mono*)

lemma *fmfilter-subset[simp]*: *fmfilter P m* $\subseteq_f m$
unfolding *fmsubset-alt-def fmpred-iff* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmsubset-drop[simp]*: *fmdrop a m* $\subseteq_f m$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmfilter-subset*)

lemma *fmsubset-drop-set[simp]*: *fmdrop-set S m* $\subseteq_f m$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmfilter-subset*)

lemma *fmsubset-drop-fset[simp]*: *fmdrop-fset S m* $\subseteq_f m$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmfilter-subset*)

lemma *fmsubset-restrict-set[simp]*: *fmrestrict-set S m* $\subseteq_f m$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmfilter-subset*)

lemma *fmsubset-restrict-fset[simp]*: *fmrestrict-fset S m* $\subseteq_f m$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmfilter-subset*)

lift-definition *fset-of-fmap* :: $('a, 'b) fmap \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) fset **is** *set-of-map*
by (*rule set-of-map-finite*)$

lemma *fset-of-fmap-inj[intro, simp]*: *inj fset-of-fmap*
apply *rule*
apply *transfer'*
using *set-of-map-inj* **unfolding** *inj-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *fset-of-fmap-iff[simp]*: $(a, b) \mid\in fset-of-fmap m \longleftrightarrow fmlookup m a = Some b$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: set-of-map-def*)

lemma *fset-of-fmap-iff'[simp]*: $(a, b) \in fset (fset-of-fmap m) \longleftrightarrow fmlookup m a = Some b$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: set-of-map-def*)

```

lift-definition fmap-of-list :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-of
  parametric map-of-transfer
  by (rule finite-dom-map-of)

lemma fmap-of-list-simps[simp]:
  fmap-of-list [] = fmempty
  fmap-of-list ((k, v) # kvs) = fmupd k v (fmap-of-list kvs)
  by (transfer, simp add: map-upd-def)+

lemma fmap-of-list-app[simp]: fmap-of-list (xs @ ys) = fmap-of-list ys ++f fmap-of-list
  xs
  by transfer' simp

lemma fmupd-alt-def: fmupd k v m = m ++f fmap-of-list [(k, v)]
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def)

lemma fmpred-of-list[intro]:
  assumes ⋀k v. (k, v) ∈ set xs ⇒ P k v
  shows fmpred P (fmap-of-list xs)
  using assms
  by (induction xs) (transfer'; auto simp: map-pred-def)+

lemma fmap-of-list-SomeD: fmlookup (fmap-of-list xs) k = Some v ⇒ (k, v) ∈
  set xs
  by transfer' (auto dest: map-of-SomeD)

lemma fmdom-fmap-of-list[simp]: fmdom (fmap-of-list xs) = fset-of-list (map fst
  xs)
  apply transfer'
  apply (subst dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)
  apply auto
  done

lift-definition fmrel-on-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'c ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a,
  'c) fmap ⇒ bool
  is rel-map-on-set
  .

lemma fmrel-on-fset-alt-def: fmrel-on-fset S P m n ←→ fBall S (λx. rel-option P
  (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x))
  by transfer' (auto simp: rel-map-on-set-def eq-onp-def rel-fun-def)

lemma fmrel-on-fsetI[intro]:
  assumes ⋀x. x |∈ S ⇒ rel-option P (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)
  shows fmrel-on-fset S P m n
  using assms
  unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def by auto

```

```

lemma fmrel-on-fset-mono[mono]:  $R \leq Q \implies \text{fmrel-on-fset } S R \leq \text{fmrel-on-fset } S Q$ 
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def[abs-def]
apply (intro le-funI fBall-mono)
using option.rel-mono by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fsetD:  $x \in| S \implies \text{fmrel-on-fset } S P m n \implies \text{rel-option } P (\text{fmlookup } m x) (\text{fmlookup } n x)$ 
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fsubset:  $\text{fmrel-on-fset } S R m n \implies T \subseteq| S \implies \text{fmrel-on-fset } T R m n$ 
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fset-unionI:
 $\text{fmrel-on-fset } A R m n \implies \text{fmrel-on-fset } B R m n \implies \text{fmrel-on-fset } (A \cup| B) R m n$ 
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fset-updateI:
assumes fmrel-on-fset S P m n P v1 v2
shows fmrel-on-fset (finsert k S) P (fmupd k v1 m) (fmupd k v2 n)
using assms
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
by auto

lift-definition fmimage :: ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'b fset is  $\lambda m S. \{b | a \in S, b = \text{Some } b \wedge a \in S\}$ 
subgoal for m S
apply (rule finite-subset[where B = ran m])
apply (auto simp: ran-def) []
by (rule finite-ran)
done

lemma fmimage-alt-def: fmimage m S = fmran (fmrestrict-fset S m)
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def map-restrict-set-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmimage-empty[simp]: fmimage m fempty = fempty
by transfer' auto

lemma fmimage-subset-ran[simp]: fmimage m S  $\subseteq| fmran m$ 
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma fmimage-dom[simp]: fmimage m (fmdom m) = fmran m
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

```

lemma *fmimage-inter*: $\text{fmimage } m \ (A \cap B) \subseteq \text{fmimage } m \ A \cap \text{fmimage } m \ B$
by *transfer'* *auto*

lemma *fimage-inter-dom*[*simp*]:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fmimage } m \ (\text{fmdom } m \cap A) &= \text{fmimage } m \ A \\ \text{fmimage } m \ (A \cap \text{fmdom } m) &= \text{fmimage } m \ A \end{aligned}$$

by *(transfer'; auto)+*

lemma *fmimage-union*[*simp*]: $\text{fmimage } m \ (A \cup B) = \text{fmimage } m \ A \cup \text{fmimage } m \ B$
by *transfer'* *auto*

lemma *fmimage-Union*[*simp*]: $\text{fmimage } m \ (\text{ffUnion } A) = \text{ffUnion} \ (\text{fmimage } m \setminus A)$
by *transfer'* *auto*

lemma *fmimage-filter*[*simp*]: $\text{fmimage } (\text{fmfilter } P \ m) \ A = \text{fmimage } m \ (\text{ffilter } P \ A)$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmimage-drop*[*simp*]: $\text{fmimage } (\text{fmdrop } a \ m) \ A = \text{fmimage } m \ (A - \{|a|\})$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def map-drop-def*)

lemma *fmimage-drop-fset*[*simp*]: $\text{fmimage } (\text{fmdrop-fset } B \ m) \ A = \text{fmimage } m \ (A - B)$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def map-drop-set-def*)

lemma *fmimage-restrict-fset*[*simp*]: $\text{fmimage } (\text{fmrestrict-fset } B \ m) \ A = \text{fmimage } m \ (A \cap B)$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def map-restrict-set-def*)

lemma *fmfilter-ran*[*simp*]: $\text{fmrn } (\text{fmfilter } P \ m) = \text{fmimage } m \ (\text{ffilter } P \ (\text{fmdom } m))$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: ran-def map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmrn-drop*[*simp*]: $\text{fmrn } (\text{fmdrop } a \ m) = \text{fmimage } m \ (\text{fmdom } m - \{|a|\})$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: ran-def map-drop-def map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmrn-drop-fset*[*simp*]: $\text{fmrn } (\text{fmdrop-fset } A \ m) = \text{fmimage } m \ (\text{fmdom } m - A)$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: ran-def map-drop-set-def map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmrn-restrict-fset*: $\text{fmrn } (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A \ m) = \text{fmimage } m \ (\text{fmdom } m \cap A)$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: ran-def map-restrict-set-def map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmlookup-image-iff*: $y \in \text{fmimage } m \ A \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. \text{fmlookup } m \ x = \text{Some } y \wedge x \in A)$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: ran-def*)

```

lemma fmimageI: fmlookup m x = Some y ==> x |∈| A ==> y |∈| fmimage m A
by (auto simp: fmlookup-image-iff)

lemma fmimageE[elim]:
assumes y |∈| fmimage m A
obtains x where fmlookup m x = Some y x |∈| A
using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-image-iff)

lift-definition fmcomp :: ('b, 'c) fmap => ('a, 'b) fmap => ('a, 'c) fmap (infixl ∘f
55)
is map-comp
parametric map-comp-transfer
by (rule dom-comp-finite)

lemma fmlookup-comp[simp]: fmlookup (m ∘f n) x = Option.bind (fmlookup n x)
(fmlookup m)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-comp-def split: option.splits)

end

```

31.4 BNF setup

```

lift-bnf ('a, fmran': 'b) fmap [wits: Map.empty]
for map: fmmap
rel: fmrel
by auto

declare fmap.pred-mono[mono]

lemma fmran'-alt-def: fmran' m = fset (fmran m)
including fset.lifting
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def fun-eq-iff)

lemma fmlookup-ran'-iff: y ∈ fmran' m <=> (∃ x. fmlookup m x = Some y)
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma fmran'I: fmlookup m x = Some y ==> y ∈ fmran' m by (auto simp:
fmlookup-ran'-iff)

lemma fmran'E[elim]:
assumes y ∈ fmran' m
obtains x where fmlookup m x = Some y
using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-ran'-iff)

lemma fmrel-iff: fmrel R m n <=> (∀ x. rel-option R (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x))
by transfer' (auto simp: rel-fun-def)

```

```

lemma fmrelI[intro]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. \text{rel-option } R (\text{fmlookup } m x) (\text{fmlookup } n x)$ 
  shows fmrel R m n
  using assms
  by transfer' auto

lemma fmrel-upd[intro]: fmrel P m n  $\implies$  P x y  $\implies$  fmrel P (fmupd k x m) (fmupd k y n)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def rel-fun-def)

lemma fmrelD[dest]: fmrel P m n  $\implies$  rel-option P (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)
  by transfer' (auto simp: rel-fun-def)

lemma fmrel-addI[intro]:
  assumes fmrel P m n fmrel P a b
  shows fmrel P (m ++f a) (n ++f b)
  using assms
  apply transfer'
  apply (auto simp: rel-fun-def map-add-def)
  by (metis option.case-eq-if option.collapse option.rel-sel)

lemma fmrel-cases[consumes 1]:
  assumes fmrel P m n
  obtains (none) fmlookup m x = None fmlookup n x = None
            | (some) a b where fmlookup m x = Some a fmlookup n x = Some b P a b
  proof –
    from assms have rel-option P (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)
    by auto
    then show thesis
    using none some
    by (cases rule: option.rel-cases) auto
  qed

lemma fmrel-filter[intro]: fmrel P m n  $\implies$  fmrel P (fmfilter Q m) (fmfilter Q n)
  unfolding fmrel-iff by auto

lemma fmrel-drop[intro]: fmrel P m n  $\implies$  fmrel P (fmdrop a m) (fmdrop a n)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-drop-set[intro]: fmrel P m n  $\implies$  fmrel P (fmdrop-set A m) (fmdrop-set A n)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-drop-fset[intro]: fmrel P m n  $\implies$  fmrel P (fmdrop-fset A m) (fmdrop-fset A n)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-restrict-set[intro]: fmrel P m n  $\implies$  fmrel P (fmrestrict-set A m)

```

(fmrestrict-set A n)

unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-restrict-fset[intro]: $\text{fmrel } P \ m \ n \implies \text{fmrel } P \ (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A \ m)$
 $(\text{fmrestrict-fset } A \ n)$

unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-on-fset-fmrel-restrict:

$\text{fmrel-on-fset } S \ P \ m \ n \longleftrightarrow \text{fmrel } P \ (\text{fmrestrict-fset } S \ m) \ (\text{fmrestrict-fset } S \ n)$

**unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def fmrel-iff
by auto**

lemma fmrel-on-fset-refl-strong:

assumes $\bigwedge x y. \ x \in| S \implies \text{fmlookup } m \ x = \text{Some } y \implies P \ y \ y$

shows $\text{fmrel-on-fset } S \ P \ m \ m$

unfolding fmrel-on-fset-fmrel-restrict fmrel-iff

using assms

by (simp add: option.rel-sel)

lemma fmrel-on-fset-addI:

assumes $\text{fmrel-on-fset } S \ P \ m \ n \ \text{fmrel-on-fset } S \ P \ a \ b$

shows $\text{fmrel-on-fset } S \ P \ (m \ ++_f a) \ (n \ ++_f b)$

using assms

unfolding fmrel-on-fset-fmrel-restrict

by auto

lemma fmrel-fmdom-eq:

assumes $\text{fmrel } P \ x \ y$

shows $\text{fmdom } x = \text{fmdom } y$

proof –

have $a \in| \text{fmdom } x \longleftrightarrow a \in| \text{fmdom } y$ **for** a

proof –

have $\text{rel-option } P \ (\text{fmlookup } x \ a) \ (\text{fmlookup } y \ a)$

using assms by (simp add: fmrel-iff)

thus ?thesis

by cases (auto intro: fmdomI)

qed

thus ?thesis

by auto

qed

lemma fmrel-fmdom'-eq: $\text{fmrel } P \ x \ y \implies \text{fmdom}' \ x = \text{fmdom}' \ y$

unfolding fmdom'-alt-def

by (metis fmrel-fmdom-eq)

lemma fmrel-rel-fmran:

assumes $\text{fmrel } P \ x \ y$

shows $\text{rel-fset } P \ (\text{fmran } x) \ (\text{fmran } y)$

proof –

```

{
  fix b
  assume b |∈ fmran x
  then obtain a where fmlookup x a = Some b
    by auto
  moreover have rel-option P (fmlookup x a) (fmlookup y a)
    using assms by auto
  ultimately have ∃ b'. b' |∈ fmran y ∧ P b b'
    by (metis option-rel-Some1 fmranI)
}
moreover
{
  fix b
  assume b |∈ fmran y
  then obtain a where fmlookup y a = Some b
    by auto
  moreover have rel-option P (fmlookup x a) (fmlookup y a)
    using assms by auto
  ultimately have ∃ b'. b' |∈ fmran x ∧ P b' b
    by (metis option-rel-Some2 fmranI)
}
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding rel-fset-alt-def
  by auto
qed

lemma fmrel-rel-fmran': fmrel P x y ==> rel-set P (fmran' x) (fmran' y)
  unfolding fmran'-alt-def
  by (metis fmrel-rel-fmran rel-fset-fset)

lemma pred-fmap-fmpred[simp]: pred-fmap P = fmpred (λ-. P)
  unfolding fmap.pred-set fmran'-alt-def
  including fset.lifting
  apply transfer'
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (auto simp: map-pred-def ran-def split: option.splits dest: )
  done

lemma pred-fmap-id[simp]: pred-fmap id (fmmap f m) ←→ pred-fmap f m
  unfolding fmap.pred-set fmap.set-map
  by simp

lemma pred-fmapD: pred-fmap P m ==> x |∈ fmran m ==> P x
  by auto

lemma fmlookup-map[simp]: fmlookup (fmmap f m) x = map-option f (fmlookup
  m x)
  by transfer' auto

```

lemma *fmpred-map*[simp]: $\text{fmpred } P (\text{fmmap } f m) \longleftrightarrow \text{fmpred } (\lambda k v. P k (f v)) m$
unfolding *fmpred-iff pred-fmap-def fmap.set-map*
by auto

lemma *fmpred-id*[simp]: $\text{fmpred } (\lambda _. id) (\text{fmmap } f m) \longleftrightarrow \text{fmpred } (\lambda _. f) m$
by simp

lemma *fmmap-add*[simp]: $\text{fmmap } f (m ++_f n) = \text{fmmap } f m ++_f \text{fmmap } f n$
by transfer' (auto simp: map-add-def fun-eq-iff split: option.splits)

lemma *fmmap-empty*[simp]: $\text{fmmap } f \text{fmempty} = \text{fmempty}$
by transfer auto

lemma *fmdom-map*[simp]: $\text{fmdom } (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmdom } m$
including *fset.lifting*
by transfer' simp

lemma *fmdom'-map*[simp]: $\text{fmdom}' (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmdom}' m$
by transfer' simp

lemma *fmran-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmran } (\text{fmmap } f m) = f \upharpoonright \text{fmran } m$
including *fset.lifting*
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma *fmran'-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmran}' (\text{fmmap } f m) = f ` \text{fmran}' m$
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma *fmfilter-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmfilter } P (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmmap } f (\text{fmfilter } P m)$
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma *fmdrop-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmdrop } a (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmmap } f (\text{fmdrop } a m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by simp**

lemma *fmdrop-set-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-set } A (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmmap } f (\text{fmdrop-set } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by simp**

lemma *fmdrop-fset-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-fset } A (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmmap } f (\text{fmdrop-fset } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by simp**

lemma *fmrestrict-set-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-set } A (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmmap } f (\text{fmrestrict-set } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by simp**

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-fmmap*[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-fset } A (\text{fmmap } f m) = \text{fmmap } f (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by simp**

lemma *fmmap-subset*[intro]: $m \subseteq_f n \implies \text{fmmap } f m \subseteq_f \text{fmmap } f n$
by transfer' (auto simp: map-le-def)

lemma *fmmap-fset-of-fmap*: $\text{fset-of-fmap } (\text{fmmap } f m) = (\lambda(k, v). (k, f v)) \upharpoonright \text{fset-of-fmap } m$
including *fset.lifting*
by transfer' (auto simp: set-of-map-def)

```
lemma fmmap-fmupd: fmmap f (fmupd x y m) = fmupd x (f y) (fmmap f m)
by transfer' (auto simp: fun-eq-iff map-upd-def)
```

31.5 size setup

```
definition size-fmap :: ('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ ('b ⇒ nat) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ nat where
[simp]: size-fmap f g m = size-fset (λ(a, b). f a + g b) (fset-of-fmap m)
```

```
instantiation fmap :: (type, type) size begin
```

```
definition size-fmap where
```

```
size-fmap-overloaded-def: size-fmap = Finite-Map.size-fmap (λ_. 0) (λ_. 0)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemma size-fmap-overloaded-simps[simp]: size x = size (fset-of-fmap x)
unfolding size-fmap-overloaded-def
by simp
```

```
lemma fmap-size-o-map: inj h ==> size-fmap f g o fmmap h = size-fmap f (g o h)
unfolding size-fmap-def
```

```
apply (auto simp: fun-eq-iff fmmap-fset-of-fmap)
```

```
apply (subst sum.reindex)
```

```
subgoal for m
```

```
using prod.inj-map[unfolded map-prod-def, of λx. x h]
```

```
unfolding inj-on-def
```

```
by auto
```

```
subgoal
```

```
by (rule sum.cong) (auto split: prod.splits)
```

```
done
```

```
setup <
```

```
BNF-LFP-Size.register-size-global type-name fmap const-name size-fmap
@{thm size-fmap-overloaded-def} @{thms size-fmap-def size-fmap-overloaded-simps}
@{thms fmap-size-o-map}
```

```
>
```

31.6 Additional operations

```
lift-definition fmmap-keys :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'c) fmap is
λf m a. map-option (f a) (m a)
unfolding dom-def
by simp
```

```
lemma fmpred-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmpred P (fmmap-keys f m) = fmpred (λa b. P
a (f a b)) m
by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def split: option.splits)
```

lemma *fmdom-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $fmdom (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) = fmdom m$
including *fset.lifting*
by *transfer' auto*

lemma *fmlookup-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) x = \text{map-option} (f x) (\text{fmlookup } m x)$
by *transfer' simp*

lemma *fmfilter-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $\text{fmfilter } P (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) = \text{fmmap-keys } f (\text{fmfilter } P m)$
by *transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)*

lemma *fmdrop-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $\text{fmdrop } a (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) = \text{fmmap-keys } f (\text{fmdrop } a m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-set-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-set } A (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) = \text{fmmap-keys } f (\text{fmdrop-set } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-fset } A (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) = \text{fmmap-keys } f (\text{fmdrop-fset } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-set-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-set } A (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) = \text{fmmap-keys } f (\text{fmrestrict-set } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-fmmap-keys*[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-fset } A (\text{fmmap-keys } f m) = \text{fmmap-keys } f (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m)$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmmap-keys-subset*[intro]: $m \subseteq_f n \implies \text{fmmap-keys } f m \subseteq_f \text{fmmap-keys } f n$
by *transfer' (auto simp: map-le-def dom-def)*

definition *sorted-list-of-fmap* :: $('a::\text{linorder}, 'b) \text{ fmap} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{sorted-list-of-fmap } m = \text{map} (\lambda k. (k, \text{the} (\text{fmlookup } m k))) (\text{sorted-list-of-fset} (\text{fmdom } m))$

lemma *list-all-sorted-list*[simp]: $\text{list-all } P (\text{sorted-list-of-fmap } m) = \text{fmpred} (\text{curry } P) m$
unfolding *sorted-list-of-fmap-def* *curry-def* *list.pred-map*
apply *(auto simp: list-all-iff)*
including *fset.lifting*
by *(transfer; auto simp: dom-def map-pred-def split: option.splits)+*

lemma *map-of-sorted-list*[simp]: $\text{map-of} (\text{sorted-list-of-fmap } m) = \text{fmlookup } m$
unfolding *sorted-list-of-fmap-def*

including *fset.lifting*
by *transfer (simp add: map-of-map-keys)*

31.7 Additional properties

```

lemma fmchoice':
  assumes finite S  $\forall x \in S. \exists y. Q x y$ 
  shows  $\exists m. \text{fmdom}' m = S \wedge \text{fmpred} Q m$ 
proof -
  obtain f where f:  $Q x (f x)$  if  $x \in S$  for x
  using assms by (metis bchoice)
  define f' where  $f' x = (\text{if } x \in S \text{ then Some } (f x) \text{ else None})$  for x
  have eq-onp ( $\lambda m. \text{finite} (\text{dom } m)$ ) f' f'
  unfolding eq-onp-def f'-def dom-def using assms by auto
  show ?thesis
  apply (rule exI[where x = Abs-fmap f'])
  apply (subst fmpred.abs-eq, fact)
  apply (subst fmdom'.abs-eq, fact)
  unfolding f'-def dom-def map-pred-def using f
  by auto
qed

```

31.8 Lifting/transfer setup

context includes *lifting-syntax* **begin**

lemma fmempty-transfer[simp, intro, transfer-rule]: $\text{fmrel } P \text{ fmempty fmempty}$
by *transfer auto*

lemma fmadd-transfer[transfer-rule]:
 $(\text{fmrel } P \implies \text{fmrel } P \implies \text{fmrel } P) \text{ fmadd fmadd}$
by (intro fmrel-addI rel-funI)

lemma fmupd-transfer[transfer-rule]:
 $((=) \implies P \implies \text{fmrel } P \implies \text{fmrel } P) \text{ fmupd fmupd}$
by *auto*

end

lemma Quotient-fmap-bnf[quot-map]:
assumes Quotient R Abs Rep T
shows Quotient (fmrel R) (fmmap Abs) (fmmap Rep) (fmrel T)
unfolding Quotient-alt-def4 **proof** safe
fix m n
assume fmrel T m n
then have fmlookup (fmmap Abs m) x = fmlookup n x **for** x
apply (cases rule: fmrel-cases[**where** x = x])
using assms unfolding Quotient-alt-def **by** auto

```

then show fmmap Abs m = n
  by (rule fmap-ext)
next
fix m
show fmrel T (fmmap Rep m) m
  unfolding fmap.rel-map
  apply (rule fmap.rel-refl)
  using assms unfolding Quotient-alt-def
  by auto
next
from assms have R = T OO T-1-1
  unfolding Quotient-alt-def4 by simp

then show fmrel R = fmrel T OO (fmrel T)-1-1
  by (simp add: fmap.rel-compp fmap.rel-conversep)
qed

```

31.9 View as datatype

```

lemma fmap-distinct[simp]:
  fmempty ≠ fmupd k v m
  fmupd k v m ≠ fmempty
by (transfer'; auto simp: map-upd-def fun-eq-iff)+

lifting-update fmap.lifting

lemma fmap-exhaust[cases type: fmap]:
  obtains (fmempty) m = fmempty
    | (fmupd) x y m' where m = fmupd x y m' x |≠| fmdom m'
using that including fmap.lifting fset.lifting
proof transfer
fix m P
assume finite (dom m)
assume empty: P if m = Map.empty
assume map-upd: P if finite (dom m') m = map-upd x y m' x |notin| dom m' for x
y m'

show P
proof (cases m = Map.empty)
  case True thus ?thesis using empty by simp
next
  case False
  hence dom m ≠ {} by simp
  then obtain x where x ∈ dom m by blast

let ?m' = map-drop x m

show ?thesis
proof (rule map-upd)

```

```

show finite (dom ?m')
  using <finite (dom m)>
  unfolding map-drop-def
  by auto
next
  show m = map-upd x (the (m x)) ?m'
    using <x ∈ dom m> unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def map-upd-def
    by auto
next
  show x ∉ dom ?m'
    unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def
    by auto
qed
qed
qed

lemma fmap-induct[case-names fmempty fmupd, induct type: fmap]:
assumes P fmempty
assumes (∀x y m. P m ⇒ fmlookup m x = None ⇒ P (fmupd x y m))
shows P m
proof (induction fmdom m arbitrary: m rule: fset-induct-stronger)
  case empty
  hence m = fmempty
    by (metis fmrestrict-fset-dom fmrestrict-fset-null)
  with assms show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (insert x S)
  hence S = fmdom (fmdrop x m)
    by auto
  with insert have P (fmdrop x m)
    by auto

  have x |∈| fmdom m
    using insert by auto
  then obtain y where fmlookup m x = Some y
    by auto
  hence m = fmupd x y (fmdrop x m)
    by (auto intro: fmap-ext)

  show ?case
    apply (subst `m = -`)
    apply (rule assms)
    apply fact
    apply simp
    done
qed

```

31.10 Code setup

```

instantiation fmap :: (type, equal) equal begin

definition equal-fmap ≡ fmrel HOL.equal

instance proof
  fix m n :: ('a, 'b) fmap
  have fmrel (=) m n ↔ (m = n)
    by transfer' (simp add: option.rel-eq rel-fun-eq)
  then show equal-class.equal m n ↔ (m = n)
    unfolding equal-fmap-def
    by (simp add: equal-eq[abs-def])
  qed

end

lemma fBall-alt-def: fBall S P ↔ (∀ x. x |∈| S → P x)
by force

lemma fmrel-code:
  fmrel R m n ↔
    fBall (fmdom m) (λx. rel-option R (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)) ∧
    fBall (fmdom n) (λx. rel-option R (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x))
  unfolding fmrel-iff fmlookup-dom-iff fBall-alt-def
  by (metis option.collapse option.relsel)

lemmas [code] =
  fmrel-code
  fmran'-alt-def
  fmdom'-alt-def
  fmfilter-alt-defs
  pred-fmap-fmpred
  fmsubset-alt-def
  fmupd-alt-def
  fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
  fmpred-alt-def

code-datatype fmap-of-list
quickcheck-generator fmap constructors: fmap-of-list

context includes fset.lifting begin

lemma fmlookup-of-list[code]: fmlookup (fmap-of-list m) = map-of m
by transfer simp

lemma fmempty-of-list[code]: fmempty = fmap-of-list []
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma fmran-of-list[code]: fmran (fmap-of-list m) = snd | ` fset-of-list (AList.clearjunk
m)
by transfer (auto simp: ran-map-of)

lemma fmdom-of-list[code]: fmdom (fmap-of-list m) = fst | ` fset-of-list m
by transfer (auto simp: dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

lemma fmfilter-of-list[code]: fmfilter P (fmap-of-list m) = fmap-of-list (filter (λ(k,
-). P k) m)
by transfer' auto

lemma fmadd-of-list[code]: fmap-of-list m ++f fmap-of-list n = fmap-of-list (AList.merge
m n)
by transfer (simp add: merge-conv')

lemma fmmap-of-list[code]: fmmap f (fmap-of-list m) = fmap-of-list (map (apsnd
f) m)
apply transfer
apply (subst map-of-map[symmetric])
apply (auto simp: apsnd-def map-prod-def)
done

lemma fmmap-keys-of-list[code]:
  fmmap-keys f (fmap-of-list m) = fmap-of-list (map (λ(a, b). (a, f a b)) m)
apply transfer
subgoal for f m by (induction m) (auto simp: apsnd-def map-prod-def fun-eq-iff)
done

lemma fmimage-of-list[code]:
  fmimage (fmap-of-list m) A = fset-of-list (map snd (filter (λ(k, -). k |∈| A)
(AList.clearjunk m)))
apply (subst fmimage-alt-def)
apply (subst fmfilter-alt-defs)
apply (subst fmfilter-of-list)
apply (subst fmran-of-list)
apply transfer'
apply (subst AList.restrict-eq[symmetric])
apply (subst clearjunk-restrict)
apply (subst AList.restrict-eq)
by auto

lemma fmcomp-list[code]:
  fmap-of-list m ∘f fmap-of-list n = fmap-of-list (AList.compose n m)
by (rule fmap-ext) (simp add: fmlookup-of-list compose-conv map-comp-def split:
option.splits)

end

```

31.11 Instances

```

lemma exists-map-of:
  assumes finite (dom m) shows  $\exists xs. \text{map-of } xs = m$ 
  using assms
proof (induction dom m arbitrary: m)
  case empty
  hence  $m = \text{Map.empty}$ 
  by auto
  moreover have map-of [] = Map.empty
  by simp
  ultimately show ?case
  by blast
next
  case (insert x F)
  hence  $F = \text{dom}(\text{map-drop } x m)$ 
  unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def dom-def by auto
  with insert have  $\exists xs'. \text{map-of } xs' = \text{map-drop } x m$ 
  by auto
  then obtain xs' where  $\text{map-of } xs' = \text{map-drop } x m$ 
  ..
  moreover obtain y where  $m x = \text{Some } y$ 
  using insert unfolding dom-def by blast
  ultimately have map-of ((x, y) # xs') = m
  using ⟨insert x F = dom m⟩
  unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def
  by auto
  thus ?case
  ..
qed

lemma exists-fmap-of-list:  $\exists xs. \text{fmap-of-list } xs = m$ 
by transfer (rule exists-map-of)

lemma fmap-of-list-surj[simp, intro]: surj fmap-of-list
proof –
  have  $x \in \text{range } \text{fmap-of-list}$  for  $x :: ('a, 'b) \text{ fmap}$ 
  unfolding image-iff
  using exists-fmap-of-list by (metis UNIV-I)
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed

instance fmap :: (countable, countable) countable
proof
  obtain to-nat :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ nat where inj to-nat
  by (metis ex-inj)
  moreover have inj (inv fmap-of-list)
  using fmap-of-list-surj by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
  ultimately have inj (to-nat ∘ inv fmap-of-list)
  by (rule inj-compose)

```

```

thus  $\exists \text{to-nat}:(\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ fmap} \Rightarrow \text{nat. inj to-nat}$ 
      by auto
qed

```

```

instance  $\text{fmap} :: (\text{finite}, \text{finite}) \text{ finite}$ 
proof
  show  $\text{finite} (\text{UNIV} :: (\text{'a}, \text{'b}) \text{ fmap set})$ 
    by (rule finite-imageD) auto
qed

```

```

lifting-update  $\text{fmap.lifting}$ 
lifting-forget  $\text{fmap.lifting}$ 

```

31.12 Tests

export-code

```

Ball  $\text{fset fmrel fmran fmran'} \text{ fmdom fmdom'} \text{ fmpred pred-fmap fmsubset fmupd}$ 
 $\text{fmrel-on-fset}$ 
 $\text{fmdrop fmdrop-set fmdrop-fset fmrestrict-set fmrestrict-fset fmimage fmlookup}$ 
 $\text{fmempty}$ 
 $\text{fmfilter fmadd fmmap fmmap-keys fmcomp}$ 
checking SML Scala Haskell? OCaml?

```

— lifting through *fmap*

experiment begin

context includes fset.lifting **begin**

lift-definition $\text{test1} :: (\text{'a}, \text{'b fset}) \text{ fmap is fmempty} :: (\text{'a}, \text{'b set}) \text{ fmap}$
by auto

lift-definition $\text{test2} :: \text{'a} \Rightarrow \text{'b} \Rightarrow (\text{'a}, \text{'b fset}) \text{ fmap is } \lambda a b. \text{fmupd a} \{b\} \text{ fmempty}$
by auto

end

end

end

32 Disjoint FSets

```

theory Disjoint-FSets
  imports
    HOL-Library.Finite-Map
    Disjoint-Sets
  begin

```

```

context
  includes fset.lifting
begin

lift-definition fdisjnt :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool is disjoint .

lemma fdisjnt-alt-def: fdisjnt M N  $\longleftrightarrow$  (M  $\cap$  N = {||})
  by transfer (simp add: disjoint-def)

lemma fdisjnt-insert: x  $\notin$  N  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt M N  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt (finsert x M) N
  by transfer' (rule disjoint-insert)

lemma fdisjnt-subset-right: N' ⊆ N  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt M N  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt M N'
  unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-subset-left: N' ⊆ N  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt N M  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt N' M
  unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-union-right: fdisjnt M A  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt M B  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt M (A ∪ B)
  unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-union-left: fdisjnt A M  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt B M  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt (A ∪ B) M
  unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-swap: fdisjnt M N  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt N M
  including fset.lifting by transfer' (auto simp: disjoint-def)

lemma distinct-append-fset:
  assumes distinct xs distinct ys fdisjnt (fset-of-list xs) (fset-of-list ys)
  shows distinct (xs @ ys)
  using assms
  by transfer' (simp add: disjoint-def)

lemma fdisjnt-contrI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in M \Longrightarrow x \in N \Longrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  shows fdisjnt M N
  using assms
  by transfer' (auto simp: disjoint-def)

lemma fdisjnt-Union-left: fdisjnt (ffUnion S) T  $\longleftrightarrow$  fBall S ( $\lambda S. \text{fdisjnt } S T$ )
  by transfer' (auto simp: disjoint-def)

lemma fdisjnt-Union-right: fdisjnt T (ffUnion S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  fBall S ( $\lambda S. \text{fdisjnt } T S$ )
  by transfer' (auto simp: disjoint-def)

lemma fdisjnt-ge-max: fBall X ( $\lambda x. x > \text{fMax } Y$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt X Y
  by transfer (auto intro: disjoint-ge-max)

end

```

```

lemma fmadd-disjnt: fdisjnt (fmdom m) (fmdom n) ==> m ++_f n = n ++_f m
  unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def
  including fset.lifting fmap.lifting
  apply transfer
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (auto simp: map-add-def split: option.splits)
  done

end

```

33 Lists with elements distinct as canonical example for datatype invariants

```

theory Dlist
imports Confluent-Quotient
begin

33.1 The type of distinct lists

typedef 'a dlist = {xs::'a list. distinct xs}
morphisms list-of-dlist Abs-dlist
proof
  show [] ∈ {xs. distinct xs} by simp
qed

context begin

qualified definition dlist-eq where dlist-eq = BNF-Def.vimage2p remdups remdups
(=)

qualified lemma equivp-dlist-eq: equivp dlist-eq
  unfolding dlist-eq-def by(rule equivp-vimage2p)(rule identity-equivp)

qualified definition abs-dlist :: 'a list ⇒ 'a dlist where abs-dlist = Abs-dlist o
remdups

definition qcr-dlist :: 'a list ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ bool where qcr-dlist x y ←→ y =
abs-dlist x

qualified lemma Quotient-dlist-remdups: Quotient dlist-eq abs-dlist list-of-dlist
qcr-dlist
  unfolding Quotient-def dlist-eq-def qcr-dlist-def vimage2p-def abs-dlist-def
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff Abs-dlist-inject
    list-of-dlist[simplified] list-of-dlist-inverse distinct-remdups-id)

end

```

```

locale Quotient-dlist begin
  setup-lifting Dlist.Quotient-dlist-remdups Dlist.equivp-dlist-eq[THEN equivp-reflp2]
end

setup-lifting type-definition-dlist

lemma dlist-eq-iff:
  dxs = dys  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-of-dlist dxs = list-of-dlist dys
  by (simp add: list-of-dlist-inject)

lemma dlist-eqI:
  list-of-dlist dxs = list-of-dlist dys  $\Longrightarrow$  dxs = dys
  by (simp add: dlist-eq-iff)

  Formal, totalized constructor for 'a dlist:

definition Dlist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist where
  Dlist xs = Abs-dlist (remdups xs)

lemma distinct-list-of-dlist [simp, intro]:
  distinct (list-of-dlist dxs)
  using list-of-dlist [of dxs] by simp

lemma list-of-dlist-Dlist [simp]:
  list-of-dlist (Dlist xs) = remdups xs
  by (simp add: Dlist-def Abs-dlist-inverse)

lemma remdups-list-of-dlist [simp]:
  remdups (list-of-dlist dxs) = list-of-dlist dxs
  by simp

lemma Dlist-list-of-dlist [simp, code abstype]:
  Dlist (list-of-dlist dxs) = dxs
  by (simp add: Dlist-def list-of-dlist-inverse distinct-remdups-id)

  Fundamental operations:

context
begin

qualified definition empty :: 'a dlist where
  empty = Dlist []

qualified definition insert :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist where
  insert x dxs = Dlist (List.insert x (list-of-dlist dxs))

qualified definition remove :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist where
  remove x dxs = Dlist (remove1 x (list-of-dlist dxs))

qualified definition map :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist  $\Rightarrow$  'b dlist where

```

```

map f dxs = Dlist (remdups (List.map f (list-of-dlist dxs)))

qualified definition filter :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'a dlist where
filter P dxs = Dlist (List.filter P (list-of-dlist dxs))

qualified definition rotate :: nat ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'a dlist where
rotate n dxs = Dlist (List.rotate n (list-of-dlist dxs))

end

Derived operations:

context
begin

qualified definition null :: 'a dlist ⇒ bool where
null dxs = List.null (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition member :: 'a dlist ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
member dxs = List.member (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition length :: 'a dlist ⇒ nat where
length dxs = List.length (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition fold :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b where
fold f dxs = List.fold f (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition foldr :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b where
foldr f dxs = List.foldr f (list-of-dlist dxs)

end

```

33.2 Executable version obeying invariant

```

lemma list-of-dlist-empty [simp, code abstract]:
list-of-dlist Dlist.empty = []
by (simp add: Dlist.empty-def)

lemma list-of-dlist-insert [simp, code abstract]:
list-of-dlist (Dlist.insert x dxs) = List.insert x (list-of-dlist dxs)
by (simp add: Dlist.insert-def)

lemma list-of-dlist-remove [simp, code abstract]:
list-of-dlist (Dlist.remove x dxs) = remove1 x (list-of-dlist dxs)
by (simp add: Dlist.remove-def)

lemma list-of-dlist-map [simp, code abstract]:
list-of-dlist (Dlist.map f dxs) = remdups (List.map f (list-of-dlist dxs))
by (simp add: Dlist.map-def)

lemma list-of-dlist-filter [simp, code abstract]:

```

```

list-of-dlist (Dlist.filter P dxs) = List.filter P (list-of-dlist dxs)
by (simp add: Dlist.filter-def)

lemma list-of-dlist-rotate [simp, code abstract]:
list-of-dlist (Dlist.rotate n dxs) = List.rotate n (list-of-dlist dxs)
by (simp add: Dlist.rotate-def)

Explicit executable conversion

definition dlist-of-list [simp]:
dlist-of-list = Dlist

lemma [code abstract]:
list-of-dlist (dlist-of-list xs) = remdups xs
by simp

Equality

instantiation dlist :: (equal) equal
begin

definition HOL.equal dxs dys  $\longleftrightarrow$  HOL.equal (list-of-dlist dxs) (list-of-dlist dys)

instance
by standard (simp add: equal-dlist-def equal list-of-dlist-inject)

end

declare equal-dlist-def [code]

lemma [code nbe]: HOL.equal (dxs :: 'a::equal dlist) dxs  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
by (fact equal-refl)

```

33.3 Induction principle and case distinction

```

lemma dlist-induct [case-names empty insert, induct type: dlist]:
assumes empty: P Dlist.empty
assumes insrt:  $\bigwedge x dxs. \neg Dlist.member dxs x \implies P dxs \implies P (Dlist.insert x dxs)$ 
shows P dxs
proof (cases dxs)
case (Abs-dlist xs)
then have distinct xs and dxs: dxs = Dlist xs
by (simp-all add: Dlist-def distinct-remdups-id)
from ‹distinct xs› have P (Dlist xs)
proof (induct xs)
case Nil from empty show ?case by (simp add: Dlist.empty-def)
next
case (Cons x xs)
then have  $\neg Dlist.member (Dlist xs) x$  and P (Dlist xs)
by (simp-all add: Dlist.member-def List.member-def)
with insrt have P (Dlist.insert x (Dlist xs)) .

```

```

with Cons show ?case by (simp add: Dlist.insert-def distinct-remdups-id)
qed
with dxs show P dxs by simp
qed

lemma dlist-case [cases type: dlist]:
obtains (empty) dxs = Dlist.empty
| (insert) x dys where ¬ Dlist.member dys x and dxs = Dlist.insert x dys
proof (cases dxs)
case (Abs-dlist xs)
then have dxs: dxs = Dlist xs and distinct: distinct xs
by (simp-all add: Dlist-def distinct-remdups-id)
show thesis
proof (cases xs)
case Nil with dxs
have dxs = Dlist.empty by (simp add: Dlist.empty-def)
with empty show ?thesis .
next
case (Cons x xs)
with dxs distinct have ¬ Dlist.member (Dlist xs) x
and dxs = Dlist.insert x (Dlist xs)
by (simp-all add: Dlist.member-def List.member-def Dlist.insert-def distinct-remdups-id)
with insert show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

33.4 Functorial structure

```

functor map: map
by (simp-all add: remdups-map-remdups fun-eq-iff dlist-eq-iff)

```

33.5 Quickcheck generators

```

quickcheck-generator dlist predicate: distinct constructors: Dlist.empty, Dlist.insert

```

33.6 BNF instance

```

context begin

```

```

qualified inductive double :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool where
double (xs @ ys) (xs @ x # ys) if x ∈ set ys

```

```

qualified lemma strong-confluentp-double: strong-confluentp double
proof
fix xs ys zs :: 'a list
assume ys: double xs ys and zs: double xs zs
consider (left) as y bs z cs where xs = as @ bs @ cs ys = as @ y # bs @ cs zs
= as @ bs @ z # cs y ∈ set (bs @ cs) z ∈ set cs

```

```

| (right) as y bs z cs where xs = as @ bs @ cs ys = as @ bs @ y # cs zs = as
@ z # bs @ cs y ∈ set cs z ∈ set (bs @ cs)
proof -
  show thesis using ys zs
  by(clar simp simp add: double.simps append-eq-append-conv2)(auto intro: that)
qed
then show ∃ us. double** ys us ∧ double== zs us
proof cases
  case left
  let ?us = as @ y # bs @ z # cs
  have double ys ?us double zs ?us using left
  by(auto 4 4 simp add: double.simps)(metis append-Cons append-assoc)+
  then show ?thesis by blast
next
  case right
  let ?us = as @ z # bs @ y # cs
  have double ys ?us double zs ?us using right
  by(auto 4 4 simp add: double.simps)(metis append-Cons append-assoc)+
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

qualified lemma double-Cons1 [simp]: double xs (x # xs) if x ∈ set xs
using double.intros[of x xs []] that by simp

qualified lemma double-Cons-same [simp]: double xs ys ==> double (x # xs) (x
# ys)
by(auto simp add: double.simps Cons-eq-append-conv)

qualified lemma doubles-Cons-same: double** xs ys ==> double** (x # xs) (x #
ys)
by(induction rule: rtranclp-induct)(auto intro: rtranclp.rtrancl-into-rtrancl)

qualified lemma remdups-into-doubles: double** (remdups xs) xs
by(induction xs)(auto intro: doubles-Cons-same rtranclp.rtrancl-into-rtrancl)

qualified lemma dlist-eq-into-doubles: Dlist.dlist-eq ≤ equivclp double
by(auto 4 4 simp add: Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def
intro: equivclp-trans converse-rtranclp-into-equivclp rtranclp-into-equivclp remdups-into-doubles)

qualified lemma factor-double-map: double (map f xs) ys ==> ∃ zs. Dlist.dlist-eq
xs zs ∧ ys = map f zs ∧ set zs ⊆ set xs
by(auto simp add: double.simps Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def map-eq-append-conv)
  (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) list.simps(9) map-append remdups.simps(2)
remdups-append2 set-append set-eq-subset set-remdups)

qualified lemma dlist-eq-set-eq: Dlist.dlist-eq xs ys ==> set xs = set ys
by(simp add: Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def)(metis set-remdups)

```

```

qualified lemma dlist-eq-map-respect: Dlist.dlist-eq xs ys  $\implies$  Dlist.dlist-eq (map f xs) (map f ys)
by(clar simp simp add: Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def)(metis remdups-map-remdups)

qualified lemma confluent-quotient-dlist:
confluent-quotient double Dlist.dlist-eq Dlist.dlist-eq Dlist.dlist-eq Dlist.dlist-eq
Dlist.dlist-eq
(map fst) (map snd) (map fst) (map snd) list-all2 list-all2 list-all2 set set
by(unfold-locales)(auto intro: strong-confluentp-imp-confluentp strong-confluentp-double
dest: factor-double-map dlist-eq-into-doubles[THEN predicate2D] dlist-eq-set-eq
simp add: list.in-rel list.rel-compp dlist-eq-map-respect Dlist.equivp-dlist-eq equivp-imp-transp)

lifting-update dlist.lifting
lifting-forget dlist.lifting

end

context begin
interpretation Quotient-dlist: Quotient-dlist .

lift-bnf (plugins del: code) 'a dlist
subgoal for A B by(rule confluent-quotient.subdistributivity[OF Dlist.confluent-quotient-dlist])
subgoal by(force dest: Dlist.dlist-eq-set-eq intro: equivp-reflp[OF Dlist.equivp-dlist-eq])
done

qualified lemma list-of-dlist-transfer[transfer-rule]:
bi-unique R  $\implies$  (rel-fun (Quotient-dlist.pcr-dlist R) (list-all2 R)) remdups list-of-dlist
unfolding rel-fun-def Quotient-dlist.pcr-dlist-def qcr-dlist-def Dlist.abs-dlist-def
by (auto simp: Abs-dlist-inverse intro!: remdups-transfer[THEN rel-funD])

lemma list-of-dlist-map-dlist[simp]:
list-of-dlist (map-dlist f xs) = remdups (map f (list-of-dlist xs))
by transfer (auto simp: remdups-map-remdups)

end

end

```

34 Type of dual ordered lattices

```

theory Dual-Ordered-Lattice
imports Main
begin

```

The *dual* of an ordered structure is an isomorphic copy of the underlying type, with the \leq relation defined as the inverse of the original one.

The class of lattices is closed under formation of dual structures. This means that for any theorem of lattice theory, the dualized statement holds

as well; this important fact simplifies many proofs of lattice theory.

```

typedef 'a dual = UNIV :: 'a set
morphisms undual dual ..

setup-lifting type-definition-dual

code-datatype dual

lemma dual-eqI:
  x = y if undual x = undual y
  using that by transfer assumption

lemma dual-eq-iff:
  x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  undual x = undual y
  by transfer simp

lemma eq-dual-iff [iff]:
  dual x = dual y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by transfer simp

lemma undual-dual [simp, code]:
  undual (dual x) = x
  by transfer rule

lemma dual-undual [simp]:
  dual (undual x) = x
  by transfer rule

lemma undual-comp-dual [simp]:
  undual  $\circ$  dual = id
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma dual-comp-undual [simp]:
  dual  $\circ$  undual = id
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma inj-dual:
  inj dual
  by (rule injI) simp

lemma inj-undual:
  inj undual
  by (rule injI) (rule dual-eqI)

lemma surj-dual:
  surj dual
  by (rule surjI [of - undual]) simp

lemma surj-undual:
```

```

surj undual
by (rule surjI [of - dual]) simp

lemma bij-dual:
  bij dual
  using inj-dual surj-dual by (rule bijI)

lemma bij-undual:
  bij undual
  using inj-undual surj-undual by (rule bijI)

instance dual :: (finite) finite
proof
  from finite have finite (range dual :: 'a dual set)
    by (rule finite-imageI)
  then show finite (UNIV :: 'a dual set)
    by (simp add: surj-dual)
qed

instantiation dual :: (equal) equal
begin

lift-definition equal-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is HOL.equal .

```

```

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp add: equal)

end

```

34.1 Pointwise ordering

```

instantiation dual :: (ord) ord
begin

lift-definition less-eq-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is ( $\geq$ ) .

lift-definition less-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is ( $>$ ) .

```

```

instance ..

end

lemma dual-less-eqI:
  x  $\leq$  y if undual y  $\leq$  undual x
  using that by transfer assumption

```

```

lemma dual-less-eq-iff:
   $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{undual } y \leq \text{undual } x$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma less-eq-dual-iff [iff]:
   $\text{dual } x \leq \text{dual } y \longleftrightarrow y \leq x$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma dual-lessI:
   $x < y \text{ if } \text{undual } y < \text{undual } x$ 
  using that by transfer assumption

lemma dual-less-iff:
   $x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{undual } y < \text{undual } x$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma less-dual-iff [iff]:
   $\text{dual } x < \text{dual } y \longleftrightarrow y < x$ 
  by transfer simp

```

```

instance dual :: (preorder) preorder
  by (standard; transfer) (auto simp add: less-le-not-le intro: order-trans)

```

```

instance dual :: (order) order
  by (standard; transfer) simp

```

34.2 Binary infimum and supremum

```

instantiation dual :: (sup) inf
begin

lift-definition inf-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
  is sup .

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

```

lemma undual-inf-eq [simp]:
   $\text{undual} (\text{inf } x \ y) = \text{sup} (\text{undual } x) (\text{undual } y)$ 
  by (fact inf-dual.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma dual-sup-eq [simp]:
   $\text{dual} (\text{sup } x \ y) = \text{inf} (\text{dual } x) (\text{dual } y)$ 
  by transfer rule

```

```

instantiation dual :: (inf) sup
begin

```

lift-definition *sup-dual* :: '*a dual* \Rightarrow '*a dual* \Rightarrow '*a dual*
 is *inf* .

instance ..

end

lemma *undual-sup-eq* [simp]:
undual (*sup* *x* *y*) = *inf* (*undual* *x*) (*undual* *y*)
by (*fact sup-dual.rep-eq*)

lemma *dual-inf-eq* [simp]:
dual (*inf* *x* *y*) = *sup* (*dual* *x*) (*dual* *y*)
by (*transfer simp*)

instance *dual* :: (*semilattice-sup*) *semilattice-inf*
by (*standard; transfer*) *simp-all*

instance *dual* :: (*semilattice-inf*) *semilattice-sup*
by (*standard; transfer*) *simp-all*

instance *dual* :: (*lattice*) *lattice* ..

instance *dual* :: (*distrib-lattice*) *distrib-lattice*
by (*standard; transfer*) (*fact inf-sup-distrib1*)

34.3 Top and bottom elements

instantiation *dual* :: (*top*) *bot*
begin

lift-definition *bot-dual* :: '*a dual*
 is *top* .

instance ..

end

lemma *undual-bot-eq* [simp]:
undual *bot* = *top*
by (*fact bot-dual.rep-eq*)

lemma *dual-top-eq* [simp]:
dual *top* = *bot*
by (*transfer rule*)

instantiation *dual* :: (*bot*) *top*
begin

```

lift-definition top-dual :: 'a dual
  is bot .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-top-eq [simp]:
  undual top = bot
  by (fact top-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-bot-eq [simp]:
  dual bot = top
  by transfer rule

instance dual :: (order-top) order-bot
  by (standard; transfer) simp

instance dual :: (order-bot) order-top
  by (standard; transfer) simp

instance dual :: (bounded-lattice-top) bounded-lattice-bot ..
instance dual :: (bounded-lattice-bot) bounded-lattice-top ..
instance dual :: (bounded-lattice) bounded-lattice ..

```

34.4 Complement

```

instantiation dual :: (uminus) uminus
begin

lift-definition uminus-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
  is uminus .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-uminus-eq [simp]:
  undual ( $- x$ ) =  $-$  undual  $x$ 
  by (fact uminus-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-uminus-eq [simp]:
  dual ( $- x$ ) =  $-$  dual  $x$ 
  by transfer rule

instantiation dual :: (boolean-algebra) boolean-algebra
begin

```

```

lift-definition minus-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
  is  $\lambda x y. - (y - x)$  .

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: diff-eq ac-simps)

end

lemma undual-minus-eq [simp]:
  undual ( $x - y$ ) =  $- (\text{undual } y - \text{undual } x)$ 
  by (fact minus-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-minus-eq [simp]:
  dual ( $x - y$ ) =  $- (\text{dual } y - \text{dual } x)$ 
  by transfer simp

```

34.5 Complete lattice operations

The class of complete lattices is closed under formation of dual structures.

```

instantiation dual :: (Sup) Inf
begin

lift-definition Inf-dual :: 'a dual set  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
  is Sup .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-Inf-eq [simp]:
  undual (Inf A) = Sup (undual ` A)
  by (fact Inf-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-Sup-eq [simp]:
  dual (Sup A) = Inf (dual ` A)
  by transfer simp

instantiation dual :: (Inf) Sup
begin

lift-definition Sup-dual :: 'a dual set  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
  is Inf .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-Sup-eq [simp]:

```

```

undual (Sup A) = Inf (undual ` A)
by (fact Sup-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-Inf-eq [simp]:
dual (Inf A) = Sup (dual ` A)
by transfer simp

instance dual :: (complete-lattice) complete-lattice
by (standard; transfer) (auto intro: Inf-lower Sup-upper Inf-greatest Sup-least)

context
fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a
and g :: 'a dual ⇒ 'a dual
assumes mono f
defines g ≡ dual ∘ f ∘ undual
begin

private lemma mono-dual:
mono g
proof
fix x y :: 'a dual
assume x ≤ y
then have undual y ≤ undual x
by (simp add: dual-less-eq-iff)
with ⟨mono f⟩ have f (undual y) ≤ f (undual x)
by (rule monoD)
then have (dual ∘ f ∘ undual) x ≤ (dual ∘ f ∘ undual) y
by simp
then show g x ≤ g y
by (simp add: g-def)
qed

lemma lfp-dual-gfp:
lfp f = undual (gfp g) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (rule antisym)
have dual (undual (g (gfp g))) ≤ dual (f (undual (gfp g)))
by (simp add: g-def)
with mono-dual have f (undual (gfp g)) ≤ undual (gfp g)
by (simp add: gfp-unfold [where f = g, symmetric] dual-less-eq-iff)
then show ?lhs ≤ ?rhs
by (rule lfp-lowerbound)
from ⟨mono f⟩ have dual (lfp f) ≤ dual (undual (gfp g))
by (simp add: lfp-fixpoint gfp-upperbound g-def)
then show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs
by (simp only: less-eq-dual-iff)
qed

lemma gfp-dual-lfp:
gfp f = undual (lfp g)

```

```

proof -
  have mono  $(\lambda x. \text{undual} (\text{undual } x))$ 
    by (rule monoI) (simp add: dual-less-eq-iff)
  moreover have mono  $(\lambda a. \text{dual} (\text{dual } (f a)))$ 
    using ‹mono f› by (auto intro: monoI dest: monoD)
  moreover have gfp  $f = \text{gfp} (\lambda x. \text{undual} (\text{undual} (\text{dual} (\text{dual} (f x)))))$ 
    by simp
  ultimately have undual  $(\text{undual} (\text{gfp} (\lambda x. \text{dual}$ 
     $(\text{dual} (f (\text{undual} (\text{undual } x))))))) =$ 
     $\text{gfp} (\lambda x. \text{undual} (\text{undual} (\text{dual} (\text{dual} (f x)))))$ 
    by (subst gfp-rolling [where  $g = \lambda x. \text{undual} (\text{undual } x)$ ] simp-all)
  then have gfp  $f =$ 
    undual
    (undual
      (gfp  $(\lambda x. \text{dual} (\text{dual} (f (\text{undual} (\text{undual } x)))))$ )
    by simp
  also have ... = undual  $(\text{undual} (\text{gfp} (\text{dual} \circ g \circ \text{undual})))$ 
    by (simp add: comp-def g-def)
  also have ... = undual  $(\text{lfp } g)$ 
    using mono-dual by (simp only: Dual-Ordered-Lattice.lfp-dual-gfp)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

Finally

lifting-update dual.lifting
lifting-forget dual.lifting

end

```

35 Equipollence and Other Relations Connected with Cardinality

```

theory Equipollence
  imports FuncSet Countable-Set
begin

```

35.1 Eqpoll

```

definition eqpoll :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $b$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infixl  $\approx$  50)
  where eqpoll  $A B \equiv \exists f. \text{bij-betw } f A B$ 

```

```

definition lepoll :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $b$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infixl  $\lesssim$  50)
  where lepoll  $A B \equiv \exists f. \text{inj-on } f A \wedge f`A \subseteq B$ 

```

```

definition lesspoll :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $b$  set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infixl  $\prec\approx$  50)
  where  $A \prec B == A \lesssim B \wedge \sim(A \approx B)$ 

```

```

lemma lepoll-def': lepoll A B  $\equiv \exists f. \text{inj-on } f A \wedge f \in A \rightarrow B$ 
  by (simp add: Pi-iff image-subset-iff lepoll-def)

lemma eqpoll-empty-iff-empty [simp]:  $A \approx \{\} \longleftrightarrow A = \{\}$ 
  by (simp add: bij-btw-iff-bijections eqpoll-def)

lemma lepoll-empty-iff-empty [simp]:  $A \lesssim \{\} \longleftrightarrow A = \{\}$ 
  by (auto simp: lepoll-def)

lemma not-lesspoll-empty:  $\neg A \prec \{\}$ 
  by (simp add: lesspoll-def)

lemma lepoll-relational-full:
  assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in B \implies \exists x. x \in A \wedge R x y$ 
  and  $\bigwedge x y y'. \llbracket x \in A; y \in B; y' \in B; R x y; R x y' \rrbracket \implies y = y'$ 
  shows  $B \lesssim A$ 
proof –
  obtain f where f:  $\bigwedge y. y \in B \implies f y \in A \wedge R (f y) y$ 
    using assms by metis
  with assms have inj-on f B
    by (metis inj-onI)
  with f show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def by blast
qed

lemma eqpoll-iff-card-of-ordIso:  $A \approx B \longleftrightarrow \text{ordIso2} (\text{card-of } A) (\text{card-of } B)$ 
  by (simp add: card-of-ordIso eqpoll-def)

lemma eqpoll-refl [iff]:  $A \approx A$ 
  by (simp add: card-of-refl eqpoll-iff-card-of-ordIso)

lemma eqpoll-finite-iff:  $A \approx B \implies \text{finite } A \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } B$ 
  by (meson bij-btw-finite eqpoll-def)

lemma eqpoll-iff-card:
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows  $A \approx B \longleftrightarrow \text{card } A = \text{card } B$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: bij-btw-iff-card eqpoll-def)

lemma eqpoll-singleton-iff:  $A \approx \{x\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. A = \{u\})$ 
  by (metis card.infinite card-1-singleton-iff eqpoll-finite-iff eqpoll-iff-card not-less-eq-eq)

lemma eqpoll-doubleton-iff:  $A \approx \{x,y\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists u v. A = \{u,v\} \wedge (u=v \longleftrightarrow x=y))$ 
proof (cases x=y)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: eqpoll-singleton-iff)

```

```

next
  case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) card-1-singleton-iff card-Suc-eq-finite eqpoll-finite-iff
           eqpoll-iff-card finite.insertI singleton-iff)
  qed

lemma lepoll-antisym:
  assumes  $A \lesssim B$   $B \lesssim A$  shows  $A \approx B$ 
  using assms unfolding eqpoll-def lepoll-def by (metis Schroeder-Bernstein)

lemma lepoll-trans [trans]:
  assumes  $A \lesssim B$   $B \lesssim C$  shows  $A \lesssim C$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $f g$  where  $fg$ : inj-on  $f$   $A$  inj-on  $g$   $B$  and  $f : A \rightarrow B$   $g \in B \rightarrow C$ 
    by (metis assms lepoll-def')
    then have  $g \circ f \in A \rightarrow C$ 
    by auto
    with  $fg$  show ?thesis
      unfolding lepoll-def
      by (metis ‹ $f \in A \rightarrow B$ › comp-inj-on image-subset-iff-funcset inj-on-subset)
  qed

lemma lepoll-trans1 [trans]:  $\llbracket A \approx B; B \lesssim C \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim C$ 
  by (meson card-of-ordLeq eqpoll-iff-card-of-ordIso lepoll-def lepoll-trans ordIso-iff-ordLeq)

lemma lepoll-trans2 [trans]:  $\llbracket A \lesssim B; B \approx C \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim C$ 
  by (metis bij-betw-def eqpoll-def lepoll-def lepoll-trans order-refl)

lemma eqpoll-sym:  $A \approx B \implies B \approx A$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def
  using bij-betw-the-inv-into by auto

lemma eqpoll-trans [trans]:  $\llbracket A \approx B; B \approx C \rrbracket \implies A \approx C$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def using bij-betw-trans by blast

lemma eqpoll-imp-lepoll:  $A \approx B \implies A \lesssim B$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def lepoll-def by (metis bij-betw-def order-refl)

lemma subset-imp-lepoll:  $A \subseteq B \implies A \lesssim B$ 
  by (force simp: lepoll-def)

lemma lepoll-refl [iff]:  $A \lesssim A$ 
  by (simp add: subset-imp-lepoll)

lemma lepoll-iff:  $A \lesssim B \longleftrightarrow (\exists g. A \subseteq g ` B)$ 
  unfolding lepoll-def
  proof safe
    fix  $g$  assume  $A \subseteq g ` B$ 

```

```

then show  $\exists f. \text{inj-on } f A \wedge f`A \subseteq B$ 
  by (rule-tac  $x=\text{inv-into } B g$  in exI) (auto simp: inv-into-into inj-on-inv-into)
qed (metis image-mono the-inv-into-onto)

lemma empty-lepoll [iff]:  $\{\} \lesssim A$ 
  by (simp add: lepoll-iff)

lemma subset-image-lepoll:  $B \subseteq f`A \implies B \lesssim A$ 
  by (auto simp: lepoll-iff)

lemma image-lepoll:  $f`A \lesssim A$ 
  by (auto simp: lepoll-iff)

lemma infinite-le-lepoll: infinite  $A \longleftrightarrow (\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set}) \lesssim A$ 
  by (simp add: infinite-iff-countable-subset lepoll-def)

lemma lepoll-Pow-self:  $A \lesssim \text{Pow } A$ 
  unfolding lepoll-def inj-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show inj-on ( $\lambda x. \{x\}$ )  $A$ 
      by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  qed auto

lemma eqpoll-iff-bijections:
   $A \approx B \longleftrightarrow (\exists f g. (\forall x \in A. f x \in B \wedge g(f x) = x) \wedge (\forall y \in B. g y \in A \wedge f(g y) = y))$ 
  by (auto simp: eqpoll-def bij-betw-iff-bijections)

lemma lepoll-restricted-funspace:
   $\{f. f`A \subseteq B \wedge \{x. f x \neq k x\} \subseteq A \wedge \text{finite } \{x. f x \neq k x\}\} \lesssim \text{Fpow } (A \times B)$ 
  proof -
    have *:  $\exists U \in \text{Fpow } (A \times B). f = (\lambda x. \text{if } \exists y. (x, y) \in U \text{ then SOME } y. (x, y) \in U \text{ else } k x)$ 
    if  $f`A \subseteq B \{x. f x \neq k x\} \subseteq A \text{ finite } \{x. f x \neq k x\}$  for  $f$ 
    apply (rule-tac  $x=(\lambda x. (x, f x))` \{x. f x \neq k x\}$  in bexI)
    using that by (auto simp: image-def Fpow-def)
    show ?thesis
      apply (rule subset-image-lepoll [where  $f = \lambda U x. \text{if } \exists y. (x, y) \in U \text{ then } @y. (x, y) \in U \text{ else } k x$ ])
      using * by (auto simp: image-def)
  qed

lemma singleton-lepoll:  $\{x\} \lesssim \text{insert } y A$ 
  by (force simp: lepoll-def)

lemma singleton-eqpoll:  $\{x\} \approx \{y\}$ 
  by (blast intro: lepoll-antisym singleton-lepoll)

lemma subset-singleton-iff-lepoll:  $(\exists x. S \subseteq \{x\}) \longleftrightarrow S \lesssim \{\()$ 

```

using *lepoll-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *infinite-insert-lepoll*:
assumes *infinite A* **shows** *insert a A* \lesssim *A*
proof –
obtain *f :: nat* \Rightarrow ‘*a* **where** *inj f* **and** *f: range f* \subseteq *A*
using *assms infinite-countable-subset* **by** *blast*
let ?*g* = $(\lambda z. \text{if } z=a \text{ then } f 0 \text{ else if } z \in \text{range } f \text{ then } f (\text{Suc } (\text{inv } f z)) \text{ else } z)$
show ?*thesis*

unfolding *lepoll-def*
proof (*intro exI conjI*)
show *inj-on* ?*g* (*insert a A*)
using *inj-on-eq-iff* [*OF inj f*]
by (*auto simp: inj-on-def*)
show ?*g* ‘*insert a A* \subseteq *A*
using *f* **by** *auto*
qed
qed

lemma *infinite-insert-eqpoll*: *infinite A* \implies *insert a A* \approx *A*
by (*simp add: lepoll-antisym infinite-insert-lepoll subset-imp-lepoll subset-insertI*)

lemma *finite-lepoll-infinite*:
assumes *infinite A finite B* **shows** *B* \lesssim *A*
proof –
have *B* \lesssim (*UNIV::nat set*)
unfolding *lepoll-def*
using *finite-imp-inj-to-nat-seg* [*OF finite B*] **by** *blast*
then show ?*thesis*
using ‘*infinite A*’ *infinite-le-lepoll lepoll-trans* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *countable-lepoll*: $\llbracket \text{countable } A; B \lesssim A \rrbracket \implies \text{countable } B$
by (*meson countable-image countable-subset lepoll-iff*)

lemma *countable-eqpoll*: $\llbracket \text{countable } A; B \approx A \rrbracket \implies \text{countable } B$
using *countable-lepoll eqpoll-imp-lepoll* **by** *blast*

35.2 The strict relation

lemma *lesspoll-not-refl* [*iff*]: $\sim (i \prec i)$
by (*simp add: lepoll-antisym lesspoll-def*)

lemma *lesspoll-imp-lepoll*: *A* \prec *B* \implies *A* \lesssim *B*
by (*unfold lesspoll-def, blast*)

lemma *lepoll-iff-leqpoll*: *A* \lesssim *B* \longleftrightarrow *A* \prec *B* $|$ *A* \approx *B*
using *eqpoll-imp-lepoll lesspoll-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *lesspoll-trans* [trans]: $\llbracket X \prec Y; Y \prec Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
by (meson *eqpoll-sym* *lepoll-antisym* *lepoll-trans* *lepoll-trans1* *lesspoll-def*)

lemma *lesspoll-trans1* [trans]: $\llbracket X \lesssim Y; Y \prec Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
by (meson *eqpoll-sym* *lepoll-antisym* *lepoll-trans* *lepoll-trans1* *lesspoll-def*)

lemma *lesspoll-trans2* [trans]: $\llbracket X \prec Y; Y \lesssim Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
by (meson *eqpoll-imp-lepoll* *eqpoll-sym* *lepoll-antisym* *lepoll-trans* *lesspoll-def*)

lemma *eq-lesspoll-trans* [trans]: $\llbracket X \approx Y; Y \prec Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
using *eqpoll-imp-lepoll* *lesspoll-trans1* **by** blast

lemma *lesspoll-eq-trans* [trans]: $\llbracket X \prec Y; Y \approx Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
using *eqpoll-imp-lepoll* *lesspoll-trans2* **by** blast

lemma *lesspoll-Pow-self*: $A \prec \text{Pow } A$
unfolding *lesspoll-def* *bij-betw-def* *eqpoll-def*
by (meson *lepoll-Pow-self* *Cantors-theorem*)

lemma *finite-lesspoll-infinite*:
assumes infinite *A* finite *B* **shows** $B \prec A$
by (meson *assms* *eqpoll-finite-iff* *finite-lepoll-infinite* *lesspoll-def*)

lemma *countable-lesspoll*: $\llbracket \text{countable } A; B \prec A \rrbracket \implies \text{countable } B$
using *countable-lepoll* *lesspoll-def* **by** blast

lemma *lepoll-iff-card-le*: $\llbracket \text{finite } A; \text{finite } B \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim B \longleftrightarrow \text{card } A \leq \text{card } B$
by (simp add: *inj-on-iff-card-le* *lepoll-def*)

lemma *lepoll-iff-finite-card*: $A \lesssim \{\dots < n :: \text{nat}\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A \leq n$
by (metis *card-lessThan* *finite-lessThan* *finite-surj* *lepoll-iff* *lepoll-iff-card-le*)

lemma *eqpoll-iff-finite-card*: $A \approx \{\dots < n :: \text{nat}\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A = n$
by (metis *card-lessThan* *eqpoll-finite-iff* *eqpoll-iff-card* *finite-lessThan*)

lemma *lesspoll-iff-finite-card*: $A \prec \{\dots < n :: \text{nat}\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A < n$
by (metis *eqpoll-iff-finite-card* *lepoll-iff-finite-card* *lesspoll-def* *order-less-le*)

35.3 Mapping by an injection

lemma *inj-on-image-eqpoll-self*: *inj-on f A* $\implies f`A \approx A$
by (meson *bij-betw-def* *eqpoll-def* *eqpoll-sym*)

lemma *inj-on-image-lepoll-1* [simp]:
assumes *inj-on f A* **shows** $f`A \lesssim B \longleftrightarrow A \lesssim B$
by (meson *assms* *image-lepoll* *lepoll-def* *lepoll-trans* *order-refl*)

lemma *inj-on-image-lepoll-2* [simp]:
assumes *inj-on f B* **shows** $A \lesssim f`B \longleftrightarrow A \lesssim B$

```

by (meson assms eq-iff image-lepoll lepoll-def lepoll-trans)

lemma inj-on-image-lesspoll-1 [simp]:
assumes inj-on f A shows f ` A ⊂ B ↔ A ⊂ B
by (meson assms image-lepoll le-less lepoll-def lesspoll-trans1)

lemma inj-on-image-lesspoll-2 [simp]:
assumes inj-on f B shows A ⊂ f ` B ↔ A ⊂ B
by (meson assms eqpoll-sym inj-on-image-eqpoll-self lesspoll-eq-trans)

lemma inj-on-image-eqpoll-1 [simp]:
assumes inj-on f A shows f ` A ≈ B ↔ A ≈ B
by (metis assms eqpoll-trans inj-on-image-eqpoll-self eqpoll-sym)

lemma inj-on-image-eqpoll-2 [simp]:
assumes inj-on f B shows A ≈ f ` B ↔ A ≈ B
by (metis assms inj-on-image-eqpoll-1 eqpoll-sym)

```

35.4 Inserting elements into sets

```

lemma insert-lepoll-insertD:
assumes insert u A ⊲ insert v B u ∉ A v ∉ B shows A ⊲ B
proof -
obtain f where inj: inj-on f (insert u A) and fim: f ` (insert u A) ⊆ insert v B
by (meson assms lepoll-def)
show ?thesis
unfolding lepoll-def
proof (intro exI conjI)
let ?g = λx∈A. if f x = v then f u else f x
show inj-on ?g A
using inj ⟨u ∉ A⟩ by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
show ?g ` A ⊆ B
using fim ⟨u ∉ A⟩ image-subset-iff inj inj-on-image-mem-iff by fastforce
qed
qed

```

```

lemma insert-eqpoll-insertD: [insert u A ≈ insert v B; u ∉ A; v ∉ B] ==> A ≈ B
by (meson insert-lepoll-insertD eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym)

```

```

lemma insert-lepoll-cong:
assumes A ⊲ B b ∉ B shows insert a A ⊲ insert b B
proof -
obtain f where f: inj-on f A f ` A ⊆ B
by (meson assms lepoll-def)
let ?f = λu ∈ insert a A. if u=a then b else f u
show ?thesis
unfolding lepoll-def
proof (intro exI conjI)
show inj-on ?f (insert a A)

```

```

using f `b ∉ B` by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
show ?f `insert a A ⊆ insert b B
  using f `b ∉ B` by auto
qed
qed

lemma insert-eqpoll-cong:
  [|A ≈ B; a ∉ A; b ∉ B|] ==> insert a A ≈ insert b B
  apply (rule lepoll-antisym)
  apply (simp add: eqpoll-imp-lepoll insert-lepoll-cong) +
  by (meson eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym insert-lepoll-cong)

lemma insert-eqpoll-insert-iff:
  [|a ∉ A; b ∉ B|] ==> insert a A ≈ insert b B <=> A ≈ B
  by (meson insert-eqpoll-insertD insert-eqpoll-cong)

lemma insert-lepoll-insert-iff:
  [|a ∉ A; b ∉ B|] ==> (insert a A ⊂ insert b B) <=> (A ⊂ B)
  by (meson insert-lepoll-insertD insert-lepoll-cong)

lemma less-imp-insert-lepoll:
  assumes A ⊲ B shows insert a A ⊂ B
proof -
  obtain f where inj-on f A f `A ⊂ B
  using assms by (metis bij-betw-def eqpoll-def lepoll-def lesspoll-def psubset-eq)
  then obtain b where b: b ∈ B b ∉ f `A
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  unfolding lepoll-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show inj-on (f(a:=b)) (insert a A)
    using b `inj-on f A` by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
    show (f(a:=b)) `insert a A ⊂ B
    using `f `A ⊂ B` by (auto simp: b)
  qed
qed

lemma finite-insert-lepoll: finite A ==> (insert a A ⊂ A) <=> (a ∈ A)
proof (induction A rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x A)
  then show ?case
    apply (auto simp: insert-absorb)
    by (metis insert-commute insert-iff insert-lepoll-insertD)
  qed auto

```

35.5 Binary sums and unions

```

lemma Un-lepoll-mono:
  assumes A ⊂ C B ⊂ D disjoint C D shows A ∪ B ⊂ C ∪ D

```

```

proof –
  obtain f g where inj: inj-on f A inj-on g B and fg: f ‘ A ⊆ C g ‘ B ⊆ D
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  have inj-on (λx. if x ∈ A then f x else g x) (A ∪ B)
    using inj ⟨disjnt C D⟩ fg unfolding disjnt-iff
    by (fastforce intro: inj-onI dest: inj-on-contrad split: if-split-asm)
  with fg show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def
    by (rule-tac x=λx. if x ∈ A then f x else g x in exI) auto
qed

```

```

lemma Un-eqpoll-cong: [A ≈ C; B ≈ D; disjnt A B; disjnt C D] ==> A ∪ B ≈ C
  ∪ D
    by (meson Un-lepoll-mono eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym)

```

```

lemma sum-lepoll-mono:
  assumes A ≤ C B ≤ D shows A <+> B ≤ C <+> D
proof –
  obtain f g where inj-on f A f ‘ A ⊆ C inj-on g B g ‘ B ⊆ D
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def
    by (rule-tac x=case-sum (Inl ∘ f) (Inr ∘ g) in exI) (force simp: inj-on-def)
qed

```

```

lemma sum-eqpoll-cong: [A ≈ C; B ≈ D] ==> A <+> B ≈ C <+> D
  by (meson eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym sum-lepoll-mono)

```

35.6 Binary Cartesian products

```

lemma times-square-lepoll: A ≤ A × A
  unfolding lepoll-def inj-def
proof (intro exI conjI)
  show inj-on (λx. (x,x)) A
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
qed auto

lemma times-commute-eqpoll: A × B ≈ B × A
  unfolding eqpoll-def
  by (force intro: bij-betw-byWitness [where f = λ(x,y). (y,x) and f' = λ(x,y). (y,x)])
    force intro: bij-betw-byWitness [where f = λ((x,y),z). (x,(y,z)) and f' = λ(x,(y,z)). ((x,y),z)]]

lemma times-assoc-eqpoll: (A × B) × C ≈ A × (B × C)
  unfolding eqpoll-def
  by (force intro: bij-betw-byWitness [where f = λ((x,y),z). (x,(y,z)) and f' = λ(x,(y,z)). ((x,y),z)])
    force intro: bij-betw-byWitness [where f = λ(((x,y),z),w). (((x,y),z),w) and f' = λ(((x,y),z),w). (((x,y),z),w)]]

lemma times-singleton-eqpoll: {a} × A ≈ A
proof –

```

```

have {a} × A = (λx. (a,x)) ` A
  by auto
also have ... ≈ A
  proof (rule inj-on-image-eqpoll-self)
    show inj-on (Pair a) A
      by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma times-lepoll-mono:
  assumes A ≈ C B ≈ D shows A × B ≈ C × D
proof -
  obtain f g where inj-on f A f ` A ⊆ C inj-on g B g ` B ⊆ D
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def
    by (rule-tac x=λ(x,y). (f x, g y) in exI) (auto simp: inj-on-def)
qed

lemma times-eqpoll-cong: [|A ≈ C; B ≈ D|] ==> A × B ≈ C × D
  by (metis eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym times-lepoll-mono)

lemma
  assumes B ≠ {} shows lepoll-times1: A ≈ A × B and lepoll-times2: A ≈ B
  × A
  using assms lepoll-iff by fastforce+

lemma times-0-eqpoll: {} × A ≈ {}
  by (simp add: eqpoll-iff-bijections)

lemma Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono:
  assumes h: inj-on h A h ` A ⊆ C and ∏x. x ∈ A ==> B x ≈ D (h x)
  shows Sigma A B ≈ Sigma C D
proof -
  have ∏x. x ∈ A ==> ∃f. inj-on f (B x) ∧ f ` (B x) ⊆ D (h x)
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  then obtain f where ∏x. x ∈ A ==> inj-on (f x) (B x) ∧ f x ` B x ⊆ D (h x)
    by metis
  with h show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def inj-on-def
    by (rule-tac x=λ(x,y). (h x, f x y) in exI) force
qed

lemma Sigma-lepoll-mono:
  assumes A ⊆ C ∏x. x ∈ A ==> B x ≈ D x shows Sigma A B ≈ Sigma C D
  using Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono [of id] assms by auto

lemma sum-times-distrib-eqpoll: (A <+> B) × C ≈ (A × C) <+> (B × C)

```

```

unfolding eqpoll-def
proof
  show bij-betw ( $\lambda(x,z).$  case-sum( $\lambda y.$  Inl( $y,z$ )) ( $\lambda y.$  Inr( $y,z$ ))  $x$ ) (( $A <+> B$ )  $\times$   $C$ ) ( $A \times C <+> B \times C$ )
    by (rule bij-betw-byWitness [where  $f' =$  case-sum ( $\lambda(x,z).$  (Inl  $x, z$ )) ( $\lambda(y,z).$  (Inr  $y, z$ ))]) auto
qed

lemma Sigma-eqpoll-cong:
  assumes  $h:$  bij-betw  $h A C$  and  $BD: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies B x \approx D (h x)$ 
  shows Sigma  $A B \approx$  Sigma  $C D$ 
proof (intro lepoll-antisym)
  show Sigma  $A B \lesssim$  Sigma  $C D$ 
    by (metis Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono bij-betw-def eqpoll-imp-lepoll subset-refl assms)
  have inj-on (inv-into  $A h$ )  $C \wedge$  inv-into  $A h` C \subseteq A$ 
    by (metis bij-betw-def bij-betw-inv-into  $h$  set-eq-subset)
  then show Sigma  $C D \lesssim$  Sigma  $A B$ 
    by (smt (verit, best) BD Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono bij-betw-inv-into-right eqpoll-sym
       $h$  image-subset-iff lepoll-refl lepoll-trans2)
  qed

lemma prod-insert-eqpoll:
  assumes  $a \notin A$  shows insert  $a A \times B \approx B <+> A \times B$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def
  proof
    show bij-betw ( $\lambda(x,y).$  if  $x=a$  then Inl  $y$  else Inr ( $x,y$ )) (insert  $a A \times B$ ) ( $B <+> A \times B$ )
      by (rule bij-betw-byWitness [where  $f' =$  case-sum ( $\lambda y.$  (a,y)) id]) (auto simp:
        assms)
  qed

```

35.7 General Unions

```

lemma Union-eqpoll-Times:
  assumes  $B: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies F x \approx B$  and disj: pairwise ( $\lambda x y.$  disjoint ( $F x$ ) ( $F y$ ))  $A$ 
  shows ( $\bigcup_{x \in A} F x$ )  $\approx A \times B$ 
proof (rule lepoll-antisym)
  obtain  $b$  where  $b: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies$  bij-betw ( $b x$ ) ( $F x$ )  $B$ 
    using  $B$  unfolding eqpoll-def by metis
  show  $\bigcup(F`A) \lesssim A \times B$ 
    unfolding lepoll-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    define  $\chi$  where  $\chi \equiv \lambda z.$  THE  $x. x \in A \wedge z \in F x$ 
    have  $\chi: \chi z = x$  if  $x \in A z \in F x$  for  $x z$ 
      unfolding  $\chi$ -def
      apply (rule the-equality)
      apply (simp add: that)
      by (metis disj disjoint-iff pairwiseD that)

```

```

let ?f =  $\lambda z. (\chi z, b(\chi z) z)$ 
show inj-on ?f ( $\bigcup(F`A)$ )
  unfolding inj-on-def
  by clarify (metis  $\chi b$  bij-betw-inv-into-left)
show ?f `  $\bigcup(F`A) \subseteq A \times B$ 
  using  $\chi b$  bij-betwE by blast
qed
show  $A \times B \lesssim \bigcup(F`A)$ 
  unfolding lepoll-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    let ?f =  $\lambda(x,y). inv-into(Fx)(bx)y$ 
    have *:  $inv-into(Fx)(bx)y \in Fx$  if  $x \in A$   $y \in B$  for  $x y$ 
      by (metis  $b$  bij-betw-imp-surj-on inv-into-into that)
    then show inj-on ?f ( $A \times B$ )
      unfolding inj-on-def
      by clarsimp (metis (mono-tags, lifting)  $b$  bij-betw-inv-into-right disj disjnt-iff pairwiseD)
    show ?f ` ( $A \times B$ )  $\subseteq \bigcup(F`A)$ 
      by clarsimp (metis  $b$  bij-betw-imp-surj-on inv-into-into)
  qed
qed

```

lemma UN-lepoll-UN:

```

assumes A:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies Bx \lesssim Cx$ 
and disj: pairwise ( $\lambda x y. disjnt(Cx)(Cy)$ ) A
shows  $\bigcup(B`A) \lesssim \bigcup(C`A)$ 
proof -
  obtain f where f:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies inj-on(fx)(Bx) \wedge fx`Bx \subseteq (Cx)$ 
  using A unfolding lepoll-def by metis
  show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def
    proof (intro exI conjI)
      define  $\chi$  where  $\chi \equiv \lambda z. @x. x \in A \wedge z \in Bx$ 
      have  $\chi: \chi z \in A \wedge z \in B(\chi z)$  if  $x \in A$   $z \in Bx$  for  $x z$ 
        unfolding  $\chi$ -def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) someI-ex that)
      let ?f =  $\lambda z. (f(\chi z) z)$ 
      show inj-on ?f ( $\bigcup(B`A)$ )
        using disj f unfolding inj-on-def disjnt-iff pairwise-def image-subset-iff
        by (metis UN-iff  $\chi$ )
      show ?f `  $\bigcup(B`A) \subseteq \bigcup(C`A)$ 
        using  $\chi f$  unfolding image-subset-iff by blast
    qed
  qed

```

lemma UN-eqpoll-UN:

```

assumes A:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies Bx \approx Cx$ 
and B: pairwise ( $\lambda x y. disjnt(Bx)(By)$ ) A
and C: pairwise ( $\lambda x y. disjnt(Cx)(Cy)$ ) A
shows  $(\bigcup_{x \in A} Bx) \approx (\bigcup_{x \in A} Cx)$ 

```

```

proof (rule lepoll-antisym)
  show  $\bigcup (B \setminus A) \lesssim \bigcup (C \setminus A)$ 
    by (meson A C UN-lepoll-UN eqpoll-imp-lepoll)
  show  $\bigcup (C \setminus A) \lesssim \bigcup (B \setminus A)$ 
    by (simp add: A B UN-lepoll-UN eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym)
qed

```

35.8 General Cartesian products (Pi)

lemma *PiE-sing-eqpoll-self*: $(\{a\} \rightarrow_E B) \approx B$

```

proof –
  have 1:  $x = y$ 
    if  $x \in \{a\} \rightarrow_E B$   $y \in \{a\} \rightarrow_E B$   $x a = y a$  for  $x y$ 
    by (metis IntD2 PiE-def extensionalityI singletonD that)
  have 2:  $x \in (\lambda h. h a) \setminus (\{a\} \rightarrow_E B)$  if  $x \in B$  for  $x$ 
    using that by (rule-tac x=λz∈{a}. x in image-eqI) auto
  show ?thesis
  unfolding eqpoll-def bij-betw-def inj-on-def
    by (force intro: 1 2)
qed

```

```

lemma lepoll-funcset-right:
   $B \lesssim B' \implies A \rightarrow_E B \lesssim A \rightarrow_E B'$ 
  apply (auto simp: lepoll-def inj-on-def)
  apply (rule-tac x = λg. λz ∈ A. f(g z) in exI)
  apply (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
  apply (metis PiE-E)
  by blast

```

```

lemma lepoll-funcset-left:
  assumes  $B \neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $A \rightarrow_E B \lesssim A' \rightarrow_E B$ 
proof –
  obtain  $b$  where  $b \in B$ 
    using assms by blast
  obtain  $f$  where inj-on f A and fim: f ∘ A ⊆ A'
    using assms by (auto simp: lepoll-def)
  then obtain  $h$  where  $h: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies h(f x) = x$ 
    using the-inv-into-f-f by fastforce
  let  $?F = \lambda g. \lambda u \in A'. \text{if } h u \in A \text{ then } g(h u) \text{ else } b$ 
  show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def inj-on-def
    proof (intro exI conjI ballI impI ext)
      fix  $k l x$ 
      assume  $k: k \in A \rightarrow_E B$  and  $l: l \in A \rightarrow_E B$  and  $?F k = ?F l$ 
      then have  $?F k (f x) = ?F l (f x)$ 
        by simp
      then show  $k x = l x$ 
        apply (auto simp: h split: if-split-asm)

```

```

apply (metis PiE-arb h k l)
apply (metis (full-types) PiE-E h k l)
using fim k l by fastforce
next
show ?F ` (A →E B) ⊆ A' →E B
  using `b ∈ B` by force
qed
qed

lemma lepoll-funcset:
  [|B ≠ {}; A ⊲ A'; B ⊲ B'|] ==> A →E B ⊲ A' →E B'
  by (rule lepoll-trans [OF lepoll-funcset-right lepoll-funcset-left]) auto

lemma lepoll-PiE:
assumes ⋀i. i ∈ A ==> B i ⊲ C i
shows PiE A B ⊲ PiE A C
proof -
obtain f where f: ⋀i. i ∈ A ==> inj-on (f i) (B i) ∧ (f i) ` B i ⊆ C i
  using assms unfolding lepoll-def by metis
then show ?thesis
  unfolding lepoll-def
  apply (rule-tac x = λg. λi ∈ A. f i (g i) in exI)
  apply (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  apply (rule PiE-ext, auto)
  apply (metis (full-types) PiE-mem restrict-apply')
  by blast
qed

lemma card-le-PiE-subindex:
assumes A ⊆ A' PiE A' B ≠ {}
shows PiE A B ⊲ PiE A' B
proof -
have ⋀x. x ∈ A' ==> ∃y. y ∈ B x
  using assms by blast
then obtain g where g: ⋀x. x ∈ A' ==> g x ∈ B x
  by metis
let ?F = λf x. if x ∈ A then f x else if x ∈ A' then g x else undefined
have PiE A B ⊆ (λf. restrict f A) ` PiE A' B
proof
show f ∈ PiE A B ==> f ∈ (λf. restrict f A) ` PiE A' B for f
  using `A ⊆ A'`
  by (rule-tac x=?F f in image-eqI) (auto simp: g fun-eq-iff)
qed
then have PiE A B ⊲ (λf. λi ∈ A. f i) ` PiE A' B
  by (simp add: subset-imp-lepoll)
also have ... ⊲ PiE A' B
  by (rule image-lepoll)
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

```

lemma finite-restricted-funspace:
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows finite {f. f ` A ⊆ B ∧ {x. f x ≠ k x} ⊆ A} (is finite ?F)
  proof (rule finite-subset)
    show finite ((λU x. if ∃y. (x,y) ∈ U then @y. (x,y) ∈ U else k x) ` Pow(A × B)) (is finite ?G)
      using assms by auto
      show ?F ⊆ ?G
      proof
        fix f
        assume f ∈ ?F
        then show f ∈ ?G
        by (rule-tac x=(λx. (x,f x)) ` {x. f x ≠ k x} in image-eqI) (auto simp: fun-eq-iff image-def)
      qed
    qed

```

```

proposition finite-PiE-iff:
  finite(PiE I S) ←→ PiE I S = {} ∨ finite {i ∈ I. ∼(∃ a. S i ⊆ {a})} ∧ (∀ i ∈ I. finite(S i))
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof (cases PiE I S = {})
    case False
    define J where J ≡ {i ∈ I. ∉ a. S i ⊆ {a}}
    show ?thesis
    proof
      assume L: ?lhs
      have infinite (PiE I S) if infinite J
      proof –
        have (UNIV::nat set) ≤ (UNIV::(nat⇒bool) set)
        proof –
          have ∀ N::nat set. inj-on (=) N
          by (simp add: inj-on-def)
          then show ?thesis
          by (meson infinite-iff-countable-subset infinite-le-lepoll top.extremum)
      qed
      also have ... = (UNIV::nat set) →E (UNIV::bool set)
      by auto
      also have ... ≤ J →E (UNIV::bool set)
      apply (rule lepoll-funcset-left)
      using infinite-le-lepoll that by auto
      also have ... ≤ PiE J S
      proof –
        have *: (UNIV::bool set) ≤ S i if i ∈ I and ∀ a. ¬ S i ⊆ {a} for i
        proof –

```

```

obtain a b where {a,b} ⊆ S i a ≠ b
  by (metis ‹∀ a. ¬ S i ⊆ {a}› all-not-in-conv empty-subsetI insertCI
insert-subset set-eq-subset subsetI)
  then show ?thesis
    apply (clar simp: lepoll-def inj-on-def)
    apply (rule-tac x=λx. if x then a else b in exI, auto)
    done
qed
show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: * J-def intro: lepoll-PiE)
qed
also have ... ⪻ Pi_E I S
  using False by (auto simp: J-def intro: card-le-PiE-subindex)
finally have (UNIV::nat set) ⪻ Pi_E I S .
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: infinite-le-lepoll)
qed
moreover have finite (S i) if i ∈ I for i
proof (rule finite-subset)
  obtain f where f: f ∈ Pi_E I S
    using False by blast
  show S i ⊆ (λf. f i) ` Pi_E I S
  proof
    show s ∈ (λf. f i) ` Pi_E I S if s ∈ S i for s
      using that f ⟨i ∈ I⟩
      by (rule-tac x=λj. if j = i then s else f j in image-eqI) auto
  qed
next
  show finite ((λx. x i) ` Pi_E I S)
    using L by blast
qed
ultimately show ?rhs
  using L
  by (auto simp: J-def False)
next
assume R: ?rhs
have ∀ i ∈ I – J. ∃ a. S i = {a}
  using False J-def by blast
then obtain a where a: ∀ i ∈ I – J. S i = {a i}
  by metis
let ?F = {f. f ` J ⊆ (⋃ i ∈ J. S i) ∧ {i. f i ≠ (if i ∈ I then a i else undefined)}}
  ⊆ J}
have *: finite (Pi_E I S)
  if finite J and ∀ i ∈ I. finite (S i)
proof (rule finite-subset)
  show Pi_E I S ⊆ ?F
    apply safe
    using J-def apply blast
    by (metis DiffI PiE-E a singletonD)

```

```

show finite ?F
proof (rule finite-restricted-funspace [OF `finite J`])
  show finite ( $\bigcup (S \setminus J)$ )
    using that J-def by blast
qed
qed
show ?lhs
  using R by (auto simp: * J-def)
qed
qed auto

corollary finite-funcset-iff:
finite( $I \rightarrow_E S$ )  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists a. S \subseteq \{a\}) \vee I = \{\} \vee \text{finite } I \wedge \text{finite } S$ 
by (fastforce simp: finite-PiE-iff PiE-eq-empty-iff dest: subset-singletonD)

```

35.9 Misc other resultd

```

lemma lists-lepoll-mono:
assumes A  $\lesssim B$  shows lists A  $\lesssim$  lists B
proof -
  obtain f where f: inj-on f A f ` A  $\subseteq B$ 
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  moreover have inj-on (map f) (lists A)
    using f unfolding inj-on-def
    by clarsimp (metis list.inj-map-strong)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def by force
qed

lemma lepoll-lists: A  $\lesssim$  lists A
  unfolding lepoll-def inj-on-def by(rule-tac x=λx. [x] in exI) auto
  Dedekind's definition of infinite set

```

```

lemma infinite-iff-psubset: infinite A  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists B. B \subset A \wedge A \approx B)$ 
proof
  assume infinite A
  then obtain f :: nat ⇒ 'a where inj f and f: range f  $\subseteq A$ 
    by (meson infinite-countable-subset)
  define C where C ≡ A - range f
  have C: A = range f ∪ C range f ∩ C = {}
    using f by (auto simp: C-def)
  have *: range (f ∘ Suc)  $\subset$  range f
    using inj-eq [OF `inj f`] by (fastforce simp: set-eq-iff)
  have range f ∪ C ≈ range (f ∘ Suc) ∪ C
  proof (intro Un-eqpoll-cong)
    show range f ≈ range (f ∘ Suc)
      by (meson `inj f` eqpoll-refl inj-Suc inj-compose inj-on-image-eqpoll-2)
    show disjoint (range f) C
      by (simp add: C disjoint-def)
  qed

```

```

then show disjnt (range (f o Suc)) C
  using * disjnt-subset1 by blast
qed auto
moreover have range (f o Suc) ∪ C ⊂ A
  using * f C-def by blast
ultimately show ∃ B ⊂ A. A ≈ B
  by (metis C(1))
next
assume ∃ B ⊂ A. A ≈ B then show infinite A
  by (metis card-subset-eq eqpoll-finite-iff eqpoll-iff-card psubsetE)
qed

lemma infinite-iff-psubset-le: infinite A  $\longleftrightarrow$  (∃ B. B ⊂ A  $\wedge$  A  $\lesssim$  B)
  by (meson eqpoll-imp-lepoll infinite-iff-psubset lepoll-antisym psubsetE subset-imp-lepoll)

end

```

```

theory Simps-Case-Conv
imports Case-Converter
keywords simps-of-case case-of-simps :: thy-decl
abbrevs simps-of-case case-of-simps =
begin

ML-file <simps-case-conv.ML>

end

```

```

theory Extended
imports Simps-Case-Conv
begin

datatype 'a extended = Fin 'a | Pinf (∞) | Minf (−∞)

instantiation extended :: (order)order
begin

fun less-eq-extended :: 'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
Fin x  $\leq$  Fin y = (x  $\leq$  y) |
-  $\leq$  Pinf = True |
Minf  $\leq$  - = True |
(‐:'a extended)  $\leq$  - = False

case-of-simps less-eq-extended-case: less-eq-extended.simps

definition less-extended :: 'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
((x::'a extended)  $<$  y) = (x  $\leq$  y  $\wedge$   $\neg$  y  $\leq$  x)

```

```

instance
  by intro-classes (auto simp: less-extended-def less-eq-extended-case split: extended.splits)

end

instance extended :: (linorder)linorder
  by intro-classes (auto simp: less-eq-extended-case split:extended.splits)

lemma Minf-le[simp]: Minf ≤ y
  by(cases y) auto
lemma le-Pinf[simp]: x ≤ Pinf
  by(cases x) auto
lemma le-Minf[simp]: x ≤ Minf ↔ x = Minf
  by(cases x) auto
lemma Pinf-le[simp]: Pinf ≤ x ↔ x = Pinf
  by(cases x) auto

lemma less-extended-simps[simp]:
  Fin x < Fin y = (x < y)
  Fin x < Pinf = True
  Fin x < Minf = False
  Pinf < h = False
  Minf < Fin x = True
  Minf < Pinf = True
  l < Minf = False
by (auto simp add: less-extended-def)

lemma min-extended-simps[simp]:
  min (Fin x) (Fin y) = Fin(min x y)
  min xx      Pinf   = xx
  min xx      Minf   = Minf
  min Pinf    yy     = yy
  min Minf    yy     = Minf
by (auto simp add: min-def)

lemma max-extended-simps[simp]:
  max (Fin x) (Fin y) = Fin(max x y)
  max xx      Pinf   = Pinf
  max xx      Minf   = xx
  max Pinf    yy     = Pinf
  max Minf    yy     = yy
by (auto simp add: max-def)

instantiation extended :: (zero)zero
begin
definition 0 = Fin(0::'a)
instance ..

```

```

end

declare zero-extended-def[symmetric, code-post]

instantiation extended :: (one)one
begin
definition 1 = Fin(1::'a)
instance ..
end

declare one-extended-def[symmetric, code-post]

instantiation extended :: (plus)plus
begin

```

The following definition of of addition is totalized to make it associative and commutative. Normally the sum of plus and minus infinity is undefined.

```

fun plus-extended where
Fin x + Fin y = Fin(x+y) |
Fin x + Pinf = Pinf |
Pinf + Fin x = Pinf |
Pinf + Pinf = Pinf |
Minf + Fin y = Minf |
Fin x + Minf = Minf |
Minf + Minf = Minf |
Minf + Pinf = Pinf |
Pinf + Minf = Pinf

```

```

case-of-simps plus-case: plus-extended.simps

instance ..

end

```

```

instance extended :: (ab-semigroup-add)ab-semigroup-add
by intro-classes (simp-all add: ac-simps plus-case split: extended.splits)

```

```

instance extended :: (ordered-ab-semigroup-add)ordered-ab-semigroup-add
by intro-classes (auto simp: add-left-mono plus-case split: extended.splits)

```

```

instance extended :: (comm-monoid-add)comm-monoid-add
proof
  fix x :: 'a extended show 0 + x = x unfolding zero-extended-def by(cases
x)auto
qed

```

```

instantiation extended :: (uminus)uminus

```

```

begin

fun uminus-extended where
  – (Fin x) = Fin (– x) |
  – Pinf = Minf |
  – Minf = Pinf

instance ..

end

instantiation extended :: (ab-group-add)minus
begin
  definition x – y = x + –(y:'a extended)
  instance ..
  end

lemma minus-extended-simps[simp]:
  Fin x – Fin y = Fin(x – y)
  Fin x – Pinf = Minf
  Fin x – Minf = Pinf
  Pinf – Fin y = Pinf
  Pinf – Minf = Pinf
  Minf – Fin y = Minf
  Minf – Pinf = Minf
  Minf – Minf = Pinf
  Pinf – Pinf = Pinf
  by (simp-all add: minus-extended-def)

```

Numerals:

```

instance extended :: ({ab-semigroup-add,one})numeral ..

lemma Fin-numeral[code-post]: Fin(numeral w) = numeral w
  apply (induct w rule: num-induct)
  apply (simp only: numeral-One one-extended-def)
  apply (simp only: numeral-inc one-extended-def plus-extended.simps(1)[symmetric])
  done

lemma Fin-neg-numeral[code-post]: Fin (– numeral w) = – numeral w
  by (simp only: Fin-numeral uminus-extended.simps[symmetric])

```

```

instantiation extended :: (lattice)bounded-lattice
begin

  definition bot = Minf
  definition top = Pinf

```

```

fun inf-extended :: 'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended where
inf-extended (Fin i) (Fin j) = Fin (inf i j) |
inf-extended a Minf = Minf |
inf-extended Minf a = Minf |
inf-extended Pinf a = a |
inf-extended a Pinf = a

fun sup-extended :: 'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended where
sup-extended (Fin i) (Fin j) = Fin (sup i j) |
sup-extended a Pinf = Pinf |
sup-extended Pinf a = Pinf |
sup-extended Minf a = a |
sup-extended a Minf = a

case-of-simps inf-extended-case: inf-extended.simps
case-of-simps sup-extended-case: sup-extended.simps

instance
by (intro-classes) (auto simp: inf-extended-case sup-extended-case less-eq-extended-case
bot-extended-def top-extended-def split: extended.splits)
end

end

```

36 Continuity and iterations

```

theory Order-Continuity
imports Complex-Main Countable-Complete-Lattices
begin

```

```

lemma SUP-nat-binary:
(sup A (SUP x $\in$ Collect ((<) (0::nat)). B)) = (sup A B::'a::countable-complete-lattice)
apply (subst image-constant)
apply auto
done

lemma INF-nat-binary:
inf A (INF x $\in$ Collect ((<) (0::nat)). B) = (inf A B::'a::countable-complete-lattice)
apply (subst image-constant)
apply auto
done

```

The name *continuous* is already taken in *Complex-Main*, so we use *sup-continuous* and *inf-continuous*. These names appear sometimes in literature and have the advantage that these names are duals.

named-theorems order-continuous-intros

36.1 Continuity for complete lattices

definition

sup-continuous :: ('a::countable-complete-lattice \Rightarrow 'b::countable-complete-lattice)
 \Rightarrow bool

where

sup-continuous F \longleftrightarrow ($\forall M::nat \Rightarrow$ 'a. mono $M \rightarrow F (\text{SUP } i. M i) = (\text{SUP } i. F (M i))$)

lemma *sup-continuousD*: *sup-continuous F* \Longrightarrow *mono M* \Longrightarrow $F (\text{SUP } i::nat. M i) = (\text{SUP } i. F (M i))$
by (auto simp: *sup-continuous-def*)

lemma *sup-continuous-mono*:

mono F **if** *sup-continuous F*

proof

fix A B :: 'a

assume A \leq B

let ?f = $\lambda n::nat. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } A \text{ else } B$

from ‹A \leq B› have incseq ?f

by (auto intro: *monoI*)

with ‹sup-continuous F› have *: $F (\text{SUP } i. ?f i) = (\text{SUP } i. F (?f i))$

by (auto dest: *sup-continuousD*)

from ‹A \leq B› have B = sup A B

by (simp add: le-iff-sup)

then have F B = F (sup A B)

by simp

also have ... = sup (F A) (F B)

using * by (simp add: if-distrib SUP-nat-binary cong del: SUP-cong)

finally show F A \leq F B

by (simp add: le-iff-sup)

qed

lemma [*order-continuous-intros*]:

shows *sup-continuous-const*: *sup-continuous* ($\lambda x. c$)

and *sup-continuous-id*: *sup-continuous* ($\lambda x. x$)

and *sup-continuous-apply*: *sup-continuous* ($\lambda f. f x$)

and *sup-continuous-fun*: ($\bigwedge s. \text{sup-continuous} (\lambda x. P x s)$) \Longrightarrow *sup-continuous*

P

and *sup-continuous-If*: *sup-continuous F* \Longrightarrow *sup-continuous G* \Longrightarrow *sup-continuous* ($\lambda f. \text{if } C \text{ then } F f \text{ else } G f$)

by (auto simp: *sup-continuous-def* image-comp)

lemma *sup-continuous-compose*:

assumes f: *sup-continuous f* **and** g: *sup-continuous g*

shows *sup-continuous* ($\lambda x. f (g x)$)

unfolding *sup-continuous-def*

proof safe

fix M :: nat \Rightarrow 'c

assume M: *mono M*

then have mono ($\lambda i. g(M i)$)
using sup-continuous-mono[$OF g$] by (auto simp: mono-def)
with M show $f(g(Sup(M \cdot UNIV))) = (SUP i. f(g(M i)))$
by (auto simp: sup-continuous-def $g[THEN sup-continuousD] f[THEN sup-continuousD]$)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-sup[order-continuous-intros]:
 $sup\text{-continuous } f \implies sup\text{-continuous } g \implies sup\text{-continuous } (\lambda x. sup(f x) (g x))$
by (simp add: sup-continuous-def ccSUP-sup-distrib)

lemma sup-continuous-inf[order-continuous-intros]:
fixes $P Q :: 'a :: countable\text{-complete-lattice} \Rightarrow 'b :: countable\text{-complete-distrib-lattice}$
assumes $P: sup\text{-continuous } P$ and $Q: sup\text{-continuous } Q$
shows sup-continuous ($\lambda x. inf(P x) (Q x)$)
unfolding sup-continuous-def
proof (safe intro!: antisym)
fix $M :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$ assume $M: incseq M$
have inf $(P(SUP i. M i)) (Q(SUP i. M i)) \leq (SUP j i. inf(P(M i)) (Q(M j)))$
by (simp add: sup-continuousD[$OF P M$] sup-continuousD[$OF Q M$] inf-ccSUP ccSUP-inf)
also have ... $\leq (SUP i. inf(P(M i)) (Q(M i)))$
proof (intro ccSUP-least)
fix $i j$ from M assms[$THEN sup\text{-continuous-mono}$] show inf $(P(M i)) (Q(M j)) \leq (SUP i. inf(P(M i)) (Q(M i)))$
by (intro ccSUP-upper2[of - sup i j] inf-mono) (auto simp: mono-def)
qed auto
finally show inf $(P(SUP i. M i)) (Q(SUP i. M i)) \leq (SUP i. inf(P(M i)) (Q(M i)))$.

show $(SUP i. inf(P(M i)) (Q(M i))) \leq inf(P(SUP i. M i)) (Q(SUP i. M i))$
unfolding sup-continuousD[$OF P M$] sup-continuousD[$OF Q M$] by (intro ccSUP-least inf-mono ccSUP-upper) auto
qed

lemma sup-continuous-and[order-continuous-intros]:
 $sup\text{-continuous } P \implies sup\text{-continuous } Q \implies sup\text{-continuous } (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x)$
using sup-continuous-inf[of $P Q$] by simp

lemma sup-continuous-or[order-continuous-intros]:
 $sup\text{-continuous } P \implies sup\text{-continuous } Q \implies sup\text{-continuous } (\lambda x. P x \vee Q x)$
by (auto simp: sup-continuous-def)

lemma sup-continuous-lfp:
assumes sup-continuous F shows lfp $F = (SUP i. (F \wedge i) bot)$ (is lfp $F = ?U$)
proof (rule antisym)
note mono = sup-continuous-mono[$OF \langle sup\text{-continuous } F \rangle$]
show $?U \leq lfp F$

```

proof (rule SUP-least)
  fix i show ( $F \wedge i$ ) bot  $\leq \text{lfp } F$ 
    proof (induct i)
      case (Suc i)
        have ( $F \wedge \text{Suc } i$ ) bot =  $F ((F \wedge i) \text{ bot})$  by simp
        also have ...  $\leq F (\text{lfp } F)$  by (rule monoD[OF mono Suc])
        also have ... = lfp F by (simp add: lfp-fixpoint[OF mono])
        finally show ?case .
      qed simp
    qed
    show lfp F  $\leq ?U$ 
    proof (rule lfp-lowerbound)
      have mono ( $\lambda i::\text{nat}. (F \wedge i) \text{ bot}$ )
      proof -
        { fix i::nat have ( $F \wedge i$ ) bot  $\leq (F \wedge (\text{Suc } i)) \text{ bot}$ 
          proof (induct i)
            case 0 show ?case by simp
          next
            case Suc thus ?case using monoD[OF mono Suc] by auto
            qed
          thus ?thesis by (auto simp add: mono-iff-le-Suc)
        qed
        hence F ?U = ( $\text{SUP } i. (F \wedge \text{Suc } i) \text{ bot}$ )
        using <sup-continuous F> by (simp add: sup-continuous-def)
        also have ...  $\leq ?U$ 
        by (fast intro: SUP-least SUP-upper)
        finally show F ?U  $\leq ?U$  .
      qed
    qed
  lemma lfp-transfer-bounded:
    assumes P: P bot  $\wedge \forall x. P x \implies P (f x) \wedge \forall M. (\bigwedge i. P (M i)) \implies P (\text{SUP } i::\text{nat}. M i)$ 
    assumes  $\alpha$ :  $\bigwedge M. \text{mono } M \implies (\bigwedge i::\text{nat}. P (M i)) \implies \alpha (\text{SUP } i. M i) = (\text{SUP } i. \alpha (M i))$ 
    assumes f: sup-continuous f and g: sup-continuous g
    assumes [simp]:  $\bigwedge x. P x \implies x \leq \text{lfp } f \implies \alpha (f x) = g (\alpha x)$ 
    assumes g-bound:  $\bigwedge x. \alpha \text{ bot} \leq g x$ 
    shows  $\alpha (\text{lfp } f) = \text{lfp } g$ 
    proof (rule antisym)
      note mono-g = sup-continuous-mono[OF g]
      note mono-f = sup-continuous-mono[OF f]
      have lfp-bound:  $\alpha \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } g$ 
      by (subst lfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (rule g-bound)
      have P-pow:  $P ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot})$  for i
      by (induction i) (auto intro!: P)
      have incseq-pow: mono ( $\lambda i. (f \wedge i) \text{ bot}$ )
      unfolding mono-iff-le-Suc

```

```

proof
  fix i show  $(f \wedge i) \text{ bot} \leq (f \wedge (\text{Suc } i)) \text{ bot}$ 
  proof (induct i)
    case Suc thus ?case using monoD[OF sup-continuous-mono[OF f] Suc] by
    auto
    qed (simp add: le-fun-def)
  qed
  have P-lfp:  $P \text{ (lfp } f)$ 
  using P-pow unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[OF f] by (auto intro!: P)

  have iter-le-lfp:  $(f \wedge n) \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } f \text{ for } n$ 
  apply (induction n)
  apply simp
  apply (subst lfp-unfold[OF mono-f])
  apply (auto intro!: monoD[OF mono-f])
  done

  have  $\alpha \text{ (lfp } f) = (\text{SUP } i. \alpha ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}))$ 
  unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[OF f] using incseq-pow P-pow by (rule  $\alpha$ )
  also have ...  $\leq \text{lfp } g$ 
  proof (rule SUP-least)
    fix i show  $\alpha ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}) \leq \text{lfp } g$ 
    proof (induction i)
      case (Suc n) then show ?case
        by (subst lfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-pow iter-le-lfp)
        qed (simp add: lfp-bound)
    qed
    finally show  $\alpha \text{ (lfp } f) \leq \text{lfp } g$  .

  show  $\text{lfp } g \leq \alpha \text{ (lfp } f)$ 
  proof (induction rule: lfp-ordinal-induct[OF mono-g])
    case (1 S) then show ?case
      by (subst lfp-unfold[OF sup-continuous-mono[OF f]])
      (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-lfp)
    qed (auto intro: Sup-least)
  qed

lemma lfp-transfer:
  sup-continuous  $\alpha \implies$  sup-continuous  $f \implies$  sup-continuous  $g \implies$ 
   $(\bigwedge x. \alpha \text{ bot} \leq g x) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \leq \text{lfp } f \implies \alpha (f x) = g (\alpha x)) \implies \alpha \text{ (lfp } f) =$ 
   $\text{lfp } g$ 
  by (rule lfp-transfer-bounded[where P=top]) (auto dest: sup-continuousD)

definition
  inf-continuous :: ('a::countable-complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  'b::countable-complete-lattice)
   $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  inf-continuous  $F \longleftrightarrow (\forall M::nat \Rightarrow 'a. \text{antimono } M \longrightarrow F \text{ (INF } i. M i) = (\text{INF }$ 

```

i. $F(M i))$

lemma *inf-continuousD*: *inf-continuous F* \Rightarrow *antimono M* \Rightarrow $F(\text{INF } i::\text{nat}. M i) = (\text{INF } i. F(M i))$
by (*auto simp: inf-continuous-def*)

lemma *inf-continuous-mono*:

mono F if inf-continuous F

proof

fix $A B :: 'a$

assume $A \leq B$

let $?f = \lambda n::\text{nat}. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } B \text{ else } A$

from $\langle A \leq B \rangle$ **have** *decseq ?f*

by (*auto intro: antimonoI*)

with $\langle \text{inf-continuous } F \rangle$ **have** $*: F(\text{INF } i. ?f i) = (\text{INF } i. F(?f i))$

by (*auto dest: inf-continuousD*)

from $\langle A \leq B \rangle$ **have** $A = \text{inf } B A$

by (*simp add: inf.absorb-iff2*)

then have $F A = F(\text{inf } B A)$

by *simp*

also have $\dots = \text{inf } (F B) (F A)$

using $*$ **by** (*simp add: if-distrib INF-nat-binary cong del: INF-cong*)

finally show $F A \leq F B$

by (*simp add: inf.absorb-iff2*)

qed

lemma [*order-continuous-intros*]:

shows *inf-continuous-const*: *inf-continuous* ($\lambda x. c$)

and *inf-continuous-id*: *inf-continuous* ($\lambda x. x$)

and *inf-continuous-apply*: *inf-continuous* ($\lambda f. f x$)

and *inf-continuous-fun*: $(\bigwedge s. \text{inf-continuous}(\lambda x. P x s)) \Rightarrow \text{inf-continuous } P$

and *inf-continuous-If*: *inf-continuous F* \Rightarrow *inf-continuous G* \Rightarrow *inf-continuous* ($\lambda f. \text{if } C \text{ then } F f \text{ else } G f$)

by (*auto simp: inf-continuous-def image-comp*)

lemma *inf-continuous-inf*[*order-continuous-intros*]:

inf-continuous f \Rightarrow *inf-continuous g* \Rightarrow *inf-continuous* ($\lambda x. \text{inf } (f x) (g x)$)

by (*simp add: inf-continuous-def ccINF-inf-distrib*)

lemma *inf-continuous-sup*[*order-continuous-intros*]:

fixes $P Q :: 'a :: \text{countable-complete-lattice} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{countable-complete-distrib-lattice}$

assumes $P: \text{inf-continuous } P$ **and** $Q: \text{inf-continuous } Q$

shows *inf-continuous* ($\lambda x. \text{sup } (P x) (Q x)$)

unfolding *inf-continuous-def*

proof (*safe intro!: antisym*)

fix $M :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ **assume** $M: \text{decseq } M$

show $\text{sup } (P(\text{INF } i. M i)) (Q(\text{INF } i. M i)) \leq (\text{INF } i. \text{sup } (P(M i)) (Q(M i)))$

unfolding *inf-continuousD[OF P M]* *inf-continuousD[OF Q M]* **by** (*intro*

```

ccINF-greatest sup-mono ccINF-lower) auto

have (INF i. sup (P (M i)) (Q (M i))) ≤ (INF j i. sup (P (M i)) (Q (M j)))
proof (intro ccINF-greatest)
fix i j from M assms[THEN inf-continuous-mono] show sup (P (M i)) (Q (M j))
j) ≥ (INF i. sup (P (M i)) (Q (M i)))
by (intro ccINF-lower2[of - sup i j] sup-mono) (auto simp: mono-def anti-
mono-def)
qed auto
also have ... ≤ sup (P (INF i. M i)) (Q (INF i. M i))
by (simp add: inf-continuousD[OF P M] inf-continuousD[OF Q M] ccINF-sup
sup-ccINF)
finally show sup (P (INF i. M i)) (Q (INF i. M i)) ≥ (INF i. sup (P (M i))
(Q (M i))). .
qed

lemma inf-continuous-and[order-continuous-intros]:
inf-continuous P ⇒ inf-continuous Q ⇒ inf-continuous (λx. P x ∧ Q x)
using inf-continuous-inf[of P Q] by simp

lemma inf-continuous-or[order-continuous-intros]:
inf-continuous P ⇒ inf-continuous Q ⇒ inf-continuous (λx. P x ∨ Q x)
using inf-continuous-sup[of P Q] by simp

lemma inf-continuous-compose:
assumes f: inf-continuous f and g: inf-continuous g
shows inf-continuous (λx. f (g x))
unfolding inf-continuous-def
proof safe
fix M :: nat ⇒ 'c
assume M: antimono M
then have antimono (λi. g (M i))
using inf-continuous-mono[OF g] by (auto simp: mono-def antimono-def)
with M show f (g (Inf (M ` UNIV))) = (INF i. f (g (M i)))
by (auto simp: inf-continuous-def g[THEN inf-continuousD] f[THEN inf-continuousD])
qed

lemma inf-continuous-gfp:
assumes inf-continuous F shows gfp F = (INF i. (F ∘ i) top) (is gfp F = ?U)
proof (rule antisym)
note mono = inf-continuous-mono[OF F inf-continuous F]
show gfp F ≤ ?U
proof (rule INF-greatest)
fix i show gfp F ≤ (F ∘ i) top
proof (induct i)
case (Suc i)
have gfp F = F (gfp F) by (simp add: gfp-fixpoint[OF mono])
also have ... ≤ F ((F ∘ i) top) by (rule monoD[OF mono Suc])
also have ... = (F ∘ Suc i) top by simp

```

```

finally show ?case .
qed simp
qed
show ?U ≤ gfp F
proof (rule gfp-upperbound)
have *: antimono (λi::nat. (F ^~ i) top)
proof -
{ fix i::nat have (F ^~ Suc i) top ≤ (F ^~ i) top
  proof (induct i)
    case 0 show ?case by simp
    next
    case Suc thus ?case using monoD[OF mono Suc] by auto
  qed }
thus ?thesis by (auto simp add: antimono-iff-le-Suc)
qed
have ?U ≤ (INF i. (F ^~ Suc i) top)
  by (fast intro: INF-greatest INF-lower)
also have ... ≤ F ?U
  by (simp add: inf-continuousD `inf-continuous F` *)
finally show ?U ≤ F ?U .
qed
qed

```

lemma *gfp-transfer*:

```

assumes α: inf-continuous α and f: inf-continuous f and g: inf-continuous g
assumes [simp]: α top = top ∧ x. α (f x) = g (α x)
shows α (gfp f) = gfp g
proof -
have α (gfp f) = (INF i. α ((f ^~ i) top))
  unfolding inf-continuous-gfp[OF f] by (intro f α inf-continuousD antimono-funpow
inf-continuous-mono)
moreover have α ((f ^~ i) top) = (g ^~ i) top for i
  by (induction i; simp)
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding inf-continuous-gfp[OF g] by simp
qed

```

lemma *gfp-transfer-bounded*:

```

assumes P: P (f top) ∧ x. P x ⇒ P (f x) ∧ M. antimono M ⇒ (λi. P (M
i)) ⇒ P (INF i::nat. M i)
assumes α: λM. antimono M ⇒ (λi::nat. P (M i)) ⇒ α (INF i. M i) =
(INF i. α (M i))
assumes f: inf-continuous f and g: inf-continuous g
assumes [simp]: λx. P x ⇒ α (f x) = g (α x)
assumes g-bound: λx. g x ≤ α (f top)
shows α (gfp f) = gfp g
proof (rule antisym)
note mono-g = inf-continuous-mono[OF g]

```

```

have P-pow:  $P((f \wedge i) (f \text{ top}))$  for  $i$ 
  by (induction i) (auto intro!: P)

have antmono-pow: antmono ( $\lambda i. (f \wedge i)$ ) top
  unfolding antmono-iff-le-Suc
proof
  fix  $i$  show  $(f \wedge \text{Suc } i)$  top  $\leq (f \wedge i)$  top
  proof (induct i)
    case Suc thus ?case using monoD[OF inf-continuous-mono[OF f] Suc] by
    auto
    qed (simp add: le-fun-def)
  qed
  have antmono-pow2: antmono ( $\lambda i. (f \wedge i)$ ) (f top))
  proof
    show  $x \leq y \implies (f \wedge y)$  (f top)  $\leq (f \wedge x)$  (f top) for  $x y$ 
      using antmono-pow[THEN antmonoD, of Suc x Suc y]
      unfolding funpow-Suc-right by simp
  qed

have gfp-f: gfp f = (INF i. (f  $\wedge$  i) (f top))
  unfolding inf-continuous-gfp[OF f]
proof (rule INF-eq)
  show  $\exists j \in \text{UNIV}. (f \wedge j)$  (f top)  $\leq (f \wedge i)$  top for  $i$ 
    by (intro bexI[of - i - 1]) (auto simp: diff-Suc funpow-Suc-right simp del:
    funpow.simps(2) split: nat.split)
  show  $\exists j \in \text{UNIV}. (f \wedge j)$  top  $\leq (f \wedge i)$  (f top) for  $i$ 
    by (intro bexI[of - Suc i]) (auto simp: funpow-Suc-right simp del: fun-
    pow.simps(2))
  qed

have P-lfp:  $P(gfp f)$ 
  unfolding gfp-f by (auto intro!: P P-pow antmono-pow2)

have  $\alpha(gfp f) = (\text{INF } i. \alpha((f \wedge i) (f \text{ top})))$ 
  unfolding gfp-f by (rule alpha) (auto intro!: P-pow antmono-pow2)
also have ...  $\geq gfp g$ 
proof (rule INF-greatest)
  fix  $i$  show  $gfp g \leq \alpha((f \wedge i) (f \text{ top}))$ 
  proof (induction i)
    case (Suc n) then show ?case
      by (subst gfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-pow)
  next
    case 0
    have  $gfp g \leq \alpha(f \text{ top})$ 
      by (subst gfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (rule g-bound)
    then show ?case
      by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

finally show gfp g ≤ α (gfp f) .

show α (gfp f) ≤ gfp g
proof (induction rule: gfp-ordinal-induct[OF mono-g])
  case (1 S) then show ?case
    by (subst gfp-unfold[OF inf-continuous-mono[OF f]])
      (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-lfp)
  qed (auto intro: Inf-greatest)
qed

```

36.1.1 Least fixed points in countable complete lattices

```

definition (in countable-complete-lattice) cclfp :: ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a
  where cclfp f = (SUP i. (f ▷ i) bot)

```

```

lemma cclfp-unfold:
  assumes sup-continuous F shows cclfp F = F (cclfp F)
proof –
  have cclfp F = (SUP i. F ((F ▷ i) bot))
  unfolding cclfp-def
  by (subst UNIV-nat-eq) (simp add: image-comp)
  also have ... = F (cclfp F)
  unfolding cclfp-def
  by (intro sup-continuousD[symmetric] assms mono-funpow sup-continuous-mono)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma cclfp-lowerbound: assumes f: mono f and A: f A ≤ A shows cclfp f ≤ A
  unfolding cclfp-def
proof (intro ccSUP-least)
  fix i show (f ▷ i) bot ≤ A
  proof (induction i)
    case (Suc i) from monoD[OF f this] A show ?case
      by auto
  qed simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma cclfp-transfer:
  assumes sup-continuous α mono f
  assumes α bot = bot ∧ x. α (f x) = g (α x)
  shows α (cclfp f) = cclfp g
proof –
  have α (cclfp f) = (SUP i. α ((f ▷ i) bot))
  unfolding cclfp-def by (intro sup-continuousD assms mono-funpow sup-continuous-mono)
  moreover have α ((f ▷ i) bot) = (g ▷ i) bot for i
  by (induction i) (simp-all add: assms)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: cclfp-def)
qed

```

```
end
```

37 Extended natural numbers (i.e. with infinity)

```
theory Extended-Nat
imports Main Countable Order-Continuity
begin

class infinity =
  fixes infinity :: 'a ( $\infty$ )

context
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a:{canonically-ordered-monoid-add, linorder-topology, complete-linorder}
begin

lemma sums-SUP[simp, intro]: f sums (SUP n.  $\sum_{i < n} f i$ )
  unfolding sums-def by (intro LIMSEQ-SUP monoI sum-mono2 zero-le) auto

lemma suminf-eq-SUP: suminf f = (SUP n.  $\sum_{i < n} f i$ )
  using sums-SUP by (rule sums-unique[symmetric])

end
```

37.1 Type definition

We extend the standard natural numbers by a special value indicating infinity.

```
typedef enat = UNIV :: nat option set ..

TODO: introduce enat as coinductive datatype, enat is just of-nat

definition enat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  enat n = Abs-enat (Some n)

instantiation enat :: infinity
begin

definition  $\infty$  = Abs-enat None
instance ..

end

instance enat :: countable
proof
  show  $\exists$  to-nat::enat  $\Rightarrow$  nat. inj to-nat
    by (rule exI[of - to-nat o Rep-enat]) (simp add: inj-on-def Rep-enat-inject)
qed
```

```

old-rep-datatype enat  $\infty :: enat$ 
proof -
  fix P i assume  $\bigwedge j. P(enat j) P \infty$ 
  then show P i
  proof induct
    case (Abs-enat y) then show ?case
      by (cases y rule: option.exhaust)
        (auto simp: enat-def infinity-enat-def)
  qed
  qed (auto simp add: enat-def infinity-enat-def Abs-enat-inject)

declare [[coercion enat::nat $\Rightarrow$ enat]]

lemmas enat2-cases = enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust]
lemmas enat3-cases = enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust enat.exhaust]

lemma not-infinity-eq [iff]:  $(x \neq \infty) = (\exists i. x = enat i)$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma not-enat-eq [iff]:  $(\forall y. x \neq enat y) = (x = \infty)$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma enat-ex-split:  $(\exists c::enat. P c) \longleftrightarrow P \infty \vee (\exists c::nat. P c)$ 
  by (metis enat.exhaust)

primrec the-enat :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where the-enat (enat n) = n

```

37.2 Constructors and numbers

```

instantiation enat :: zero-neg-one
begin

definition
  0 = enat 0

definition
  1 = enat 1

instance
  proof qed (simp add: zero-enat-def one-enat-def)

end

definition eSuc :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  eSuc i = (case i of enat n  $\Rightarrow$  enat (Suc n) |  $\infty \Rightarrow \infty$ )

lemma enat-0 [code-post]: enat 0 = 0

```

```

by (simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma enat-1 [code-post]: enat 1 = 1
  by (simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma enat-0-iff: enat x = 0 ↔ x = 0 0 = enat x ↔ x = 0
  by (auto simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma enat-1-iff: enat x = 1 ↔ x = 1 1 = enat x ↔ x = 1
  by (auto simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma one-eSuc: 1 = eSuc 0
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def one-enat-def eSuc-def)

lemma infinity-ne-i0 [simp]:  $(\infty :: \text{enat}) \neq 0$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma i0-ne-infinity [simp]:  $0 \neq (\infty :: \text{enat})$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma zero-one-enat-neq:
   $\neg 0 = (1 :: \text{enat})$ 
   $\neg 1 = (0 :: \text{enat})$ 
  unfolding zero-enat-def one-enat-def by simp-all

lemma infinity-ne-i1 [simp]:  $(\infty :: \text{enat}) \neq 1$ 
  by (simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma i1-ne-infinity [simp]:  $1 \neq (\infty :: \text{enat})$ 
  by (simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma eSuc-enat: eSuc (enat n) = enat (Suc n)
  by (simp add: eSuc-def)

lemma eSuc-infinity [simp]: eSuc ∞ = ∞
  by (simp add: eSuc-def)

lemma eSuc-ne-0 [simp]: eSuc n ≠ 0
  by (simp add: eSuc-def zero-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma zero-ne-eSuc [simp]:  $0 \neq eSuc n$ 
  by (rule eSuc-ne-0 [symmetric])

lemma eSuc-inject [simp]: eSuc m = eSuc n ↔ m = n
  by (simp add: eSuc-def split: enat.splits)

lemma eSuc-enat-iff: eSuc x = enat y ↔ (∃ n. y = Suc n ∧ x = enat n)
  by (cases y) (auto simp: enat-0 eSuc-enat[symmetric])

```

```
lemma enat-eSuc-iff: enat y = eSuc x  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists n. y = Suc n \wedge enat n = x$ )
by (cases y) (auto simp: enat-0 eSuc-enat[symmetric])
```

37.3 Addition

```
instantiation enat :: comm-monoid-add
begin
```

```
definition [nitpick-simp]:
```

```
  m + n = (case m of  $\infty \Rightarrow \infty$  | enat m  $\Rightarrow$  (case n of  $\infty \Rightarrow \infty$  | enat n  $\Rightarrow$  enat (m + n)))
```

```
lemma plus-enat-simps [simp, code]:
```

```
  fixes q :: enat
  shows enat m + enat n = enat (m + n)
  and  $\infty + q = \infty$ 
  and  $q + \infty = \infty$ 
  by (simp-all add: plus-enat-def split: enat.splits)
```

```
instance
```

```
proof
```

```
  fix n m q :: enat
  show n + m + q = n + (m + q)
    by (cases n m q rule: enat3-cases) auto
  show n + m = m + n
    by (cases n m rule: enat2-cases) auto
  show 0 + n = n
    by (cases n) (simp-all add: zero-enat-def)
  qed
```

```
end
```

```
lemma eSuc-plus-1:
```

```
  eSuc n = n + 1
  by (cases n) (simp-all add: eSuc-enat one-enat-def)
```

```
lemma plus-1-eSuc:
```

```
  1 + q = eSuc q
  q + 1 = eSuc q
  by (simp-all add: eSuc-plus-1 ac-simps)
```

```
lemma iadd-Suc: eSuc m + n = eSuc (m + n)
  by (simp-all add: eSuc-plus-1 ac-simps)
```

```
lemma iadd-Suc-right: m + eSuc n = eSuc (m + n)
  by (simp only: add.commute[of m] iadd-Suc)
```

37.4 Multiplication

```
instantiation enat :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
```

```

begin

definition times-enat-def [nitpick-simp]:
  m * n = (case m of ∞ ⇒ if n = 0 then 0 else ∞ | enat m ⇒
    (case n of ∞ ⇒ if m = 0 then 0 else ∞ | enat n ⇒ enat (m * n)))

lemma times-enat-simps [simp, code]:
  enat m * enat n = enat (m * n)
  ∞ * ∞ = (∞::enat)
  ∞ * enat n = (if n = 0 then 0 else ∞)
  enat m * ∞ = (if m = 0 then 0 else ∞)
  unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
  by (simp-all split: enat.split)

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: enat
  show (a * b) * c = a * (b * c)
    unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.split)
  show comm: a * b = b * a
    unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.split)
  show 1 * a = a
    unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def one-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.split)
  show distr: (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
    unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.split add: distrib-right)
  show 0 * a = 0
    unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.split)
  show a * 0 = 0
    unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.split)
  show a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c
    by (cases a b c rule: enat3-cases) (auto simp: times-enat-def zero-enat-def
distrib-left)
  show a ≠ 0 ⇒ b ≠ 0 ⇒ a * b ≠ 0
    by (cases a b rule: enat2-cases) (auto simp: times-enat-def zero-enat-def)
qed

end

lemma mult-eSuc: eSuc m * n = n + m * n
  unfolding eSuc-plus-1 by (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma mult-eSuc-right: m * eSuc n = m + m * n
  unfolding eSuc-plus-1 by (simp add: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma of-nat-eq-enat: of-nat n = enat n
  apply (induct n)
  apply (simp add: enat-0)
  apply (simp add: plus-1-eSuc eSuc-enat)
  done

instance enat :: semiring-char-0
proof
  have inj enat by (rule injI) simp
  then show inj ( $\lambda n.$  of-nat n :: enat) by (simp add: of-nat-eq-enat)
qed

lemma imult-is-infinity: ((a::enat) * b =  $\infty$ ) = (a =  $\infty \wedge b \neq 0 \vee b = \infty \wedge a \neq 0)
  by (auto simp add: times-enat-def zero-enat-def split: enat.split)$ 
```

37.5 Numerals

```

lemma numeral-eq-enat:
  numeral k = enat (numeral k)
  using of-nat-eq-enat [of numeral k] by simp

lemma enat-numeral [code-abbrev]:
  enat (numeral k) = numeral k
  using numeral-eq-enat ..

lemma infinity-ne-numeral [simp]: ( $\infty$ ::enat)  $\neq$  numeral k
  by (simp add: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma numeral-ne-infinity [simp]: numeral k  $\neq$  ( $\infty$ ::enat)
  by (simp add: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma eSuc-numeral [simp]: eSuc (numeral k) = numeral (k + Num.One)
  by (simp only: eSuc-plus-1 numeral-plus-one)

```

37.6 Subtraction

```

instantiation enat :: minus
begin

definition diff-enat-def:
  a - b = (case a of (enat x)  $\Rightarrow$  (case b of (enat y)  $\Rightarrow$  enat (x - y)  $|$   $\infty \Rightarrow 0)
  end

   $|$   $\infty \Rightarrow \infty)$ 

instance ..

end

lemma idiff-enat-enat [simp, code]: enat a - enat b = enat (a - b)$ 
```

```

by (simp add: diff-enat-def)
lemma idiff-infinity [simp, code]:  $\infty - n = (\infty :: \text{enat})$ 
  by (simp add: diff-enat-def)
lemma idiff-infinity-right [simp, code]:  $\text{enat} a - \infty = 0$ 
  by (simp add: diff-enat-def)
lemma idiff-0 [simp]:  $(0 :: \text{enat}) - n = 0$ 
  by (cases n, simp-all add: zero-enat-def)
lemmas idiff-enat-0 [simp] = idiff-0 [unfolded zero-enat-def]
lemma idiff-0-right [simp]:  $(n :: \text{enat}) - 0 = n$ 
  by (cases n) (simp-all add: zero-enat-def)
lemmas idiff-enat-0-right [simp] = idiff-0-right [unfolded zero-enat-def]
lemma idiff-self [simp]:  $n \neq \infty \implies (n :: \text{enat}) - n = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: zero-enat-def)
lemma eSuc-minus-eSuc [simp]:  $\text{eSuc } n - \text{eSuc } m = n - m$ 
  by (simp add: eSuc-def split: enat.split)
lemma eSuc-minus-1 [simp]:  $\text{eSuc } n - 1 = n$ 
  by (simp add: one-enat-def flip: eSuc-enat zero-enat-def)

```

37.7 Ordering

```

instantiation enat :: linordered_ab_semigroup_add
begin

```

```

definition [nitpick-simp]:
 $m \leq n = (\text{case } n \text{ of } \text{enat } n1 \Rightarrow (\text{case } m \text{ of } \text{enat } m1 \Rightarrow m1 \leq n1 \mid \infty \Rightarrow \text{False})$ 
 $\quad \mid \infty \Rightarrow \text{True})$ 
definition [nitpick-simp]:
 $m < n = (\text{case } m \text{ of } \text{enat } m1 \Rightarrow (\text{case } n \text{ of } \text{enat } n1 \Rightarrow m1 < n1 \mid \infty \Rightarrow \text{True})$ 
 $\quad \mid \infty \Rightarrow \text{False})$ 
lemma enat-ord-simps [simp]:
 $\text{enat } m \leq \text{enat } n \longleftrightarrow m \leq n$ 
 $\text{enat } m < \text{enat } n \longleftrightarrow m < n$ 
 $q \leq (\infty :: \text{enat})$ 
 $q < (\infty :: \text{enat}) \longleftrightarrow q \neq \infty$ 
 $(\infty :: \text{enat}) \leq q \longleftrightarrow q = \infty$ 
 $(\infty :: \text{enat}) < q \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by (simp-all add: less-eq-enat-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

```

```

lemma numeral-le-enat-iff[simp]:
  shows numeral m ≤ enat n ↔ numeral m ≤ n
  by (auto simp: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma numeral-less-enat-iff[simp]:
  shows numeral m < enat n ↔ numeral m < n
  by (auto simp: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma enat-ord-code [code]:
  enat m ≤ enat n ↔ m ≤ n
  enat m < enat n ↔ m < n
  q ≤ (∞::enat) ↔ True
  enat m < ∞ ↔ True
  ∞ ≤ enat n ↔ False
  (∞::enat) < q ↔ False
  by simp-all

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-enat-def less-enat-def plus-enat-def split:
    enat.splits)

end

instance enat :: dioid
proof
  fix a b :: enat show (a ≤ b) = (Ǝ c. b = a + c)
    by (cases a b rule: enat2-cases) (auto simp: le-iff-add enat-ex-split)
qed

instance enat :: {linordered-nonzero-semiring, strict-ordered-comm-monoid-add}
proof
  fix a b c :: enat
  show a ≤ b ⟹ 0 ≤ c ⟹ c * a ≤ c * b
    unfolding times-enat-def less-eq-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.splits)
  show a < b ⟹ c < d ⟹ a + c < b + d for a b c d :: enat
    by (cases a b c d rule: enat2-cases[case-product enat2-cases]) auto
  show a < b ⟹ a + 1 < b + 1
    by (metis add-right-mono eSuc-minus-1 eSuc-plus-1 less-le)
qed (simp add: zero-enat-def one-enat-def)

lemma add-diff-assoc-enat: z ≤ y ⟹ x + (y - z) = x + y - (z::enat)
by(cases x)(auto simp add: diff-enat-def split: enat.split)

lemma enat-ord-number [simp]:
  (numeral m :: enat) ≤ numeral n ↔ (numeral m :: nat) ≤ numeral n
  (numeral m :: enat) < numeral n ↔ (numeral m :: nat) < numeral n

```

```

by (simp-all add: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma infinity-ileE [elim!]:  $\infty \leq \text{enat } m \implies R$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma infinity-ilessE [elim!]:  $\infty < \text{enat } m \implies R$ 
  by simp

lemma eSuc-ile-mono [simp]:  $\text{eSuc } n \leq \text{eSuc } m \longleftrightarrow n \leq m$ 
  by (simp add: eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma eSuc-mono [simp]:  $\text{eSuc } n < \text{eSuc } m \longleftrightarrow n < m$ 
  by (simp add: eSuc-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma ile-eSuc [simp]:  $n \leq \text{eSuc } n$ 
  by (simp add: eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma not-eSuc-ilei0 [simp]:  $\neg \text{eSuc } n \leq 0$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma i0-iless-eSuc [simp]:  $0 < \text{eSuc } n$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def eSuc-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma iless-eSuc0 [simp]:  $(n < \text{eSuc } 0) = (n = 0)$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def eSuc-def less-enat-def split: enat.split)

lemma ileII:  $m < n \implies \text{eSuc } m \leq n$ 
  by (simp add: eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma Suc-ile-eq:  $\text{enat } (\text{Suc } m) \leq n \longleftrightarrow \text{enat } m < n$ 
  by (cases n) auto

lemma iless-Suc-eq [simp]:  $\text{enat } m < \text{eSuc } n \longleftrightarrow \text{enat } m \leq n$ 
  by (auto simp add: eSuc-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma imult-infinity:  $(0::\text{enat}) < n \implies \infty * n = \infty$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma imult-infinity-right:  $(0::\text{enat}) < n \implies n * \infty = \infty$ 
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma enat-0-less-mult-iff:  $(0 < (m::\text{enat}) * n) = (0 < m \wedge 0 < n)$ 
  by (simp only: zero-less-iff-neq-zero mult-eq-0-iff, simp)

lemma mono-eSuc: mono eSuc
  by (simp add: mono-def)

lemma min-enat-simps [simp]:
  min (enat m) (enat n) = enat (min m n)

```

```

min q 0 = 0
min 0 q = 0
min q (∞::enat) = q
min (∞::enat) q = q
by (auto simp add: min-def)

lemma max-enat-simps [simp]:
max (enat m) (enat n) = enat (max m n)
max q 0 = q
max 0 q = q
max q ∞ = (∞::enat)
max ∞ q = (∞::enat)
by (simp-all add: max-def)

lemma enat-ile: n ≤ enat m  $\implies \exists k. n = enat k$ 
by (cases n) simp-all

lemma enat-iless: n < enat m  $\implies \exists k. n = enat k$ 
by (cases n) simp-all

lemma iadd-le-enat-iff:
x + y ≤ enat n  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists y' x'. x = enat x' \wedge y = enat y' \wedge x' + y' \leq n)$ 
by(cases x y rule: enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust]) simp-all

lemma chain-incr:  $\forall i. \exists j. Y i < Y j \implies \exists j. enat k < Y j$ 
apply (induct-tac k)
apply (simp (no-asym) only: enat-0)
apply (fast intro: le-less-trans [OF zero-le])
apply (erule exE)
apply (drule spec)
apply (erule exE')
apply (drule ileI1)
apply (rule eSuc-enat [THEN subst])
apply (rule exI)
apply (erule (1) le-less-trans)
done

lemma eSuc-max: eSuc (max x y) = max (eSuc x) (eSuc y)
by (simp add: eSuc-def split: enat.split)

lemma eSuc-Max:
assumes finite A A ≠ {}
shows eSuc (Max A) = Max (eSuc ` A)
using assms proof induction
case (insert x A)
thus ?case by(cases A = {}) (simp-all add: eSuc-max)
qed simp

instantiation enat :: {order-bot, order-top}

```

```

begin

definition bot-enat :: enat where bot-enat = 0
definition top-enat :: enat where top-enat = ∞

instance
  by standard (simp-all add: bot-enat-def top-enat-def)

end

lemma finite-enat-bounded:
  assumes le-fin: ∀y. y ∈ A ⇒ y ≤ enat n
  shows finite A
proof (rule finite-subset)
  show finite (enat ‘{..n}) by blast
  have A ⊆ {..enat n} using le-fin by fastforce
  also have ... ⊆ enat ‘{..n}
    apply (rule subsetI)
    subgoal for x by (cases x) auto
    done
  finally show A ⊆ enat ‘{..n} .
qed

```

37.8 Cancellation simprocs

```

lemma add-diff-cancel-enat[simp]: x ≠ ∞ ⇒ x + y - x = (y::enat)
by (metis add.commute add.right-neutral add-diff-assoc-enat idiff-self order-refl)

```

```

lemma enat-add-left-cancel: a + b = a + c ↔ a = (∞::enat) ∨ b = c
  unfolding plus-enat-def by (simp split: enat.split)

```

```

lemma enat-add-left-cancel-le: a + b ≤ a + c ↔ a = (∞::enat) ∨ b ≤ c
  unfolding plus-enat-def by (simp split: enat.split)

```

```

lemma enat-add-left-cancel-less: a + b < a + c ↔ a ≠ (∞::enat) ∧ b < c
  unfolding plus-enat-def by (simp split: enat.split)

```

```

lemma plus-eq-infty-iff-enat: (m::enat) + n = ∞ ↔ m=∞ ∨ n=∞
using enat-add-left-cancel by fastforce

```

```

ML ‹
structure Cancel-Enat-Common =
struct
  (* copied from src/HOL/Tools/nat-numeral-simprocs.ML *)
  fun find-first-t _ - [] = raise TERM("find-first-t", [])
    | find-first-t past u (t::terms) =
      if u aconv t then (rev past @ terms)
      else find-first-t (t::past) u terms

```

```

fun dest-summing (Const (const-name <Groups.plus>, -) $ t $ u, ts) =
  dest-summing (t, dest-summing (u, ts))
| dest-summing (t, ts) = t :: ts

val mk-sum = Arith-Data.long-mk-sum
fun dest-sum t = dest-summing (t, [])
val find-first = find-first-t []
val trans-tac = Numeral-Simprocs.trans-tac
val norm_ss =
  simpset-of (put-simpset HOL-basic_ss context
    addsimps @{thms ac-simps add-0-left add-0-right})
fun norm-tac ctxt = ALLGOALS (simp-tac (put-simpset norm_ss ctxt))
fun simplify-meta-eq ctxt cancel-th th =
  Arith-Data.simplify-meta-eq [] ctxt
  ([th, cancel-th] MRS trans)
  fun mk-eq (a, b) = HOLogic.mk-Trueprop (HOLogic.mk-eq (a, b))
end

structure Eq-Enat-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Enat-Common
  val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-eq
  val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name <HOL.eq> typ <enat>
  fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm enat-add-left-cancel}
)
structure Le-Enat-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Enat-Common
  val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name <Orderings.less-eq>
  val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name <Orderings.less-eq> typ <enat>
  fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm enat-add-left-cancel-le}
)
structure Less-Enat-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Enat-Common
  val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name <Orderings.less>
  val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name <Orderings.less> typ <enat>
  fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm enat-add-left-cancel-less}
)
>

simproc-setup enat-eq-cancel
((l::enat) + m = n | (l::enat) = m + n) =
  <K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Eq-Enat-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))>

simproc-setup enat-le-cancel
((l::enat) + m ≤ n | (l::enat) ≤ m + n) =
  <K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Le-Enat-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))>

simproc-setup enat-less-cancel

```

```
((l::enat) + m < n | (l::enat) < m + n) =
  `K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Less-Enat-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))`
```

TODO: add regression tests for these simprocs

TODO: add simprocs for combining and cancelling numerals

37.9 Well-ordering

```
lemma less-enatE:
  [| n < enat m; !!k. n = enat k ==> k < m ==> P |] ==> P
  by (induct n) auto

lemma less-infinityE:
  [| n < infinity; !!k. n = enat k ==> P |] ==> P
  by (induct n) auto

lemma enat-less-induct:
  assumes prem:  $\bigwedge n. \forall m::enat. m < n \longrightarrow P m \implies P n$  shows P n
  proof -
    have P-enat:  $\bigwedge k. P (\text{enat } k)$ 
    apply (rule nat-less-induct)
    apply (rule prem, clarify)
    apply (erule less-enatE, simp)
    done
    show ?thesis
    proof (induct n)
      fix nat
      show P (enat nat) by (rule P-enat)
    next
      show P infinity
      apply (rule prem, clarify)
      apply (erule less-infinityE)
      apply (simp add: P-enat)
      done
    qed
  qed

instance enat :: wellorder
  proof
    fix P and n
    assume hyp:  $(\bigwedge n::enat. (\bigwedge m::enat. m < n \implies P m) \implies P n)$ 
    show P n by (blast intro: enat-less-induct hyp)
  qed
```

37.10 Complete Lattice

```
instantiation enat :: complete-lattice
  begin
```

```

definition inf-enat :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  inf-enat = min

definition sup-enat :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  sup-enat = max

definition Inf-enat :: enat set  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  Inf-enat A = (if A = {} then  $\infty$  else (LEAST x. x  $\in$  A))

definition Sup-enat :: enat set  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  Sup-enat A = (if A = {} then 0 else if finite A then Max A else  $\infty$ )
instance
proof
  fix x :: enat and A :: enat set
  { assume x  $\in$  A then show Inf A  $\leq$  x
    unfolding Inf-enat-def by (auto intro: Least-le) }
  { assume  $\bigwedge$ y. y  $\in$  A  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  y then show x  $\leq$  Inf A
    unfolding Inf-enat-def
    by (cases A = {}) (auto intro: LeastI2-ex) }
  { assume x  $\in$  A then show x  $\leq$  Sup A
    unfolding Sup-enat-def by (cases finite A) auto }
  { assume  $\bigwedge$ y. y  $\in$  A  $\implies$  y  $\leq$  x then show Sup A  $\leq$  x
    unfolding Sup-enat-def using finite-enat-bounded by auto }
  qed (simp-all add:
    inf-enat-def sup-enat-def bot-enat-def top-enat-def Inf-enat-def Sup-enat-def)
  end

instance enat :: complete-linorder ..

```

lemma eSuc-Sup: $A \neq \{\} \implies eSuc(Sup A) = Sup(eSuc`A)$
by(auto simp add: Sup-enat-def eSuc-Max inj-on-def dest: finite-imageD)

lemma sup-continuous-eSuc: sup-continuous f \implies sup-continuous ($\lambda x. eSuc(fx)$)
using eSuc-Sup [of - `UNIV] **by** (auto simp: sup-continuous-def image-comp)

37.11 Traditional theorem names

```

lemmas enat-defs = zero-enat-def one-enat-def eSuc-def
  plus-enat-def less-eq-enat-def less-enat-def

lemma iadd-is-0:  $(m + n = (0::enat)) = (m = 0 \wedge n = 0)$ 
  by (rule add-eq-0-iff-both-eq-0)

lemma i0-lb :  $(0::enat) \leq n$ 
  by (rule zero-le)

lemma ile0-eq:  $n \leq (0::enat) \longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
  by (rule le-zero-eq)

```

```

lemma not-iless0:  $\neg n < (0::\text{enat})$ 
  by (rule not-less-zero)

lemma i0-less[simp]:  $(0::\text{enat}) < n \longleftrightarrow n \neq 0$ 
  by (rule zero-less-iff-neq-zero)

lemma imult-is-0:  $((m::\text{enat}) * n = 0) = (m = 0 \vee n = 0)$ 
  by (rule mult-eq-0-iff)

end

```

38 Liminf and Limsup on conditionally complete lattices

```

theory Liminf-Limsup
imports Complex-Main
begin

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) le-cSup-iff:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\}$  bdd-above  $A$ 
  shows  $x \leq \text{Sup } A \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists a \in A. y < a)$ 
proof safe
  fix  $y$  assume  $x \leq \text{Sup } A$   $y < x$ 
  then have  $y < \text{Sup } A$  by auto
  then show  $\exists a \in A. y < a$ 
  unfolding less-cSup-iff[OF assms] .
qed (auto elim!: allE[of - Sup A] simp add: not-le[symmetric] cSup-upper assms)

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) le-cSUP-iff:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-above } (f^A) \implies x \leq \text{Sup } (f^A) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists i \in A. y < f i)$ 
  using le-cSup-iff [of  $f^A$ ] by simp

lemma le-cSup-iff-less:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{conditionally-complete-linorder}, \text{dense-linorder}\}$ 
  shows  $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-above } (f^A) \implies x \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists i \in A. y \leq f i)$ 
  by (simp add: le-cSUP-iff)
  (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans less-le-trans dest: dense)

lemma le-Sup-iff-less:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{dense-linorder}\}$ 
  shows  $x \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists i \in A. y \leq f i)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  unfolding le-SUP-iff
  by (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans less-le-trans dest: dense)

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) cInf-le-iff:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\}$  bdd-below  $A$ 
  shows  $\text{Inf } A \leq x \longleftrightarrow (\forall y > x. \exists a \in A. y > a)$ 

```

```

proof safe
  fix y assume  $x \geq \text{Inf } A$   $y > x$ 
  then have  $y > \text{Inf } A$  by auto
  then show  $\exists a \in A. y > a$ 
    unfolding cInf-less-iff[OF assms] .
qed (auto elim!: allE[of - Inf A] simp add: not-le[symmetric] cInf-lower assms)

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) cINF-le-iff:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-below } (f`A) \implies \text{Inf } (f`A) \leq x \iff (\forall y > x. \exists i \in A. y > f i)$ 
  using cInf-le-iff [of f `A] by simp

lemma cInf-le-iff-less:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {conditionally-complete-linorder, dense-linorder}
  shows  $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-below } (f`A) \implies (\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq x \iff (\forall y > x. \exists i \in A. f i \leq y)$ 
  by (simp add: cINF-le-iff)
  (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans le-less-trans dest: dense)

lemma Inf-le-iff-less:
  fixes x :: 'a :: {complete-linorder, dense-linorder}
  shows  $(\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq x \iff (\forall y > x. \exists i \in A. f i \leq y)$ 
  unfolding INF-le-iff
  by (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans le-less-trans dest: dense)

lemma SUP-pair:
  fixes f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  - :: complete-lattice
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i \in A. \text{SUP } j \in B. f i j) = (\text{SUP } p \in A \times B. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$ 
  by (rule antisym) (auto intro!: SUP-least SUP-upper2)

lemma INF-pair:
  fixes f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  - :: complete-lattice
  shows  $(\text{INF } i \in A. \text{INF } j \in B. f i j) = (\text{INF } p \in A \times B. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$ 
  by (rule antisym) (auto intro!: INF-greatest INF-lower2)

lemma INF-Sigma:
  fixes f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  - :: complete-lattice
  shows  $(\text{INF } i \in A. \text{INF } j \in B. i. f i j) = (\text{INF } p \in \text{Sigma } A B. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$ 
  by (rule antisym) (auto intro!: INF-greatest INF-lower2)

```

38.0.1 Liminf and Limsup

definition Liminf :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b :: complete-lattice **where**
 $\text{Liminf } F f = (\text{SUP } P \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. \text{INF } x \in \{x. P x\}. f x)$

definition Limsup :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b :: complete-lattice **where**
 $\text{Limsup } F f = (\text{INF } P \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. \text{SUP } x \in \{x. P x\}. f x)$

abbreviation liminf \equiv Liminf sequentially

abbreviation $\text{limsup} \equiv \text{Limsup}$ sequentially

lemma $\text{Liminf-eqI}:$

$(\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies \text{Inf}(f \cdot (\text{Collect } P)) \leq x) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge y. (\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies \text{Inf}(f \cdot (\text{Collect } P)) \leq y) \implies x \leq y) \implies \text{Liminf}$
 $F f = x$
unfolding Liminf-def **by** (auto intro!: SUP-eqI)

lemma $\text{Limsup-eqI}:$

$(\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies x \leq \text{Sup}(f \cdot (\text{Collect } P))) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge y. (\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies y \leq \text{Sup}(f \cdot (\text{Collect } P))) \implies y \leq x) \implies$
 $\text{Limsup } F f = x$
unfolding Limsup-def **by** (auto intro!: INF-eqI)

lemma $\text{liminf-SUP-INF}: \text{liminf } f = (\text{SUP } n. \text{INF } m \in \{n..\}. f m)$

unfolding Liminf-def eventually-sequentially
by (rule SUP-eq) (auto simp: atLeast-def intro!: INF-mono)

lemma $\text{limsup-INF-SUP}: \text{limsup } f = (\text{INF } n. \text{SUP } m \in \{n..\}. f m)$

unfolding Limsup-def eventually-sequentially
by (rule INF-eq) (auto simp: atLeast-def intro!: SUP-mono)

lemma $\text{mem-limsup-iff}: x \in \text{limsup } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists_F n \text{ in sequentially}. x \in A n)$

by (simp add: Limsup-def) (metis (mono-tags) eventually-mono not-frequently)

lemma $\text{mem-liminf-iff}: x \in \text{liminf } A \longleftrightarrow (\forall_F n \text{ in sequentially}. x \in A n)$

by (simp add: Liminf-def) (metis (mono-tags) eventually-mono)

lemma $\text{Limsup-const}:$

assumes $\text{ntriv}: \neg \text{trivial-limit } F$
shows $\text{Limsup } F (\lambda x. c) = c$

proof –

have $*: \bigwedge P. \text{Ex } P \longleftrightarrow P \neq (\lambda x. \text{False})$ **by** auto
have $\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies (\text{SUP } x \in \{x. P x\}. c) = c$
using ntriv **by** (intro SUP-const) (auto simp: eventually-False *)

then show ?thesis

apply (auto simp add: Limsup-def)
apply (rule INF-const)
apply auto
using eventually-True **apply** blast
done

qed

lemma $\text{Liminf-const}:$

assumes $\text{ntriv}: \neg \text{trivial-limit } F$
shows $\text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. c) = c$

proof –

have $*: \bigwedge P. \text{Ex } P \longleftrightarrow P \neq (\lambda x. \text{False})$ **by** auto
have $\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies (\text{INF } x \in \{x. P x\}. c) = c$

```

using ntriv by (intro INF-const) (auto simp: eventually-False *)
then show ?thesis
  apply (auto simp add: Liminf-def)
  apply (rule SUP-const)
  apply auto
  using eventually-True apply blast
  done
qed

lemma Liminf-mono:
  assumes ev: eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \leq g x$ ) F
  shows Liminf F f  $\leq$  Liminf F g
  unfolding Liminf-def
proof (safe intro!: SUP-mono)
  fix P assume eventually P F
  with ev have eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \leq g x \wedge P x$ ) F (is eventually ?Q F) by (rule
  eventually-conj)
  then show  $\exists Q \in \{P\}. \text{eventually } P F$ . Inf (f ` (Collect P))  $\leq$  Inf (g ` (Collect
  Q))
    by (intro bexI[of - ?Q]) (auto intro!: INF-mono)
qed

lemma Liminf-eq:
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = g x$ ) F
  shows Liminf F f = Liminf F g
  by (intro antisym Liminf-mono eventually-mono[OF assms]) auto

lemma Limsup-mono:
  assumes ev: eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \leq g x$ ) F
  shows Limsup F f  $\leq$  Limsup F g
  unfolding Limsup-def
proof (safe intro!: INF-mono)
  fix P assume eventually P F
  with ev have eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \leq g x \wedge P x$ ) F (is eventually ?Q F) by (rule
  eventually-conj)
  then show  $\exists Q \in \{P\}. \text{eventually } P F$ . Sup (f ` (Collect Q))  $\leq$  Sup (g ` (Collect
  P))
    by (intro bexI[of - ?Q]) (auto intro!: SUP-mono)
qed

lemma Limsup-eq:
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = g x$ ) net
  shows Limsup net f = Limsup net g
  by (intro antisym Limsup-mono eventually-mono[OF assms]) auto

lemma Liminf-bot[simp]: Liminf bot f = top
  unfolding Liminf-def top-unique[symmetric]
  by (rule SUP-upper2[where i= $\lambda x. \text{False}$ ]) simp-all

```

```

lemma Limsup-bot[simp]: Limsup bot f = bot
  unfolding Limsup-def bot-unique[symmetric]
  by (rule INF-lower2[where i=λx. False]) simp-all

lemma Liminf-le-Limsup:
  assumes ntriv: ¬ trivial-limit F
  shows Liminf F f ≤ Limsup F f
  unfolding Limsup-def Liminf-def
  apply (rule SUP-least)
  apply (rule INF-greatest)
  proof safe
    fix P Q assume eventually P F eventually Q F
    then have eventually (λx. P x ∧ Q x) F (is eventually ?C F) by (rule eventually-conj)
    then have not-False: (λx. P x ∧ Q x) ≠ (λx. False)
    using ntriv by (auto simp add: eventually-False)
    have Inf (f ‘ (Collect P)) ≤ Inf (f ‘ (Collect ?C))
    by (rule INF-mono) auto
    also have ... ≤ Sup (f ‘ (Collect ?C))
    using not-False by (intro INF-le-SUP) auto
    also have ... ≤ Sup (f ‘ (Collect Q))
    by (rule SUP-mono) auto
    finally show Inf (f ‘ (Collect P)) ≤ Sup (f ‘ (Collect Q)) .
  qed

lemma Liminf-bounded:
  assumes le: eventually (λn. C ≤ X n) F
  shows C ≤ Liminf F X
  using Liminf-mono[OF le] Liminf-const[of F C]
  by (cases F = bot) simp-all

lemma Limsup-bounded:
  assumes le: eventually (λn. X n ≤ C) F
  shows Limsup F X ≤ C
  using Limsup-mono[OF le] Limsup-const[of F C]
  by (cases F = bot) simp-all

lemma le-Limsup:
  assumes F: F ≠ bot and x: ∀F x in F. l ≤ f x
  shows l ≤ Limsup F f
  using F Liminf-bounded[of l f F] Liminf-le-Limsup[of F f] order.trans x by blast

lemma Liminf-le:
  assumes F: F ≠ bot and x: ∀F x in F. f x ≤ l
  shows Liminf F f ≤ l
  using F Liminf-le-Limsup Limsup-bounded order.trans x by blast

lemma le-Liminf-iff:
  fixes X :: - ⇒ - :: complete-linorder

```

shows $C \leq \text{Liminf } F X \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < C. \text{ eventually } (\lambda x. y < X x) F)$

proof –

have $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. y < X x) F$

if $\text{eventually } P F y < \text{Inf } (X \cdot (\text{Collect } P))$ for $y P$

using that by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: less-INF-D)

moreover

have $\exists P. \text{ eventually } P F \wedge y < \text{Inf } (X \cdot (\text{Collect } P))$

if $y < C$ and $y: \forall y < C. \text{ eventually } (\lambda x. y < X x) F$ for $y P$

proof (cases $\exists z. y < z \wedge z < C$)

case *True*

then obtain z where $z: y < z \wedge z < C ..$

moreover from z have $z \leq \text{Inf } (X \cdot \{x. z < X x\})$

by (auto intro!: INF-greatest)

ultimately show ?thesis

using y by (intro exI[of - $\lambda x. z < X x$]) auto

next

case *False*

then have $C \leq \text{Inf } (X \cdot \{x. y < X x\})$

by (intro INF-greatest) auto

with $\langle y < C \rangle$ show ?thesis

using y by (intro exI[of - $\lambda x. y < X x$]) auto

qed

ultimately show ?thesis

unfolding Liminf-def le-SUP-iff by auto

qed

lemma Limsup-le-iff:

fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - :: \text{complete-linorder}$

shows $C \geq \text{Limsup } F X \longleftrightarrow (\forall y > C. \text{ eventually } (\lambda x. y > X x) F)$

proof –

{ fix $y P$ assume $\text{eventually } P F y > \text{Sup } (X \cdot (\text{Collect } P))$

then have $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. y > X x) F$

by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: SUP-lessD) }

moreover

{ fix $y P$ assume $y > C$ and $y: \forall y > C. \text{ eventually } (\lambda x. y > X x) F$

have $\exists P. \text{ eventually } P F \wedge y > \text{Sup } (X \cdot (\text{Collect } P))$

proof (cases $\exists z. C < z \wedge z < y$)

case *True*

then obtain z where $z: C < z \wedge z < y ..$

moreover from z have $z \geq \text{Sup } (X \cdot \{x. X x < z\})$

by (auto intro!: SUP-least)

ultimately show ?thesis

using y by (intro exI[of - $\lambda x. z > X x$]) auto

next

case *False*

then have $C \geq \text{Sup } (X \cdot \{x. X x < y\})$

by (intro SUP-least) (auto simp: not-less)

with $\langle y > C \rangle$ show ?thesis

using y by (intro exI[of - $\lambda x. y > X x$]) auto

```

qed }

ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding Limsup-def INF-le-iff by auto
qed

lemma less-LiminfD:
   $y < \text{Liminf } F (f :: - \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{complete-linorder}) \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x > y) F$ 
  using le-Liminf-iff[of Liminf F f F f] by simp

lemma Limsup-lessD:
   $y > \text{Limsup } F (f :: - \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{complete-linorder}) \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x < y) F$ 
  using Limsup-le-iff[of F f Limsup F f] by simp

lemma lim-imp-Liminf:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  assumes ntriv:  $\neg \text{trivial-limit } F$ 
  assumes lim:  $(f \xrightarrow{} f_0) F$ 
  shows  $\text{Liminf } F f = f_0$ 
proof (intro Liminf-eqI)
  fix  $P$  assume  $P: \text{eventually } P F$ 
  then have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{Inf} (f ` (\text{Collect } P)) \leq f x) F$ 
    by eventually-elim (auto intro!: INF-lower)
  then show  $\text{Inf} (f ` (\text{Collect } P)) \leq f_0$ 
    by (rule tendsto-le[OF ntriv lim tendsto-const])
next
  fix  $y$  assume upper:  $\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies \text{Inf} (f ` (\text{Collect } P)) \leq y$ 
  show  $f_0 \leq y$ 
  proof cases
    assume  $\exists z. y < z \wedge z < f_0$ 
    then obtain  $z$  where  $y < z \wedge z < f_0 \dots$ 
    moreover have  $z \leq \text{Inf} (f ` \{x. z < f x\})$ 
      by (rule INF-greatest) simp
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, THEN upper, of {z <..}] by auto
  next
    assume discrete:  $\neg (\exists z. y < z \wedge z < f_0)$ 
    show ?thesis
    proof (rule classical)
      assume  $\neg f_0 \leq y$ 
      then have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. y < f x) F$ 
        using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, of {y <..}] by auto
      then have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f_0 \leq f x) F$ 
        using discrete by (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
      then have  $\text{Inf} (f ` \{x. f_0 \leq f x\}) \leq y$ 
        by (rule upper)
      moreover have  $f_0 \leq \text{Inf} (f ` \{x. f_0 \leq f x\})$ 
        by (intro INF-greatest) simp
      ultimately show  $f_0 \leq y$  by simp
    qed
  qed

```

```

qed
qed

lemma lim-imp-Limsup:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ - :: {complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
assumes ntriv: ¬ trivial-limit F
assumes lim: (f ⟶ f0) F
shows Limsup F f = f0
proof (intro Limsup-eqI)
fix P assume P: eventually P F
then have eventually (λx. f x ≤ Sup (f ` (Collect P))) F
  by eventually-elim (auto intro!: SUP-upper)
then show f0 ≤ Sup (f ` (Collect P))
  by (rule tendsto-le[OF ntriv tendsto-const lim])
next
fix y assume lower: ∀P. eventually P F ⇒ y ≤ Sup (f ` (Collect P))
show y ≤ f0
proof (cases ∃z. f0 < z ∧ z < y)
case True
then obtain z where f0 < z ∧ z < y ..
moreover have Sup (f ` {x. f x < z}) ≤ z
  by (rule SUP-least) simp
ultimately show ?thesis
  using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, THEN lower, of {..< z}] by auto
next
case False
show ?thesis
proof (rule classical)
assume ¬ y ≤ f0
then have eventually (λx. f x < y) F
  using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, of {..< y}] by auto
then have eventually (λx. f x ≤ f0) F
  using False by (auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: not-less)
then have y ≤ Sup (f ` {x. f x ≤ f0})
  by (rule lower)
moreover have Sup (f ` {x. f x ≤ f0}) ≤ f0
  by (intro SUP-least) simp
ultimately show y ≤ f0 by simp
qed
qed
qed

lemma Liminf-eq-Limsup:
fixes f0 :: 'a :: {complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
assumes ntriv: ¬ trivial-limit F
and lim: Liminf F f = f0 Limsup F f = f0
shows (f ⟶ f0) F
proof (rule order-tendstoI)
fix a assume f0 < a

```

```

with assms have  $\text{Limsup } F f < a$  by simp
then obtain  $P$  where  $\text{eventually } P \ F \ \text{Sup} (f`(\text{Collect } P)) < a$ 
  unfolding Limsup-def INF-less-iff by auto
  then show  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x < a) \ F$ 
    by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: SUP-lessD)
next
fix  $a$  assume  $a < f0$ 
with assms have  $a < \text{Liminf } F f$  by simp
then obtain  $P$  where  $\text{eventually } P \ F \ a < \text{Inf} (f`(\text{Collect } P))$ 
  unfolding Liminf-def less-SUP-iff by auto
  then show  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. a < f x) \ F$ 
    by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: less-INF-D)
qed

lemma tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup:
  fixes  $f0 :: 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{trivial-limit } F \implies (f \xrightarrow{} f0) \ F \longleftrightarrow (\text{Liminf } F f = f0 \wedge \text{Limsup } F f = f0)$ 
    by (metis Liminf-eq-Limsup lim-imp-Limsup lim-imp-Liminf)

lemma liminf-subseq-mono:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{complete-linorder}$ 
  assumes strict-mono r
  shows  $\text{liminf } X \leq \text{liminf} (X \circ r)$ 
proof-
  have  $\bigwedge n. (\text{INF } m \in \{n..\}. X m) \leq (\text{INF } m \in \{n..\}. (X \circ r) m)$ 
  proof (safe intro!: INF-mono)
    fix  $n \ m :: \text{nat}$  assume  $n \leq m$  then show  $\exists ma \in \{n..\}. X ma \leq (X \circ r) m$ 
      using seq-suble[OF ⟨strict-mono r⟩, of m] by (intro bexI[of - r m]) auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis by (auto intro!: SUP-mono simp: liminf-SUP-INF comp-def)
qed

lemma limsup-subseq-mono:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{complete-linorder}$ 
  assumes strict-mono r
  shows  $\text{limsup} (X \circ r) \leq \text{limsup } X$ 
proof-
  have  $(\text{SUP } m \in \{n..\}. (X \circ r) m) \leq (\text{SUP } m \in \{n..\}. X m)$  for  $n$ 
  proof (safe intro!: SUP-mono)
    fix  $m :: \text{nat}$ 
    assume  $n \leq m$ 
    then show  $\exists ma \in \{n..\}. (X \circ r) m \leq X ma$ 
      using seq-suble[OF ⟨strict-mono r⟩, of m] by (intro bexI[of - r m]) auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: INF-mono simp: limsup-INF-SUP comp-def)
qed

```

lemma continuous-on-imp-continuous-within:

continuous-on $s f \Rightarrow t \subseteq s \Rightarrow x \in s \Rightarrow$ continuous (at x within t) f

unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-within

by (auto simp: continuous-within intro: tendsto-within-subset)

lemma Liminf-compose-continuous-mono:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{complete-linorder, linorder-topology\} \Rightarrow 'b::\{complete-linorder, linorder-topology\}$

assumes $c: continuous-on UNIV f$ and $am: mono f$ and $F: F \neq bot$

shows $Liminf F (\lambda n. f (g n)) = f (Liminf F g)$

proof –

{ fix P assume eventually $P F$

have $\exists x. P x$

proof (rule ccontr)

assume $\neg (\exists x. P x)$ then have $P = (\lambda x. False)$

by auto

with \langle eventually $P F\rangle F$ show $False$

by auto

qed }

note * = this

have $f (SUP P \in \{P. eventually P F\}. Inf (g ` Collect P)) =$

$Sup (f ` (\lambda P. Inf (g ` Collect P)) ` \{P. eventually P F\})$

using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]

by (rule continuous-at-Sup-mono) (auto intro: eventually-True)

then have $f (Liminf F g) = (SUP P \in \{P. eventually P F\}. f (Inf (g ` Collect P)))$

by (simp add: Liminf-def image-comp)

also have ... = $(SUP P \in \{P. eventually P F\}. Inf (f ` (g ` Collect P)))$

using * continuous-at-Inf-mono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]]

by auto

finally show ?thesis by (auto simp: Liminf-def image-comp)

qed

lemma Limsup-compose-continuous-mono:

fixes $f :: 'a::\{complete-linorder, linorder-topology\} \Rightarrow 'b::\{complete-linorder, linorder-topology\}$

assumes $c: continuous-on UNIV f$ and $am: mono f$ and $F: F \neq bot$

shows $Limsup F (\lambda n. f (g n)) = f (Limsup F g)$

proof –

{ fix P assume eventually $P F$

have $\exists x. P x$

proof (rule ccontr)

assume $\neg (\exists x. P x)$ then have $P = (\lambda x. False)$

by auto

with \langle eventually $P F\rangle F$ show $False$

by auto

qed }

note * = this

```

have f (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Sup (g ` Collect P)) =
  Inf (f ` (λP. Sup (g ` Collect P)) ` {P. eventually P F})
  using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]
  by (rule continuous-at-Inf-mono) (auto intro: eventually-True)
  then have f (Limsup F g) = (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. f (Sup (g ` Collect
P)))
    by (simp add: Limsup-def image-comp)
  also have ... = (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Sup (f ` (g ` Collect P)))
    using * continuous-at-Sup-mono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within
[OF c]]
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis by (auto simp: Limsup-def image-comp)
qed

lemma Liminf-compose-continuous-antimono:
fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology} ⇒ 'b::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
assumes c: continuous-on UNIV f
and am: antimono f
and F: F ≠ bot
shows Liminf F (λn. f (g n)) = f (Limsup F g)
proof –
have *: ∃x. P x if eventually P F for P
proof (rule ccontr)
assume ¬ (∃x. P x) then have P = (λx. False)
  by auto
with ‹eventually P F› F show False
  by auto
qed

have f (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Sup (g ` Collect P)) =
  Sup (f ` (λP. Sup (g ` Collect P)) ` {P. eventually P F})
  using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]
  by (rule continuous-at-Inf-antimono) (auto intro: eventually-True)
  then have f (Limsup F g) = (SUP P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. f (Sup (g ` Collect
P)))
    by (simp add: Limsup-def image-comp)
  also have ... = (SUP P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Inf (f ` (g ` Collect P)))
    using * continuous-at-Sup-antimono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within
[OF c]]
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Liminf-def image-comp)
qed

lemma Limsup-compose-continuous-antimono:
fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology} ⇒ 'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
assumes c: continuous-on UNIV f and am: antimono f and F: F ≠ bot
shows Limsup F (λn. f (g n)) = f (Liminf F g)
proof –

```

```

{ fix P assume eventually P F
  have ∃x. P x
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ (∃x. P x) then have P = (λx. False)
      by auto
    with ⟨eventually P F⟩ F show False
      by auto
  qed }
note * = this

have f (SUP P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Inf (g ` Collect P)) =
  Inf (f ` (λP. Inf (g ` Collect P)) ` {P. eventually P F})
  using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]
  by (rule continuous-at-Sup-antimono) (auto intro: eventually-True)
  then have f (Liminf F g) = (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. f (Inf (g ` Collect
P)))
    by (simp add: Liminf-def image-comp)
  also have ... = (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Sup (f ` (g ` Collect P)))
    using * continuous-at-Inf-antimono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within
[OF c]]
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Limsup-def image-comp)
qed

lemma Liminf-filtermap-le: Liminf (filtermap f F) g ≤ Liminf F (λx. g (f x))
  apply (cases F = bot, simp)
  by (subst Liminf-def)
    (auto simp add: INF-lower Liminf-bounded eventually-filtermap eventually-mono
intro!: SUP-least)

lemma Limsup-filtermap-ge: Limsup (filtermap f F) g ≥ Limsup F (λx. g (f x))
  apply (cases F = bot, simp)
  by (subst Limsup-def)
    (auto simp add: SUP-upper Limsup-bounded eventually-filtermap eventually-mono
intro!: INF-greatest)

lemma Liminf-least: (¬ P. eventually P F ⇒ (INF x ∈ Collect P. f x) ≤ x) ⇒
  Liminf F f ≤ x
  by (auto intro!: SUP-least simp: Liminf-def)

lemma Limsup-greatest: (¬ P. eventually P F ⇒ x ≤ (SUP x ∈ Collect P. f x))
  ⇒ Limsup F f ≥ x
  by (auto intro!: INF-greatest simp: Limsup-def)

lemma Liminf-filtermap-ge: inj f ⇒ Liminf (filtermap f F) g ≥ Liminf F (λx.
g (f x))
  apply (cases F = bot, simp)
  apply (rule Liminf-least)

```

```

subgoal for P
by (auto simp: eventually-filtermap the-inv-f-f
      intro!: Liminf-bounded INF-lower2 eventually-mono[of P])
done

lemma Limsup-filtermap-le: inj f  $\Rightarrow$  Limsup (filtermap f F) g  $\leq$  Limsup F ( $\lambda x.$ 
g (f x))
apply (cases F = bot, simp)
apply (rule Limsup-greatest)
subgoal for P
by (auto simp: eventually-filtermap the-inv-f-f
      intro!: Limsup-bounded SUP-upper2 eventually-mono[of P])
done

lemma Liminf-filtermap-eq: inj f  $\Rightarrow$  Liminf (filtermap f F) g = Liminf F ( $\lambda x.$ 
g (f x))
using Liminf-filtermap-le[of f F g] Liminf-filtermap-ge[of f F g]
by simp

lemma Limsup-filtermap-eq: inj f  $\Rightarrow$  Limsup (filtermap f F) g = Limsup F ( $\lambda x.$ 
g (f x))
using Limsup-filtermap-le[of f F g] Limsup-filtermap-ge[of F g f]
by simp

```

38.1 More Limits

```

lemma convergent-limsup-cl:
fixes X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
shows convergent X  $\Rightarrow$  limsup X = lim X
by (auto simp: convergent-def limI lim-imp-Limsup)

lemma convergent-liminf-cl:
fixes X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
shows convergent X  $\Rightarrow$  liminf X = lim X
by (auto simp: convergent-def limI lim-imp-Liminf)

lemma lim-increasing-cl:
assumes  $\bigwedge n m. n \geq m \Rightarrow f n \geq f m$ 
obtains l where f  $\longrightarrow$  (l:'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology})
proof
show f  $\longrightarrow$  (SUP n. f n)
using assms
by (intro increasing-tendsto)
      (auto simp: SUP-upper eventually-sequentially less-SUP-iff intro: less-le-trans)
qed

lemma lim-decreasing-cl:
assumes  $\bigwedge n m. n \geq m \Rightarrow f n \leq f m$ 
obtains l where f  $\longrightarrow$  (l:'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology})

```

```

proof
  show  $f \longrightarrow (\text{INF } n. f n)$ 
    using assms
    by (intro decreasing-tendsto)
      (auto simp: INF-lower eventually-sequentially INF-less-iff intro: le-less-trans)
qed

lemma compact-complete-linorder:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  shows  $\exists l r. \text{strict-mono } r \wedge (X \circ r) \longrightarrow l$ 
proof –
  obtain  $r$  where strict-mono r and mono: monoseq (X o r)
    using seq-monosub[of X]
    unfolding comp-def
    by auto
  then have  $(\forall n m. m \leq n \longrightarrow (X \circ r) m \leq (X \circ r) n) \vee (\forall n m. m \leq n \longrightarrow (X \circ r) n \leq (X \circ r) m)$ 
    by (auto simp add: monoseq-def)
  then obtain  $l$  where  $(X \circ r) \longrightarrow l$ 
    using lim-increasing-cl[of X o r] lim-decreasing-cl[of X o r]
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using ⟨strict-mono r⟩ by auto
qed

lemma tendsto-Limsup:
  fixes  $f :: - \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  shows  $F \neq \text{bot} \implies \text{Limsup } F f = \text{Liminf } F f \implies (f \longrightarrow \text{Limsup } F f) F$ 
  by (subst tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup) auto

lemma tendsto-Liminf:
  fixes  $f :: - \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  shows  $F \neq \text{bot} \implies \text{Limsup } F f = \text{Liminf } F f \implies (f \longrightarrow \text{Liminf } F f) F$ 
  by (subst tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup) auto

end

```

39 Extended real number line

```

theory Extended-Real
imports Complex-Main Extended-Nat Liminf-Limsup
begin

```

This should be part of *HOL-Library.Extended-Nat* or *HOL-Library.Order-Continuity*, but then the AFP-entry *Jinja-Thread* fails, as it does overload certain named from *Complex-Main*.

```

lemma incseq-sumI2:
  fixes  $f :: 'i \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{ordered-comm-monoid-add}$ 
  shows  $(\bigwedge n. n \in A \implies \text{mono } (f n)) \implies \text{mono } (\lambda i. \sum_{n \in A} f n i)$ 

```

unfolding *incseq-def* **by** (auto intro: sum-mono)

```

lemma incseq-sumI:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::ordered-comm-monoid-add
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows incseq ( $\lambda i. \text{sum } f \{.. < i\}$ )
proof (intro incseq-SucI)
  fix n
  have sum f {.. < n} + 0  $\leq$  sum f {.. < n} + f n
    using assms by (rule add-left-mono)
  then show sum f {.. < n}  $\leq$  sum f {.. < Suc n}
    by auto
qed

lemma continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes mono f  $\wedge$  x. continuous (at-left x) f
  shows sup-continuous f
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
proof safe
  fix M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume incseq M then show f (SUP i. M i) = (SUP i. f (M i))
    using continuous-at-Sup-mono [OF assms, of range M] by (simp add: image-comp)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-at-left:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes f: sup-continuous f
  shows continuous (at-left x) f
proof cases
  assume x = bot then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: trivial-limit-at-left-bot)
next
  assume x: x  $\neq$  bot
  show ?thesis
    unfolding continuous-within
    proof (intro tends-to-at-left-sequentially[of bot])
      fix S :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume S: incseq S and S-x: S  $\longrightarrow$  x
      from S-x have x-eq: x = (SUP i. S i)
        by (rule LIMSEQ-unique) (intro LIMSEQ-SUP S)
      show ( $\lambda n. f (S n)$ )  $\longrightarrow$  f x
        unfolding x-eq sup-continuousD[OF f S]
        using S sup-continuous-mono[OF f] by (intro LIMSEQ-SUP) (auto simp: mono-def)
      qed (insert x, auto simp: bot-less)
qed
```

```

lemma sup-continuous-iff-at-left:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology}  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  shows sup-continuous f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x$ . continuous (at-left x) f)  $\wedge$  mono f
  using sup-continuous-at-left[of f] continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous[of f]
    sup-continuous-mono[of f] by auto

lemma continuous-at-right-imp-inf-continuous:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes mono f  $\wedge$  x. continuous (at-right x) f
  shows inf-continuous f
  unfolding inf-continuous-def
  proof safe
    fix M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume decseq M then show f (INF i. M i) = (INF i. f (M i))
      using continuous-at-Inf-mono [OF assms, of range M] by (simp add: image-comp)
    qed

lemma inf-continuous-at-right:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology}  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes f: inf-continuous f
  shows continuous (at-right x) f
  proof cases
    assume x = top then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: trivial-limit-at-right-top)
  next
    assume x: x  $\neq$  top
    show ?thesis
      unfolding continuous-within
      proof (intro tends-to-at-right-sequentially[of - top])
        fix S :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume S: decseq S and S-x: S  $\longrightarrow$  x
        from S-x have x-eq: x = (INF i. S i)
          by (rule LIMSEQ-unique) (intro LIMSEQ-INF S)
        show ( $\lambda n$ . f (S n))  $\longrightarrow$  f x
          unfolding x-eq inf-continuousD[OF f S]
            using S inf-continuous-mono[OF f] by (intro LIMSEQ-INF) (auto simp:
              mono-def antimono-def)
        qed (insert x, auto simp: less-top)
    qed

lemma inf-continuous-iff-at-right:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology}  $\Rightarrow$ 
    'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  shows inf-continuous f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x$ . continuous (at-right x) f)  $\wedge$  mono f
  using inf-continuous-at-right[of f] continuous-at-right-imp-inf-continuous[of f]
    inf-continuous-mono[of f] by auto

```

```

instantiation enat :: linorder-topology
begin

definition open-enat :: enat set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  open-enat = generate-topology (range lessThan  $\cup$  range greaterThan)

instance
  proof qed (rule open-enat-def)

end

lemma open-enat: open {enat n}
proof (cases n)
  case 0
  then have {enat n} = {.. $<$  eSuc 0}
    by (auto simp: enat-0)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case (Suc n')
  then have {enat n} = {enat n'  $<..<$  enat (Suc n)}
    using enat-less by (fastforce simp: set-eq-iff)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma open-enat-iff:
  fixes A :: enat set
  shows open A  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\infty \in A \longrightarrow (\exists n::nat. \{n <..\} \subseteq A)$ )
proof safe
  assume  $\infty \notin A$ 
  then have A = ( $\bigcup_{n \in \{n. enat n \in A\}} \{enat n\}$ )
    by (simp add: set-eq-iff) (metis not-enat-eq)
  moreover have open ...
    by (auto intro: open-enat)
  ultimately show open A
    by simp
next
  fix n assume {enat n <..}  $\subseteq A$ 
  then have A = ( $\bigcup_{n \in \{n. enat n \in A\}} \{enat n\}$ )  $\cup$  {enat n <..}
    using enat-ile leI by (simp add: set-eq-iff) blast
  moreover have open ...
    by (intro open-Un open-UN ballI open-enat open-greaterThan)
  ultimately show open A
    by simp
next
  assume open A  $\infty \in A$ 
  then have generate-topology (range lessThan  $\cup$  range greaterThan) A  $\infty \in A$ 
    unfolding open-enat-def by auto

```

```

then show  $\exists n::nat. \{n <..\} \subseteq A$ 
proof induction
  case (Int A B)
  then obtain  $n m$  where  $\{\text{enat } n <..\} \subseteq A \{\text{enat } m <..\} \subseteq B$ 
    by auto
  then have  $\{\text{enat } (\max n m) <..\} \subseteq A \cap B$ 
    by (auto simp add: subset-eq Ball-def max-def simp flip: enat-ord-code(1))
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case (UN K)
  then obtain  $k$  where  $k \in K \infty \in k$ 
    by auto
  with UN.IH[OF this] show ?case
    by auto
  qed auto
qed

lemma nhds-enat: nhds x = (if  $x = \infty$  then INF i. principal {enat i..} else principal {x})
proof auto
  show nhds  $\infty$  = (INF i. principal {enat i..})
  proof (rule antisym)
    show nhds  $\infty \leq (\text{INF } i. \text{principal } \{\text{enat } i..\})$ 
      unfolding nhds-def
      using Ioi-le-Ico by (intro INF-greatest INF-lower) (auto simp add: open-enat-iff)
    show (INF i. principal {enat i..})  $\leq \text{nhds } \infty$ 
      unfolding nhds-def
      by (intro INF-greatest) (force intro: INF-lower2[of Suc -] simp add: open-enat-iff
Suc-ile-eq)
    qed
    show nhds (enat i) = principal {enat i} for i
      by (simp add: nhds-discrete-open open-enat)
  qed

instance enat :: topological-comm-monoid-add
proof
  have [simp]: enat i  $\leq aa \implies \text{enat } i \leq aa + ba$  for aa ba i
    by (rule order-trans[OF - add-mono[of aa aa 0 ba]]) auto
  then have [simp]: enat i  $\leq ba \implies \text{enat } i \leq aa + ba$  for aa ba i
    by (metis add.commute)
  fix a b :: enat show  $((\lambda x. \text{fst } x + \text{snd } x) \longrightarrow a + b)$  (nhds a  $\times_F$  nhds b)
    apply (auto simp: nhds-enat filterlim-INF prod-filter-INF1 prod-filter-INF2
      filterlim-principal principal-prod-principal eventually-principal)
  subgoal for i
    by (auto intro!: eventually-INF1[of i] simp: eventually-principal)
  subgoal for j i
    by (auto intro!: eventually-INF1[of i] simp: eventually-principal)
  subgoal for j i

```

```

  by (auto intro!: eventually-INF1[of i] simp: eventually-principal)
  done
qed

```

For more lemmas about the extended real numbers see `~/src/HOL/Analysis/Extended_Real_Limits.thy`.

39.1 Definition and basic properties

```
datatype ereal = ereal real | PInfty | MInfty
```

```
lemma ereal-cong:  $x = y \Rightarrow \text{ereal } x = \text{ereal } y$  by simp
```

```
instantiation ereal :: uminus
begin
```

```
fun uminus-ereal where
  - (ereal r) = ereal (- r)
| - PInfty = MInfty
| - MInfty = PInfty
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation ereal :: infinity
begin
```

```
definition ( $\infty$ ::ereal) = PInfty
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
declare [[coercion ereal :: real  $\Rightarrow$  ereal]]
```

```
lemma ereal-uminus-uminus[simp]:
```

```
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows  $-(-a) = a$ 
  by (cases a) simp-all
```

```
lemma
```

```
  shows PInfty-eq-infinity[simp]: PInfty =  $\infty$ 
  and MInfty-eq-minfinity[simp]: MInfty =  $-\infty$ 
  and MInfty-neq-PInfty[simp]:  $\infty \neq -(\infty::\text{ereal})$ 
  and MInfty-neq-ereal[simp]:  $\text{ereal } r \neq -\infty$ 
  and PInfty-neq-ereal[simp]:  $\text{ereal } r \neq \infty$ 
  and PInfty-cases[simp]: (case  $\infty$  of  $\text{ereal } r \Rightarrow f r$  | PInfty  $\Rightarrow$  y | MInfty  $\Rightarrow$  z)
= y
  and MInfty-cases[simp]: (case  $-\infty$  of  $\text{ereal } r \Rightarrow f r$  | PInfty  $\Rightarrow$  y | MInfty  $\Rightarrow$  z) = z
```

by (*simp-all add: infinity-ereal-def*)

declare

PInfy-eq-infinity[*code-post*]
MInfy-eq-minfinity[*code-post*]

lemma [*code-unfold*]:

$\infty = PInfy$
 $- PInfy = MInfy$
by *simp-all*

lemma *inj-ereal*[*simp*]: *inj-on ereal A*
unfolding *inj-on-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *ereal-cases*[*cases type: ereal*]:

obtains (*real*) *r* **where** *x = ereal r*
| (*PInf*) *x = infinity*
| (*MInf*) *x = -infinity*
by (*cases x*) *auto*

lemmas *ereal2-cases* = *ereal-cases*[*case-product ereal-cases*]

lemmas *ereal3-cases* = *ereal2-cases*[*case-product ereal-cases*]

lemma *ereal-all-split*: $\bigwedge P. (\forall x::\text{ereal}. P x) \longleftrightarrow P \infty \wedge (\forall x. P (\text{ereal } x)) \wedge P (-\infty)$
by (*metis ereal-cases*)

lemma *ereal-ex-split*: $\bigwedge P. (\exists x::\text{ereal}. P x) \longleftrightarrow P \infty \vee (\exists x. P (\text{ereal } x)) \vee P (-\infty)$
by (*metis ereal-cases*)

lemma *ereal-uminus-eq-iff*[*simp*]:

fixes *a b :: ereal*
shows $-a = -b \longleftrightarrow a = b$
by (*cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]*) *simp-all*

function *real-of-ereal* :: *ereal* \Rightarrow *real* **where**

| *real-of-ereal (ereal r) = r*
| *real-of-ereal infinity = 0*
| *real-of-ereal (-infinity) = 0*
by (*auto intro: ereal-cases*)
termination by *standard* (*rule wf-empty*)

lemma *real-of-ereal*[*simp*]:

real-of-ereal (- x :: ereal) = - (real-of-ereal x)
by (*cases x*) *simp-all*

lemma *range-ereal*[*simp*]: *range ereal = UNIV - {infinity, -infinity}*
proof safe

```

fix x
assume x  $\notin$  range ereal  $x \neq \infty$ 
then show x =  $-\infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto
qed auto

lemma ereal-range-uminus[simp]: range uminus = (UNIV::ereal set)
proof safe
  fix x :: ereal
  show x  $\in$  range uminus
    by (intro image-eqI[of - - -x]) auto
  qed auto

instantiation ereal :: abs
begin

  function abs-ereal where
    | ereal r | = ereal |r|
    |  $-\infty$  | = ( $\infty$ ::ereal)
    |  $\infty$  | = ( $\infty$ ::ereal)
  by (auto intro: ereal-cases)
  termination proof qed (rule wf-empty)

  instance ..

  end

lemma abs-eq-infinity-cases[elim!]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes |x| =  $\infty$ 
  obtains x =  $\infty$  | x =  $-\infty$ 
  using assms by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-neq-infinity-cases[elim!]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes |x|  $\neq \infty$ 
  obtains r where x = ereal r
  using assms by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-ereal-uminus[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows |-x| = |x|
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-infinity-cases:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows a  $\neq \infty \Rightarrow a \neq -\infty \Rightarrow |a| \neq \infty$ 
  by auto

```

39.1.1 Addition

```

instantiation ereal :: {one,comm-monoid-add,zero-neq-one}
begin

definition 0 = ereal 0
definition 1 = ereal 1

function plus-ereal where
  ereal r + ereal p = ereal (r + p)
| ∞ + a = (∞::ereal)
| a + ∞ = (∞::ereal)
| ereal r + -∞ = -∞
| -∞ + ereal p = -(∞::ereal)
| -∞ + -∞ = -(∞::ereal)
proof goal-cases
  case prems: (1 P x)
  then obtain a b where x = (a, b)
    by (cases x) auto
  with prems show P
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto
  qed auto
termination by standard (rule wf-empty)

lemma Infty-neq-0[simp]:
  (∞::ereal) ≠ 0 0 ≠ (∞::ereal)
  -(∞::ereal) ≠ 0 0 ≠ -(∞::ereal)
  by (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-eq-0[simp]:
  ereal r = 0 ↔ r = 0
  0 = ereal r ↔ r = 0
  unfolding zero-ereal-def by simp-all

lemma ereal-eq-1[simp]:
  ereal r = 1 ↔ r = 1
  1 = ereal r ↔ r = 1
  unfolding one-ereal-def by simp-all

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: ereal
  show 0 + a = a
    by (cases a) (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def)
  show a + b = b + a
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) simp-all
  show a + b + c = a + (b + c)
    by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) simp-all
  show 0 ≠ (1::ereal)
    by (simp add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)

```

```

qed

end

lemma ereal-0-plus [simp]: ereal 0 + x = x
  and plus-ereal-0 [simp]: x + ereal 0 = x
  by(simp-all flip: zero-ereal-def)

instance ereal :: numeral ..

lemma real-of-ereal-0[simp]: real-of-ereal (0::ereal) = 0
  unfolding zero-ereal-def by simp

lemma abs-ereal-zero[simp]: |0| = (0::ereal)
  unfolding zero-ereal-def abs-ereal.simps by simp

lemma ereal-uminus-zero[simp]: - 0 = (0::ereal)
  by (simp add: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-uminus-zero-iff[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows -a = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = 0
  by (cases a) simp-all

lemma ereal-plus-eq-PInfty[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows a + b =  $\infty$   $\longleftrightarrow$  a =  $\infty \vee b = \infty$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-plus-eq-MInfty[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows a + b =  $-\infty$   $\longleftrightarrow$  (a =  $-\infty \vee b = -\infty$ )  $\wedge a \neq \infty \wedge b \neq \infty$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-add-cancel-left:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  assumes a  $\neq -\infty$ 
  shows a + b = a + c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a =  $\infty \vee b = c$ 
  using assms by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto

lemma ereal-add-cancel-right:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  assumes a  $\neq -\infty$ 
  shows b + a = c + a  $\longleftrightarrow$  a =  $\infty \vee b = c$ 
  using assms by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto

lemma ereal-real: ereal (real-of-ereal x) = (if |x| =  $\infty$  then 0 else x)
  by (cases x) simp-all

```

```

lemma real-of-ereal-add:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows real-of-ereal (a + b) =
    (if (|a| = ∞) ∧ (|b| = ∞) ∨ (|a| ≠ ∞) ∧ (|b| ≠ ∞) then real-of-ereal a +
     real-of-ereal b else 0)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

```

39.1.2 Linear order on ereal

```

instantiation ereal :: linorder
begin

```

```

function less-ereal

```

```

where

```

```

  ereal x < ereal y    ↔ x < y
  | (∞::ereal) < a      ↔ False
  | a < -(∞::ereal)   ↔ False
  | ereal x < ∞        ↔ True
  | -∞ < ereal r       ↔ True
  | -∞ < (∞::ereal)   ↔ True

```

```

proof goal-cases

```

```

  case prems: (1 P x)
  then obtain a b where x = (a,b) by (cases x) auto
  with prems show P by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto
  qed simp-all
  termination by (relation {}) simp

```

```

definition x ≤ (y::ereal) ↔ x < y ∨ x = y

```

```

lemma ereal-infty-less[simp]:

```

```

  fixes x :: ereal
  shows x < ∞ ↔ (x ≠ ∞)
    -∞ < x ↔ (x ≠ -∞)
  by (cases x, simp-all) (cases x, simp-all)

```

```

lemma ereal-infty-less-eq[simp]:

```

```

  fixes x :: ereal
  shows ∞ ≤ x ↔ x = ∞
  and x ≤ -∞ ↔ x = -∞
  by (auto simp add: less-eq-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-less[simp]:

```

```

  ereal r < 0 ↔ (r < 0)
  0 < ereal r ↔ (0 < r)
  ereal r < 1 ↔ (r < 1)
  1 < ereal r ↔ (1 < r)
  0 < (∞::ereal)
  -(∞::ereal) < 0
  by (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-less-eq[simp]:
   $x \leq (\infty :: \text{ereal})$ 
   $-(\infty :: \text{ereal}) \leq x$ 
   $\text{ereal } r \leq \text{ereal } p \longleftrightarrow r \leq p$ 
   $\text{ereal } r \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow r \leq 0$ 
   $0 \leq \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq r$ 
   $\text{ereal } r \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow r \leq 1$ 
   $1 \leq \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow 1 \leq r$ 
  by (auto simp add: less-eq-ereal-def zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-infnty-less-eq2:
   $a \leq b \implies a = \infty \implies b = (\infty :: \text{ereal})$ 
   $a \leq b \implies b = -\infty \implies a = -(\infty :: \text{ereal})$ 
  by simp-all

instance
proof
  fix  $x y z :: \text{ereal}$ 
  show  $x \leq x$ 
    by (cases  $x$ ) simp-all
  show  $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$ 
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of  $x y$ ]) auto
  show  $x \leq y \vee y \leq x$ 
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of  $x y$ ]) auto
  {
    assume  $x \leq y \wedge y \leq x$ 
    then show  $x = y$ 
      by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of  $x y$ ]) auto
  }
  {
    assume  $x \leq y \wedge y \leq z$ 
    then show  $x \leq z$ 
      by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of  $x y z$ ]) auto
  }
  qed

end

lemma ereal-dense2:  $x < y \implies \exists z. x < \text{ereal } z \wedge \text{ereal } z < y$ 
  using lt-ex gt-ex dense by (cases  $x y$  rule: ereal2-cases) auto

instance ereal :: dense-linorder
  by standard (blast dest: ereal-dense2)

instance ereal :: ordered-comm-monoid-add
proof
  fix  $a b c :: \text{ereal}$ 
  assume  $a \leq b$ 

```

```

then show  $c + a \leq c + b$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto
qed

lemma ereal-one-not-less-zero-ereal[simp]:  $\neg 1 < (0::\text{ereal})$ 
  by (simp add: zero-ereal-def)

lemma real-of-ereal-positive-mono:
  fixes  $x y :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $0 \leq x \implies x \leq y \implies y \neq \infty \implies \text{real-of-ereal } x \leq \text{real-of-ereal } y$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto

lemma ereal-MInfty-lessI[intro, simp]:
  fixes  $a :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $a \neq -\infty \implies -\infty < a$ 
  by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-less-PInfty[intro, simp]:
  fixes  $a :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $a \neq \infty \implies a < \infty$ 
  by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-less-ereal-Ex:
  fixes  $a b :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $x < \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow x = -\infty \vee (\exists p. p < r \wedge x = \text{ereal } p)$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma less-PInf-Ex-of-nat:  $x \neq \infty \longleftrightarrow (\exists n::\text{nat}. x < \text{ereal} (\text{real } n))$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
  then show ?thesis
    using reals-Archimedean2[of r] by simp
qed simp-all

lemma ereal-add-strict-mono2:
  fixes  $a b c d :: \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $a < b$  and  $c < d$ 
  shows  $a + c < b + d$ 
  using assms
  by (cases a; force simp add: elim: less-ereal.elims)

lemma ereal-minus-le-minus[simp]:
  fixes  $a b :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $-a \leq -b \longleftrightarrow b \leq a$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-less-minus[simp]:
  fixes  $a b :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $-a < -b \longleftrightarrow b < a$ 

```

```

by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-le-real-iff:
   $x \leq \text{real-of-ereal } y \longleftrightarrow (|y| \neq \infty \longrightarrow \text{ereal } x \leq y) \wedge (|y| = \infty \longrightarrow x \leq 0)$ 
  by (cases y) auto

lemma real-le-ereal-iff:
   $\text{real-of-ereal } y \leq x \longleftrightarrow (|y| \neq \infty \longrightarrow y \leq \text{ereal } x) \wedge (|y| = \infty \longrightarrow 0 \leq x)$ 
  by (cases y) auto

lemma ereal-less-real-iff:
   $x < \text{real-of-ereal } y \longleftrightarrow (|y| \neq \infty \longrightarrow \text{ereal } x < y) \wedge (|y| = \infty \longrightarrow x < 0)$ 
  by (cases y) auto

lemma real-less-ereal-iff:
   $\text{real-of-ereal } y < x \longleftrightarrow (|y| \neq \infty \longrightarrow y < \text{ereal } x) \wedge (|y| = \infty \longrightarrow 0 < x)$ 
  by (cases y) auto

To help with inferences like  $\llbracket a < \text{ereal } x; x < y \rrbracket \implies a < \text{ereal } y$ , where x and y are real.

lemma le-ereal-le:  $a \leq \text{ereal } x \implies x \leq y \implies a \leq \text{ereal } y$ 
  using ereal-less-eq(3) order.trans by blast

lemma le-ereal-less:  $a \leq \text{ereal } x \implies x < y \implies a < \text{ereal } y$ 
  by (simp add: le-less-trans)

lemma less-ereal-le:  $a < \text{ereal } x \implies x \leq y \implies a < \text{ereal } y$ 
  using ereal-less-ereal-Ex by auto

lemma ereal-le-le:  $\text{ereal } y \leq a \implies x \leq y \implies \text{ereal } x \leq a$ 
  by (simp add: order-subst2)

lemma ereal-le-less:  $\text{ereal } y \leq a \implies x < y \implies \text{ereal } x < a$ 
  by (simp add: dual-order.strict-trans1)

lemma ereal-less-le:  $\text{ereal } y < a \implies x \leq y \implies \text{ereal } x < a$ 
  using ereal-less-eq(3) le-less-trans by blast

lemma real-of-ereal-pos:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows  $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq \text{real-of-ereal } x$  by (cases x) auto

lemmas real-of-ereal-ord-simps =
  ereal-le-real-iff real-le-ereal-iff ereal-less-real-iff real-less-ereal-iff

lemma abs-ereal-ge0[simp]:  $0 \leq x \implies |x :: \text{ereal}| = x$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-ereal-less0[simp]:  $x < 0 \implies |x :: \text{ereal}| = -x$ 

```

```

by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-ereal-pos[simp]:  $0 \leq |x| :: \text{ereal}$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-abs-leI:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows  $\llbracket x \leq y; -x \leq y \rrbracket \implies |x| \leq y$ 
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases)(simp-all)

lemma ereal-abs-add:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $\text{abs}(a+b) \leq \text{abs } a + \text{abs } b$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (auto)

lemma real-of-ereal-le-0[simp]:  $\text{real-of-ereal } (x :: \text{ereal}) \leq 0 \iff x \leq 0 \vee x = \infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-real-of-ereal[simp]:  $|\text{real-of-ereal } (x :: \text{ereal})| = \text{real-of-ereal } |x|$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma zero-less-real-of-ereal:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows  $0 < \text{real-of-ereal } x \iff 0 < x \wedge x \neq \infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-0-le-uminus-iff[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows  $0 \leq -a \iff a \leq 0$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a]) auto

lemma ereal-uminus-le-0-iff[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows  $-a \leq 0 \iff 0 \leq a$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a]) auto

lemma ereal-add-strict-mono:
  fixes a b c d :: ereal
  assumes a ≤ b
    and 0 ≤ a
    and a ≠ ∞
    and c < d
  shows a + c < b + d
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[case-product ereal-cases, of a b c d]) auto

lemma ereal-less-add:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows  $|a| \neq \infty \implies c < b \implies a + c < a + b$ 

```

```

by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of b c]) auto

lemma ereal-add-nonneg-eq-0-iff:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies a + b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \wedge b = 0$ 
  by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) auto

lemma ereal-uminus-eq-reorder:  $-a = b \longleftrightarrow a = (-b::\text{ereal})$ 
  by auto

lemma ereal-uminus-less-reorder:  $-a < b \longleftrightarrow -b < (a::\text{ereal})$ 
  by (subst (3) ereal-uminus-uminus[symmetric]) (simp only: ereal-minus-less-minus)

lemma ereal-less-uminus-reorder:  $a < -b \longleftrightarrow b < -(a::\text{ereal})$ 
  by (subst (3) ereal-uminus-uminus[symmetric]) (simp only: ereal-minus-less-minus)

lemma ereal-uminus-le-reorder:  $-a \leq b \longleftrightarrow -b \leq (a::\text{ereal})$ 
  by (subst (3) ereal-uminus-uminus[symmetric]) (simp only: ereal-minus-le-minus)

lemmas ereal-uminus-reorder =
  ereal-uminus-eq-reorder ereal-uminus-less-reorder ereal-uminus-le-reorder

lemma ereal-bot:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge B. x \leq \text{ereal } B$ 
  shows  $x = -\infty$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
  with assms[of r - 1] show ?thesis
    by auto
next
  case (PInf)
  with assms[of 0] show ?thesis
    by auto
next
  case (MInf)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma ereal-top:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge B. x \geq \text{ereal } B$ 
  shows  $x = \infty$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
  with assms[of r + 1] show ?thesis
    by auto
next

```

```

case MInf
with assms[of 0] show ?thesis
    by auto
next
    case PInf
    then show ?thesis
        by simp
qed

lemma
shows ereal-max[simp]: ereal (max x y) = max (ereal x) (ereal y)
    and ereal-min[simp]: ereal (min x y) = min (ereal x) (ereal y)
    by (simp-all add: min-def max-def)

lemma ereal-max-0: max 0 (ereal r) = ereal (max 0 r)
    by (auto simp: zero-ereal-def)

lemma
fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
shows ereal-incseq-uminus[simp]: incseq ( $\lambda x. - f x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  decseq f
    and ereal-decseq-uminus[simp]: decseq ( $\lambda x. - f x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  incseq f
    unfolding decseq-def incseq-def by auto

lemma incseq-ereal: incseq f  $\Longrightarrow$  incseq ( $\lambda x. \text{ereal} (f x)$ )
    unfolding incseq-def by auto

lemma sum-ereal[simp]:  $(\sum x \in A. \text{ereal} (f x)) = \text{ereal} (\sum x \in A. f x)$ 
proof (cases finite A)
    case True
    then show ?thesis by induct auto
next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma sum-list-ereal [simp]: sum-list (map ( $\lambda x. \text{ereal} (f x)$ ) xs) = ereal (sum-list (map f xs))
    by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma sum-Pinfty:
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
shows  $(\sum x \in P. f x) = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } P \wedge (\exists i \in P. f i = \infty)$ 
proof safe
    assume *: sum f P =  $\infty$ 
    show finite P
    proof (rule econtr)
        assume  $\neg \text{finite } P$ 
        with * show False
            by auto

```

```

qed
show  $\exists i \in P. f i = \infty$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
then have  $\bigwedge i. i \in P \implies f i \neq \infty$ 
by auto
with ‹finite P› have  $\text{sum } f P \neq \infty$ 
by induct auto
with * show False
by auto
qed
next
fix i
assume finite P and  $i \in P$  and  $f i = \infty$ 
then show  $\text{sum } f P = \infty$ 
proof induct
case (insert x A)
show ?case using insert by (cases x = i) auto
qed simp
qed

lemma sum-Inf:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
shows  $|\text{sum } f A| = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge (\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty)$ 
proof
assume *:  $|\text{sum } f A| = \infty$ 
have finite A
by (rule ccontr) (insert *, auto)
moreover have  $\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $\neg ?thesis$ 
then have  $\forall i \in A. \exists r. f i = \text{ereal } r$ 
by auto
from bchoice[OF this] obtain r where  $\forall x \in A. f x = \text{ereal } (r x)$  ..
with * show False
by auto
qed
ultimately show finite A  $\wedge (\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty)$ 
by auto
next
assume finite A  $\wedge (\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty)$ 
then obtain i where finite A  $i \in A$  and  $|f i| = \infty$ 
by auto
then show  $|\text{sum } f A| = \infty$ 
proof induct
case (insert j A)
then show ?case
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of f i f j sum f A]) auto
qed simp

```

qed

```

lemma sum-real-of-ereal:
  fixes f :: 'i ⇒ ereal
  assumes ⋀x. x ∈ S ⇒ |f x| ≠ ∞
  shows (∑x ∈ S. real-of-ereal (f x)) = real-of-ereal (sum f S)
proof –
  have ∀x ∈ S. ∃r. f x = ereal r
  proof
    fix x
    assume x ∈ S
    from assms[OF this] show ∃r. f x = ereal r
      by (cases f x) auto
  qed
  from bchoice[OF this] obtain r where ∀x ∈ S. f x = ereal (r x) ..
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed

lemma sum-ereal-0:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes finite A
  and ⋀i. i ∈ A ⇒ 0 ≤ f i
  shows (∑x ∈ A. f x) = 0 ↔ (∀i ∈ A. f i = 0)
proof
  assume sum f A = 0 with assms show ∀i ∈ A. f i = 0
  proof (induction A)
    case (insert a A)
    then have f a = 0 ∧ (∑a ∈ A. f a) = 0
      by (subst ereal-add-nonneg-eq-0-iff[symmetric]) (simp-all add: sum-nonneg)
    with insert show ?case
      by simp
    qed simp
  qed auto

```

39.1.3 Multiplication

instantiation ereal :: {comm-monoid-mult,sgn}

begin

```

function sgn-ereal :: ereal ⇒ ereal where
  sgn (ereal r) = ereal (sgn r)
| sgn (∞::ereal) = 1
| sgn (−∞::ereal) = −1
by (auto intro: ereal-cases)
termination by standard (rule wf-empty)

function times-ereal where
  ereal r * ereal p = ereal (r * p)

```

```

| ereal r * ∞ = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then ∞ else -∞)
| ∞ * ereal r = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then ∞ else -∞)
| ereal r * -∞ = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then -∞ else ∞)
| -∞ * ereal r = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then -∞ else ∞)
| (∞::ereal) * ∞ = ∞
| -(∞::ereal) * ∞ = -∞
| (∞::ereal) * -∞ = -∞
| -(\∞::ereal) * -∞ = ∞
proof goal-cases
  case prems: (1 P x)
  then obtain a b where x = (a, b)
    by (cases x) auto
  with prems show P
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto
qed simp-all
termination by (relation {}) simp

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: ereal
  show 1 * a = a
    by (cases a) (simp-all add: one-ereal-def)
  show a * b = b * a
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) simp-all
  show a * b * c = a * (b * c)
    by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
      (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def zero-less-mult-iff)
qed

end

lemma [simp]:
  shows ereal-1-times: ereal 1 * x = x
  and times-ereal-1: x * ereal 1 = x
  by(simp-all flip: one-ereal-def)

lemma one-not-le-zero-ereal[simp]: ¬ (1 ≤ (0::ereal))
  by (simp add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)

lemma real-ereal-1[simp]: real-of-ereal (1::ereal) = 1
  unfolding one-ereal-def by simp

lemma real-of-ereal-le-1:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows a ≤ 1 ⇒ real-of-ereal a ≤ 1
  by (cases a) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma abs-ereal-one[simp]: |1| = (1::ereal)
  unfolding one-ereal-def by simp

```

```

lemma ereal-mult-zero[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows a * 0 = 0
  by (cases a) (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-zero-mult[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows 0 * a = 0
  by (cases a) (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-m1-less-0[simp]: -(1::ereal) < 0
  by (simp add: zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-times[simp]:
  1 ≠ (∞::ereal) (∞::ereal) ≠ 1
  1 ≠ -(∞::ereal) -(∞::ereal) ≠ 1
  by (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-plus-1[simp]:
  1 + ereal r = ereal (r + 1)
  ereal r + 1 = ereal (r + 1)
  1 + -(∞::ereal) = -∞
  -(∞::ereal) + 1 = -∞
  unfolding one-ereal-def by auto

lemma ereal-zero-times[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows a * b = 0 ↔ a = 0 ∨ b = 0
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-eq-PInfty[simp]:
  a * b = (∞::ereal) ↔
    (a = ∞ ∧ b > 0) ∨ (a > 0 ∧ b = ∞) ∨ (a = -∞ ∧ b < 0) ∨ (a < 0 ∧ b = -∞)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-eq-MInfty[simp]:
  a * b = -(∞::ereal) ↔
    (a = ∞ ∧ b < 0) ∨ (a < 0 ∧ b = ∞) ∨ (a = -∞ ∧ b > 0) ∨ (a > 0 ∧ b = -∞)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-abs-mult: |x * y :: ereal| = |x| * |y|
  by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) (auto simp: abs-mult)

lemma ereal-0-less-1 [simp]: 0 < (1::ereal)
  by (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-mult-minus-left[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows -a * b = - (a * b)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-minus-right[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows a * -b = - (a * b)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-infty[simp]:
  a * (∞::ereal) = (if a = 0 then 0 else if 0 < a then ∞ else -∞)
  by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-infty-mult[simp]:
  (∞::ereal) * a = (if a = 0 then 0 else if 0 < a then ∞ else -∞)
  by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-mult-strict-right-mono:
  assumes a < b
  and 0 < c
  and c < (∞::ereal)
  shows a * c < b * c
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (auto simp: zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-mult-strict-left-mono:
  a < b  $\implies$  0 < c  $\implies$  c < (∞::ereal)  $\implies$  c * a < c * b
  using ereal-mult-strict-right-mono
  by (simp add: mult.commute[of c])

lemma ereal-mult-right-mono:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes a ≤ b 0 ≤ c
  shows a * c ≤ b * c
  proof (cases c = 0)
    case False
    with assms show ?thesis
    by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto
  qed auto

lemma ereal-mult-left-mono:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows a ≤ b  $\implies$  0 ≤ c  $\implies$  c * a ≤ c * b
  using ereal-mult-right-mono
  by (simp add: mult.commute[of c])

lemma ereal-mult-mono:
  fixes a b c d::ereal

```

assumes $b \geq 0 c \geq 0 a \leq b c \leq d$
shows $a * c \leq b * d$
by (metis ereal-mult-right-mono mult.commute order-trans assms)

lemma ereal-mult-mono':
fixes $a b c d :: ereal$
assumes $a \geq 0 c \geq 0 a \leq b c \leq d$
shows $a * c \leq b * d$
by (metis ereal-mult-right-mono mult.commute order-trans assms)

lemma ereal-mult-mono-strict:
fixes $a b c d :: ereal$
assumes $b > 0 c > 0 a < b c < d$
shows $a * c < b * d$
proof –
have $c < \infty$ **using** $\langle c < d \rangle$ **by** auto
then have $a * c < b * c$ **by** (metis ereal-mult-strict-left-mono[OF assms(3) assms(2)] mult.commute)
moreover have $b * c \leq b * d$ **using** assms(2) assms(4) **by** (simp add: assms(1) ereal-mult-left-mono less-imp-le)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** simp
qed

lemma ereal-mult-mono-strict':
fixes $a b c d :: ereal$
assumes $a > 0 c > 0 a < b c < d$
shows $a * c < b * d$
using assms ereal-mult-mono-strict **by** auto

lemma zero-less-one-ereal[simp]: $0 \leq (1 :: ereal)$
by (simp add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-0-le-mult[simp]: $0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies 0 \leq a * (b :: ereal)$
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-right-distrib:
fixes $r a b :: ereal$
shows $0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies r * (a + b) = r * a + r * b$
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of r a b]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-left-distrib:
fixes $r a b :: ereal$
shows $0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies (a + b) * r = a * r + b * r$
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of r a b]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-mult-le-0-iff:
fixes $a b :: ereal$
shows $a * b \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow (0 \leq a \wedge b \leq 0) \vee (a \leq 0 \wedge 0 \leq b)$
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: mult-le-0-iff)

```

lemma ereal-zero-le-0-iff:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $0 \leq a * b \longleftrightarrow (0 \leq a \wedge 0 \leq b) \vee (a \leq 0 \wedge b \leq 0)$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-mult-less-0-iff:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $a * b < 0 \longleftrightarrow (0 < a \wedge b < 0) \vee (a < 0 \wedge 0 < b)$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: mult-less-0-iff)

lemma ereal-zero-less-0-iff:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $0 < a * b \longleftrightarrow (0 < a \wedge 0 < b) \vee (a < 0 \wedge b < 0)$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-left-mult-cong:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows  $c = d \implies (d \neq 0 \implies a = b) \implies a * c = b * d$ 
  by (cases c = 0) simp-all

lemma ereal-right-mult-cong:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows  $c = d \implies (d \neq 0 \implies a = b) \implies c * a = d * b$ 
  by (cases c = 0) simp-all

lemma ereal-distrib:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes  $a \neq \infty \vee b \neq -\infty$ 
  and  $a \neq -\infty \vee b \neq \infty$ 
  and  $|c| \neq \infty$ 
  shows  $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$ 
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma numeral-eq-ereal [simp]: numeral w = ereal (numeral w)
proof (induct w rule: num-induct)
  case One
  then show ?case
    by simp
  next
    case (inc x)
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: inc numeral-inc)
  qed

lemma distrib-left-ereal-nn:
   $c \geq 0 \implies (x + y) * \text{ereal } c = x * \text{ereal } c + y * \text{ereal } c$ 
  by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases)(simp-all add: ring-distrib)

```

```

lemma sum-ereal-right-distrib:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows ( $\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies 0 \leq f i$ )  $\implies r * \text{sum } f A = (\sum n \in A. r * f n)$ 
  by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: ereal-right-distrib sum-nonneg)

lemma sum-ereal-left-distrib:
  ( $\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies 0 \leq f i$ )  $\implies \text{sum } f A * r = (\sum n \in A. f n * r :: \text{ereal})$ 
  using sum-ereal-right-distrib[of A f r] by (simp add: mult-ac)

lemma sum-distrib-right-ereal:
  c  $\geq 0 \implies \text{sum } f A * \text{ereal } c = (\sum x \in A. f x * c :: \text{ereal})$ 
  by(subst sum-comp-morphism[where h=λx. x * ereal c, symmetric])(simp-all add:
  distrib-left-ereal-nn)

lemma ereal-le-epsilon:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge e. 0 < e \implies x \leq y + e$ 
  shows x  $\leq y$ 
  proof (cases x = -∞ ∨ x = ∞ ∨ y = -∞ ∨ y = ∞)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    using assms[of 1] by auto
  next
    case False
    then obtain p q where x = ereal p y = ereal q
    by (metis MInfty-eq-minfinity ereal.distinct(3) uminus-ereal.elims)
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis assms field-le-epsilon ereal-less(2) ereal-less-eq(3) plus-ereal.simps(1))
  qed

lemma ereal-le-epsilon2:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge e::\text{real}. 0 < e \implies x \leq y + \text{ereal } e$ 
  shows x  $\leq y$ 
  proof (rule ereal-le-epsilon)
    show  $\bigwedge \varepsilon::\text{ereal}. 0 < \varepsilon \implies x \leq y + \varepsilon$ 
    using assms less-ereal.elims(2) zero-less-real-of-ereal by fastforce
  qed

lemma ereal-le-real:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge z. x \leq \text{ereal } z \implies y \leq \text{ereal } z$ 
  shows y  $\leq x$ 
  by (metis assms ereal-bot ereal-cases ereal-infty-less-eq(2) ereal-less-eq(1) linorder-le-cases)

lemma prod-ereal-0:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows ( $\prod i \in A. f i = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge (\exists i \in A. f i = 0)$ )

```

```

proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by (induct A) auto
  qed auto

lemma prod-ereal-pos:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes pos:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $0 \leq (\prod i \in I. f i)$ 
proof (cases finite I)
  case True
    from this pos show ?thesis
      by induct auto
  qed auto

lemma prod-PInf:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $(\prod i \in I. f i) = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } I \wedge (\exists i \in I. f i = \infty) \wedge (\forall i \in I. f i \neq 0)$ 
proof (cases finite I)
  case True
    from this assms show ?thesis
  proof (induct I)
    case (insert i I)
      then have pos:  $0 \leq f i \quad 0 \leq \text{prod } f I$ 
        by (auto intro!: prod-ereal-pos)
      from insert have  $(\prod j \in \text{insert } i I. f j) = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{prod } f I * f i = \infty$ 
        by auto
      also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (\text{prod } f I = \infty \vee f i = \infty) \wedge f i \neq 0 \wedge \text{prod } f I \neq 0$ 
        using prod-ereal-pos[of If] pos
        by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of fi prod f I]) auto
      also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{insert } i I) \wedge (\exists j \in \text{insert } i I. f j = \infty) \wedge (\forall j \in \text{insert } i I. f j \neq 0)$ 
        using insert by (auto simp: prod-ereal-0)
        finally show ?case .
    qed simp
  qed auto

lemma prod-ereal:  $(\prod i \in A. \text{ereal } (f i)) = \text{ereal } (\text{prod } f A)$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis
      by induct (auto simp: one-ereal-def)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: one-ereal-def)
  qed

```

39.1.4 Power

```

lemma ereal-power[simp]: (ereal x) ^ n = ereal (x^n)
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-power-PInf[simp]: (∞::ereal) ^ n = (if n = 0 then 1 else ∞)
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-power-uminus[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows (- x) ^ n = (if even n then x ^ n else - (x^n))
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-power-numeral[simp]:
  (numeral num :: ereal) ^ n = ereal (numeral num ^ n)
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma zero-le-power-ereal[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  assumes 0 ≤ a
  shows 0 ≤ a ^ n
  using assms by (induct n) (auto simp: ereal-zero-le-0-iff)

```

39.1.5 Subtraction

```

lemma ereal-minus-minus-image[simp]:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows uminus ` uminus ` S = S
  by (auto simp: image-iff)

lemma ereal-uminus-lessThan[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows uminus ` {..} = {-a<..}
  proof -
    {
      fix x
      assume -a < x
      then have - x < - (- a)
        by (simp del: ereal-uminus-uminus)
      then have - x < a
        by simp
    }
    then show ?thesis
      by force
  qed

lemma ereal-uminus-greaterThan[simp]: uminus ` {(a::ereal)<..} = {..<-a}
  by (metis ereal-uminus-lessThan ereal-uminus-uminus ereal-minus-minus-image)

instantiation ereal :: minus

```

```
begin
```

```
definition  $x - y = x + -(y::ereal)$ 
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemma ereal-minus[simp]:
```

```
ereal r - ereal p = ereal (r - p)
```

```
 $-\infty - ereal r = -\infty$ 
```

```
ereal r -  $\infty = -\infty$ 
```

```
 $(\infty::ereal) - x = \infty$ 
```

```
 $-(\infty::ereal) - \infty = -\infty$ 
```

```
 $x - -y = x + y$ 
```

```
 $x - 0 = x$ 
```

```
 $0 - x = -x$ 
```

```
by (simp-all add: minus-ereal-def)
```

```
lemma ereal-x-minus-x[simp]:  $x - x = (\text{if } |x| = \infty \text{ then } \infty \text{ else } 0::ereal)$ 
```

```
by (cases x) simp-all
```

```
lemma ereal-eq-minus-iff:
```

```
fixes x y z :: ereal
```

```
shows  $x = z - y \longleftrightarrow$ 
```

```
 $(|y| \neq \infty \longrightarrow x + y = z) \wedge$ 
```

```
 $(y = -\infty \longrightarrow x = \infty) \wedge$ 
```

```
 $(y = \infty \longrightarrow z = \infty \longrightarrow x = \infty) \wedge$ 
```

```
 $(y = \infty \longrightarrow z \neq \infty \longrightarrow x = -\infty)$ 
```

```
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto
```

```
lemma ereal-eq-minus:
```

```
fixes x y z :: ereal
```

```
shows  $|y| \neq \infty \implies x = z - y \longleftrightarrow x + y = z$ 
```

```
by (auto simp: ereal-eq-minus-iff)
```

```
lemma ereal-less-minus-iff:
```

```
fixes x y z :: ereal
```

```
shows  $x < z - y \longleftrightarrow$ 
```

```
 $(y = \infty \longrightarrow z = \infty \wedge x \neq \infty) \wedge$ 
```

```
 $(y = -\infty \longrightarrow x \neq \infty) \wedge$ 
```

```
 $(|y| \neq \infty \longrightarrow x + y < z)$ 
```

```
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto
```

```
lemma ereal-less-minus:
```

```
fixes x y z :: ereal
```

```
shows  $|y| \neq \infty \implies x < z - y \longleftrightarrow x + y < z$ 
```

```
by (auto simp: ereal-less-minus-iff)
```

```
lemma ereal-le-minus-iff:
```

```

fixes x y z :: ereal
shows x ≤ z − y  $\longleftrightarrow$  (y = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  z ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x = −∞)  $\wedge$  (|y| ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x +
y ≤ z)
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto

lemma ereal-le-minus:
fixes x y z :: ereal
shows |y| ≠ ∞  $\Longrightarrow$  x ≤ z − y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x + y ≤ z
by (auto simp: ereal-le-minus-iff)

lemma ereal-minus-less-iff:
fixes x y z :: ereal
shows x − y < z  $\longleftrightarrow$  y ≠ −∞  $\wedge$  (y = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x ≠ ∞  $\wedge$  z ≠ −∞)  $\wedge$  (y ≠ ∞
 $\longrightarrow$  x < z + y)
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-less:
fixes x y z :: ereal
shows |y| ≠ ∞  $\Longrightarrow$  x − y < z  $\longleftrightarrow$  x < z + y
by (auto simp: ereal-minus-less-iff)

lemma ereal-minus-le-iff:
fixes x y z :: ereal
shows x − y ≤ z  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(y = −∞  $\longrightarrow$  z = ∞)  $\wedge$ 
(y = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  z = ∞)  $\wedge$ 
(|y| ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x ≤ z + y)
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-le:
fixes x y z :: ereal
shows |y| ≠ ∞  $\Longrightarrow$  x − y ≤ z  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ≤ z + y
by (auto simp: ereal-minus-le-iff)

lemma ereal-minus-eq-minus-iff:
fixes a b c :: ereal
shows a − b = a − c  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
b = c  $\vee$  a = ∞  $\vee$  (a = −∞  $\wedge$  b ≠ −∞  $\wedge$  c ≠ −∞)
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto

lemma ereal-add-le-add-iff:
fixes a b c :: ereal
shows c + a ≤ c + b  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
a ≤ b  $\vee$  c = ∞  $\vee$  (c = −∞  $\wedge$  a ≠ ∞  $\wedge$  b ≠ ∞)
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-add-le-add-iff2:
fixes a b c :: ereal
shows a + c ≤ b + c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a ≤ b  $\vee$  c = ∞  $\vee$  (c = −∞  $\wedge$  a ≠ ∞  $\wedge$  b ≠ ∞)

```

```

by(cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])(simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-mult-le-mult-iff:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows |c| ≠ ∞ ⟹ c * a ≤ c * b ⟷ (0 < c ⟹ a ≤ b) ∧ (c < 0 ⟹ b ≤ a)
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: mult-le-cancel-left)

lemma ereal-minus-mono:
  fixes A B C D :: ereal assumes A ≤ B D ≤ C
  shows A - C ≤ B - D
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[case-product ereal-cases, of A B C D]) simp-all

lemma ereal-mono-minus-cancel:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows c - a ≤ c - b ⟹ 0 ≤ c ⟹ c < ∞ ⟹ b ≤ a
  by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) auto

lemma real-of-ereal-minus:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows real-of-ereal (a - b) = (if |a| = ∞ ∨ |b| = ∞ then 0 else real-of-ereal a - real-of-ereal b)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma real-of-ereal-minus': |x| = ∞ ⟷ |y| = ∞ ⟹ real-of-ereal x - real-of-ereal y = real-of-ereal (x - y :: ereal)
by(subst real-of-ereal-minus) auto

lemma ereal-diff-positive:
  fixes a b :: ereal shows a ≤ b ⟹ 0 ≤ b - a
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-between:
  fixes x e :: ereal
  assumes |x| ≠ ∞
  and 0 < e
  shows x - e < x
  and x < x + e
  using assms by (cases x, cases e, auto)+

lemma ereal-minus-eq-PInfty-iff:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows x - y = ∞ ⟷ y = -∞ ∨ x = ∞
  by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-add-eq-diff-diff-swap:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows |y| ≠ ∞ ⟹ x - (y + z) = x - y - z
  by(cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

```

```

lemma ereal-diff-add-assoc2:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x + y - z = x - z + y
  by(cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-add-uminus-conv-diff: fixes x y z :: ereal shows - x + y = y - x
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-minus-diff-eq:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows [| x = ∞ → y ≠ ∞; x = -∞ → y ≠ -∞ |] ⇒ - (x - y) = y - x
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ediff-le-self [simp]: x - y ≤ (x :: enat)
  by(cases x y rule: enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust]) simp-all

lemma ereal-abs-diff:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows abs(a - b) ≤ abs a + abs b
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (auto)

```

39.1.6 Division

```

instantiation ereal :: inverse
begin

function inverse-ereal where
  inverse (ereal r) = (if r = 0 then ∞ else ereal (inverse r))
| inverse (∞::ereal) = 0
| inverse (-∞::ereal) = 0
  by (auto intro: ereal-cases)
termination by (relation {}) simp

```

```
definition x div y = x * inverse (y :: ereal)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```

lemma real-of-ereal-inverse[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows real-of-ereal (inverse a) = 1 / real-of-ereal a
  by (cases a) (auto simp: inverse-eq-divide)

```

```

lemma ereal-inverse[simp]:
  inverse (0::ereal) = ∞
  inverse (1::ereal) = 1
  by (simp-all add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-divide[simp]:
  ereal r / ereal p = (if p = 0 then ereal r * ∞ else ereal (r / p))
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by (auto simp: divide-real-def)

lemma ereal-divide-same[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows x / x = (if |x| = ∞ ∨ x = 0 then 0 else 1)
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: divide-real-def divide-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-inv-inv[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse (inverse x) = (if x ≠ -∞ then x else ∞)
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-minus[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse (- x) = (if x = 0 then ∞ else -inverse x)
  by (cases x) simp-all

lemma ereal-uminus-divide[simp]:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows - x / y = - (x / y)
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp

lemma ereal-divide-Infty[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows x / ∞ = 0 x / -∞ = 0
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp-all

lemma ereal-divide-one[simp]: x / 1 = (x::ereal)
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp

lemma ereal-divide-ereal[simp]: ∞ / ereal r = (if 0 ≤ r then ∞ else -∞)
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp

lemma ereal-inverse-nonneg-iff: 0 ≤ inverse (x :: ereal) ↔ 0 ≤ x ∨ x = -∞
  by (cases x) auto

lemma inverse-ereal-ge0I: 0 ≤ (x :: ereal) ⇒ 0 ≤ inverse x
  by(cases x) simp-all

lemma zero-le-divide-ereal[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  assumes 0 ≤ a
  and 0 ≤ b
  shows 0 ≤ a / b
  using assms by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (auto simp: zero-le-divide-iff)

```

```

lemma ereal-le-divide-pos:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x > 0  $\implies$  x  $\neq \infty \implies y \leq z / x \longleftrightarrow x * y \leq z$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-divide-le-pos:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x > 0  $\implies$  x  $\neq \infty \implies z / x \leq y \longleftrightarrow z \leq x * y$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-le-divide-neg:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x < 0  $\implies$  x  $\neq -\infty \implies y \leq z / x \longleftrightarrow z \leq x * y$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-divide-le-neg:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x < 0  $\implies$  x  $\neq -\infty \implies z / x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x * y \leq z$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-inverse-antimono-strict:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows 0  $\leq x \implies x < y \implies \text{inverse } y < \text{inverse } x$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-antimono:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows 0  $\leq x \implies x \leq y \implies \text{inverse } y \leq \text{inverse } x$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto

lemma inverse-inverse-Pinfty-iff[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse x =  $\infty \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-eq-0:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow x = \infty \vee x = -\infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-0-gt-inverse:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows 0 < inverse x  $\longleftrightarrow x \neq \infty \wedge 0 \leq x$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-le-0-iff:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse x  $\leq 0 \longleftrightarrow x < 0 \vee x = \infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

```

```

lemma ereal-divide-eq-0-iff:  $x / y = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0 \vee |y :: ereal| = \infty$ 
by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-mult-less-right:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes b * a < c * a
  and 0 < a
  and a < \infty
  shows b < c
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
    (auto split: if-split-asm simp: zero-less-mult-iff zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-mult-divide: fixes a b :: ereal shows 0 < b  $\implies$  b < \infty  $\implies$  b * (a / b) = a
  by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) auto

lemma ereal-power-divide:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows y  $\neq 0 \implies (x / y)^n = x^n / y^n$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases [of x y])
    (auto simp: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def power-divide zero-le-power-eq)

lemma ereal-le-mult-one-interval:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes y: y  $\neq -\infty$ 
  assumes z:  $\bigwedge z. 0 < z \implies z < 1 \implies z * x \leq y$ 
  shows x  $\leq y$ 
  proof (cases x)
    case PInf
    with z[of 1 / 2] show x  $\leq y$ 
      by (simp add: one-ereal-def)
  next
    case (real r)
    note r = this
    show x  $\leq y$ 
    proof (cases y)
      case (real p)
      note p = this
      have r  $\leq p$ 
      proof (rule field-le-mult-one-interval)
        fix z :: real
        assume 0 < z and z < 1
        with z[of ereal z] show z * r  $\leq p$ 
          using p r by (auto simp: zero-le-mult-iff one-ereal-def)
    qed
    then show x  $\leq y$ 
      using p r by simp

```

```

qed (insert y, simp-all)
qed simp

lemma ereal-divide-right-mono[simp]:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  assumes x ≤ y
  and 0 < z
  shows x / z ≤ y / z
  using assms by (cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) (auto intro: divide-right-mono)

lemma ereal-divide-left-mono[simp]:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  assumes y ≤ x
  and 0 < z
  and 0 < x * y
  shows z / x ≤ z / y
  using assms
  by (cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases)
    (auto intro: divide-left-mono simp: field-simps zero-less-mult-iff mult-less-0-iff
split: if-split-asm)

lemma ereal-divide-zero-left[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows 0 / a = 0
  by (cases a) (auto simp: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-times-divide-eq-left[simp]:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows b / c * a = b * a / c
  by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) (auto simp: field-simps zero-less-mult-iff mult-less-0-iff)

lemma ereal-times-divide-eq: a * (b / c :: ereal) = a * b / c
  by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases)
    (auto simp: field-simps zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-inverse-real [simp]: |z| ≠ ∞ ⇒ z ≠ 0 ⇒ ereal (inverse (real-of-ereal
z)) = inverse z
  by auto

lemma ereal-inverse-mult:
  a ≠ 0 ⇒ b ≠ 0 ⇒ inverse (a * (b::ereal)) = inverse a * inverse b
  by (cases a; cases b) auto

lemma inverse-eq-infinity-iff-eq-zero [simp]:
  1/(x::ereal) = ∞ ↔ x = 0
  by (simp add: divide-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-distrib-left:
  fixes a b c :: ereal

```

```

assumes a ≠ ∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
  and a ≠ -∞ ∨ b ≠ ∞
  and |c| ≠ ∞
  shows c * (a + b) = c * a + c * b
using assms
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-distrib-minus-left:
fixes a b c :: ereal
assumes a ≠ ∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
  and a ≠ -∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
  and |c| ≠ ∞
  shows c * (a - b) = c * a - c * b
using assms
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-distrib-minus-right:
fixes a b c :: ereal
assumes a ≠ ∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
  and a ≠ -∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
  and |c| ≠ ∞
  shows (a - b) * c = a * c - b * c
using assms
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

```

39.2 Complete lattice

```

instantiation ereal :: lattice
begin

```

```

definition [simp]: sup x y = (max x y :: ereal)
definition [simp]: inf x y = (min x y :: ereal)
instance by standard simp-all

```

```
end
```

```

instantiation ereal :: complete-lattice
begin

```

```

definition bot = (-∞::ereal)
definition top = (∞::ereal)

```

```

definition Sup S = (SOME x :: ereal. (∀ y∈S. y ≤ x) ∧ (∀ z. (∀ y∈S. y ≤ z) →
x ≤ z))
definition Inf S = (SOME x :: ereal. (∀ y∈S. x ≤ y) ∧ (∀ z. (∀ y∈S. z ≤ y) →
z ≤ x))

```

```

lemma ereal-complete-Sup:
fixes S :: ereal set

```

```

shows  $\exists x. (\forall y \in S. y \leq x) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall y \in S. y \leq z) \longrightarrow x \leq z)$ 
proof (cases  $\exists x. \forall a \in S. a \leq ereal x$ )
  case True
    then obtain y where  $y: a \leq ereal y$  if  $a \in S$  for a
      by auto
    then have  $\infty \notin S$ 
      by force
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $S \neq \{-\infty\} \wedge S \neq \{\}$ )
      case True
        with  $\infty \notin S$  obtain x where  $x: x \in S |x| \neq \infty$ 
          by auto
        obtain s where  $s: \forall x \in ereal -` S. x \leq s (\forall x \in ereal -` S. x \leq z) \Longrightarrow s \leq z$ 
      for z
        proof (atomize-elim, rule complete-real)
          show  $\exists x. x \in ereal -` S$ 
            using x by auto
          show  $\exists z. \forall x \in ereal -` S. x \leq z$ 
            by (auto dest: y intro!: exI[of - y])
        qed
        show ?thesis
        proof (safe intro!: exI[of - ereal s])
          fix y
          assume  $y \in S$ 
          with  $s \notin S$  show  $y \leq ereal s$ 
            by (cases y) auto
        next
          fix z
          assume  $\forall y \in S. y \leq z$ 
          with  $S \neq \{-\infty\} \wedge S \neq \{\}$  show  $ereal s \leq z$ 
            by (cases z) (auto intro!: s)
        qed
      next
        case False
        then show ?thesis
          by (auto intro!: exI[of -  $-\infty$ ])
      qed
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        by (fastforce intro!: exI[of -  $\infty$ ] ereal-top intro: order-trans dest: less-imp-le
simp: not-le)
    qed

lemma ereal-complete-uminus-eq:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows  $(\forall y \in uminus`S. y \leq x) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall y \in uminus`S. y \leq z) \longrightarrow x \leq z)$ 
     $\Longleftrightarrow (\forall y \in S. -x \leq y) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall y \in S. z \leq y) \longrightarrow z \leq -x)$ 
  by simp (metis ereal-minus-le-minus ereal-uminus-uminus)

```

```

lemma ereal-complete-Inf:
   $\exists x. (\forall y \in S :: \text{ereal set}. x \leq y) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall y \in S. z \leq y) \longrightarrow z \leq x)$ 
  using ereal-complete-Sup[of uminus ` S]
  unfolding ereal-complete-uminus-eq
  by auto

instance
proof
  show Sup {} = (bot::ereal)
  using ereal-bot by (auto simp: bot-ereal-def Sup-ereal-def)
  show Inf {} = (top::ereal)
  using ereal-inf_ty-less_eq(1) ereal-less_eq(1) by blast
qed (auto intro: someI2_ex ereal-complete-Sup ereal-complete-Inf
  simp: Sup-ereal-def Inf-ereal-def bot-ereal-def top-ereal-def)

end

instance ereal :: complete-linorder ..

instance ereal :: linear-continuum
proof
  show  $\exists a b :: \text{ereal}. a \neq b$ 
  using zero-neq-one by blast
qed

lemma min-PInf [simp]:  $\min(\infty :: \text{ereal}) x = x$ 
  by (metis min-top top-ereal-def)

lemma min-PInf2 [simp]:  $\min x (\infty :: \text{ereal}) = x$ 
  by (metis min-top2 top-ereal-def)

lemma max-PInf [simp]:  $\max(\infty :: \text{ereal}) x = \infty$ 
  by (metis max-top top-ereal-def)

lemma max-PInf2 [simp]:  $\max x (\infty :: \text{ereal}) = \infty$ 
  by (metis max-top2 top-ereal-def)

lemma min-MInf [simp]:  $\min(-\infty :: \text{ereal}) x = -\infty$ 
  by (metis min-bot bot-ereal-def)

lemma min-MInf2 [simp]:  $\min x (-\infty :: \text{ereal}) = -\infty$ 
  by (metis min-bot2 bot-ereal-def)

lemma max-MInf [simp]:  $\max(-\infty :: \text{ereal}) x = x$ 
  by (metis max-bot bot-ereal-def)

lemma max-MInf2 [simp]:  $\max x (-\infty :: \text{ereal}) = x$ 

```

by (metis max-bot2 bot-ereal-def)

39.3 Extended real intervals

```

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq:
  real-of-ereal ‘{N::ereal <..<∞}’ =
    (if N = ∞ then {} else if N = -∞ then UNIV else {real-of-ereal N <..})
  by (force simp: real-less-ereal-iff intro!: image-eqI[where x=ereal -] elim!: less-ereal.elims)

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq:
  real-of-ereal ‘{-∞ <.. < N::ereal}’ =
    (if N = ∞ then UNIV else if N = -∞ then {} else {.. < real-of-ereal N})
proof –
  have real-of-ereal ‘{-∞ <.. < N::ereal}’ = uminus ‘real-of-ereal ‘{-N <.. < ∞}’
    by (auto simp: eral-uminus-less-reorder intro!: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])
  also note real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq
  finally show ?thesis by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])
qed

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-inter:
  real-of-ereal ‘{N <.. < M::ereal}’ = real-of-ereal ‘{-∞ <.. < M}’ ∩ real-of-ereal ‘{N <.. < ∞}’
  by (force elim!: less-ereal.elims)

lemma real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq: real-of-ereal ‘{N <.. < M::ereal}’ =
  (if N = ∞ then {} else
    if N = -∞ then
      (if M = ∞ then UNIV
        else if M = -∞ then {}
        else {.. < real-of-ereal M})
      else if M = -∞ then {}
      else if M = ∞ then {real-of-ereal N <..}
      else {real-of-ereal N <.. < real-of-ereal M})
  proof (cases M = -∞ ∨ M = ∞ ∨ N = -∞ ∨ N = ∞)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq)
  )
next
  case False
  then obtain p q where M = eral p N = eral q
  by (metis MInfty-eq-minfinity eral.distinct(3) uminus-ereal.elims)
  moreover have ‘ $\bigwedge x. [q < x; x < p] \implies x \in \text{real-of-ereal } \{ \text{ereal } q <.. < \text{ereal } p \}$ ’
  by (metis greaterThanLessThan-iff imageI less-ereal.simps(1) real-of-ereal.simps(1))
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto elim!: less-ereal.elims)
qed

lemma real-image-ereal-ivl:
```

```

fixes a b::ereal
shows
real-of-ereal ‘{a<..<b} =  

(if a < b then (if a = -∞ then if b = ∞ then UNIV else {..<real-of-ereal b})  

else if b = ∞ then {real-of-ereal a<..} else {real-of-ereal a <..< real-of-ereal b})  

else {})
by (cases a; cases b; simp add: real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq not-less)

lemma fixes a b c::ereal
shows not-inftyI: a < b ==> b < c ==> abs b ≠ ∞
by force

lemma
interval-neqs:
fixes r s t::real
shows {r<..<s} ≠ {t<..}
and {r<..<s} ≠ {..<t}
and {r<..<ra} ≠ UNIV
and {r<..} ≠ {..<s}
and {r<..} ≠ UNIV
and {..<r} ≠ UNIV
and {} ≠ {r<..}
and {} ≠ {..<r}
subgoal
by (metis dual-order.strict-trans greaterThanLessThan-iff greaterThan-iff gt-ex
not-le order-refl)
subgoal
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff greaterThanLessThan-iff
gt-ex
lessThan-iff minus-minus neg-less-iff-less not-less order-less-irrefl)
subgoal by force
subgoal
by (metis greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff greaterThanLessThan-eq greaterThan-iff
inf.idem
lessThan-iff lessThan-non-empty less-irrefl not-le)
subgoal by force
subgoal by force
subgoal using greaterThan-non-empty by blast
subgoal using lessThan-non-empty by blast
done

lemma greaterThanLessThan-eq-iff:
fixes r s t u::real
shows ({r<..<s} = {t<..<u}) = (r ≥ s ∧ u ≤ t ∨ r = t ∧ s = u)
by (metis cInf-greaterThanLessThan cSup-greaterThanLessThan greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff
not-le)

lemma real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan-iff:
real-of-ereal ‘{a <..< b} = real-of-ereal ‘{c <..< d} ↔ (a ≥ b ∧ c ≥ d ∨ a

```

```
= c ∧ b = d)
  unfolding real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq
  by (cases a; cases b; cases c; cases d;
       simp add: greaterThanLessThan-eq-iff interval-neqs interval-neqs[symmetric])
```

lemma uminus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
 $\text{uminus} \ ' \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{l <..< u\} = \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{-u <..< -l\}$
by (force simp: algebra-simps ereal-less-uminus-reorder
 $\text{ereal-uminus-less-reorder intro: image-eqI[where } x=-x \text{ for } x]$)

lemma add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
 $(+) c \ ' \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{l <..< u\} = \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{c + l <..< c + u\}$
apply safe
subgoal for x
using ereal-less-add[of c]
by (force simp: real-of-ereal-add add.commute)
subgoal for - x
by (force simp: add.commute real-of-ereal-minus ereal-minus-less ereal-less-minus
 $\text{intro: image-eqI[where } x=x - c]$)
done

lemma add2-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
 $(\lambda x. x + c) \ ' \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{l <..< u\} = \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{l + c <..< u + c\}$
using add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan[of c l u]
by (metis add.commute image-cong)

lemma minus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
 $(-) c \ ' \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{l <..< u\} = \text{real-of-ereal} \ ' \{c - u <..< c - l\}$
(is ?l = ?r)
proof –
have ?l = (+) c ‘ uminus ‘ real-of-ereal ‘ {l <..< u} **by** auto
also note uminus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan
also note add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan
finally show ?thesis **by** (simp add: minus-ereal-def)
qed

lemma real-ereal-bound-lemma-up:
assumes s ∈ real-of-ereal ‘ {a <..< b}
assumes t ∉ real-of-ereal ‘ {a <..< b}
assumes s ≤ t
shows b ≠ ∞
proof (cases b)
case PInf
then show ?thesis
using assms
apply clarsimp
by (metis UNIV-I assms(1) ereal-less-PInfty greaterThan-iff less-eq-ereal-def
less-le-trans real-image-ereal-ivl)
qed auto

```

lemma real-ereal-bound-lemma-down:
  assumes s: s ∈ real-of-ereal ‘ {a<..<b}
  and t: t ∉ real-of-ereal ‘ {a<..<b}
  and t ≤ s
  shows a ≠ −∞
proof (cases b)
  case (real r)
  then show ?thesis
    using assms real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq by force
next
  case PInf
  then show ?thesis
    using t real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq by auto
next
  case MInf
  then show ?thesis
    using s by auto
qed

```

39.4 Topological space

```

instantiation ereal :: linear-continuum-topology
begin

```

```

definition open-ereal :: ereal set ⇒ bool where
  open-ereal-generated: open-ereal = generate-topology (range lessThan ∪ range
greaterThan)

```

```

instance
  by standard (simp add: open-ereal-generated)

```

```

end

```

```

lemma continuous-on-ereal[continuous-intros]:
  assumes f: continuous-on s f shows continuous-on s (λx. ereal (f x))
  by (rule continuous-on-compose2 [OF continuous-onI-mono[of ereal UNIV] f])
  auto

```

```

lemma tendsto-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]: (f → x) F ⇒ ((λx. ereal (f
x)) → ereal x) F
  using isCont-tendsto-compose[of x ereal f F] continuous-on-ereal[of UNIV λx. x]
  by (simp add: continuous-on-eq-continuous-at)

```

```

lemma tendsto-uminus-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes (f → x) F
  shows ((λx. − f x::ereal) → − x) F
proof (rule tendsto-compose[OF order-tendstoI assms])
  show ∀a. a < − x ⇒ ∀F x in at x. a < − x

```

```

by (metis ereal-less-uminus-reorder eventually-at-topological lessThan-iff open-lessThan)
show  $\bigwedge a. -x < a \implies \forall_F x \text{ in } at x. -x < a$ 
by (metis ereal-uminus-reorder(2) eventually-at-topological greaterThan-iff open-greaterThan)
qed

lemma at-infty-ereal-eq-at-top: at  $\infty = \text{filtermap ereal at-top}$ 
unfoldng filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter eventually-at-top-linorder eventually-filtermap
  top-ereal-def[symmetric]
apply (subst eventually-nhds-top[of 0])
apply (auto simp: top-ereal-def less-le ereal-all-split ereal-ex-split)
apply (metis PINfty-neq-ereal(2) ereal-less-eq(3) ereal-top le-cases order-trans)
done

lemma ereal-Lim-uminus:  $(f \longrightarrow f_0) \text{ net} \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. -f x::ereal) \longrightarrow -f_0)$ 
net
using tendsto-uminus-ereal[of f f0 net] tendsto-uminus-ereal[of  $\lambda x. -f x - f_0$  net]
by auto

lemma ereal-divide-less-iff:  $0 < (c::ereal) \implies c < \infty \implies a / c < b \longleftrightarrow a < b$ 
*  $c$ 
by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-less-divide-iff:  $0 < (c::ereal) \implies c < \infty \implies a < b / c \longleftrightarrow a * c < b$ 
by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma tendsto-cmult-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes  $c: |c| \neq \infty$  and  $f: (f \longrightarrow x) F$  shows  $((\lambda x. c * f x::ereal) \longrightarrow c * x) F$ 
proof -
  { fix  $c :: ereal$  assume  $0 < c$   $c < \infty$ 
    then have  $((\lambda x. c * f x::ereal) \longrightarrow c * x) F$ 
    apply (intro tendsto-compose[OF - f])
    apply (auto intro!: order-tendstoI simp: eventually-at-topological)
    apply (rule-tac  $x=\{a/c <..\}$  in exI)
    apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-divide-less-iff mult.commute) []
    apply (rule-tac  $x=\{.. < a/c\}$  in exI)
    apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-less-divide-iff mult.commute) []
    done }
  note  $* = this$ 

  have  $((0 < c \wedge c < \infty) \vee (-\infty < c \wedge c < 0) \vee c = 0)$ 
  using c by (cases c) auto
  then show ?thesis
  proof (elim disjE conjE)
    assume  $-\infty < c$   $c < 0$ 
    then have  $0 < -c - c < \infty$ 
    by (auto simp: ereal-uminus-reorder ereal-less-uminus-reorder[of 0])

```

```

then have (( $\lambda x. (-c) * f x$ ) —→ ( $-c) * x$ )  $F$ 
  by (rule *)
from tendsto-uminus-ereal[OF this] show ?thesis
  by simp
qed (auto intro!: *)
qed

lemma tendsto-cmult-ereal-not-0[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes  $x \neq 0$  and  $f: (f \rightarrow x) F$  shows (( $\lambda x. c * f x$ ::ereal) —→  $c * x$ )  $F$ 
proof cases
  assume  $|c| = \infty$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule filterlim-cong[THEN iffD1, OF refl refl - tendsto-const])
    have  $0 < x \vee x < 0$ 
    using  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp add: neq-iff)
    then show eventually ( $\lambda x'. c * x = c * f x'$ )  $F$ 
    proof
      assume  $0 < x$  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF f this] show ?thesis
        by eventually-elim (insert  $\langle 0 < x \rangle$   $\langle |c| = \infty \rangle$ , auto)
    next
      assume  $x < 0$  from order-tendstoD(2)[OF f this] show ?thesis
        by eventually-elim (insert  $\langle x < 0 \rangle$   $\langle |c| = \infty \rangle$ , auto)
    qed
  qed
qed (rule tendsto-cmult-ereal[OF - f])

lemma tendsto-cadd-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes  $c: y \neq -\infty$   $x \neq -\infty$  and  $f: (f \rightarrow x) F$  shows (( $\lambda x. f x + y$ ::ereal)
  —→  $x + y$ )  $F$ 
  apply (intro tendsto-compose[OF - f])
  apply (auto intro!: order-tendstoI simp: eventually-at-topological)
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{a - y <..\}$  in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-minus-less-iff c) []
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{.. < a - y\}$  in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-less-minus-iff c) []
  done

lemma tendsto-add-left-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes  $c: |y| \neq \infty$  and  $f: (f \rightarrow x) F$  shows (( $\lambda x. f x + y$ ::ereal) —→  $x + y$ )  $F$ 
  apply (intro tendsto-compose[OF - f])
  apply (auto intro!: order-tendstoI simp: eventually-at-topological)
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{a - y <..\}$  in exI)
  apply (insert  $c$ , auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-minus-less-iff) []
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{.. < a - y\}$  in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-less-minus-iff c) []
  done

lemma continuous-at-ereal[continuous-intros]: continuous  $F f \implies$  continuous  $F$ 

```

```
(λx. ereal (f x))
  unfolding continuous-def by auto

lemma ereal-Sup:
  assumes *: |SUP a∈A. ereal a| ≠ ∞
  shows ereal (Sup A) = (SUP a∈A. ereal a)
  proof (rule continuous-at-Sup-mono)
    obtain r where r: ereal r = (SUP a∈A. ereal a) A ≠ {}
      using * by (force simp: bot-ereal-def)
    then show bdd-above A A ≠ {}
      by (auto intro!: SUP-upper bdd-aboveI[of - r] simp flip: ereal-less-eq)
  qed (auto simp: mono-def continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at-ereal)

lemma ereal-SUP: |SUP a∈A. ereal (f a)| ≠ ∞ ==> ereal (SUP a∈A. f a) = (SUP
a∈A. ereal (f a))
  by (simp add: ereal-Sup image-comp)

lemma ereal-Inf:
  assumes *: |INF a∈A. ereal a| ≠ ∞
  shows ereal (Inf A) = (INF a∈A. ereal a)
  proof (rule continuous-at-Inf-mono)
    obtain r where r: ereal r = (INF a∈A. ereal a) A ≠ {}
      using * by (force simp: top-ereal-def)
    then show bdd-below A A ≠ {}
      by (auto intro!: INF-lower bdd-belowI[of - r] simp flip: ereal-less-eq)
  qed (auto simp: mono-def continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at-ereal)

lemma ereal-Inf':
  assumes *: bdd-below A A ≠ {}
  shows ereal (Inf A) = (INF a∈A. ereal a)
  proof (rule ereal-Inf)
    from * obtain l u where x ∈ A ==> l ≤ x u ∈ A for x
      by (auto simp: bdd-below-def)
    then have l ≤ (INF x∈A. ereal x) (INF x∈A. ereal x) ≤ u
      by (auto intro!: INF-greatest INF-lower)
    then show |INF a∈A. ereal a| ≠ ∞
      by auto
  qed

lemma ereal-INF: |INF a∈A. ereal (f a)| ≠ ∞ ==> ereal (INF a∈A. f a) = (INF
a∈A. ereal (f a))
  by (simp add: ereal-Inf image-comp)

lemma ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq: Sup (uminus ` S::ereal set) = - Inf S
  by (auto intro!: SUP-eqI
    simp: Ball-def[symmetric] ereal-uminus-le-reorder le-Inf-iff
    intro!: complete-lattice-class.Inf-lower2)

lemma ereal-SUP-uminus-eq:
```

```

fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
shows (SUP x∈S. uminus (f x)) = − (INF x∈S. f x)
using ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq [of f ‘ S] by (simp add: image-comp)

lemma ereal-inj-on-uminus[intro, simp]: inj-on uminus (A :: ereal set)
by (auto intro!: inj-onI)

lemma ereal-Inf-uminus-image-eq: Inf (uminus ‘ S::ereal set) = − Sup S
using ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq[of uminus ‘ S] by simp

lemma ereal-INF-uminus-eq:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
shows (INF x∈S. − f x) = − (SUP x∈S. f x)
using ereal-Inf-uminus-image-eq [of f ‘ S] by (simp add: image-comp)

lemma ereal-SUP-uminus:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
shows (SUP i ∈ R. − f i) = − (INF i ∈ R. f i)
using ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq[of f‘R]
by (simp add: image-image)

lemma ereal-SUP-not-infty:
fixes f :: - ⇒ ereal
shows A ≠ {} ⇒ l ≠ −∞ ⇒ u ≠ ∞ ⇒ ∀ a∈A. l ≤ f a ∧ f a ≤ u ⇒ |Sup (f ‘ A)| ≠ ∞
using SUP-upper2[of - A l f] SUP-least[of A f u]
by (cases Sup (f ‘ A)) auto

lemma ereal-INF-not-infty:
fixes f :: - ⇒ ereal
shows A ≠ {} ⇒ l ≠ −∞ ⇒ u ≠ ∞ ⇒ ∀ a∈A. l ≤ f a ∧ f a ≤ u ⇒ |Inf (f ‘ A)| ≠ ∞
using INF-lower2[of - A f u] INF-greatest[of A l f]
by (cases Inf (f ‘ A)) auto

lemma ereal-image-uminus-shift:
fixes X Y :: ereal set
shows uminus ‘ X = Y ←→ X = uminus ‘ Y
proof
assume uminus ‘ X = Y
then have uminus ‘ uminus ‘ X = uminus ‘ Y
by (simp add: inj-image-eq-iff)
then show X = uminus ‘ Y
by (simp add: image-image)
qed (simp add: image-image)

lemma Sup-eq-MInfty:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows Sup S = −∞ ←→ S = {} ∨ S = {−∞}

```

```

unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] by auto

lemma Inf-eq-PInfty:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows Inf S = ∞  $\longleftrightarrow$  S = {} ∨ S = {∞}
  using Sup-eq-MInfty[of uminus‘S]
  unfolding ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq ereal-image-uminus-shift by simp

lemma Inf-eq-MInfty:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows -∞ ∈ S  $\Longrightarrow$  Inf S = -∞
  unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] by auto

lemma Sup-eq-PInfty:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows ∞ ∈ S  $\Longrightarrow$  Sup S = ∞
  unfolding top-ereal-def[symmetric] by auto

lemma not-MInfty-nonneg[simp]: 0 ≤ (x::ereal)  $\Longrightarrow$  x ≠ -∞
  by auto

lemma Sup-ereal-close:
  fixes e :: ereal
  assumes 0 < e
  and S: |Sup S| ≠ ∞ S ≠ {}
  shows ∃x∈S. Sup S - e < x
  using assms by (cases e) (auto intro!: less-Sup-iff[THEN iffD1])

lemma Inf-ereal-close:
  fixes e :: ereal
  assumes |Inf X| ≠ ∞
  and 0 < e
  shows ∃x∈X. x < Inf X + e
  proof (rule Inf-less-iff[THEN iffD1])
    show Inf X < Inf X + e
    using assms by (cases e) auto
  qed

lemma SUP-PInfty:
  ( $\bigwedge n::nat. \exists i\in A. \text{ereal } (\text{real } n) \leq f i$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  (SUP i∈A. f i :: ereal) = ∞
  unfolding top-ereal-def[symmetric] SUP-eq-top-iff
  by (metis MInfty-neq-PInfty(2) PInfty-neq-ereal(2) less-PInf-Ex-of-nat less-ereal.elims(2)
  less-le-trans)

lemma SUP-nat-Infty: (SUP i. ereal (real i)) = ∞
  by (rule SUP-PInfty) auto

lemma SUP-ereal-add-left:
  assumes I ≠ {} c ≠ -∞

```

```

shows ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + c :: \text{ereal} = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + c$ )
proof (cases ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i = -\infty$ )
  case True
    then have  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i = -\infty$ 
    unfolding Sup-eq-MInfty by auto
  with True show ?thesis
    by (cases c) (auto simp:  $I \neq \{\}$ )
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (subst continuous-at-Sup-mono[where  $f = \lambda x. x + c$ ])
      (auto simp: continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at mono-def
      add-mono  $I \neq \{\}$ )
      (c ≠ -∞ image-comp)
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-add-right:
  fixes c :: ereal
  shows  $I \neq \{\} \implies c \neq -\infty \implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. c + f i) = c + (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i)$ 
  using SUP-ereal-add-left[of I c f] by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma SUP-ereal-minus-right:
  assumes  $I \neq \{\} c \neq -\infty$ 
  shows ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. c - f i :: \text{ereal} = c - (\text{INF } i \in I. f i)$ )
  using SUP-ereal-add-right[OF assms, of  $\lambda i. -f i$ ]
  by (simp add: ereal-SUP-uminus minus-ereal-def)

lemma SUP-ereal-minus-left:
  assumes  $I \neq \{\} c \neq \infty$ 
  shows ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i - c :: \text{ereal} = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) - c$ )
  using SUP-ereal-add-left[OF  $I \neq \{\}$ , of  $-c f$ ] by (simp add:  $c \neq \infty$  minus-ereal-def)

lemma INF-ereal-minus-right:
  assumes  $I \neq \{\} \text{ and } |c| \neq \infty$ 
  shows ( $\text{INF } i \in I. c - f i = c - (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i :: \text{ereal})$ )
proof -
  { fix b have  $(-c) + b = - (c - b)$ 
    using  $|c| \neq \infty$  by (cases c b rule: ereal2-cases) auto }
  note * = this
  show ?thesis
    using SUP-ereal-add-right[OF  $I \neq \{\}$ , of  $-c f$ ]  $|c| \neq \infty$ 
    by (auto simp add: * ereal-SUP-uminus-eq)
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-le-addI:
  fixes f :: 'i ⇒ ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. f i + y \leq z \text{ and } y \neq -\infty$ 
  shows  $\text{Sup } (f ` \text{UNIV}) + y \leq z$ 

```

unfolding SUP-ereal-add-left[*OF UNIV-not-empty* $\langle y \neq -\infty, \text{symmetric} \rangle$
by (*rule SUP-least assms*) +

lemma SUP-combine:

fixes $f :: 'a::semilattice-sup \Rightarrow 'a::semilattice-sup \Rightarrow 'b::complete-lattice$
assumes mono: $\bigwedge a b c d. a \leq b \implies c \leq d \implies f a c \leq f b d$
shows ($\text{SUP } i \in \text{UNIV}. \text{SUP } j \in \text{UNIV}. f i j$) = ($\text{SUP } i. f i i$)
proof (*rule antisym*)
show ($\text{SUP } i j. f i j \leq (\text{SUP } i. f i i)$)
by (*rule SUP-least SUP-upper2[where $i = \text{sup } i j$ for $i j$] UNIV-I mono sup-ge1 sup-ge2*) +
show ($\text{SUP } i. f i i \leq (\text{SUP } i j. f i j)$)
by (*rule SUP-least SUP-upper2 UNIV-I mono order-refl*) +
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-add:

fixes $f g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$
assumes inc: $\text{incseq } f \text{ incseq } g$
and pos: $\bigwedge i. f i \neq -\infty \wedge i. g i \neq -\infty$
shows ($\text{SUP } i. f i + g i$) = $\text{Sup}(f \uparrow \text{UNIV}) + \text{Sup}(g \uparrow \text{UNIV})$
apply (*subst SUP-ereal-add-left[symmetric, OF UNIV-not-empty]*)
apply (*metis SUP-upper UNIV-I assms(4)ereal-infty-less-eq(2)*)
apply (*subst (2) add.commute*)
apply (*subst SUP-ereal-add-left[symmetric, OF UNIV-not-empty assms(3)]*)
apply (*subst (2) add.commute*)
apply (*rule SUP-combine[symmetric] add-mono inc[THEN monoD] | assumption*) +
done

lemma INF-eq-minf: ($\text{INF } i \in I. f i :: \text{ereal}$) $\neq -\infty \longleftrightarrow (\exists b > -\infty. \forall i \in I. b \leq f i)$
unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] INF-eq-bot-iff **by** (*auto simp: not-less*)

lemma INF-ereal-add-left:

assumes $I \neq \{\} c \neq -\infty \wedge x. x \in I \implies 0 \leq f x$
shows ($\text{INF } i \in I. f i + c :: \text{ereal}$) = ($\text{INF } i \in I. f i$) + c
proof –
have ($\text{INF } i \in I. f i \neq -\infty$)
unfolding INF-eq-minf **using** assms **by** (*intro exI[of - 0]*) *auto*
then show ?thesis
by (*subst continuous-at-Inf-mono[where $f = \lambda x. x + c$]*)
*(auto simp: mono-def add-mono $\langle I \neq \{\}, c \neq -\infty \rangle$ continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at image-comp)
qed*

lemma INF-ereal-add-right:

assumes $I \neq \{\} c \neq -\infty \wedge x. x \in I \implies 0 \leq f x$
shows ($\text{INF } i \in I. c + f i :: \text{ereal}$) = $c + (\text{INF } i \in I. f i)$
using INF-ereal-add-left[*OF assms*] **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

```

lemma INF-ereal-add-directed:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes nonneg: ∀i. i ∈ I ⇒ 0 ≤ f i ∧ i ∈ I ⇒ 0 ≤ g i
  assumes directed: ∀i j. i ∈ I ⇒ j ∈ I ⇒ ∃k ∈ I. f i + g j ≥ f k + g k
  shows (INF i ∈ I. f i + g i) = (INF i ∈ I. f i) + (INF i ∈ I. g i)
proof cases
  assume I = {} then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: top-ereal-def)
next
  assume I ≠ {}
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule antisym)
    show (INF i ∈ I. f i) + (INF i ∈ I. g i) ≤ (INF i ∈ I. f i + g i)
      by (rule INF-greatest; intro add-mono INF-lower)
  next
    have (INF i ∈ I. f i + g i) ≤ (INF i ∈ I. (INF j ∈ I. f i + g j))
      using directed by (intro INF-greatest) (blast intro: INF-lower2)
    also have ... = (INF i ∈ I. f i) + (INF i ∈ I. g i)
      using nonneg ⟨I ≠ {}⟩ by (auto simp: INF-ereal-add-right)
    also have ... = (INF i ∈ I. f i) + (INF i ∈ I. g i)
      using nonneg by (intro INF-ereal-add-left ⟨I ≠ {}⟩) (auto simp: INF-eq-minf
      intro!: exI[of _ 0])
    finally show (INF i ∈ I. f i + g i) ≤ (INF i ∈ I. f i) + (INF i ∈ I. g i) .
  qed
qed

lemma INF-ereal-add:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ ereal
  assumes decseq f decseq g
  and fin: ∀i. f i ≠ ∞ ∧ i. g i ≠ ∞
  shows (INF i. f i + g i) = Inf (f ` UNIV) + Inf (g ` UNIV)
proof -
  have INF-less: (INF i. f i) < ∞ (INF i. g i) < ∞
    using assms unfolding INF-less-iff by auto
  { fix a b :: ereal assume a ≠ ∞ b ≠ ∞
    then have - ((- a) + (- b)) = a + b
      by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) auto }
  note * = this
  have (INF i. f i + g i) = (INF i. - ((- f i) + (- g i)))
    by (simp add: fin *)
  also have ... = Inf (f ` UNIV) + Inf (g ` UNIV)
    unfolding ereal-INF-uminus-eq
    using assms INF-less
    by (subst SUP-ereal-add) (auto simp: ereal-SUP-uminus fin *)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-add-pos:
  fixes f g :: nat ⇒ ereal

```

```

assumes inc: incseq f incseq g
  and pos:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \wedge i. 0 \leq g i$ 
shows  $(\text{SUP } i. f i + g i) = \text{Sup } (f \cdot \text{UNIV}) + \text{Sup } (g \cdot \text{UNIV})$ 
proof (intro SUP-ereal-add inc)
  fix i
  show  $f i \neq -\infty \wedge g i \neq -\infty$ 
    using pos[of i] by auto
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-sum:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. n \in A \implies \text{incseq } (f n)$ 
  and pos:  $\bigwedge n i. n \in A \implies 0 \leq f n i$ 
shows  $(\text{SUP } i. \sum_{n \in A} f n i) = (\sum_{n \in A} \text{Sup } ((f n) \cdot \text{UNIV}))$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
  then show ?thesis using assms
    by induct (auto simp: incseq-sumI2 sum-nonneg SUP-ereal-add-pos)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-mult-left:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes I ≠ {}
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i$  and c:  $0 \leq c$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. c * f i) = c * (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i)$ 
proof (cases (SUP i ∈ I. f i) = 0)
  case True
  then have  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i = 0$ 
    by (metis SUP-upper f antisym)
  with True show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (subst continuous-at-Sup-mono[where f=λx. c * x])
      (auto simp: mono-def continuous-at continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within
      I ≠ {} image-comp
      intro!: ereal-mult-left-mono c)
qed

lemma countable-approach:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes x ≠ -∞
  shows  $\exists f. \text{incseq } f \wedge (\forall i::nat. f i < x) \wedge (f \longrightarrow x)$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)

```

```

moreover have ( $\lambda n. r - \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))) \longrightarrow r = 0$ 
  by (intro tendsto-intros LIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (intro exI[of -  $\lambda n. x - \text{inverse}(\text{Suc } n)]$ ] (auto simp: incseq-def)
next
  case PInf with LIMSEQ-SUP[of  $\lambda n::nat. \text{ereal}(\text{real } n)$ ] show ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of -  $\lambda n. \text{ereal}(\text{real } n)]$ ] (auto simp: incseq-def SUP-nat-Infty)
qed (simp add: assms)

lemma Sup-countable-SUP:
  assumes A ≠ {}
  shows  $\exists f::nat \Rightarrow \text{ereal}. \text{incseq } f \wedge \text{range } f \subseteq A \wedge \text{Sup } A = (\text{SUP } i. f i)$ 
proof cases
  assume Sup A = -∞
  with ‹A ≠ {}› have A = {-∞}
    by (auto simp: Sup-eq-MInfty)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: exI[of - λ-. -∞] simp: bot-ereal-def)
next
  assume Sup A ≠ -∞
  then obtain l where incseq l and l:  $l i < \text{Sup } A$  and l-Sup:  $l \longrightarrow \text{Sup } A$ 
  for i :: nat
    by (auto dest: countable-approach)

have  $\exists f. \forall n. (f n \in A \wedge l n \leq f n) \wedge (f n \leq f (\text{Suc } n))$  (is  $\exists f. ?P f$ )
proof (rule dependent-nat-choice)
  show  $\exists x. x \in A \wedge l 0 \leq x$ 
    using l[of 0] by (auto simp: less-Sup-iff)
next
  fix x n assume x ∈ A and l n ≤ x
  moreover from l[of Suc n] obtain y where y ∈ A and l (Suc n) < y
    by (auto simp: less-Sup-iff)
  ultimately show  $\exists y. (y \in A \wedge l (\text{Suc } n) \leq y) \wedge x \leq y$ 
    by (auto intro!: exI[of - max x y] split: split-max)
qed
then obtain f where f: ?P f ..
then have range f ⊆ A incseq f
  by (auto simp: incseq-Suc-iff)
moreover
have  $(\text{SUP } i. f i) = \text{Sup } A$ 
proof (rule tendsto-unique)
  show f  $\longrightarrow (\text{SUP } i. f i)$ 
    by (rule LIMSEQ-SUP ‹incseq f›)+
  show f  $\longrightarrow \text{Sup } A$ 
    using l f
    by (intro tendsto-sandwich[OF _ _ l-Sup tendsto-const])
      (auto simp: Sup-upper)
qed simp
ultimately show ?thesis

```

by auto
qed

lemma *Inf-countable-INF*:
assumes $A \neq \{\}$ **shows** $\exists f::nat \Rightarrow ereal. decseq f \wedge range f \subseteq A \wedge Inf A = (INF i. f i)$
proof –
obtain f **where** $incseq f$ $range f \subseteq uminus`A$ $Sup (uminus`A) = (SUP i. f i)$
using *Sup-countable-SUP*[$of uminus`A$] $\langle A \neq \{\} \rangle$ **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis*
by (*intro exI[$of - \lambda x. - f x$]*)
(auto simp: ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq ereal-INF-uminus-eq eq-commute[$of - -$])
qed

lemma *SUP-countable-SUP*:
 $A \neq \{\} \implies \exists f::nat \Rightarrow ereal. range f \subseteq g`A \wedge Sup (g ` A) = Sup (f ` UNIV)$
using *SUP-countable-SUP* [$of g`A$] **by** *auto*

39.5 Relation to enat

definition *ereal-of-enat n* = (*case n of enat n* \Rightarrow *ereal (real n)* $| \infty \Rightarrow \infty$)

declare [[coercion *ereal-of-enat :: enat* \Rightarrow *ereal*]]
declare [[coercion $(\lambda n. ereal (real n)) :: nat$ \Rightarrow *ereal*]]

lemma *ereal-of-enat-simps[simp]*:
ereal-of-enat (enat n) = ereal n
ereal-of-enat $\infty = \infty$
by (*simp-all add: ereal-of-enat-def*)

lemma *ereal-of-enat-le-iff[simp]*: *ereal-of-enat m \leq ereal-of-enat n $\longleftrightarrow m \leq n$*
by (*cases m n rule: enat2-cases*) *auto*

lemma *ereal-of-enat-less-iff[simp]*: *ereal-of-enat m < ereal-of-enat n $\longleftrightarrow m < n$*
by (*cases m n rule: enat2-cases*) *auto*

lemma *numeral-le-ereal-of-enat-iff[simp]*: *numeral m \leq ereal-of-enat n \longleftrightarrow numeral m $\leq n$*
by (*cases n*) *(auto)*

lemma *numeral-less-ereal-of-enat-iff[simp]*: *numeral m < ereal-of-enat n \longleftrightarrow numeral m < n*
by (*cases n*) *auto*

lemma *ereal-of-enat-ge-zero-cancel-iff[simp]*: *0 \leq ereal-of-enat n $\longleftrightarrow 0 \leq n$*
by (*cases n*) *(auto simp flip: enat-0)*

lemma *ereal-of-enat-gt-zero-cancel-iff[simp]*: *0 < ereal-of-enat n $\longleftrightarrow 0 < n$*

```

by (cases n) (auto simp flip: enat-0)

lemma ereal-of-enat-zero[simp]: ereal-of-enat 0 = 0
  by (auto simp flip: enat-0)

lemma ereal-of-enat-inf[simp]: ereal-of-enat n = ∞ ↔ n = ∞
  by (cases n) auto

lemma ereal-of-enat-add: ereal-of-enat (m + n) = ereal-of-enat m + ereal-of-enat n
  by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

lemma ereal-of-enat-sub:
  assumes n ≤ m
  shows ereal-of-enat (m - n) = ereal-of-enat m - ereal-of-enat n
  using assms by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

lemma ereal-of-enat-mult:
  ereal-of-enat (m * n) = ereal-of-enat m * ereal-of-enat n
  by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

lemmas ereal-of-enat-pushin = ereal-of-enat-add ereal-of-enat-sub ereal-of-enat-mult
lemmas ereal-of-enat-pushout = ereal-of-enat-pushin[symmetric]

lemma ereal-of-enat-nonneg: ereal-of-enat n ≥ 0
  by(cases n) simp-all

lemma ereal-of-enat-Sup:
  assumes A ≠ {} shows ereal-of-enat (Sup A) = (SUP a ∈ A. ereal-of-enat a)
  proof (intro antisym mono-Sup)
    show ereal-of-enat (Sup A) ≤ (SUP a ∈ A. ereal-of-enat a)
    proof cases
      assume finite A
      with ‹A ≠ {}› obtain a where a ∈ A ereal-of-enat (Sup A) = ereal-of-enat a
        using Max-in[of A] by (auto simp: Sup-enat-def simp del: Max-in)
      then show ?thesis
        by (auto intro: SUP-upper)
    next
      assume ¬ finite A
      have [simp]: (SUP a ∈ A. ereal-of-enat a) = top
        unfolding SUP-eq-top-iff
      proof safe
        fix x :: ereal assume x < top
        then obtain n :: nat where x < n
          using less-PInf-Ex-of-nat top-ereal-def by auto
        obtain a where a ∈ A - enat ‘{.. n}
          by (metis ‹¬ finite A› all-not-in-conv finite-Diff2 finite-atMost finite-imageI
finite.emptyI)
        then have a ∈ A ereal n ≤ ereal-of-enat a
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

by (auto simp: image-iff Ball-def)
  (metis enat-less enat-ord-simps(1) ereal-of-enat-less-iff ereal-of-enat-simps(1)
less-le not-less)
with ‹x < n› show  $\exists i \in A. x < \text{ereal-of-enat } i$ 
  by (auto intro!: bexI[of - a])
qed
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed (simp add: mono-def)

lemma ereal-of-enat-SUP:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{ereal-of-enat } (\text{SUP } a \in A. f a) = (\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{ereal-of-enat } (f a))$ 
  by (simp add: ereal-of-enat-Sup image-comp)

```

39.6 Limits on ereal

```

lemma open-PInfty: open A  $\implies \infty \in A \implies (\exists x. \{\text{ereal } x <..\} \subseteq A)$ 
  unfolding open-ereal-generated
proof (induct rule: generate-topology.induct)
  case (Int A B)
    then obtain x z where  $\infty \in A \implies \{\text{ereal } x <..\} \subseteq A \infty \in B \implies \{\text{ereal } z <..\}$ 
 $\subseteq B$ 
  by auto
  with Int show ?case
  by (intro exI[of - max x z]) fastforce
next
  case (Basis S)
  {
    fix x
    have  $x \neq \infty \implies \exists t. x \leq \text{ereal } t$ 
    by (cases x) auto
  }
  moreover note Basis
  ultimately show ?case
  by (auto split: ereal.split)
qed (fastforce simp add: vimage-Union) +

```

```

lemma open-MInfty: open A  $\implies -\infty \in A \implies (\exists x. \{.. < \text{ereal } x\} \subseteq A)$ 
  unfolding open-ereal-generated
proof (induct rule: generate-topology.induct)
  case (Int A B)
    then obtain x z where  $-\infty \in A \implies \{.. < \text{ereal } x\} \subseteq A -\infty \in B \implies \{.. < \text{ereal }$ 
 $z\} \subseteq B$ 
    by auto
    with Int show ?case
    by (intro exI[of - min x z]) fastforce
next
  case (Basis S)

```

```

{
  fix x
  have x ≠ -∞ ⟹ ∃ t. ereal t ≤ x
    by (cases x) auto
}
moreover note Basis
ultimately show ?case
  by (auto split: ereal.split)
qed (fastforce simp add: vimage-Union)+

lemma open-ereal-vimage: open S ⟹ open (ereal -` S)
  by (intro open-vimage continuous-intros)

lemma open-ereal: open S ⟹ open (ereal ` S)
  unfolding open-generated-order[where 'a=real]
  proof (induct rule: generate-topology.induct)
    case (Basis S)
    moreover have ∀x. ereal ` {..

```

qed

lemma *open-ereal-def*:

open A \longleftrightarrow *open (ereal -‘ A)* \wedge ($\infty \in A \longrightarrow (\exists x. \{ereal x <..\} \subseteq A)$) \wedge ($-\infty \in A \longrightarrow (\exists x. \{.. < ereal x\} \subseteq A)$)
(is *open A* \longleftrightarrow *?rhs*)

proof

assume *open A*
then show *?rhs*
using *open-PInfty open-MInfty open-ereal-vimage* **by** *auto*

next

assume *?rhs*

then obtain *x y where A: open (ereal -‘ A) $\infty \in A \implies \{ereal x <..\} \subseteq A -\infty \in A \implies \{.. < ereal y\} \subseteq A$*
by *auto*

have **: A = ereal ‘ (ereal -‘ A) \cup (if $\infty \in A$ then $\{ereal x <..\}$ else {})* \cup (if $-\infty \in A$ then $\{.. < ereal y\}$ else {})

using *A(2,3)* **by** *auto*

from *open-ereal[OF A(1)]* **show** *open A*
by *(subst *) (auto simp: open-Un)*

qed

lemma *open-PInfty2*:

assumes *open A*
and $\infty \in A$
obtains *x where $\{ereal x <..\} \subseteq A$*
using *open-PInfty[OF assms]* **by** *auto*

lemma *open-MInfty2*:

assumes *open A*
and $-\infty \in A$
obtains *x where $\{.. < ereal x\} \subseteq A$*
using *open-MInfty[OF assms]* **by** *auto*

lemma *ereal-openE*:

assumes *open A*
obtains *x y where open (ereal -‘ A)*
and $\infty \in A \implies \{ereal x <..\} \subseteq A$
and $-\infty \in A \implies \{.. < ereal y\} \subseteq A$
using *assms open-ereal-def* **by** *auto*

lemmas *open-ereal-lessThan = open-lessThan[where 'a=ereal]*

lemmas *open-ereal-greaterThan = open-greaterThan[where 'a=ereal]*

lemmas *ereal-open-greaterThanLessThan = open-greaterThanLessThan[where 'a=ereal]*

lemmas *closed-ereal-atLeast = closed-atLeast[where 'a=ereal]*

lemmas *closed-ereal-atMost = closed-atMost[where 'a=ereal]*

lemmas *closed-ereal-atLeastAtMost = closed-atLeastAtMost[where 'a=ereal]*

lemmas *closed-ereal-singleton = closed-singleton[where 'a=ereal]*

```

lemma ereal-open-cont-interval:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  assumes open S
    and x ∈ S
    and |x| ≠ ∞
  obtains e where e > 0 and {x - e <..< x + e} ⊆ S
  proof -
    from ⟨open S⟩
    have open (ereal - ` S)
      by (rule ereal-openE)
    then obtain e where e > 0 and e: dist y (real-of-ereal x) < e ==> ereal y ∈ S
    for y
      using assms unfolding open-dist by force
      show thesis
      proof (intro that subsetI)
        show 0 < ereal e
          using ⟨0 < e⟩ by auto
        fix y
        assume y ∈ {x - ereal e <..< x + ereal e}
        with assms obtain t where y = ereal t dist t (real-of-ereal x) < e
          by (cases y) (auto simp: dist-real-def)
        then show y ∈ S
          using e[of t] by auto
      qed
    qed

lemma ereal-open-cont-interval2:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  assumes open S
    and x ∈ S
    and x: |x| ≠ ∞
  obtains a b where a < x and x < b and {a <..< b} ⊆ S
  proof -
    obtain e where 0 < e {x - e <..< x + e} ⊆ S
      using assms by (rule ereal-open-cont-interval)
    with that[of x - e x + e] ereal-between[OF x, of e]
    show thesis
      by auto
  qed

```

39.6.1 Convergent sequences

```

lemma lim-real-of-ereal[simp]:
  assumes lim: (f —> ereal x) net
  shows ((λx. real-of-ereal (f x)) —> x) net
  proof (intro topological-tendstoI)
    fix S
    assume open S and x ∈ S

```

```

then have S: open S ereal x ∈ ereal ‘ S
  by (simp-all add: inj-image-mem-iff)
show eventually (λx. real-of-ereal (f x) ∈ S) net
  by (auto intro: eventually-mono [OF lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, OF open-ereal,
  OF S]])
qed

lemma lim-ereal[simp]: ((λn. ereal (f n)) —→ ereal x) net ↔ (f —→ x) net
  by (auto dest!: lim-real-of-ereal)

lemma convergent-real-imp-convergent-ereal:
  assumes convergent a
  shows convergent (λn. ereal (a n)) and lim (λn. ereal (a n)) = ereal (lim a)
proof –
  from assms obtain L where L: a —→ L unfolding convergent-def ..
  hence lim: (λn. ereal (a n)) —→ ereal L using lim-ereal by auto
  thus convergent (λn. ereal (a n)) unfolding convergent-def ..
  thus lim (λn. ereal (a n)) = ereal (lim a) using lim L limI by metis
qed

lemma tendsto-PInfty: (f —→ ∞) F ↔ (∀r. eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F)
proof –
  {
    fix l :: ereal
    assume ∀r. eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
    from this[THEN spec, of real-of-ereal l] have l ≠ ∞ ==> eventually (λx. l < f
    x) F
      by (cases l) (auto elim: eventually-mono)
  }
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: order-tendsto-iff)
qed

lemma tendsto-PInfty': (f —→ ∞) F = (∀r>c. eventually (λx. ereal r < f x)
F)
proof (subst tendsto-PInfty, intro iffI allI impI)
  assume A: ∀r>c. eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
  fix r :: real
  from A have A: eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F if r > c for r using that by
  blast
  show eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
  proof (cases r > c)
    case False
    hence B: ereal r ≤ ereal (c + 1) by simp
    have c < c + 1 by simp
    from A[OF this] show eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
      by eventually-elim (rule le-less-trans[OF B])
  qed (simp add: A)
qed simp

```

```

lemma tendsto-PInfty-eq-at-top:
   $((\lambda z. \text{ereal } (f z)) \longrightarrow \infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } z F. f z :> \text{at-top})$ 
  unfolding tendsto-PInfty filterlim-at-top-dense by simp

lemma tendsto-MInfty:  $(f \longrightarrow -\infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\forall r. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x < \text{ereal } r) F)$ 
  unfolding tendsto-def
  proof safe
    fix S :: ereal set
    assume open S  $-\infty \in S$ 
    from open-MInfty[OF this] obtain B where  $\{\dots < \text{ereal } B\} \subseteq S \dots$ 
    moreover
      assume  $\forall r::\text{real}. \text{eventually } (\lambda z. f z < r) F$ 
      then have eventually  $(\lambda z. f z \in \{\dots < B\}) F$ 
        by auto
      ultimately show eventually  $(\lambda z. f z \in S) F$ 
        by (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    next
      fix x
      assume  $\forall S. \text{open } S \longrightarrow -\infty \in S \longrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \in S) F$ 
      from this[rule-format, of  $\{\dots < \text{ereal } x\}$ ] show eventually  $(\lambda y. f y < \text{ereal } x) F$ 
        by auto
    qed

lemma tendsto-MInfty':  $(f \longrightarrow -\infty) F = (\forall r < c. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F)$ 
  proof (subst tendsto-MInfty, intro iffI allI impI)
  assume A:  $\forall r < c. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$ 
  fix r :: real
  from A have A: eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$  if  $r < c$  for r using that by blast
  show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$ 
  proof (cases r < c)
    case False
    hence B:  $\text{ereal } r \geq \text{ereal } (c - 1)$  by simp
    have c > c - 1 by simp
    from A[OF this] show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$ 
      by eventually-elim (erule less-le-trans[OF - B])
  qed (simp add: A)
qed simp

lemma Lim-PInfty:  $f \longrightarrow \infty \longleftrightarrow (\forall B. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. f n \geq \text{ereal } B)$ 
  unfolding tendsto-PInfty eventually-sequentially
  proof safe
    fix r
    assume  $\forall r. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{ereal } r \leq f n$ 
    then obtain N where  $\forall n \geq N. \text{ereal } (r + 1) \leq f n$ 
      by blast

```

```

moreover have ereal r < ereal (r + 1)
  by auto
ultimately show ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. ereal r < f n
  by (blast intro: less-le-trans)
qed (blast intro: less-imp-le)

lemma Lim-MInfty: f —→ −∞ ↔ (∀ B. ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. ereal B ≥ f n)
  unfolding tendsto-MInfty eventually-sequentially
proof safe
  fix r
  assume ∀ r. ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. f n ≤ ereal r
  then obtain N where ∀ n≥N. f n ≤ ereal (r − 1)
    by blast
  moreover have ereal (r − 1) < ereal r
    by auto
  ultimately show ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. f n < ereal r
    by (blast intro: le-less-trans)
qed (blast intro: less-imp-le)

lemma Lim-bounded-PInfty: f —→ l ⇒ (∀ n. f n ≤ ereal B) ⇒ l ≠ ∞
  using LIMSEQ-le-const2[of f l ereal B] by auto

lemma Lim-bounded-MInfty: f —→ l ⇒ (∀ n. ereal B ≤ f n) ⇒ l ≠ −∞
  using LIMSEQ-le-const[of f l ereal B] by auto

lemma tendsto-zero-erealI:
  assumes ∀ e. e > 0 ⇒ eventually (λx. |f x| < ereal e) F
  shows (f —→ 0) F
proof (subst filterlim-cong[OF refl refl])
  from assms[OF zero-less-one] show eventually (λx. f x = ereal (real-of-ereal (x))) F
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: ereal-real)
  hence eventually (λx. abs (real-of-ereal (f x)) < e) F if e > 0 for e using
    assms[OF that]
    by eventually-elim (simp add: real-less-ereal-iff that)
  hence ((λx. real-of-ereal (f x)) —→ 0) F unfolding tendsto-iff
    by (auto simp: tendsto-iff dist-real-def)
  thus ((λx. ereal (real-of-ereal (f x))) —→ 0) F by (simp add: zero-ereal-def)
qed

lemma Lim-bounded-PInfty2: f —→ l ⇒ ∀ n≥N. f n ≤ ereal B ⇒ l ≠ ∞
  using LIMSEQ-le-const2[of f l ereal B] by fastforce

lemma real-of-ereal-mult[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows real-of-ereal (a * b) = real-of-ereal a * real-of-ereal b
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma real-of-ereal-eq-0:

```

```

fixes x :: ereal
shows real-of-ereal x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x =  $\infty \vee x = -\infty \vee x = 0$ 
by (cases x) auto

lemma tendsto-ereal-realD:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes x  $\neq 0$ 
  and tendsto:  $((\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x))) \longrightarrow x)$  net
  shows (f  $\longrightarrow$  x) net
  proof (intro topological-tendstoI)
    fix S
    assume S: open S x  $\in$  S
    with  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$  have open (S - {0}) x  $\in$  S - {0}
      by auto
    from tendsto[THEN topological-tendstoD, OF this]
    show eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \in S)$  net
      by (rule eventually-rev-mp) (auto simp: ereal-real)
  qed

lemma tendsto-ereal-realI:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes x:  $|x| \neq \infty$  and tendsto: (f  $\longrightarrow$  x) net
  shows  $((\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x))) \longrightarrow x)$  net
  proof (intro topological-tendstoI)
    fix S
    assume open S and x  $\in$  S
    with x have open (S - { $\infty, -\infty$ }) x  $\in$  S - { $\infty, -\infty$ }
      by auto
    from tendsto[THEN topological-tendstoD, OF this]
    show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x)) \in S)$  net
      by (elim eventually-mono) (auto simp: ereal-real)
  qed

lemma ereal-mult-cancel-left:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows a * b = a * c  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $|a| = \infty \wedge 0 < b * c$ )  $\vee a = 0 \vee b = c$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma tendsto-add-ereal:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes x:  $|x| \neq \infty$  and y:  $|y| \neq \infty$ 
  assumes f: (f  $\longrightarrow$  x) F and g: (g  $\longrightarrow$  y) F
  shows  $((\lambda x. f x + g x) \longrightarrow x + y)$  F
  proof -
    from x obtain r where x': x = ereal r by (cases x) auto
    with f have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal}(f i)) \longrightarrow r)$  F by simp
    moreover
    from y obtain p where y': y = ereal p by (cases y) auto
    with g have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal}(g i)) \longrightarrow p)$  F by simp
  
```

```

ultimately have ((λi. real-of-ereal (f i) + real-of-ereal (g i)) —→ r + p) F
  by (rule tendsto-add)
moreover
  from eventually-finite[OF x f] eventually-finite[OF y g]
  have eventually (λx. f x + g x = ereal (real-of-ereal (f x) + real-of-ereal (g x)))
F
  by eventually-elim auto
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: x' y' cong: filterlim-cong)
qed

lemma tendsto-add-ereal-nonneg:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes x ≠ -∞ y ≠ -∞ (f —→ x) F (g —→ y) F
  shows ((λx. f x + g x) —→ x + y) F
proof cases
  assume x = ∞ ∨ y = ∞
  moreover
    { fix y :: ereal and f g :: 'a ⇒ ereal assume y ≠ -∞ (f —→ ∞) F (g —→
y) F
      then obtain y' where -∞ < y' y' < y
      using dense[of -∞ y] by auto
      have ((λx. f x + g x) —→ ∞) F
      proof (rule tendsto-sandwich)
        have ∀ F x in F. y' < g x
        using order-tendstoD(1)[OF ‹(g —→ y) F› ‹y' < y›] by auto
        then show ∀ F x in F. f x + y' ≤ f x + g x
        by eventually-elim (auto intro!: add-mono)
        show ∀ F n in F. f n + g n ≤ ∞ ((λn. ∞) —→ ∞) F
        by auto
        show ((λx. f x + y') —→ ∞) F
        using tendsto-cadd-ereal[of y' ∞ f F] ‹(f —→ ∞) F› ‹-∞ < y'› by auto
      qed }
  note this[of y f g] this[of x g f]
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using assms by (auto simp: add-ac)
next
  assume ¬ (x = ∞ ∨ y = ∞)
  with assms tendsto-add-ereal[of x y f F g]
  show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

lemma ereal-inj-affinity:
  fixes m t :: ereal
  assumes |m| ≠ ∞
  and m ≠ 0
  and |t| ≠ ∞
  shows inj-on (λx. m * x + t) A

```

```

using assms
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of m t])
  (auto intro!: inj-onI simp: ereal-add-cancel-right ereal-mult-cancel-left)

lemma ereal-PInfty-eq-plus[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $\infty = a + b \longleftrightarrow a = \infty \vee b = \infty$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-MInfty-eq-plus[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $-\infty = a + b \longleftrightarrow (a = -\infty \wedge b \neq \infty) \vee (b = -\infty \wedge a \neq \infty)$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-less-divide-pos:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows  $x > 0 \implies x \neq \infty \implies y < z / x \longleftrightarrow x * y < z$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-divide-less-pos:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows  $x > 0 \implies x \neq \infty \implies y / x < z \longleftrightarrow y < x * z$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-divide-eq:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows  $b \neq 0 \implies |b| \neq \infty \implies a / b = c \longleftrightarrow a = b * c$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
    (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-inverse-not-MInfty[simp]: inverse (a::ereal)  $\neq -\infty$ 
  by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-mult-m1[simp]:  $x * \text{ereal } (-1) = -x$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-real':
  assumes  $|x| \neq \infty$ 
  shows ereal (real-of-ereal x) = x
  using assms by auto

lemma real-ereal-id: real-of-ereal  $\circ$  ereal = id
proof -
  {
    fix x
    have (real-of-ereal  $\circ$  ereal) x = id x
      by auto
  }
  then show ?thesis

```

```

using ext by blast
qed

lemma open-image-ereal: open(UNIV -{ ∞ , (-∞ :: ereal) })
by (metis range-ereal open-ereal open-UNIV)

lemma ereal-le-distrib:
fixes a b c :: ereal
shows c * (a + b) ≤ c * a + c * b
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
(auto simp add: field-simps not-le mult-le-0-iff mult-less-0-iff)

lemma ereal-pos-distrib:
fixes a b c :: ereal
assumes 0 ≤ c
and c ≠ ∞
shows c * (a + b) = c * a + c * b
using assms
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
(auto simp add: field-simps not-le mult-le-0-iff mult-less-0-iff)

lemma ereal-LimI-finite:
fixes x :: ereal
assumes |x| ≠ ∞
and ∀r. 0 < r ⟹ ∃N. ∀n≥N. u n < x + r ∧ x < u n + r
shows u —→ x
proof (rule topological-tendstoI, unfold eventually-sequentially)
obtain rx where rx: x = ereal rx
using assms by (cases x) auto
fix S
assume open S and x ∈ S
then have open (ereal -` S)
unfolding open-ereal-def by auto
with ⟨x ∈ S⟩ obtain r where 0 < r and dist: dist y rx < r ⟹ ereal y ∈ S
for y
unfolding open-dist rx by auto
then obtain n
where upper: u N < x + ereal r
and lower: x < u N + ereal r
if n ≤ N for N
using assms(2)[of ereal r] by auto
show ∃N. ∀n≥N. u n ∈ S
proof (safe intro!: exI[of - n])
fix N
assume n ≤ N
from upper[OF this] lower[OF this] assms ⟨0 < r⟩
have u N ∉ {∞, -∞} by auto
then obtain ra where ra-def: (u N) = ereal ra

```

```

by (cases u N) auto
then have rx < ra + r and ra < rx + r
  using rx assms <0 < r> lower[OF <n ≤ N>] upper[OF <n ≤ N>]
  by auto
then have dist (real-of-ereal (u N)) rx < r
  using rx ra-def
  by (auto simp: dist-real-def abs-diff-less-iff field-simps)
from dist[OF this] show u N ∈ S
  using <u N ≠ {∞, -∞}>
  by (auto simp: ereal-real split: if-split-asm)
qed
qed

lemma tendsto-obtains-N:
assumes f —→ f0
assumes open S
and f0 ∈ S
obtains N where ∀ n≥N. f n ∈ S
using assms using tendsto-def
using lim-explicit[of f f0] assms by auto

lemma ereal-LimI-finite-iff:
fixes x :: ereal
assumes |x| ≠ ∞
shows u —→ x ↔ (∀ r. 0 < r —→ (∃ N. ∀ n≥N. u n < x + r ∧ x < u n
+ r))
(is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
proof
assume lim: u —→ x
{
  fix r :: ereal
  assume r > 0
  then obtain N where ∀ n≥N. u n ∈ {x - r <..< x + r}
    apply (subst tendsto-obtains-N[of u x {x - r <..< x + r}])
    using lim ereal-between[of x r] assms <r > 0>
    apply auto
    done
  then have ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. u n < x + r ∧ x < u n + r
    using ereal-minus-less[of r x]
    by (cases r) auto
}
then show ?rhs
  by auto
next
assume ?rhs
then show u —→ x
  using ereal-LimI-finite[of x] assms by auto
qed

```

```

lemma ereal-Limsup-uminus:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows Limsup net (λx. − (f x)) = − Liminf net f
  unfolding Limsup-def Liminf-def ereal-SUP-uminus ereal-INF-uminus-eq ..

lemma liminf-bounded-iff:
  fixes x :: nat ⇒ ereal
  shows C ≤ liminf x ←→ (∀ B < C. ∃ N. ∀ n ≥ N. B < x n)
  (is ?lhs ←→ ?rhs)
  unfolding le-Liminf-iff eventually-sequentially ..

lemma Liminf-add-le:
  fixes f g :: - ⇒ ereal
  assumes F: F ≠ bot
  assumes ev: eventually (λx. 0 ≤ f x) F eventually (λx. 0 ≤ g x) F
  shows Liminf F f + Liminf F g ≤ Liminf F (λx. f x + g x)
  unfolding Liminf-def
  proof (subst SUP-ereal-add-left[symmetric])
    let ?F = {P. eventually P F}
    let ?INF = λP g. Inf (g ` (Collect P))
    show ?F ≠ {}
      by (auto intro: eventually-True)
    show (SUP P ∈ ?F. ?INF P g) ≠ −∞
      unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] SUP-bot-conv INF-eq-bot-iff
      by (auto intro!: exI[of _ 0] ev simp: bot-ereal-def)
    have (SUP P ∈ ?F. ?INF P f + (SUP P ∈ ?F. ?INF P g)) ≤ (SUP P ∈ ?F. (SUP
    P' ∈ ?F. ?INF P f + ?INF P' g))
      proof (safe intro!: SUP-mono bexI[of _ λx. P x ∧ 0 ≤ f x for P])
        fix P let ?P' = λx. P x ∧ 0 ≤ f x
        assume eventually P F
        with ev show eventually ?P' F
          by eventually-elim auto
        have ?INF P f + (SUP P ∈ ?F. ?INF P g) ≤ ?INF ?P' f + (SUP P ∈ ?F. ?INF
        P g)
          by (intro add-mono INF-mono) auto
        also have ... = (SUP P' ∈ ?F. ?INF ?P' f + ?INF P' g)
        proof (rule SUP-ereal-add-right[symmetric])
          show Inf (f ` {x. P x ∧ 0 ≤ f x}) ≠ −∞
          unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] INF-eq-bot-iff
          by (auto intro!: exI[of _ 0] ev simp: bot-ereal-def)
        qed fact
        finally show ?INF P f + (SUP P ∈ ?F. ?INF P g) ≤ (SUP P' ∈ ?F. ?INF ?P'
        f + ?INF P' g) .
      qed
      also have ... ≤ (SUP P ∈ ?F. INF x ∈ Collect P. f x + g x)
      proof (safe intro!: SUP-least)
        fix P Q assume *: eventually P F eventually Q F
        show ?INF P f + ?INF Q g ≤ (SUP P ∈ ?F. INF x ∈ Collect P. f x + g x)
        proof (rule SUP-upper2)

```

```

show ( $\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x) \in ?F$ 
  using * by (auto simp: eventually-conj)
show ?INF P f + ?INF Q g  $\leq (\text{INF } x \in \{x. P x \wedge Q x\}. f x + g x)$ 
  by (intro INF-greatest add-mono) (auto intro: INF-lower)
qed
qed
finally show ( $SUP P \in ?F. ?INF P f + (SUP P \in ?F. ?INF P g)) \leq (SUP P \in ?F.$ 
 $\text{INF } x \in \text{Collect } P. f x + g x)$  .
qed

lemma Sup-ereal-mult-right':
assumes nonempty:  $Y \neq \{\}$ 
and  $x: x \geq 0$ 
shows ( $SUP i \in Y. f i) * ereal x = (SUP i \in Y. f i * ereal x)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(cases x = 0)
  case True thus ?thesis by(auto simp add: nonempty zero-ereal-def[symmetric])
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof(rule antisym)
    show ?rhs  $\leq$  ?lhs
      by(rule SUP-least)(simp add: ereal-mult-right-mono SUP-upper x)
  next
    have ?lhs / ereal x = ( $SUP i \in Y. f i) * (ereal x / ereal x)$  by(simp only:
    ereal-times-divide-eq)
    also have ... = ( $SUP i \in Y. f i)$  using False by simp
    also have ...  $\leq$  ?rhs / x
    proof(rule SUP-least)
      fix i
      assume i  $\in Y$ 
      have  $f i = f i * (ereal x / ereal x)$  using False by simp
      also have ... =  $f i * x / x$  by(simp only: ereal-times-divide-eq)
      also from ‹i  $\in Y$ › have  $f i * x \leq ?rhs$  by(rule SUP-upper)
      hence  $f i * x / x \leq ?rhs / x$  using x False by simp
      finally show  $f i \leq ?rhs / x$  .
    qed
    finally have (?lhs / x) * x  $\leq (?rhs / x) * x$ 
      by(rule ereal-mult-right-mono)(simp add: x)
    also have ... = ?rhs using False ereal-divide-eq mult.commute by force
    also have (?lhs / x) * x = ?lhs using False ereal-divide-eq mult.commute by
    force
    finally show ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs .
  qed
qed

lemma Sup-ereal-mult-left':
   $\llbracket Y \neq \{\}; x \geq 0 \rrbracket \implies ereal x * (SUP i \in Y. f i) = (SUP i \in Y. ereal x * f i)$ 
by(subst (1 2) mult.commute)(rule Sup-ereal-mult-right')

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-add[order-continuous-intros]:
  fixes f g :: 'a::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes nn:  $\bigwedge x. 0 \leq f x \bigwedge x. 0 \leq g x$  and cont: sup-continuous f sup-continuous
  g
  shows sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. f x + g x$ )
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
  proof safe
    fix M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume incseq M
    then show f (SUP i. M i) + g (SUP i. M i) = (SUP i. f (M i) + g (M i))
      using SUP-ereal-add-pos[of  $\lambda i. f (M i) \lambda i. g (M i)$ ] nn
      cont[THEN sup-continuous-mono] cont[THEN sup-continuousD]
      by (auto simp: mono-def)
  qed

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-mult-right[order-continuous-intros]:
   $0 \leq c \Rightarrow c < \infty \Rightarrow$  sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. f x * c ::$  ereal)
  by (cases c) (auto simp: sup-continuous-def fun-eq-iff Sup-ereal-mult-right')

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-mult-left[order-continuous-intros]:
   $0 \leq c \Rightarrow c < \infty \Rightarrow$  sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. c * f x ::$  ereal)
  using sup-continuous-mult-right[of c f] by (simp add: mult-ac)

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-ereal-of-enat[order-continuous-intros]:
  assumes f: sup-continuous f shows sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. ereal\text{-of}\text{-enat} (f x)$ )
  by (rule sup-continuous-compose[OF - f])
    (auto simp: sup-continuous-def ereal-of-enat-SUP)

```

39.6.2 Sums

```

lemma sums-ereal-positive:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows f sums (SUP n.  $\sum i < n. f i$ )
  proof -
    have incseq ( $\lambda i. \sum j=0..i. f j$ )
    using add-mono[OF - assms]
    by (auto intro!: incseq-SucI)
    from LIMSEQ-SUP[OF this]
    show ?thesis unfolding sums-def
      by (simp add: atLeast0LessThan)
  qed

```

```

lemma summable-ereal-pos:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows summable f
  using sums-ereal-positive[of f, OF assms]
  unfolding summable-def
  by auto

```

```

lemma sums-ereal: ( $\lambda x. \text{ereal } (f x)$ ) sums  $\text{ereal } x \longleftrightarrow f$  sums  $x$ 
  unfolding sums-def by simp

lemma suminf-ereal-eq-SUP:
  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $(\sum x. f x) = (\text{SUP } n. \sum i < n. f i)$ 
  using sums-ereal-positive[of f, OF assms, THEN sums-unique]
  by simp

lemma suminf-bound:
  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $\forall N. (\sum n < N. f n) \leq x$ 
  and pos:  $\bigwedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
  shows suminf  $f \leq x$ 
  proof (rule Lim-bounded)
    have summable  $f$  using pos[THEN summable-ereal-pos] .
    then show  $(\lambda N. \sum n < N. f n) \longrightarrow \text{suminf } f$ 
      by (auto dest!: summable-sums simp: sums-def atLeast0LessThan)
    show  $\forall n \geq 0. \sum f \{.. < n\} \leq x$ 
      using assms by auto
  qed

lemma suminf-bound-add:
  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $\forall N. (\sum n < N. f n) + y \leq x$ 
  and pos:  $\bigwedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
  and  $y \neq -\infty$ 
  shows suminf  $f + y \leq x$ 
  proof (cases  $y$ )
    case (real  $r$ )
      then have  $\forall N. (\sum n < N. f n) \leq x - y$ 
        using assms by (simp add: erreal-le-minus)
      then have  $(\sum n. f n) \leq x - y$ 
        using pos by (rule suminf-bound)
      then show  $(\sum n. f n) + y \leq x$ 
        using assms real by (simp add: erreal-le-minus)
    qed (insert assms, auto)

lemma suminf-upper:
  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
  shows  $(\sum n < N. f n) \leq (\sum n. f n)$ 
  unfolding suminf-ereal-eq-SUP [OF assms]
  by (auto intro: complete-lattice-class.SUP-upper)

lemma suminf-0-le:
  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
shows  $0 \leq (\sum n. f n)$ 
using suminf-upper[of f 0, OF assms]
by simp

lemma suminf-le-pos:
fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
assumes  $\bigwedge N. f N \leq g N$ 
and  $\bigwedge N. 0 \leq f N$ 
shows suminf f  $\leq$  suminf g
proof (safe intro!: suminf-bound)
fix n
{
fix N
have  $0 \leq g N$ 
using assms(2,1)[of N] by auto
}
have sum f {.. $n\}$   $\leq$  sum g {.. $n\}$ 
using assms by (auto intro: sum-mono)
also have ...  $\leq$  suminf g
using  $\langle \bigwedge N. 0 \leq g N \rangle$ 
by (rule suminf-upper)
finally show sum f {.. $n\}$   $\leq$  suminf g .
qed (rule assms(2))

lemma suminf-half-series-ereal:  $(\sum n. (1/2 :: ereal) \wedge Suc n) = 1$ 
using sums-ereal[THEN iffD2, OF power-half-series, THEN sums-unique, symmetric]
by (simp add: one-ereal-def)

lemma suminf-add-ereal:
fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \wedge i. 0 \leq g i$ 
shows  $(\sum i. f i + g i) = \text{suminf } f + \text{suminf } g$ 
proof -
have  $(\text{SUP } n. \sum i < n. f i + g i) = (\text{SUP } n. \text{sum } f \{..<n\}) + (\text{SUP } n. \text{sum } g \{..<n\})$ 
unfolding sum.distrib
by (intro assms add-nonneg-nonneg SUP-ereal-add-pos incseq-sumI sum-nonneg ballI)
with assms show ?thesis
by (subst (1 2 3) suminf-ereal-eq-SUP) auto
qed

lemma suminf-cmult-ereal:
fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
and  $0 \leq a$ 
shows  $(\sum i. a * f i) = a * \text{suminf } f$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: sum-ereal-right-distrib[symmetric] assms
      ereal-zero-le-0-iff sum-nonneg suminf-ereal-eq-SUP
      intro!: SUP-ereal-mult-left)

lemma suminf-PInfty:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ ereal
  assumes ∀i. 0 ≤ f i
  and suminf f ≠ ∞
  shows f i ≠ ∞
proof –
  from suminf-upper[of f Suc i, OF assms(1)] assms(2)
  have (∑ i<Suc i. f i) ≠ ∞
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding sum-Pinfty by simp
qed

lemma suminf-PInfty-fun:
  assumes ∀i. 0 ≤ f i
  and suminf f ≠ ∞
  shows ∃f'. f = (λx. ereal (f' x))
proof –
  have ∀i. ∃r. f i = ereal r
  proof
    fix i
    show ∃r. f i = ereal r
      using suminf-PInfty[OF assms] assms(1)[of i]
      by (cases f i) auto
  qed
  from choice[OF this] show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

lemma summable-ereal:
  assumes ∀i. 0 ≤ f i
  and (∑ i. ereal (f i)) ≠ ∞
  shows summable f
proof –
  have 0 ≤ (∑ i. ereal (f i))
    using assms by (intro suminf-0-le) auto
  with assms obtain r where r: (∑ i. ereal (f i)) = ereal r
    by (cases ∑ i. ereal (f i)) auto
  from summable-ereal-pos[of λx. ereal (f x)]
  have summable (λx. ereal (f x))
    using assms by auto
  from summable-sums[OF this]
  have (∑ x. ereal (f x)) sums (∑ x. ereal (f x))
    by auto
  then show summable f

```

```

unfolding r sums-ereal summable-def ..
qed

lemma suminf-ereal:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  and  $(\sum i. \text{ereal}(f i)) \neq \infty$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. \text{ereal}(f i)) = \text{ereal}(\text{suminf } f)$ 
proof (rule sums-unique[symmetric])
  from summable-ereal[OF assms]
  show  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal}(f x)) \text{ sums } (\text{ereal}(\text{suminf } f))$ 
  unfolding sums-ereal
  using assms
  by (intro summable-sums summable-ereal)
qed

lemma suminf-ereal-minus:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes ord:  $\bigwedge i. g i \leq f i \bigwedge i. 0 \leq g i$ 
  and fin: suminf f  $\neq \infty$  suminf g  $\neq \infty$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. f i - g i) = \text{suminf } f - \text{suminf } g$ 
proof -
  {
    fix i
    have  $0 \leq f i$ 
    using ord[of i] by auto
  }
  moreover
  from suminf-PInfty-fun[OF  $\langle \bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \rangle$  fin(1)] obtain f' where [simp]: f =  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal}(f' x)) ..$ 
  from suminf-PInfty-fun[OF  $\langle \bigwedge i. 0 \leq g i \rangle$  fin(2)] obtain g' where [simp]: g =  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal}(g' x)) ..$ 
  {
    fix i
    have  $0 \leq f i - g i$ 
    using ord[of i] by (auto simp: ereal-le-minus-iff)
  }
  moreover
  have suminf  $(\lambda i. f i - g i) \leq \text{suminf } f$ 
  using assms by (auto intro!: suminf-le-pos simp: field-simps)
  then have suminf  $(\lambda i. f i - g i) \neq \infty$ 
  using fin by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using assms  $\langle \bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \rangle$ 
  apply simp
  apply (subst (1 2 3) suminf-ereal)
  apply (auto intro!: suminf-diff[symmetric] summable-ereal)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma suminf-ereal-PInf [simp]: ( $\sum x. \infty :: ereal$ ) =  $\infty$ 
proof -
  have ( $\sum i < Suc 0. \infty$ )  $\leq (\sum x. \infty :: ereal)$ 
    by (rule suminf-upper) auto
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma summable-real-of-ereal:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  and fin: ( $\sum i. f i$ )  $\neq \infty$ 
  shows summable ( $\lambda i. real\text{-}of\text{-}ereal (f i)$ )
proof (rule summable-def[THEN iffD2])
  have 0  $\leq (\sum i. f i)$ 
    using assms by (auto intro: suminf-0-le)
  with fin obtain r where r: ereal r = ( $\sum i. f i$ )
    by (cases ( $\sum i. f i$ )) auto
  {
    fix i
    have f i  $\neq \infty$ 
      using f by (intro suminf-PInfty[OF - fin]) auto
    then have |f i|  $\neq \infty$ 
      using f[of i] by auto
  }
  note fin = this
  have ( $\lambda i. ereal (real\text{-}of\text{-}ereal (f i))$ ) sums ( $\sum i. ereal (real\text{-}of\text{-}ereal (f i))$ )
    using f
    by (auto intro!: summable-ereal-pos simp: ereal-le-real-iff zero-ereal-def)
  also have ... = ereal r
    using fin r by (auto simp: ereal-real)
  finally show  $\exists r. (\lambda i. real\text{-}of\text{-}ereal (f i))$  sums r
    by (auto simp: sums-ereal)
qed

lemma suminf-SUP-eq:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. incseq (\lambda n. f n i)$ 
  and  $\bigwedge n i. 0 \leq f n i$ 
  shows ( $\sum i. SUP n. f n i$ ) = ( $SUP n. \sum i. f n i$ )
proof -
  have *:  $\bigwedge n. (\sum i < n. SUP k. f k i) = (SUP k. \sum i < n. f k i)$ 
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: SUP-ereal-sum [symmetric])
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    apply (subst (1 2) suminf-ereal-eq-SUP)
    apply (auto intro!: SUP-upper2 SUP-commute simp: *)
  done

```

qed

```

lemma suminf-sum-ereal:
  fixes f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes nonneg:  $\bigwedge i. a \in A \implies 0 \leq f i a$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. \sum a \in A. f i a) = (\sum a \in A. \sum i. f i a)$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    using nonneg
    by induct (simp-all add: suminf-add-ereal sum-nonneg)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma suminf-ereal-eq-0:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes nneg:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. f i) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. f i = 0)$ 
proof
  assume  $(\sum i. f i) = 0$ 
  {
    fix i
    assume f i  $\neq 0$ 
    with nneg have  $0 < f i$ 
      by (auto simp: less-le)
    also have f i =  $(\sum j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } f i \text{ else } 0)$ 
      by (subst suminf-finite[where N={i}]) auto
    also have ...  $\leq (\sum i. f i)$ 
      using nneg
      by (auto intro!: suminf-le-pos)
    finally have False
      using <( $\sum i. f i$ ) = 0 by auto
  }
  then show  $\forall i. f i = 0$ 
    by auto
qed simp

lemma suminf-ereal-offset-le:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. f (i + k)) \leq \text{suminf } f$ 
proof -
  have  $(\lambda n. \sum i < n. f (i + k)) \longrightarrow (\sum i. f (i + k))$ 
    using summable-sums[OF summable-ereal-pos]
    by (simp add: sums-def atLeast0LessThan f)
  moreover have  $(\lambda n. \sum i < n. f i) \longrightarrow (\sum i. f i)$ 
    using summable-sums[OF summable-ereal-pos]
```

```

by (simp add: sums-def atLeast0LessThan f)
then have  $(\lambda n. \sum i < n + k. f i) \longrightarrow (\sum i. f i)$ 
  by (rule LIMSEQ-ignore-initial-segment)
ultimately show ?thesis
proof (rule LIMSEQ-le, safe intro!: exI[of - k])
  fix n assume  $k \leq n$ 
  have  $(\sum i < n. f (i + k)) = (\sum i < n. (f \circ plus k) i)$ 
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also have ... =  $(\sum i \in (plus k) ` \{.. < n\}. f i)$ 
    by (rule sum.reindex [symmetric]) simp
  also have ...  $\leq \text{sum } f \{.. < n + k\}$ 
    by (intro sum-mono2) (auto simp: f)
  finally show  $(\sum i < n. f (i + k)) \leq \text{sum } f \{.. < n + k\}$ .
qed
qed

lemma sums-suminf-ereal:  $f \text{ sums } x \implies (\sum i. \text{ereal } (f i)) = \text{ereal } x$ 
  by (metis sums-ereal sums-unique)

lemma suminf-ereal': summable f  $\implies (\sum i. \text{ereal } (f i)) = \text{ereal } (\sum i. f i)$ 
  by (metis sums-ereal sums-unique summable-def)

lemma suminf-ereal-finite: summable f  $\implies (\sum i. \text{ereal } (f i)) \neq \infty$ 
  by (auto simp: summable-def simp flip: sums-ereal sums-unique)

lemma suminf-ereal-finite-neg:
  assumes summable f
  shows  $(\sum x. \text{ereal } (f x)) \neq -\infty$ 
proof-
  from assms obtain x where f sums x by blast
  hence  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal } (f x)) \text{ sums } \text{ereal } x$  by (simp add: sums-ereal)
  from sums-unique[OF this] have  $(\sum x. \text{ereal } (f x)) = \text{ereal } x ..$ 
  thus  $(\sum x. \text{ereal } (f x)) \neq -\infty$  by simp-all
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-add-directed:
  fixes f g :: 'a ::ereal
  assumes nonneg:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i \wedge i \in I \implies 0 \leq g i$ 
  assumes directed:  $\bigwedge i j. i \in I \implies j \in I \implies \exists k \in I. f i + g j \leq f k + g k$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$ 
proof cases
  assume I = {} then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: bot-ereal-def)
next
  assume I ≠ {}
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule antisym)
    show  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i) \leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$ 
      by (rule SUP-least; intro add-mono SUP-upper)
  qed
qed

```

```

next
  have  $\text{bot} < (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$ 
    using  $\langle I \neq \{\} \rangle \text{ nonneg}(2)$  by (auto simp: bot-ereal-def less-SUP-iff)
  then have  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i))$ 
    by (intro SUP-ereal-add-left[symmetric]  $\langle I \neq \{\} \rangle$ ) auto
  also have  $\dots = (\text{SUP } i \in I. (\text{SUP } j \in I. f i + g j))$ 
    using nonneg(1)  $\langle I \neq \{\} \rangle$  by (simp add: SUP-ereal-add-right)
  also have  $\dots \leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i)$ 
    using directed by (intro SUP-least) (blast intro: SUP-upper2)
    finally show  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) \leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i)$  .
  qed
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-sum-directed:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $I \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes directed:  $\bigwedge N i j. N \subseteq A \implies i \in I \implies j \in I \implies \exists k \in I. \forall n \in N. f n i \leq f n k \wedge f n j \leq f n k$ 
  assumes nonneg:  $\bigwedge n i. i \in I \implies n \in A \implies 0 \leq f n i$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. \sum n \in A. f n i) = (\sum n \in A. \text{SUP } i \in I. f n i)$ 
proof -
  have  $N \subseteq A \implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. \sum n \in N. f n i) = (\sum n \in N. \text{SUP } i \in I. f n i)$  for  $N$ 
  proof (induction  $N$  rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    case (insert  $n N$ )
      have  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f n i + (\sum l \in N. f l i)) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f n i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. \sum l \in N. f l i)$ 
      proof (rule SUP-ereal-add-directed)
        fix  $i$  assume  $i \in I$  then show  $0 \leq f n i$   $0 \leq (\sum l \in N. f l i)$ 
          using insert by (auto intro!: sum-nonneg nonneg)
    next
      fix  $i j$  assume  $i \in I$   $j \in I$ 
      from directed[OF insert(4) this]
      show  $\exists k \in I. f n i + (\sum l \in N. f l j) \leq f n k + (\sum l \in N. f l k)$ 
        by (auto intro!: add-mono sum-mono)
    qed
    with insert show ?case
      by simp
  qed (simp-all add: SUP-constant  $\langle I \neq \{\} \rangle$ )
  from this[of  $A$ ] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma suminf-SUP-eq-directed:
  fixes  $f :: - \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $I \neq \{\}$ 
  assumes directed:  $\bigwedge N i j. i \in I \implies j \in I \implies \text{finite } N \implies \exists k \in I. \forall n \in N. f i n \leq f k n \wedge f j n \leq f k n$ 
  assumes nonneg:  $\bigwedge n i. 0 \leq f n i$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. \text{SUP } n \in I. f n i) = (\text{SUP } n \in I. \sum i. f n i)$ 

```

```

proof (subst (1 2) suminf-ereal-eq-SUP)
  show  $\bigwedge n i. 0 \leq f n i \wedge i. 0 \leq (\text{SUP } n \in I. f n i)$ 
    using  $\langle I \neq \{\} \rangle \text{ nonneg}$  by (auto intro: SUP-upper2)
  show  $(\text{SUP } n. \sum i < n. \text{SUP } n \in I. f n i) = (\text{SUP } n \in I. \text{SUP } j. \sum i < j. f n i)$ 
    by (auto simp: finite-subset SUP-commute SUP-ereal-sum-directed assms)
qed

lemma ereal-dense3:
  fixes  $x y :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $x < y \implies \exists r :: \text{rat}. x < \text{real-of-rat } r \wedge \text{real-of-rat } r < y$ 
proof (cases  $x y$  rule: ereal2-cases, simp-all)
  fix  $r q :: \text{real}$ 
  assume  $r < q$ 
  from Rats-dense-in-real[OF this] show  $\exists x. r < \text{real-of-rat } x \wedge \text{real-of-rat } x < q$ 
    by (fastforce simp: Rats-def)
next
  fix  $r :: \text{real}$ 
  show  $\exists x. r < \text{real-of-rat } x \exists x. \text{real-of-rat } x < r$ 
    using gt-ex[of  $r$ ] lt-ex[of  $r$ ] Rats-dense-in-real
    by (auto simp: Rats-def)
qed

lemma continuous-within-ereal[intro, simp]:  $x \in A \implies \text{continuous (at } x \text{ within } A)$ 
ereal
  using continuous-on-eq-continuous-within[of  $A$  ereal]
  by (auto intro: continuous-on-ereal continuous-on-id)

lemma ereal-open-uminus:
  fixes  $S :: \text{ereal set}$ 
  assumes open  $S$ 
  shows open (uminus `  $S$ )
  using ⟨open  $S$ ⟩[unfolded open-generated-order]
proof induct
  have range uminus = (UNIV :: ereal set)
    by (auto simp: image-iff ereal-uminus-eq-reorder)
  then show open (range uminus :: ereal set)
    by simp
qed (auto simp add: image-Union image-Int)

lemma ereal-uminus-complement:
  fixes  $S :: \text{ereal set}$ 
  shows uminus ` ( $- S$ ) =  $- \text{uminus } S$ 
  by (auto intro!: bij-image-Compl-eq surjI[of  $- \text{uminus}$ ] simp: bij-betw-def)

lemma ereal-closed-uminus:
  fixes  $S :: \text{ereal set}$ 
  assumes closed  $S$ 
  shows closed (uminus `  $S$ )
  using assms

```

```

unfolding closed-def ereal-uminus-complement[symmetric]
by (rule ereal-open-uminus)

lemma ereal-open-affinity-pos:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  assumes open S
  and m: m ≠ ∞ 0 < m
  and t: |t| ≠ ∞
  shows open ((λx. m * x + t) ` S)
proof –
  have continuous-on UNIV (λx. inverse m * (x + -t))
  using m t
  by (intro continuous-at-imp-continuous-on ballI continuous-at[THEN iffD2];
  force)
  then have open ((λx. inverse m * (x + -t)) -` S)
  using ⟨open S⟩ open-vimage by blast
  also have (λx. inverse m * (x + -t)) -` S = (λx. (x - t) / m) -` S
  using m t by (auto simp: divide-ereal-def mult.commute minus-ereal-def
  simp flip: uminus-ereal.simps)
  also have (λx. (x - t) / m) -` S = (λx. m * x + t) ` S
  using m t
  by (simp add: set-eq-iff image-iff)
  (metis abs-ereal-less0 abs-ereal-uminus ereal-divide-eq ereal-eq-minus ereal-minus(7,8)
  ereal-minus-less-minus ereal-mult-eq-PInfty ereal-uminus-uminus
  ereal-zero-mult)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma ereal-open-affinity:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  assumes open S
  and m: |m| ≠ ∞ m ≠ 0
  and t: |t| ≠ ∞
  shows open ((λx. m * x + t) ` S)
proof cases
  assume 0 < m
  then show ?thesis
  using ereal-open-affinity-pos[OF ⟨open S⟩ - - t, of m] m
  by auto
next
  assume ¬ 0 < m then
  have 0 < -m
  using ⟨m ≠ 0⟩
  by (cases m) auto
  then have m: -m ≠ ∞ 0 < -m
  using ⟨|m| ≠ ∞⟩
  by (auto simp: ereal-uminus-eq-reorder)
from ereal-open-affinity-pos[OF ereal-open-uminus[OF ⟨open S⟩] m t] show ?thesis
  unfolding image-image by simp

```

qed

```

lemma open-uminus-iff:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows open (uminus ` S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  open S
  using ereal-open-uminus[of S] ereal-open-uminus[of uminus ` S]
  by auto

lemma ereal-Liminf-uminus:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  shows Liminf net ( $\lambda x. - (f x)$ ) = - Limsup net f
  using ereal-Limsup-uminus[of - ( $\lambda x. - (f x)$ )] by auto

lemma Liminf-PInfty:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\neg$  trivial-limit net
  shows ( $f \longrightarrow \infty$ ) net  $\longleftrightarrow$  Liminf net f =  $\infty$ 
  unfolding tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[OF assms]
  using Liminf-le-Limsup[OF assms, of f]
  by auto

lemma Limsup-MInfty:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\neg$  trivial-limit net
  shows ( $f \longrightarrow -\infty$ ) net  $\longleftrightarrow$  Limsup net f =  $-\infty$ 
  unfolding tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[OF assms]
  using Liminf-le-Limsup[OF assms, of f]
  by auto

lemma convergent-ereal: — RENAME
  fixes X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  shows convergent X  $\longleftrightarrow$  limsup X = liminf X
  using tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[of sequentially]
  by (auto simp: convergent-def)

lemma limsup-le-liminf-real:
  fixes X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real and L :: real
  assumes 1: limsup X  $\leq$  L and 2: L  $\leq$  liminf X
  shows X  $\longrightarrow$  L
  proof -
    from 1 2 have limsup X  $\leq$  liminf X by auto
    hence 3: limsup X = liminf X
      by (simp add: Liminf-le-Limsup order-class.order.antisym)
    hence 4: convergent ( $\lambda n. \text{ereal}(X n)$ )
      by (subst convergent-ereal)
    hence limsup X = lim ( $\lambda n. \text{ereal}(X n)$ )
      by (rule convergent-limsup-cl)
    also from 1 2 3 have limsup X = L by auto
    finally have lim ( $\lambda n. \text{ereal}(X n)$ ) = L ..

```

```

hence  $(\lambda n. \text{ereal } (X n)) \longrightarrow L$ 
  using 4 convergent-LIMSEQ-iff by force
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma liminf-PInfty:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $X \longrightarrow \infty \longleftrightarrow \liminf X = \infty$ 
  by (metis Liminf-PInfty trivial-limit-sequentially)

lemma limsup-MInfty:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $X \longrightarrow -\infty \longleftrightarrow \limsup X = -\infty$ 
  by (metis Limsup-MInfty trivial-limit-sequentially)

lemma SUP-eq-LIMSEQ:
  assumes mono  $f$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } n. \text{ereal } (f n)) = \text{ereal } x \longleftrightarrow f \longrightarrow x$ 
proof
  have inc: incseq  $(\lambda i. \text{ereal } (f i))$ 
    using ⟨mono f⟩ unfolding mono-def incseq-def by auto
  {
    assume  $f \longrightarrow x$ 
    then have  $(\lambda i. \text{ereal } (f i)) \longrightarrow \text{ereal } x$ 
      by auto
    from SUP-Lim[OF inc this] show  $(\text{SUP } n. \text{ereal } (f n)) = \text{ereal } x$  .
  next
    assume  $(\text{SUP } n. \text{ereal } (f n)) = \text{ereal } x$ 
    with LIMSEQ-SUP[OF inc] show  $f \longrightarrow x$  by auto
  }
qed

lemma liminf-ereal-cminus:
  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $c \neq -\infty$ 
  shows  $\liminf (\lambda x. c - f x) = c - \limsup f$ 
proof (cases c)
  case PInf
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Liminf-const)
next
  case (real r)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: liminf-SUP-INF limsup-INF-SUP INF-ereal-minus-right SUP-ereal-minus-right)
qed (use ⟨c ≠ -∞⟩ in simp)

```

39.6.3 Continuity

lemma continuous-at-of-ereal:

$|x_0 :: ereal| \neq \infty \implies \text{continuous (at } x_0) \text{ real-of-ereal}$
unfolding *continuous-at*
by (*rule lim-real-of-ereal*) (*simp add: ereal-real*)

lemma *nhds-ereal: nhds (ereal r) = filtermap ereal (nhds r)*
by (*simp add: filtermap-nhds-open-map open-ereal continuous-at-of-ereal*)

lemma *at-ereal: at (ereal r) = filtermap ereal (at r)*
by (*simp add: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter nhds-ereal eventually-filtermap*)

lemma *at-left-ereal: at-left (ereal r) = filtermap ereal (at-left r)*
by (*simp add: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter nhds-ereal eventually-filtermap*)

lemma *at-right-ereal: at-right (ereal r) = filtermap ereal (at-right r)*
by (*simp add: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter nhds-ereal eventually-filtermap*)

lemma
shows *at-left-PInf: at-left $\infty = \text{filtermap ereal at-top}$*
and *at-right-MInf: at-right $(-\infty) = \text{filtermap ereal at-bot}$*
unfolding *filter-eq-iff eventually-filtermap eventually-at-top-dense eventually-at-bot-dense*
eventually-at-left[OF ereal-less(5)] eventually-at-right[OF ereal-less(6)]
by (*auto simp add: ereal-all-split ereal-ex-split*)

lemma *ereal-tendsto-simps1:*
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-left} (\text{ereal } x)) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-left } x)$
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-right} (\text{ereal } x)) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-right } x)$
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-left} (\infty :: \text{ereal})) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) \text{ at-top}$
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-right} (-\infty :: \text{ereal})) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) \text{ at-bot}$
unfolding *tendsto-compose-filtermap at-left-ereal at-right-ereal at-left-PInf at-right-MInf*
by (*auto simp: filtermap-filtermap filtermap-ident*)

lemma *ereal-tendsto-simps2:*
 $((\text{ereal} \circ f) \longrightarrow \text{ereal } a) F \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow a) F$
 $((\text{ereal} \circ f) \longrightarrow \infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } x F. f x :> \text{at-top})$
 $((\text{ereal} \circ f) \longrightarrow -\infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } x F. f x :> \text{at-bot})$
unfolding *tendsto-PInfty filterlim-at-top-dense tendsto-MInfty filterlim-at-bot-dense*
using *lim-ereal* **by** (*simp-all add: comp-def*)

lemma *inverse-infty-ereal-tendsto-0: inverse -\infty \rightarrow (0 :: ereal)*
proof –
have **: $((\lambda x. \text{ereal} (\text{inverse } x)) \longrightarrow \text{ereal } 0) \text{ at-infinity}$
by (*intro tendsto-intros tendsto-inverse-0*)
then have $((\lambda x. \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \infty \text{ else } \text{ereal} (\text{inverse } x)) \longrightarrow 0) \text{ at-top}$
proof (*rule filterlim-mono-eventually*)
show $\text{nhds} (\text{ereal } 0) \leq \text{nhds } 0$
by (*simp add: zero-ereal-def*)
show $(\text{at-top} :: \text{real filter}) \leq \text{at-infinity}$
by (*simp add: at-top-le-at-infinity*)
qed auto

```

then show ?thesis
  unfolding at-infty-ereal-eq-at-top tendsto-compose-filtermap[symmetric] comp-def
by auto
qed

lemma inverse-ereal-tendsto-pos:
  fixes x :: ereal assumes 0 < x
  shows inverse -x → inverse x
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
  with ‹0 < x› have **: (λx. ereal (inverse x)) -r→ ereal (inverse r)
    by (auto intro!: tendsto-inverse)
  from real ‹0 < x› show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: at-ereal tendsto-compose-filtermap[symmetric] eventually-at-filter
      intro!: Lim-transform-eventually[OF **] t1-space-nhds)
qed (insert ‹0 < x›, auto intro!: inverse-infty-ereal-tendsto-0)

lemma inverse-ereal-tendsto-at-right-0: (inverse —→ ∞) (at-right (0::ereal))
  unfolding tendsto-compose-filtermap[symmetric] at-right-ereal zero-ereal-def
  by (subst filterlim-cong[OF refl refl, where g=λx. ereal (inverse x)])
    (auto simp: eventually-at-filter tendsto-PInfty-eq-at-top filterlim-inverse-at-top-right)

lemmas ereal-tendsto-simps = ereal-tendsto-simps1 ereal-tendsto-simps2

lemma continuous-at-iff-ereal:
  fixes f :: 'a::t2-space ⇒ real
  shows continuous (at x0 within s) f ↔ continuous (at x0 within s) (ereal ∘ f)
  unfolding continuous-within comp-def lim-ereal ..

lemma continuous-on-iff-ereal:
  fixes f :: 'a::t2-space ⇒ real
  assumes open A
  shows continuous-on A f ↔ continuous-on A (ereal ∘ f)
  unfolding continuous-on-def comp-def lim-ereal ..

lemma continuous-on-real: continuous-on (UNIV - {∞, -∞::ereal}) real-of-ereal
  using continuous-at-of-ereal continuous-on-eq-continuous-at open-image-ereal
  by auto

lemma continuous-on-iff-real:
  fixes f :: 'a::t2-space ⇒ ereal
  assumes ∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ |f x| ≠ ∞
  shows continuous-on A f ↔ continuous-on A (real-of-ereal ∘ f)
proof
  assume L: continuous-on A f
  have f ` A ⊆ UNIV - {∞, -∞}
    using assms by force
  then show continuous-on A (real-of-ereal ∘ f)
    by (meson L continuous-on-compose continuous-on-real continuous-on-subset)

```

```

next
assume  $R: \text{continuous-on } A (\text{real-of-ereal} \circ f)$ 
then have  $\text{continuous-on } A (\text{ereal} \circ (\text{real-of-ereal} \circ f))$ 
  by (meson continuous-at-iff-ereal continuous-on-eq-continuous-within)
then show  $\text{continuous-on } A f$ 
  using assms ereal-real' by auto
qed

lemma  $\text{continuous-uminus-ereal}$  [continuous-intros]:  $\text{continuous-on } (A :: \text{ereal set})$ 
 $\text{uminus}$ 
  unfolding  $\text{continuous-on-def}$ 
  by (intro ballII tendsto-uminus-ereal[of  $\lambda x. x :: \text{ereal}$ ]) simp

lemma  $\text{ereal-uminus-atMost}$  [simp]:  $\text{uminus} ` \{..(a :: \text{ereal})\} = \{-a..\}$ 
proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
  fix  $x :: \text{ereal}$  assume  $x \in \{-a..\}$ 
  hence  $-(-x) \in \text{uminus} ` \{..a\}$  by (intro imageI) (simp add: erereal-uminus-le-reorder)
  thus  $x \in \text{uminus} ` \{..a\}$  by simp
qed auto

lemma  $\text{continuous-on-inverse-ereal}$  [continuous-intros]:
 $\text{continuous-on } \{0 :: \text{ereal} ..\}$  inverse
  unfolding  $\text{continuous-on-def}$ 
proof clar simp
  fix  $x :: \text{ereal}$  assume  $0 \leq x$ 
  moreover have  $\text{at } 0 \text{ within } \{0 ..\} = \text{at-right } (0 :: \text{ereal})$ 
    by (auto simp: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter le-less)
  moreover have  $\text{at } x \text{ within } \{0 ..\} = \text{at } x \text{ if } 0 < x$ 
    using that by (intro at-within-nhd[of - { $0 < ..$ }]) auto
  ultimately show (inverse  $\longrightarrow$  inverse  $x$ ) ( $\text{at } x \text{ within } \{0..\}$ )
    by (auto simp: le-less inverse-ereal-tendsto-at-right-0 inverse-ereal-tendsto-pos)
qed

lemma  $\text{continuous-inverse-ereal-nonpos}$ :  $\text{continuous-on } (\{.. < 0\} :: \text{ereal set})$  inverse
proof (subst continuous-on-cong[OF refl])
  have  $\text{continuous-on } \{(0 :: \text{ereal}) < ..\}$  inverse
    by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF continuous-on-inverse-ereal]) auto
  thus  $\text{continuous-on } \{.. < (0 :: \text{ereal})\} (\text{uminus} \circ \text{inverse} \circ \text{uminus})$ 
    by (intro continuous-intros) simp-all
qed simp

lemma  $\text{tendsto-inverse-ereal}$ :
assumes  $(f \longrightarrow (c :: \text{ereal})) F$ 
assumes  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \geq 0) F$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \longrightarrow \text{inverse } c) F$ 
by (cases  $F = \text{bot}$ )
  (auto intro!: tendsto-lowerbound assms
    continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF continuous-on-inverse-ereal])

```

39.6.4 liminf and limsup

```

lemma Limsup-ereal-mult-right:
  assumes F ≠ bot (c::real) ≥ 0
  shows Limsup F (λn. f n * ereal c) = Limsup F f * ereal c
  proof (rule Limsup-compose-continuous-mono)
    from assms show continuous-on UNIV (λa. a * ereal c)
      using tendsto-cmult-ereal[of ereal c λx. x]
      by (force simp: continuous-on-def mult-ac)
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: mono-def ereal-mult-right-mono)

lemma Liminf-ereal-mult-right:
  assumes F ≠ bot (c::real) ≥ 0
  shows Liminf F (λn. f n * ereal c) = Liminf F f * ereal c
  proof (rule Liminf-compose-continuous-mono)
    from assms show continuous-on UNIV (λa. a * ereal c)
      using tendsto-cmult-ereal[of ereal c λx. x]
      by (force simp: continuous-on-def mult-ac)
  qed (use assms in ⟨auto simp: mono-def ereal-mult-right-mono⟩)

lemma Liminf-ereal-mult-left:
  assumes F ≠ bot (c::real) ≥ 0
  shows Liminf F (λn. ereal c * f n) = ereal c * Liminf F f
  using Liminf-ereal-mult-right[OF assms] by (subst (1 2) mult.commute)

lemma Limsup-ereal-mult-left:
  assumes F ≠ bot (c::real) ≥ 0
  shows Limsup F (λn. ereal c * f n) = ereal c * Limsup F f
  using Limsup-ereal-mult-right[OF assms] by (subst (1 2) mult.commute)

lemma limsup-ereal-mult-right:
  (c::real) ≥ 0 ⇒ limsup (λn. f n * ereal c) = limsup f * ereal c
  by (rule Limsup-ereal-mult-right) simp-all

lemma limsup-ereal-mult-left:
  (c::real) ≥ 0 ⇒ limsup (λn. ereal c * f n) = ereal c * limsup f
  by (subst (1 2) mult.commute, rule limsup-ereal-mult-right) simp-all

lemma Limsup-add-ereal-right:
  F ≠ bot ⇒ abs c ≠ ∞ ⇒ Limsup F (λn. g n + (c :: ereal)) = Limsup F g +
  c
  by (rule Limsup-compose-continuous-mono) (auto simp: mono-def add-mono continuous-on-def)

lemma Limsup-add-ereal-left:
  F ≠ bot ⇒ abs c ≠ ∞ ⇒ Limsup F (λn. (c :: ereal) + g n) = c + Limsup F g
  by (subst (1 2) add.commute) (rule Limsup-add-ereal-right)

lemma Liminf-add-ereal-right:

```

$F \neq \text{bot} \implies \text{abs } c \neq \infty \implies \text{Liminf } F (\lambda n. g n + (c :: \text{ereal})) = \text{Liminf } F g + c$
by (rule *Liminf-compose-continuous-mono*) (auto simp: mono-def add-mono continuous-on-def)

lemma *Liminf-add-ereal-left*:

$F \neq \text{bot} \implies \text{abs } c \neq \infty \implies \text{Liminf } F (\lambda n. (c :: \text{ereal}) + g n) = c + \text{Liminf } F g$
by (subst (1 2) add.commute) (rule *Liminf-add-ereal-right*)

lemma

assumes $F \neq \text{bot}$

assumes *nonneg*: eventually $(\lambda x. f x \geq (0 :: \text{ereal})) F$

shows *Liminf-inverse-ereal*: $\text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Limsup } F f)$

and *Limsup-inverse-ereal*: $\text{Limsup } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Liminf } F f)$

proof –

define *inv* **where** [abs-def]: $\text{inv } x = (\text{if } x \leq 0 \text{ then } \infty \text{ else } \text{inverse } x)$ **for** $x :: \text{ereal}$

have *continuous-on* $(\{..0\} \cup \{0..\}) \text{ inv unfolding inv-def}$

by (intro continuous-on-If) (auto intro!: continuous-intros)

also have $\{..0\} \cup \{0..\} = (\text{UNIV} :: \text{ereal set})$ **by** auto

finally have *cont*: continuous-on UNIV *inv*.

have *antimono*: antimono *inv unfolding inv-def antimono-def*

by (auto intro!: eral-inverse-antimono)

have $\text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inv} (f x))$ **using** *nonneg*

by (auto intro!: Liminf-eq elim!: eventually-mono simp: inv-def)

also have ... = *inv* (*Limsup* *F f*)

by (simp add: assms(1) Liminf-compose-continuous-antimono[*OF cont antimono*])

also from *assms* **have** *Limsup* *F f* ≥ 0 **by** (intro le-Limsup) simp-all

hence *inv* (*Limsup* *F f*) = *inverse* (*Limsup* *F f*) **by** (simp add: inv-def)

finally show $\text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Limsup } F f)$.

have *Limsup* *F* $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{Limsup } F (\lambda x. \text{inv} (f x))$ **using** *nonneg*

by (auto intro!: Limsup-eq elim!: eventually-mono simp: inv-def)

also have ... = *inv* (*Liminf* *F f*)

by (simp add: assms(1) Limsup-compose-continuous-antimono[*OF cont antimono*])

also from *assms* **have** *Liminf* *F f* ≥ 0 **by** (intro Liminf-bounded) simp-all

hence *inv* (*Liminf* *F f*) = *inverse* (*Liminf* *F f*) **by** (simp add: inv-def)

finally show *Limsup* *F* $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Liminf } F f)$.

qed

lemma *ereal-diff-le-mono-left*: $\llbracket x \leq z; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies x - y \leq (z :: \text{ereal})$
by(cases *x y z rule*: eral3-cases) simp-all

lemma *neg-0-less-iff-less-erea* [simp]: $0 < -a \longleftrightarrow (a :: \text{ereal}) < 0$
by(cases *a*) simp-all

```

lemma not-infty-ereal:  $|x| \neq \infty \longleftrightarrow (\exists x'. x = \text{ereal } x')$ 
by(cases x) simp-all

lemma neq-PInf-trans: fixes x y :: ereal shows  $\llbracket y \neq \infty; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies x \neq \infty$ 
by auto

lemma mult-2-ereal:  $\text{ereal } 2 * x = x + x$ 
by(cases x) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-le-self:  $0 \leq y \implies x - y \leq (x :: \text{ereal})$ 
by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-le-add-self:  $0 \leq y \implies x \leq x + (y :: \text{ereal})$ 
by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-le-add-self2:  $0 \leq y \implies x \leq y + (x :: \text{ereal})$ 
by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-le-add-mono1:  $\llbracket x \leq y; 0 \leq (z :: \text{ereal}) \rrbracket \implies x \leq y + z$ 
using add-mono by fastforce

lemma ereal-le-add-mono2:  $\llbracket x \leq z; 0 \leq (y :: \text{ereal}) \rrbracket \implies x \leq y + z$ 
using add-mono by fastforce

lemma ereal-diff-nonpos:
  fixes a b :: ereal shows  $\llbracket a \leq b; a = \infty \implies b \neq \infty; a = -\infty \implies b \neq -\infty \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies a - b \leq 0$ 
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma minus-ereal-0 [simp]:  $x - \text{ereal } 0 = x$ 
by(simp flip: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-diff-eq-0-iff: fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $(|a| = \infty \implies |b| \neq \infty) \implies a - b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = b$ 
by(cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma SUP-ereal-eq-0-iff-nonneg:
  fixes f :: _  $\Rightarrow$  ereal and A
  assumes nonneg:  $\forall x \in A. f x \geq 0$ 
  and A:A  $\neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } x \in A. f x) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in A. f x = 0)$  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  proof(intro iffI ballI)
    fix x
    assume ?lhs x  $\in$  A
    from ⟨x ∈ A⟩ have f x  $\leq$  (SUP x ∈ A. f x) by(rule SUP-upper)
    with ⟨?lhs⟩ show f x = 0 using nonneg ⟨x ∈ A⟩ by auto
  qed (simp add: A)

```

```

lemma ereal-divide-le-posI:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows  $x > 0 \implies z \neq -\infty \implies z \leq x * y \implies z / x \leq y$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z])(auto simp: field-simps split: if-split-asm)

lemma add-diff-eq-ereal: fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows  $x + (y - z) = x + y - z$ 
  by(cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-gr0:
  fixes a b :: ereal shows  $a < b \implies 0 < b - a$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-minus: fixes x y z :: ereal shows
   $(|y| = \infty \implies |z| \neq \infty) \implies x - (y - z) = x + z - y$ 
  by(cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma diff-add-eq-ereal: fixes a b c :: ereal shows  $a - b + c = a + c - b$ 
  by(cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma diff-diff-commute-ereal: fixes x y z :: ereal shows  $x - y - z = x - z - y$ 
  by(cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-eq-MInfty-iff: fixes x y :: ereal shows  $x - y = -\infty \longleftrightarrow x = -\infty \wedge y \neq -\infty \vee y = \infty \wedge |x| \neq \infty$ 
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-add-inverse: fixes x y :: ereal shows  $|x| \neq \infty \implies x + y - x = y$ 
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma tendsto-diff-ereal:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes x:  $|x| \neq \infty$  and y:  $|y| \neq \infty$ 
  assumes f:  $(f \longrightarrow x) F$  and g:  $(g \longrightarrow y) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. f x - g x) \longrightarrow x - y) F$ 
proof -
  from x obtain r where x':  $x = \text{ereal } r$  by (cases x) auto
  with f have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal } (f i)) \longrightarrow r) F$  by simp
  moreover
  from y obtain p where y':  $y = \text{ereal } p$  by (cases y) auto
  with g have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal } (g i)) \longrightarrow p) F$  by simp
  ultimately have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal } (f i) - \text{real-of-ereal } (g i)) \longrightarrow r - p) F$ 
    by (rule tendsto-diff)
  moreover
  from eventually-finite[OF x f] eventually-finite[OF y g]
  have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x - g x = \text{ereal } (\text{real-of-ereal } (f x) - \text{real-of-ereal } (g x)))$ 
  F
    by eventually-elim auto

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: x' y' cong: filterlim-cong)
qed

lemma continuous-on-diff-ereal:
  continuous-on A f  $\Rightarrow$  continuous-on A g  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\bigwedge x. x \in A \Rightarrow |f x| \neq \infty$ )  $\Rightarrow$ 
  ( $\bigwedge x. x \in A \Rightarrow |g x| \neq \infty$ )  $\Rightarrow$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda z. f z - g z :: ereal$ )
  by (auto simp: tendsto-diff-ereal continuous-on-def)

```

39.6.5 Tests for code generator

A small list of simple arithmetic expressions.

```

value  $-\infty :: ereal$ 
value  $|\infty| :: ereal$ 
value  $4 + 5 / 4 - ereal\ 2 :: ereal$ 
value ereal 3  $< \infty$ 
value real-of-ereal ( $\infty :: ereal$ ) = 0

```

end

40 Indicator Function

```

theory Indicator-Function
imports Complex-Main Disjoint-Sets
begin

```

definition indicator S x = of_bool (x ∈ S)

Type constrained version

abbreviation indicat-real :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow real **where** indicat-real S \equiv indicator S

lemma indicator-simps[simp]:
 $x \in S \Rightarrow \text{indicator } S x = 1$
 $x \notin S \Rightarrow \text{indicator } S x = 0$
unfolding indicator-def **by** auto

lemma indicator-pos-le[intro, simp]: $(0 :: 'a :: linordered-semidom) \leq \text{indicator } S x$
and indicator-le-1[intro, simp]: $\text{indicator } S x \leq (1 :: 'a :: linordered-semidom)$
unfolding indicator-def **by** auto

lemma indicator-abs-le-1: $|\text{indicator } S x| \leq (1 :: 'a :: linordered-idom)$
unfolding indicator-def **by** auto

lemma indicator-eq-0-iff: $\text{indicator } A x = (0 :: 'a :: zero-neq-one) \longleftrightarrow x \notin A$
by (auto simp: indicator-def)

lemma indicator-eq-1-iff: $\text{indicator } A x = (1 :: 'a :: zero-neq-one) \longleftrightarrow x \in A$

```

by (auto simp: indicator-def)

lemma indicator-UNIV [simp]: indicator UNIV = ( $\lambda x. 1$ )
  by auto

lemma indicator-leI:
  ( $x \in A \Rightarrow y \in B$ )  $\Rightarrow$  (indicator A x :: 'a::linordered-nonzero-semiring)  $\leq$ 
  indicator B y
  by (auto simp: indicator-def)

lemma split-indicator: P (indicator S x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (( $x \in S \rightarrow P 1$ )  $\wedge$  ( $x \notin S \rightarrow P 0$ ))
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma split-indicator-asm: P (indicator S x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\neg(x \in S \wedge \neg P 1 \vee x \notin S \wedge$ 
 $\neg P 0)$ )
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma indicator-inter-arith: indicator (A  $\cap$  B) x = indicator A x * (indicator B
x::'a::semiring-1)
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-union-arith:
  indicator (A  $\cup$  B) x = indicator A x + indicator B x - indicator A x * (indicator
B x :: 'a::ring-1)
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-inter-min: indicator (A  $\cap$  B) x = min (indicator A x) (indicator
B x::'a::linordered-semidom)
  and indicator-union-max: indicator (A  $\cup$  B) x = max (indicator A x) (indicator
B x::'a::linordered-semidom)
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-disj-union:
  A  $\cap$  B = {}  $\Rightarrow$  indicator (A  $\cup$  B) x = (indicator A x + indicator B x :: 'a::linordered-semidom)
  by (auto split: split-indicator)

lemma indicator-compl: indicator (- A) x = 1 - (indicator A x :: 'a::ring-1)
  and indicator-diff: indicator (A - B) x = indicator A x * (1 - indicator B x
::'a::ring-1)
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-times:
  indicator (A  $\times$  B) x = indicator A (fst x) * (indicator B (snd x) :: 'a::semiring-1)
  unfolding indicator-def by (cases x) auto

lemma indicator-sum:
  indicator (A <+> B) x = (case x of Inl x  $\Rightarrow$  indicator A x | Inr x  $\Rightarrow$  indicator

```

```

 $B\ x)$ 
unfolding indicator-def by (cases x) auto

lemma indicator-image: inj f  $\implies$  indicator (f ` X) (f x) = (indicator X x:-:zero-neq-one)
by (auto simp: indicator-def inj-def)

lemma indicator-vimage: indicator (f -` A) x = indicator A (f x)
by (auto split: split-indicator)

lemma mult-indicator-cong:
fixes f g :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: semiring-1
shows ( $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = g x$ )  $\implies$  indicator A x * f x = indicator A x * g x
by (auto simp: indicator-def)

lemma
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::semiring-1
assumes finite A
shows sum-mult-indicator[simp]: ( $\sum x \in A. f x * \text{indicator } B x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A \cap B. f x$ )
and sum-indicator-mult[simp]: ( $\sum x \in A. \text{indicator } B x * f x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A \cap B. f x$ )
unfolding indicator-def
using assms by (auto intro!: sum.mono-neutral-cong-right split: if-split-asm)

lemma sum-indicator-eq-card:
assumes finite A
shows ( $\sum x \in A. \text{indicator } B x$ ) = card (A Int B)
using sum-mult-indicator [OF assms, of  $\lambda x. 1::nat$ ]
unfolding card-eq-sum by simp

lemma sum-indicator-scaleR[simp]:
finite A  $\implies$ 
 $(\sum x \in A. \text{indicator } (B x) (g x) *_R f x) = (\sum x \in \{x \in A. g x \in B x\}. f x :: 'a::real-vector)$ 
by (auto intro!: sum.mono-neutral-cong-right split: if-split-asm simp: indicator-def)

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-incseq:
assumes incseq A
shows ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator } (A i) x :: 'a::\{topological-space,zero-neq-one\}$ ) ————— indicator ( $\bigcup i. A i$ ) x
proof (cases  $\exists i. x \in A i$ )
case True
then obtain i where x  $\in A i$ 
by auto
then have *:
 $\bigwedge n. (\text{indicator } (A (n + i)) x :: 'a) = 1$ 
 $(\text{indicator } (\bigcup i. A i) x :: 'a) = 1$ 
using incseqD[OF ‹incseq A›, of i n + i for n] ‹x  $\in A i› by (auto simp:$ 
```

```

indicator-def)
show ?thesis
  by (rule LIMSEQ-offset[of - i]) (use * in simp)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: indicator-def)
qed

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-UN:
  ( $\lambda k. \text{indicator} (\bigcup i < k. A i) x :: 'a :: \{\text{topological-space}, \text{zero-neq-one}\}) \longrightarrow \text{indicator} (\bigcup i. A i) x$ 
proof -
  have ( $\lambda k. \text{indicator} (\bigcup i < k. A i) x :: 'a$ )  $\longrightarrow \text{indicator} (\bigcup k. \bigcup i < k. A i) x$ 
    by (intro LIMSEQ-indicator-incseq) (auto simp: incseq-def intro: less-le-trans)
  also have ( $\bigcup k. \bigcup i < k. A i = (\bigcup i. A i)$ )
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-decseq:
assumes decseq A
shows ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator} (A i) x :: 'a :: \{\text{topological-space}, \text{zero-neq-one}\}) \longrightarrow \text{indicator} (\bigcap i. A i) x$ 
proof (cases  $\exists i. x \notin A i$ )
  case True
  then obtain i where  $x \notin A i$ 
    by auto
  then have *:
     $\bigwedge n. (\text{indicator} (A (n + i)) x :: 'a) = 0$ 
    ( $\text{indicator} (\bigcap i. A i) x :: 'a) = 0$ 
    using decseqD[OF decseq A, of i n + i for n] { $x \notin A i$ } by (auto simp: indicator-def)
  show ?thesis
    by (rule LIMSEQ-offset[of - i]) (use * in simp)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: indicator-def)
qed

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-INT:
  ( $\lambda k. \text{indicator} (\bigcap i < k. A i) x :: 'a :: \{\text{topological-space}, \text{zero-neq-one}\}) \longrightarrow \text{indicator} (\bigcap i. A i) x$ 
proof -
  have ( $\lambda k. \text{indicator} (\bigcap i < k. A i) x :: 'a$ )  $\longrightarrow \text{indicator} (\bigcap k. \bigcap i < k. A i) x$ 
    by (intro LIMSEQ-indicator-decseq) (auto simp: decseq-def intro: less-le-trans)
  also have ( $\bigcap k. \bigcap i < k. A i = (\bigcap i. A i)$ )
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma indicator-add:
   $A \cap B = \{\} \implies (\text{indicator } A \ x :: \text{monoid-add}) + \text{indicator } B \ x = \text{indicator } (A \cup B) \ x$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma of-real-indicator: of-real (indicator A x) = indicator A x
  by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma real-of-nat-indicator: real (indicator A x :: nat) = indicator A x
  by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma abs-indicator: |indicator A x :: 'a::linordered-idom| = indicator A x
  by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma mult-indicator-subset:
   $A \subseteq B \implies \text{indicator } A \ x * \text{indicator } B \ x = (\text{indicator } A \ x :: 'a::comm-semiring-1)$ 
  by (auto split: split-indicator simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma indicator-times-eq-if:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::comm-ring-1
  shows indicator S x * f x = (if x  $\in$  S then f x else 0) f x * indicator S x = (if x  $\in$  S then f x else 0)
  by auto

lemma indicator-scaleR-eq-if:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::real-vector
  shows indicator S x *R f x = (if x  $\in$  S then f x else 0)
  by simp

lemma indicator-sums:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i \ j. \ i \neq j \implies A \ i \cap A \ j = \{\}$ 
  shows ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator } (A \ i) \ x :: \text{real}$ ) sums indicator ( $\bigcup i. \ A \ i$ ) x
  proof (cases  $\exists i. \ x \in A \ i$ )
    case True
    then obtain i where i:  $x \in A \ i ..$ 
    with assms have ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator } (A \ i) \ x :: \text{real}$ ) sums ( $\sum i \in \{i\}. \text{indicator } (A \ i) \ x$ )
      by (intro sums-finite) (auto split: split-indicator)
    also have ( $\sum i \in \{i\}. \text{indicator } (A \ i) \ x = \text{indicator } (\bigcup i. \ A \ i) \ x$ )
      using i by (auto split: split-indicator)
    finally show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

The indicator function of the union of a disjoint family of sets is the sum over all the individual indicators.

```
lemma indicator-UN-disjoint:
```

```

finite A ==> disjoint-family-on f A ==> indicator (UN(f ` A)) x = (∑ y ∈ A. indicator
(f y) x)
by (induct A rule: finite-induct)
  (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def indicator-def split: if-splits split-of-bool-asm)

end

```

41 The type of non-negative extended real numbers

```

theory Extended-Nonnegative-Real
imports Extended-Real Indicator-Function
begin

lemma ereal-ineq-diff-add:
  assumes b ≠ (-∞::ereal) a ≥ b
  shows a = b + (a - b)
by (metis add.commute assms ereal-eq-minus-iff ereal-minus-le-iff ereal-plus-eq-PInfty)

lemma Limsup-const-add:
  fixes c :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, topological-monoid-add, or-
dered-ab-semigroup-add}
  shows F ≠ bot ==> Limsup F (λx. c + f x) = c + Limsup F f
  by (rule Limsup-compose-continuous-mono)
    (auto intro!: monoI add-mono continuous-on-add continuous-on-id continu-
ous-on-const)

lemma Liminf-const-add:
  fixes c :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, topological-monoid-add, or-
dered-ab-semigroup-add}
  shows F ≠ bot ==> Liminf F (λx. c + f x) = c + Liminf F f
  by (rule Liminf-compose-continuous-mono)
    (auto intro!: monoI add-mono continuous-on-add continuous-on-id continu-
ous-on-const)

lemma Liminf-add-const:
  fixes c :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, topological-monoid-add, or-
dered-ab-semigroup-add}
  shows F ≠ bot ==> Liminf F (λx. f x + c) = Liminf F f + c
  by (rule Liminf-compose-continuous-mono)
    (auto intro!: monoI add-mono continuous-on-add continuous-on-id continu-
ous-on-const)

lemma sums-offset:
  fixes f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {t2-space, topological-comm-monoid-add}
  assumes (λn. f (n + i)) sums l shows f sums (l + (∑ j < i. f j))
proof -
  have (λk. (∑ n < k. f (n + i)) + (∑ j < i. f j)) ⟶ l + (∑ j < i. f j)

```

```

using assms by (auto intro!: tendsto-add simp: sums-def)
moreover
{ fix k :: nat
  have ( $\sum j < k + i. f j$ ) = ( $\sum j=i..k + i. f j$ ) + ( $\sum j=0..i. f j$ )
    by (subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric]) (auto intro!: sum.cong)
  also have ( $\sum j=i..k + i. f j$ ) = ( $\sum j \in (\lambda n. n + i) \setminus \{0..k\}. f j$ )
    unfolding image-add-atLeastLessThan by simp
  finally have ( $\sum j < k + i. f j$ ) = ( $\sum n < k. f (n + i)$ ) + ( $\sum j < i. f j$ )
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def atLeast0LessThan sum.reindex) }
  ultimately have ( $\lambda k. (\sum n < k + i. f n)$ ) —→ l + ( $\sum j < i. f j$ )
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding sums-def by (rule LIMSEQQ-offset)
qed

lemma suminf-offset:
fixes f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {t2-space, topological-comm-monoid-add}
shows summable ( $\lambda j. f (j + i)$ ) ⇒ suminf f = ( $\sum j. f (j + i)$ ) + ( $\sum j < i. f j$ )
by (intro sums-unique[symmetric] sums-offset summable-sums)

lemma eventually-at-left-1: ( $\bigwedge z::real. 0 < z \Rightarrow z < 1 \Rightarrow P z$ ) ⇒ eventually
P (at-left 1)
by (subst eventually-at-left[of 0]) (auto intro: exI[of - 0])

lemma mult-eq-1:
fixes a b :: 'a :: {ordered-semiring, comm-monoid-mult}
shows  $0 \leq a \Rightarrow a \leq 1 \Rightarrow b \leq 1 \Rightarrow a * b = 1 \leftrightarrow (a = 1 \wedge b = 1)$ 
by (metis mult.left-neutral eq-iff mult.commute mult-right-mono)

lemma ereal-add-diff-cancel:
fixes a b :: ereal
shows  $|b| \neq \infty \Rightarrow (a + b) - b = a$ 
by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) auto

lemma add-top:
fixes x :: 'a::{order-top, ordered-comm-monoid-add}
shows  $0 \leq x \Rightarrow x + top = top$ 
by (intro top-le add-increasing order-refl)

lemma top-add:
fixes x :: 'a::{order-top, ordered-comm-monoid-add}
shows  $0 \leq x \Rightarrow top + x = top$ 
by (intro top-le add-increasing2 order-refl)

lemma le-lfp: mono f ⇒ x ≤ lfp f ⇒ f x ≤ lfp f
by (subst lfp-unfold) (auto dest: monod)

lemma lfp-transfer:
assumes α: sup-continuous α and f: sup-continuous f and mg: mono g

```

```

assumes bot:  $\alpha \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } g$  and eq:  $\bigwedge x. x \leq \text{lfp } f \implies \alpha (f x) = g (\alpha x)$ 
shows  $\alpha (\text{lfp } f) = \text{lfp } g$ 
proof (rule antisym)
  note mf = sup-continuous-mono[ $\text{OF } f$ ]
  have f-le-lfp:  $(f \wedge i) \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } f$  for i
    by (induction i) (auto intro: le-lfp mf)

  have  $\alpha ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}) \leq \text{lfp } g$  for i
    by (induction i) (auto simp: bot eq f-le-lfp intro!: le-lfp mg)
  then show  $\alpha (\text{lfp } f) \leq \text{lfp } g$ 
    unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[ $\text{OF } f$ ]
    by (subst  $\alpha [\text{THEN sup-continuousD}]$ )
      (auto intro!: mono-funpow sup-continuous-mono[ $\text{OF } f$ ] SUP-least)

  show  $\text{lfp } g \leq \alpha (\text{lfp } f)$ 
    by (rule lfp-lowerbound) (simp add: eq[symmetric] lfp-fixpoint[ $\text{OF } mf$ ])
qed

lemma sup-continuous-applyD: sup-continuous  $f \implies \text{sup-continuous } (\lambda x. f x h)$ 
using sup-continuous-apply[ $\text{THEN sup-continuous-compose}$ ] .

lemma sup-continuous-SUP[order-continuous-intros]:
  fixes M :: -  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  'a::complete-lattice
  assumes M:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{sup-continuous } (M i)$ 
  shows sup-continuous ( $\text{SUP}_{i \in I} M i$ )
  unfolding sup-continuous-def by (auto simp add: sup-continuousD [OF M] image-comp intro: SUP-commute)

lemma sup-continuous-apply-SUP[order-continuous-intros]:
  fixes M :: -  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  'a::complete-lattice
  shows  $(\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{sup-continuous } (M i)) \implies \text{sup-continuous } (\lambda x. \text{SUP}_{i \in I} M i x)$ 
  unfolding SUP-apply[symmetric] by (rule sup-continuous-SUP)

lemma sup-continuous-lfp'[order-continuous-intros]:
  assumes 1: sup-continuous  $f$ 
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge g. \text{sup-continuous } g \implies \text{sup-continuous } (f g)$ 
  shows sup-continuous ( $\text{lfp } f$ )
proof -
  have sup-continuous  $((f \wedge i) \text{ bot})$  for i
  proof (induction i)
    case (Suc i) then show ?case
      by (auto intro!: 2)
  qed (simp add: bot-fun-def sup-continuous-const)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[ $\text{OF } 1$ ] by (intro order-continuous-intros)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-lfp''[order-continuous-intros]:

```

```

assumes 1:  $\bigwedge s. \text{sup-continuous } (f s)$ 
assumes 2:  $\bigwedge g. \text{sup-continuous } g \implies \text{sup-continuous } (\lambda s. f s (g s))$ 
shows  $\text{sup-continuous } (\lambda x. \text{lfp } (f x))$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{sup-continuous } (\lambda x. (f x \wedge i) \text{ bot}) \text{ for } i$ 
  proof (induction i)
    case (Suc i) then show ?case
      by (auto intro!: 2)
    qed (simp add: bot-fun-def sup-continuous-const)
    then show ?thesis
      unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[OF 1] by (intro order-continuous-intros)
  qed

lemma mono-INF-fun:
   $(\bigwedge x y. \text{mono } (F x y)) \implies \text{mono } (\lambda z x. \text{INF } y \in X x. F x y z :: 'a :: \text{complete-lattice})$ 
  by (auto intro!: INF-mono[OF bexI] simp: le-fun-def mono-def)

lemma continuous-on-cmult-ereal:
   $|c :: \text{ereal}| \neq \infty \implies \text{continuous-on } A f \implies \text{continuous-on } A (\lambda x. c * f x)$ 
  using tendsto-cmult-ereal[of c f f x at x within A for x]
  by (auto simp: continuous-on-def simp del: tendsto-cmult-ereal)

lemma real-of-nat-Sup:
  assumes A ≠ {} bdd-above A
  shows of-nat (Sup A) = (SUP a ∈ A. of-nat a :: real)
  proof (intro antisym)
    show (SUP a ∈ A. of-nat a :: real) ≤ of-nat (Sup A)
    using assms by (intro cSUP-least of-nat-mono) (auto intro: cSup-upper)
    have Sup A ∈ A
    using assms by (auto simp: Sup-nat-def bdd-above-nat)
    then show of-nat (Sup A) ≤ (SUP a ∈ A. of-nat a :: real)
      by (intro cSUP-upper bdd-above-image-mono assms) (auto simp: mono-def)
  qed

lemma (in complete-lattice) SUP-sup-const1:
  I ≠ {}  $\implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. \text{sup } c (f i)) = \text{sup } c (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i)$ 
  using SUP-sup-distrib[of λ-. c I f] by simp

lemma (in complete-lattice) SUP-sup-const2:
  I ≠ {}  $\implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. \text{sup } (f i) c) = \text{sup } (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) c$ 
  using SUP-sup-distrib[of f I λ-. c] by simp

lemma one-less-of-natD:
  assumes (1::'a::linordered-semidom) < of-nat n shows 1 < n
  by (cases n) (use assms in auto)

```

41.1 Defining the extended non-negative reals

Basic definitions and type class setup

```

typedef ennreal = {x :: ereal. 0 ≤ x}
morphisms enn2ereal e2ennreal'
by auto

definition e2ennreal x = e2ennreal' (max 0 x)

lemma enn2ereal-range: e2ennreal ` {0..} = UNIV
proof –
  have ∃ y≥0. x = e2ennreal y for x
  by (cases x) (auto simp: e2ennreal-def max-absorb2)
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: image-iff Bex-def)
qed

lemma type-definition-ennreal': type-definition enn2ereal e2ennreal {x. 0 ≤ x}
using type-definition-ennreal
by (auto simp: type-definition-def e2ennreal-def max-absorb2)

setup-lifting type-definition-ennreal'

declare [[coercion e2ennreal]]

instantiation ennreal :: complete-linorder
begin

  lift-definition top-ennreal :: ennreal is top by (rule top-greatest)
  lift-definition bot-ennreal :: ennreal is 0 by (rule order-refl)
  lift-definition sup-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal is sup by (rule le-supI1)
  lift-definition inf-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal is inf by (rule le-inflI)

  lift-definition Inf-ennreal :: ennreal set ⇒ ennreal is Inf
  by (rule Inf-greatest)

  lift-definition Sup-ennreal :: ennreal set ⇒ ennreal is sup 0 ∘ Sup
  by auto

  lift-definition less-eq-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ bool is (≤) .
  lift-definition less-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ bool is (<) .

  instance
    by standard
    (transfer ; auto simp: Inf-lower Inf-greatest Sup-upper Sup-least le-max-iff-disj
      max.absorb1)+

end

```

```

lemma pcr-ennreal-enn2ereal[simp]: pcr-ennreal (enn2ereal x) x
  by (simp add: ennreal.pcr-cr-eq cr-ennreal-def)

lemma rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal: rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal f g  $\longleftrightarrow$  f = enn2ereal  $\circ$  g
  by (auto simp: rel-fun-def ennreal.pcr-cr-eq cr-ennreal-def)

instantiation ennreal :: infinity
begin

definition infinity-ennreal :: ennreal
where
  [simp]:  $\infty = (\text{top}::\text{ennreal})$ 

instance ..

end

instantiation ennreal :: {semiring-1-no-zero-divisors, comm-semiring-1}
begin

lift-definition one-ennreal :: ennreal is 1 by simp
lift-definition zero-ennreal :: ennreal is 0 by simp
lift-definition plus-ennreal :: ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal is (+) by simp
lift-definition times-ennreal :: ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal is (*) by simp

instance
  by standard (transfer; auto simp: field-simps ereal-right-distrib)+

end

instantiation ennreal :: minus
begin

lift-definition minus-ennreal :: ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal is  $\lambda a b. \max 0 (a - b)$ 
  by simp

instance ..

end

instance ennreal :: numeral ..

instantiation ennreal :: inverse
begin

lift-definition inverse-ennreal :: ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal is inverse
  by (rule inverse-ereal-ge0I)

```

```

definition divide-ennreal :: ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  where  $x \text{ div } y = x * \text{inverse}(y :: \text{ennreal})$ 

instance ..

end

lemma ennreal-zero-less-one:  $0 < (1 :: \text{ennreal})$  — TODO: remove
  by transfer auto

instance ennreal :: dioid
proof (standard; transfer)
  fix a b :: ereal assume  $0 \leq a \ 0 \leq b$  then show  $(a \leq b) = (\exists c \in \text{Collect}((\leq))$ 
   $0). \ b = a + c)$ 
  unfolding ereal-ex-split Bex-def
  by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) (auto intro!: exI[of - real-of-ereal (b - a)])
qed

instance ennreal :: ordered-comm-semiring
by standard
  (transfer ; auto intro: add-mono mult-mono mult-ac ereal-left-distrib ereal-mult-left-mono) +

instance ennreal :: linordered-nonzero-semiring
proof
  fix a b :: ennreal
  show  $a < b \implies a + 1 < b + 1$ 
  by transfer (simp add: add-right-mono ereal-add-cancel-right less-le)
qed (transfer; simp)

instance ennreal :: strict-ordered-ab-semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b c d :: ennreal show  $a < b \implies c < d \implies a + c < b + d$ 
  by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-add-strict-mono)
qed

declare [[coercion of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal]]

lemma e2ennreal-neg:  $x \leq 0 \implies \text{e2ennreal } x = 0$ 
  unfolding zero-ennreal-def e2ennreal-def by (simp add: max-absorb1)

lemma e2ennreal-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{e2ennreal } x \leq \text{e2ennreal } y$ 
  by (cases  $0 \leq x \ 0 \leq y$  rule: bool.exhaust[case-product bool.exhaust])
    (auto simp: e2ennreal-neg less-eq-ennreal.abs-eq eq-onp-def)

lemma enn2ereal-nonneg[simp]:  $0 \leq \text{enn2ereal } x$ 
  using ennreal.enn2ereal[of x] by simp

lemma ereal-ennreal-cases:
  obtains b where  $0 \leq a \ a = \text{enn2ereal } b \mid a < 0$ 

```

```

using ennreal-inverse[of a, symmetric] by (cases 0 ≤ a) (auto intro: ennreal-nonneg)

lemma rel-fun-liminf[transfer-rule]: rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal
liminf liminf
proof -
  have rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal (λx. sup 0 (liminf x)) liminf
    unfolding liminf-SUP-INF[abs-def] by (transfer-prover-start, transfer-step+;
simp)
  then show ?thesis
  apply (subst (asm) (2) rel-fun-def)
  apply (subst (2) rel-fun-def)
  apply (auto simp: comp-def max.absorb2 Liminf-bounded rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal)
  done
qed

lemma rel-fun-limsup[transfer-rule]: rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal
limsup limsup
proof -
  have rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal (λx. INF n. sup 0 (SUP
i∈{n..}. x i)) limsup
    unfolding limsup-INF-SUP[abs-def] by (transfer-prover-start, transfer-step+;
simp)
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding limsup-INF-SUP[abs-def]
  apply (subst (asm) (2) rel-fun-def)
  apply (subst (2) rel-fun-def)
  apply (auto simp: comp-def max.absorb2 Sup-upper2 rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal)
  apply (subst (asm) max.absorb2)
  apply (auto intro: SUP-upper2)
  done
qed

lemma sum-ennreal[simp]: (∏i. i ∈ I ⇒ 0 ≤ f i) ⇒ (∑ i ∈ I. ennreal (f i))
= ennreal (sum f I)
  by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: sum-nonneg zero-ennreal.rep-eq
plus-ennreal.rep-eq)

lemma transfer-e2ennreal-sum [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) sum sum
  by (auto intro!: rel-funI simp: rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal comp-def)

lemma ennreal-of-nat[simp]: ennreal (of-nat n) = ereal n
  by (induction n) (auto simp: zero-ennreal.rep-eq one-ennreal.rep-eq plus-ennreal.rep-eq)

lemma ennreal-numeral[simp]: ennreal (numeral a) = numeral a
  by (metis ennreal-of-nat numeral-eq-ereal of-nat-numeral)

lemma transfer-numeral[transfer-rule]: pcr-ennreal (numeral a) (numeral a)
  unfolding cr-ennreal-def pcr-ennreal-def by auto

```

41.2 Cancellation simprocs

```

lemma ennreal-add-left-cancel: a + b = a + c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = ( $\infty$ ::ennreal)  $\vee$  b = c
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-add-cancel-left)

lemma ennreal-add-left-cancel-le: a + b  $\leq$  a + c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = ( $\infty$ ::ennreal)  $\vee$  b  $\leq$  c
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def by transfer (simp add: ereal-add-le-add-iff top-ereal-def
disj-commute)

lemma ereal-add-left-cancel-less:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows 0  $\leq$  a  $\Longrightarrow$  0  $\leq$  b  $\Longrightarrow$  a + b < a + c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\neq$   $\infty$   $\wedge$  b < c
  by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) auto

lemma ennreal-add-left-cancel-less: a + b < a + c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\neq$  ( $\infty$ ::ennreal)  $\wedge$  b < c
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-add-left-cancel-less)

ML ‹
structure Cancel-Ennreal-Common =
struct
  (* copied from src/HOL/Tools/nat-numeral-simprocs.ML *)
  fun find-first-t _ - [] = raise TERM("find-first-t, []")
  | find-first-t past u (t::terms) =
    if u aconv t then (rev past @ terms)
    else find-first-t (t::past) u terms

  fun dest-summing (Const (const-name `Groups.plus`, _) $ t $ u, ts) =
    dest-summing (t, dest-summing (u, ts))
  | dest-summing (t, ts) = t :: ts

  val mk-sum = Arith-Data.long-mk-sum
  fun dest-sum t = dest-summing (t, [])
  val find-first = find-first-t []
  val trans-tac = Numeral-Simprocs.trans-tac
  val norm_ss =
    simpset-of (put-simpset HOL-basic-ss context
      addsimps @{thms ac-simps add-0-left add-0-right})
  fun norm-tac ctxt = ALLGOALS (simp-tac (put-simpset norm_ss ctxt))
  fun simplify-meta-eq ctxt cancel-th th =
    Arith-Data.simplify-meta-eq [] ctxt
    ([th, cancel-th] MRS trans)
  fun mk-eq (a, b) = HOLogic.mk_Trueprop (HOLogic.mk_eq (a, b))
end

structure Eq-Ennreal-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Ennreal-Common
  val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk_eq
  val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest_bin const-name `HOL.eq` typ `ennreal`
  fun simp-conv _ _ = SOME @{thm ennreal-add-left-cancel}

```

```

)
structure Le-Ennreal-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Ennreal-Common
val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name⟨Orderings.less-eq⟩
val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name⟨Orderings.less-eq⟩ typ⟨ennreal⟩
fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm ennreal-add-left-cancel-le}
)

structure Less-Ennreal-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Ennreal-Common
val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name⟨Orderings.less⟩
val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name⟨Orderings.less⟩ typ⟨ennreal⟩
fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm ennreal-add-left-cancel-less}
)
>

simproc-setup ennreal-eq-cancel
((l::ennreal) + m = n | (l::ennreal) = m + n) =
  ⟨K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Eq-Ennreal-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))⟩

simproc-setup ennreal-le-cancel
((l::ennreal) + m ≤ n | (l::ennreal) ≤ m + n) =
  ⟨K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Le-Ennreal-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))⟩

simproc-setup ennreal-less-cancel
((l::ennreal) + m < n | (l::ennreal) < m + n) =
  ⟨K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Less-Ennreal-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))⟩

```

41.3 Order with top

```

lemma ennreal-zero-less-top[simp]: 0 < (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-one-less-top[simp]: 1 < (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-zero-neq-top[simp]: 0 ≠ (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-neq-zero[simp]: (top::ennreal) ≠ 0
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-neq-one[simp]: top ≠ (1::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def one-ereal-def flip:ereal-max)

lemma ennreal-one-neq-top[simp]: 1 ≠ (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def one-ereal-def flip:ereal-max)

```

```

lemma ennreal-add-less-top[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows a + b < top  $\longleftrightarrow$  a < top  $\wedge$  b < top
  by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-add-eq-top[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows a + b = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = top  $\vee$  b = top
  by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-sum-less-top[simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows finite I  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum i \in I. f i$ ) < top  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall i \in I. f i < top$ )
  by (induction I rule: finite-induct) auto

lemma ennreal-sum-eq-top[simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows finite I  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum i \in I. f i$ ) = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists i \in I. f i = top$ )
  by (induction I rule: finite-induct) auto

lemma ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows a * b = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = top  $\wedge$  b  $\neq$  0)  $\vee$  (b = top  $\wedge$  a  $\neq$  0)
  by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-eq-mult-iff:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows top = a * b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = top  $\wedge$  b  $\neq$  0)  $\vee$  (b = top  $\wedge$  a  $\neq$  0)
  using ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff[of a b] by auto

lemma ennreal-mult-less-top:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows a * b < top  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = 0  $\vee$  b = 0  $\vee$  (a < top  $\wedge$  b < top))
  by transfer (auto simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma top-power-ennreal: top ^ n = (if n = 0 then 1 else top :: ennreal)
  by (induction n) (simp-all add: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-prod-eq-0[simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows (prod f A = 0) = (finite A  $\wedge$  ( $\exists i \in A. f i = 0$ ))
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma ennreal-prod-eq-top:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\prod i \in I. f i$ ) = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  (finite I  $\wedge$  (( $\forall i \in I. f i \neq 0$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\exists i \in I. f i = top$ )))
  by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-top-mult: top * a = (if a = 0 then 0 else top :: ennreal)

```

```

by (simp add: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-mult-top:  $a * top = (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } top :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by (simp add: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma enn2ereal-eq-top-iff[simp]:  $\text{enn2ereal } x = \infty \longleftrightarrow x = top$ 
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma enn2ereal-top[simp]:  $\text{enn2ereal } top = \infty$ 
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma e2ennreal-infny[simp]:  $e2ennreal \infty = top$ 
  by (simp add: top-ennreal.abs-eq top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-minus[simp]:  $top - x = (top :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def max-def)

lemma minus-top-ennreal:  $x - top = (\text{if } x = top \text{ then } top \text{ else } 0 :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by transfer (use ereal-eq-minus-iff top-ereal-def in force)

lemma bot-ennreal:  $bot = (0 :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by transfer rule

lemma ennreal-of-nat-neq-top[simp]:  $\text{of-nat } i \neq (top :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by (induction i auto)

lemma numeral-eq-of-nat:  $(\text{numeral } a :: \text{ennreal}) = \text{of-nat } (\text{numeral } a)$ 
  by simp

lemma of-nat-less-top:  $\text{of-nat } i < (top :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  using less-le-trans[of of-nat i of-nat (Suc i) top :: ennreal]
  by simp

lemma top-neq-numeral[simp]:  $top \neq (\text{numeral } i :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  using of-nat-less-top[of numeral i] by simp

lemma ennreal-numeral-less-top[simp]:  $\text{numeral } i < (top :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  using of-nat-less-top[of numeral i] by simp

lemma ennreal-add-bot[simp]:  $bot + x = (x :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma add-top-right-ennreal [simp]:  $x + top = (top :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma add-top-left-ennreal [simp]:  $top + x = (top :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ennreal-top-mult-left [simp]:  $x \neq 0 \implies x * top = (top :: \text{ennreal})$ 

```

```

by (subst ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff) auto

lemma ennreal-top-mult-right [simp]:  $x \neq 0 \implies \text{top} * x = (\text{top} :: \text{ennreal})$ 
by (subst ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff) auto

lemma power-top-ennreal [simp]:  $n > 0 \implies \text{top}^n = (\text{top} :: \text{ennreal})$ 
by (induction n) auto

lemma power-eq-top-ennreal-iff:  $x^n = \text{top} \iff x = (\text{top} :: \text{ennreal}) \wedge n > 0$ 
by (induction n) (auto simp: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-mult-le-mult-iff:  $c \neq 0 \implies c \neq \text{top} \implies c * a \leq c * b \iff a \leq$ 
 $(b :: \text{ennreal})$ 
including ennreal.lifting
by (transfer, subst ereal-mult-le-mult-iff) (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma power-mono-ennreal:  $x \leq y \implies x^n \leq (y^n :: \text{ennreal})$ 
by (induction n) (auto intro!: mult-mono)

instance ennreal :: semiring-char-0
proof (standard, safe intro!: linorder-injI)
  have *:  $1 + \text{of-nat } k \neq (0 :: \text{ennreal})$  for  $k$ 
    using add-pos-nonneg[OF zero-less-one, of of-nat k :: ennreal] by auto
    fix x y :: nat assume  $x < y$  of-nat x = (of-nat y :: ennreal) then show False
    by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add *)
  qed

```

41.4 Arithmetic

```

lemma ennreal-minus-zero[simp]:  $a - (0 :: \text{ennreal}) = a$ 
by transfer (auto simp: max-def)

lemma ennreal-add-diff-cancel-right[simp]:
  fixes x y z :: ennreal shows  $y \neq \text{top} \implies (x + y) - y = x$ 
  by transfer (metis ereal-eq-minus-iff max-absorb2 not-MInfty-nonneg top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-add-diff-cancel-left[simp]:
  fixes x y z :: ennreal shows  $y \neq \text{top} \implies (y + x) - y = x$ 
  by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows  $a - b = 0 \implies a \leq b$ 
  by transfer (metis ereal-diff-gr0 le-cases max.absorb2 not-less)

lemma ennreal-minus-cancel:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows  $c \neq \text{top} \implies a \leq c \implies b \leq c \implies c - a = c - b \implies a = b$ 

```

by (*metis ennreal-add-diff-cancel-left ennreal-add-diff-cancel-right ennreal-add-eq-top less-eqE*)

lemma *sup-const-add-ennreal*:

fixes *a b c :: ennreal*

shows *sup (c + a) (c + b) = c + sup a b*

by *transfer (metis add-left-mono le-cases sup.absorb2 sup.orderE)*

lemma *ennreal-diff-add-assoc*:

fixes *a b c :: ennreal*

shows *a ≤ b ⇒ c + b - a = c + (b - a)*

by (*metis add.left-commute ennreal-add-diff-cancel-left ennreal-add-eq-top ennreal-top-minus less-eqE*)

lemma *mult-divide-eq-ennreal*:

fixes *a b :: ennreal*

shows *b ≠ 0 ⇒ b ≠ top ⇒ (a * b) / b = a*

unfolding *divide-ennreal-def*

apply *transfer*

by (*metis abs-ereal-ge0 divide-ereal-def ereal-divide-eq ereal-times-divide-eq top-ereal-def*)

lemma *divide-mult-eq*: *a ≠ 0 ⇒ a ≠ ∞ ⇒ x * a / (b * a) = x / (b::ennreal)*

unfolding *divide-ennreal-def infinity-ennreal-def*

apply *transfer*

subgoal for *a b c*

apply (*cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases*)

apply (*auto simp: top-ereal-def*)

done

done

lemma *ennreal-mult-divide-eq*:

fixes *a b :: ennreal*

shows *b ≠ 0 ⇒ b ≠ top ⇒ (a * b) / b = a*

by (*fact mult-divide-eq-ennreal*)

lemma *ennreal-add-diff-cancel*:

fixes *a b :: ennreal*

shows *b ≠ ∞ ⇒ (a + b) - b = a*

by *simp*

lemma *ennreal-minus-eq-0*:

a - b = 0 ⇒ a ≤ (b::ennreal)

by *transfer (metis ereal-diff-gr0 le-cases max.absorb2 not-less)*

lemma *ennreal-mono-minus-cancel*:

fixes *a b c :: ennreal*

shows *a - b ≤ a - c ⇒ a < top ⇒ b ≤ a ⇒ c ≤ a ⇒ c ≤ b*

by *transfer*

(auto simp add: max.absorb2 ereal-diff-positive top-ereal-def dest: ereal-mono-minus-cancel)

```

lemma ennreal-mono-minus:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows c ≤ b  $\implies$  a - b ≤ a - c
  by transfer (meson ereal-minus-mono max.mono order-refl)

lemma ennreal-minus-pos-iff:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows a < top  $\vee$  b < top  $\implies$  0 < a - b  $\implies$  b < a
  by transfer (use add.left-neutral ereal-minus-le-iff less-irrefl not-less in fastforce)

lemma ennreal-inverse-top[simp]: inverse top = (0::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-inverse-eq-0)

lemma ennreal-inverse-zero[simp]: inverse 0 = (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-inverse-eq-0)

lemma ennreal-top-divide: top / (x::ennreal) = (if x = top then 0 else top)
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-inverse-eq-0 ereal-0-gt-inverse)

lemma ennreal-zero-divide[simp]: 0 / (x::ennreal) = 0
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

lemma ennreal-divide-zero[simp]: x / (0::ennreal) = (if x = 0 then 0 else top)
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def ennreal-mult-top)

lemma ennreal-divide-top[simp]: x / (top::ennreal) = 0
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def ennreal-top-mult)

lemma ennreal-times-divide: a * (b / c) = a * b / (c::ennreal)
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def
  by transfer (simp add: divide-ereal-def[symmetric] ereal-times-divide-eq)

lemma ennreal-zero-less-divide: 0 < a / b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (0 < a  $\wedge$  b < (top::ennreal))
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def
  by transfer (auto simp: ereal-zero-less-0-iff top-ereal-def ereal-0-gt-inverse)

lemma add-divide-distrib-ennreal: (a + b) / c = a / c + b / (c :: ennreal)
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def ring-distrib)

lemma divide-right-mono-ennreal:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows a ≤ b  $\implies$  a / c ≤ b / c
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def by (intro mult-mono) auto

lemma ennreal-mult-strict-right-mono: (a::ennreal) < c  $\implies$  0 < b  $\implies$  b < top
 $\implies$  a * b < c * b
  by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-mult-strict-right-mono)

```

```

lemma ennreal-indicator-less[simp]:
  indicator A x ≤ (indicator B x::ennreal) ←→ (x ∈ A → x ∈ B)
  by (simp add: indicator-def not-le)

lemma ennreal-inverse-positive: 0 < inverse x ←→ (x::ennreal) ≠ top
  by transfer (simp add: ereal-0-gt-inverse top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-inverse-mult': ((0 < b ∨ a < top) ∧ (0 < a ∨ b < top)) ⇒
  inverse (a * b::ennreal) = inverse a * inverse b
  apply transfer
  subgoal for a b
    by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) (auto simp: top-ereal-def)
  done

lemma ennreal-inverse-mult: a < top ⇒ b < top ⇒ inverse (a * b::ennreal) =
  inverse a * inverse b
  apply transfer
  subgoal for a b
    by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) (auto simp: top-ereal-def)
  done

lemma ennreal-inverse-1[simp]: inverse (1::ennreal) = 1
  by transfer simp

lemma ennreal-inverse-eq-0-iff[simp]: inverse (a::ennreal) = 0 ←→ a = top
  by transfer (simp add: ereal-inverse-eq-0 top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-inverse-eq-top-iff[simp]: inverse (a::ennreal) = top ←→ a = 0
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-divide-eq-0-iff[simp]: (a::ennreal) / b = 0 ←→ (a = 0 ∨ b = top)
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

lemma ennreal-divide-eq-top-iff: (a::ennreal) / b = top ←→ ((a ≠ 0 ∧ b = 0) ∨
  (a = top ∧ b ≠ top))
  by (auto simp add: divide-ennreal-def ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma one-divide-one-divide-ennreal[simp]: 1 / (1 / c) = (c::ennreal)
  including ennreal.lifting
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def
  by transfer auto

lemma ennreal-mult-left-cong:
  ((a::ennreal) ≠ 0 ⇒ b = c) ⇒ a * b = a * c
  by (cases a = 0) simp-all

lemma ennreal-mult-right-cong:
  ((a::ennreal) ≠ 0 ⇒ b = c) ⇒ b * a = c * a

```

```

by (cases  $a = 0$ ) simp-all

lemma ennreal-zero-less-mult-iff:  $0 < a * b \longleftrightarrow 0 < a \wedge 0 < (b::ennreal)$ 
  by transfer (auto simp add: ereal-zero-less-0-iff le-less)

lemma less-diff-eq-ennreal:
  fixes  $a b c :: ennreal$ 
  shows  $b < top \vee c < top \implies a < b - c \longleftrightarrow a + c < b$ 
  apply transfer
  subgoal for  $a b c$ 
    by (cases  $a b c$  rule: ereal3-cases) (auto split: split-max)
  done

lemma diff-add-cancel-ennreal:
  fixes  $a b :: ennreal$  shows  $a \leq b \implies b - a + a = b$ 
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def
  by transfer (metis (no-types) add.commute ereal-diff-positive ereal-ineq-diff-add
max-def not-MInfty-nonneg)

lemma ennreal-diff-self[simp]:  $a \neq top \implies a - a = (0::ennreal)$ 
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-minus-mono:
  fixes  $a b c :: ennreal$ 
  shows  $a \leq c \implies d \leq b \implies a - b \leq c - d$ 
  by transfer (meson ereal-minus-mono max.mono order-refl)

lemma ennreal-minus-eq-top[simp]:  $a - (b::ennreal) = top \longleftrightarrow a = top$ 
  by (metis add-top diff-add-cancel-ennreal ennreal-mono-minus ennreal-top-minus
zero-le)

lemma ennreal-divide-self[simp]:  $a \neq 0 \implies a < top \implies a / a = (1::ennreal)$ 
  by (metis mult-1 mult-divide-eq-ennreal top.not-eq-extremum)

41.5 Coercion from real to ennreal

lift-definition ennreal :: real  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal is sup 0  $\circ$  ereal
  by simp

declare [[coercion ennreal]]

lemma ennreal-cong:  $x = y \implies ennreal x = ennreal y$ 
  by simp

lemma ennreal-cases[cases type: ennreal]:
  fixes  $x :: ennreal$ 
  obtains (real)  $r :: real$  where  $0 \leq r$   $x = ennreal r \mid (top)$   $x = top$ 
  apply transfer
  subgoal for  $x$  thesis

```

```

by (cases x) (auto simp: max.absorb2 top-ereal-def)
done

lemmas ennreal2-cases = ennreal-cases[case-product ennreal-cases]
lemmas ennreal3-cases = ennreal-cases[case-product ennreal2-cases]

lemma ennreal-neq-top[simp]: ennreal r ≠ top
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def zero-ereal-def flip: ereal-max)

lemma top-neq-ennreal[simp]: top ≠ ennreal r
  using ennreal-neq-top[of r] by (auto simp del: ennreal-neq-top)

lemma ennreal-less-top[simp]: ennreal x < top
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def max-def)

lemma ennreal-neg: x ≤ 0 ⇒ ennreal x = 0
  by transfer (simp add: max.absorb1)

lemma ennreal-inj[simp]:
  0 ≤ a ⇒ 0 ≤ b ⇒ ennreal a = ennreal b ↔ a = b
  by (transfer fixing: a b) (auto simp: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-le-iff[simp]: 0 ≤ y ⇒ ennreal x ≤ ennreal y ↔ x ≤ y
  by (auto simp: ennreal-def zero-ereal-def less-eq-ennreal.abs-eq eq-onp-def split:
    split-max)

lemma le-ennreal-iff: 0 ≤ r ⇒ x ≤ ennreal r ↔ (∃ q≥0. x = ennreal q ∧ q ≤ r)
  by (cases x) (auto simp: top-unique)

lemma ennreal-less-iff: 0 ≤ r ⇒ ennreal r < ennreal q ↔ r < q
  unfolding not-le[symmetric] by auto

lemma ennreal-eq-zero-iff[simp]: 0 ≤ x ⇒ ennreal x = 0 ↔ x = 0
  by transfer (auto simp: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-less-zero-iff[simp]: 0 < ennreal x ↔ 0 < x
  by transfer (auto simp: max-def)

lemma ennreal-lessI: 0 < q ⇒ r < q ⇒ ennreal r < ennreal q
  by (cases 0 ≤ r) (auto simp: ennreal-less-iff ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-leI: x ≤ y ⇒ ennreal x ≤ ennreal y
  by (cases 0 ≤ y) (auto simp: ennreal-neg)

lemma enn2ereal-ennreal[simp]: 0 ≤ x ⇒ enn2ereal (ennreal x) = x
  by transfer (simp add: max-absorb2)

lemma e2ennreal-enn2ereal[simp]: e2ennreal (enn2ereal x) = x

```

```

by (simp add: ennreal-def max-absorb2 ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse)

lemma enn2ereal-e2ennreal:  $x \geq 0 \implies \text{enn2ereal } (\text{e2ennreal } x) = x$ 
by (metis ennreal-enn2ereal ereal-ennreal-cases not-le)

lemma e2ennreal-ereal [simp]:  $\text{e2ennreal } (\text{ereal } x) = \text{ennreal } x$ 
by (metis ennreal-def enn2ereal-inverse ennreal.rep_eq sup-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-0 [simp]:  $\text{ennreal } 0 = 0$ 
by (simp add: ennreal-def max.absorb1 zero-ennreal.abs-eq)

lemma ennreal-1 [simp]:  $\text{ennreal } 1 = 1$ 
by (transfer simp add: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-eq-0-iff:  $\text{ennreal } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x \leq 0$ 
by (cases 0 \leq x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-le-iff2:  $\text{ennreal } x \leq \text{ennreal } y \longleftrightarrow ((0 \leq y \wedge x \leq y) \vee (x \leq 0 \wedge y \leq 0))$ 
by (cases 0 \leq y) (auto simp: ennreal-eq-0-iff ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-eq-1 [simp]:  $\text{ennreal } x = 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 1$ 
by (cases 0 \leq x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma ennreal-le-1 [simp]:  $\text{ennreal } x \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow x \leq 1$ 
by (cases 0 \leq x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma ennreal-ge-1 [simp]:  $\text{ennreal } x \geq 1 \longleftrightarrow x \geq 1$ 
by (cases 0 \leq x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma one-less-ennreal [simp]:  $1 < \text{ennreal } x \longleftrightarrow 1 < x$ 
by (meson ennreal-le-1 linorder-not-le)

lemma ennreal-plus [simp]:

$$0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies \text{ennreal } (a + b) = \text{ennreal } a + \text{ennreal } b$$

by (transfer fixing: a b) (auto simp: max-absorb2)

lemma add-mono-ennreal:  $x < \text{ennreal } y \implies x' < \text{ennreal } y' \implies x + x' < \text{ennreal } (y + y')$ 
by (metis (full-types) add-strict-mono ennreal-less-zero-iff ennreal-plus less-le not-less zero-le)

lemma sum-ennreal [simp]:  $(\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i) \implies (\sum_{i \in I} \text{ennreal } (f i)) = \text{ennreal } (\text{sum } f I)$ 
by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: sum-nonneg)

lemma sum-list-ennreal [simp]:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \implies f x \geq 0$ 
shows  $\text{sum-list } (\text{map } (\lambda x. \text{ennreal } (f x)) xs) = \text{ennreal } (\text{sum-list } (\text{map } f xs))$ 

```

```

using assms
proof (induction xs)
  case (Cons x xs)
    from Cons have ( $\sum x \leftarrow x \# xs. ennreal(f x) = ennreal(f x) + ennreal(\text{sum-list}(map f xs))$ )
      by simp
    also from Cons.preds have ... = ennreal(f x + sum-list(map f xs))
      by (intro ennreal-plus [symmetric] sum-list-nonneg) auto
    finally show ?case by simp
qed simp-all

lemma ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat: of-nat i = ennreal(of-nat i)
  by (induction i) simp-all

lemma of-nat-le-ennreal-iff[simp]:  $0 \leq r \implies \text{of-nat } i \leq \text{ennreal } r \longleftrightarrow \text{of-nat } i \leq r$ 
  by (simp add: ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat)

lemma ennreal-le-of-nat-iff[simp]: ennreal r  $\leq \text{of-nat } i \longleftrightarrow r \leq \text{of-nat } i$ 
  by (simp add: ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat)

lemma ennreal-indicator: ennreal(indicator A x) = indicator A x
  by (auto split: split-indicator)

lemma ennreal-numeral[simp]: ennreal(numeral n) = numeral n
  using ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat[of numeral n] by simp

lemma ennreal-less-numeral-iff [simp]: ennreal n < numeral w  $\longleftrightarrow n < \text{numeral } w$ 
  by (metis ennreal-less-iff ennreal-numeral less-le not-less zero-less-numeral)

lemma numeral-less-ennreal-iff [simp]: numeral w < ennreal n  $\longleftrightarrow \text{numeral } w < n$ 
  using ennreal-less-iff zero-le-numeral by fastforce

lemma numeral-le-ennreal-iff [simp]: numeral n  $\leq \text{ennreal } m \longleftrightarrow \text{numeral } n \leq m$ 
  by (metis not-le ennreal-less-numeral-iff)

lemma min-ennreal:  $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq y \implies \min(\text{ennreal } x)(\text{ennreal } y) = \text{ennreal}(\min x y)$ 
  by (auto split: split-min)

lemma ennreal-half[simp]: ennreal(1/2) = inverse 2
  by transfer (simp add: max.absorb2)

lemma ennreal-minus:  $0 \leq q \implies \text{ennreal } r - \text{ennreal } q = \text{ennreal}(r - q)$ 
  by transfer
    (simp add: max.absorb2 zero-ereal-def flip: ereal-max)

```

```

lemma ennreal-minus-top[simp]: ennreal a - top = 0
  by (simp add: minus-top-ennreal)

lemma e2eenreal-enn2ereal-diff [simp]:
  e2ennreal(enn2ereal x - enn2ereal y) = x - y for x y
  by (cases x, cases y, auto simp add: ennreal-minus e2ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-mult: 0 ≤ a  $\implies$  0 ≤ b  $\implies$  ennreal (a * b) = ennreal a * ennreal
b
  by transfer (simp add: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-mult': 0 ≤ a  $\implies$  ennreal (a * b) = ennreal a * ennreal b
  by (cases 0 ≤ b) (auto simp: ennreal-mult ennreal-neg mult-nonneg-nonpos)

lemma indicator-mult-ennreal: indicator A x * ennreal r = ennreal (indicator A
x * r)
  by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma ennreal-mult'': 0 ≤ b  $\implies$  ennreal (a * b) = ennreal a * ennreal b
  by (cases 0 ≤ a) (auto simp: ennreal-mult ennreal-neg mult-nonpos-nonneg)

lemma numeral-mult-ennreal: 0 ≤ x  $\implies$  numeral b * ennreal x = ennreal (numeral
b * x)
  by (simp add: ennreal-mult)

lemma ennreal-power: 0 ≤ r  $\implies$  ennreal r ^ n = ennreal (r ^ n)
  by (induction n) (auto simp: ennreal-mult)

lemma power-eq-top-ennreal: x ^ n = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  (n ≠ 0  $\wedge$  (x::ennreal) = top)
  by (cases x rule: ennreal-cases)
    (auto simp: ennreal-power top-power-ennreal)

lemma inverse-ennreal: 0 < r  $\implies$  inverse (ennreal r) = ennreal (inverse r)
  by transfer (simp add: max.absorb2)

lemma divide-ennreal: 0 ≤ r  $\implies$  0 < q  $\implies$  ennreal r / ennreal q = ennreal (r
/ q)
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def inverse-ennreal ennreal-mult[symmetric] in-
verse-eq-divide)

lemma ennreal-inverse-power: inverse (x ^ n :: ennreal) = inverse x ^ n
proof (cases x rule: ennreal-cases)
  case top with power-eq-top-ennreal[of x n] show ?thesis
    by (cases n = 0) auto
next
  case (real r) then show ?thesis
  proof (cases x = 0)
    case False then show ?thesis
    by (smt (verit, best) ennreal-0 ennreal-power inverse-ennreal

```

inverse-nonnegative-iff-nonnegative power-inverse real zero-less-power)

qed (*simp add: top-power-ennreal*)

qed

lemma power-divide-distrib-ennreal [*algebra-simps*]:
 $(x / y) ^ n = x ^ n / (y ^ n :: ennreal)$
by (*simp add: divide-ennreal-def algebra-simps ennreal-inverse-power*)

lemma ennreal-divide-numeral: $0 \leq x \Rightarrow ennreal x / numeral b = ennreal (x / numeral b)$
by (*subst divide-ennreal[symmetric]*) *auto*

lemma prod-ennreal: $(\bigwedge i. i \in A \Rightarrow 0 \leq f i) \Rightarrow (\prod i \in A. ennreal (f i)) = ennreal (prod f A)$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
(auto simp: ennreal-mult prod-nonneg)

lemma prod-mono-ennreal:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in A \Rightarrow f x \leq (g x :: ennreal)$
shows $prod f A \leq prod g A$
using assms by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *(auto intro!: mult-mono)*

lemma mult-right-ennreal-cancel: $a * ennreal c = b * ennreal c \longleftrightarrow (a = b \vee c \leq 0)$
proof (*cases* $0 \leq c$)
 case *True*
 then show *?thesis*
 by (*metis ennreal-eq-0-iff ennreal-mult-right-cong ennreal-neq-top mult-divide-eq-ennreal*)
qed (*use ennreal-neg in auto*)

lemma ennreal-le-epsilon:
 $(\bigwedge e::real. y < top \Rightarrow 0 < e \Rightarrow x \leq y + ennreal e) \Rightarrow x \leq y$
apply (*cases y rule: ennreal-cases*)
apply (*cases x rule: ennreal-cases*)
apply (*auto simp flip: ennreal-plus simp add: top-unique intro: zero-less-one field-le-epsilon*)
done

lemma ennreal-rat-dense:
fixes $x y :: ennreal$
shows $x < y \Rightarrow \exists r::rat. x < real-of-rat r \wedge real-of-rat r < y$
proof *transfer*
 fix $x y :: ereal$ **assume** $xy: 0 \leq x \ 0 \leq y \ x < y$
 moreover
 from *ereal-dense3[OF {x < y}]*
 obtain r **where** $r: x < ereal (real-of-rat r) \ ereal (real-of-rat r) < y$
 by *auto*
 then have $0 \leq r$
 using *le-less-trans[OF {0 ≤ x} {x < ereal (real-of-rat r)}]* **by** *auto*

```

with r show  $\exists r. x < (\sup 0 \circ \text{ereal}) (\text{real-of-rat } r) \wedge (\sup 0 \circ \text{ereal}) (\text{real-of-rat } r) < y$ 
    by (intro exI[of - r]) (auto simp: max-absorb2)
qed

```

```

lemma ennreal_Ex_less_of_nat:  $(x::\text{ennreal}) < \text{top} \implies \exists n. x < \text{of-nat } n$ 
    by (cases x rule: ennreal-cases)
        (auto simp: ennreal_of_nat_eq_real_of_nat ennreal_less_iff_reals-Archimedean2)

```

41.6 Coercion from ennreal to real

```

definition enn2real x = real-of-ereal (enn2ereal x)

```

```

lemma enn2real_nonneg[simp]:  $0 \leq \text{enn2real } x$ 
    by (auto simp: enn2real-def intro!: real-of-ereal-pos enn2ereal-nonneg)

```

```

lemma enn2real_mono:  $a \leq b \implies b < \text{top} \implies \text{enn2real } a \leq \text{enn2real } b$ 
    by (auto simp add: enn2real_def less_eq ennreal.rep_eq intro!: real-of-ereal-positive-mono enn2ereal-nonneg)

```

```

lemma enn2real_of_nat[simp]:  $\text{enn2real } (\text{of-nat } n) = n$ 
    by (auto simp: enn2real-def)

```

```

lemma enn2real_ennreal[simp]:  $0 \leq r \implies \text{enn2real } (\text{ennreal } r) = r$ 
    by (simp add: enn2real-def)

```

```

lemma ennreal_enn2real[simp]:  $r < \text{top} \implies \text{ennreal } (\text{enn2real } r) = r$ 
    by (cases r rule: ennreal-cases) auto

```

```

lemma real_of_ereal_enn2real[simp]:  $\text{real-of-ereal } (\text{enn2ereal } x) = \text{enn2real } x$ 
    by (simp add: enn2real-def)

```

```

lemma enn2real_top[simp]:  $\text{enn2real } \text{top} = 0$ 
    unfolding enn2real_def top_ennreal.rep_eq top_ereal_def by simp

```

```

lemma enn2real_0[simp]:  $\text{enn2real } 0 = 0$ 
    unfolding enn2real_def zero_ennreal.rep_eq by simp

```

```

lemma enn2real_1[simp]:  $\text{enn2real } 1 = 1$ 
    unfolding enn2real_def one_ennreal.rep_eq by simp

```

```

lemma enn2real_numeral[simp]:  $\text{enn2real } (\text{numeral } n) = (\text{numeral } n)$ 
    unfolding enn2real_def by simp

```

```

lemma enn2real_mult:  $\text{enn2real } (a * b) = \text{enn2real } a * \text{enn2real } b$ 
    unfolding enn2real_def
        (simp del: real-of-ereal_enn2real add: times_ennreal.rep_eq)

```

```

lemma enn2real_leI:  $0 \leq B \implies x \leq \text{ennreal } B \implies \text{enn2real } x \leq B$ 

```

```

by (cases x rule: ennreal-cases) (auto simp: top-unique)

lemma enn2real-positive-iff:  $0 < \text{enn2real } x \longleftrightarrow (0 < x \wedge x < \text{top})$ 
  by (cases x rule: ennreal-cases) auto

lemma enn2real-eq-posreal-iff[simp]:  $c > 0 \implies \text{enn2real } x = c \longleftrightarrow x = c$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ennreal-enn2real-if: ennreal (enn2real r) = (if  $r = \text{top}$  then 0 else r)
  by(auto intro!: ennreal-enn2real simp add: less-top)

```

41.7 Coercion from enat to ennreal

```

definition ennreal-of-enat :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
where
  ennreal-of-enat n = (case n of  $\infty \Rightarrow \text{top} \mid \text{enat } n \Rightarrow \text{of-nat } n$ )

```

```

declare [[coercion ennreal-of-enat]]
declare [[coercion of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal]]

```

```

lemma ennreal-of-enat-infty[simp]: ennreal-of-enat  $\infty = \infty$ 
  by (simp add: ennreal-of-enat-def)

```

```

lemma ennreal-of-enat-enat[simp]: ennreal-of-enat (enat n) = of-nat n
  by (simp add: ennreal-of-enat-def)

```

```

lemma ennreal-of-enat-0[simp]: ennreal-of-enat 0 = 0
  using ennreal-of-enat-enat[of 0] unfolding enat-0 by simp

```

```

lemma ennreal-of-enat-1[simp]: ennreal-of-enat 1 = 1
  using ennreal-of-enat-enat[of 1] unfolding enat-1 by simp

```

```

lemma ennreal-top-neq-of-nat[simp]: ( $\text{top} :: \text{ennreal}$ )  $\neq \text{of-nat } i$ 
  using ennreal-of-nat-neq-top[of i] by metis

```

```

lemma ennreal-of-enat-inj[simp]: ennreal-of-enat i = ennreal-of-enat j  $\longleftrightarrow i = j$ 
  by (cases i j rule: enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust]) auto

```

```

lemma ennreal-of-enat-le-iff[simp]: ennreal-of-enat m  $\leq \text{ennreal-of-enat } n \longleftrightarrow m \leq n$ 
  by (auto simp: ennreal-of-enat-def top-unique split: enat.split)

```

```

lemma of-nat-less-ennreal-of-nat[simp]: of-nat n  $\leq \text{ennreal-of-enat } x \longleftrightarrow \text{of-nat } n \leq x$ 
  by (cases x) (auto simp: of-nat-eq-enat)

```

```

lemma ennreal-of-enat-Sup: ennreal-of-enat (Sup X) = (SUP x $\in$ X. ennreal-of-enat x)
proof -

```

```

have ennreal-of-enat (Sup X) ≤ (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x)
  unfolding Sup-enat-def
proof (clar simp, intro conjI impI)
  fix x assume finite X X ≠ {}
  then show ennreal-of-enat (Max X) ≤ (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x)
    by (intro SUP-upper Max-in)
next
  assume infinite X X ≠ {}
  have ∃ y ∈ X. r < ennreal-of-enat y if r: r < top for r
  proof -
    obtain n where n: r < of-nat n
      using ennreal-Ex-less-of-nat[OF r] ..
    have ¬ (X ⊆ enat ‘{.. n})
      using ⟨infinite X⟩ by (auto dest: finite-subset)
    then obtain x where x: x ∈ X x ∉ enat ‘{..n}
      by blast
    then have of-nat n ≤ x
      by (cases x) (auto simp: of-nat-eq-enat)
    with x show ?thesis
      by (auto intro!: bexI[of - x] less-le-trans[OF n])
qed
then have (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x) = top
  by simp
then show top ≤ (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x)
  unfolding top-unique by simp
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (auto intro!: antisym Sup-least intro: Sup-upper)
qed

lemma ennreal-of-enat-eSuc[simp]: ennreal-of-enat (eSuc x) = 1 + ennreal-of-enat
x
  by (cases x) (auto simp: eSuc-enat)

lemma ennreal-of-enat-plus[simp]: ennreal-of-enat (a+b) = ennreal-of-enat a +
ennreal-of-enat b
  apply (induct a)
  apply (metis enat.exhaust ennreal-add-eq-top ennreal-of-enat-enat ennreal-of-enat-inf_ty
infinity-ennreal-def of-nat-add plus-enat-simps(1) plus-eq-inf_ty-iff-enat)
  apply simp
  done

lemma sum-ennreal-of-enat[simp]: (∑ i ∈ I. ennreal-of-enat (f i)) = ennreal-of-enat
(sum f I)
  by (induct I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: sum-nonneg)

```

41.8 Topology on ennreal

```

lemma enn2ereal-Iio: enn2ereal - ` {..} = (if 0 ≤ a then {..using enn2ereal-nonneg
  by (cases a rule: ereal-ennreal-cases)
    (auto simp add: vimage-def set-eq-iff ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse less-ennreal.rep-eq
     e2ennreal-def max-absorb2
      simp del: enn2ereal-nonneg
      intro: le-less-trans less-imp-le)

lemma enn2ereal-Ioi: enn2ereal - ` {a <..} = (if 0 ≤ a then {e2ennreal a <..}
else UNIV)
  by (cases a rule: ereal-ennreal-cases)
    (auto simp add: vimage-def set-eq-iff ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse less-ennreal.rep-eq
     e2ennreal-def max-absorb2
      intro: less-le-trans)

instantiation ennreal :: linear-continuum-topology
begin

definition open-ennreal :: ennreal set ⇒ bool
  where (open :: ennreal set ⇒ bool) = generate-topology (range lessThan ∪ range
greaterThan)

instance
proof
  show ∃ a b::ennreal. a ≠ b
    using zero-neq-one by (intro exI)
  show ∀x y::ennreal. x < y ⇒ ∃z>x. z < y
    proof transfer
      fix x y :: ereal
      assume*: 0 ≤ x
      assume x < y
      from dense[OF this] obtain z where x < z ∧ z < y ..
      with* show ∃z∈Collect ((≤) 0). x < z ∧ z < y
        by (intro bexI[of - z]) auto
    qed
  qed (rule open-ennreal-def)

end

lemma continuous-on-e2ennreal: continuous-on A e2ennreal
proof (rule continuous-on-subset)
  show continuous-on ({0..} ∪ {..0}) e2ennreal
    proof (rule continuous-on-closed-Un)
      show continuous-on {0 ..} e2ennreal
        by (rule continuous-onI-mono)
        (auto simp add: less-eq-ennreal.abs-eq eq-onp-def enn2ereal-range)
      show continuous-on {.. 0} e2ennreal

```

```

by (subst continuous-on-cong[OF refl, of - - λ-. 0])
  (auto simp add: ennreal-neg continuous-on-const)
qed auto
show A ⊆ {0..} ∪ {..0::ereal}
  by auto
qed

lemma continuous-at-ennreal: continuous (at x within A) ennreal
  by (rule continuous-on-imp-continuous-within[OF continuous-on-ennreal, of - UNIV]) auto

lemma continuous-on-ennreal: continuous-on UNIV ennreal
  by (rule continuous-on-generate-topology[OF open-generated-order])
    (auto simp add: ennreal-Iio ennreal-Ioi)

lemma continuous-at-ennreal: continuous (at x within A) ennreal
  by (rule continuous-on-imp-continuous-within[OF continuous-on-ennreal]) auto

lemma sup-continuous-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  assumes f: sup-continuous f shows sup-continuous (λx. ennreal (f x))
proof (rule sup-continuous-compose[OF - f])
  show sup-continuous ennreal
    by (simp add: continuous-at-ennreal continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous
      ennreal-mono mono-def)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  assumes f: sup-continuous f shows sup-continuous (λx. ennreal (f x))
proof (rule sup-continuous-compose[OF - f])
  show sup-continuous ennreal
    by (simp add: continuous-at-ennreal continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous less_eq_enr.rep_eq
      mono-def)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal':
  fixes c :: ennreal
  shows sup-continuous (λx. c * x)
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
  by transfer (auto simp: SUP_ereal_mult_left max.absorb2 SUP_upper2)

lemma sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  sup-continuous f ==> sup-continuous (λx. c * f x :: ennreal)
  by (rule sup-continuous-compose[OF sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal'])

lemma sup-continuous-mult-right-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  sup-continuous f ==> sup-continuous (λx. f x * c :: ennreal)
  using sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal[of f c] by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma sup-continuous-divide-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:

```

```

fixes f g :: 'a::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. f x / c$ )
unfolding divide-ennreal-def by (rule sup-continuous-mult-right-ennreal)

lemma transfer-enn2ereal-continuous-on [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (=) (rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) (=)) continuous-on continuous-on
proof -
  have continuous-on A f if continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. enn2ereal (f x)$ ) for A and f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
    using continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-e2ennreal[of {0..}] that]
    by (auto simp: ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse subset-eq e2ennreal-def max-absorb2)
  moreover
  have continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. enn2ereal (f x)$ ) if continuous-on A f for A and f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
    using continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-enn2ereal that] by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: rel-fun-def ennreal.pcr-cr-eq cr-ennreal-def)
qed

lemma transfer-sup-continuous[transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) (=)) sup-continuous sup-continuous
proof (safe intro!: rel-funI dest!: rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal[THEN iffD1])
  show sup-continuous (enn2ereal  $\circ$  f)  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous f for f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -
    using sup-continuous-e2ennreal[of enn2ereal  $\circ$  f] by simp
  show sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous (enn2ereal  $\circ$  f) for f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -
    using sup-continuous-enn2ereal[of f] by (simp add: comp-def)
qed

lemma continuous-on-ennreal[tendsto-intros]:
  continuous-on A f  $\Rightarrow$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. ennreal (f x)$ )
  by transfer (auto intro!: continuous-on-max continuous-on-const continuous-on-ereal)

lemma tendsto-ennrealD:
  assumes lim:  $((\lambda x. ennreal (f x)) \longrightarrow ennreal x) F$ 
  assumes *:  $\forall F x \text{ in } F. 0 \leq f x \text{ and } x: 0 \leq x$ 
  shows  $(f \longrightarrow x) F$ 
proof -
  have  $((\lambda x. enn2ereal (ennreal (f x))) \longrightarrow enn2ereal (ennreal x)) F$ 
     $\longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow enn2ereal (ennreal x)) F$ 
    using * eventually-mono
    by (intro tendsto-cong) fastforce
  then show ?thesis
  using assms(1) continuous-at-enn2ereal isCont-tendsto-compose x by fastforce
qed

lemma tendsto-ennreal-iff [simp]:
   $\langle ((\lambda x. ennreal (f x)) \longrightarrow ennreal x) F \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow x) F \rangle \text{ (is } \langle ?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q \rangle)$ 
  if  $\langle \forall F x \text{ in } F. 0 \leq f x \rangle \langle 0 \leq x \rangle$ 

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proof
  assume  $\langle ?P \rangle$ 
  then show  $\langle ?Q \rangle$ 
    using that by (rule tendsto-ennrealD)
next
  assume  $\langle ?Q \rangle$ 
  have  $\langle \text{continuous-on } \text{UNIV} \text{ ereal} \rangle$ 
    using continuous-on-ereal [of - id] by simp
  then have  $\langle \text{continuous-on } \text{UNIV} (\text{e2ennreal} \circ \text{ereal}) \rangle$ 
    by (rule continuous-on-compose) (simp-all add: continuous-on-e2ennreal)
  then have  $\langle ((\lambda x. (\text{e2ennreal} \circ \text{ereal}) (f x)) \longrightarrow (\text{e2ennreal} \circ \text{ereal}) x) F \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle ?Q \rangle$  by (rule continuous-on-tendsto-compose) simp-all
  then show  $\langle ?P \rangle$ 
    by (simp flip: e2ennreal-ereal)
qed

lemma tendsto-enn2ereal-iff[simp]:  $((\lambda i. \text{enn2ereal} (f i)) \longrightarrow \text{enn2ereal} x) F \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow x) F$ 
  using continuous-on-enn2ereal[THEN continuous-on-tendsto-compose, off x F]
  continuous-on-e2ennreal[THEN continuous-on-tendsto-compose, of  $\lambda x. \text{enn2ereal} (f x)$  enn2ereal x F UNIV]
  by auto

lemma ennreal-tendsto-0-iff:  $(\bigwedge n. f n \geq 0) \implies ((\lambda n. \text{ennreal} (f n)) \longrightarrow 0) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow 0)$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags) ennreal-0 eventuallyI order-refl tendsto-ennreal-iff)

lemma continuous-on-add-ennreal:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a::\text{topological-space} \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ 
  shows continuous-on A f  $\implies$  continuous-on A g  $\implies$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. f x + g x$ )
  by (transfer fixing: A) (auto intro!: tendsto-add-ereal-nonneg simp: continuous-on-def)

lemma continuous-on-inverse-ennreal[continuous-intros]:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\text{topological-space} \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ 
  shows continuous-on A f  $\implies$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)$ )
proof (transfer fixing: A)
  show pred-fun top  $((\leq) 0) f \implies$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)$ ) if continuous-on A f
    for  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
    using continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-inverse-ereal that] by (auto
      simp: subset-eq)
qed

instance ennreal :: topological-comm-monoid-add
proof
  show  $((\lambda x. \text{fst} x + \text{snd} x) \longrightarrow a + b) (\text{nhds } a \times_F \text{nhds } b)$  for  $a b :: \text{ennreal}$ 
    using continuous-on-add-ennreal[of UNIV fst snd]
    using tendsto-at-iff-tendsto-nhds[symmetric, of  $\lambda x:(\text{ennreal} \times \text{ennreal}). \text{fst} x$ ]

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+ snd x]
  by (auto simp: continuous-on-eq-continuous-at)
    (simp add: isCont-def nhds-prod[symmetric]))
qed

lemma sup-continuous-add-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  fixes f g :: 'a::complete-lattice ⇒ ennreal
  shows sup-continuous f ⇒ sup-continuous g ⇒ sup-continuous (λx. f x + g
x)
  by transfer (auto intro!: sup-continuous-add)

lemma ennreal-suminf-lessD: (∑ i. f i :: ennreal) < x ⇒ f i < x
  using le-less-trans[OF sum-le-suminf[OF summableI, of {i} f]] by simp

lemma sums-ennreal[simp]: (∀i. 0 ≤ f i) ⇒ 0 ≤ x ⇒ (λi. ennreal (f i)) sums
ennreal x ↔ f sums x
  unfolding sums-def by (simp add: always-eventually sum-nonneg)

lemma summable-suminf-not-top: (∀i. 0 ≤ f i) ⇒ (∑ i. ennreal (f i)) ≠ top ⇒
summable f
  using summable-sums[OF summableI, of λi. ennreal (f i)]
  by (cases ∑ i. ennreal (f i) rule: ennreal-cases)
    (auto simp: summable-def)

lemma suminf-ennreal[simp]:
  (∀i. 0 ≤ f i) ⇒ (∑ i. ennreal (f i)) ≠ top ⇒ (∑ i. ennreal (f i)) = ennreal
(∑ i. f i)
  by (rule sums-unique[symmetric]) (simp add: summable-suminf-not-top sum-
inf-nonneg summable-sums)

lemma sums-enn2ereal[simp]: (λi. enn2ereal (f i)) sums enn2ereal x ↔ f sums
x
  unfolding sums-def by (simp add: always-eventually sum-nonneg)

lemma suminf-enn2ereal[simp]: (∑ i. enn2ereal (f i)) = enn2ereal (suminf f)
  by (rule sums-unique[symmetric]) (simp add: summable-sums)

lemma transfer-e2ennreal-suminf [transfer-rule]: rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal)
pcr-ennreal suminf suminf
  by (auto simp: rel-funI rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal comp-def)

lemma ennreal-suminf-cmult[simp]: (∑ i. r * f i) = r * (∑ i. f i::ennreal)
  by transfer (auto intro!: suminf-cmult-ereal)

lemma ennreal-suminf-multc[simp]: (∑ i. f i * r) = (∑ i. f i::ennreal) * r
  using ennreal-suminf-cmult[of r f] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma ennreal-suminf-divide[simp]: (∑ i. f i / r) = (∑ i. f i::ennreal) / r
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

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lemma ennreal-suminf-neq-top: summable f  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ )  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\sum i. ennreal(f i) \neq top$ )
  using sums-ennreal[of f suminf f]
  by (simp add: suminf-nonneg flip: sums-unique summable-sums-iff del: sums-ennreal)

lemma suminf-ennreal-eq:
  ( $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ )  $\Rightarrow$  f sums x  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\sum i. ennreal(f i) = ennreal x$ )
  using suminf-nonneg[of f] sums-unique[of f x]
  by (intro sums-unique[symmetric]) (auto simp: summable-sums-iff)

lemma ennreal-suminf-bound-add:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\bigwedge N. (\sum n < N. f n) + y \leq x$ )  $\Rightarrow$  suminf f + y  $\leq x$ 
  by transfer (auto intro!: suminf-bound-add)

lemma ennreal-suminf-SUP-eq-directed:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  assumes *:  $\bigwedge N i j. i \in I \Rightarrow j \in I \Rightarrow \text{finite } N \Rightarrow \exists k \in I. \forall n \in N. f i n \leq f k$ 
   $n \wedge f j n \leq f k n$ 
  shows ( $\sum n. \text{SUP}_{i \in I}. f i n = (\text{SUP}_{i \in I}. \sum n. f i n)$ )
  proof cases
    assume I  $\neq \{\}$ 
    then obtain i where i  $\in I$  by auto
    from * show ?thesis
      by (transfer fixing: I)
      (auto simp: max-absorb2 SUP-upper2[OF `i  $\in I`] suminf-nonneg summable-ereal-pos
      `I  $\neq \{\}`` intro!: suminf-SUP-eq-directed)
  qed (simp add: bot-ennreal)

lemma INF-ennreal-add-const:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\text{INF}_{i. f i} + c = (\text{INF}_{i. f i}) + c$ )
  using continuous-at-Inf-mono[of  $\lambda x. x + c$  f'UNIV]
  using continuous-add[of at-right (Inf (range f)), of  $\lambda x. x$   $\lambda x. c$ ]
  by (auto simp: mono-def image-comp)

lemma INF-ennreal-const-add:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\text{INF}_{i. c + f i} = c + (\text{INF}_{i. f i})$ )
  using INF-ennreal-add-const[of f c] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma SUP-mult-left-ennreal: c * ( $\text{SUP}_{i \in I}. f i$ )  $= (\text{SUP}_{i \in I}. c * f i :: ennreal)$ 
  proof cases
    assume I  $\neq \{\}$  then show ?thesis
      by transfer (auto simp add: SUP-ereal-mult-left max-absorb2 SUP-upper2)
  qed (simp add: bot-ennreal)$$ 
```

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lemma SUP-mult-right-ennreal: ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i$ ) * c = ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i * c :: \text{ennreal}$ )
  using SUP-mult-left-ennreal by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma SUP-divide-ennreal: ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i$ ) / c = ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i / c :: \text{ennreal}$ )
  using SUP-mult-right-ennreal by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

lemma ennreal-SUP-of-nat-eq-top: ( $\text{SUP } x. \text{of-nat } x :: \text{ennreal}$ ) = top
proof (intro antisym top-greatest le-SUP-iff[THEN iffD2] allI impI)
  fix y :: ennreal assume y < top
  then obtain r where y = ennreal r
    by (cases y rule: ennreal-cases) auto
  then show  $\exists i \in \text{UNIV}. y < \text{of-nat } i$ 
    using reals-Archimedean2[of max 1 r] zero-less-one
    by (simp add: ennreal-Ex-less-of-nat)
  qed

lemma ennreal-SUP-eq-top:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. \exists i \in I. \text{of-nat } n \leq f i$ 
  shows ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i$ ) = top
proof –
  have ( $\text{SUP } x. \text{of-nat } x :: \text{ennreal}$ )  $\leq$  ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i$ )
    using assms by (auto intro!: SUP-least intro: SUP-upper2)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: ennreal-SUP-of-nat-eq-top top-unique)
  qed

lemma ennreal-INF-const-minus:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows  $I \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } x \in I. c - f x) = c - (\text{INF } x \in I. f x)$ 
  by (transfer fixing: I)
    (simp add: sup-max[symmetric] SUP-sup-const1 SUP-ereal-minus-right del:
    sup-ereal-def)

lemma of-nat-Sup-ennreal:
  assumes A  $\neq \{\}$  bdd-above A
  shows of-nat (Sup A) = ( $\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{of-nat } a :: \text{ennreal}$ )
proof (intro antisym)
  show ( $\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{of-nat } a :: \text{ennreal}$ )  $\leq$  of-nat (Sup A)
    by (intro SUP-least of-nat-mono) (auto intro: cSup-upper assms)
  have Sup A  $\in A$ 
    using assms by (auto simp: Sup-nat-def bdd-above-nat)
  then show of-nat (Sup A)  $\leq$  ( $\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{of-nat } a :: \text{ennreal}$ )
    by (intro SUP-upper)
  qed

lemma ennreal-tendsto-const-minus:
  fixes g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  assumes ae:  $\forall F. x \text{ in } F. g x \leq c$ 

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assumes g: ((λx. c - g x) —→ 0) F
shows (g —→ c) F
proof (cases c rule: ennreal-cases)
  case top with tendsto-unique[OF - g, of top] show ?thesis
    by (cases F = bot) auto
next
  case (real r)
  then have ∀x. ∃q≥0. g x ≤ c —→ (g x = ennreal q ∧ q ≤ r)
    by (auto simp: le-ennreal-iff)
  then obtain f where *: 0 ≤ f x g x = ennreal (f x) f x ≤ r if g x ≤ c for x
    by metis
  from ae have ae2: ∀F x in F. c - g x = ennreal (r - f x) ∧ f x ≤ r ∧ g x =
    ennreal (f x) ∧ 0 ≤ f x
  proof eventually-elim
    fix x assume g x ≤ c with *[of x] <0 ≤ r> show c - g x = ennreal (r - f x)
    ∧ f x ≤ r ∧ g x = ennreal (f x) ∧ 0 ≤ f x
    by (auto simp: real ennreal-minus)
  qed
  with g have ((λx. ennreal (r - f x)) —→ ennreal 0) F
    by (auto simp add: tendsto-cong eventually-conj-iff)
  with ae2 have ((λx. r - f x) —→ 0) F
    by (subst (asm) tendsto-ennreal-iff) (auto elim: eventually-mono)
  then have (f —→ r) F
    by (rule Lim-transform2[OF tendsto-const])
  with ae2 have ((λx. ennreal (f x)) —→ ennreal r) F
    by (subst tendsto-ennreal-iff) (auto elim: eventually-mono simp: real)
  with ae2 show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: real tendsto-cong eventually-conj-iff)
  qed

lemma ennreal-SUP-add:
  fixes f g :: nat ⇒ ennreal
  shows incseq f ⇒ incseq g ⇒ (SUP i. f i + g i) = Sup (f ` UNIV) + Sup (g
  ` UNIV)
  unfolding incseq-def le-fun-def
  by transfer
  (simp add: SUP-ereal-add incseq-def le-fun-def max-absorb2 SUP-upper2)

lemma ennreal-SUP-sum:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ ennreal
  shows (∀i. i ∈ I ⇒ incseq (f i)) ⇒ (SUP n. ∑ i∈I. f i n) = (∑ i∈I. SUP
  n. f i n)
  unfolding incseq-def
  by transfer
  (simp add: SUP-ereal-sum incseq-def SUP-upper2 max-absorb2 sum-nonneg)

lemma ennreal-liminf-minus:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ ennreal
  shows (∀n. f n ≤ c) ⇒ liminf (λn. c - f n) = c - limsup f

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apply transfer
apply (simp add: ereal-diff-positive liminf-ereal-cminus)
by (metis max.absorb2 ereal-diff-positive Limsup-bounded eventually-sequentiallyI)

lemma ennreal-continuous-on-cmult:
  ( $c:\text{ennreal}$ )  $< \text{top} \Rightarrow \text{continuous-on } A f \Rightarrow \text{continuous-on } A (\lambda x. c * f x)$ 
  by (transfer fixing: A) (auto intro: continuous-on-cmult-ereal)

lemma ennreal-tendsto-cmult:
  ( $c:\text{ennreal}$ )  $< \text{top} \Rightarrow (f \longrightarrow x) F \Rightarrow ((\lambda x. c * f x) \longrightarrow c * x) F$ 
  by (rule continuous-on-tendsto-compose[where g=f, OF ennreal-continuous-on-cmult,
  where s=UNIV])
    (auto simp: continuous-on-id)

lemma tendsto-ennrealI[intro, simp, tendsto-intros]:
  ( $f \longrightarrow x$ )  $F \Rightarrow ((\lambda x. \text{ennreal}(f x)) \longrightarrow \text{ennreal } x) F$ 
  by (auto simp: ennreal-def
    intro!: continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF continuous-on-e2ennreal[of
    UNIV]] tendsto-max)

lemma tendsto-enn2erealI [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes ( $f \longrightarrow l$ )  $F$ 
  shows ( $(\lambda i. \text{enn2ereal}(f i)) \longrightarrow \text{enn2ereal } l$ )  $F$ 
  using tendsto-enn2ereal-iff assms by auto

lemma tendsto-e2ennrealI [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes ( $f \longrightarrow l$ )  $F$ 
  shows ( $(\lambda i. e2ennreal(f i)) \longrightarrow e2ennreal l$ )  $F$ 
proof -
  have *:  $\text{e2ennreal}(\max x 0) = \text{e2ennreal } x$  for  $x$ 
  by (simp add: e2ennreal-def max.commute)
  have  $((\lambda i. \max(f i) 0) \longrightarrow \max l 0) F$ 
  apply (intro tendsto-intros) using assms by auto
  then have  $((\lambda i. \text{enn2ereal}(\text{e2ennreal}(\max(f i) 0))) \longrightarrow \text{enn2ereal}(\text{e2ennreal}(\max l 0))) F$ 
  by (subst enn2ereal-e2ennreal, auto) +
  then have  $((\lambda i. \text{e2ennreal}(\max(f i) 0)) \longrightarrow \text{e2ennreal}(\max l 0)) F$ 
  using tendsto-enn2ereal-iff by auto
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding * by auto
qed

lemma ennreal-suminf-minus:
  fixes  $f g :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ 
  shows  $(\bigwedge i. g i \leq f i) \Rightarrow \text{suminf } f \neq \text{top} \Rightarrow \text{suminf } g \neq \text{top} \Rightarrow (\sum i. f i - g i) = \text{suminf } f - \text{suminf } g$ 
  by transfer
    (auto simp add: max.absorb2 ereal-diff-positive suminf-le-pos top-ereal-def intro!:
    suminf-ereal-minus)

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lemma ennreal-Sup-countable-SUP:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \exists f::nat \Rightarrow \text{ennreal. incseq } f \wedge \text{range } f \subseteq A \wedge \text{Sup } A = (\text{SUP } i. f i)$ 
  unfoldng incseq-def
  apply transfer
  subgoal for A
    using Sup-countable-SUP[of A]
    by (force simp add: incseq-def[symmetric] SUP-upper2 max.absorb2 image-subset-iff
      SUP-upper2 cong: conj-cong)
    done

lemma ennreal-Inf-countable-INF:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \exists f::nat \Rightarrow \text{ennreal. decseq } f \wedge \text{range } f \subseteq A \wedge \text{Inf } A = (\text{INF } i. f i)$ 
  unfoldng decseq-def
  apply transfer
  subgoal for A
    using Inf-countable-INF[of A]
    apply (clar simp simp flip: decseq-def)
    subgoal for f
      by (intro exI[of - f]) auto
    done
  done

lemma ennreal-SUP-countable-SUP:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \exists f::nat \Rightarrow \text{ennreal. range } f \subseteq g^*A \wedge \text{Sup } (g^*A) = \text{Sup } (f^* \text{UNIV})$ 
  using ennreal-Sup-countable-SUP [of g^*A] by auto

lemma of-nat-tendsto-top-ennreal:  $(\lambda n::nat. \text{of-nat } n :: \text{ennreal}) \longrightarrow \text{top}$ 
  using LIMSEQ-SUP[of of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal]
  by (simp add: ennreal-SUP-of-nat-eq-top incseq-def)

lemma SUP-sup-continuous-ennreal:
  fixes f :: ennreal  $\Rightarrow$  'a::complete-lattice
  assumes f: sup-continuous f and I  $\neq \{\}$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f (g i)) = f (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$ 
  proof (rule antisym)
    show  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f (g i)) \leq f (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$ 
    by (rule mono-SUP[OF sup-continuous-mono[OF f]])
    from ennreal-Sup-countable-SUP[of g^*I]  $\langle I \neq \{\} \rangle$ 
    obtain M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal where incseq M and M: range M  $\subseteq g^*I$  and eq:
       $(\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) = (\text{SUP } i. M i)$ 
      by auto
    have f (SUP i  $\in$  I. g i) = (SUP i  $\in$  range M. f i)
    unfoldng eq sup-continuousD[OF f mono M] by (simp add: image-comp)
    also have ...  $\leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f (g i))$ 
    by (insert M, drule SUP-subset-mono) (auto simp add: image-comp)
    finally show f (SUP i  $\in$  I. g i)  $\leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f (g i))$  .
  qed

```

```

lemma ennreal-suminf-SUP-eq:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\bigwedge i. \text{incseq}(\lambda n. f n i)$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum i. \text{SUP } n. f n i$ ) = ( $\text{SUP } n. \sum i. f n i$ )
  apply (rule ennreal-suminf-SUP-eq-directed)
  subgoal for N n j
    by (auto simp: incseq-def intro!: exI[of - max n j])
  done

lemma ennreal-SUP-add-left:
  fixes c :: ennreal
  shows I  $\neq \{\}$   $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + c$ ) = ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i$ ) + c
  apply transfer
  apply (simp add: SUP-ereal-add-left)
  by (metis SUP-upper all-not-in-conv ereal-le-add-mono1 max.absorb2 max.bounded-iff)

lemma ennreal-SUP-const-minus:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows I  $\neq \{\}$   $\Longrightarrow$  c < top  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\text{INF } x \in I. c - f x$ ) = c - ( $\text{SUP } x \in I. f x$ )
  apply (transfer fixing: I)
  unfolding ex-in-conv[symmetric]
  apply (auto simp add: SUP-upper2 sup-absorb2 simp flip: sup-ereal-def)
  apply (subst INF-ereal-minus-right[symmetric])
  apply (auto simp del: sup-ereal-def simp add: sup-INF)
  done

lemma isCont-ennreal[simp]: ‹isCont ennreal x›
  apply (auto intro!: sequentially-imp-eventually-within simp: continuous-within tendsto-def)
  by (metis tendsto-def tendsto-ennrealI)

lemma isCont-ennreal-of-enat[simp]: ‹isCont ennreal-of-enat x›
  proof –
    have continuous-at-open:
    — Copied lemma from HOL-Analysis to avoid dependency.
    continuous (at x) f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t. \text{open } t \wedge f x \in t \longrightarrow (\exists s. \text{open } s \wedge x \in s \wedge (\forall x' \in s. (f x') \in t))$ ) for f :: ‹enat  $\Rightarrow$  'z::topological-space›
    unfolding continuous-within-topological [of x UNIV f]
    unfolding imp-conjL
    by (intro all-cong imp-cong ex-cong conj-cong refl) auto
    show ?thesis
    proof (subst continuous-at-open, intro allI impI, cases ‹x = infinity›)
      case True

      fix t assume ‹open t  $\wedge$  ennreal-of-enat x  $\in$  t›
      then have ‹ $\exists y < \infty. \{y <.. \infty\} \subseteq tby (rule-tac open-left[where y=0]) (auto simp: True)
      then obtain y where ‹ $\{y <..\} \subseteq t$  and ‹ $y \neq \infty$$ 
```

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by fastforce
from ⟨y ≠ ∞⟩
obtain x' where x'y: ⟨ennreal-of-enat x' > y⟩ and ⟨x' ≠ ∞⟩
  by (metis enat.simps(3) ennreal_Ex-less-of-nat ennreal-of-enat_enat_infinity-ennreal-def top.not-eq-extremum)
define s where ⟨s = {x'⟨..⟩}⟩
have ⟨open s⟩
  by (simp add: s-def)
moreover have ⟨x ∈ s⟩
  by (simp add: x' ≠ ∞ s-def True)
moreover have ⟨ennreal-of-enat z ∈ t⟩ if ⟨z ∈ s⟩ for z
  by (metis x'y ⟨y⟨..⟩⟩ ⊆ t ennreal-of-enat_le-iff greaterThan-iff le-less-trans
less-imp-le not-less s-def subsetD that)
ultimately show ⟨∃ s. open s ∧ x ∈ s ∧ (∀ z ∈ s. ennreal-of-enat z ∈ t)⟩
  by auto
next
case False
fix t assume asm: ⟨open t ∧ ennreal-of-enat x ∈ t⟩
define s where ⟨s = {x}⟩
have ⟨open s⟩
  using False open-enat-iff s-def by blast
moreover have ⟨x ∈ s⟩
  using s-def by auto
moreover have ⟨ennreal-of-enat z ∈ t⟩ if ⟨z ∈ s⟩ for z
  using asm s-def that by blast
ultimately show ⟨∃ s. open s ∧ x ∈ s ∧ (∀ z ∈ s. ennreal-of-enat z ∈ t)⟩
  by auto
qed
qed

```

41.9 Approximation lemmas

```

lemma INF-approx-ennreal:
  fixes x::ennreal and e::real
  assumes e > 0
  assumes INF: x = (INF i ∈ A. f i)
  assumes x ≠ ∞
  shows ∃ i ∈ A. f i < x + e
proof -
  have (INF i ∈ A. f i) < x + e
    unfolding INF[symmetric] using ⟨0 < e⟩ ⟨x ≠ ∞⟩ by (cases x) auto
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding INF-less-iff .
qed

```

```

lemma SUP-approx-ennreal:
  fixes x::ennreal and e::real
  assumes e > 0 A ≠ {}
  assumes SUP: x = (SUP i ∈ A. f i)

```

```

assumes  $x \neq \infty$ 
shows  $\exists i \in A. x < f i + e$ 
proof -
have  $x < x + e$ 
  using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle \langle x \neq \infty \rangle$  by (cases x) auto
also have  $x + e = (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i + e)$ 
  unfolding SUP ennreal-SUP-add-left[OF  $\langle A \neq \{\} \rangle$ ] ..
finally show ?thesis
  unfolding less-SUP-iff .
qed

lemma ennreal-approx-SUP:
fixes x::ennreal
assumes f-bound:  $\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies f i \leq x$ 
assumes approx:  $\bigwedge e. (e::\text{real}) > 0 \implies \exists i \in A. x \leq f i + e$ 
shows  $x = (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i)$ 
proof (rule antisym)
show  $x \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i)$ 
proof (rule ennreal-le-epsilon)
fix e :: real assume  $0 < e$ 
from approx[OF this] obtain i where i ∈ A and *:  $x \leq f i + \text{ennreal } e$ 
  by blast
from * have  $x \leq f i + e$ 
  by simp
also have ...  $\leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) + e$ 
  by (intro add-mono ⟨i ∈ A⟩ SUP-upper order-refl)
finally show  $x \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) + e$  .
qed
qed (intro SUP-least f-bound)

lemma ennreal-approx-INF:
fixes x::ennreal
assumes f-bound:  $\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies x \leq f i$ 
assumes approx:  $\bigwedge e. (e::\text{real}) > 0 \implies \exists i \in A. f i \leq x + e$ 
shows  $x = (\text{INF } i \in A. f i)$ 
proof (rule antisym)
show  $(\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq x$ 
proof (rule ennreal-le-epsilon)
fix e :: real assume  $0 < e$ 
from approx[OF this] obtain i where i ∈ A  $f i \leq x + \text{ennreal } e$ 
  by blast
then have  $(\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq f i$ 
  by (intro INF-lower)
also have ...  $\leq x + e$ 
  by fact
finally show  $(\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq x + e$  .
qed
qed (intro INF-greatest f-bound)

```

```

lemma ennreal-approx-unit:
  ( $\bigwedge a::ennreal. 0 < a \Rightarrow a < 1 \Rightarrow a * z \leq y \Rightarrow z \leq y$ )
  apply (subst SUP-mult-right-ennreal[of  $\lambda x. x \{0 <..< 1\} z$ , simplified])
  apply (auto intro: SUP-least)
  done

lemma suminf-ennreal2:
  ( $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \Rightarrow \text{summable } f \Rightarrow (\sum i. ennreal (f i)) = ennreal (\sum i. f i)$ )
  using suminf-ennreal-eq by blast

lemma less-top-ennreal:  $x < top \longleftrightarrow (\exists r \geq 0. x = ennreal r)$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma enn2real-less-iff[simp]:  $x < top \Rightarrow enn2real x < c \longleftrightarrow x < c$ 
  using ennreal-less-iff less-top-ennreal by auto

lemma enn2real-le-iff[simp]:  $\llbracket x < top; c > 0 \rrbracket \Rightarrow enn2real x \leq c \longleftrightarrow x \leq c$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma enn2real-less:
  assumes enn2real  $e < r$   $e \neq top$  shows  $e < ennreal r$ 
  using enn2real-less-iff assms top.not-eq-extremum by blast

lemma enn2real-le:
  assumes enn2real  $e \leq r$   $e \neq top$  shows  $e \leq ennreal r$ 
  by (metis assms enn2real-less ennreal-enn2real-if eq-iff less-le)

lemma tendsto-top-iff-ennreal:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow ennreal$ 
  shows  $(f \longrightarrow top) F \longleftrightarrow (\forall l \geq 0. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. ennreal l < f x) F)$ 
  by (auto simp: less-top-ennreal order-tendsto-iff)

lemma ennreal-tendsto-top-eq-at-top:
   $((\lambda z. ennreal (f z)) \longrightarrow top) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } z F. f z :> at-top)$ 
  unfoldng filterlim-at-top-dense tendsto-top-iff-ennreal
  apply (auto simp: ennreal-less-iff)
  subgoal for  $y$ 
  by (auto elim!: eventually-mono allE[of - max 0 y])
  done

lemma tendsto-0-if-Limsup-eq-0-ennreal:
  fixes  $f :: - \Rightarrow ennreal$ 
  shows Limsup  $F f = 0 \Rightarrow (f \longrightarrow 0) F$ 
  using Liminf-le-Limsup[of  $F f$ ] tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[of  $F f 0$ ]
  by (cases  $F = \text{bot}$ ) auto

lemma diff-le-self-ennreal[simp]:  $a - b \leq (a::ennreal)$ 
  by (cases a b rule: ennreal2-cases) (auto simp: ennreal-minus)

```

```

lemma ennreal-ineq-diff-add:  $b \leq a \implies a = b + (a - b :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by transfer (auto simp: ereal-diff-positive max.absorb2 ereal-ineq-diff-add)

lemma ennreal-mult-strict-left-mono:  $(a :: \text{ennreal}) < c \implies 0 < b \implies b < \text{top} \implies$ 
   $b * a < b * c$ 
  by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-mult-strict-left-mono)

lemma ennreal-between:  $0 < e \implies 0 < x \implies x < \text{top} \implies x - e < (x :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-between)

lemma minus-less-iff-ennreal:  $b < \text{top} \implies b \leq a \implies a - b < c \longleftrightarrow a < c +$ 
   $(b :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by transfer
    (auto simp: top-ereal-def ereal-minus-less le-less)

lemma tendsto-zero-ennreal:
  assumes ev:  $\bigwedge r. 0 < r \implies \forall F. x \text{ in } F. f x < \text{ennreal } r$ 
  shows ( $f \xrightarrow{} 0$ )  $F$ 
proof (rule order-tendstoI)
  fix  $e :: \text{ennreal}$  assume  $e > 0$ 
  obtain  $e' :: \text{real}$  where  $e' > 0$   $\text{ennreal } e' < e$ 
    using  $\langle 0 < e \rangle$  dense[of 0 if  $e = \text{top}$  then 1 else (enn2real  $e$ )]
    by (cases  $e$ ) (auto simp: ennreal-less-iff)
  from ev[ $\text{OF } \langle e' > 0 \rangle$ ] show  $\forall F. x \text{ in } F. f x < e$ 
    by eventually-elim (insert  $\langle \text{ennreal } e' < e \rangle$ , auto)
qed simp

```

lifting-update ennreal.lifting
lifting-forget ennreal.lifting

41.10 ennreal theorems

```

lemma neq-top-trans: fixes  $x y :: \text{ennreal}$  shows  $\llbracket y \neq \text{top}; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies x \neq \text{top}$ 
  by (auto simp: top-unique)

lemma diff-diff-ennreal: fixes  $a b :: \text{ennreal}$  shows  $a \leq b \implies b \neq \infty \implies b - (b - a) = a$ 
  by (cases a b rule: ennreal2-cases) (auto simp: ennreal-minus top-unique)

lemma ennreal-less-one-iff[simp]:  $\text{ennreal } x < 1 \longleftrightarrow x < 1$ 
  by (cases  $0 \leq x$ ) (auto simp: ennreal-neg ennreal-less-iff simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma SUP-const-minus-ennreal:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$  shows  $I \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } x \in I. c - f x) = c - (\text{INF } x \in I.$ 
   $f x)$ 
  including ennreal.lifting
  by (transfer fixing:  $I$ )
    (simp add: SUP-sup-distrib[symmetric] SUP-ereal-minus-right
      flip: sup-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma zero-minus-ennreal[simp]:  $0 - (a::ennreal) = 0$ 
  including ennreal.lifting
  by transfer (simp split: split-max)

lemma diff-diff-commute-ennreal:
  fixes  $a b c :: ennreal$  shows  $a - b - c = a - c - b$ 
  by (cases a b c rule: ennreal3-cases) (simp-all add: ennreal-minus field-simps)

lemma diff-gr0-ennreal:  $b < (a::ennreal) \Rightarrow 0 < a - b$ 
  including ennreal.lifting by transfer (auto simp: ereal-diff-gr0 ereal-diff-positive
split: split-max)

lemma divide-le-posI-ennreal:
  fixes  $x y z :: ennreal$ 
  shows  $x > 0 \Rightarrow z \leq x * y \Rightarrow z / x \leq y$ 
  by (cases x y z rule: ennreal3-cases)
    (auto simp: divide-ennreal ennreal-mult[symmetric] field-simps top-unique)

lemma add-diff-eq-ennreal:
  fixes  $x y z :: ennreal$ 
  shows  $z \leq y \Rightarrow x + (y - z) = x + y - z$ 
  using ennreal-diff-add-assoc by auto

lemma add-diff-inverse-ennreal:
  fixes  $x y :: ennreal$  shows  $x \leq y \Rightarrow x + (y - x) = y$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: top-unique add-diff-eq-ennreal)

lemma add-diff-eq-iff-ennreal[simp]:
  fixes  $x y :: ennreal$  shows  $x + (y - x) = y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$ 
proof
  assume  $*: x + (y - x) = y$  show  $x \leq y$ 
  by (subst *[symmetric]) simp
qed (simp add: add-diff-inverse-ennreal)

lemma add-diff-le-ennreal:  $a + b - c \leq a + (b - c :: ennreal)$ 
  apply (cases a b c rule: ennreal3-cases)
  subgoal for  $a' b' c'$ 
  by (cases  $0 \leq b' - c'$ ) (simp-all add: ennreal-minus top-add ennreal-neg flip:
ennreal-plus)
  apply (simp-all add: top-add flip: ennreal-plus)
  done

lemma diff-eq-0-ennreal:  $a < top \Rightarrow a \leq b \Rightarrow a - b = (0 :: ennreal)$ 
  using ennreal-minus-pos-iff gr-zeroI not-less by blast

lemma diff-diff-ennreal': fixes  $x y z :: ennreal$  shows  $z \leq y \Rightarrow y - z \leq x \Rightarrow$ 
 $x - (y - z) = x + z - y$ 
  by (cases x; cases y; cases z)

```

```

(auto simp add: top-add add-top minus-top-ennreal ennreal-minus top-unique
simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma diff-diff-ennreal'': fixes x y z :: ennreal
shows z ≤ y ⟹ x - (y - z) = (if y - z ≤ x then x + z - y else 0)
by (cases x; cases y; cases z)
(auto simp add: top-add add-top minus-top-ennreal ennreal-minus top-unique
ennreal-neg
simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma power-less-top-ennreal: fixes x :: ennreal shows x ^ n < top ↔ x < top
∨ n = 0
using power-eq-top-ennreal[of x n] by (auto simp: less-top)

lemma ennreal-divide-times: (a / b) * c = a * (c / b :: ennreal)
by (simp add: mult.commute ennreal-times-divide)

lemma diff-less-top-ennreal: a - b < top ↔ a < (top :: ennreal)
by (cases a; cases b) (auto simp: ennreal-minus)

lemma divide-less-ennreal: b ≠ 0 ⟹ b < top ⟹ a / b < c ↔ a < (c * b :: ennreal)
by (cases a; cases b; cases c)
(auto simp: divide-ennreal ennreal-mult[symmetric] ennreal-less-iff field-simps
ennreal-top-mult ennreal-top-divide)

lemma one-less-numeral[simp]: 1 < (numeral n::ennreal) ↔ (num.One < n)
by (simp flip: ennreal-1 ennreal-numeral add: ennreal-less-iff)

lemma divide-eq-1-ennreal: a / b = (1::ennreal) ↔ (b ≠ top ∧ b ≠ 0 ∧ b = a)
by (cases a ; cases b; cases b = 0) (auto simp: ennreal-top-divide divide-ennreal
split: if-split-asm)

lemma ennreal-mult-cancel-left: (a * b = a * c) = (a = top ∧ b ≠ 0 ∧ c ≠ 0 ∨
a = 0 ∨ b = (c::ennreal))
by (cases a; cases b; cases c) (auto simp: ennreal-mult[symmetric] ennreal-mult-top
ennreal-top-mult)

lemma ennreal-minus-if: ennreal a - ennreal b = ennreal (if 0 ≤ b then (if b ≤
a then a - b else 0) else a)
by (auto simp: ennreal-minus ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-plus-if: ennreal a + ennreal b = ennreal (if 0 ≤ a then (if 0 ≤ b
then a + b else a) else b)
by (auto simp: ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-diff-le-mono-left: a ≤ b ⟹ a - c ≤ (b::ennreal)
using ennreal-mono-minus[of 0 c a, THEN order-trans, of b] by simp

```

```

lemma ennreal-minus-le-iff:  $a - b \leq c \longleftrightarrow (a \leq b + (c::ennreal) \wedge (a = top \wedge b = top \longrightarrow c = top))$ 
  by (cases a; cases b; cases c)
    (auto simp: top-unique top-add add-top ennreal-minus simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma ennreal-le-minus-iff:  $a \leq b - c \longleftrightarrow (a + c \leq (b::ennreal) \vee (a = 0 \wedge b \leq c))$ 
  by (cases a; cases b; cases c)
    (auto simp: top-unique top-add add-top ennreal-minus ennreal-le-iff2
      simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma diff-add-eq-diff-diff-swap-ennreal:  $x - (y + z :: ennreal) = x - y - z$ 
  by (cases x; cases y; cases z)
    (auto simp: ennreal-minus-if add-top top-add simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma diff-add-assoc2-ennreal:  $b \leq a \implies (a - b + c :: ennreal) = a + c - b$ 
  by (cases a; cases b; cases c)
    (auto simp add: ennreal-minus-if ennreal-plus-if add-top top-add top-unique
      simp del: ennreal-plus)

lemma diff-gt-0-iff-gt-ennreal:  $0 < a - b \longleftrightarrow (a = top \wedge b = top \vee b < (a::ennreal))$ 
  by (cases a; cases b) (auto simp: ennreal-minus-if ennreal-less-iff)

lemma diff-eq-0-iff-ennreal:  $(a - b :: ennreal) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (a < top \wedge a \leq b)$ 
  by (cases a) (auto simp: ennreal-minus-eq-0 diff-eq-0-ennreal)

lemma add-diff-self-ennreal:  $a + (b - a :: ennreal) = (\text{if } a \leq b \text{ then } b \text{ else } a)$ 
  by (auto simp: diff-eq-0-iff-ennreal less-top)

lemma diff-add-self-ennreal:  $(b - a + a :: ennreal) = (\text{if } a \leq b \text{ then } b \text{ else } a)$ 
  by (auto simp: diff-add-cancel-ennreal diff-eq-0-iff-ennreal less-top)

lemma ennreal-minus-cancel-iff:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows  $a - b = a - c \longleftrightarrow (b = c \vee (a \leq b \wedge a \leq c) \vee a = top)$ 
  by (cases a; cases b; cases c) (auto simp: ennreal-minus-if)

The next lemma is wrong for  $a = top$ , for  $b = c = 1$  for instance.

lemma ennreal-right-diff-distrib:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  assumes  $a \neq top$ 
  shows  $a * (b - c) = a * b - a * c$ 
  apply (cases a; cases b; cases c)
    apply (use assms in ‹auto simp add: ennreal-mult-top ennreal-minus
      ennreal-mult' [symmetric]›)
    apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
    done

lemma SUP-diff-ennreal:

```

$c < top \implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i - c :: ennreal) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) - c$
by (auto intro!: SUP-eqI ennreal-minus-mono SUP-least intro: SUP-upper
 simp: ennreal-minus-cancel-iff ennreal-minus-le-iff less-top[symmetric])

lemma ennreal-SUP-add-right:

fixes $c :: ennreal$ shows $I \neq \{\} \implies c + (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. c + f i)$
using ennreal-SUP-add-left[of $I f c$] **by** (simp add: add.commute)

lemma SUP-add-directed-ennreal:

fixes $f g :: - \Rightarrow ennreal$
assumes directed: $\bigwedge i j. i \in I \implies j \in I \implies \exists k \in I. f i + g j \leq f k + g k$

shows $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$

proof (cases $I = \{\}$)

case False

show ?thesis

proof (rule antisym)

show $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i) \leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$

by (rule SUP-least; intro add-mono SUP-upper)

next

have $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i))$

by (intro ennreal-SUP-add-left[symmetric] ⟨ $I \neq \{\}$ ⟩)

also have ... = $(\text{SUP } i \in I. (\text{SUP } j \in I. f i + g j))$

using ⟨ $I \neq \{\}$ ⟩ by (simp add: ennreal-SUP-add-right)

also have ... $\leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i)$

using directed by (intro SUP-least) (blast intro: SUP-upper2)

finally show $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) \leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + g i)$.

qed

qed (simp add: bot-ereal-def)

lemma enn2real-eq-0-iff: enn2real $x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = top$

by (cases x) auto

lemma continuous-on-diff-ennreal:

continuous-on $A f \implies$ continuous-on $A g \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \neq top) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies g x \neq top) \implies$ continuous-on $A (\lambda z. f z - g z :: ennreal)$
including ennreal.lifting

proof (transfer fixing: A , simp add: top-ereal-def)

fix $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow ereal$ **assume** $\forall x. 0 \leq f x \forall x. 0 \leq g x$ continuous-on $A f$
continuous-on $A g$

moreover assume $f x \neq \infty g x \neq \infty$ if $x \in A$ **for** x

ultimately show continuous-on $A (\lambda z. max 0 (f z - g z))$

by (intro continuous-on-max continuous-on-const continuous-on-diff-ereal) auto

qed

lemma tendsto-diff-ennreal:

$(f \longrightarrow x) F \implies (g \longrightarrow y) F \implies x \neq top \implies y \neq top \implies ((\lambda z. f z - g z :: ennreal) \longrightarrow x - y) F$

using continuous-on-tendsto-compose[where $f = \lambda x. fst x - snd x :: ennreal$ and

```

s={\{(x, y). x \neq top \wedge y \neq top\}} and g=\lambda x. (f x, g x) and l=(x, y) and F=F,
      OF continuous-on-diff-ennreal
by (auto simp: tendsto-Pair eventually-conj-iff less-top order-tendstoD continuous-on-fst continuous-on-snd continuous-on-id)

declare lim-real-of-ereal [tendsto-intros]

lemma tendsto-enn2real [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes (u —> ennreal l) F l ≥ 0
  shows ((\lambda n. enn2real (u n)) —> l) F
    unfolding enn2real-def
    by (metis assms enn2ereal-ennreal lim-real-of-ereal tendsto-enn2realI)

end

```

42 Logarithm of Natural Numbers

```

theory Log-Nat
imports Complex-Main
begin

```

42.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma divide-nat-diff-div-nat-less-one:
  real x / real b - real (x div b) < 1 for x b :: nat
proof (cases b = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case False
  then have real (x div b) + real (x mod b) / real b - real (x div b) < 1
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: real-of-nat-div-aux [symmetric])
qed

```

42.2 Floorlog

```

definition floorlog :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat
  where floorlog b a = (if a > 0 ∧ b > 1 then nat ⌊ log b a ⌋ + 1 else 0)

lemma floorlog-mono: x ≤ y ⇒ floorlog b x ≤ floorlog b y
  by (auto simp: floorlog-def floor-mono nat-mono)

lemma floorlog-bounds:
  b ^ (floorlog b x - 1) ≤ x ∧ x < b ^ (floorlog b x) if x > 0 b > 1
proof
  show b ^ (floorlog b x - 1) ≤ x

```

```

proof -
  have  $b \wedge \text{nat} \lfloor \log b x \rfloor = b \text{ powr} \lfloor \log b x \rfloor$ 
    using powr-realpow[symmetric, of b nat]  $\lfloor \log b x \rfloor \langle x > 0 \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$ 
    by simp
  also have ...  $\leq b \text{ powr} \log b x$  using  $\langle b > 1 \rangle$  by simp
  also have ...  $= \text{real-of-int } x$  using  $\langle 0 < x \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$  by simp
  finally have  $b \wedge \text{nat} \lfloor \log b x \rfloor \leq \text{real-of-int } x$  by simp
  then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle 0 < x \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$  of-nat-le-iff
    by (fastforce simp add: floorlog-def)
  qed
  show  $x < b \wedge (\text{floorlog } b x)$ 
proof -
  have  $x \leq b \text{ powr} (\log b x)$  using  $\langle x > 0 \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$  by simp
  also have ...  $< b \text{ powr} (\lfloor \log b x \rfloor + 1)$ 
    using that by (intro powr-less-mono) auto
  also have ...  $= b \wedge \text{nat} (\lfloor \log b (\text{real-of-int } x) \rfloor + 1)$ 
    using that by (simp flip: powr-realpow)
  finally
  have  $x < b \wedge \text{nat} (\lfloor \log b (\text{int } x) \rfloor + 1)$ 
    by (rule of-nat-less-imp-less)
  then show ?thesis
    using  $\langle x > 0 \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$  by (simp add: floorlog-def nat-add-distrib)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma floorlog-power [simp]:
   $\text{floorlog } b (a * b \wedge c) = \text{floorlog } b a + c$  if  $a > 0 b > 1$ 
proof -
  have  $\lfloor \log b a + \text{real } c \rfloor = \lfloor \log b a \rfloor + c$  by arith
  then show ?thesis using that
    by (auto simp: floorlog-def log-mult powr-realpow[symmetric] nat-add-distrib)
qed

```

```

lemma floor-log-add-eqI:
   $\lfloor \log b (a + r) \rfloor = \lfloor \log b a \rfloor$  if  $b > 1 a \geq 1 0 \leq r r < 1$ 
    for  $a b :: \text{nat}$  and  $r :: \text{real}$ 
proof (rule floor-eq2)
  have  $\log b a \leq \log b (a + r)$  using that by force
  then show  $\lfloor \log b a \rfloor \leq \log b (a + r)$  by arith
next
  define  $l :: \text{int}$  where  $l = \text{int } b \wedge (\text{nat} \lfloor \log b a \rfloor + 1)$ 
  have  $l\text{-def-real}: l = b \text{ powr} (\lfloor \log b a \rfloor + 1)$ 
    using that by (simp add: l-def powr-add powr-real-of-int)
  have  $a < l$ 
proof -
  have  $a = b \text{ powr} (\log b a)$  using that by simp
  also have ...  $< b \text{ powr} \text{floor} ((\log b a) + 1)$ 
    using that(1) by auto

```

```

also have ... = l
  using that by (simp add: l-def powr-real-of-int powr-add)
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
then have a + r < l using that by simp
then have log b (a + r) < log b l using that by simp
also have ... = real-of-int ⌊log b a⌋ + 1
  using that by (simp add: l-def-real)
finally show log b (a + r) < real-of-int ⌊log b a⌋ + 1 .
qed

lemma floor-log-div:
  ⌊log b x⌋ = ⌊log b (x div b)⌋ + 1 if b > 1 x > 0 x div b > 0
  for b x :: nat
proof-
  have ⌊log b x⌋ = ⌊log b (x / b * b)⌋ using that by simp
  also have ... = ⌊log b (x / b) + log b b⌋
    using that by (subst log-mult) auto
  also have ... = ⌊log b (x / b)⌋ + 1 using that by simp
  also have ⌊log b (x / b)⌋ = ⌊log b (x div b + (x / b - x div b))⌋ by simp
  also have ... = ⌊log b (x div b)⌋
    using that real-of-nat-div4 divide-nat-diff-div-nat-less-one
    by (intro floor-log-add-eqI) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma compute-floorlog [code]:
  floorlog b x = (if x > 0 ∧ b > 1 then floorlog b (x div b) + 1 else 0)
  by (auto simp: floorlog-def floor-log-div[of b x] div-eq-0-iff nat-add-distrib
       intro!: floor-eq2)

lemma floor-log-eq-if:
  ⌊log b x⌋ = ⌊log b y⌋ if x div b = y div b b > 1 x > 0 x div b ≥ 1
  for b x y :: nat
proof -
  have y > 0 using that by (auto intro: ccontr)
  thus ?thesis using that by (simp add: floor-log-div)
qed

lemma floorlog-eq-if:
  floorlog b x = floorlog b y if x div b = y div b b > 1 x > 0 x div b ≥ 1
  for b x y :: nat
proof -
  have y > 0 using that by (auto intro: ccontr)
  then show ?thesis using that
    by (auto simp add: floorlog-def eq-nat-nat-iff intro: floor-log-eq-if)
qed

lemma floorlog-led:

```

$\text{floorlog } b \ x \leq w \implies b > 1 \implies x < b^{\wedge} w$
by (metis floorlog-bounds leD linorder-neqE-nat order.strict-trans power-strict-increasing-iff zero-less-one zero-less-power)

lemma floorlog-leI:
 $x < b^{\wedge} w \implies 0 \leq w \implies b > 1 \implies \text{floorlog } b \ x \leq w$
by (drule less-imp-of-nat-less[where 'a=real])
(auto simp: floorlog-def Suc-le-eq nat-less-iff floor-less-iff log-of-power-less)

lemma floorlog-eq-zero-iff:
 $\text{floorlog } b \ x = 0 \longleftrightarrow b \leq 1 \vee x \leq 0$
by (auto simp: floorlog-def)

lemma floorlog-le-iff:
 $\text{floorlog } b \ x \leq w \longleftrightarrow b \leq 1 \vee b > 1 \wedge 0 \leq w \wedge x < b^{\wedge} w$
using floorlog-leD[of b x w] floorlog-leI[of x b w]
by (auto simp: floorlog-eq-zero-iff[THEN iffD2])

lemma floorlog-ge-SucI:
 $\text{Suc } w \leq \text{floorlog } b \ x \text{ if } b^{\wedge} w \leq x \ b > 1$
using that le-log-of-power[of b w x] power-not-zero
by (force simp: floorlog-def Suc-le-eq powr-realpow not-less Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1 zless-nat-eq-int-zless int-add-floor less-floor-iff simp del: floor-add2)

lemma floorlog-geI:
 $w \leq \text{floorlog } b \ x \text{ if } b^{\wedge} (w - 1) \leq x \ b > 1$
using floorlog-ge-SucI[of b w - 1 x] that
by auto

lemma floorlog-geD:
 $b^{\wedge} (w - 1) \leq x \text{ if } w \leq \text{floorlog } b \ x \ w > 0$
proof –
 have $b > 1 \ 0 < x$
using that **by** (auto simp: floorlog-def split: if-splits)
 have $b^{\wedge} (w - 1) \leq x \text{ if } b^{\wedge} w \leq x$
proof –
 have $b^{\wedge} (w - 1) \leq b^{\wedge} w$
using ⟨ $b > 1$ ⟩
by (auto intro!: power-increasing)
also note that
finally show ?thesis .
qed
 moreover have $b^{\wedge} \text{nat} \lfloor \log (\text{real } b) (\text{real } x) \rfloor \leq x$ (**is** ?l ≤ -)
proof –
 have $0 \leq \log (\text{real } b) (\text{real } x)$
using ⟨ $b > 1$ ⟩ ⟨ $0 < x$ ⟩
by auto
then have ?l ≤ b powr log (real b) (real x)

```

using ⟨b > 1⟩
by (auto simp flip: powr-realpow intro!: powr-mono of-nat-floor)
also have ... = x using ⟨b > 1⟩ ⟨0 < x⟩
  by auto
finally show ?thesis
  unfolding of-nat-le-iff .
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  using that
  by (auto simp: floorlog-def le-nat-iff le-floor-iff le-log-iff powr-realpow
    split: if-splits elim!: le-SucE)
qed

```

42.3 Bitlen

```

definition bitlen :: int ⇒ int
  where bitlen a = floorlog 2 (nat a)

```

```

lemma bitlen-alt-def:
  bitlen a = (if a > 0 then ⌊log 2 a⌋ + 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: bitlen-def floorlog-def)

```

```

lemma bitlen-zero [simp]:
  bitlen 0 = 0
  by (auto simp: bitlen-def floorlog-def)

```

```

lemma bitlen-nonneg:
  0 ≤ bitlen x
  by (simp add: bitlen-def)

```

```

lemma bitlen-bounds:
  2 ^ nat (bitlen x - 1) ≤ x ∧ x < 2 ^ nat (bitlen x) if x > 0
proof -

```

```

  from that have bitlen x ≥ 1 by (auto simp: bitlen-alt-def)
  with that floorlog-bounds[of nat x 2] show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: bitlen-def le-nat-iff nat-less-iff nat-diff-distrib)
qed

```

```

lemma bitlen-pow2 [simp]:
  bitlen (b * 2 ^ c) = bitlen b + c if b > 0
  using that by (simp add: bitlen-def nat-mult-distrib nat-power-eq)

```

```

lemma compute-bitlen [code]:
  bitlen x = (if x > 0 then bitlen (x div 2) + 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: bitlen-def nat-div-distrib compute-floorlog)

```

```

lemma bitlen-eq-zero-iff:
  bitlen x = 0 ↔ x ≤ 0
  by (auto simp add: bitlen-alt-def)

```

(metis compute-bitlen add.commute bitlen-alt-def bitlen-nonneg less-add-same-cancel2
not-less zero-less-one)

lemma bitlen-div:

1 ≤ real-of-int m / 2ⁿat (bitlen m – 1)
and real-of-int m / 2ⁿat (bitlen m – 1) < 2 if 0 < m

proof –

let ?B = 2ⁿat (bitlen m – 1)

have ?B ≤ m using bitlen-bounds[OF ‹0 < m›] ..
then have 1 * ?B ≤ real-of-int m
unfolding of-int-le-iff[symmetric] by auto
then show 1 ≤ real-of-int m / ?B by auto

from that have 0 ≤ bitlen m – 1 by (auto simp: bitlen-alt-def)

have m < 2ⁿat(bitlen m) using bitlen-bounds[OF that] ..
also from that have ... = 2ⁿat(bitlen m – 1 + 1)
by (auto simp: bitlen-def)
also have ... = ?B * 2
unfolding nat-add-distrib[OF ‹0 ≤ bitlen m – 1› zero-le-one] by auto
finally have real-of-int m < 2 * ?B
by (metis (full-types) mult.commute power.simps(2) of-int-less-numeral-power-cancel-iff)
then have real-of-int m / ?B < 2 * ?B / ?B
by (rule divide-strict-right-mono) auto
then show real-of-int m / ?B < 2 by auto

qed

lemma bitlen-le-iff-floorlog:

bitlen x ≤ w ↔ w ≥ 0 ∧ floorlog 2 (nat x) ≤ nat w
by (auto simp: bitlen-def)

lemma bitlen-le-iff-power:

bitlen x ≤ w ↔ w ≥ 0 ∧ x < 2ⁿat w
by (auto simp: bitlen-le-iff-floorlog floorlog-le-iff)

lemma less-power-nat-iff-bitlen:

x < 2ⁿat w ↔ bitlen (int x) ≤ w
using bitlen-le-iff-power[of x w]
by auto

lemma bitlen-ge-iff-power:

w ≤ bitlen x ↔ w ≤ 0 ∨ 2ⁿat(nat w – 1) ≤ x
unfolding bitlen-def
by (auto simp flip: nat-le-iff intro: floorlog-geI dest: floorlog-geD)

lemma bitlen-twopow-add-eq:

bitlen (2ⁿat w + b) = w + 1 if 0 ≤ b b < 2ⁿat w
by (auto simp: that nat-add-distrib bitlen-le-iff-power bitlen-ge-iff-power intro!)

antisym)

end

43 Various algebraic structures combined with a lattice

```

theory Lattice-Algebras
  imports Complex-Main
begin

class semilattice-inf-ab-group-add = ordered-ab-group-add + semilattice-inf
begin

lemma add-inf-distrib-left:  $a + \inf b c = \inf (a + b) (a + c)$ 
  apply (rule order.antisym)
  apply (simp-all add: le-infI)
  apply (rule add-le-imp-le-left [of uminus a])
  apply (simp only: add.assoc [symmetric], simp add: diff-le-eq add.commute)
  done

lemma add-inf-distrib-right:  $\inf a b + c = \inf (a + c) (b + c)$ 
proof -
  have  $c + \inf a b = \inf (c + a) (c + b)$ 
    by (simp add: add-inf-distrib-left)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: add.commute)
qed

end

class semilattice-sup-ab-group-add = ordered-ab-group-add + semilattice-sup
begin

lemma add-sup-distrib-left:  $a + \sup b c = \sup (a + b) (a + c)$ 
  apply (rule order.antisym)
  apply (rule add-le-imp-le-left [of uminus a])
  apply (simp only: add.assoc [symmetric], simp)
  apply (simp add: le-diff-eq add.commute)
  apply (rule le-supI)
  apply (rule add-le-imp-le-left [of a], simp only: add.assoc[symmetric], simp) +
  done

lemma add-sup-distrib-right:  $\sup a b + c = \sup (a + c) (b + c)$ 
proof -
  have  $c + \sup a b = \sup (c+a) (c+b)$ 
    by (simp add: add-sup-distrib-left)
  then show ?thesis

```

```

by (simp add: add.commute)
qed

end

class lattice-ab-group-add = ordered-ab-group-add + lattice
begin

subclass semilattice-inf-ab-group-add ..
subclass semilattice-sup-ab-group-add ..

lemmas add-sup-inf-distribs =
add-inf-distrib-right add-inf-distrib-left add-sup-distrib-right add-sup-distrib-left

lemma inf-eq-neg-sup: inf a b = - sup (- a) (- b)
proof (rule inf-unique)
fix a b c :: 'a
show - sup (- a) (- b) ≤ a
by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - sup (uminus a) (uminus b)])
(simp, simp add: add-sup-distrib-left)
show - sup (-a) (-b) ≤ b
by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - sup (uminus a) (uminus b)])
(simp, simp add: add-sup-distrib-left)
assume a ≤ b a ≤ c
then show a ≤ - sup (-b) (-c)
by (subst neg-le-iff-le [symmetric]) (simp add: le-supI)
qed

lemma sup-eq-neg-inf: sup a b = - inf (- a) (- b)
proof (rule sup-unique)
fix a b c :: 'a
show a ≤ - inf (- a) (- b)
by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - inf (uminus a) (uminus b)])
(simp, simp add: add-inf-distrib-left)
show b ≤ - inf (- a) (- b)
by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - inf (uminus a) (uminus b)])
(simp, simp add: add-inf-distrib-left)
show - inf (- a) (- b) ≤ c if a ≤ c b ≤ c
using that by (subst neg-le-iff-le [symmetric]) (simp add: le-infI)
qed

lemma neg-inf-eq-sup: - inf a b = sup (- a) (- b)
by (simp add: inf-eq-neg-sup)

lemma diff-inf-eq-sup: a - inf b c = a + sup (- b) (- c)
using neg-inf-eq-sup [of b c, symmetric] by simp

lemma neg-sup-eq-inf: - sup a b = inf (- a) (- b)
by (simp add: sup-eq-neg-inf)

```

```

lemma diff-sup-eq-inf:  $a - \sup b c = a + \inf (-b) (-c)$ 
  using neg-sup-eq-inf [of  $b c$ , symmetric] by simp

lemma add-eq-inf-sup:  $a + b = \sup a b + \inf a b$ 
proof -
  have  $0 = -\inf 0 (a - b) + \inf (a - b) 0$ 
    by (simp add: inf-commute)
  then have  $0 = \sup 0 (b - a) + \inf (a - b) 0$ 
    by (simp add: inf-eq-neg-sup)
  then have  $0 = (-a + \sup a b) + (\inf a b + (-b))$ 
    by (simp only: add-sup-distrib-left add-inf-distrib-right) simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

```

43.1 Positive Part, Negative Part, Absolute Value

```

definition nprt :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a$ '
  where nprt  $x = \inf x 0$ 

```

```

definition pppt :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'a$ '
  where pppt  $x = \sup x 0$ 

```

```

lemma pppt-neg:  $\text{pprt}(-x) = -\text{npert}x$ 
proof -
  have  $\sup(-x) 0 = \sup(-x)(-0)$ 
    by (simp only: minus-zero)
  also have ...  $= -\inf x 0$ 
    by (simp only: neg-inf-eq-sup)
  finally have  $\sup(-x) 0 = -\inf x 0$  .
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp only: pppt-def nprt-def)
qed

```

```

lemma nprt-neg:  $\text{npert}(-x) = -\text{pprt}x$ 
proof -
  from pppt-neg have pppt  $(-(-x)) = -\text{npert}(-x)$  .
  then have pppt  $x = -\text{npert}(-x)$  by simp
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prts:  $a = \text{pprt}a + \text{npert}a$ 
  by (simp add: pppt-def nprt-def flip: add-eq-inf-sup)

```

```

lemma zero-le-pprt[simp]:  $0 \leq \text{pprt}a$ 
  by (simp add: pprt-def)

```

```

lemma nprt-le-zero[simp]:  $\text{npert}a \leq 0$ 

```

```

by (simp add: nprt-def)  

  

lemma le-eq-neg:  $a \leq -b \longleftrightarrow a + b \leq 0$   

  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)  

proof  

  assume ?lhs  

  show ?rhs  

    by (rule add-le-imp-le-right[of - uminus b -]) (simp add: add.assoc <?lhs>)  

next  

  assume ?rhs  

  show ?lhs  

    by (rule add-le-imp-le-right[of - b -]) (simp add: <?rhs>)  

qed  

  

lemma pprt-0[simp]:  $\text{pprt } 0 = 0$  by (simp add: pppt-def)  

lemma nppt-0[simp]:  $\text{nppt } 0 = 0$  by (simp add: nppt-def)  

  

lemma pprt-eq-id [simp, no-atp]:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{pprt } x = x$   

  by (simp add: pppt-def sup-absorb1)  

  

lemma nppt-eq-id [simp, no-atp]:  $x \leq 0 \implies \text{nppt } x = x$   

  by (simp add: nppt-def inf-absorb1)  

  

lemma pprt-eq-0 [simp, no-atp]:  $x \leq 0 \implies \text{pprt } x = 0$   

  by (simp add: pppt-def sup-absorb2)  

  

lemma nppt-eq-0 [simp, no-atp]:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{nppt } x = 0$   

  by (simp add: nppt-def inf-absorb2)  

  

lemma sup-0-imp-0:  

  assumes sup a (−a) = 0  

  shows a = 0  

proof −  

  have pos: 0 ≤ a if sup a (−a) = 0 for a :: 'a  

  proof −  

    from that have sup a (−a) + a = a  

    by simp  

    then have sup (a + a) 0 = a  

    by (simp add: add-sup-distrib-right)  

    then have sup (a + a) 0 ≤ a  

    by simp  

    then show ?thesis  

    by (blast intro: order-trans inf-sup-ord)  

qed  

from assms have **: sup (−a) (−(−a)) = 0  

  by (simp add: sup-commute)  

from pos[OF assms] pos[OF **] show a = 0  

  by simp  

qed

```

```

lemma inf-0-imp-0:  $\inf a (- a) = 0 \implies a = 0$ 
  apply (simp add: inf-eq-neg-sup)
  apply (simp add: sup-commute)
  apply (erule sup-0-imp-0)
  done

lemma inf-0-eq-0 [simp, no-atp]:  $\inf a (- a) = 0 \iff a = 0$ 
  apply (rule iffI)
  apply (erule inf-0-imp-0)
  apply simp
  done

lemma sup-0-eq-0 [simp, no-atp]:  $\sup a (- a) = 0 \iff a = 0$ 
  apply (rule iffI)
  apply (erule sup-0-imp-0)
  apply simp
  done

lemma zero-le-double-add-iff-zero-le-single-add [simp]:  $0 \leq a + a \iff 0 \leq a$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\iff$  ?rhs)
proof
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    from that have a:  $\inf (a + a) 0 = 0$ 
    by (simp add: inf-commute inf-absorb1)
    have  $\inf a 0 + \inf a 0 = \inf (\inf (a + a) 0) a$  (is ?l = -)
    by (simp add: add-sup-inf-distrib inf-aci)
    then have ?l = 0 +  $\inf a 0$ 
    by (simp add: a, simp add: inf-commute)
    then have  $\inf a 0 = 0$ 
    by (simp only: add-right-cancel)
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: inf-commute)
  qed
  show ?lhs if ?rhs
  by (simp add: add-mono[OF that that, simplified])
qed

lemma double-zero [simp]:  $a + a = 0 \iff a = 0$ 
  using add-nonneg-eq-0-iff order.eq-iff by auto

lemma zero-less-double-add-iff-zero-less-single-add [simp]:  $0 < a + a \iff 0 < a$ 
  by (meson le-less-trans less-add-same-cancel2 less-le-not-le
    zero-le-double-add-iff-zero-le-single-add)

lemma double-add-le-zero-iff-single-add-le-zero [simp]:  $a + a \leq 0 \iff a \leq 0$ 
proof -
  have  $a + a \leq 0 \iff 0 \leq -(a + a)$ 

```

```

by (subst le-minus-iff) simp
moreover have ...  $\longleftrightarrow a \leq 0$ 
  by (simp only: minus-add-distrib zero-le-double-add-iff-zero-le-single-add) simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by blast
qed

lemma double-add-less-zero-iff-single-less-zero [simp]:  $a + a < 0 \longleftrightarrow a < 0$ 
proof -
  have  $a + a < 0 \longleftrightarrow 0 < - (a + a)$ 
    by (subst less-minus-iff) simp
  moreover have ...  $\longleftrightarrow a < 0$ 
    by (simp only: minus-add-distrib zero-less-double-add-iff-zero-less-single-add)
  simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by blast
qed

declare neg-inf-eq-sup [simp]
and neg-sup-eq-inf [simp]
and diff-inf-eq-sup [simp]
and diff-sup-eq-inf [simp]

lemma le-minus-self-iff:  $a \leq - a \longleftrightarrow a \leq 0$ 
proof -
  from add-le-cancel-left [of uminus a plus a a zero]
  have  $a \leq - a \longleftrightarrow a + a \leq 0$ 
    by (simp flip: add.assoc)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma minus-le-self-iff:  $- a \leq a \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq a$ 
proof -
  have  $- a \leq a \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq a + a$ 
    using add-le-cancel-left [of uminus a zero plus a a]
    by (simp flip: add.assoc)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma zero-le-iff-zero-nprt:  $0 \leq a \longleftrightarrow nprt a = 0$ 
unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: nprt-def inf-commute)

lemma le-zero-iff-zero-pprt:  $a \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow pprt a = 0$ 
unfolding le-iff-sup by (simp add: pprt-def sup-commute)

lemma le-zero-iff-pprt-id:  $0 \leq a \longleftrightarrow pprt a = a$ 
unfolding le-iff-sup by (simp add: pprt-def sup-commute)

```

```

lemma zero-le-iff-nprt-id:  $a \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{nprt } a = a$ 
  unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: nprt-def inf-commute)

lemma pppt-mono [simp, no-atp]:  $a \leq b \implies \text{pprt } a \leq \text{pprt } b$ 
  unfolding le-iff-sup by (simp add: pprt-def sup-aci sup-assoc [symmetric, of a])

lemma nprt-mono [simp, no-atp]:  $a \leq b \implies \text{nprt } a \leq \text{nprt } b$ 
  unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: nprt-def inf-aci inf-assoc [symmetric, of a])

end

lemmas add-sup-inf-distribs =
  add-inf-distrib-right add-inf-distrib-left add-sup-distrib-right add-sup-distrib-left

class lattice-ab-group-add-abs = lattice-ab-group-add + abs +
  assumes abs-lattice:  $|a| = \text{sup } a (- a)$ 
begin

lemma abs-prts:  $|a| = \text{pprt } a - \text{nprt } a$ 
proof -
  have  $0 \leq |a|$ 
  proof -
    have  $a: a \leq |a| \text{ and } b: -a \leq |a|$ 
      by (auto simp add: abs-lattice)
    show ?thesis
      by (rule add-mono [OF a b, simplified])
  qed
  then have  $0 \leq \text{sup } a (- a)$ 
  unfolding abs-lattice .
  then have  $\text{sup } (\text{sup } a (- a)) 0 = \text{sup } a (- a)$ 
    by (rule sup-absorb1)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: add-sup-inf-distribs ac-simps pppt-def nprt-def abs-lattice)
  qed

subclass ordered-ab-group-add-abs
proof
  have abs-ge-zero [simp]:  $0 \leq |a| \text{ for } a$ 
  proof -
    have  $a: a \leq |a| \text{ and } b: -a \leq |a|$ 
      by (auto simp add: abs-lattice)
    show  $0 \leq |a|$ 
      by (rule add-mono [OF a b, simplified])
  qed
  have abs-leI:  $a \leq b \implies -a \leq b \implies |a| \leq b \text{ for } a b$ 
    by (simp add: abs-lattice le-supI)
  fix a b

```

```

show 0 ≤ |a|
  by simp
show a ≤ |a|
  by (auto simp add: abs-lattice)
show |-a| = |a|
  by (simp add: abs-lattice sup-commute)
show - a ≤ b ==> |a| ≤ b if a ≤ b
  using that by (rule abs-leI)
show |a + b| ≤ |a| + |b|
proof -
  have g: |a| + |b| = sup (a + b) (sup (- a - b) (sup (- a + b) (a + (- b))))
    (is - = sup ?m ?n)
    by (simp add: abs-lattice add-sup-inf-distrib ac-simps)
  have a: a + b ≤ sup ?m ?n
    by simp
  have b: - a - b ≤ ?n
    by simp
  have c: ?n ≤ sup ?m ?n
    by simp
  from b c have d: - a - b ≤ sup ?m ?n
    by (rule order-trans)
  have e: - a - b = - (a + b)
    by simp
  from a d e have |a + b| ≤ sup ?m ?n
    apply -
    apply (drule abs-leI)
    apply (simp-all only: algebra-simps minus-add)
    apply (metis add-uminus-conv-diff d sup-commute uminus-add-conv-diff)
    done
  with g[symmetric] show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

end

lemma sup-eq-if:
  fixes a :: 'a::lattice-ab-group-add,linorder}
  shows sup a (- a) = (if a < 0 then - a else a)
  using add-le-cancel-right [of a a - a, symmetric, simplified]
  and add-le-cancel-right [of -a a a, symmetric, simplified]
  by (auto simp: sup-max max.absorb1 max.absorb2)

lemma abs-if-lattice:
  fixes a :: 'a::lattice-ab-group-add-abs,linorder}
  shows |a| = (if a < 0 then - a else a)
  by auto

lemma estimate-by-abs:
  fixes a b c :: 'a:lattice-ab-group-add-abs

```

```

assumes a + b ≤ c
shows a ≤ c + |b|
proof -
  from assms have a ≤ c + (- b)
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  have - b ≤ |b|
    by (rule abs-ge-minus-self)
  then have c + (- b) ≤ c + |b|
    by (rule add-left-mono)
  with ‹a ≤ c + (- b)› show ?thesis
    by (rule order-trans)
qed

class lattice-ring = ordered-ring + lattice-ab-group-add-abs
begin

subklass semilattice-inf-ab-group-add ..
subklass semilattice-sup-ab-group-add ..

end

lemma abs-le-mult:
  fixes a b :: 'a::lattice-ring
  shows |a * b| ≤ |a| * |b|
proof -
  let ?x = pppt a * pppt b - pppt a * nppt b - nppt a * pppt b + nppt a * nppt b
  let ?y = pppt a * pppt b + pppt a * nppt b + nppt a * pppt b + nppt a * nppt b
  have a: |a| * |b| = ?x
    by (simp only: abs-prts[of a] abs-prts[of b] algebra-simps)
  have bh: u = a ==> v = b ==>
    u * v = pppt a * pppt b + pppt a * nppt b +
    nppt a * pppt b + nppt a * nppt b for u v :: 'a
    apply (subst prts[of u], subst prts[of v])
    apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
    done
  note b = this[OF refl[of a] refl[of b]]
  have xy: - ?x ≤ ?y
    apply simp
    apply (metis (full-types) add-increasing add-uminus-conv-diff
      lattice-ab-group-add-class.minus-le-self-iff minus-add-distrib mult-nonneg-nonneg
      mult-nonpos-nonpos nppt-le-zero zero-le-pprt)
    done
  have yx: ?y ≤ ?x
    apply simp
    apply (metis (full-types) add-nonpos-nonpos add-uminus-conv-diff
      lattice-ab-group-add-class.le-minus-self-iff minus-add-distrib mult-nonneg-nonpos
      mult-nonpos-nonneg nppt-le-zero zero-le-pprt)
    done
  have i1: a * b ≤ |a| * |b|

```

```

by (simp only: a b yx)
have i2:  $-(|a| * |b|) \leq a * b$ 
  by (simp only: a b xy)
show ?thesis
  apply (rule abs-leI)
  apply (simp add: i1)
  apply (simp add: i2[simplified minus-le-iff])
  done
qed

instance lattice-ring ⊆ ordered-ring-abs
proof
  fix a b :: 'a::lattice-ring
  assume a:  $(0 \leq a \vee a \leq 0) \wedge (0 \leq b \vee b \leq 0)$ 
  show  $|a * b| = |a| * |b|$ 
  proof -
    have s:  $(0 \leq a * b) \vee (a * b \leq 0)$ 
    apply auto
    apply (rule-tac split-mult-pos-le)
    apply (rule-tac contrapos-np[of a * b ≤ 0])
    apply simp
    apply (rule-tac split-mult-neg-le)
    using a
    apply blast
    done
    have mulprts:  $a * b = (pprt a + nprt a) * (pprt b + nprt b)$ 
      by (simp flip: prts)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $0 \leq a * b$ )
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        apply (simp-all add: mulprts abs-prts)
        using a
        apply (auto simp add:
          algebra-simps
          iffD1[OF zero-le-iff-zero-nprt] iffD1[OF le-zero-iff-zero-pprt]
          iffD1[OF le-zero-iff-pprt-id] iffD1[OF zero-le-iff-nprt-id])
        apply (drule (1) mult-nonneg-nompos[of a b], simp)
        apply (drule (1) mult-nonneg-nompos2[of b a], simp)
        done
    next
      case False
      with s have a * b ≤ 0
        by simp
      then show ?thesis
        apply (simp-all add: mulprts abs-prts)
        apply (insert a)
        apply (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
        apply (drule (1) mult-nonneg-nonneg[of a b], simp)
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

apply(drule (1) mult-nonpos-nonpos[of a b],simp)
done
qed
qed
qed

lemma mult-le-prts:
fixes a b :: 'a::lattice-ring
assumes a1 ≤ a
and a ≤ a2
and b1 ≤ b
and b ≤ b2
shows a * b ≤
pprt a2 * pprt b2 + pprt a1 * nprt b2 + nprt a2 * pprt b1 + nprt a1 * nprt
b1
proof -
have a * b = (pprt a + nprt a) * (pprt b + nprt b)
by (subst prts[symmetric])+ simp
then have a * b = pprt a * pprt b + pprt a * nprt b + nprt a * pprt b + nprt
a * nprt b
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
moreover have pprt a * pprt b ≤ pprt a2 * pprt b2
by (simp-all add: assms mult-mono)
moreover have pprt a * nprt b ≤ pprt a1 * nprt b2
proof -
have pprt a * nprt b ≤ pprt a * nprt b2
by (simp add: mult-left-mono assms)
moreover have pprt a * nprt b2 ≤ pprt a1 * nprt b2
by (simp add: mult-right-mono-neg assms)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp
qed
moreover have nprt a * pprt b ≤ nprt a2 * pprt b1
proof -
have nprt a * pprt b ≤ nprt a2 * pprt b
by (simp add: mult-right-mono assms)
moreover have nprt a2 * pprt b ≤ nprt a2 * pprt b1
by (simp add: mult-left-mono-neg assms)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp
qed
moreover have nprt a * nprt b ≤ nprt a1 * nprt b1
proof -
have nprt a * nprt b ≤ nprt a * nprt b1
by (simp add: mult-left-mono-neg assms)
moreover have nprt a * nprt b1 ≤ nprt a1 * nprt b1
by (simp add: mult-right-mono-neg assms)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp

```

```

qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by - (rule add-mono | simp) +
qed

lemma mult-ge-prts:
  fixes a b :: 'a::lattice-ring
  assumes a1 ≤ a
    and a ≤ a2
    and b1 ≤ b
    and b ≤ b2
  shows a * b ≥
    nprt a1 * pppt b2 + nprt a2 * nprt b2 + pppt a1 * pppt b1 + pppt a2 * nprt
b1
proof -
  from assms have a1: - a2 ≤ -a
    by auto
  from assms have a2: - a ≤ -a1
    by auto
  from mult-le-prts[of - a2 - a - a1 b1 b b2,
    OF a1 a2 assms(3) assms(4), simplified nprt-neg pppt-neg]
  have le: - (a * b) ≤
    - nprt a1 * pppt b2 + - nprt a2 * nprt b2 +
    - pppt a1 * pppt b1 + - pppt a2 * nprt b1
    by simp
  then have - (- nprt a1 * pppt b2 + - nprt a2 * nprt b2 +
    - pppt a1 * pppt b1 + - pppt a2 * nprt b1) ≤ a * b
    by (simp only: minus-le-iff)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

instance int :: lattice-ring
proof
  show |k| = sup k (- k) for k :: int
    by (auto simp add: sup-int-def)
qed

instance real :: lattice-ring
proof
  show |a| = sup a (- a) for a :: real
    by (auto simp add: sup-real-def)
qed

end

```

44 Floating-Point Numbers

theory *Float*

```

imports Log-Nat Lattice-Algebras
begin

definition float = {m * 2 powr e | (m :: int) (e :: int). True}

typedef float = float
morphisms real-of-float float-of
unfolding float-def by auto

setup-lifting type-definition-float

declare real-of-float [code-unfold]

lemmas float-of-inject[simp]

declare [[coercion real-of-float :: float ⇒ real]]

lemma real-of-float-eq: f1 = f2 ↔ real-of-float f1 = real-of-float f2 for f1 f2 :: float
  unfolding real-of-float-inject ..

declare real-of-float-inverse[simp] float-of-inverse [simp]
declare real-of-float [simp]

44.1 Real operations preserving the representation as floating point number

lemma floatI: m * 2 powr e = x ⟹ x ∈ float for m e :: int
  by (auto simp: float-def)

lemma zero-float[simp]: 0 ∈ float
  by (auto simp: float-def)

lemma one-float[simp]: 1 ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of 1 0]) simp

lemma numeral-float[simp]: numeral i ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of numeral i 0]) simp

lemma neg-numeral-float[simp]: - numeral i ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of - numeral i 0]) simp

lemma real-of-int-float[simp]: real-of-int x ∈ float for x :: int
  by (intro floatI[of x 0]) simp

lemma real-of-nat-float[simp]: real x ∈ float for x :: nat
  by (intro floatI[of x 0]) simp

lemma two-powr-int-float[simp]: 2 powr (real-of-int i) ∈ float for i :: int

```

```

by (intro floatI[of 1 i]) simp

lemma two-powr-nat-float[simp]: 2 powr (real i) ∈ float for i :: nat
  by (intro floatI[of 1 i]) simp

lemma two-powr-minus-int-float[simp]: 2 powr – (real-of-int i) ∈ float for i :: int
  by (intro floatI[of 1 –i]) simp

lemma two-powr-minus-nat-float[simp]: 2 powr – (real i) ∈ float for i :: nat
  by (intro floatI[of 1 –i]) simp

lemma two-powr-numeral-float[simp]: 2 powr numeral i ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of 1 numeral i]) simp

lemma two-powr-neg-numeral-float[simp]: 2 powr – numeral i ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of 1 – numeral i]) simp

lemma two-pow-float[simp]: 2 ^ n ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of 1 n]) (simp add: powr-realpow)

lemma plus-float[simp]: r ∈ float ==> p ∈ float ==> r + p ∈ float
  unfolding float-def
  proof (safe, simp)
    have *: ∃(m::int) (e::int). m1 * 2 powr e1 + m2 * 2 powr e2 = m * 2 powr e
      if e1 ≤ e2 for e1 m1 e2 m2 :: int
    proof –
      from that have m1 * 2 powr e1 + m2 * 2 powr e2 = (m1 + m2 * 2 ^ nat
        (e2 – e1)) * 2 powr e1
        by (simp add: powr-diff field-simps flip: powr-realpow)
      then show ?thesis
        by blast
    qed
    fix e1 m1 e2 m2 :: int
    consider e2 ≤ e1 | e1 ≤ e2 by (rule linorder-le-cases)
    then show ∃(m::int) (e::int). m1 * 2 powr e1 + m2 * 2 powr e2 = m * 2 powr
      e
    proof cases
      case 1
        from *[OF this, of m2 m1] show ?thesis
          by (simp add: ac-simps)
      next
        case 2
        then show ?thesis by (rule *)
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma uminus-float[simp]: x ∈ float ==> –x ∈ float
  by (simp add: float-def) (metis mult-minus-left of-int-minus)

```

```

lemma times-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \Rightarrow y \in \text{float} \Rightarrow x * y \in \text{float}$ 
  apply (clar simp simp: float-def)
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) of-int-add powr-add mult.assoc mult.left-commute
    of-int-mult)

lemma minus-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \Rightarrow y \in \text{float} \Rightarrow x - y \in \text{float}$ 
  using plus-float [of  $x - y$ ] by simp

lemma abs-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \Rightarrow |x| \in \text{float}$ 
  by (cases x rule: linorder-cases[of 0]) auto

lemma sgn-of-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{sgn } x \in \text{float}$ 
  by (cases x rule: linorder-cases[of 0]) (auto intro!: uminus-float)

lemma div-power-2-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \Rightarrow x / 2^d \in \text{float}$ 
  by (simp add: float-def) (metis of-int-diff of-int-of-nat-eq powr-diff powr-realpow
    zero-less-numeral times-divide-eq-right)

lemma div-power-2-int-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \Rightarrow x / (2::\text{int})^d \in \text{float}$ 
  by simp

lemma div-numeral-Bit0-float[simp]:
  assumes  $x / \text{numeral } n \in \text{float}$ 
  shows  $x / (\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } n)) \in \text{float}$ 
proof -
  have  $(x / \text{numeral } n) / 2^1 \in \text{float}$ 
    by (intro assms div-power-2-float)
  also have  $(x / \text{numeral } n) / 2^1 = x / (\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } n))$ 
    by (induct n) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma div-neg-numeral-Bit0-float[simp]:
  assumes  $x / \text{numeral } n \in \text{float}$ 
  shows  $x / (- \text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } n)) \in \text{float}$ 
  using assms by force

lemma power-float[simp]:
  assumes  $a \in \text{float}$ 
  shows  $a ^ b \in \text{float}$ 
proof -
  from assms obtain  $m e :: \text{int}$  where  $a = m * 2^e$ 
    by (auto simp: float-def)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: floatI[where  $m=m^b$  and  $e=e*b$ ]
      simp: power-mult-distrib powr-realpow[symmetric] powr-powr)
qed

```

```

lift-definition Float :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  float is  $\lambda(m::\text{int}) (e::\text{int}). m * 2^{\text{powr } e}$ 
  by simp
declare Float.rep-eq[simp]

code-datatype Float

lemma compute-real-of-float[code]:
  real-of-float (Float m e) = (if e  $\geq$  0 then m * 2  $\wedge$  nat e else m / 2  $\wedge$  (nat (-e)))
  by (simp add: powr-int)

```

44.2 Arithmetic operations on floating point numbers

```

instantiation float :: {ring-1,linorder,linordered-ring,linordered-idom,numeral,equal}
begin

```

```

lift-definition zero-float :: float is 0 by simp
declare zero-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition one-float :: float is 1 by simp
declare one-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition plus-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float is (+) by simp
declare plus-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition times-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float is (*) by simp
declare times-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition minus-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float is (-) by simp
declare minus-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition uminus-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float is uminus by simp
declare uminus-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition abs-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float is abs by simp
declare abs-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition sgn-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float is sgn by simp
declare sgn-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition equal-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  bool is (=) :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool .

```

```

lift-definition less-eq-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  bool is ( $\leq$ ) .
declare less-eq-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

```

lift-definition less-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  bool is (<) .
declare less-float.rep-eq[simp]

```

instance

by standard (transfer; fastforce simp add: field-simps intro: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono)+

end

lemma *real-of-float* [simp]: *real-of-float* (*of-nat n*) = *of-nat n*
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *real-of-float-of-int-eq* [simp]: *real-of-float* (*of-int z*) = *of-int z*
by (*cases z rule: int-diff-cases*) (*simp-all add: of-rat-diff*)

lemma *Float-0-eq-0*[simp]: *Float 0 e* = 0
by *transfer simp*

lemma *real-of-float-power*[simp]: *real-of-float* (*f^n*) = *real-of-float f^n* **for** *f :: float*
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *real-of-float-min*: *real-of-float* (*min x y*) = *min* (*real-of-float x*) (*real-of-float y*)
and *real-of-float-max*: *real-of-float* (*max x y*) = *max* (*real-of-float x*) (*real-of-float y*)
for *x y :: float*
by (*simp-all add: min-def max-def*)

instance *float :: unbounded-dense-linorder*

proof

fix *a b :: float*

show $\exists c. a < c$

by (*metis Float.real-of-float less-float.rep-eq reals-Archimedean2*)

show $\exists c. c < a$

by (*metis add-0 add-strict-right-mono neg-less-0-iff-less zero-less-one*)

show $\exists c. a < c \wedge c < b$ **if** *a < b*

apply (*rule exI[of - (a + b) * Float 1 (- 1)]*)

using *that*

apply *transfer*

apply (*simp add: powr-minus*)

done

qed

instantiation *float :: lattice-ab-group-add*
begin

definition *inf-float :: float \Rightarrow float \Rightarrow float*
where *inf-float a b* = *min a b*

definition *sup-float :: float \Rightarrow float \Rightarrow float*
where *sup-float a b* = *max a b*

instance

by *standard (transfer; simp add: inf-float-def sup-float-def real-of-float-min real-of-float-max) +*

```

end

lemma float-numeral[simp]: real-of-float (numeral x :: float) = numeral x
proof (induct x)
  case One
  then show ?case by simp
qed (metis of-int-numeral real-of-float-of-int-eq)+

lemma transfer-numeral [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (=) pcr-float (numeral :: -  $\Rightarrow$  real) (numeral :: -  $\Rightarrow$  float)
  by (simp add: rel-fun-def float.pcr-cr-eq cr-float-def)

lemma float-neg-numeral[simp]: real-of-float ( $-$  numeral x :: float) =  $-$  numeral
x
by simp

lemma transfer-neg-numeral [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (=) pcr-float ( $-$  numeral :: -  $\Rightarrow$  real) ( $-$  numeral :: -  $\Rightarrow$  float)
  by (simp add: rel-fun-def float.pcr-cr-eq cr-float-def)

lemma float-of-numeral: numeral k = float-of (numeral k)
and float-of-neg-numeral:  $-$  numeral k = float-of ( $-$  numeral k)
unfolding real-of-float-eq by simp-all

```

44.3 Quickcheck

```

instantiation float :: exhaustive
begin

definition exhaustive-float where
  exhaustive-float f d =
    Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive ( $\lambda x$ . Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive ( $\lambda y$ . f
  (Float x y)) d) d

instance ..

end

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

definition [code-unfold]:
  valtermify-float x y = Code-Evaluation.valtermify Float {·} x {·} y

end

instantiation float :: full-exhaustive
begin

```

```

definition
  full-exhaustive-float f d =
    Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive
      ( $\lambda x.$  Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive ( $\lambda y.$  f (valtermify-float x y)) d) d

instance ..

end

instantiation float :: random
begin

definition Quickcheck-Random.random i =
  scomp (Quickcheck-Random.random (2 ^ nat-of-natural i))
  ( $\lambda man.$  scomp (Quickcheck-Random.random i) ( $\lambda exp.$  Pair (valtermify-float
  man exp)))

instance ..

end

```

44.4 Represent floats as unique mantissa and exponent

```

lemma int-induct-abs[case-names less]:
  fixes j :: int
  assumes H:  $\bigwedge n.$  ( $\bigwedge i.$   $|i| < |n| \implies P i$ )  $\implies P n$ 
  shows P j
  proof (induct nat |j| arbitrary: j rule: less-induct)
    case less
    show ?case by (rule H[OF less]) simp
  qed

lemma int-cancel-factors:
  fixes n :: int
  assumes 1 < r
  shows n = 0  $\vee$  ( $\exists k i.$  n = k * r ^ i  $\wedge$   $\neg r \text{ dvd } k$ )
  proof (induct n rule: int-induct-abs)
    case (less n)
    have  $\exists k i.$  n = k * r ^ Suc i  $\wedge$   $\neg r \text{ dvd } k$  if n  $\neq 0$  n = m * r for m
    proof -
      from that have  $|m| < |n|$ 
      using ‹1 < r› by (simp add: abs-mult)
      from less[OF this] that show ?thesis by auto
    qed
    then show ?case
    by (metis dvd-def monoid-mult-class.mult.right-neutral mult.commute power-0)
  qed

```

```

lemma mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff-asym:
  fixes m1 m2 e1 e2 :: int
  assumes m1:  $\neg 2 \text{ dvd } m1$ 
    and e1  $\leq e2$ 
  shows m1 * 2 powr e1 = m2 * 2 powr e2  $\longleftrightarrow$  m1 = m2  $\wedge$  e1 = e2
    (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  proof
    show ?rhs if eq: ?lhs
    proof -
      have m1  $\neq 0$ 
        using m1 unfolding dvd-def by auto
      from ⟨e1  $\leq e2$ ⟩ eq have m1 = m2 * 2 powr nat (e2 - e1)
        by (simp add: powr-diff field-simps)
      also have ... = m2 * 2nat (e2 - e1)
        by (simp add: powr-realpow)
      finally have m1-eq: m1 = m2 * 2nat (e2 - e1)
        by linarith
      with m1 have m1 = m2
        by (cases nat (e2 - e1)) (auto simp add: dvd-def)
      then show ?thesis
        using eq ⟨m1  $\neq 0$ ⟩ by (simp add: powr-inj)
    qed
    show ?lhs if ?rhs
      using that by simp
  qed

lemma mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff:
   $\neg 2 \text{ dvd } m1 \implies \neg 2 \text{ dvd } m2 \implies m1 * 2 \text{ powr } e1 = m2 * 2 \text{ powr } e2 \longleftrightarrow m1 = m2 \wedge e1 = e2$ 
  for m1 m2 e1 e2 :: int
  using mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff-asym[of m1 e1 e2 m2]
  using mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff-asym[of m2 e2 e1 m1]
  by (cases e1 e2 rule: linorder-le-cases) auto

lemma floatE-normed:
  assumes x: x ∈ float
  obtains (zero) x = 0
    | (powr) m e :: int where x = m * 2 powr e  $\neg 2 \text{ dvd } m$  if x ≠ 0
  proof -
    have  $\exists(m::int) (e::int). x = m * 2 \text{ powr } e \wedge \neg(2::int) \text{ dvd } m$  if x ≠ 0
    proof -
      from x obtain m e :: int where x = m * 2 powr e
        by (auto simp: float-def)
      with ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ int-cancel-factors[of 2 m] obtain k i where m = k * 2i  $\neg 2 \text{ dvd } k$ 
        by auto
      with ⟨ $\neg 2 \text{ dvd } k$ ⟩ x show ?thesis
        apply (rule-tac exI[of - k])
        apply (rule-tac exI[of - e + int i])
    
```

```

apply (simp add: powr-add powr-realpow)
done
qed
with that show thesis by blast
qed

lemma float-normed-cases:
fixes f :: float
obtains (zero) f = 0
| (powr) m e :: int where real-of-float f = m * 2 powr e - 2 dvd m f ≠ 0
proof (atomize-elim, induct f)
case (float-of y)
then show ?case
by (cases rule: floatE-normed) (auto simp: zero-float-def)
qed

definition mantissa :: float ⇒ int
where mantissa f =
fst (SOME p::int × int. (f = 0 ∧ fst p = 0 ∧ snd p = 0) ∨
(f ≠ 0 ∧ real-of-float f = real-of-int (fst p) * 2 powr real-of-int (snd p) ∧
¬ 2 dvd fst p))

definition exponent :: float ⇒ int
where exponent f =
snd (SOME p::int × int. (f = 0 ∧ fst p = 0 ∧ snd p = 0) ∨
(f ≠ 0 ∧ real-of-float f = real-of-int (fst p) * 2 powr real-of-int (snd p) ∧
¬ 2 dvd fst p))

lemma exponent-0[simp]: exponent 0 = 0 (is ?E)
and mantissa-0[simp]: mantissa 0 = 0 (is ?M)
proof -
have ⋀p::int × int. fst p = 0 ∧ snd p = 0 ⟷ p = (0, 0)
by auto
then show ?E ?M
by (auto simp add: mantissa-def exponent-def zero-float-def)
qed

lemma mantissa-exponent: real-of-float f = mantissa f * 2 powr exponent f (is ?E)
and mantissa-not-dvd: f ≠ 0 ⟹ ¬ 2 dvd mantissa f (is - ⟹ ?D)
proof cases
assume [simp]: f ≠ 0
have f = mantissa f * 2 powr exponent f ∧ ¬ 2 dvd mantissa f
proof (cases f rule: float-normed-cases)
case zero
then show ?thesis by simp
next
case (powr m e)
then have ⋀p::int × int. (f = 0 ∧ fst p = 0 ∧ snd p = 0) ∨

```

```


$$(f \neq 0 \wedge \text{real-of-float } f = \text{real-of-int } (\text{fst } p) * 2^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int } (\text{snd } p) \wedge \neg$$


$$\exists \text{dvd } \text{fst } p)$$

by auto
then show ?thesis
unfolding exponent-def mantissa-def
by (rule someI2-ex) simp
qed
then show ?E ?D by auto
qed simp

lemma mantissa-noteq-0:  $f \neq 0 \implies \text{mantissa } f \neq 0$ 
using mantissa-not-dvd[of f] by auto

lemma mantissa-eq-zero-iff:  $\text{mantissa } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
(is ?lhs \(\longleftrightarrow\) ?rhs)
proof
show ?rhs if ?lhs
proof -
from that have z:  $0 = \text{real-of-float } x$ 
using mantissa-exponent by simp
show ?thesis
by (simp add: zero-float-def z)
qed
show ?lhs if ?rhs
using that by simp
qed

lemma mantissa-pos-iff:  $0 < \text{mantissa } x \longleftrightarrow 0 < x$ 
by (auto simp: mantissa-exponent algebra-split-simps)

lemma mantissa-nonneg-iff:  $0 \leq \text{mantissa } x \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq x$ 
by (auto simp: mantissa-exponent algebra-split-simps)

lemma mantissa-neg-iff:  $0 > \text{mantissa } x \longleftrightarrow 0 > x$ 
by (auto simp: mantissa-exponent algebra-split-simps)

lemma
fixes m e :: int
defines f \(\equiv\) float-of (m * 2^{\text{powr}} e)
assumes dvd: \(\neg\) 2 dvd m
shows mantissa-float:  $\text{mantissa } f = m \text{ (is ?M)}$ 
and exponent-float:  $m \neq 0 \implies \text{exponent } f = e \text{ (is -} \implies ?E)$ 
proof cases
assume m = 0
with dvd show mantissa f = m by auto
next
assume m \(\neq\) 0
then have f-not-0:  $f \neq 0$  by (simp add: f-def zero-float-def)
from mantissa-exponent[of f] have m * 2^{\text{powr}} e = mantissa f * 2^{\text{powr}} exponent

```

```
f
  by (auto simp add: f-def)
  then show ?M ?E
    using mantissa-not-dvd[OF f-not-0] dvd
    by (auto simp: mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff)
qed
```

44.5 Compute arithmetic operations

```
lemma Float-mantissa-exponent: Float (mantissa f) (exponent f) = f
  unfolding real-of-float-eq mantissa-exponent[of f] by simp
```

```
lemma Float-cases [cases type: float]:
  fixes f :: float
  obtains (Float) m e :: int where f = Float m e
  using Float-mantissa-exponent[symmetric]
  by (atomize-elim) auto
```

```
lemma denormalize-shift:
  assumes f-def: f = Float m e
  and not-0: f ≠ 0
  obtains i where m = mantissa f * 2 ^ i e = exponent f - i
proof
  from mantissa-exponent[of f] f-def
  have m * 2 powr e = mantissa f * 2 powr exponent f
  by simp
  then have eq: m = mantissa f * 2 powr (exponent f - e)
  by (simp add: powr-diff field-simps)
  moreover
  have e ≤ exponent f
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ e ≤ exponent f
    then have pos: exponent f < e by simp
    then have 2 powr (exponent f - e) = 2 powr - real-of-int (e - exponent f)
    by simp
    also have ... = 1 / 2^nat (e - exponent f)
    using pos by (simp flip: powr-realpow add: powr-diff)
    finally have m * 2^nat (e - exponent f) = real-of-int (mantissa f)
    using eq by simp
    then have mantissa f = m * 2^nat (e - exponent f)
    by linarith
    with exponent f < e have 2 dvd mantissa f
    apply (intro dvdI[where k=m * 2^(nat (e-exponent f)) div 2])
    apply (cases nat (e - exponent f))
    apply auto
    done
    then show False using mantissa-not-dvd[OF not-0] by simp
  qed
  ultimately have real-of-int m = mantissa f * 2^nat (exponent f - e)
```

```

by (simp flip: powr-realpow)
with {e ≤ exponent f}
show m = mantissa f * 2 ^ nat (exponent f - e)
  by linarith
show e = exponent f - nat (exponent f - e)
  using {e ≤ exponent f} by auto
qed

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-float-zero[code-unfold, code]: 0 = Float 0 0
  by transfer simp

qualified lemma compute-float-one[code-unfold, code]: 1 = Float 1 0
  by transfer simp

lift-definition normfloat :: float ⇒ float is λx. x .
lemma normfloat-id[simp]: normfloat x = x by transfer rule

qualified lemma compute-normfloat[code]:
normfloat (Float m e) =
  (if m mod 2 = 0 ∧ m ≠ 0 then normfloat (Float (m div 2) (e + 1))
   else if m = 0 then 0 else Float m e)
  by transfer (auto simp add: powr-add zmod-eq-0-iff)

qualified lemma compute-float-numeral[code-abbrev]: Float (numeral k) 0 = numeral k
  by transfer simp

qualified lemma compute-float-neg-numeral[code-abbrev]: Float (‐ numeral k) 0
= ‐ numeral k
  by transfer simp

qualified lemma compute-float-uminus[code]: ‐ Float m1 e1 = Float (‐ m1) e1
  by transfer simp

qualified lemma compute-float-times[code]: Float m1 e1 * Float m2 e2 = Float
(m1 * m2) (e1 + e2)
  by transfer (simp add: field-simps powr-add)

qualified lemma compute-float-plus[code]:
Float m1 e1 + Float m2 e2 =
  (if m1 = 0 then Float m2 e2
   else if m2 = 0 then Float m1 e1
   else if e1 ≤ e2 then Float (m1 + m2 * 2 ^ nat (e2 - e1)) e1
   else Float (m2 + m1 * 2 ^ nat (e1 - e2)) e2)
  by transfer (simp add: field-simps powr-realpow[symmetric] powr-diff)

```

```

qualified lemma compute-float-minus[code]:  $f - g = f + (-g)$  for  $f g :: float$ 
by simp

qualified lemma compute-float-sgn[code]:
 $sgn (Float m1 e1) = (if 0 < m1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else if } m1 < 0 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
by transfer (simp add: sgn-mult)

lift-definition is-float-pos :: float  $\Rightarrow$  bool is ( $<$ )  $0 :: real \Rightarrow bool$  .

qualified lemma compute-is-float-pos[code]: is-float-pos (Float m e)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $0 < m$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff not-le[symmetric, of - 0])

lift-definition is-float-nonneg :: float  $\Rightarrow$  bool is ( $\leq$ )  $0 :: real \Rightarrow bool$  .

qualified lemma compute-is-float-nonneg[code]: is-float-nonneg (Float m e)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
 $0 \leq m$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: zero-le-mult-iff not-less[symmetric, of - 0])

lift-definition is-float-zero :: float  $\Rightarrow$  bool is (=)  $0 :: real \Rightarrow bool$  .

qualified lemma compute-is-float-zero[code]: is-float-zero (Float m e)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $0 = m$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: is-float-zero-def)

qualified lemma compute-float-abs[code]: |Float m e| = Float |m| e
by transfer (simp add: abs-mult)

qualified lemma compute-float-eq[code]: equal-class.equal f g = is-float-zero ( $f - g$ )
by transfer simp

end

```

44.6 Lemmas for types $real$, nat , int

```

lemmas real-of-ints =
of-int-add
of-int-minus
of-int-diff
of-int-mult
of-int-power
of-int-numeral of-int-neg-numeral

```

```
lemmas int-of-reals = real-of-ints[symmetric]
```

44.7 Rounding Real Numbers

```

definition round-down :: int  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
where round-down prec x =  $\lfloor x * 2^{\text{powr prec}} \rfloor * 2^{\text{powr - prec}}$ 

```

```
definition round-up :: int  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
```

```

where round-up prec x =  $\lceil x * 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} \rceil * 2^{\text{powr } -\text{prec}}$ 

lemma round-down-float[simp]: round-down prec x ∈ float
  unfolding round-down-def
  by (auto intro!: times-float simp flip: of-int-minus)

lemma round-up-float[simp]: round-up prec x ∈ float
  unfolding round-up-def
  by (auto intro!: times-float simp flip: of-int-minus)

lemma round-up: x ≤ round-up prec x
  by (simp add: powr-minus-divide le-divide-eq round-up-def ceiling-correct)

lemma round-down: round-down prec x ≤ x
  by (simp add: powr-minus-divide divide-le-eq round-down-def)

lemma round-up-0[simp]: round-up p 0 = 0
  unfolding round-up-def by simp

lemma round-down-0[simp]: round-down p 0 = 0
  unfolding round-down-def by simp

lemma round-up-diff-round-down: round-up prec x − round-down prec x ≤ 2^{\text{powr } -\text{prec}}
  proof −
    have round-up prec x − round-down prec x = ( $\lceil x * 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} \rceil - \lfloor x * 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} \rfloor$ ) * 2^{\text{powr } -\text{prec}}
      by (simp add: round-up-def round-down-def field-simps)
    also have ... ≤ 1 * 2^{\text{powr } -\text{prec}}
      by (rule mult-mono)
      (auto simp flip: of-int-diff simp: ceiling-diff-floor-le-1)
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma round-down-shift: round-down p (x * 2^{\text{powr } k}) = 2^{\text{powr } k} * round-down (p + k) x
  unfolding round-down-def
  by (simp add: powr-add powr-mult field-simps powr-diff)
    (simp flip: powr-add)

lemma round-up-shift: round-up p (x * 2^{\text{powr } k}) = 2^{\text{powr } k} * round-up (p + k) x
  unfolding round-up-def
  by (simp add: powr-add powr-mult field-simps powr-diff)
    (simp flip: powr-add)

lemma round-up-uminus-eq: round-up p (-x) = - round-down p x
  and round-down-uminus-eq: round-down p (-x) = - round-up p x
  by (auto simp: round-up-def round-down-def ceiling-def)

```

```

lemma round-up-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{round-up } p x \leq \text{round-up } p y$ 
  by (auto intro!: ceiling-mono simp: round-up-def)

lemma round-up-le1:
  assumes  $x \leq 1$   $\text{prec} \geq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{round-up } p x \leq 1$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{real-of-int } \lceil x * 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} \rceil \leq \text{real-of-int } \lceil 2^{\text{powr } \text{real-of-int } \text{prec}} \rceil$ 
    using assms by (auto intro!: ceiling-mono)
  also have ... =  $2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}}$  using assms by (auto simp: powr-int intro!: exI[where x=2^nat prec])
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: round-up-def) (simp add: powr-minus inverse-eq-divide)
qed

lemma round-up-less1:
  assumes  $x < 1 / 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}}$ 
  shows  $\text{round-up } p x < 1$ 
proof -
  have  $x * 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} < 1 / 2 * 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}}$ 
    using assms by simp
  also have ...  $\leq 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} - 1$  using { $p > 0$ }
    by (auto simp: powr-diff powr-int field-simps self-le-power)
  finally show ?thesis using { $p > 0$ }
    by (simp add: round-up-def field-simps powr-minus powr-int ceiling-less-iff)
qed

lemma round-down-ge1:
  assumes  $x: x \geq 1$ 
  assumes  $\text{prec}: \text{prec} \geq -\log_2 x$ 
  shows  $1 \leq \text{round-down } p x$ 
proof cases
  assume nonneg:  $0 \leq \text{prec}$ 
  have  $2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} = \text{real-of-int } \lfloor 2^{\text{powr } \text{real-of-int } \text{prec}} \rfloor$ 
    using nonneg by (auto simp: powr-int)
  also have ...  $\leq \text{real-of-int } \lfloor x * 2^{\text{powr } \text{prec}} \rfloor$ 
    using assms by (auto intro!: floor-mono)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: round-down-def) (simp add: powr-minus inverse-eq-divide)
next
  assume neg:  $\neg 0 \leq \text{prec}$ 
  have  $x = 2^{\text{powr } (\log_2 x)}$ 
    using x by simp
  also have  $2^{\text{powr } (\log_2 x)} \geq 2^{\text{powr } - \text{prec}}$ 
    using prec by auto
  finally have x-le:  $x \geq 2^{\text{powr } - \text{prec}}$  .

from neg have  $2^{\text{powr } \text{real-of-int } \text{prec}} \leq 2^{\text{powr } 0}$ 

```

```

by (intro powr-mono) auto
also have ... ≤ ⌊2 powr 0::real⌋ by simp
also have ... ≤ ⌊x * 2 powr (real-of-int p)⌋
  unfolding of-int-le-iff
  using x x-le by (intro floor-mono) (simp add: powr-minus-divide field-simps)
finally show ?thesis
  using prec x
  by (simp add: round-down-def powr-minus-divide pos-le-divide-eq)
qed

```

lemma round-up-le0: $x \leq 0 \implies \text{round-up } p x \leq 0$
unfolding round-up-def
by (auto simp: field-simps mult-le-0-iff zero-le-mult-iff)

44.8 Rounding Floats

definition div-twopow :: int ⇒ nat ⇒ int
where [simp]: div-twopow x n = x div ($2^{\wedge} n$)

definition mod-twopow :: int ⇒ nat ⇒ int
where [simp]: mod-twopow x n = x mod ($2^{\wedge} n$)

lemma compute-div-twopow[code]:
 $\text{div-twopow } x n = (\text{if } x = 0 \vee x = -1 \vee n = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } \text{div-twopow } (x \text{ div } 2) (n - 1))$
by (cases n) (auto simp: zdiv-zmult2-eq div-eq-minus1)

lemma compute-mod-twopow[code]:
 $\text{mod-twopow } x n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } x \text{ mod } 2 + 2 * \text{mod-twopow } (x \text{ div } 2) (n - 1))$
by (cases n) (auto simp: zmod-zmult2-eq)

lift-definition float-up :: int ⇒ float ⇒ float **is** round-up **by** simp
declare float-up.rep-eq[simp]

lemma round-up-correct: $\text{round-up } e f - f \in \{0..2 \text{ powr } -e\}$
unfolding atLeastAtMost-iff
proof
have $\text{round-up } e f - f \leq \text{round-up } e f - \text{round-down } e f$
using round-down **by** simp
also have ... ≤ $2 \text{ powr } -e$
using round-up-diff-round-down **by** simp
finally show $\text{round-up } e f - f \leq 2 \text{ powr } -(\text{real-of-int } e)$
by simp
qed (simp add: algebra-simps round-up)

lemma float-up-correct: $\text{real-of-float } (\text{float-up } e f) - \text{real-of-float } f \in \{0..2 \text{ powr } -e\}$
by transfer (rule round-up-correct)

```

lift-definition float-down :: int ⇒ float ⇒ float is round-down by simp
declare float-down.rep-eq[simp]

lemma round-down-correct: f - (round-down e f) ∈ {0..2 powr -e}
  unfolding atLeastAtMost-iff
proof
  have f - round-down e f ≤ round-up e f - round-down e f
    using round-up by simp
  also have ... ≤ 2 powr -e
    using round-up-diff-round-down by simp
  finally show f - round-down e f ≤ 2 powr - (real-of-int e)
    by simp
qed (simp add: algebra-simps round-down)

lemma float-down-correct: real-of-float f - real-of-float (float-down e f) ∈ {0..2
powr -e}
  by transfer (rule round-down-correct)

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-float-down[code]:
  float-down p (Float m e) =
    (if p + e < 0 then Float (div-twopow m (nat(-(p + e)))) (-p) else Float m e)
proof (cases p + e < 0)
  case True
  then have real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat(-(p + e))) = 2 powr(-(p + e))
    using powr-realpow[of 2 nat(-(p + e))] by simp
  also have ... = 1 / 2 powr p / 2 powr e
    unfolding powr-minus-divide of-int-minus by (simp add: powr-add)
  finally show ?thesis
    using ‹p + e < 0›
    apply transfer
    apply (simp add: round-down-def field-simps flip: floor-divide-of-int-eq powr-add)
    apply (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Float.rep-eq
      add.inverse-inverse compute-real-of-float diff-minus-eq-add
      floor-divide-of-int-eq int-of-reals(1) linorder-not-le
      minus-add-distrib of-int-eq-numeral-power-cancel-iff )
  done
next
  case False
  then have r: real-of-int e + real-of-int p = real (nat (e + p))
    by simp
  have r: ⌊(m * 2 powr e) * 2 powr real-of-int p⌋ = (m * 2 powr e) * 2 powr
real-of-int p
    by (auto intro: exI[where x=m*2^nat(e+p)]
      simp add: ac-simps powr-add[symmetric] r powr-realpow)
  with ‹p + e < 0› show ?thesis

```

```

  by transfer (auto simp add: round-down-def field-simps powr-add powr-minus)
qed

lemma abs-round-down-le:  $|f - (\text{round-down } e f)| \leq 2 \text{ powr } -e$ 
  using round-down-correct[of f e] by simp

lemma abs-round-up-le:  $|f - (\text{round-up } e f)| \leq 2 \text{ powr } -e$ 
  using round-up-correct[of e f] by simp

lemma round-down-nonneg:  $0 \leq s \implies 0 \leq \text{round-down } p s$ 
  by (auto simp: round-down-def)

lemma ceil-divide-floor-conv:
  assumes  $b \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\lceil \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b \rceil =$ 
     $(\text{if } b \text{ dvd } a \text{ then } a \text{ div } b \text{ else } \lfloor \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b \rfloor + 1)$ 
proof (cases b dvd a)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: ceiling-def floor-divide-of-int-eq dvd-neg-div
      flip: of-int-minus divide-minus-left)
next
  case False
  then have a mod b ≠ 0
    by auto
  then have ne:  $\text{real-of-int } (a \text{ mod } b) / \text{real-of-int } b \neq 0$ 
    using ‹b ≠ 0› by auto
  have  $\lceil \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b \rceil = \lfloor \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b \rfloor + 1$ 
    apply (rule ceiling-eq)
    apply (auto simp flip: floor-divide-of-int-eq)
  proof -
    have real-of-int  $\lceil \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b \rceil \leq \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b$ 
      by simp
    moreover have  $\lceil \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b \rceil \neq \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b$ 
      by (smt (verit) floor-divide-of-int-eq ne real-of-int-div-aux)
    ultimately show  $\lceil \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b \rceil < \text{real-of-int } a / \text{real-of-int } b$  by arith
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    using ‹¬ b dvd a› by simp
qed

qualified lemma compute-float-up[code]:  $\text{float-up } p x = - \text{float-down } p (-x)$ 
  by transfer (simp add: round-down-uminus-eq)

end

```

```

lemma bitlen-Float:
  fixes m e
  defines [THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq]: f ≡ Float m e
  shows bitlen |mantissa f| + exponent f = (if m = 0 then 0 else bitlen |m| + e)
  proof (cases m = 0)
    case True
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: f-def bitlen-alt-def)
  next
    case False
    then have f ≠ 0
      unfolding real-of-float-eq by (simp add: f-def)
    then have mantissa f ≠ 0
      by (simp add: mantissa-eq-zero-iff)
    moreover
    obtain i where m = mantissa f * 2 ^ i e = exponent f - int i
      by (rule f-def[THEN denormalize-shift, OF ‹f ≠ 0›])
    ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: abs-mult)
  qed

lemma float-gt1-scale:
  assumes 1 ≤ Float m e
  shows 0 ≤ e + (bitlen m - 1)
  proof -
    have 0 < Float m e using assms by auto
    then have 0 < m using powr-gt-zero[of 2 e]
      by (auto simp: zero-less-mult-iff)
    then have m ≠ 0 by auto
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases 0 ≤ e)
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        using ‹0 < m› by (simp add: bitlen-alt-def)
    next
      case False
      have (1::int) < 2 by simp
      let ?S = 2^(nat (-e))
      have inverse (2 ^ nat (-e)) = 2 powr e
        using assms False powr-realpow[of 2 nat (-e)]
        by (auto simp: powr-minus field-simps)
      then have 1 ≤ real-of-int m * inverse ?S
        using assms False powr-realpow[of 2 nat (-e)]
        by (auto simp: powr-minus)
      then have 1 * ?S ≤ real-of-int m * inverse ?S * ?S
        by (rule mult-right-mono) auto
      then have ?S ≤ real-of-int m
        unfolding mult.assoc by auto
      then have ?S ≤ m
        unfolding of-int-le-iff[symmetric] by auto
      from this bitlen-bounds[OF ‹0 < m›, THEN conjunct2]

```

```

have nat ( $-e$ ) < (nat (bitlen m))
  unfolding power-strict-increasing-iff[ $OF \langle 1 < 2 \rangle$ , symmetric]
  by (rule order-le-less-trans)
then have  $-e < \text{bitlen } m$ 
  using False by auto
then show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

44.9 Truncating Real Numbers

```

definition truncate-down::nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where truncate-down prec x = round-down (prec -  $\lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor$ ) x

lemma truncate-down: truncate-down prec x  $\leq$  x
  using round-down by (simp add: truncate-down-def)

lemma truncate-down-le:  $x \leq y \implies \text{truncate-down prec } x \leq y$ 
  by (rule order-trans[ $OF \text{ truncate-down}$ ])

lemma truncate-down-zero[simp]: truncate-down prec 0 = 0
  by (simp add: truncate-down-def)

lemma truncate-down-float[simp]: truncate-down p x  $\in$  float
  by (auto simp: truncate-down-def)

definition truncate-up::nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where truncate-up prec x = round-up (prec -  $\lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor$ ) x

lemma truncate-up: x  $\leq$  truncate-up prec x
  using round-up by (simp add: truncate-up-def)

lemma truncate-up-le:  $x \leq y \implies x \leq \text{truncate-up prec } y$ 
  by (rule order-trans[ $OF \text{ - truncate-up}$ ])

lemma truncate-up-zero[simp]: truncate-up prec 0 = 0
  by (simp add: truncate-up-def)

lemma truncate-up-uminus-eq: truncate-up prec ( $-x$ ) = - truncate-down prec x
  and truncate-down-uminus-eq: truncate-down prec ( $-x$ ) = - truncate-up prec x
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def round-up-def truncate-down-def round-down-def
    ceiling-def)

lemma truncate-up-float[simp]: truncate-up p x  $\in$  float
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def)

lemma mult-powr-eq:  $0 < b \implies b \neq 1 \implies 0 < x \implies x * b \text{ powr } y = b \text{ powr } (y + \log b x)$ 

```

```

by (simp-all add: powr-add)

lemma truncate-down-pos:
  assumes x > 0
  shows truncate-down p x > 0
proof -
  have 0 ≤ log 2 x - real-of-int ⌊log 2 x⌋
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  with assms
  show ?thesis
    apply (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def mult-powr-eq
      intro!: ge-one-powr-ge-zero mult-pos-pos)
    by linarith
qed

lemma truncate-down-nonneg: 0 ≤ y ==> 0 ≤ truncate-down prec y
  by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def)

lemma truncate-down-ge1: 1 ≤ x ==> 1 ≤ truncate-down p x
  apply (auto simp: truncate-down-def algebra-simps intro!: round-down-ge1)
  apply linarith
done

lemma truncate-up-nonpos: x ≤ 0 ==> truncate-up prec x ≤ 0
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def round-up-def intro!: mult-nonpos-nonneg)

lemma truncate-up-le1:
  assumes x ≤ 1
  shows truncate-up p x ≤ 1
proof -
  consider x ≤ 0 | x > 0
    by arith
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case 1
    with truncate-up-nonpos[Of this, of p] show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case 2
    then have le: ⌊log 2 |x|⌋ ≤ 0
      using assms by (auto simp: log-less-iff)
    from assms have 0 ≤ int p by simp
    from add-mono[Of this le]
    show ?thesis
      using assms by (simp add: truncate-up-def round-up-le1 add-mono)
  qed
qed

lemma truncate-down-shift-int:

```

*truncate-down p (x * 2 powr real-of-int k) = truncate-down p x * 2 powr k
by (cases x = 0)*

*(simp-all add: algebra-simps abs-mult log-mult truncate-down-def
round-down-shift[of -- k, simplified])*

lemma *truncate-down-shift-nat: truncate-down p (x * 2 powr real k) = truncate-down p x * 2 powr k
by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq truncate-down-shift-int)*

lemma *truncate-up-shift-int: truncate-up p (x * 2 powr real-of-int k) = truncate-up p x * 2 powr k
by (cases x = 0)
(simp-all add: algebra-simps abs-mult log-mult truncate-up-def
round-up-shift[of -- k, simplified])*

lemma *truncate-up-shift-nat: truncate-up p (x * 2 powr real k) = truncate-up p x
* 2 powr k
by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq truncate-up-shift-int)*

44.10 Truncating Floats

lift-definition *float-round-up :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float is truncate-up
by (simp add: truncate-up-def)*

lemma *float-round-up: real-of-float x ≤ real-of-float (float-round-up prec x)
using truncate-up by transfer simp*

lemma *float-round-up-zero[simp]: float-round-up prec 0 = 0
by transfer simp*

lift-definition *float-round-down :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float is truncate-down
by (simp add: truncate-down-def)*

lemma *float-round-down: real-of-float (float-round-down prec x) ≤ real-of-float x
using truncate-down by transfer simp*

lemma *float-round-down-zero[simp]: float-round-down prec 0 = 0
by transfer simp*

lemmas *float-round-up-le = order-trans[OF - float-round-up]
and float-round-down-le = order-trans[OF float-round-down]*

lemma *minus-float-round-up-eq: - float-round-up prec x = float-round-down prec (- x)
and minus-float-round-down-eq: - float-round-down prec x = float-round-up prec (- x)
by (transfer; simp add: truncate-down-uminus-eq truncate-up-uminus-eq) +*

context

```

begin

qualified lemma compute-float-round-down[code]:
  float-round-down prec (Float m e) =
    (let d = bitlen |m| - int prec - 1 in
     if 0 < d then Float (div-twopow m (nat d)) (e + d)
     else Float m e)
  using Float.compute-float-down[of Suc prec - bitlen |m| - e m e, symmetric]
  by transfer
    (simp add: field-simps abs-mult log-mult bitlen-alt-def truncate-down-def
    cong del: if-weak-cong)

qualified lemma compute-float-round-up[code]:
  float-round-up prec x = - float-round-down prec (-x)
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-down-uminus-eq)

end

lemma truncate-up-nonneg-mono:
  assumes 0 ≤ x x ≤ y
  shows truncate-up prec x ≤ truncate-up prec y
proof -
  consider ⌊log 2 x⌋ = ⌊log 2 y⌋ ∣ ⌊log 2 x⌋ ≠ ⌊log 2 y⌋ 0 < x ∣ x ≤ 0
  by arith
  then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
  then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def round-up-def intro!: ceiling-mono)
next
  case 2
  from assms ‹0 < x› have log 2 x ≤ log 2 y
  by auto
  with ‹⌊log 2 x⌋ ≠ ⌊log 2 y⌋›
  have logless: log 2 x < log 2 y
  by linarith
  have flogless: ⌈log 2 x⌉ < ⌈log 2 y⌉
  using ‹⌊log 2 x⌋ ≠ ⌊log 2 y⌋›, ‹log 2 x ≤ log 2 y› by linarith
  have truncate-up prec x =
    real-of-int ‹x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋)› * 2 powr - real-of-int
    (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋)
  using assms by (simp add: truncate-up-def round-up-def)
  also have ‹x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋)› ≤ (2 ^ (Suc prec))
  proof (simp only: ceiling-le-iff)
  have x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋) ≤
    x * (2 powr real (Suc prec) / (2 powr log 2 x))
  using real-of-int-floor-add-one-ge[of log 2 x] assms
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps simp flip: powr-diff intro!: mult-left-mono)

```

```

then show  $x * 2^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 x \rfloor) \leq \text{real-of-int}((2::\text{int})^{\lceil \log 2 x \rceil} (\text{Suc prec}))$ 
  using  $\langle 0 < x \rangle$  by (simp add: powr-realpow powr-add)
qed

then have  $\text{real-of-int}[\lceil x * 2^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 x \rfloor) \rceil] \leq 2^{\text{powr}}$ 
 $\text{int}(\text{Suc prec})$ 
  by (auto simp: powr-realpow powr-add)
    (metis power-Suc of-int-le-numeral-power-cancel-iff)
also
have  $2^{\text{powr}} - \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 x \rfloor) \leq 2^{\text{powr}} - \text{real-of-int}(\text{int}$ 
 $\text{prec} - \lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor + 1)$ 
  using logless flogless by (auto intro!: floor-mono)
also have  $2^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int}(\text{int}(\text{Suc prec})) \leq$ 
   $2^{\text{powr}}(\log 2 y + \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor + 1))$ 
  using assms  $\langle 0 < x \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
finally have  $\text{truncate-up prec } x \leq$ 
   $2^{\text{powr}}(\log 2 y + \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor + 1)) * 2^{\text{powr}} - \text{real-of-int}$ 
 $(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor + 1)$ 
  by simp
also have  $\dots = 2^{\text{powr}}(\log 2 y + \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor)) - \text{real-of-int}$ 
 $(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor)$ 
  by (subst powr-add[symmetric]) simp
also have  $\dots = y$ 
  using  $\langle 0 < x \rangle$  assms
  by (simp add: powr-add)
also have  $\dots \leq \text{truncate-up prec } y$ 
  by (rule truncate-up)
finally show ?thesis .

next
case 3
then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto intro!: truncate-up-le)
qed
qed

lemma truncate-up-switch-sign-mono:
assumes  $x \leq 0$   $0 \leq y$ 
shows  $\text{truncate-up prec } x \leq \text{truncate-up prec } y$ 
proof -
note truncate-up-nonpos[OF ⟨x ≤ 0⟩]
also note truncate-up-le[OF ⟨0 ≤ y⟩]
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma truncate-down-switch-sign-mono:
assumes  $x \leq 0$ 
and  $0 \leq y$ 

```

```

and  $x \leq y$ 
shows truncate-down prec  $x \leq$  truncate-down prec  $y$ 
proof -
  note truncate-down-le[ $OF \langle x \leq 0 \rangle$ ]
  also note truncate-down-nonneg[ $OF \langle 0 \leq y \rangle$ ]
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma truncate-down-nonneg-mono:
assumes  $0 \leq x \leq y$ 
shows truncate-down prec  $x \leq$  truncate-down prec  $y$ 
proof -
  consider  $x \leq 0 \mid \lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor = \lfloor \log 2 |y| \rfloor \mid$ 
   $0 < x \lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor \neq \lfloor \log 2 |y| \rfloor$ 
  by arith
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case 1
    with assms have  $x = 0 \ 0 \leq y$  by simp-all
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: truncate-down-nonneg)
  next
    case 2
    then show ?thesis
    using assms
    by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def intro!: floor-mono)
  next
    case 3
    from  $\langle 0 < x \rangle$  have  $\log 2 x \leq \log 2 y \ 0 < y \ 0 \leq y$ 
    using assms by auto
    with  $\langle \lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor \neq \lfloor \log 2 |y| \rangle$ 
    have logless:  $\log 2 x < \log 2 y$  and flogless:  $\lfloor \log 2 x \rfloor < \lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor$ 
    unfolding atomize-conj abs-of-pos[ $OF \langle 0 < x \rangle$ ] abs-of-pos[ $OF \langle 0 < y \rangle$ ]
    by (metis floor-less-cancel linorder-cases not-le)
    have  $2^{\lfloor \log 2 x \rfloor} \leq y * 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor}$ 
    using  $\langle 0 < y \rangle$  by simp
    also have ...  $\leq y * 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor} + 1$ 
    using  $\langle 0 \leq y \rangle \langle 0 \leq x \rangle$  assms(2)
    by (auto intro!: powr-mono divide-left-mono
      simp: of-nat-diff powr-add powr-diff)
    also have ...  $= y * 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor} + 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor}$ 
    by (auto simp: powr-add)
    finally have  $(2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor})^2 \leq y * 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor} + 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor}$ 
    using  $\langle 0 \leq y \rangle$ 
    by (auto simp: powr-diff le-floor-iff powr-realpow powr-add)
    then have  $(2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor})^2 \leq y * 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor} + 2^{\lfloor \log 2 y \rfloor}$ 
    truncate-down prec  $y$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def)
moreover have  $x \leq (2^{\lceil \text{prec} \rceil}) * 2^{\text{powr}} - \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor)$ 
proof -
  have  $x = 2^{\text{powr}}(\log 2 |x|)$  using ‹ $0 < x$ › by simp
  also have ...  $\leq (2^{\lceil (\text{Suc prec}) \rceil}) * 2^{\text{powr}} - \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor)$ 
    using real-of-int-floor-add-one-ge[of log 2 |x|] ‹ $0 < x$ ›
    by (auto simp flip: powr-realpow powr-add simp: algebra-simps powr-mult-base le-powr-iff)
  also
    have  $2^{\text{powr}} - \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor) \leq 2^{\text{powr}} - \text{real-of-int}(\text{int prec} - \lfloor \log 2 |y| \rfloor + 1)$ 
      using logless flogless ‹ $x > 0$ › ‹ $y > 0$ ›
      by (auto intro!: floor-mono)
    finally show ?thesis
      by (auto simp flip: powr-realpow simp: powr-diff assms of-nat-diff)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (metis dual-order.trans truncate-down)
  qed
qed

lemma truncate-down-eq-truncate-up:  $\text{truncate-down } p x = -\text{truncate-up } p (-x)$ 
and truncate-up-eq-truncate-down:  $\text{truncate-up } p x = -\text{truncate-down } p (-x)$ 
by (auto simp: truncate-up-uminus-eq truncate-down-uminus-eq)

lemma truncate-down-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{truncate-down } p x \leq \text{truncate-down } p y$ 
by (smt (verit) truncate-down-nonneg-mono truncate-up-nonneg-mono truncate-up-uminus-eq)

lemma truncate-up-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{truncate-up } p x \leq \text{truncate-up } p y$ 
by (simp add: truncate-up-eq-truncate-down truncate-down-mono)

lemma truncate-up-nonneg:  $0 \leq \text{truncate-up } p x \text{ if } 0 \leq x$ 
by (simp add: that truncate-up-le)

lemma truncate-up-pos:  $0 < \text{truncate-up } p x \text{ if } 0 < x$ 
by (meson less-le-trans that truncate-up)

lemma truncate-up-less-zero-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-up } p x < 0 \longleftrightarrow x < 0$ 
by (smt (verit) truncate-down-pos truncate-down-uminus-eq truncate-up-nonneg)

lemma truncate-up-nonneg-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-up } p x \geq 0 \longleftrightarrow x \geq 0$ 
using truncate-up-less-zero-iff[of p x] truncate-up-nonneg[of x]
by linarith

lemma truncate-down-less-zero-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-down } p x < 0 \longleftrightarrow x < 0$ 
by (metis le-less-trans not-less-iff-gr-or-eq truncate-down truncate-down-pos truncate-down-zero)

```

```

lemma truncate-down-nonneg-iff[simp]: truncate-down p x ≥ 0 ↔ x ≥ 0
  using truncate-down-less-zero-iff[of p x] truncate-down-nonneg[of x p]
  by linarith

lemma truncate-down-eq-zero-iff[simp]: truncate-down prec x = 0 ↔ x = 0
  by (metis not-less-iff-gr-or-eq truncate-down-less-zero-iff truncate-down-pos truncate-down-zero)

lemma truncate-up-eq-zero-iff[simp]: truncate-up prec x = 0 ↔ x = 0
  by (metis not-less-iff-gr-or-eq truncate-up-less-zero-iff truncate-up-pos truncate-up-zero)

```

44.11 Approximation of positive rationals

```

lemma div-mult-twopow-eq: a div ((2::nat) ^ n) div b = a div (b * 2 ^ n) for a b
  :: nat
  by (cases b = 0) (simp-all add: div-mult2-eq[symmetric] ac-simps)

lemma real-div-nat-eq-floor-of-divide: a div b = real-of-int ⌊a / b⌋ for a b :: nat
  by (simp add: floor-divide-of-nat-eq [of a b])

definition rat-precision prec x y =
  (let d = bitlen x - bitlen y
   in int prec - d + (if Float (abs x) 0 < Float (abs y) d then 1 else 0))

lemma floor-log-divide-eq:
  assumes i > 0 j > 0 p > 1
  shows ⌊log p (i / j)⌋ = floor (log p i) - floor (log p j) -
    (if i ≥ j * p powr (floor (log p i) - floor (log p j)) then 0 else 1)
  proof -
    let ?l = log p
    let ?fl = λx. floor (?l x)
    have ⌊?l (i / j)⌋ = ⌊?l i - ?l j⌋ using assms
      by (auto simp: log-divide)
    also have ... = floor (real-of-int (?fl i - ?fl j) + (?l i - ?fl i - (?l j - ?fl j)))
      (is - = floor (- + ?r))
      by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    also note floor-add2
    also note ‹p > 1›
    note powr = powr-le-cancel-iff[symmetric, OF ‹1 < p›, THEN iffD2]
    note powr-strict = powr-less-cancel-iff[symmetric, OF ‹1 < p›, THEN iffD2]
    have floor ?r = (if i ≥ j * p powr (?fl i - ?fl j) then 0 else -1) (is - = ?if)
      using assms
    by (linarith |
      auto
      intro!: floor-eq2
      intro: powr-strict powr
      simp: powr-diff powr-add field-split-simps algebra-simps) +
  finally
  show ?thesis by simp

```

qed

lemma *truncate-down-rat-precision*:

truncate-down prec (real x / real y) = round-down (rat-precision prec x y) (real x / real y)

and *truncate-up-rat-precision*:

truncate-up prec (real x / real y) = round-up (rat-precision prec x y) (real x / real y)

unfolding *truncate-down-def truncate-up-def rat-precision-def*

by (*cases x; cases y*) (*auto simp: floor-log-divide-eq algebra-simps bitlen-alt-def*)

lift-definition *lapprox-posrat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ float*

is $\lambda \text{prec } (x:\text{nat}) (y:\text{nat}). \text{truncate-down prec } (x / y)$

by *simp*

context

begin

qualified lemma *compute-lapprox-posrat[code]*:

lapprox-posrat prec x y =

(let

l = rat-precision prec x y;

*d = if 0 ≤ l then x * 2^nat l div y else x div 2^nat (-l) div y*

in normfloat (Float d (-l)))

unfolding *div-mult-twopow-eq*

by *transfer*

(simp add: round-down-def powr-int real-div-nat-eq-floor-of-divide field-simps

Let-def

truncate-down-rat-precision del: two-powr-minus-int-float)

end

lift-definition *rapprox-posrat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ float*

is $\lambda \text{prec } (x:\text{nat}) (y:\text{nat}). \text{truncate-up prec } (x / y)$

by *simp*

context

begin

qualified lemma *compute-rapprox-posrat[code]*:

fixes *prec x y*

defines *l ≡ rat-precision prec x y*

shows *rapprox-posrat prec x y =*

(let

l = l;

*(r, s) = if 0 ≤ l then (x * 2^nat l, y) else (x, y * 2^nat(-l));*

d = r div s;

m = r mod s

in normfloat (Float (d + (if m = 0 ∨ y = 0 then 0 else 1)) (-l)))

```

proof (cases  $y = 0$ )
  assume  $y = 0$ 
  then show ?thesis by transfer simp
next
  assume  $y \neq 0$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $0 \leq l$ )
    case True
    define  $x'$  where  $x' = x * 2^{\lceil \text{nat} l \rceil}$ 
    have  $\text{int } x * 2^{\lceil \text{nat} l \rceil} = x'$ 
    by (simp add:  $x'$ -def)
    moreover have  $\text{real } x * 2^{\lceil \text{nat} l \rceil} = \text{real } x'$ 
    by (simp flip: powr-realpow add:  $0 \leq l$   $x'$ -def)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    using ceil-divide-floor-conv[of  $y x'$ ] powr-realpow[of  $2^{\lceil \text{nat} l \rceil}$ ]  $0 \leq l$   $y \neq 0$ 
    l-def[symmetric, THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq]
    apply transfer
    apply (auto simp add: round-up-def truncate-up-rat-precision)
    apply (metis dvd-triv-left of-nat-dvd-iff)
    apply (metis floor-divide-of-int-eq of-int-of-nat-eq)
    done
next
  case False
  define  $y'$  where  $y' = y * 2^{\lceil \text{nat} (-l) \rceil}$ 
  from  $y \neq 0$  have  $y' \neq 0$  by (simp add:  $y'$ -def)
  have  $\text{int } y * 2^{\lceil \text{nat} (-l) \rceil} = y'$ 
  by (simp add:  $y'$ -def)
  moreover have  $\text{real } x * \text{real-of-int } (2::\text{int})^{\lceil \text{nat} l \rceil} = \text{real } y = x / \text{real } y'$ 
  using  $\neg 0 \leq l$  by (simp flip: powr-realpow add: powr-minus  $y'$ -def field-simps)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using ceil-divide-floor-conv[of  $y' x$ ]  $\neg 0 \leq l$   $y' \neq 0$   $y \neq 0$ 
  l-def[symmetric, THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq]
  apply transfer
  apply (auto simp add: round-up-def ceil-divide-floor-conv truncate-up-rat-precision)
  apply (metis dvd-triv-left of-nat-dvd-iff)
  apply (metis floor-divide-of-int-eq of-int-of-nat-eq)
  done
qed
qed

end

lemma rat-precision-pos:
  assumes  $0 \leq x$ 
  and  $0 < y$ 
  and  $2 * x < y$ 
  shows rat-precision n (int x) (int y) > 0
proof –

```

```

have  $0 < x \implies \log 2 x + 1 = \log 2 (2 * x)$ 
  by (simp add: log-mult)
then have  $\text{bitlen}(\text{int } x) < \text{bitlen}(\text{int } y)$ 
  using assms
  by (simp add: bitlen-alt-def)
    (auto intro!: floor-mono simp add: one-add-floor)
then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto intro!: pos-add-strict simp add: field-simps rat-precision-def)
qed

lemma rapprox-posrat-less1:
 $0 \leq x \implies 0 < y \implies 2 * x < y \implies \text{real-of-float}(\text{rapprox-posrat } n x y) < 1$ 
by transfer (simp add: rat-precision-pos round-up-less1 truncate-up-rat-precision)

lift-definition lapprox-rat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  float is
   $\lambda \text{prec } (x:\text{int}) (y:\text{int}). \text{truncate-down prec } (x / y)$ 
by simp

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-lapprox-rat[code]:
  lapprox-rat prec x y =
  (if  $y = 0$  then 0
   else if  $0 \leq x$  then
     (if  $0 < y$  then lapprox-posrat prec (nat x) (nat y)
      else  $- (\text{rapprox-posrat prec } (\text{nat } x) (\text{nat } (-y)))$ )
   else
     (if  $0 < y$ 
      then  $- (\text{rapprox-posrat prec } (\text{nat } (-x)) (\text{nat } y))$ 
      else lapprox-posrat prec (nat (-x)) (nat (-y))))
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-uminus-eq)

lift-definition rapprox-rat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  float is
   $\lambda \text{prec } (x:\text{int}) (y:\text{int}). \text{truncate-up prec } (x / y)$ 
by simp

lemma rapprox-rat = rapprox-posrat
by transfer auto

lemma lapprox-rat = lapprox-posrat
by transfer auto

qualified lemma compute-rapprox-rat[code]:
  rapprox-rat prec x y =  $- \text{lapprox-rat prec } (-x) y$ 
by transfer (simp add: truncate-down-uminus-eq)

qualified lemma compute-truncate-down[code]:

```

```
truncate-down p (Ratreal r) = (let (a, b) = quotient-of r in lapprox-rat p a b)
by transfer (auto split: prod.split simp: of-rat-divide dest!: quotient-of-div)
```

qualified lemma compute-truncate-up[code]:

```
truncate-up p (Ratreal r) = (let (a, b) = quotient-of r in rapprox-rat p a b)
by transfer (auto split: prod.split simp: of-rat-divide dest!: quotient-of-div)
```

end

44.12 Division

definition real-divl prec a b = truncate-down prec (a / b)

definition real-divr prec a b = truncate-up prec (a / b)

lift-definition float-divl :: nat \Rightarrow float \Rightarrow float **is** real-divl
by (simp add: real-divl-def)

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-float-divl[code]:

```
float-divl prec (Float m1 s1) (Float m2 s2) = lapprox-rat prec m1 m2 * Float 1
(s1 - s2)
apply transfer
unfolding real-divl-def of-int-1 mult-1 truncate-down-shift-int[symmetric]
apply (simp add: powr-diff powr-minus)
done
```

lift-definition float-divr :: nat \Rightarrow float \Rightarrow float **is** real-divr
by (simp add: real-divr-def)

qualified lemma compute-float-divr[code]:

```
float-divr prec x y = - float-divl prec (-x) y
by transfer (simp add: real-divr-def real-divl-def truncate-down-uminus-eq)
```

end

44.13 Approximate Addition

definition plus-down prec x y = truncate-down prec (x + y)

definition plus-up prec x y = truncate-up prec (x + y)

lemma float-plus-down-float[intro, simp]: $x \in \text{float} \implies y \in \text{float} \implies \text{plus-down } p$
 $x y \in \text{float}$
by (simp add: plus-down-def)

lemma float-plus-up-float[intro, simp]: $x \in \text{float} \implies y \in \text{float} \implies \text{plus-up } p$
 $x y \in \text{float}$

```

by (simp add: plus-up-def)

lift-definition float-plus-down :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float ⇒ float is plus-down ..

lift-definition float-plus-up :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float ⇒ float is plus-up ..

lemma plus-down: plus-down prec x y ≤ x + y
  and plus-up: x + y ≤ plus-up prec x y
  by (auto simp: plus-down-def truncate-down plus-up-def truncate-up)

lemma float-plus-down: real-of-float (float-plus-down prec x y) ≤ x + y
  and float-plus-up: x + y ≤ real-of-float (float-plus-up prec x y)
  by (transfer; rule plus-down plus-up)+

lemmas plus-down-le = order-trans[OF plus-down]
  and plus-up-le = order-trans[OF - plus-up]
  and float-plus-down-le = order-trans[OF float-plus-down]
  and float-plus-up-le = order-trans[OF - float-plus-up]

lemma compute-plus-up[code]: plus-up p x y = - plus-down p (-x) (-y)
  using truncate-down-uminus-eq[of p x + y]
  by (auto simp: plus-down-def plus-up-def)

lemma truncate-down-log2-eqI:
  assumes ⌊log 2 |x|⌋ = ⌊log 2 |y|⌋
  assumes ⌊x * 2 powr (p - ⌊log 2 |x|⌋)⌋ = ⌊y * 2 powr (p - ⌊log 2 |x|⌋)⌋
  shows truncate-down p x = truncate-down p y
  using assms by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def)

lemma sum-neq-zeroI:
  |a| ≥ k ⟹ |b| < k ⟹ a + b ≠ 0
  |a| > k ⟹ |b| ≤ k ⟹ a + b ≠ 0
  for a k :: real
  by auto

lemma abs-real-le-2-powr-bitlen[simp]: |real-of-int m2| < 2 powr real-of-int (bitlen |m2|)
proof (cases m2 = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  then have |m2| < 2 ∧ nat (bitlen |m2|)
  using bitlen-bounds[of |m2|]
  by (auto simp: powr-add bitlen-nonneg)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis bitlen-nonneg powr-int of-int-abs of-int-less-numeral-power-cancel-iff
        zero-less-numeral)
qed

```

```

lemma floor-sum-times-2-powr-sgn-eq:
  fixes ai p q :: int
  and a b :: real
  assumes a * 2 powr p = ai
  and b-le-1: |b * 2 powr (p + 1)| ≤ 1
  and leqp: q ≤ p
  shows ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr q⌋ = ⌊(2 * ai + sgn b) * 2 powr (q - p - 1)⌋
  proof -
    consider b = 0 ∣ b > 0 ∣ b < 0 by arith
    then show ?thesis
    proof cases
      case 1
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp flip: assms(1) powr-add add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base)
    next
      case 2
      then have b * 2 powr p < |b * 2 powr (p + 1)|
        by simp
      also note b-le-1
      finally have b-less-1: b * 2 powr real-of-int p < 1 .

      from b-less-1 ⟨b > 0⟩ have floor-eq: ⌊b * 2 powr real-of-int p⌋ = 0 ⌈sgn b / 2⌉ = 0
        by (simp-all add: floor-eq-iff)

      have ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr q⌋ = ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr p * 2 powr (q - p)⌋
        by (simp add: algebra-simps flip: powr-realpow powr-add)
      also have ... = ⌊(ai + b * 2 powr p) * 2 powr (q - p)⌋
        by (simp add: assms algebra-simps)
      also have ... = ⌊(ai + b * 2 powr p) / real-of-int ((2:int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
        using assms
        by (simp add: algebra-simps divide-powr-uminus flip: powr-realpow powr-add)
      also have ... = ⌊ai / real-of-int ((2:int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
        by (simp del: of-int-power add: floor-divide-real-eq-div floor-eq)
      finally have ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr real-of-int q⌋ = ⌊real-of-int ai / real-of-int ((2:int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋ .
      moreover
      have ⌊(2 * ai + (sgn b)) * 2 powr (real-of-int (q - p) - 1)⌋ =
        ⌊real-of-int ai / real-of-int ((2:int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
      proof -
        have ⌊(2 * ai + sgn b) * 2 powr (real-of-int (q - p) - 1)⌋ = ⌊(ai + sgn b / 2) * 2 powr (q - p)⌋
          by (subst powr-diff) (simp add: field-simps)
        also have ... = ⌊(ai + sgn b / 2) / real-of-int ((2:int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
          using leqp by (simp flip: powr-realpow add: powr-diff)
        also have ... = ⌊ai / real-of-int ((2:int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
          by (simp del: of-int-power add: floor-divide-real-eq-div floor-eq)
      finally show ?thesis .

```

```

qed
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
next
case 3
then have floor-eq: ⌊b * 2 powr (real-of-int p + 1)⌋ = -1
using b-le-1
by (auto simp: floor-eq-iff algebra-simps pos-divide-le-eq[symmetric] abs-if
divide-powr-uminus
intro!: mult-neg-pos split: if-split-asm)
have ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr q⌋ = ⌊(2*a + 2*b) * 2 powr p * 2 powr (q - p - 1)⌋
by (simp add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base flip: powr-realpow powr-add)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * (a * 2 powr p) + 2 * b * 2 powr p) * 2 powr (q - p -
1)⌋
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai + b * 2 powr (p + 1)) / 2 powr (1 - q + p)⌋
using assms by (simp add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base divide-powr-uminus)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai + b * 2 powr (p + 1)) / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat
(p - q + 1))⌋
using assms by (simp add: algebra-simps flip: powr-realpow)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai - 1) / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat (p - q + 1))⌋
using ‹b < 0› assms
by (simp add: floor-divide-of-int-eq floor-eq floor-divide-real-eq-div
del: of-int-mult of-int-power of-int-diff)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai - 1) * 2 powr (q - p - 1)⌋
using assms by (simp add: algebra-simps divide-powr-uminus flip: powr-realpow)
finally show ?thesis
using ‹b < 0› by simp
qed
qed

lemma log2-abs-int-add-less-half-sgn-eq:
fixes ai :: int
and b :: real
assumes |b| ≤ 1/2
and ai ≠ 0
shows ⌊log 2 |real-of-int ai + b|⌋ = ⌊log 2 |ai + sgn b / 2|⌋
proof (cases b = 0)
case True
then show ?thesis by simp
next
case False
define k where k = ⌊log 2 |ai|⌋
then have ⌊log 2 |ai|⌋ = k
by simp
then have k: 2 powr k ≤ |ai| |ai| < 2 powr (k + 1)
by (simp-all add: floor-log-eq-powr-iff ‹ai ≠ 0›)
have k ≥ 0
using assms by (auto simp: k-def)
define r where r = |ai| - 2 ^ nat k

```

```

have r:  $0 \leq r \wedge r < 2^{\text{powr } k}$ 
  using  $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$  k
  by (auto simp: r-def k-def algebra-simps powr-add abs-if powr-int)
then have  $r \leq (2::int)^{\wedge} \text{nat } k - 1$ 
  using  $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: powr-int)
from this[simplified of-int-le-iff[symmetric]]  $\langle 0 \leq k \rangle$ 
have r-le:  $r \leq 2^{\text{powr } k} - 1$ 
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps powr-int)
  (metis of-int-1 of-int-add of-int-le-numeral-power-cancel-iff)

have  $|ai| = 2^{\text{powr } k} + r$ 
  using  $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: k-def r-def simp flip: powr-realpow)

have pos:  $|b| < 1 \implies 0 < 2^{\text{powr } k} + (r + b)$  for  $b :: \text{real}$ 
  using  $\langle 0 \leq k \rangle \langle ai \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp add: r-def powr-realpow[symmetric] abs-if sgn-if algebra-simps
    split: if-split-asm)
have less:  $|\text{sgn } ai * b| < 1$ 
  and less':  $|\text{sgn } (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2| < 1$ 
  using  $\langle |b| \leq -\rangle$  by (auto simp: abs-if sgn-if split: if-split-asm)

have floor-eq:  $\bigwedge b :: \text{real}. |b| \leq 1 / 2 \implies$ 
   $\lfloor \log 2 (1 + (r + b) / 2^{\text{powr } k}) \rfloor = (\text{if } r = 0 \wedge b < 0 \text{ then } -1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  using  $\langle k \geq 0 \rangle$  r r-le
  by (auto simp: floor-log-eq-powr-iff powr-minus-divide field-simps sgn-if)

from ⟨real-of-int |ai| = -⟩ have  $|ai + b| = 2^{\text{powr } k} + (r + \text{sgn } ai * b)$ 
  using  $\langle |b| \leq -\rangle \langle 0 \leq k \rangle$  r
  by (auto simp add: sgn-if abs-if)
also have  $\lfloor \log 2 \dots \rfloor = \lfloor \log 2 (2^{\text{powr } k} + r + \text{sgn } (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2) \rfloor$ 
proof -
  have  $2^{\text{powr } k} + (r + (\text{sgn } ai) * b) = 2^{\text{powr } k} * (1 + (r + \text{sgn } ai * b) / 2^{\text{powr } k})$ 
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have  $\lfloor \log 2 \dots \rfloor = k + \lfloor \log 2 (1 + (r + \text{sgn } ai * b) / 2^{\text{powr } k}) \rfloor$ 
    using pos[OF less]
    by (subst log-mult) (simp-all add: log-mult powr-mult field-simps)
  also
  let ?if = if  $r = 0 \wedge \text{sgn } ai * b < 0$  then  $-1$  else  $0$ 
  have  $\lfloor \log 2 (1 + (r + \text{sgn } ai * b) / 2^{\text{powr } k}) \rfloor = ?if$ 
    using  $\langle |b| \leq -\rangle$ 
    by (intro floor-eq) (auto simp: abs-mult sgn-if)
  also
  have ... =  $\lfloor \log 2 (1 + (r + \text{sgn } (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2) / 2^{\text{powr } k}) \rfloor$ 
    by (subst floor-eq) (auto simp: sgn-if)
  also have  $k + \dots = \lfloor \log 2 (2^{\text{powr } k} * (1 + (r + \text{sgn } (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2) / 2^{\text{powr } k})) \rfloor$ 
    unfolding int-add-floor
    using pos[OF less']  $\langle |b| \leq -\rangle$ 

```

```

by (simp add: field-simps add-log-eq-powr del: floor-add2)
also have 2 powr k * (1 + (r + sgn (sgn ai * b) / 2) / 2 powr k) =
          2 powr k + r + sgn (sgn ai * b) / 2
  by (simp add: sgn-if field-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
also have 2 powr k + r + sgn (sgn ai * b) / 2 = |ai + sgn b / 2|
  unfolding <real-of-int |ai| = ->[symmetric] using <ai ≠ 0>
  by (auto simp: abs-if sgn-if algebra-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-far-float-plus-down:
fixes m1 e1 m2 e2 :: int
  and p :: nat
defines k1 ≡ Suc p - nat (bitlen |m1|)
assumes H: bitlen |m2| ≤ e1 - e2 - k1 - 2 m1 ≠ 0 m2 ≠ 0 e1 ≥ e2
shows float-plus-down p (Float m1 e1) (Float m2 e2) =
      float-round-down p (Float (m1 * 2 ^ Suc (Suc k1)) + sgn m2) (e1 - int k1
      - 2))
proof -
let ?a = real-of-float (Float m1 e1)
let ?b = real-of-float (Float m2 e2)
let ?sum = ?a + ?b
let ?shift = real-of-int e2 - real-of-int e1 + real k1 + 1
let ?m1 = m1 * 2 ^ Suc k1
let ?m2 = m2 * 2 powr ?shift
let ?m2' = sgn m2 / 2
let ?e = e1 - int k1 - 1

have sum-eq: ?sum = (?m1 + ?m2) * 2 powr ?e
  by (auto simp flip: powr-add powr-mult powr-realpow simp: powr-mult-base
algebra-simps)

have |?m2| * 2 < 2 powr (bitlen |m2| + ?shift + 1)
  by (auto simp: field-simps powr-add powr-mult-base powr-diff abs-mult)
also have ... ≤ 2 powr 0
  using H by (intro powr-mono) auto
finally have abs-m2-less-half: |?m2| < 1 / 2
  by simp

then have |real-of-int m2| < 2 powr -(?shift + 1)
  unfolding powr-minus-divide by (auto simp: bitlen-alt-def field-simps powr-mult-base
abs-mult)
also have ... ≤ 2 powr real-of-int (e1 - e2 - 2)
  by simp

```

```

finally have b-less-quarter:  $|?b| < 1/4 * 2 \text{ powr real-of-int } e1$ 
  by (simp add: powr-add field-simps powr-diff abs-mult)
also have  $1/4 < |\text{real-of-int } m1| / 2$  using  $\langle m1 \neq 0 \rangle$  by simp
finally have b-less-half-a:  $|?b| < 1/2 * |?a|$ 
  by (simp add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base abs-mult)
then have a-half-less-sum:  $|?a| / 2 < |?sum|$ 
  by (auto simp: field-simps abs-if split: if-split-asm)

from b-less-half-a have  $|?b| < |?a|$   $|?b| \leq |?a|$ 
  by simp-all

have  $|\text{real-of-float } (\text{Float } m1 e1)| \geq 1/4 * 2 \text{ powr real-of-int } e1$ 
  using  $\langle m1 \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: powr-add powr-int bitlen-nonneg divide-right-mono abs-mult)
then have ?sum ≠ 0 using b-less-quarter
  by (rule sum-neq-zeroI)
then have ?m1 + ?m2 ≠ 0
  unfolding sum-eq by (simp add: abs-mult zero-less-mult-iff)

have  $|\text{real-of-int } ?m1| \geq 2^{\lceil \text{Suc } k1 \rceil} |?m2'| < 2^{\lceil \text{Suc } k1 \rceil}$ 
  using  $\langle m1 \neq 0 \rangle \langle m2 \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: sgn-if less-1-mult abs-mult simp del:
    power.simps)
then have sum'-nz: ?m1 + ?m2' ≠ 0
  by (intro sum-neq-zeroI)

have  $\lfloor \log 2 |\text{real-of-float } (\text{Float } m1 e1) + \text{real-of-float } (\text{Float } m2 e2)| \rfloor = \lfloor \log 2$ 
 $|?m1 + ?m2| \rfloor + ?e$ 
  using  $\langle ?m1 + ?m2 \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  unfolding floor-add[symmetric] sum-eq
  by (simp add: abs-mult log-mult) linarith
also have  $\lfloor \log 2 |?m1 + ?m2| \rfloor = \lfloor \log 2 |?m1 + \text{sgn } (\text{real-of-int } m2 * 2 \text{ powr }$ 
 $?shift) / 2| \rfloor$ 
  using abs-m2-less-half  $\langle m1 \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  by (intro log2-abs-int-add-less-half-sgn-eq) (auto simp: abs-mult)
also have sgn (real-of-int m2 * 2 powr ?shift) = sgn m2
  by (auto simp: sgn-if zero-less-mult-iff less-not-sym)
also
have  $|?m1 + ?m2'| * 2 \text{ powr } ?e = |?m1 * 2 + \text{sgn } m2| * 2 \text{ powr } (?e - 1)$ 
  by (auto simp: field-simps powr-minus[symmetric] powr-diff powr-mult-base)
then have  $\lfloor \log 2 |?m1 + ?m2'| \rfloor + ?e = \lfloor \log 2 |\text{real-of-float } (\text{Float } (?m1 * 2$ 
 $+ \text{sgn } m2) (?e - 1))| \rfloor$ 
  using  $\langle ?m1 + ?m2' \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  unfolding floor-add-int
  by (simp add: log-add-eq-powr abs-mult-pos del: floor-add2)
finally
have  $\lfloor \log 2 |?sum| \rfloor = \lfloor \log 2 |\text{real-of-float } (\text{Float } (?m1 * 2 + \text{sgn } m2) (?e - 1))| \rfloor$ 
  .
then have plus-down p (Float m1 e1) (Float m2 e2) =
  truncate-down p (Float (?m1 * 2 + sgn m2) (?e - 1))

```

```

unfolding plus-down-def
proof (rule truncate-down-log2-eqI)
  let ?f = (int p - ⌊log 2 ⌋ real-of-float (Float m1 e1) + real-of-float (Float m2 e2)⌋)
    let ?ai = m1 * 2 ^ (Suc k1)
    have ⌈(a + b) * 2 powr real-of-int ?f⌉ = ⌈(real-of-int (2 * ?ai) + sgn b) * 2 powr real-of-int (?f - - ?e - 1)⌉
    proof (rule floor-sum-times-2-powr-sgn-eq)
      show a * 2 powr real-of-int (-?e) = real-of-int ?ai
        by (simp add: powr-add powr-realpow[symmetric] powr-diff)
      show |b * 2 powr real-of-int (-?e + 1)| ≤ 1
        using abs-m2-less-half
        by (simp add: abs-mult powr-add[symmetric] algebra-simps powr-mult-base)
    next
      have e1 + ⌈log 2 ⌋ real-of-int m1 - 1 = ⌈log 2 ⌋ |?a| - 1
        using m1 ≠ 0
        by (simp add: int-add-floor algebra-simps log-mult abs-mult del: floor-add2)
      also have ... ≤ ⌈log 2 ⌋ |?a + ?b|
        using a-half-less-sum m1 ≠ 0 ?sum ≠ 0
        unfolding floor-diff-of-int[symmetric]
        by (auto simp add: log-minus-eq-powr powr-minus-divide intro!: floor-mono)
      finally
        have int p - ⌈log 2 ⌋ |?a + ?b| ≤ p - (bitlen |m1|) - e1 + 2
          by (auto simp: algebra-simps bitlen-alt-def m1 ≠ 0)
        also have ... ≤ - ?e
          using bitlen-nonneg[m1] by (simp add: k1-def)
        finally show ?f ≤ - ?e by simp
    qed
    also have sgn b = sgn m2
      using powr-gt-zero[2 e2]
      by (auto simp add: sgn-if zero-less-mult-iff simp del: powr-gt-zero)
    also have ⌈(real-of-int (2 * ?m1) + real-of-int (sgn m2)) * 2 powr real-of-int
      (?f - - ?e - 1)⌉ =
      ⌈Float (?m1 * 2 + sgn m2) (?e - 1) * 2 powr ?f⌉
      by (simp flip: powr-add powr-realpow add: algebra-simps)
    finally
      show ⌈(a + b) * 2 powr ?f⌉ = ⌈real-of-float (Float (?m1 * 2 + sgn m2) (?e - 1)) * 2 powr ?f⌉ .
    qed
    then show ?thesis
      by transfer (simp add: plus-down-def ac-simps Let-def)
  qed

lemma compute-float-plus-down-naive[code]: float-plus-down p x y = float-round-down
p (x + y)
  by transfer (auto simp: plus-down-def)

qualified lemma compute-float-plus-down[code]:
  fixes p::nat and m1 e1 m2 e2::int

```

```

shows float-plus-down p (Float m1 e1) (Float m2 e2) =
  (if m1 = 0 then float-round-down p (Float m2 e2)
   else if m2 = 0 then float-round-down p (Float m1 e1)
   else
     (if e1 ≥ e2 then
      (let k1 = Suc p - nat (bitlen |m1|) in
       if bitlen |m2| > e1 - e2 - k1 - 2
       then float-round-down p ((Float m1 e1) + (Float m2 e2))
       else float-round-down p (Float (m1 * 2 ^ (Suc (Suc k1)) + sgn m2) (e1
      - int k1 - 2)))
     else float-plus-down p (Float m2 e2) (Float m1 e1)))
proof -
{
  assume bitlen |m2| ≤ e1 - e2 - (Suc p - nat (bitlen |m1|)) - 2 m1 ≠ 0 m2
  ≠ 0 e1 ≥ e2
  note compute-far-float-plus-down[OF this]
}
then show ?thesis
  by transfer (simp add: Let-def plus-down-def ac-simps)
qed

qualified lemma compute-float-plus-up[code]: float-plus-up p x y = - float-plus-down
p (-x) (-y)
using truncate-down-uminus-eq[of p x + y]
by transfer (simp add: plus-down-def plus-up-def ac-simps)

lemma mantissa-zero: mantissa 0 = 0
by (fact mantissa-0)

qualified lemma compute-float-less[code]: a < b ←→ is-float-pos (float-plus-down
0 b (- a))
using truncate-down[of 0 b - a] truncate-down-pos[of b - a 0]
by transfer (auto simp: plus-down-def)

qualified lemma compute-float-le[code]: a ≤ b ←→ is-float-nonneg (float-plus-down
0 b (- a))
using truncate-down[of 0 b - a] truncate-down-nonneg[of b - a 0]
by transfer (auto simp: plus-down-def)

end

lemma plus-down-mono: plus-down p a b ≤ plus-down p c d if a + b ≤ c + d
by (auto simp: plus-down-def intro!: truncate-down-mono that)

lemma plus-up-mono: plus-up p a b ≤ plus-up p c d if a + b ≤ c + d
by (auto simp: plus-up-def intro!: truncate-up-mono that)

```

44.14 Approximate Multiplication

```

lemma mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg:  $a * b \leq c * d$ 
  if  $a \leq c$   $a \leq 0$   $0 \leq d$   $d \leq b$  for  $a b c d::'a::ordered-ring$ 
  by (meson dual-order.trans mult-left-mono-neg mult-right-mono that)

lemma mult-mono-nonneg-nonpos:  $b * a \leq d * c$ 
  if  $a \leq c$   $c \leq 0$   $0 \leq d$   $d \leq b$  for  $a b c d::'a::ordered-ring$ 
  by (meson dual-order.trans mult-right-mono-neg mult-left-mono that)

lemma mult-mono-nonpos-nonpos:  $a * b \leq c * d$ 
  if  $a \geq c$   $a \leq 0$   $b \geq d$   $d \leq 0$  for  $a b c d::real$ 
  by (meson dual-order.trans mult-left-mono-neg mult-right-mono-neg that)

lemma mult-float-mono1:
  shows  $a \leq b \implies ab \leq bb \implies$ 
     $aa \leq a \implies$ 
     $b \leq ba \implies$ 
     $ac \leq ab \implies$ 
     $bb \leq bc \implies$ 
    plus-down prec (npert aa * pppt bc)
    (plus-down prec (npert ba * npert bc)
      (plus-down prec (pprt aa * pppt ac)
        (pprt ba * npert ac)))
     $\leq$  plus-down prec (npert a * pppt bb)
    (plus-down prec (npert b * npert bb)
      (plus-down prec (pprt a * pppt ab)
        (pprt b * npert ab)))
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) mult-mono plus-down-mono add-mono npert-mono npert-le-zero
zero-le-pprt
pprt-mono mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg mult-mono-nonpos-nonpos mult-mono-nonneg-nonpos)

lemma mult-float-mono2:
  shows  $a \leq b \implies$ 
     $ab \leq bb \implies$ 
     $aa \leq a \implies$ 
     $b \leq ba \implies$ 
     $ac \leq ab \implies$ 
     $bb \leq bc \implies$ 
    plus-up prec (pprt b * pppt bb)
    (plus-up prec (pprt a * npert bb)
      (plus-up prec (npert b * pppt ab)
        (npert a * npert ab)))
     $\leq$  plus-up prec (pprt ba * pppt bc)
    (plus-up prec (pprt aa * npert bc)
      (plus-up prec (npert ba * pppt ac)
        (npert aa * npert ac)))
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) plus-up-mono add-mono mult-mono npert-mono npert-le-zero
zero-le-pprt pppt-mono
mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg mult-mono-nonpos-nonpos mult-mono-nonneg-nonpos)

```

44.15 Approximate Power

```

lemma div2-less-self[termination-simp]: odd n  $\implies$  n div 2 < n for n :: nat
by (simp add: odd-pos)

fun power-down :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  real
where
  power-down p x 0 = 1
  | power-down p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then truncate-down (Suc p) ((power-down p x (Suc n div 2))2)
     else truncate-down (Suc p) (x * power-down p x n))

fun power-up :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  real
where
  power-up p x 0 = 1
  | power-up p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then truncate-up p ((power-up p x (Suc n div 2))2)
     else truncate-up p (x * power-up p x n))

lift-definition power-up-fl :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  float is power-up
by (induct-tac rule: power-up.induct) simp-all

lift-definition power-down-fl :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  float is power-down
by (induct-tac rule: power-down.induct) simp-all

lemma power-float-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fun pcr-float (rel-fun (=) pcr-float)) ( ) ( )
  unfolding power-def
  by transfer-prover

lemma compute-power-up-fl[code]:
  power-up-fl p x 0 = 1
  power-up-fl p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then float-round-up p ((power-up-fl p x (Suc n div 2))2)
     else float-round-up p (x * power-up-fl p x n))
  and compute-power-down-fl[code]:
  power-down-fl p x 0 = 1
  power-down-fl p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then float-round-down (Suc p) ((power-down-fl p x (Suc n div 2))2)
     else float-round-down (Suc p) (x * power-down-fl p x n))
  unfolding atomize-conj by transfer simp

lemma power-down-pos: 0 < x  $\implies$  0 < power-down p x n
by (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  (auto simp del: odd-Suc-div-two intro!: truncate-down-pos)

lemma power-down-nonneg: 0 ≤ x  $\implies$  0 ≤ power-down p x n
by (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  (auto simp del: odd-Suc-div-two intro!: truncate-down-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg)

```

```

lemma power-down:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{power-down } p \ x \ n \leq x^{\wedge} n$ 
proof (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  case ( $\lambda p \ x \ n$ )
    have ?case if odd n
    proof -
      from that 2 have (power-down p x (Suc n div 2))  $\wedge 2 \leq (x^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n \text{ div } 2))$ 
       $\wedge 2$ 
      by (auto intro: power-mono power-down-nonneg simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
      also have ... =  $x^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n \text{ div } 2 * 2)$ 
      by (simp flip: power-mult)
      also have Suc n div 2 * 2 = Suc n
      using ⟨odd n⟩ by presburger
      finally show ?thesis
      using that by (auto intro!: truncate-down-le simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
      qed
      then show ?case
      by (auto intro!: truncate-down-le mult-left-mono 2 mult-nonneg-nonneg power-down-nonneg)
      qed simp

lemma power-up:  $0 \leq x \implies x^{\wedge} n \leq \text{power-up } p \ x \ n$ 
proof (induct p x n rule: power-up.induct)
  case ( $\lambda p \ x \ n$ )
    have ?case if odd n
    proof -
      from that even-Suc have Suc n = Suc n div 2 * 2
      by presburger
      then have  $x^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n \leq (x^{\wedge} (\text{Suc } n \text{ div } 2))^2$ 
      by (simp flip: power-mult)
      also from that 2 have ...  $\leq (\text{power-up } p \ x \ (\text{Suc } n \text{ div } 2))^2$ 
      by (auto intro: power-mono simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
      finally show ?thesis
      using that by (auto intro!: truncate-up-le simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
      qed
      then show ?case
      by (auto intro!: truncate-up-le mult-left-mono 2)
      qed simp

lemmas power-up-le = order-trans[OF - power-up]
and power-up-less = less-le-trans[OF - power-up]
and power-down-le = order-trans[OF power-down]

lemma power-down-fl:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{power-down-fl } p \ x \ n \leq x^{\wedge} n$ 
by transfer (rule power-down)

lemma power-up-fl:  $0 \leq x \implies x^{\wedge} n \leq \text{power-up-fl } p \ x \ n$ 
by transfer (rule power-up)

lemma real-power-up-fl: real-of-float (power-up-fl p x n) = power-up p x n
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma real-power-down-fl: real-of-float (power-down-fl p x n) = power-down p x
n
by transfer simp

lemmas [simp del] = power-down.simps(2) power-up.simps(2)

lemmas power-down-simp = power-down.simps(2)
lemmas power-up-simp = power-up.simps(2)

lemma power-down-even-nonneg: even n  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  power-down p x n
by (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  (auto simp: power-down-simp simp del: odd-Suc-div-two intro!: truncate-down-nonneg
  )

lemma power-down-eq-zero-iff[simp]: power-down prec b n = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  b = 0  $\wedge$  n  $\neq$ 
0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)
  then show ?case
    using power-down-simp[of - - x - 1]
    by (cases x) (auto simp add: div2-less-self)
qed

lemma power-down-nonneg-iff[simp]:
  power-down prec b n  $\geq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  even n  $\vee$  b  $\geq$  0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)
  show ?case
    using less(1)[of x - 1 b] power-down-simp[of - - x - 1]
    by (cases x) (auto simp: algebra-split-simps zero-le-mult-iff)
qed

lemma power-down-neg-iff[simp]:
  power-down prec b n < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  b < 0  $\wedge$  odd n
using power-down-nonneg-iff[of prec b n] by (auto simp del: power-down-nonneg-iff)

lemma power-down-nonpos-iff[simp]:
notes [simp del] = power-down-neg-iff power-down-eq-zero-iff
shows power-down prec b n  $\leq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  b < 0  $\wedge$  odd n  $\vee$  b = 0  $\wedge$  n  $\neq$  0
using power-down-neg-iff[of prec b n] power-down-eq-zero-iff[of prec b n]
by auto

lemma power-down-mono:
  power-down prec a n  $\leq$  power-down prec b n
  if ((0  $\leq$  a  $\wedge$  a  $\leq$  b)  $\vee$  (odd n  $\wedge$  a  $\leq$  b)  $\vee$  (even n  $\wedge$  a  $\leq$  0  $\wedge$  b  $\leq$  a))
  using that
proof (induction n arbitrary: a b rule: less-induct)

```

```

case (less i)
show ?case
proof (cases i)
case j: (Suc j)
note IH = less[unfolded j even-Suc not-not]
note [simp del] = power-down.simps
show ?thesis
proof cases
  assume [simp]: even j
  have a * power-down prec a j  $\leq$  b * power-down prec b j
  by (metis IH(1) IH(2) <even j> lessI linear mult-mono mult-mono' mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg power-down-even-nonneg)
    then have truncate-down (Suc prec) (a * power-down prec a j)  $\leq$  truncate-down (Suc prec) (b * power-down prec b j)
    by (auto intro!: truncate-down-mono simp: abs-le-square-iff[symmetric] abs-real-def)
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding j
    by (simp add: power-down-simp)
next
  assume [simp]: odd j
  have power-down prec 0 (Suc (j div 2))  $\leq$  - power-down prec b (Suc (j div 2))
    if b < 0 even (j div 2)
    by (metis even-Suc le-minus-iff Suc-neq-Zero neg-equal-zero power-down-eq-zero-iff power-down-nonpos-iff that)
    then have truncate-down (Suc prec) ((power-down prec a (Suc (j div 2)))^2)
       $\leq$  truncate-down (Suc prec) ((power-down prec b (Suc (j div 2)))^2)
    by (smt (verit) IH Suc-less-eq <odd j> div2-less-self mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg Suc-neq-Zero power2-eq-square power-down-neg-iff power-down-nonpos-iff power-mono truncate-down-mono)
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding j by (simp add: power-down-simp)
  qed
  qed simp
qed

lemma power-up-even-nonneg: even n  $\implies$  0 ≤ power-up p x n
by (induct p x n rule: power-up.induct)
  (auto simp: power-up.simps simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)

lemma power-up-eq-zero-iff[simp]: power-up prec b n = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  b = 0 ∧ n ≠ 0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)
  then show ?case
    using power-up-simp[of - - x - 1]
    by (cases x) (auto simp: algebra-split-simps zero-le-mult-iff div2-less-self)
qed

```

```

lemma power-up-nonneg-iff[simp]:
  power-up prec b n ≥ 0 ↔ even n ∨ b ≥ 0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)
  show ?case
    using less(1)[of x - 1 b] power-up-simp[of - - x - 1]
    by (cases x) (auto simp: algebra-split-simps zero-le-mult-iff)
qed

lemma power-up-neg-iff[simp]:
  power-up prec b n < 0 ↔ b < 0 ∧ odd n
  using power-up-nonneg-iff[of prec b n] by (auto simp del: power-up-nonneg-iff)

lemma power-up-nonpos-iff[simp]:
  notes [simp del] = power-up-neg-iff power-up-eq-zero-iff
  shows power-up prec b n ≤ 0 ↔ b < 0 ∧ odd n ∨ b = 0 ∧ n ≠ 0
  using power-up-neg-iff[of prec b n] power-up-eq-zero-iff[of prec b n]
  by auto

lemma power-up-mono:
  power-up prec a n ≤ power-up prec b n
  if ((0 ≤ a ∧ a ≤ b) ∨ (odd n ∧ a ≤ b) ∨ (even n ∧ a ≤ 0 ∧ b ≤ a))
  using that
proof (induction n arbitrary: a b rule: less-induct)
  case (less i)
  show ?case
    proof (cases i)
      case j: (Suc j)
      note IH = less[unfolded j even-Suc not-not]
      note [simp del] = power-up.simps
      show ?thesis
      proof cases
        assume [simp]: even j
        have a * power-up prec a j ≤ b * power-up prec b j
        by (metis IH(1) IH(2) even j lessI linear mult-mono mult-mono' mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg
          power-up-even-nonneg)
        then have truncate-up prec (a * power-up prec a j) ≤ truncate-up prec (b *
          power-up prec b j)
        by (auto intro!: truncate-up-mono simp: abs-le-square-iff[symmetric] abs-real-def)
        then show ?thesis
        unfolding j
        by (simp add: power-up-simp)
    next
      assume [simp]: odd j
      have power-up prec 0 (Suc (j div 2)) ≤ - power-up prec b (Suc (j div 2))
      if b < 0 even (j div 2)
      apply (rule order-trans[where y=0])
      using IH that by (auto simp: div2-less-self)

```

```

then have truncate-up prec ((power-up prec a (Suc (j div 2)))2)
  ≤ truncate-up prec ((power-up prec b (Suc (j div 2)))2)
using IH
by (auto intro!: truncate-up-mono intro: order-trans[where y=0]
  simp: abs-le-square-iff[symmetric] abs-real-def
  div2-less-self)
then show ?thesis
unfolding j
by (simp add: power-up-simp)
qed
qed simp
qed

```

44.16 Lemmas needed by Approximate

```

lemma Float-num[simp]:
  real-of-float (Float 1 0) = 1
  real-of-float (Float 1 1) = 2
  real-of-float (Float 1 2) = 4
  real-of-float (Float 1 (- 1)) = 1 / 2
  real-of-float (Float 1 (- 2)) = 1 / 4
  real-of-float (Float 1 (- 3)) = 1 / 8
  real-of-float (Float (- 1) 0) = -1
  real-of-float (Float (numeral n) 0) = numeral n
  real-of-float (Float (- numeral n) 0) = - numeral n
using two-powr-int-float[of 2] two-powr-int-float[of -1] two-powr-int-float[of -2]
  two-powr-int-float[of -3]
using powr-realpow[of 2 2] powr-realpow[of 2 3]
using powr-minus[of 2::real 1] powr-minus[of 2::real 2] powr-minus[of 2::real 3]
by auto

lemma real-of-Float-int[simp]: real-of-float (Float n 0) = real n
by simp

lemma float-zero[simp]: real-of-float (Float 0 e) = 0
by simp

lemma abs-div-2-less: a ≠ 0 ⇒ a ≠ -1 ⇒ |(a::int) div 2| < |a|
by arith

lemma lapprox-rat: real-of-float (lapprox-rat prec x y) ≤ real-of-int x / real-of-int y
by (simp add: lapprox-rat.rep-eq truncate-down)

lemma mult-div-le:
  fixes a b :: int
  assumes b > 0
  shows a ≥ b * (a div b)
by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) assms minus-div-mult-eq-mod mod-int-pos-iff mult.commute)

```

```

lemma lapprox-rat-nonneg:
  assumes 0 ≤ x and 0 ≤ y
  shows 0 ≤ real-of-float (lapprox-rat n x y)
  using assms
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-down-nonneg)

lemma rapprox-rat: real-of-int x / real-of-int y ≤ real-of-float (rapprox-rat prec x y)
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-up)

lemma rapprox-rat-le1:
  assumes 0 ≤ x 0 < y x ≤ y
  shows real-of-float (rapprox-rat n x y) ≤ 1
  using assms
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-le1)

lemma rapprox-rat-nonneg-nonpos: 0 ≤ x ⇒ y ≤ 0 ⇒ real-of-float (rapprox-rat n x y) ≤ 0
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-nonpos divide-nonneg-nonpos)

lemma rapprox-rat-nonpos-nonneg: x ≤ 0 ⇒ 0 ≤ y ⇒ real-of-float (rapprox-rat n x y) ≤ 0
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-nonpos divide-nonpos-nonneg)

lemma real-divl: real-divl prec x y ≤ x / y
  by (simp add: real-divl-def truncate-down)

lemma real-divr: x / y ≤ real-divr prec x y
  by (simp add: real-divr-def truncate-up)

lemma float-divl: real-of-float (float-divl prec x y) ≤ x / y
  by transfer (rule real-divl)

lemma real-divl-lower-bound: 0 ≤ x ⇒ 0 ≤ y ⇒ 0 ≤ real-divl prec x y
  by (simp add: real-divl-def truncate-down-nonneg)

lemma float-divl-lower-bound: 0 ≤ x ⇒ 0 ≤ y ⇒ 0 ≤ real-of-float (float-divl prec x y)
  by transfer (rule real-divl-lower-bound)

lemma exponent-1: exponent 1 = 0
  using exponent-float[of 1 0] by (simp add: one-float-def)

lemma mantissa-1: mantissa 1 = 1
  using mantissa-float[of 1 0] by (simp add: one-float-def)

lemma bitlen-1: bitlen 1 = 1
  by (simp add: bitlen-alt-def)

```

```

lemma float-upper-bound:  $x \leq 2^{\text{powr}}(\text{bitlen}|\text{mantissa } x| + \text{exponent } x)$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  then have  $\text{mantissa } x \neq 0$ 
  using mantissa-eq-zero-iff by auto
  have  $x = \text{mantissa } x * 2^{\text{powr}}(\text{exponent } x)$ 
    by (rule mantissa-exponent)
  also have  $\text{mantissa } x \leq |\text{mantissa } x|$ 
    by simp
  also have ...  $\leq 2^{\text{powr}}(\text{bitlen}|\text{mantissa } x|)$ 
    using bitlen-bounds[of  $|\text{mantissa } x|$ ] bitlen-nonneg ⟨ $\text{mantissa } x \neq 0$ ⟩
    by (auto simp del: of-int-abs simp add: powr-int)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: powr-add)
qed

lemma real-divl-pos-less1-bound:
assumes  $0 < x \leq 1$ 
shows  $1 \leq \text{real-divl prec } 1 x$ 
using assms
by (auto intro!: truncate-down-ge1 simp: real-divl-def)

lemma float-divl-pos-less1-bound:
 $0 < \text{real-of-float } x \implies \text{real-of-float } x \leq 1 \implies \text{prec} \geq 1 \implies$ 
 $1 \leq \text{real-of-float } (\text{float-divl prec } 1 x)$ 
by transfer (rule real-divl-pos-less1-bound)

lemma float-divr:  $\text{real-of-float } x / \text{real-of-float } y \leq \text{real-of-float } (\text{float-divr prec } x y)$ 
by transfer (rule real-divr)

lemma real-divr-pos-less1-lower-bound:
assumes  $0 < x$ 
and  $x \leq 1$ 
shows  $1 \leq \text{real-divr prec } 1 x$ 
proof -
  have  $1 \leq 1 / x$ 
  using ⟨ $0 < x$ ⟩ and ⟨ $x \leq 1$ ⟩ by auto
  also have ...  $\leq \text{real-divr prec } 1 x$ 
    using real-divr[where  $x = 1$  and  $y = x$ ] by auto
  finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma float-divr-pos-less1-lower-bound:  $0 < x \implies x \leq 1 \implies 1 \leq \text{float-divr prec } 1 x$ 
by transfer (rule real-divr-pos-less1-lower-bound)

```

```

lemma real-divr-nonpos-pos-upper-bound:  $x \leq 0 \implies 0 \leq y \implies \text{real-divr prec } x y \leq 0$ 
by (simp add: real-divr-def truncate-up-nonpos divide-le-0-iff)

lemma float-divr-nonpos-pos-upper-bound:
 $\text{real-of-float } x \leq 0 \implies 0 \leq \text{real-of-float } y \implies \text{real-of-float } (\text{float-divr prec } x y) \leq 0$ 
by transfer (rule real-divr-nonpos-pos-upper-bound)

lemma real-divr-nonneg-neg-upper-bound:  $0 \leq x \implies y \leq 0 \implies \text{real-divr prec } x y \leq 0$ 
by (simp add: real-divr-def truncate-up-nonpos divide-le-0-iff)

lemma float-divr-nonneg-neg-upper-bound:
 $0 \leq \text{real-of-float } x \implies \text{real-of-float } y \leq 0 \implies \text{real-of-float } (\text{float-divr prec } x y) \leq 0$ 
by transfer (rule real-divr-nonneg-neg-upper-bound)

lemma Float-le-zero-iff:  $\text{Float } a b \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow a \leq 0$ 
by (auto simp: zero-float-def mult-le-0-iff)

lemma real-of-float-pprt[simp]:
fixes a :: float
shows  $\text{real-of-float } (\text{pprt } a) = \text{pprt } (\text{real-of-float } a)$ 
unfolding pppt-def sup-float-def max-def sup-real-def by auto

lemma real-of-float-nprt[simp]:
fixes a :: float
shows  $\text{real-of-float } (\text{nprt } a) = \text{nprt } (\text{real-of-float } a)$ 
unfolding nprt-def inf-float-def min-def inf-real-def by auto

context
begin

lift-definition int-floor-fl :: float  $\Rightarrow$  int is floor .

qualified lemma compute-int-floor-fl[code]:
 $\text{int-floor-fl } (\text{Float } m e) = (\text{if } 0 \leq e \text{ then } m * 2^{\lceil \text{nat } e \rceil} \text{ else } m \text{ div } (2^{\lceil \text{nat } (-e) \rceil}))$ 
apply transfer
by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Float.rep_eq compute-real-of-float floor-divide-of-int-eq
      floor-of-int of-int-1 of-int-add of-int-mult of-int-power)

lift-definition floor-fl :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float is  $\lambda x. \text{real-of-int } \lfloor x \rfloor$ 
by simp

qualified lemma compute-floor-fl[code]:

```

```

floor-fl (Float m e) = (if 0 ≤ e then Float m e else Float (m div (2 ^ (nat (-e)))))

0)
  apply transfer
  apply (simp add: powr-int floor-divide-of-int-eq)
  apply (metis floor-divide-of-int-eq of-int-eq-numeral-power-cancel-iff)
  done

end

lemma floor-fl: real-of-float (floor-fl x) ≤ real-of-float x
  by transfer simp

lemma int-floor-fl: real-of-int (int-floor-fl x) ≤ real-of-float x
  by transfer simp

lemma floor-pos-exp: exponent (floor-fl x) ≥ 0
proof (cases floor-fl x = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: floor-fl-def)
next
  case False
  have eq: floor-fl x = Float ⌊real-of-float x⌋ 0
    by transfer simp
  obtain i where ⌊real-of-float x⌋ = mantissa (floor-fl x) * 2 ^ i 0 = exponent
(floor-fl x) - int i
    by (rule denormalize-shift[OF eq False])
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma compute-mantissa[code]:
mantissa (Float m e) =
  (if m = 0 then 0 else if 2 dvd m then mantissa (normfloat (Float m e)) else m)
by (auto simp: mantissa-float Float.abs-eq simp flip: zero-float-def)

lemma compute-exponent[code]:
exponent (Float m e) =
  (if m = 0 then 0 else if 2 dvd m then exponent (normfloat (Float m e)) else e)
by (auto simp: exponent-float Float.abs-eq simp flip: zero-float-def)

lifting-update Float.float.lifting
lifting-forget Float.float.lifting

end

```

45 Pointwise instantiation of functions to algebra type classes

```

theory Function-Algebras
imports Main
begin

Pointwise operations

instantiation fun :: (type, plus) plus
begin

definition f + g = ( $\lambda x. f x + g x$ )
instance ..

end

lemma plus-fun-apply [simp]:
  ( $f + g$ ) x = f x + g x
  by (simp add: plus-fun-def)

instantiation fun :: (type, zero) zero
begin

definition 0 = ( $\lambda x. 0$ )
instance ..

end

lemma zero-fun-apply [simp]:
  0 x = 0
  by (simp add: zero-fun-def)

instantiation fun :: (type, times) times
begin

definition f * g = ( $\lambda x. f x * g x$ )
instance ..

end

lemma times-fun-apply [simp]:
  ( $f * g$ ) x = f x * g x
  by (simp add: times-fun-def)

instantiation fun :: (type, one) one
begin

definition 1 = ( $\lambda x. 1$ )
instance ..

```

end

lemma *one-fun-apply* [*simp*]:

1 x = 1

by (*simp add: one-fun-def*)

 Additive structures

instance *fun :: (type, semigroup-add) semigroup-add*

by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff add.assoc*)

instance *fun :: (type, cancel-semigroup-add) cancel-semigroup-add*

by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun :: (type, ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add*

by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff add.commute*)

instance *fun :: (type, cancel-ab-semigroup-add) cancel-ab-semigroup-add*

by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff diff-diff-eq*)

instance *fun :: (type, monoid-add) monoid-add*

by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun :: (type, comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add*

by standard simp

instance *fun :: (type, cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add ..*

instance *fun :: (type, group-add) group-add*

by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun :: (type, ab-group-add) ab-group-add*

by standard simp-all

 Multiplicative structures

instance *fun :: (type, semigroup-mult) semigroup-mult*

by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff mult.assoc*)

instance *fun :: (type, ab-semigroup-mult) ab-semigroup-mult*

by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff mult.commute*)

instance *fun :: (type, monoid-mult) monoid-mult*

by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun :: (type, comm-monoid-mult) comm-monoid-mult*

by standard simp

 Misc

instance *fun :: (type, Rings.dvd) Rings.dvd ..*

```

instance fun :: (type, mult-zero) mult-zero
  by standard (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

instance fun :: (type, zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
  by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

Ring structures

instance fun :: (type, semiring) semiring
  by standard (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff algebra-simps)

instance fun :: (type, comm-semiring) comm-semiring
  by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff algebra-simps)

instance fun :: (type, semiring-0) semiring-0 ..
instance fun :: (type, comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0 ..
instance fun :: (type, semiring-0-cancel) semiring-0-cancel ..
instance fun :: (type, comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel ..
instance fun :: (type, semiring-1) semiring-1 ..

lemma numeral-fun:
  ‹numeral n = (λx:'a. numeral n)›
  by (induction n) (simp-all only: numeral.simps plus-fun-def, simp-all)

lemma numeral-fun-apply [simp]:
  ‹numeral n x = numeral n›
  by (simp add: numeral-fun)

lemma of-nat-fun: of-nat n = (λx:'a. of-nat n)
proof –
  have comp: comp = (λf g x. f (g x))
  by (rule ext)+ simp
  have plus-fun: plus = (λf g x. f x + g x)
  by (rule ext, rule ext) (fact plus-fun-def)
  have of-nat n = (comp (plus (1:'b)) ^~ n) (λx:'a. 0)
  by (simp add: of-nat-def plus-fun zero-fun-def one-fun-def comp)
  also have ... = comp ((plus 1) ^~ n) (λx:'a. 0)
  by (simp only: comp-funpow)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: of-nat-def comp)
qed

lemma of-nat-fun-apply [simp]:
  of-nat n x = of-nat n
  by (simp add: of-nat-fun)

```

```

instance fun :: (type, comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1 ..

instance fun :: (type, semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel ..

instance fun :: (type, comm-semiring-1-cancel) comm-semiring-1-cancel
  by standard (auto simp add: times-fun-def algebra-simps)

instance fun :: (type, semiring-char-0) semiring-char-0
proof
  from inj-of-nat have inj (λn (x::'a). of-nat n :: 'b)
    by (rule inj-fun)
  then have inj (λn. of-nat n :: 'a ⇒ 'b)
    by (simp add: of-nat-fun)
  then show inj (of-nat :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b) .
qed

instance fun :: (type, ring) ring ..

instance fun :: (type, comm-ring) comm-ring ..

instance fun :: (type, ring-1) ring-1 ..

instance fun :: (type, comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..

instance fun :: (type, ring-char-0) ring-char-0 ..

Ordered structures

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ab-semigroup-add) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (auto simp add: le-fun-def intro: add-left-mono)

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add) ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add
 $\dots$ 

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le) ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le
  by standard (simp add: le-fun-def)

instance fun :: (type, ordered-comm-monoid-add) ordered-comm-monoid-add ..

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add) ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add
 $\dots$ 

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ab-group-add) ordered-ab-group-add ..

instance fun :: (type, ordered-semiring) ordered-semiring
  by standard (auto simp add: le-fun-def intro: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono)

instance fun :: (type, dioid) dioid
proof standard
  fix a b :: 'a ⇒ 'b

```

```

show  $a \leq b \longleftrightarrow (\exists c. b = a + c)$ 
  unfolding le-fun-def plus-fun-def fun-eq-iff choice-iff[symmetric, of  $\lambda x. c. b x = a x + c$ ]
  by (intro arg-cong[where f=All] ext canonically-ordered-monoid-add-class.le-iff-add)
qed

instance fun :: (type, ordered-comm-semiring) ordered-comm-semiring
  by standard (fact mult-left-mono)

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-semiring) ordered-cancel-semiring ..
..

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-comm-semiring) ordered-cancel-comm-semiring
..

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ring) ordered-ring ..
instance fun :: (type, ordered-comm-ring) ordered-comm-ring ..

lemmas func-plus = plus-fun-def
lemmas func-zero = zero-fun-def
lemmas func-times = times-fun-def
lemmas func-one = one-fun-def

end

```

46 Pointwise instantiation of functions to division

```

theory Function-Division
imports Function-Algebras
begin

```

46.1 Syntactic with division

```

instantiation fun :: (type, inverse) inverse
begin

```

```

definition inverse f = inverse o f

```

```

definition f div g = ( $\lambda x. f x / g x$ )

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

```

lemma inverse-fun-apply [simp]:
  inverse f x = inverse (f x)
  by (simp add: inverse-fun-def)

```

```
lemma divide-fun-apply [simp]:
  ( $f / g$ )  $x = f x / g x$ 
  by (simp add: divide-fun-def)
```

Unfortunately, we cannot lift this operations to algebraic type classes for division: being different from the constant zero function $f \neq (0::'a)$ is too weak as precondition. So we must introduce our own set of lemmas.

```
abbreviation zero-free :: (' $b \Rightarrow 'a::field$ )  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  zero-free  $f \equiv \neg (\exists x. f x = 0)$ 
```

```
lemma fun-left-inverse:
  fixes  $f :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a::field$ 
  shows zero-free  $f \implies \text{inverse } f * f = 1$ 
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma fun-right-inverse:
  fixes  $f :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a::field$ 
  shows zero-free  $f \implies f * \text{inverse } f = 1$ 
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma fun-divide-inverse:
  fixes  $f g :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a::field$ 
  shows  $f / g = f * \text{inverse } g$ 
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff divide-inverse)
```

Feel free to extend this.

Another possibility would be a reformulation of the division type classes to user a *zero-free* predicate rather than a direct $a \neq (0::'a)$ condition.

end

47 Lexicographic order on functions

```
theory Fun-Lexorder
imports Main
begin

definition less-fun :: (' $a::linorder \Rightarrow 'b::linorder$ )  $\Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow$  bool
where
  less-fun  $f g \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. f k < g k \wedge (\forall k' < k. f k' = g k'))$ 

lemma less-funI:
  assumes  $\exists k. f k < g k \wedge (\forall k' < k. f k' = g k')$ 
  shows less-fun  $f g$ 
  using assms by (simp add: less-fun-def)

lemma less-funE:
  assumes less-fun  $f g$ 
  obtains  $k$  where  $f k < g k$  and  $\bigwedge k'. k' < k \implies f k' = g k'$ 
```

```

using assms unfolding less-fun-def by blast

lemma less-fun-asym:
  assumes less-fun f g
  shows ¬ less-fun g f
proof
  from assms obtain k1 where k1:  $f k1 < g k1$   $k' < k1 \implies f k' = g k'$  for  $k'$ 
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  assume less-fun g f then obtain k2 where k2:  $g k2 < f k2$   $k' < k2 \implies g k' = f k'$  for  $k'$ 
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  show False proof (cases k1 k2 rule: linorder-cases)
    case equal with k1 k2 show False by simp
  next
    case less with k2 have g k1 = f k1 by simp
      with k1 show False by simp
  next
    case greater with k1 have f k2 = g k2 by simp
      with k2 show False by simp
  qed
qed

lemma less-fun-irrefl:
  ¬ less-fun f f
proof
  assume less-fun f f
  then obtain k where k:  $f k < f k$ 
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  then show False by simp
qed

lemma less-fun-trans:
  assumes less-fun f g and less-fun g h
  shows less-fun f h
proof (rule less-funI)
  from ⟨less-fun f g⟩ obtain k1 where k1:  $f k1 < g k1$   $k' < k1 \implies f k' = g k'$  for  $k'$ 
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  from ⟨less-fun g h⟩ obtain k2 where k2:  $g k2 < h k2$   $k' < k2 \implies g k' = h k'$  for  $k'$ 
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  show ∃ k.  $f k < h k \wedge (\forall k' < k. f k' = h k')$ 
  proof (cases k1 k2 rule: linorder-cases)
    case equal with k1 k2 show ?thesis by (auto simp add: exI [of - k2])
  next
    case less with k2 have g k1 = h k1  $\wedge k' < k1 \implies g k' = h k'$  by simp-all
      with k1 show ?thesis by (auto intro: exI [of - k1])
  next
    case greater with k1 have f k2 = g k2  $\wedge k' < k2 \implies f k' = g k'$  by simp-all

```

```

with k2 show ?thesis by (auto intro: exI [of - k2])
qed
qed

lemma order-less-fun:
  class.order ( $\lambda f g. \text{less-fun } f g \vee f = g$ ) less-fun
  by (rule order-strictI) (auto intro: less-fun-trans intro!: less-fun-irrefl less-fun-asym)

lemma less-fun-trichotomy:
  assumes finite {k. f k ≠ g k}
  shows less-fun f g ∨ f = g ∨ less-fun g f
proof -
  { define K where K = {k. f k ≠ g k}
    assume f ≠ g
    then obtain k' where f k' ≠ g k' by auto
    then have [simp]: K ≠ {} by (auto simp add: K-def)
    with assms have [simp]: finite K by (simp add: K-def)
    define q where q = Min K
    then have q ∈ K and  $\bigwedge k. k \in K \implies k \geq q$  by auto
    then have  $\bigwedge k. \neg k \geq q \implies k \notin K$  by blast
    then have *:  $\bigwedge k. k < q \implies f k = g k$  by (simp add: K-def)
    from {q ∈ K} have f q ≠ g q by (simp add: K-def)
    then have f q < g q ∨ f q > g q by auto
    with * have less-fun f g ∨ less-fun g f
      by (auto intro!: less-funI)
  } then show ?thesis by blast
qed

end

```

48 The going-to filter

```

theory Going-To-Filter
  imports Complex-Main
begin

definition going-to-within :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b filter ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a filter
  (⟨(-)/ going'-to (-)/ within (-)⟩ [1000,60,60] 60) where
  f going-to F within A = inf (filtercomap f F) (principal A)

abbreviation going-to :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b filter ⇒ 'a filter
  (infix ⟨going'-to⟩ 60)
  where f going-to F ≡ f going-to F within UNIV

```

The *going-to* filter is, in a sense, the opposite of *filtermap*. It corresponds to the intuition of, given a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ and a filter F on the range of B , looking at such values of x that $f(x)$ approaches F . This can be written as f going-to F .

A classic example is the *at-infinity* filter, which describes the neighbour-

hood of infinity (i. e. all values sufficiently far away from the zero). This can also be written as *norm going-to at-top*.

Additionally, the *going-to* filter can be restricted with an optional ‘within’ parameter. For instance, if one would want to consider the filter of complex numbers near infinity that do not lie on the negative real line, one could write *cmod going-to at-top within – complex-of-real ‘{..0}’*.

A third, less mathematical example lies in the complexity analysis of algorithms. Suppose we wanted to say that an algorithm on lists takes $O(n^2)$ time where n is the length of the input list. We can write this using the Landau symbols from the AFP, where the underlying filter is *length going-to sequentially*. If, on the other hand, we want to look the complexity of the algorithm on sorted lists, we could use the filter *length going-to sequentially within Collect sorted*.

```

lemma going-to-def:  $f \text{ going-to } F = \text{filtercomap } f F$ 
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)

lemma eventually-going-toI [intro]:
  assumes eventually  $P F$ 
  shows eventually  $(\lambda x. P (f x)) (f \text{ going-to } F)$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: going-to-def)

lemma filterlim-going-toI-weak [intro]:  $\text{filterlim } f F (\text{f going-to } F \text{ within } A)$ 
  unfolding going-to-within-def
  by (meson filterlim-filtercomap filterlim-iff inf-le1 le-filter-def)

lemma going-to-mono:  $F \leq G \implies A \subseteq B \implies f \text{ going-to } F \text{ within } A \leq f \text{ going-to } G \text{ within } B$ 
  unfolding going-to-within-def by (intro inf-mono filtercomap-mono) simp-all

lemma going-to-inf:
   $f \text{ going-to } (\text{inf } F G) \text{ within } A = \text{inf } (f \text{ going-to } F \text{ within } A) (f \text{ going-to } G \text{ within } A)$ 
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def filtercomap-inf inf-assoc inf-commute inf-left-commute)

lemma going-to-sup:
   $f \text{ going-to } (\text{sup } F G) \text{ within } A \geq \text{sup } (f \text{ going-to } F \text{ within } A) (f \text{ going-to } G \text{ within } A)$ 
  by (auto simp: going-to-within-def intro!: inf.coboundedI1 filtercomap-sup filtercomap-mono)

lemma going-to-top [simp]:  $f \text{ going-to } \text{top within } A = \text{principal } A$ 
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)

lemma going-to-bot [simp]:  $f \text{ going-to } \text{bot within } A = \text{bot}$ 
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)

lemma going-to-principal:
```

f going-to principal A within B = principal (f -` A ∩ B)
by (*simp add: going-to-within-def*)

lemma *going-to-within-empty* [*simp*]: *f going-to F within {} = bot*
by (*simp add: going-to-within-def*)

lemma *going-to-within-union* [*simp*]:
f going-to F within (A ∪ B) = sup (f going-to F within A) (f going-to F within B)
by (*simp add: going-to-within-def flip: inf-sup-distrib1*)

lemma *eventually-going-to-at-top-linorder*:
fixes *f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: linorder*
shows *eventually P (f going-to at-top within A) ↔ (exists C. ∀ x∈A. f x ≥ C → P x)*
unfolding *going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap*
eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-top-linorder **by** *fast*

lemma *eventually-going-to-at-bot-linorder*:
fixes *f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: linorder*
shows *eventually P (f going-to at-bot within A) ↔ (exists C. ∀ x∈A. f x ≤ C → P x)*
unfolding *going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap*
eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-bot-linorder **by** *fast*

lemma *eventually-going-to-at-top-dense*:
fixes *f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: {linorder,no-top}*
shows *eventually P (f going-to at-top within A) ↔ (exists C. ∀ x∈A. f x > C → P x)*
unfolding *going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap*
eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-top-dense **by** *fast*

lemma *eventually-going-to-at-bot-dense*:
fixes *f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: {linorder,no-bot}*
shows *eventually P (f going-to at-bot within A) ↔ (exists C. ∀ x∈A. f x < C → P x)*
unfolding *going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap*
eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-bot-dense **by** *fast*

lemma *eventually-going-to-nhds*:
eventually P (f going-to nhds a within A) ↔
 $(\exists S. \text{open } S \wedge a \in S \wedge (\forall x \in A. f x \in S \rightarrow P x))$
unfolding *going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap* *eventually-inf-principal*
eventually-nhds **by** *fast*

lemma *eventually-going-to-at*:
eventually P (f going-to (at a within B) within A) ↔
 $(\exists S. \text{open } S \wedge a \in S \wedge (\forall x \in A. f x \in B \cap S - \{a\} \rightarrow P x))$
unfolding *at-within-def going-to-inf* *eventually-inf-principal*

eventually-going-to-nhds going-to-principal by fast

```

lemma norm-going-to-at-top-eq: norm going-to at-top = at-infinity
  by (simp add: eventually-at-infinity eventually-going-to-at-top-linorder filter-eq-iff)

lemmas at-infinity-altdef = norm-going-to-at-top-eq [symmetric]

end

```

49 Big sum and product over function bodies

theory Groups-Big-Fun

imports

 Main

begin

49.1 Abstract product

```

locale comm-monoid-fun = comm-monoid
begin

```

```

definition G :: ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a
where
  expand-set: G g = comm-monoid-set.F f 1 g {a. g a ≠ 1}

```

```

interpretation F: comm-monoid-set f 1
  ..

```

```

lemma expand-superset:
  assumes finite A and {a. g a ≠ 1} ⊆ A
  shows G g = F.F g A
  using F.mono-neutral-right assms expand-set by fastforce

```

```

lemma conditionalize:
  assumes finite A
  shows F.F g A = G (λa. if a ∈ A then g a else 1)
  using assms
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Diff-iff F.mono-neutral-cong-right expand-set mem-Collect-eq
subsetI)

```

```

lemma neutral [simp]:
  G (λa. 1) = 1
  by (simp add: expand-set)

```

```

lemma update [simp]:
  assumes finite {a. g a ≠ 1}
  assumes g a = 1
  shows G (g(a := b)) = b * G g

```

```

proof (cases b = 1)
  case True with ⟨g a = 1⟩ show ?thesis
    by (simp add: expand-set) (rule F.cong, auto)
  next
    case False
    moreover have {a'. a' ≠ a → g a' ≠ 1} = insert a {a. g a ≠ 1}
      by auto
    moreover from ⟨g a = 1⟩ have a ∉ {a. g a ≠ 1}
      by simp
    moreover have F.F (λa'. if a' = a then b else g a') {a. g a ≠ 1} = F.F g {a.
      g a ≠ 1}
      by (rule F.cong) (auto simp add: ⟨g a = 1⟩)
    ultimately show ?thesis using ⟨finite {a. g a ≠ 1}⟩ by (simp add: expand-set)
  qed

lemma infinite [simp]:
  ¬ finite {a. g a ≠ 1} ⟹ G g = 1
  by (simp add: expand-set)

lemma cong [cong]:
  assumes ⋀a. g a = h a
  shows G g = G h
  using assms by (simp add: expand-set)

lemma not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral:
  assumes G g ≠ 1
  obtains a where g a ≠ 1
  using assms by (auto elim: F.not-neutral-contains-not-neutral simp add: ex-
  pand-set)

lemma reindex-cong:
  assumes bij l
  assumes g ∘ l = h
  shows G g = G h
proof –
  from assms have unfold: h = g ∘ l by simp
  from ⟨bij l⟩ have inj l by (rule bij-is-inj)
  then have inj-on l {a. h a ≠ 1} by (rule subset-inj-on) simp
  moreover from ⟨bij l⟩ have {a. g a ≠ 1} = l ‘{a. h a ≠ 1}
    by (auto simp add: image-Collect unfold elim: bij-pointE)
  moreover have ⋀x. x ∈ {a. h a ≠ 1} ⟹ g (l x) = h x
    by (simp add: unfold)
  ultimately have F.F g {a. g a ≠ 1} = F.F h {a. h a ≠ 1}
    by (rule F.reindex-cong)
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: expand-set)
qed

lemma distrib:
  assumes finite {a. g a ≠ 1} and finite {a. h a ≠ 1}

```

shows $G(\lambda a. g a * h a) = G g * G h$
proof –
from assms have $\text{finite}(\{a. g a \neq 1\} \cup \{a. h a \neq 1\})$ **by simp**
moreover have $\{a. g a * h a \neq 1\} \subseteq \{a. g a \neq 1\} \cup \{a. h a \neq 1\}$
by auto (drule sym, simp)
ultimately show ?thesis
using assms
by (simp add: expand-superset [of {a. g a ≠ 1} ∪ {a. h a ≠ 1}] F.distrib)
qed

lemma swap:
assumes $\text{finite } C$
assumes $\text{subset}: \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\} \times \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\} \subseteq C$ (**is** ?A × ?B ⊆ C)
shows $G(\lambda a. G(g a)) = G(\lambda b. G(\lambda a. g a b))$
proof –
from ⟨finite C⟩ **subset**
have $\text{finite}(\{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\} \times \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\})$
by (rule rev-finite-subset)
then have fins:
 $\text{finite } \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\} \text{ finite } \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\}$
by (auto simp add: finite-cartesian-product-iff)
have subsets: $\bigwedge a. \{b. g a b \neq 1\} \subseteq \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}$
 $\bigwedge b. \{a. g a b \neq 1\} \subseteq \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\}$
 $\{a. F.F(g a) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\} \neq 1\} \subseteq \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\}$
 $\{a. F.F(\lambda a a. g a a a) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\} \neq 1\} \subseteq \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}$
by (auto elim: F.not-neutral-contains-not-neutral)
from F.swap **have**
 $F.F(\lambda a. F.F(g a) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\} =$
 $F.F(\lambda b. F.F(\lambda a. g a b) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\}) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}.$
with subsets fins **have** $G(\lambda a. F.F(g a) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}) =$
 $G(\lambda b. F.F(\lambda a. g a b) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\})$
by (auto simp add: expand-superset [of {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1}]
 $\text{expand-superset [of {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1}]})$
with subsets fins **show** ?thesis
by (auto simp add: expand-superset [of {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1}]
 $\text{expand-superset [of {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1}]})$
qed

lemma cartesian-product:
assumes $\text{finite } C$
assumes $\text{subset}: \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\} \times \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\} \subseteq C$ (**is** ?A × ?B ⊆ C)
shows $G(\lambda a. G(g a)) = G(\lambda(a, b). g a b)$
proof –
from subset ⟨finite C⟩ **have** fin-prod: $\text{finite}(\text{?A} \times \text{?B})$
by (rule finite-subset)
from fin-prod **have** finite ?A **and** finite ?B
by (auto simp add: finite-cartesian-product-iff)

```

have *:  $G(\lambda a. G(g a)) =$ 
   $(F.F(\lambda a. F.F(g a) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\})$ 
  using ⟨finite ?A⟩ ⟨finite ?B⟩ expand-superset
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) Collect-mono local.cong not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
have **: {p. (case p of (a, b) ⇒ g a b) ≠ 1} ⊆ ?A × ?B
  by auto
show ?thesis
  using ⟨finite C⟩ expand-superset
  using * ** F.cartesian-product fin-prod by force
qed

lemma cartesian-product2:
  assumes fin: finite D
  assumes subset: {(a, b). ∃ c. g a b c ≠ 1} × {c. ∃ a b. g a b c ≠ 1} ⊆ D (is
    ?AB × ?C ⊆ D)
  shows  $G(\lambda(a, b). G(g a b)) = G(\lambda(a, b, c). g a b c)$ 
proof –
  have bij: bij ( $\lambda(a, b, c). ((a, b), c)$ )
    by (auto intro!: bijI injI simp add: image-def)
  have {p. ∃ c. g (fst p) (snd p) c ≠ 1} × {c. ∃ p. g (fst p) (snd p) c ≠ 1} ⊆ D
    by auto (insert subset, blast)
  with fin have  $G(\lambda p. G(g (fst p) (snd p))) = G(\lambda(p, c). g (fst p) (snd p) c)$ 
    by (rule cartesian-product)
  then have  $G(\lambda(a, b). G(g a b)) = G(\lambda((a, b), c). g a b c)$ 
    by (auto simp add: split-def)
  also have  $G(\lambda((a, b), c). g a b c) = G(\lambda(a, b, c). g a b c)$ 
    using bij by (rule reindex-cong [of  $\lambda(a, b, c). ((a, b), c)$ ]) (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma delta [simp]:
   $G(\lambda b. \text{if } b = a \text{ then } g b \text{ else } 1) = g a$ 
proof –
  have {b. (if b = a then g b else 1) ≠ 1} ⊆ {a} by auto
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: expand-superset [of {a}])
qed

lemma delta' [simp]:
   $G(\lambda b. \text{if } a = b \text{ then } g b \text{ else } 1) = g a$ 
proof –
  have  $(\lambda b. \text{if } a = b \text{ then } g b \text{ else } 1) = (\lambda b. \text{if } b = a \text{ then } g b \text{ else } 1)$ 
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  then have  $G(\lambda b. \text{if } a = b \text{ then } g b \text{ else } 1) = G(\lambda b. \text{if } b = a \text{ then } g b \text{ else } 1)$ 
    by (simp cong del: cong)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

```

49.2 Concrete sum

```

context comm-monoid-add
begin

sublocale Sum-any: comm-monoid-fun plus 0
  rewrites comm-monoid-set.F plus 0 = sum
  defines Sum-any = Sum-any.G
proof -
  show comm-monoid-fun plus 0 ..
  then interpret Sum-any: comm-monoid-fun plus 0 .
  from sum-def show comm-monoid-set.F plus 0 = sum by (auto intro: sym)
qed

end

syntax (ASCII)
  -Sum-any :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-add ((3SUM -. -) [0, 10] 10)
syntax
  -Sum-any :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-add ((3 $\sum$  -. -) [0, 10] 10)
translations
   $\sum a. b \equiv \text{CONST Sum-any } (\lambda a. b)$ 

lemma Sum-any-left-distrib:
  fixes r :: 'a :: semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. g a  $\neq$  0}
  shows Sum-any g * r = ( $\sum n. g n * r$ )
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-mono Sum-any.expand-superset assms mult-zero-left
    sum-distrib-right)

lemma Sum-any-right-distrib:
  fixes r :: 'a :: semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. g a  $\neq$  0}
  shows r * Sum-any g = ( $\sum n. r * g n$ )
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-mono Sum-any.expand-superset assms mult-zero-right
    sum-distrib-left)

lemma Sum-any-product:
  fixes f g :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a  $\neq$  0} and finite {b. g b  $\neq$  0}
  shows Sum-any f * Sum-any g = ( $\sum a. \sum b. f a * g b$ )
proof -
  have  $\forall a. (\sum b. a * g b) = a * \text{Sum-any } g$ 
  by (simp add: Sum-any-right-distrib assms(2))
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Sum-any-left-distrib assms(1))
qed

lemma Sum-any-eq-zero-iff [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat

```

```

assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
shows Sum-any f = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  f = (λa. 0)
using assms by (simp add: Sum-any.expand-set fun-eq-iff)

```

49.3 Concrete product

```

context comm-monoid-mult
begin

```

```

sublocale Prod-any: comm-monoid-fun times 1
  rewrites comm-monoid-set.F times 1 = prod
  defines Prod-any = Prod-any.G
proof -
  show comm-monoid-fun times 1 ..
  then interpret Prod-any: comm-monoid-fun times 1 .
  from prod-def show comm-monoid-set.F times 1 = prod by (auto intro: sym)
qed

```

```
end
```

```

syntax (ASCII)
-Prod-any :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-mult ((3PROD - -) [0, 10] 10)
syntax
-Prod-any :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-mult ((3Π - -) [0, 10] 10)
translations
 $\prod a. b == CONST\ Prod\text{-}any (\lambda a. b)$ 

```

```

lemma Prod-any-zero:
fixes f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-semiring-1
assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 1}
assumes f a = 0
shows ( $\prod a. f a$ ) = 0
proof -
  from ‹f a = 0› have f a ≠ 1 by simp
  with ‹f a = 0› have  $\exists a. f a \neq 1 \wedge f a = 0$  by blast
  with ‹finite {a. f a ≠ 1}› show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Prod-any.expand-set prod-zero)
qed

```

```

lemma Prod-any-not-zero:
fixes f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: comm-semiring-1
assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 1}
assumes ( $\prod a. f a$ ) ≠ 0
shows f a ≠ 0
using assms Prod-any-zero [of f] by blast

```

```

lemma power-Sum-any:
assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
shows c  $\wedge$  ( $\sum a. f a$ ) = ( $\prod a. c \wedge f a$ )

```

```

proof –
  have {a. c  $\wedge$  f a  $\neq$  1}  $\subseteq$  {a. f a  $\neq$  0}
    by (auto intro: ccontr)
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Sum-any.expand-set Prod-any.expand-superset power-sum)
qed

end

```

50 Infinite Type Class

The type class of infinite sets (originally from the Incredible Proof Machine)

```

theory Infinite-Typeclass
  imports Complex-Main
begin

class infinite =
  assumes infinite-UNIV: infinite (UNIV::'a set)

begin

lemma arb-element: finite Y  $\Longrightarrow$   $\exists x :: 'a$ . x  $\notin$  Y
  using ex-new-if-finite infinite-UNIV
  by blast

lemma arb-finite-subset: finite Y  $\Longrightarrow$   $\exists X :: 'a set$ . Y  $\cap$  X = {}  $\wedge$  finite X  $\wedge$  n
   $\leq$  card X
proof –
  assume fin: finite Y
  then obtain X where X  $\subseteq$  UNIV – Y finite X n  $\leq$  card X
    using infinite-UNIV
    by (metis Compl-eq-Diff-UNIV finite-compl infinite-arbitrarily-large order-refl)
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

lemma arb-countable-map: finite Y  $\Longrightarrow$   $\exists f :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a)$ . inj f  $\wedge$  range f  $\subseteq$  UNIV
  – Y
  using infinite-UNIV
  by (auto simp: infinite-countable-subset)

end

instance nat :: infinite
  by (intro-classes) simp

instance int :: infinite
  by (intro-classes) simp

```

```

instance rat :: infinite
proof
  show infinite (UNIV::rat set)
  by (simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
qed

instance real :: infinite
proof
  show infinite (UNIV::real set)
  by (simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
qed

instance complex :: infinite
proof
  show infinite (UNIV::complex set)
  by (simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
qed

instance option :: (infinite) infinite
  by intro-classes (simp add: infinite-UNIV)

instance prod :: (infinite, type) infinite
  by intro-classes (simp add: finite-prod infinite-UNIV)

instance list :: (type) infinite
  by intro-classes (simp add: infinite-UNIV-listI)

end

```

51 Algebraic operations on sets

```

theory Set-Algebras
  imports Main
  begin

```

This library lifts operations like addition and multiplication to sets. It was designed to support asymptotic calculations for the now-obsolete BigO theory, but has other uses.

```

instantiation set :: (plus) plus
begin

definition plus-set :: 'a::plus set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where set-plus-def:  $A + B = \{c. \exists a \in A. \exists b \in B. c = a + b\}$ 

instance ..

end

```

```

instantiation set :: (times) times
begin

definition times-set :: 'a::times set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where set-times-def:  $A * B = \{c. \exists a \in A. \exists b \in B. c = a * b\}$ 

instance ..

end

instantiation set :: (zero) zero
begin

definition set-zero[simp]: ( $0::'a::zero$  set) = {0}

instance ..

end

instantiation set :: (one) one
begin

definition set-one[simp]: ( $1::'a::one$  set) = {1}

instance ..

end

definition elt-set-plus :: 'a::plus  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set (infixl +o 70)
  where a +o B = {c.  $\exists b \in B. c = a + b\}$ 

definition elt-set-times :: 'a::times  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set (infixl *o 80)
  where a *o B = {c.  $\exists b \in B. c = a * b\}$ 

abbreviation (input) elt-set-eq :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix =o 50)
  where x =o A  $\equiv$  x  $\in$  A

instance set :: (semigroup-add) semigroup-add
  by standard (force simp add: set-plus-def add.assoc)

instance set :: (ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (force simp add: set-plus-def add.commute)

instance set :: (monoid-add) monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: set-plus-def)

instance set :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: set-plus-def)

```

```

instance set :: (semigroup-mult) semigroup-mult
  by standard (force simp add: set-times-def mult.assoc)

instance set :: (ab-semigroup-mult) ab-semigroup-mult
  by standard (force simp add: set-times-def mult.commute)

instance set :: (monoid-mult) monoid-mult
  by standard (simp-all add: set-times-def)

instance set :: (comm-monoid-mult) comm-monoid-mult
  by standard (simp-all add: set-times-def)

lemma sumset-empty [simp]:  $A + \{\} = \{\} \ \{\} + A = \{\}$ 
  by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma Un-set-plus:  $(A \cup B) + C = (A+C) \cup (B+C)$  and set-plus-Un:  $C + (A \cup B) = (C+A) \cup (C+B)$ 
  by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma
  fixes A :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
  shows insert-set-plus:  $(\text{insert } a A) + B = (A+B) \cup (((+a) ` B))$  and set-plus-insert:
     $B + (\text{insert } a A) = (B+A) \cup (((+a) ` B))$ 
  using add.commute by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma set-add-0 [simp]:
  fixes A :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
  shows  $\{\emptyset\} + A = A$ 
  by (metis comm-monoid-add-class.add-0 set-zero)

lemma set-add-0-right [simp]:
  fixes A :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
  shows  $A + \{\emptyset\} = A$ 
  by (metis add.comm-neutral set-zero)

lemma card-plus-sing:
  fixes A :: 'a::ab-group-add set
  shows card  $(A + \{a\}) = \text{card } A$ 
  proof (rule bij-betw-same-card)
    show bij-betw  $((+) (-a)) (A + \{a\}) A$ 
    by (fastforce simp: set-plus-def bij-betw-def image-iff)
  qed

lemma set-plus-intro [intro]:  $a \in C \implies b \in D \implies a + b \in C + D$ 
  by (auto simp add: set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-elim:
  assumes  $x \in A + B$ 
  obtains a b where  $x = a + b$  and  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$ 

```

```

using assms unfolding set-plus-def by fast

lemma set-plus-intro2 [intro]:  $b \in C \implies a + b \in a +o C$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-rearrange:  $(a +o C) + (b +o D) = (a + b) +o (C + D)$ 
  for a b :: 'a::comm-monoid-add
  by (auto simp: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def; metis group-cancel.add1 group-cancel.add2)

lemma set-plus-rearrange2:  $a +o (b +o C) = (a + b) +o C$ 
  for a b :: 'a::semigroup-add
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def add.assoc)

lemma set-plus-rearrange3:  $(a +o B) + C = a +o (B + C)$ 
  for a :: 'a::semigroup-add
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def; metis add.assoc)

theorem set-plus-rearrange4:  $C + (a +o D) = a +o (C + D)$ 
  for a :: 'a::comm-monoid-add
  by (metis add.commute set-plus-rearrange3)

lemmas set-plus-rearranges = set-plus-rearrange set-plus-rearrange2
set-plus-rearrange3 set-plus-rearrange4

lemma set-plus-mono [intro!]:  $C \subseteq D \implies a +o C \subseteq a +o D$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-mono2 [intro]:  $C \subseteq D \implies E \subseteq F \implies C + E \subseteq D + F$ 
  for C D E F :: 'a::plus set
  by (auto simp add: set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-mono3 [intro]:  $a \in C \implies a +o D \subseteq C + D$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-mono4 [intro]:  $a \in C \implies a +o D \subseteq D + C$ 
  for a :: 'a::comm-monoid-add
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def ac-simps)

lemma set-plus-mono5:  $a \in C \implies B \subseteq D \implies a +o B \subseteq C + D$ 
  using order-subst2 by blast

lemma set-plus-mono-b:  $C \subseteq D \implies x \in a +o C \implies x \in a +o D$ 
  using set-plus-mono by blast

lemma set-zero-plus [simp]:  $0 +o C = C$ 
  for C :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def)

lemma set-zero-plus2:  $0 \in A \implies B \subseteq A + B$ 

```

```

for A B :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
using set-plus-intro by fastforce

lemma set-plus-imp-minus: a ∈ b +o C  $\implies$  a – b ∈ C
  for a b :: 'a::ab-group-add
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def ac-simps)

lemma set-minus-imp-plus: a – b ∈ C  $\implies$  a ∈ b +o C
  for a b :: 'a::ab-group-add
  by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel set-plus-intro2)

lemma set-minus-plus: a – b ∈ C  $\longleftrightarrow$  a ∈ b +o C
  for a b :: 'a::ab-group-add
  by (meson set-minus-imp-plus set-plus-imp-minus)

lemma set-times-intro [intro]: a ∈ C  $\implies$  b ∈ D  $\implies$  a * b ∈ C * D
  by (auto simp add: set-times-def)

lemma set-times-elim:
  assumes x ∈ A * B
  obtains a b where x = a * b and a ∈ A and b ∈ B
  using assms unfolding set-times-def by fast

lemma set-times-intro2 [intro!]: b ∈ C  $\implies$  a * b ∈ a *o C
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-times-rearrange: (a *o C) * (b *o D) = (a * b) *o (C * D)
  for a b :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def; metis mult.assoc mult.left-commute)

lemma set-times-rearrange2: a *o (b *o C) = (a * b) *o C
  for a b :: 'a::semigroup-mult
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def mult.assoc)

lemma set-times-rearrange3: (a *o B) * C = a *o (B * C)
  for a :: 'a::semigroup-mult
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def; metis mult.assoc)

theorem set-times-rearrange4: C * (a *o D) = a *o (C * D)
  for a :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult
  by (metis mult.commute set-times-rearrange3)

lemmas set-times-rearranges = set-times-rearrange set-times-rearrange2
set-times-rearrange3 set-times-rearrange4

lemma set-times-mono [intro]: C ⊆ D  $\implies$  a *o C ⊆ a *o D
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-times-mono2 [intro]: C ⊆ D  $\implies$  E ⊆ F  $\implies$  C * E ⊆ D * F

```

```

for C D E F :: 'a::times set
by (auto simp add: set-times-def)

lemma set-times-mono3 [intro]: a ∈ C  $\implies$  a *o D ⊆ C * D
by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def)

lemma set-times-mono4 [intro]: a ∈ C  $\implies$  a *o D ⊆ D * C
for a :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult
by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def ac-simps)

lemma set-times-mono5: a ∈ C  $\implies$  B ⊆ D  $\implies$  a *o B ⊆ C * D
by (meson dual-order.trans set-times-mono set-times-mono3)

lemma set-one-times [simp]: 1 *o C = C
for C :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult set
by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-times-plus-distrib: a *o (b +o C) = (a * b) +o (a *o C)
for a b :: 'a::semiring
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def elt-set-times-def ring-distrib)

lemma set-times-plus-distrib2: a *o (B + C) = (a *o B) + (a *o C)
for a :: 'a::semiring
by (auto simp: set-plus-def elt-set-times-def; metis distrib-left)

lemma set-times-plus-distrib3: (a +o C) * D ⊆ a *o D + C * D
for a :: 'a::semiring
using distrib-right
by (fastforce simp add: elt-set-plus-def elt-set-times-def set-times-def set-plus-def)

lemmas set-times-plus-distrib =
  set-times-plus-distrib
  set-times-plus-distrib2

lemma set-neg-intro: a ∈ (− 1) *o C  $\implies$  − a ∈ C
for a :: 'a::ring-1
by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-neg-intro2: a ∈ C  $\implies$  − a ∈ (− 1) *o C
for a :: 'a::ring-1
by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-plus-image: S + T = (λ(x, y). x + y) ‘ (S × T)
by (fastforce simp: set-plus-def image-iff)

lemma set-times-image: S * T = (λ(x, y). x * y) ‘ (S × T)
by (fastforce simp: set-times-def image-iff)

lemma finite-set-plus: finite s  $\implies$  finite t  $\implies$  finite (s + t)

```

```

by (simp add: set-plus-image)

lemma finite-set-times: finite s ==> finite t ==> finite (s * t)
  by (simp add: set-times-image)

lemma set-sum-alt:
  assumes fin: finite I
  shows sum S I = {sum s I |s. ∀ i ∈ I. s i ∈ S i}
    (is - = ?sum I)
  using fin
proof induct
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (insert x F)
  have sum S (insert x F) = S x + ?sum F
    using insert.hyps by auto
  also have ... = {s x + sum s F |s. ∀ i ∈ insert x F. s i ∈ S i}
    unfolding set-plus-def
  proof safe
    fix y s
    assume y ∈ S x & i ∈ F. s i ∈ S i
    then show ∃ s'. y + sum s F = s' x + sum s' F ∧ (∀ i ∈ insert x F. s' i ∈ S i)
      using insert.hyps
      by (intro exI[of _ λ i. if i ∈ F then s i else y]) (auto simp add: set-plus-def)
  qed auto
  finally show ?case
    using insert.hyps by auto
qed

lemma sum-set-cond-linear:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set => 'b::comm-monoid-add set
  assumes [intro!]: ⋀ A B. P A ==> P B ==> P (A + B) P {0}
    and f: ⋀ A B. P A ==> P B ==> f (A + B) = f A + f B f {0} = {0}
  assumes all: ⋀ i. i ∈ I ==> P (S i)
  shows f (sum S I) = sum (f ∘ S) I
proof (cases finite I)
  case True
  from this all show ?thesis
  proof induct
    case empty
    then show ?case by (auto intro!: f)
  next
    case (insert x F)
    from ⟨finite F⟩ ⟨⋀ i. i ∈ insert x F ==> P (S i)⟩ have P (sum S F)
      by induct auto
    with insert show ?case
      by (simp, subst f) auto
  qed

```

```

next
  case False
    then show ?thesis by (auto intro!: f)
  qed

lemma sum-set-linear:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set  $\Rightarrow$  'b::comm-monoid-add set
  assumes  $\bigwedge A B. f(A) + f(B) = f(A + B)$  f {0} = {0}
  shows f (sum S I) = sum (f o S) I
  using sum-set-cond-linear[of  $\lambda x.$  True f I S] assms by auto

lemma set-times-Un-distrib:
   $A * (B \cup C) = A * B \cup A * C$ 
   $(A \cup B) * C = A * C \cup B * C$ 
  by (auto simp: set-times-def)

lemma set-times-UNION-distrib:
   $A * \bigcup(M ` I) = (\bigcup i \in I. A * M i)$ 
   $\bigcup(M ` I) * A = (\bigcup i \in I. M i * A)$ 
  by (auto simp: set-times-def)

end

```

52 Interval Type

```

theory Interval
imports
  Complex-Main
  Lattice-Algebras
  Set-Algebras
begin

  A type of non-empty, closed intervals.

typedef (overloaded) 'a interval =
  {(a::'a::preorder, b). a  $\leq$  b}
morphisms bounds-of-interval Interval
by auto

setup-lifting type-definition-interval

lift-definition lower::('a::preorder) interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a is fst .

lift-definition upper::('a::preorder) interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a is snd .

lemma interval-eq-iff: a = b  $\longleftrightarrow$  lower a = lower b  $\wedge$  upper a = upper b
by transfer auto

lemma interval-eqI: lower a = lower b  $\Longrightarrow$  upper a = upper b  $\Longrightarrow$  a = b
by (auto simp: interval-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma lower-le-upper[simp]: lower i ≤ upper i
  by transfer auto

lift-definition set-of :: 'a::preorder interval ⇒ 'a set is λx. {fst x .. snd x} .

lemma set-of-eq: set-of x = {lower x .. upper x}
  by transfer simp

context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin

lift-definition(code-dt) Interval'::'a::preorder ⇒ 'a::preorder ⇒ 'a interval option
  is λa b. if a ≤ b then Some (a, b) else None
  by auto

lemma Interval'-split:
  P (Interval' a b) ↔
    ( ∀ ivl. a ≤ b → lower ivl = a → upper ivl = b → P (Some ivl)) ∧ (¬a ≤ b
    → P None)
  by transfer auto

lemma Interval'-split-asm:
  P (Interval' a b) ↔
    ¬(( ∃ ivl. a ≤ b ∧ lower ivl = a ∧ upper ivl = b ∧ ¬P (Some ivl)) ∨ (¬a ≤ b ∧
    ¬P None))
  unfolding Interval'-split
  by auto

lemmas Interval'-splits = Interval'-split Interval'-split-asm

lemma Interval'-eq-Some: Interval' a b = Some i ⇒ lower i = a ∧ upper i = b
  by (simp split: Interval'-splits)

end

instantiation interval :: ({preorder,equal}) equal
begin

definition equal-class.equal a b ≡ (lower a = lower b) ∧ (upper a = upper b)

instance proof qed (simp add: equal-interval-def interval-eq-iff)
end

instantiation interval :: (preorder) ord begin

definition less-eq-interval :: 'a interval ⇒ 'a interval ⇒ bool
  where less-eq-interval a b ↔ lower b ≤ lower a ∧ upper a ≤ upper b

definition less-interval :: 'a interval ⇒ 'a interval ⇒ bool

```

```

where less-interval x y = (x ≤ y ∧ ¬ y ≤ x)

instance proof qed
end

instantiation interval :: (lattice) semilattice-sup
begin

lift-definition sup-interval :: 'a interval ⇒ 'a interval ⇒ 'a interval
  is λ(a, b). (c, d). (inf a c, sup b d)
  by (auto simp: le-infI1 le-supI1)

lemma lower-sup[simp]: lower (sup A B) = inf (lower A) (lower B)
  by transfer auto

lemma upper-sup[simp]: upper (sup A B) = sup (upper A) (upper B)
  by transfer auto

instance proof qed (auto simp: less-eq-interval-def less-interval-def interval-eq-iff)
end

lemma set-of-interval-union: set-of A ∪ set-of B ⊆ set-of (sup A B) for A::'a:lattice
interval
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma interval-union-commute: sup A B = sup B A for A::'a:lattice interval
  by (auto simp add: interval-eq-iff inf.commute sup.commute)

lemma interval-union-mono1: set-of a ⊆ set-of (sup a A) for A :: 'a:lattice interval
  using set-of-interval-union by blast

lemma interval-union-mono2: set-of A ⊆ set-of (sup a A) for A :: 'a:lattice interval
  using set-of-interval-union by blast

lift-definition interval-of :: 'a::preorder ⇒ 'a interval is λx. (x, x)
  by auto

lemma lower-interval-of[simp]: lower (interval-of a) = a
  by transfer auto

lemma upper-interval-of[simp]: upper (interval-of a) = a
  by transfer auto

definition width :: 'a:{preorder,minus} interval ⇒ 'a
where width i = upper i - lower i

```

```

instantiation interval :: (ordered-ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
begin

lift-definition plus-interval::'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval
  is  $\lambda(a, b). \lambda(c, d). (a + c, b + d)$ 
  by (auto intro!: add-mono)
lemma lower-plus[simp]: lower (plus A B) = plus (lower A) (lower B)
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-plus[simp]: upper (plus A B) = plus (upper A) (upper B)
  by transfer auto

instance proof qed (auto simp: interval-eq-iff less-eq-interval-def ac-simps)
end

instance interval :: ({ordered-ab-semigroup-add, lattice}) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
proof qed (auto simp: less-eq-interval-def intro!: add-mono)

instantiation interval :: ({preorder,zero}) zero
begin

lift-definition zero-interval::'a interval is (0, 0) by auto
lemma lower-zero[simp]: lower 0 = 0
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-zero[simp]: upper 0 = 0
  by transfer auto
instance proof qed
end

instance interval :: ({ordered-comm-monoid-add}) comm-monoid-add
proof qed (auto simp: interval-eq-iff)

instance interval :: ({ordered-comm-monoid-add,lattice}) ordered-comm-monoid-add
 $\dots$ 

instantiation interval :: ({ordered-ab-group-add}) uminus
begin

lift-definition uminus-interval::'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval is  $\lambda(a, b). (-b, -a)$  by
  auto
lemma lower-uminus[simp]: lower (- A) = - upper A
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-uminus[simp]: upper (- A) = - lower A
  by transfer auto
instance ..
end

instantiation interval :: ({ordered-ab-group-add}) minus
begin

```

```

definition minus-interval::'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval
  where minus-interval a b = a + - b
lemma lower-minus[simp]: lower (minus A B) = minus (lower A) (upper B)
  by (auto simp: minus-interval-def)
lemma upper-minus[simp]: upper (minus A B) = minus (upper A) (lower B)
  by (auto simp: minus-interval-def)

instance ..
end

instantiation interval :: ({times, linorder}) times
begin

lift-definition times-interval :: 'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval
  is  $\lambda(a1, a2). \lambda(b1, b2).$ 
  (let x1 = a1 * b1; x2 = a1 * b2; x3 = a2 * b1; x4 = a2 * b2
   in (min x1 (min x2 (min x3 x4)), max x1 (max x2 (max x3 x4))))
  by (auto simp: Let-def intro!: min.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI1)

lemma lower-times:
  lower (times A B) = Min {lower A * lower B, lower A * upper B, upper A *
  lower B, upper A * upper B}
  by transfer (auto simp: Let-def)

lemma upper-times:
  upper (times A B) = Max {lower A * lower B, lower A * upper B, upper A *
  lower B, upper A * upper B}
  by transfer (auto simp: Let-def)

instance ..
end

lemma interval-eq-set-of-iff: X = Y  $\longleftrightarrow$  set-of X = set-of Y for X Y::'a::order
interval
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq interval-eq-iff)

```

52.1 Membership

```

abbreviation (in preorder) in-interval ((-/  $\in_i$  -) [51, 51] 50)
  where in-interval x X  $\equiv$  x  $\in$  set-of X

```

```

lemma in-interval-to-interval[intro!]: a  $\in_i$  interval-of a
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma plus-in-intervalI:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: ordered-ab-semigroup-add
  shows x  $\in_i$  X  $\Longrightarrow$  y  $\in_i$  Y  $\Longrightarrow$  x + y  $\in_i$  X + Y
  by (simp add: add-mono-thms-linordered-semiring(1) set-of-eq)

```

lemma *connected-set-of[intro, simp]*:
connected (set-of X) for X::'a::linear-continuum-topology interval
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma *ex-sum-in-interval-lemma*: $\exists xa \in \{la .. ua\}. \exists xb \in \{lb .. ub\}. x = xa + xb$
if $la \leq ua$ $lb \leq ub$ $la + lb \leq x$ $x \leq ua + ub$
 $ua - la \leq ub - lb$
for $la b c d :: 'a :: \text{linordered-ab-group-add}$

proof –

define wa where $wa = ua - la$
define wb where $wb = ub - lb$
define w where $w = wa + wb$
define d where $d = x - la - lb$
define da where $da = \max 0 (\min wa (d - wa))$
define db where $db = d - da$
from that have nonneg: $0 \leq wa$ $0 \leq wb$ $0 \leq w$ $0 \leq d$ $d \leq w$
by (auto simp add: wa-def wb-def w-def d-def add.commute le-diff-eq)
have $0 \leq db$
by (auto simp: da-def nonneg db-def intro!: min.coboundedI2)
have $x = (la + da) + (lb + db)$
by (simp add: da-def db-def d-def)
moreover
have $x - la - ub \leq da$
using that
unfolding da-def
by (intro max.coboundedI2) (auto simp: wa-def d-def diff-le-eq diff-add-eq)
then have $db \leq wb$
by (auto simp: db-def d-def wb-def algebra-simps)
with $\langle 0 \leq db \rangle$ that nonneg have $lb + db \in \{lb..ub\}$
by (auto simp: wb-def algebra-simps)
moreover
have $da \leq wa$
by (auto simp: da-def nonneg)
then have $la + da \in \{la..ua\}$
by (auto simp: da-def wa-def algebra-simps)
ultimately show ?thesis
by force
qed

lemma *ex-sum-in-interval*: $\exists xa \geq la. xa \leq ua \wedge (\exists xb \geq lb. xb \leq ub \wedge x = xa + xb)$
if $a: la \leq ua$ **and** $b: lb \leq ub$ **and** $x: la + lb \leq x$ $x \leq ua + ub$
for $la b c d :: 'a :: \text{linordered-ab-group-add}$

proof –

from linear consider $ua - la \leq ub - lb \mid ub - lb \leq ua - la$
by blast
then show ?thesis
proof cases
case 1

```

from ex-sum-in-interval-lemma[OF that 1]
show ?thesis by auto
next
case 2
from x have lb + la ≤ x x ≤ ub + ua by (simp-all add: ac-simps)
from ex-sum-in-interval-lemma[OF b a this 2]
show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma Icc-plus-Icc:
{a .. b} + {c .. d} = {a + c .. b + d}
if a ≤ b c ≤ d
for a b c d::'a::linordered-ab-group-add
using ex-sum-in-interval[OF that]
by (auto intro: add-mono simp: atLeastAtMost-iff Bex-def set-plus-def)

lemma set-of-plus:
fixes A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
shows set-of (A + B) = set-of A + set-of B
using Icc-plus-Icc[of lower A upper A lower B upper B]
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma plus-in-intervalE:
fixes xy :: 'a :: linordered-ab-group-add
assumes xy ∈i X + Y
obtains x y where xy = x + y x ∈i X y ∈i Y
using assms
unfolding set-of-plus set-plus-def
by auto

lemma set-of-uminus: set-of (-X) = {- x | x. x ∈ set-of X}
for X :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add interval
by (auto simp: set-of-eq simp: le-minus-iff minus-le-iff
intro!: exI[where x=-x for x])

lemma uminus-in-intervalI:
fixes x :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add
shows x ∈i X ⟹ -x ∈i -X
by (auto simp: set-of-uminus)

lemma uminus-in-intervalD:
fixes x :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add
shows x ∈i - X ⟹ - x ∈i X
by (auto simp: set-of-uminus)

lemma minus-in-intervalI:
fixes x y :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add
shows x ∈i X ⟹ y ∈i Y ⟹ x - y ∈i X - Y

```

```

by (metis diff-conv-add-uminus minus-interval-def plus-in-intervalI uminus-in-intervalI)

lemma set-of-minus: set-of (X - Y) = {x - y | x y . x ∈ set-of X ∧ y ∈ set-of Y}
  for X Y :: 'a :: linordered-ab-group-add interval
  unfolding minus-interval-def set-of-plus set-of-uminus set-plus-def
  by force

lemma times-in-intervalI:
  fixes x y::'a::linordered-ring
  assumes x ∈i X y ∈i Y
  shows x * y ∈i X * Y
proof -
  define X1 where X1 ≡ lower X
  define X2 where X2 ≡ upper X
  define Y1 where Y1 ≡ lower Y
  define Y2 where Y2 ≡ upper Y
  from assms have assms: X1 ≤ x x ≤ X2 Y1 ≤ y y ≤ Y2
    by (auto simp: X1-def X2-def Y1-def Y2-def set-of-eq)
  have (X1 * Y1 ≤ x * y ∨ X1 * Y2 ≤ x * y ∨ X2 * Y1 ≤ x * y ∨ X2 * Y2 ≤
  x * y) ∧
    (X1 * Y1 ≥ x * y ∨ X1 * Y2 ≥ x * y ∨ X2 * Y1 ≥ x * y ∨ X2 * Y2 ≥
  x * y)
  proof (cases x 0::'a rule: linorder-cases)
    case x0: less
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases y < 0)
      case y0: True
      from y0 x0 assms have x * y ≤ X1 * y by (intro mult-right-mono-neg, auto)
      also from x0 y0 assms have X1 * y ≤ X1 * Y1 by (intro mult-left-mono-neg,
      auto)
      finally have 1: x * y ≤ X1 * Y1.
      show ?thesis proof(cases X2 ≤ 0)
        case True
        with assms have X2 * Y2 ≤ X2 * y by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
        also from assms y0 have ... ≤ x * y by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
        finally have X2 * Y2 ≤ x * y.
        with 1 show ?thesis by auto
      next
        case False
        with assms have X2 * Y1 ≤ X2 * y by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
        also from assms y0 have ... ≤ x * y by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
        finally have X2 * Y1 ≤ x * y.
        with 1 show ?thesis by auto
      qed
    next
      case False
      then have y0: y ≥ 0 by auto
      from x0 y0 assms have X1 * Y2 ≤ x * Y2 by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

also from  $y0 x0$  assms have ...  $\leq x * y$  by (intro mult-left-mono-neg, auto)
finally have 1:  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
show ?thesis
proof(cases  $X2 \leq 0$ )
  case  $X2$ : True
    from assms  $y0$  have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
    also from assms  $X2$  have ...  $\leq X2 * Y1$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
    finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y1$ .
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
next
  case  $X2$ : False
    from assms  $y0$  have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
    also from assms  $X2$  have ...  $\leq X2 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
    finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed
next
  case [simp]: equal
    with assms show ?thesis by (cases  $Y2 \leq 0$ , auto intro:mult-sign-intros)
next
  case  $x0$ : greater
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $y < 0$ )
      case  $y0$ : True
        from  $x0 y0$  assms have  $X2 * Y1 \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
        also from  $y0 x0$  assms have  $X2 * y \leq x * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono-neg,
auto)
        finally have 1:  $X2 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
        show ?thesis
        proof(cases  $Y2 \leq 0$ )
          case  $Y2$ : True
            from  $x0$  assms have  $x * y \leq x * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
            also from assms  $Y2$  have ...  $\leq X1 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
            finally have  $x * y \leq X1 * Y2$ .
            with 1 show ?thesis by auto
        next
          case  $Y2$ : False
            from  $x0$  assms have  $x * y \leq x * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
            also from assms  $Y2$  have ...  $\leq X2 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
            finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
            with 1 show ?thesis by auto
        qed
    next
      case  $y0$ : False
        from  $x0 y0$  assms have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)
        also from  $y0 x0$  assms have ...  $\leq X2 * Y2$  by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
        finally have 1:  $x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
        show ?thesis
    
```

```

proof(cases  $X1 \leq 0$ )
  case True
    with assms have  $X1 * Y2 \leq X1 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
    also from assms  $y0$  have ...  $\leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
    finally have  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    with assms have  $X1 * Y1 \leq X1 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
    also from assms  $y0$  have ...  $\leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
    finally have  $X1 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
  hence min:min ( $X1 * Y1$ ) (min ( $X1 * Y2$ ) (min ( $X2 * Y1$ ) ( $X2 * Y2$ )))  $\leq x$ 
   $* y$ 
  and max:x * y  $\leq$  max ( $X1 * Y1$ ) (max ( $X1 * Y2$ ) (max ( $X2 * Y1$ ) ( $X2 * Y2$ )))
  by (auto simp:min-le-iff-disj le-max-iff-disj)
  show ?thesis using min max
  by (auto simp: Let-def X1-def X2-def Y1-def Y2-def set-of-eq lower-times upper-times)
  qed

lemma times-in-intervale:
  fixes  $xy :: 'a :: \{linorder, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology\}$ 
  — TODO: linear continuum topology is pretty strong
  assumes  $xy \in_i X * Y$ 
  obtains  $x y$  where  $xy = x * y$   $x \in_i X$   $y \in_i Y$ 
  proof —
    let ?mult =  $\lambda(x, y). x * y$ 
    let ?XY = set-of  $X \times$  set-of  $Y$ 
    have cont: continuous-on ?XY ?mult
    by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros simp: continuous-on-def split-beta')
    have conn: connected (?mult ` ?XY)
    by (rule connected-continuous-image[OF cont]) auto
    have lower ( $X * Y$ )  $\in$  ?mult ` ?XY upper ( $X * Y$ )  $\in$  ?mult ` ?XY
    by (auto simp: set-of-eq lower-times upper-times min-def max-def split: if-splits)
    from connectedD-interval[OF conn this, of xy] assms
    obtain  $x y$  where  $xy = x * y$   $x \in_i X$   $y \in_i Y$  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)
    then show ?thesis ..
  qed
  thm times-in-intervale[of 1::real]
  lemma set-of-times: set-of ( $X * Y$ ) = { $x * y \mid x y. x \in$  set-of  $X \wedge y \in$  set-of  $Y$ }
    for  $X Y :: 'a :: \{linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology\}$ 
    interval
    by (auto intro!: times-in-intervallI elim!: times-in-intervale)

```

```

instance interval :: (linordered-idom) cancel-semigroup-add
proof qed (auto simp: interval-eq-iff)

lemma interval-mul-commute:  $A * B = B * A$  for  $A, B :: 'a::linordered-idom$  interval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps)

lemma interval-times-zero-right[simp]:  $A * 0 = 0$  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-ring$  interval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps)

lemma interval-times-zero-left[simp]:
   $0 * A = 0$  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-ring$  interval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps)

instantiation interval :: ({preorder, one}) one
begin

lift-definition one-interval:'a interval is (1, 1) by auto
lemma lower-one[simp]: lower 1 = 1
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-one[simp]: upper 1 = 1
  by transfer auto
instance proof qed
end

instance interval :: ({one, preorder, linorder, times}) power
proof qed

lemma set-of-one[simp]: set-of (1:'a:{one, order} interval) = {1}
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

instance interval :: 
  ({linordered-idom, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology}) monoid-mult
  apply standard
  unfolding interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-times
  subgoal
    by (auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-times; metis mult.assoc)
  by auto

lemma one-times-ivl-left[simp]:  $1 * A = A$  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-idom$  interval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps min-def max-def)

lemma one-times-ivl-right[simp]:  $A * 1 = A$  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-idom$  interval
  by (metis interval-mul-commute one-times-ivl-left)

lemma set-of-power-mono:  $a^n \in \text{set-of } (A^n)$  if  $a \in \text{set-of } A$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::linordered-idom$ 
  using that

```

by (induction n) (auto intro!: times-in-intervalI)

```

lemma set-of-add-cong:
  set-of (A + B) = set-of (A' + B')
  if set-of A = set-of A' set-of B = set-of B'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  unfolding set-of-plus that ..

lemma set-of-add-inc-left:
  set-of (A + B) ⊆ set-of (A' + B')
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  unfolding set-of-plus using that by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma set-of-add-inc-right:
  set-of (A + B) ⊆ set-of (A + B')
  if set-of B ⊆ set-of B'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  using set-of-add-inc-left[OF that]
  by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma set-of-add-inc:
  set-of (A + B) ⊆ set-of (A' + B')
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A' set-of B ⊆ set-of B'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  using set-of-add-inc-left[OF that(1)] set-of-add-inc-right[OF that(2)]
  by auto

lemma set-of-neg-inc:
  set-of (−A) ⊆ set-of (−A')
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A'
  for A :: 'a::ordered-ab-group-add interval
  using that
  unfolding set-of-uminus
  by auto

lemma set-of-sub-inc-left:
  set-of (A − B) ⊆ set-of (A' − B)
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  using that
  unfolding set-of-minus
  by auto

lemma set-of-sub-inc-right:
  set-of (A − B) ⊆ set-of (A − B')
  if set-of B ⊆ set-of B'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  using that

```

unfolding set-of-minus
by auto

lemma set-of-sub-inc:

set-of $(A - B) \subseteq$ set-of $(A' - B')$
if set-of $A \subseteq$ set-of A' set-of $B \subseteq$ set-of B'
for $A :: 'a::linordered-idom$ interval
using set-of-sub-inc-left[*OF that(1)*] set-of-sub-inc-right[*OF that(2)*]
by auto

lemma set-of-mul-inc-right:

set-of $(A * B) \subseteq$ set-of $(A * B')$
if set-of $B \subseteq$ set-of B'
for $A :: 'a::linordered-ring$ interval
using that
apply transfer
apply (clar simp simp add: Let-def)
apply (intro conjI)
apply (metis linear min.coboundedI1 min.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono
mult-left-mono-neg order-trans)
apply (metis linear min.coboundedI1 min.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono
mult-left-mono-neg order-trans)
apply (metis linear min.coboundedI1 min.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono mult-left-mono-neg
order-trans)
apply (metis linear min.coboundedI1 min.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono mult-left-mono-neg
order-trans)
apply (metis linear max.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono mult-left-mono-neg
order-trans)
apply (metis linear max.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono mult-left-mono-neg
order-trans)
apply (metis linear max.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono mult-left-mono-neg
order-trans)
done

lemma set-of-distrib-left:

set-of $(B * (A1 + A2)) \subseteq$ set-of $(B * A1 + B * A2)$
for $A1 :: 'a::linordered-ring$ interval
apply transfer
apply (clar simp simp: Let-def distrib-left distrib-right)
apply (intro conjI)
apply (metis add-mono min.cobounded1 min.left-commute)
apply (metis add-mono min.cobounded1 min.left-commute)
apply (metis add-mono min.cobounded1 min.left-commute)
apply (metis add-mono min.assoc min.cobounded2)
apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)

```

apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
done

lemma set-of-distrib-right:
  set-of (( $A_1 + A_2$ ) *  $B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A_1 * B + A_2 * B$ )
  for  $A_1 A_2 B :: 'a::\{linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology\}$ 
  interval
  unfolding set-of-times set-of-plus set-plus-def
  apply clarsimp
  subgoal for  $b a_1 a_2$ 
  apply (rule exI[where  $x=a_1 * b$ ])
  apply (rule conjI)
  subgoal by force
  subgoal
    apply (rule exI[where  $x=a_2 * b$ ])
    apply (rule conjI)
    subgoal by force
    subgoal by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    done
  done
done

lemma set-of-mul-inc-left:
  set-of ( $A * B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A' * B$ )
  if set-of  $A \subseteq$  set-of  $A'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::\{linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology\}$ 
  interval
  using that
  unfolding set-of-times
  by auto

lemma set-of-mul-inc:
  set-of ( $A * B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A' * B'$ )
  if set-of  $A \subseteq$  set-of  $A'$  set-of  $B \subseteq$  set-of  $B'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::\{linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology\}$ 
  interval
  using that unfolding set-of-times by auto

lemma set-of-pow-inc:
  set-of ( $A^{\wedge n}$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A'^{\wedge n}$ )
  if set-of  $A \subseteq$  set-of  $A'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::\{linordered-idom, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology\}$ 
  interval
  using that
  by (induction n, simp-all add: set-of-mul-inc)

lemma set-of-distrib-right-left:
  set-of (( $A_1 + A_2$ ) * ( $B_1 + B_2$ ))  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A_1 * B_1 + A_1 * B_2 + A_2 * B_1 + A_2 * B_2$ )

```

```

for A1 :: 'a:{linordered-idom, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology}
interval
proof-
  have set-of ((A1 + A2) * (B1 + B2)) ⊆ set-of (A1 * (B1 + B2) + A2 * (B1
+ B2))
    by (rule set-of-distrib-right)
  also have ... ⊆ set-of ((A1 * B1 + A1 * B2) + A2 * (B1 + B2))
    by (rule set-of-add-inc-left[OF set-of-distrib-left])
  also have ... ⊆ set-of ((A1 * B1 + A1 * B2) + (A2 * B1 + A2 * B2))
    by (rule set-of-add-inc-right[OF set-of-distrib-left])
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: add.assoc)
qed

lemma mult-bounds-enclose-zero1:
  min (la * lb) (min (la * ub) (min (lb * ua) (ua * ub))) ≤ 0
  0 ≤ max (la * lb) (max (la * ub) (max (lb * ua) (ua * ub)))
  if la ≤ 0 0 ≤ ua
  for la lb ua ub:: 'a:linordered-idom
  subgoal by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) that eq-iff min-le-iff-disj mult-zero-left
mult-zero-right
    zero-le-mult-iff)
  subgoal by (metis that le-max-iff-disj mult-zero-right order-refl zero-le-mult-iff)
done

lemma mult-bounds-enclose-zero2:
  min (la * lb) (min (la * ub) (min (lb * ua) (ua * ub))) ≤ 0
  0 ≤ max (la * lb) (max (la * ub) (max (lb * ua) (ua * ub)))
  if lb ≤ 0 0 ≤ ub
  for la lb ua ub:: 'a:linordered-idom
  using mult-bounds-enclose-zero1[OF that, of la ua]
  by (simp-all add: ac-simps)

lemma set-of-mul-contains-zero:
  0 ∈ set-of (A * B)
  if 0 ∈ set-of A ∨ 0 ∈ set-of B
  for A :: 'a:linordered-idom interval
  using that
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq lower-times upper-times algebra-simps mult-le-0-iff
mult-bounds-enclose-zero1 mult-bounds-enclose-zero2)

instance interval :: ({linordered-semiring, zero, times}) mult-zero
apply standard
subgoal by transfer auto
subgoal by transfer auto
done

lift-definition min-interval:'a:linorder interval ⇒ 'a interval ⇒ 'a interval is
λ(l1, u1). λ(l2, u2). (min l1 l2, min u1 u2)

```

```

by (auto simp: min-def)
lemma lower-min-interval[simp]: lower (min-interval x y) = min (lower x) (lower y)
by transfer auto
lemma upper-min-interval[simp]: upper (min-interval x y) = min (upper x) (upper y)
by transfer auto

lemma min-intervalI:
a ∈i A ⇒ b ∈i B ⇒ min a b ∈i min-interval A B
by (auto simp: set-of-eq min-def)

lift-definition max-interval::'a::linorder interval ⇒ 'a interval is
λ(l1, u1). λ(l2, u2). (max l1 l2, max u1 u2)
by (auto simp: max-def)
lemma lower-max-interval[simp]: lower (max-interval x y) = max (lower x) (lower y)
by transfer auto
lemma upper-max-interval[simp]: upper (max-interval x y) = max (upper x) (upper y)
by transfer auto

lemma max-intervalI:
a ∈i A ⇒ b ∈i B ⇒ max a b ∈i max-interval A B
by (auto simp: set-of-eq max-def)

lift-definition abs-interval::'a::linordered-idom interval ⇒ 'a interval is
(λ(l,u). (if l < 0 ∧ 0 < u then 0 else min |l| |u|, max |l| |u|))
by auto

lemma lower-abs-interval[simp]:
lower (abs-interval x) = (if lower x < 0 ∧ 0 < upper x then 0 else min |lower x| |upper x|)
by transfer auto
lemma upper-abs-interval[simp]: upper (abs-interval x) = max |lower x| |upper x|
by transfer auto

lemma in-abs-intervalI1:
lx < 0 ⇒ 0 < ux ⇒ 0 ≤ xa ⇒ xa ≤ max (- lx) (ux) ⇒ xa ∈ abs ` {lx..ux}
for xa::'a::linordered-idom
by (metis abs-minus-cancel abs-of-nonneg atLeastAtMost iff image-eqI le-less le-max iff-disj
le-minus iff neg-le-0 iff le order-trans)

lemma in-abs-intervalI2:
min (|lx|) |ux| ≤ xa ⇒ xa ≤ max |lx| |ux| ⇒ lx ≤ ux ⇒ 0 ≤ lx ∨ ux ≤ 0
⇒
xa ∈ abs ` {lx..ux}
for xa::'a::linordered-idom
by (force intro: image-eqI[where x=-xa] image-eqI[where x=xa])

```

```

lemma set-of-abs-interval: set-of (abs-interval x) = abs ` set-of x
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq not-less intro: in-abs-intervalI1 in-abs-intervalI2 cong
    del: image-cong-simp)

fun split-domain :: ('a::preorder interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list)  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'a interval list list
  where split-domain split [] = []
  | split-domain split (I#Is) =
    let S = split I;
      D = split-domain split Is
      in concat (map (λd. map (λs. s # d) S) D)
  )

context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin
lift-definition[code-dt] split-interval::'a::linorder interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a interval  $\times$ 
  'a interval)
  is  $\lambda(l, u) x. ((\min l x, \max l x), (\min u x, \max u x))$ 
  by (auto simp: min-def)
end

lemma split-domain-nonempty:
  assumes  $\bigwedge I. \text{split } I \neq []$ 
  shows split-domain split I  $\neq []$ 
  using last-in-set assms
  by (induction I, auto)

lemma lower-split-interval1: lower (fst (split-interval X m)) = min (lower X) m
  and lower-split-interval2: lower (snd (split-interval X m)) = min (upper X) m
  and upper-split-interval1: upper (fst (split-interval X m)) = max (lower X) m
  and upper-split-interval2: upper (snd (split-interval X m)) = max (upper X) m
  subgoal by transfer auto
  subgoal by transfer (auto simp: min.commute)
  subgoal by transfer auto
  subgoal by transfer auto
  done

lemma split-intervalD: split-interval X x = (A, B)  $\Longrightarrow$  set-of X  $\subseteq$  set-of A  $\cup$  set-of B
  unfolding set-of-eq
  by transfer (auto simp: min-def max-def split: if-splits)

instantiation interval :: ({topological-space, preorder}) topological-space
begin

definition open-interval-def[code del]: open (X::'a interval set) =
  ( $\forall x \in X.$ 
    $\exists A B.$ 
    open A  $\wedge$ 

```

```

open B ∧
lower x ∈ A ∧ upper x ∈ B ∧ Interval ‘(A × B) ⊆ X)

instance
proof
  show open (UNIV :: ('a interval) set)
    unfolding open-interval-def by auto
next
  fix S T :: ('a interval) set
  assume open S open T
  show open (S ∩ T)
    unfolding open-interval-def
    proof (safe)
      fix x assume x ∈ S x ∈ T
      from ⟨x ∈ S⟩ ⟨open S⟩ obtain Sl Su where S:
        open Sl open Su lower x ∈ Sl upper x ∈ Su Interval ‘(Sl × Su) ⊆ S
        by (auto simp: open-interval-def)
      from ⟨x ∈ T⟩ ⟨open T⟩ obtain Tl Tu where T:
        open Tl open Tu lower x ∈ Tl upper x ∈ Tu Interval ‘(Tl × Tu) ⊆ T
        by (auto simp: open-interval-def)

      let ?L = Sl ∩ Tl and ?U = Su ∩ Tu
      have open ?L ∧ open ?U ∧ lower x ∈ ?L ∧ upper x ∈ ?U ∧ Interval ‘(?L ×
        ?U) ⊆ S ∩ T
        using S T by (auto simp add: open-Int)
      then show ∃ A B. open A ∧ open B ∧ lower x ∈ A ∧ upper x ∈ B ∧ Interval
        ‘(A × B) ⊆ S ∩ T
        by fast
      qed
    qed (unfold open-interval-def, fast)
  end

```

52.2 Quickcheck

```

lift-definition Ivl::'a ⇒ 'a::preorder ⇒ 'a interval is λa b. (min a b, b)
  by (auto simp: min-def)

```

```

instantiation interval :: ({exhaustive,preorder}) exhaustive
begin

```

```

definition exhaustive-interval::('a interval ⇒ (bool × term list) option)
  ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option
where
  exhaustive-interval f d =
    Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive (λx. Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive (λy. f
      (Ivl x y)) d) d

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

  definition [code-unfold]:
    valtermify-interval x y = Code-Evaluation.valtermify (Ivl::'a::{preorder,typerep}⇒-)
    {·} x {·} y

  end

  instantiation interval :: ({full-exhaustive,preorder,typerep}) full-exhaustive
  begin

    definition full-exhaustive-interval::
      ('a interval × (unit ⇒ term) ⇒ (bool × term list) option)
      ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option where
      full-exhaustive-interval f d =
        Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive
        ( $\lambda x. \text{Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive} (\lambda y. f (\text{valtermify-interval } x y)) d$ )
      d

    instance ..

    end

    instantiation interval :: ({random,preorder,typerep}) random
    begin

      definition random-interval :: 
        natural
        ⇒ natural × natural
        ⇒ ('a interval × (unit ⇒ term)) × natural × natural where
        random-interval i =
        scomp (Quickcheck-Random.random i)
        ( $\lambda man. scomp (\text{Quickcheck-Random.random } i) (\lambda exp. \text{Pair} (\text{valtermify-interval } man exp))$ )

      instance ..

      end

      lifting-update interval.lifting
      lifting-forget interval.lifting

    end

```

53 Approximate Operations on Intervals of Floating Point Numbers

```

theory Interval-Float
imports
  Interval
  Float
begin

definition mid :: float interval ⇒ float
  where mid i = (lower i + upper i) * Float 1 (-1)

lemma mid-in-interval: mid i ∈i i
  using lower-le-upper[of i]
  by (auto simp: mid-def set-of-eq powr-minus)

lemma mid-le: lower i ≤ mid i mid i ≤ upper i
  using mid-in-interval
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

definition centered :: float interval ⇒ float interval
  where centered i = i - interval-of (mid i)

definition split-float-interval x = split-interval x ((lower x + upper x) * Float 1
  (-1))

lemma split-float-intervalD: split-float-interval X = (A, B) ==> set-of X ⊆ set-of
  A ∪ set-of B
  by (auto dest!: split-intervalD simp: split-float-interval-def)

lemma split-float-interval-bounds:
  shows
    lower-split-float-interval1: lower (fst (split-float-interval X)) = lower X
    and lower-split-float-interval2: lower (snd (split-float-interval X)) = mid X
    and upper-split-float-interval1: upper (fst (split-float-interval X)) = mid X
    and upper-split-float-interval2: upper (snd (split-float-interval X)) = upper X
    using mid-le[of X]
  by (auto simp: split-float-interval-def mid-def[symmetric] min-def max-def real-of-float-eq
    lower-split-interval1 lower-split-interval2
    upper-split-interval1 upper-split-interval2)

lemmas float-round-down-le[intro] = order-trans[OF float-round-down]
  and float-round-up-ge[intro] = order-trans[OF - float-round-up]

```

TODO: many of the lemmas should move to theories Float or Approximation (the latter should be based on type *interval*.

53.1 Intervals with Floating Point Bounds

context includes *interval.lifting begin*

lift-definition *round-interval* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *float interval* \Rightarrow *float interval*
is $\lambda p. \lambda(l, u). (\text{float-round-down } p l, \text{float-round-up } p u)$
by (*auto simp: intro!*: *float-round-down-le float-round-up-le*)

lemma *lower-round-ivl*[*simp*]: *lower* (*round-interval* *p* *x*) = *float-round-down* *p* (*lower* *x*)
by *transfer auto*
lemma *upper-round-ivl*[*simp*]: *upper* (*round-interval* *p* *x*) = *float-round-up* *p* (*upper* *x*)
by *transfer auto*

lemma *round-ivl-correct*: *set-of* *A* \subseteq *set-of* (*round-interval prec A*)
by (*auto simp: set-of-eq float-round-down-le float-round-up-le*)

lift-definition *truncate-ivl* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *real interval* \Rightarrow *real interval*
is $\lambda p. \lambda(l, u). (\text{truncate-down } p l, \text{truncate-up } p u)$
by (*auto intro!*: *truncate-down-le truncate-up-le*)

lemma *lower-truncate-ivl*[*simp*]: *lower* (*truncate-ivl* *p* *x*) = *truncate-down* *p* (*lower* *x*)
by *transfer auto*
lemma *upper-truncate-ivl*[*simp*]: *upper* (*truncate-ivl* *p* *x*) = *truncate-up* *p* (*upper* *x*)
by *transfer auto*

lemma *truncate-ivl-correct*: *set-of* *A* \subseteq *set-of* (*truncate-ivl prec A*)
by (*auto simp: set-of-eq intro!*: *truncate-down-le truncate-up-le*)

lift-definition *real-interval*::*float interval* \Rightarrow *real interval*
is $\lambda(l, u). (\text{real-of-float } l, \text{real-of-float } u)$
by *auto*

lemma *lower-real-interval*[*simp*]: *lower* (*real-interval* *x*) = *lower* *x*
by *transfer auto*
lemma *upper-real-interval*[*simp*]: *upper* (*real-interval* *x*) = *upper* *x*
by *transfer auto*

definition *set-of'* *x* = (*case* *x* *of* *None* \Rightarrow *UNIV* *| Some* *i* \Rightarrow *set-of* (*real-interval i*))

lemma *real-interval-min-interval*[*simp*]:
real-interval (*min-interval* *a* *b*) = *min-interval* (*real-interval* *a*) (*real-interval* *b*)
by (*auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-eq real-of-float-min*)

lemma *real-interval-max-interval*[*simp*]:
real-interval (*max-interval* *a* *b*) = *max-interval* (*real-interval* *a*) (*real-interval* *b*)

by (auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-eq real-of-float-max)

lemma in-intervalI:

$x \in_i X$ if lower $X \leq x \leq$ upper X
using that by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

abbreviation in-real-interval ((-/ ∈_r -) [51, 51] 50) **where**
 $x \in_r X \equiv x \in_i \text{real-interval } X$

lemma in-real-intervalI:

$x \in_r X$ if lower $X \leq x \leq$ upper X **for** $x::\text{real}$ **and** $X::\text{float interval}$
using that
by (intro in-intervalI) auto

53.2 intros for real-interval

lemma in-round-intervalI: $x \in_r A \implies x \in_r (\text{round-interval prec } A)$
by (auto simp: set-of-eq float-round-down-le float-round-up-le)

lemma zero-in-float-intervalI: $0 \in_r 0$
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma plus-in-float-intervalI: $a + b \in_r A + B$ **if** $a \in_r A$ $b \in_r B$
using that
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma minus-in-float-intervalI: $a - b \in_r A - B$ **if** $a \in_r A$ $b \in_r B$
using that
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma uminus-in-float-intervalI: $-a \in_r -A$ **if** $a \in_r A$
using that
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma real-interval-times: $\text{real-interval } (A * B) = \text{real-interval } A * \text{real-interval } B$
by (auto simp: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times min-def max-def)

lemma times-in-float-intervalI: $a * b \in_r A * B$ **if** $a \in_r A$ $b \in_r B$
using times-in-intervalI[*OF that*]
by (auto simp: real-interval-times)

lemma real-interval-abs: $\text{real-interval } (\text{abs-interval } A) = \text{abs-interval } (\text{real-interval } A)$
by (auto simp: interval-eq-iff min-def max-def)

lemma abs-in-float-intervalI: $\text{abs } a \in_r \text{abs-interval } A$ **if** $a \in_r A$
by (auto simp: set-of-abs-interval real-interval-abs intro!: imageI that)

```

lemma interval-of[intro,simp]:  $x \in_r \text{interval-of } x$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma split-float-interval-realD: split-float-interval  $X = (A, B) \implies x \in_r X \implies$ 
 $x \in_r A \vee x \in_r B$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq prod-eq-iff split-float-interval-bounds)

```

53.3 bounds for lists

```

lemma lower-Interval: lower (Interval  $x$ ) = fst  $x$ 
  and upper-Interval: upper (Interval  $x$ ) = snd  $x$ 
  if fst  $x \leq$  snd  $x$ 
  using that
  by (auto simp: lower-def upper-def Interval-inverse split-beta')

definition all-in-i :: 'a::preorder list  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix (all'-in $_i$ ) 50)
  where  $x \text{ all-in}_i I = (\text{length } x = \text{length } I \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } I. x ! i \in_i I ! i))$ 

definition all-in :: real list  $\Rightarrow$  float interval list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix (all'-in) 50)
  where  $x \text{ all-in } I = (\text{length } x = \text{length } I \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } I. x ! i \in_r I ! i))$ 

definition all-subset :: 'a::order interval list  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix (all'-subset) 50)
  where  $I \text{ all-subset } J = (\text{length } I = \text{length } J \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } I. \text{set-of } (I ! i) \subseteq \text{set-of } (J ! i)))$ 

lemmas [simp] = all-in-def all-subset-def

lemma all-subsetD:
  assumes  $I \text{ all-subset } J$ 
  assumes  $x \text{ all-in } I$ 
  shows  $x \text{ all-in } J$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq; fastforce)

lemma round-interval-mono: set-of (round-interval prec  $X$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of (round-interval prec  $Y$ )
  if set-of  $X \subseteq$  set-of  $Y$ 
  using that
  by transfer
    (auto simp: float-round-down.rep-eq float-round-up.rep-eq truncate-down-mono
      truncate-up-mono)

lemma Ivl-simps[simp]: lower (Ivl  $a b$ ) = min  $a b$  upper (Ivl  $a b$ ) =  $b$ 
  subgoal by transfer simp
  subgoal by transfer simp
  done

```

```

lemma set-of-subset-iff: set-of X ⊆ set-of Y  $\longleftrightarrow$  lower Y ≤ lower X ∧ upper X
≤ upper Y
  for X Y::'a::linorder interval
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq subset-iff)

lemma set-of-subset-iff':
  set-of a ⊆ set-of (b :: 'a :: linorder interval)  $\longleftrightarrow$  a ≤ b
  unfolding less-eq-interval-def set-of-subset-iff ..

lemma bounds-of-interval-eq-lower-upper:
  bounds-of-interval ivl = (lower ivl, upper ivl) if lower ivl ≤ upper ivl
  using that
  by (auto simp: lower.rep-eq upper.rep-eq)

lemma real-interval-Ivl: real-interval (Ivl a b) = Ivl a b
  by transfer (auto simp: min-def)

lemma set-of-mul-contains-real-zero:
  0 ∈r (A * B) if 0 ∈r A ∨ 0 ∈r B
  using that set-of-mul-contains-zero[of A B]
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

fun subdivide-interval :: nat ⇒ float interval ⇒ float interval list
  where subdivide-interval 0 I = [I]
  | subdivide-interval (Suc n) I = (
    let m = mid I
    in (subdivide-interval n (Ivl (lower I) m)) @ (subdivide-interval n (Ivl m
      (upper I)))
  )

lemma subdivide-interval-length:
  shows length (subdivide-interval n I) = 2^n
  by(induction n arbitrary: I, simp-all add: Let-def)

lemma lower-le-mid: lower x ≤ mid x real-of-float (lower x) ≤ mid x
  and mid-le-upper: mid x ≤ upper x real-of-float (mid x) ≤ upper x
  unfolding mid-def
  subgoal by transfer (auto simp: powr-neg-one)
  done

lemma subdivide-interval-correct:
  list-ex (λi. x ∈r i) (subdivide-interval n I) if x ∈r I for x::real
  using that
  proof(induction n arbitrary: x I)
  case 0

```

```

then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  from ‹x ∈r I› consider x ∈r Ivl (lower I) (mid I) | x ∈r Ivl (mid I) (upper I)
    by (cases x ≤ real-of-float (mid I))
    (auto simp: set-of-eq min-def lower-le-mid mid-le-upper)
  from this[case-names lower upper] show ?case
    by cases (use Suc.IH in ‹auto simp: Let-def›)
qed

fun interval-list-union :: 'a::lattice interval list ⇒ 'a interval
  where interval-list-union [] = undefined
  | interval-list-union [I] = I
  | interval-list-union (I#Is) = sup I (interval-list-union Is)

lemma interval-list-union-correct:
  assumes S ≠ []
  assumes i < length S
  shows set-of (S!i) ⊆ set-of (interval-list-union S)
  using assms
  proof(induction S arbitrary: i)
    case (Cons a S i)
    thus ?case
      proof(cases S)
        fix b S'
        assume S = b # S'
        hence S ≠ []
        by simp
        show ?thesis
        proof(cases i)
          case 0
          show ?thesis
            apply(cases S)
            using interval-union-mono1
            by (auto simp add: 0)
        next
          case (Suc i-prev)
          hence i-prev < length S
          using Cons(3) by simp

          from Cons(1)[OF ‹S ≠ []› this] Cons(1)
          have set-of ((a # S) ! i) ⊆ set-of (interval-list-union S)
            by (simp add: ‹i = Suc i-prev›)
          also have ... ⊆ set-of (interval-list-union (a # S))
            using ‹S ≠ []›
            apply(cases S)
            using interval-union-mono2
            by auto
          finally show ?thesis .

```

```

qed
qed simp
qed simp

lemma split-domain-correct:
  fixes x :: real list
  assumes x all-in I
  assumes split-correct:  $\bigwedge x \in I. x \in_r I \implies \text{list-ex } (\lambda i::\text{float interval}. x \in_r i) (\text{split } I)$ 
  shows list-ex ( $\lambda s. x \text{ all-in } s$ ) (split-domain split I)
  using assms(1)
proof(induction I arbitrary: x)
  case (Cons I Is x)
  have x ≠ [] by auto
  obtain x' xs where x-decomp:  $x = x' \# xs$ 
    using `x ≠ []` list.exhaust by auto
  hence x' ∈r I xs all-in Is
    using Cons(2)
    by auto
  show ?case
    using Cons(1)[OF `xs all-in Is`]
    split-correct[OF `x' ∈r I`]
    apply (auto simp add: list-ex-iff set-of-eq)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) One-nat-def Suc-pred `x ≠ []` le-simps(3) length-greater-0-conv
      length-tl linorder-not-less list.sel(3) neq0-conv nth-Cons' x-decomp)
qed simp

```

lift-definition(*code-dt*) *inverse-float-interval*::nat \Rightarrow float interval \Rightarrow float interval
option is

$\lambda \text{prec } (l, u). \text{if } (0 < l \vee u < 0) \text{ then Some } (\text{float-divl prec } 1 u, \text{float-divr prec } 1 l) \text{ else None}$
by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF float-divl] order-trans[OF - float-divr]
 simp: divide-simps)

lemma *inverse-float-interval-eq-Some-conv*:

defines one \equiv (1::float)
shows

inverse-float-interval p X = Some R \longleftrightarrow
 $(\text{lower } X > 0 \vee \text{upper } X < 0) \wedge$
 $\text{lower } R = \text{float-divl } p \text{ one} (\text{upper } X) \wedge$
 $\text{upper } R = \text{float-divr } p \text{ one} (\text{lower } X)$

by clarsimp (transfer fixing: one, force simp: one-def split: if-splits)

lemma *inverse-float-interval*:

inverse ‘set-of (real-interval X) ⊆ set-of (real-interval Y)
if *inverse-float-interval p X = Some Y*
using that

```

apply (clar simp simp: set-of-eq inverse-float-interval-eq-Some-conv)
by (intro order-trans[OF float-divl] order-trans[OF - float-divr] conjI)
  (auto simp: divide-simps)

lemma inverse-float-intervalI:
   $x \in_r X \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{set-of}'(\text{inverse-float-interval } p X)$ 
  using inverse-float-interval[of p X]
  by (auto simp: set-of'-def split: option.splits)

lemma inverse-float-interval-eqI: inverse-float-interval p X = Some IVL  $\implies x \in_r X \implies \text{inverse } x \in_r \text{IVL}$ 
  using inverse-float-intervalI[of x X p]
  by (auto simp: set-of'-def)

lemma real-interval-abs-interval[simp]:
  real-interval (abs-interval x) = abs-interval (real-interval x)
  by (auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-eq real-of-float-max real-of-float-min)

lift-definition floor-float-interval::float interval  $\Rightarrow$  float interval is
   $\lambda(l, u). (\text{floor-fl } l, \text{floor-fl } u)$ 
  by (auto intro!: floor-mono simp: floor-fl.rep-eq)

lemma lower-floor-float-interval[simp]: lower (floor-float-interval x) = floor-fl (lower x)
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-floor-float-interval[simp]: upper (floor-float-interval x) = floor-fl (upper x)
  by transfer auto

lemma floor-float-intervalI:  $\lfloor x \rfloor \in_r \text{floor-float-interval } X$  if  $x \in_r X$ 
  using that by (auto simp: set-of-eq floor-fl-def floor-mono)

end

```

53.4 constants for code generation

```

definition lowerF::float interval  $\Rightarrow$  float where lowerF = lower
definition upperF::float interval  $\Rightarrow$  float where upperF = upper

```

```
end
```

54 Immutable Arrays with Code Generation

```

theory IArray
imports Main
begin

```

54.1 Fundamental operations

Immutable arrays are lists wrapped up in an additional constructor. There are no update operations. Hence code generation can safely implement this type by efficient target language arrays. Currently only SML is provided. Could be extended to other target languages and more operations.

```
context
begin
```

```
datatype 'a iarray = IArray 'a list
```

```
qualified primrec list-of :: 'a iarray ⇒ 'a list where
list-of (IArray xs) = xs
```

```
qualified definition of-fun :: (nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a iarray where
[simp]: of-fun f n = IArray (map f [0..<n])
```

```
qualified definition sub :: 'a iarray ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a (infixl !! 100) where
[simp]: as !! n = IArray.list-of as ! n
```

```
qualified definition length :: 'a iarray ⇒ nat where
[simp]: length as = List.length (IArray.list-of as)
```

```
qualified definition all :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a iarray ⇒ bool where
[simp]: all p as ↔ (∀ a ∈ set (list-of as). p a)
```

```
qualified definition exists :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a iarray ⇒ bool where
[simp]: exists p as ↔ (∃ a ∈ set (list-of as). p a)
```

```
lemma of-fun-nth:
IArray.of-fun f n !! i = f i if i < n
using that by (simp add: map-nth)
```

```
end
```

54.2 Generic code equations

```
lemma [code]:
size (as :: 'a iarray) = Suc (IArray.length as)
by (cases as) simp
```

```
lemma [code]:
size-iarray f as = Suc (size-list f (IArray.list-of as))
by (cases as) simp
```

```
lemma [code]:
rec-iarray f as = f (IArray.list-of as)
by (cases as) simp
```

```

lemma [code]:
  case-iarray f as = f (IArray.list-of as)
  by (cases as) simp

lemma [code]:
  set-iarray as = set (IArray.list-of as)
  by (cases as) auto

lemma [code]:
  map-iarray f as = IArray (map f (IArray.list-of as))
  by (cases as) auto

lemma [code]:
  rel-iarray r as bs = list-all2 r (IArray.list-of as) (IArray.list-of bs)
  by (cases as, cases bs) auto

lemma list-of-code [code]:
  IArray.list-of as = map (λn. as !! n) [0 ..< IArray.length as]
  by (cases as) (simp add: map-nth)

lemma [code]:
  HOL.equal as bs ↔ HOL.equal (IArray.list-of as) (IArray.list-of bs)
  by (cases as, cases bs) (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
  IArray.all p = Not ∘ IArray.exists (Not ∘ p)
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

lemma [code]:
  Code-Evaluation.term-of (as :: 'a::typerep iarray) =
    Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "IArray.iarray.IArray") (TYPEREP('a list ⇒ 'a
iarray)) <·> (Code-Evaluation.term-of (IArray.list-of as))
  by (subst term-of-anything) rule

end

54.3 Auxiliary operations for code generation

context
begin

qualified primrec tabulate :: integer × (integer ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a iarray where
  tabulate (n, f) = IArray (map (f ∘ integer-of-nat) [0..<nat-of-integer n])

lemma [code]:

```

```

IArray.of-fun f n = IArray.tabulate (integer-of-nat n, f o nat-of-integer)
by simp

qualified primrec sub' :: 'a iarray × integer ⇒ 'a where
sub' (as, n) = as !! nat-of-integer n

lemma [code]:
IArray.sub' (IArray as, n) = as ! nat-of-integer n
by simp

lemma [code]:
as !! n = IArray.sub' (as, integer-of-nat n)
by simp

qualified definition length' :: 'a iarray ⇒ integer where
[simp]: length' as = integer-of-nat (List.length (IArray.list-of as))

lemma [code]:
IArray.length' (IArray as) = integer-of-nat (List.length as)
by simp

lemma [code]:
IArray.length as = nat-of-integer (IArray.length' as)
by simp

qualified definition exists-upto :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ integer ⇒ 'a iarray ⇒ bool
where
[simp]: exists-upto p k as ↔ (exists l. 0 ≤ l ∧ l < k ∧ p (sub' (as, l)))

lemma exists-upto-of-nat:
exists-upto p (of-nat n) as ↔ (exists m < n. p (as !! m))
including integer.lifting by (simp, transfer)
(metis nat-int nat-less-iff of-nat-0-le-iff)

lemma [code]:
exists-upto p k as ↔ (if k ≤ 0 then False else
let l = k - 1 in p (sub' (as, l)) ∨ exists-upto p l as)
proof (cases k ≥ 1)
case False
then have ‹k ≤ 0›
including integer.lifting by transfer simp
then show ?thesis
by simp
next
case True
then have less: k ≤ 0 ↔ False
by simp
define n where n = nat-of-integer (k - 1)
with True have k: k - 1 = of-nat n k = of-nat (Suc n)

```

```

by simp-all
show ?thesis unfolding less Let-def k(1) unfolding k(2) exists upto-of-nat
  using less-Suc-eq by auto
qed

lemma [code]:
  IArray.exists p as  $\longleftrightarrow$  exists upto p (length' as) as
  including integer.lifting by (simp, transfer)
  (auto, metis in-set-conv-nth less-imp-of-nat-less nat-int of-nat-0-le-iff)

end

```

54.4 Code Generation for SML

Note that arrays cannot be printed directly but only by turning them into lists first. Arrays could be converted back into lists for printing if they were wrapped up in an additional constructor.

code-reserved *SML Vector*

```

code-printing
type-constructor iarray  $\rightarrow$  (SML) - Vector.vector
| constant IArray  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.fromList
| constant IArray.all  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.all
| constant IArray.exists  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.exists
| constant IArray.tabulate  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.tabulate
| constant IArray.sub'  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.sub
| constant IArray.length'  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.length

```

54.5 Code Generation for Haskell

We map '*a* iarrays in Isabelle/HOL to *Data.Array.IArray.array* in Haskell. Performance mapping to *Data.Array.Unboxed.Array* and *Data.Array.Array* is similar.

```

code-printing
code-module IArray  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) <
module IArray(IArray, tabulate, of-list, sub, length) where {

```

```

import Prelude (Bool(True, False), not, Maybe(Nothing, Just),
  Integer, (+), (-), (<), fromInteger, toInteger, map, seq, (.));
import qualified Prelude;
import qualified Data.Array.IArray;
import qualified Data.Array.Base;
import qualified Data.Ix;

```

```

newtype IArray e = IArray (Data.Array.IArray.Array Integer e);

tabulate :: (Integer, (Integer  $\rightarrow$  e))  $\rightarrow$  IArray e;

```

```

tabulate (k, f) = IArray (Data.Array.IArray.array (0, k - 1) (map (\i -> let
fi = f i in fi `seq` (i, fi)) [0..k - 1]));

of-list :: [e] -> IArray e;
of-list l = IArray (Data.Array.IArray.listArray (0, (toInteger . Prelude.length) l
- 1) l);

sub :: (IArray e, Integer) -> e;
sub (IArray v, i) = v `Data.Array.Base.unsafeAt` fromInteger i;

length :: IArray e -> Integer;
length (IArray v) = toInteger (Data.Ix.rangeSize (Data.Array.IArray.bounds v));

}› for type-constructor iarray constant IArray IArray.tabulate IArray.sub' IArray.length'

```

code-reserved Haskell IArray-Impl

```

code-printing
  type-constructor iarray -> (Haskell) IArray.IArray -
| constant IArray -> (Haskell) IArray.of'-list
| constant IArray.tabulate -> (Haskell) IArray.tabulate
| constant IArray.sub' -> (Haskell) IArray.sub
| constant IArray.length' -> (Haskell) IArray.length

end

```

55 Definition of Landau symbols

```

theory Landau-Symbols
imports
  Complex-Main
begin

lemma eventually-subst':
  eventually (λx. f x = g x) F ==> eventually (λx. P x (f x)) F = eventually (λx.
  P x (g x)) F
  by (rule eventually-subst, erule eventually-rev-mp) simp

```

55.1 Definition of Landau symbols

Our Landau symbols are sign-oblivious, i.e. any function always has the same growth as its absolute. This has the advantage of making some cancelling rules for sums nicer, but introduces some problems in other places. Nevertheless, we found this definition more convenient to work with.

```

definition bigo :: 'a filter ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('b :: real-normed-field)) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set
  ((1O[-](-')))
where bigo F g = {f. (∃ c>0. eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≤ c * norm (g x)) F)}

```

```

definition smallo :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle 1o[-](-') \rangle\rangle$ )
  where smallo F g = {f. ( $\forall c > 0.$  eventually ( $\lambda x.$  norm (f x)  $\leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ ) F)}
```

```

definition bigomega :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle 1\Omega[-](-') \rangle\rangle$ )
  where bigomega F g = {f. ( $\exists c > 0.$  eventually ( $\lambda x.$  norm (f x)  $\geq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ ) F)}
```

```

definition smallomega :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle 1\omega[-](-') \rangle\rangle$ )
  where smallomega F g = {f. ( $\forall c > 0.$  eventually ( $\lambda x.$  norm (f x)  $\geq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ ) F)}
```

```

definition bigtheta :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle 1\Theta[-](-') \rangle\rangle$ )
  where bigtheta F g = bigo F g  $\cap$  bigomega F g
```

```

abbreviation bigo-at-top ( $\langle\langle 2O'(-') \rangle\rangle$ ) where
  O(g)  $\equiv$  bigo at-top g
```

```

abbreviation smallo-at-top ( $\langle\langle 2o'(-') \rangle\rangle$ ) where
  o(g)  $\equiv$  smallo at-top g
```

```

abbreviation bigomega-at-top ( $\langle\langle 2\Omega'(-') \rangle\rangle$ ) where
  Omega(g)  $\equiv$  bigomega at-top g
```

```

abbreviation smallomega-at-top ( $\langle\langle 2\omega'(-') \rangle\rangle$ ) where
  omega(g)  $\equiv$  smallomega at-top g
```

```

abbreviation bigtheta-at-top ( $\langle\langle 2\Theta'(-') \rangle\rangle$ ) where
  Theta(g)  $\equiv$  bigtheta at-top g
```

The following is a set of properties that all Landau symbols satisfy.

named-theorems landau-divide-simps

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locale landau-symbol =
  fixes L :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  and L' :: 'c filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('c  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('c  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  and Lr :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  real)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  real) set
  assumes bot': L bot f = UNIV
  assumes filter-mono': F1  $\leq$  F2  $\implies$  L F2 f  $\subseteq$  L F1 f
  assumes in-filtermap-iff:
    f'  $\in$  L (filtermap h' F') g'  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\lambda x.$  f' (h' x))  $\in$  L' F' ( $\lambda x.$  g' (h' x))
  assumes filtercomap:
    f'  $\in$  L F'' g'  $\implies$  ( $\lambda x.$  f' (h' x))  $\in$  L' (filtercomap h' F'') ( $\lambda x.$  g' (h' x))
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assumes sup:  $f \in L F1 g \implies f \in L F2 g \implies f \in L (\sup F1 F2) g$ 
assumes in-cong: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F \implies f \in L F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (h)$ 
assumes cong: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F \implies L F (f) = L F (g)$ 
assumes cong-bigtheta:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies L F (f) = L F (g)$ 
assumes in-cong-bigtheta:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in L F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (h)$ 
assumes cmult [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda x. c * f x) = L F (f)$ 
assumes cmult-in-iff [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
assumes mult-left [simp]:  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. h x * f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x * g x)$ 
assumes inverse: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F \implies$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
 $\implies f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x)) \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x))$ 
assumes subsetI:  $f \in L F (g) \implies L F (f) \subseteq L F (g)$ 
assumes plus-subset1:  $f \in o[F](g) \implies L F (g) \subseteq L F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
assumes trans:  $f \in L F (g) \implies g \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (h)$ 
assumes compose:  $f \in L F (g) \implies \text{filterlim } h' F G \implies (\lambda x. f (h' x)) \in L' G (\lambda x. g (h' x))$ 
assumes norm-iff [simp]:  $(\lambda x. \text{norm} (f x)) \in Lr F (\lambda x. \text{norm} (g x)) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
assumes abs [simp]:  $Lr Fr (\lambda x. |fr x|) = Lr Fr fr$ 
assumes abs-in-iff [simp]:  $(\lambda x. |fr x|) \in Lr Fr gr \longleftrightarrow fr \in Lr Fr gr$ 
begin

lemma bot [simp]:  $f \in L \text{ bot } g \text{ by (simp add: bot')}$ 

lemma filter-mono:  $F1 \leq F2 \implies f \in L F2 g \implies f \in L F1 g$ 
using filter-mono'[of F1 F2] by blast

lemma cong-ex:
eventually  $(\lambda x. f1 x = f2 x) F \implies$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g1 x = g2 x) F \implies$ 
 $f1 \in L F (g1) \longleftrightarrow f2 \in L F (g2)$ 
by (subst cong, assumption, subst in-cong, assumption, rule refl)

lemma cong-ex-bigtheta:
 $f1 \in \Theta[F](f2) \implies g1 \in \Theta[F](g2) \implies f1 \in L F (g1) \longleftrightarrow f2 \in L F (g2)$ 
by (subst cong-bigtheta, assumption, subst in-cong-bigtheta, assumption, rule refl)

lemma bigtheta-trans1:
 $f \in L F (g) \implies g \in \Theta[F](h) \implies f \in L F (h)$ 
by (subst cong-bigtheta[symmetric])

lemma bigtheta-trans2:
 $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies g \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (h)$ 
by (subst in-cong-bigtheta)

lemma cmult' [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda x. f x * c) = L F (f)$ 
by (subst mult.commute) (rule cmult)

lemma cmult-in-iff' [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda x. f x * c) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 

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by (subst mult.commute) (rule cmult-in-iff)

lemma cdiv [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda x. f x / c) = L F (f)$ 
  using cmult'[of inverse c F f] by (simp add: field-simps)

lemma cdiv-in-iff' [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda x. f x / c) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
  using cmult-in-iff'[of inverse c f] by (simp add: field-simps)

lemma uminus [simp]:  $L F (\lambda x. -g x) = L F (g)$  using cmult[of -1] by simp

lemma uminus-in-iff [simp]:  $(\lambda x. -f x) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
  using cmult-in-iff[of -1] by simp

lemma const:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda -. c) = L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  by (subst (2) cmult[symmetric]) simp-all

lemma const' [simp]: NO-MATCH 1 c  $\implies c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda -. c) = L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  by (rule const)

lemma const-in-iff:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda -. c) \in L F (f) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda -. 1) \in L F (f)$ 
  using cmult-in-iff'[of c λ-. 1] by simp

lemma const-in-iff' [simp]: NO-MATCH 1 c  $\implies c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda -. c) \in L F (f) \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\lambda -. 1) \in L F (f)$ 
  by (rule const-in-iff)

lemma plus-subset2:  $g \in o[F](f) \implies L F (f) \subseteq L F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
  by (subst add.commute) (rule plus-subset1)

lemma mult-right [simp]:  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  using mult-left by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma mult:  $f1 \in L F (g1) \implies f2 \in L F (g2) \implies (\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x.$ 
 $g1 x * g2 x)$ 
  by (rule trans, erule mult-left, erule mult-right)

lemma inverse-cancel:
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \neq 0$ ) F
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \neq 0$ ) F
  shows  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x)) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (f)$ 
proof
  assume  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x))$ 
  from inverse[OF -- this] assms show  $g \in L F (f)$  by simp
qed (intro inverse assms)

lemma divide-right:
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. h x \neq 0$ ) F
  assumes  $f \in L F (g)$ 

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shows $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x)$
by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse) (intro mult-right inverse assms)

lemma divide-right-iff:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$
proof
assume $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x)$
from mult-right[*OF this, of h*] assms **show** $f \in L F (g)$
by (subst (asm) cong-ex[of - f F - g]) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
qed (simp add: divide-right assms)

lemma divide-left:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
assumes $g \in L F (f)$
shows $(\lambda x. h x / f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x / g x)$
by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse) (intro mult-left inverse assms)

lemma divide-left-iff:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. h x / f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x / g x) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (f)$
proof
assume $A: (\lambda x. h x / f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x / g x)$
from assms **have** $B: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. h x / f x / h x = \text{inverse} (f x)) F$
by eventually-elim (simp add: divide-inverse)
from assms **have** $C: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. h x / g x / h x = \text{inverse} (g x)) F$
by eventually-elim (simp add: divide-inverse)
from divide-right[*OF assms(3) A*] assms **show** $g \in L F (f)$
by (subst (asm) cong-ex[*OF B C*]) (simp add: inverse-cancel)
qed (simp add: divide-left assms)

lemma divide:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g1 x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g2 x \neq 0) F$
assumes $f1 \in L F (f2) g2 \in L F (g1)$
shows $(\lambda x. f1 x / g1 x) \in L F (\lambda x. f2 x / g2 x)$
by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse) (intro mult inverse assms)

lemma divide-eq1:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $f \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (g)$
proof-
have $f \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f x * h x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x)$
using assms **by** (intro in-cong) (auto elim: eventually-mono)
thus ?thesis **by** (simp only: divide-right-iff assms)
qed

lemma *divide-eq2*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$
proof–
have $L F (\lambda x. g x) = L F (\lambda x. g x * h x / h x)$
using assms by (*intro cong*) (*auto elim: eventually-mono*)
thus ?thesis by (*simp only: divide-right-iff assms*)
qed

lemma *inverse-eq1*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
shows $f \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x)) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f x * g x) \in L F (\lambda x. 1)$
using divide-eq1[of g F f λx. 1] by (*simp add: divide-inverse assms*)

lemma *inverse-eq2*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. 1) \in L F (\lambda x. f x * g x)$
using divide-eq2[of f F λx. 1 g] by (*simp add: divide-inverse assms mult-ac*)

lemma *inverse-flip*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
assumes $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x)) \in L F (h)$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(h x)) \in L F (g)$
using assms by (*simp add: divide-eq1 divide-eq2 inverse-eq-divide mult.commute*)

lemma *lift-trans*:

assumes $f \in L F (g)$
assumes $(\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in L F (h)$
assumes $\bigwedge f g. f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$
shows $(\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (h)$
by (*rule trans[OF assms(3)[OF assms(1)] assms(2)]*)

lemma *lift-trans'*:

assumes $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$
assumes $g \in L F (h)$
assumes $\bigwedge g h. g \in L F (h) \implies (\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in L F (\lambda x. t x (h x))$
shows $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (h x))$
by (*rule trans[OF assms(1) assms(3)[OF assms(2)]]*)

lemma *lift-trans-bigtheta*:

assumes $f \in L F (g)$
assumes $(\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in \Theta[F](h)$
assumes $\bigwedge f g. f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$
shows $(\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (h)$
using cong-bigtheta[OF assms(2)] assms(3)[OF assms(1)] by simp

lemma *lift-trans-bigtheta'*:

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assumes  $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$ 
assumes  $g \in \Theta[F](h)$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge g h. g \in \Theta[F](h) \implies (\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. t x (h x))$ 
shows  $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (h x))$ 
using cong-bigtheta[ $OF assms(3)[OF assms(2)]$ ]  $assms(1)$  by simp

lemma (in landau-symbol) mult-in-1:
assumes  $f \in L F (\lambda \cdot. 1) g \in L F (\lambda \cdot. 1)$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f x * g x) \in L F (\lambda \cdot. 1)$ 
using mult[ $OF assms$ ] by simp

lemma (in landau-symbol) of-real-cancel:
 $(\lambda x. of\text{-real} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. of\text{-real} (g x)) \implies f \in Lr F g$ 
by (subst (asm) norm-iff [symmetric], subst (asm) (1 2) norm-of-real) simp-all

lemma (in landau-symbol) of-real-iff:
 $(\lambda x. of\text{-real} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. of\text{-real} (g x)) \iff f \in Lr F g$ 
by (subst norm-iff [symmetric], subst (1 2) norm-of-real) simp-all

lemmas [landau-divide-simps] =
inverse-cancel divide-left-iff divide-eq1 divide-eq2 inverse-eq1 inverse-eq2

end

The symbols  $O$  and  $o$  and  $\Omega$  and  $\omega$  are dual, so for many rules, replacing
 $O$  with  $\Omega$ ,  $o$  with  $\omega$ , and  $\leq$  with  $\geq$  in a theorem yields another valid theorem.
The following locale captures this fact.

locale landau-pair =
fixes  $L l :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow ('b :: real-normed-field)) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) set$ 
fixes  $L' l' :: 'c filter \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow ('b :: real-normed-field)) \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow 'b) set$ 
fixes  $Lr lr :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real) set$ 
and  $R :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow bool$ 
assumes  $L\text{-def}: L F g = \{f. \exists c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) F\}$ 
and  $l\text{-def}: l F g = \{f. \forall c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) F\}$ 
and  $L'\text{-def}: L' F' g' = \{f. \exists c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g' x))) F'\}$ 
and  $l'\text{-def}: l' F' g' = \{f. \forall c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g' x))) F'\}$ 
and  $Lr\text{-def}: Lr F'' g'' = \{f. \exists c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g'' x))) F''\}$ 
and  $lr\text{-def}: lr F'' g'' = \{f. \forall c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g'' x))) F''\}$ 
and  $R: R = (\leq) \vee R = (\geq)$ 

interpretation landau-o:
landau-pair bigo smallo bigo smallo bigo smallo ( $\leq$ )
by unfold-locales (auto simp: bigo-def smallo-def intro!: ext)

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interpretation landau-omega:
  landau-pair bigomega smallomega bigomega smallomega bigomega smallomega
( $\geq$ )
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: bigomega-def smallomega-def intro!: ext)

context landau-pair
begin

lemmas R-E = disjE [OF R, case-names le ge]

lemma bigI:
   $c > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx))(c * \text{norm}(gx))) F \implies f \in L F(g)$ 
  unfolding L-def by blast

lemma bigE:
  assumes  $f \in L F(g)$ 
  obtains  $c$  where  $c > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx))(c * (\text{norm}(gx)))) F$ 
  using assms unfolding L-def by blast

lemma smallI:
   $(\bigwedge c. c > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx))(c * (\text{norm}(gx)))) F) \implies f \in l F(g)$ 
  unfolding l-def by blast

lemma smallD:
   $f \in l F(g) \implies c > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx))(c * (\text{norm}(gx)))) F$ 
  unfolding l-def by blast

lemma bigE-nonneg-real:
  assumes  $f \in Lr F(g)$  eventually  $(\lambda x. fx \geq 0) F$ 
  obtains  $c$  where  $c > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. R(fx)(c * |gx|)) F$ 
proof-
  from assms(1) obtain  $c$  where  $c > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx))(c * \text{norm}(gx))) F$ 
  by (auto simp: Lr-def)
  from c(2) assms(2) have eventually  $(\lambda x. R(fx)(c * |gx|)) F$ 
  by eventually-elim simp
  from c(1) and this show ?thesis by (rule that)
qed

lemma smallD-nonneg-real:
  assumes  $f \in lr F(g)$  eventually  $(\lambda x. fx \geq 0) F$ 
  shows eventually  $(\lambda x. R(fx)(c * |gx|)) F$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: lr-def dest!: spec[of - c] elim: eventually-elim2)

lemma small-imp-big:  $f \in l F(g) \implies f \in L F(g)$ 
  by (rule bigI[OF - smallD, of 1]) simp-all

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lemma small-subset-big:  $l F (g) \subseteq L F (g)$ 
  using small-imp-big by blast

lemma R-refl [simp]:  $R x x$  using R by auto

lemma R-linear:  $\neg R x y \implies R y x$ 
  using R by auto

lemma R-trans [trans]:  $R a b \implies R b c \implies R a c$ 
  using R by auto

lemma R-mult-left-mono:  $R a b \implies c \geq 0 \implies R (c*a) (c*b)$ 
  using R by (auto simp: mult-left-mono)

lemma R-mult-right-mono:  $R a b \implies c \geq 0 \implies R (a*c) (b*c)$ 
  using R by (auto simp: mult-right-mono)

lemma big-trans:
  assumes  $f \in L F (g)$   $g \in L F (h)$ 
  shows  $f \in L F (h)$ 
proof-
  from assms obtain  $c d$  where  $*: 0 < c 0 < d$ 
  and  $**: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * \text{norm} (g x))$ 
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (\text{norm} (g x)) (d * \text{norm} (h x))$ 
  by (elim bigE)
  from ** have eventually ( $\lambda x. R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * d * (\text{norm} (h x)))$ ) F
  proof eventually-elim
    fix  $x$  assume  $R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * (\text{norm} (g x)))$ 
    also assume  $R (\text{norm} (g x)) (d * (\text{norm} (h x)))$ 
    with  $\langle 0 < c \rangle$  have  $R (c * (\text{norm} (g x))) (c * (d * (\text{norm} (h x))))$ 
      by (intro R-mult-left-mono) simp-all
    finally show  $R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * d * (\text{norm} (h x)))$ 
      by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  qed
  with * show ?thesis by (intro bigI[of c*d]) simp-all
qed

lemma big-small-trans:
  assumes  $f \in L F (g)$   $g \in l F (h)$ 
  shows  $f \in l F (h)$ 
proof (rule smallI)
  fix  $c :: \text{real}$  assume  $c: c > 0$ 
  from assms(1) obtain  $d$  where  $d: d > 0$  and  $*: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (\text{norm} (f x)) (d * \text{norm} (g x))$ 
    by (elim bigE)
  from assms(2)  $c d$  have eventually ( $\lambda x. R (\text{norm} (g x)) (c * \text{inverse} d * \text{norm} (h x))$ ) F
    by (intro smallD) simp-all

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with * show eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * (norm (h x)))) F
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
    show ?case
      by (use elim(1) in ⟨rule R-trans⟩) (use elim(2) R d in ⟨auto simp: field-simps⟩)
  qed
qed

lemma small-big-trans:
  assumes f ∈ l F (g) g ∈ L F (h)
  shows f ∈ l F (h)
proof (rule smallI)
  fix c :: real assume c: c > 0
  from assms(2) obtain d where d: d > 0 and *: ∀F x in F. R (norm (g x)) (d
  * norm (h x))
    by (elim bigE)
  from assms(1) c d have eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * inverse d * norm
  (g x))) F
    by (intro smallD) simp-all
  with * show eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (h x))) F
    by eventually-elim (rotate-tac 2, erule R-trans, insert R c d, auto simp:
  field-simps)
qed

lemma small-trans:
  f ∈ l F (g)  $\implies$  g ∈ l F (h)  $\implies$  f ∈ l F (h)
  by (rule big-small-trans[OF small-imp-big])

lemma small-big-trans':
  f ∈ l F (g)  $\implies$  g ∈ L F (h)  $\implies$  f ∈ L F (h)
  by (rule small-imp-big[OF small-big-trans])

lemma big-small-trans':
  f ∈ L F (g)  $\implies$  g ∈ l F (h)  $\implies$  f ∈ L F (h)
  by (rule small-imp-big[OF big-small-trans])

lemma big-subsetI [intro]: f ∈ L F (g)  $\implies$  L F (f) ⊆ L F (g)
  by (intro subsetI) (drule (1) big-trans)

lemma small-subsetI [intro]: f ∈ L F (g)  $\implies$  l F (f) ⊆ l F (g)
  by (intro subsetI) (drule (1) small-big-trans)

lemma big-refl [simp]: f ∈ L F (f)
  by (rule bigI[of 1]) simp-all

lemma small-refl-iff: f ∈ l F (f)  $\longleftrightarrow$  eventually (λx. f x = 0) F
proof (rule iffI[OF - smallI])
  assume f: f ∈ l F f
  have (1/2::real) > 0 (2::real) > 0 by simp-all

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from smallD[OF f this(1)] smallD[OF f this(2)]
  show eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ) F by eventually-elim (insert R, auto)
next
  fix c :: real assume c > 0 eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ) F
  from this(2) show eventually ( $\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(f x)) (c * \text{norm}(f x))$ ) F
    by eventually-elim simp-all
qed

lemma big-small-asymmetric:  $f \in L F(g) \implies g \in l F(f) \implies$  eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ) F
  by (drule (1) big-small-trans) (simp add: small-refl-iff)

lemma small-big-asymmetric:  $f \in l F(g) \implies g \in L F(f) \implies$  eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ) F
  by (drule (1) small-big-trans) (simp add: small-refl-iff)

lemma small-asymmetric:  $f \in l F(g) \implies g \in l F(f) \implies$  eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ) F
  by (drule (1) small-trans) (simp add: small-refl-iff)

lemma plus-aux:
  assumes f ∈ o[F](g)
  shows  $g \in L F(\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
  proof (rule R-E)
    assume R:  $R = (\leq)$ 
    have A:  $1/2 > (0::\text{real})$  by simp
    have B:  $1/2 * (\text{norm}(g x)) \leq \text{norm}(f x + g x)$ 
      if  $\text{norm}(f x) \leq 1/2 * \text{norm}(g x)$  for x
    proof –
      from that have  $1/2 * (\text{norm}(g x)) \leq (\text{norm}(g x)) - (\text{norm}(f x))$ 
        by simp
      also have  $\text{norm}(g x) - \text{norm}(f x) \leq \text{norm}(f x + g x)$ 
        by (subst add.commute) (rule norm-diff-ineq)
      finally show ?thesis by simp
    qed
    show  $g \in L F(\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
      apply (rule bigI[of 2])
      apply simp
      apply (use landau-o.smallD[OF assms A] in eventually-elim)
      apply (use B in ⟨simp add: R algebra-simps⟩)
      done
next
  assume R:  $R = (\lambda x y. x \geq y)$ 
  show  $g \in L F(\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
  proof (rule bigI[of 1/2])
    show eventually ( $\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(g x)) (1/2 * \text{norm}(f x + g x))$ ) F
      using landau-o.smallD[OF assms zero-less-one]
    proof eventually-elim

```

```

case (elim x)
have norm (f x + g x) ≤ norm (f x) + norm (g x)
  by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
also note elim
finally show ?case by (simp add: R)
qed
qed simp-all
qed

end

lemma summable-comparison-test-bigo:
fixes f :: nat ⇒ real
assumes summable (λn. norm (g n)) f ∈ O(g)
shows summable f
proof –
  from ⟨f ∈ O(g)⟩ obtain C where C: eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≤ C * norm (g x)) at-top
    by (auto elim: landau-o.bigE)
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule summable-comparison-test-ev) (insert assms, auto intro: summable-mult)
qed

lemma bigomega-iff-bigo: g ∈ Ω[F](f) ←→ f ∈ O[F](g)
proof
  assume f ∈ O[F](g)
  then obtain c where 0 < c ∀F x in F. norm (f x) ≤ c * norm (g x)
    by (rule landau-o.bigE)
  then show g ∈ Ω[F](f)
    by (intro landau-omega.bigI[of inverse c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)
next
  assume g ∈ Ω[F](f)
  then obtain c where 0 < c ∀F x in F. c * norm (f x) ≤ norm (g x)
    by (rule landau-omega.bigE)
  then show f ∈ O[F](g)
    by (intro landau-o.bigI[of inverse c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)
qed

lemma smallomega-iff-smallo: g ∈ ω[F](f) ←→ f ∈ o[F](g)
proof
  assume f ∈ o[F](g)
  from landau-o.smallD[OF this, of inverse c for c]
    show g ∈ ω[F](f) by (intro landau-omega.smallI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
next
  assume g ∈ ω[F](f)
  from landau-omega.smallD[OF this, of inverse c for c]
    show f ∈ o[F](g) by (intro landau-o.smallI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
qed

```

```

context landau-pair
begin

lemma big-mono:
  eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (norm (g x))) F  $\implies$  f ∈ L F (g)
  by (rule bigI[OF zero-less-one]) simp

lemma big-mult:
  assumes f1 ∈ L F (g1) f2 ∈ L F (g2)
  shows (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x * g2 x)
proof-
  from assms obtain c1 c2 where *: c1 > 0 c2 > 0
  and **: ∀F x in F. R (norm (f1 x)) (c1 * norm (g1 x))
    ∀F x in F. R (norm (f2 x)) (c2 * norm (g2 x))
  by (elim bigE)
  from * have c1 * c2 > 0 by simp
  moreover have eventually (λx. R (norm (f1 x * f2 x)) (c1 * c2 * norm (g1 x
  * g2 x))) F
  using **
  proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  show ?case
  proof (cases rule: R-E)
  case le
  have norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x) ≤ (c1 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 * norm (g2 x))
  using elim le * by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
  with le show ?thesis by (simp add: le norm-mult mult-ac)
  next
  case ge
  have (c1 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 * norm (g2 x)) ≤ norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x)
  using elim ge * by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
  with ge show ?thesis by (simp-all add: norm-mult mult-ac)
  qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule bigI)
qed

lemma small-big-mult:
  assumes f1 ∈ l F (g1) f2 ∈ L F (g2)
  shows (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ l F (λx. g1 x * g2 x)
proof (rule smallI)
  fix c1 :: real assume c1: c1 > 0
  from assms(2) obtain c2 where c2: c2 > 0
  and *: ∀F x in F. R (norm (f2 x)) (c2 * norm (g2 x)) by (elim bigE)
  from assms(1) c1 c2 have eventually (λx. R (norm (f1 x)) (c1 * inverse c2 *
  norm (g1 x))) F
  by (auto intro!: smallD)
  with * show eventually (λx. R (norm (f1 x * f2 x)) (c1 * norm (g1 x * g2 x)))

```

```

F
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    show ?case
    proof (cases rule: R-E)
      case le
      have norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x) ≤ (c1 * inverse c2 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 *
norm (g2 x))
        using elim le c1 c2 by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
        with le c2 show ?thesis by (simp add: le norm-mult field-simps)
      next
        case ge
        have norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x) ≥ (c1 * inverse c2 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 *
norm (g2 x))
          using elim ge c1 c2 by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
          with ge c2 show ?thesis by (simp add: ge norm-mult field-simps)
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma big-small-mult:
  f1 ∈ L F (g1) ⇒ f2 ∈ l F (g2) ⇒ (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ l F (λx. g1 x * g2 x)
  by (subst (1 2) mult.commute) (rule small-big-mult)

lemma small-mult: f1 ∈ l F (g1) ⇒ f2 ∈ l F (g2) ⇒ (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ l F
(λx. g1 x * g2 x)
  by (rule small-big-mult, assumption, rule small-imp-big)

lemmas mult = big-mult small-big-mult big-small-mult small-mult

lemma big-power:
  assumes f ∈ L F (g)
  shows (λx. f x ^ m) ∈ L F (λx. g x ^ m)
  using assms by (induction m) (auto intro: mult)

lemma (in landau-pair) small-power:
  assumes f ∈ l F (g) m > 0
  shows (λx. f x ^ m) ∈ l F (λx. g x ^ m)
proof -
  have (λx. f x * f x ^ (m - 1)) ∈ l F (λx. g x * g x ^ (m - 1))
    by (intro small-big-mult assms big-power[OF small-imp-big])
  thus ?thesis
    using assms by (cases m) (simp-all add: mult-ac)
qed

lemma big-power-increasing:
  assumes (λ-. 1) ∈ L F f m ≤ n
  shows (λx. f x ^ m) ∈ L F (λx. f x ^ n)
proof -

```

```

have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * 1 \wedge (n - m)) \in L F (\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x \wedge (n - m))$ 
  using assms by (intro mult big-power) auto
also have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x \wedge (n - m)) = (\lambda x. f x \wedge (m + (n - m)))$ 
  by (subst power-add [symmetric]) (rule refl)
also have  $m + (n - m) = n$ 
  using assms by simp
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma small-power-increasing:
assumes  $(\lambda -. 1) \in l F f m < n$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m) \in l F (\lambda x. f x \wedge n)$ 
proof -
  note [trans] = small-big-trans
  have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * 1) \in l F (\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x)$ 
    using assms by (intro big-small-mult) auto
  also have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x) = (\lambda x. f x \wedge Suc m)$ 
    by (simp add: mult-ac)
  also have ...  $\in L F (\lambda x. f x \wedge n)$ 
    using assms by (intro big-power-increasing[OF small-imp-big]) auto
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

sublocale big: landau-symbol L L' Lr
proof
  have  $L: L = bigo \vee L = bigomega$ 
    by (rule R-E) (auto simp: bigo-def L-def bigomega-def fun-eq-iff)
  have A:  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $F$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
    using that by (intro bigI[of norm c]) (simp-all add: norm-mult)
  show  $L F (\lambda x. c * f x) = L F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $F$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
    using < $c \neq 0$ > and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    by (intro equalityI big-subsetI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
  show  $((\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F g) = (f \in L F g)$  if  $c \neq 0$ 
    for  $c :: 'b$  and  $F$  and  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  proof -
    from < $c \neq 0$ > and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    have  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f f \in L F (\lambda x. c * f x)$ 
      by (simp-all add: field-simps)
    then show ?thesis by (intro iffI) (erule (1) big-trans)+
  qed
  show  $(\lambda x. inverse (g x)) \in L F (\lambda x. inverse (f x))$ 
    if *:  $f \in L F (g)$  and **: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
    for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    from * obtain c where c:  $c > 0$  and ***:  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))$ 
      by (elim bigE)
    from ** *** have eventually  $(\lambda x. R (norm (inverse (g x)))) (c * norm (inverse$ 
```

```

(f x)))) F
  by eventually-elim (rule R-E, simp-all add: field-simps norm-inverse norm-divide
c)
  with c show ?thesis by (rule bigI)
qed
show L F g ⊆ L F (λx. f x + g x) if f ∈ o[F](g) for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using plus-aux that by (blast intro!: big-subsetI)
show L F (f) = L F (g) if eventually (λx. f x = g x) F for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  unfolding L-def by (subst eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
show f ∈ L F (h) ↔ g ∈ L F (h) if eventually (λx. f x = g x) F
  for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  unfolding L-def mem-Collect-eq
  by (subst (1) eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
show L F f ⊆ L F g if f ∈ L F g for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using that by (rule big-subsetI)
show L F (f) = L F (g) if f ∈ Θ[F](g) for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using L that unfolding bigtheta-def
  by (intro equalityI big-subsetI) (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)
show f ∈ L F (h) ↔ g ∈ L F (h) if f ∈ Θ[F](g) for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  by (rule disjE[OF L])
  (use that in ⟨auto simp: bigtheta-def bigomega-iff-bigo intro: landau-o.big-trans⟩)
show (λx. h x * f x) ∈ L F (λx. h x * g x) if f ∈ L F g for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and
F
  using that by (intro big-mult) simp
show f ∈ L F (h) if f ∈ L F g g ∈ L F h for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using that by (rule big-trans)
show (λx. f (h x)) ∈ L' G (λx. g (h x))
  if f ∈ L F g and filterlim h F G
  for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and h :: 'c ⇒ 'a and F G
  using that by (auto simp: L-def L'-def filterlim-iff)
show f ∈ L (sup F G) g if f ∈ L F g f ∈ L G g
  for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F G :: 'a filter
proof -
  from that [THEN bigE] obtain c1 c2
  where *: c1 > 0 c2 > 0
    and **: ∀ F x in F. R (norm (f x)) (c1 * norm (g x))
      ∀ F x in G. R (norm (f x)) (c2 * norm (g x)).
  define c where c = (if R c1 c2 then c2 else c1)
  from * have c: R c1 c R c2 c c > 0
    by (auto simp: c-def dest: R-linear)
  with ** have eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) F
    eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) G
    by (force elim: eventually-mono intro: R-trans[OF - R-mult-right-mono])++
  with c show f ∈ L (sup F G) g
    by (auto simp: L-def eventually-sup)
qed
show ((λx. f (h x)) ∈ L' (filtercomap h F) (λx. g (h x))) if (f ∈ L F g)
  for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and h :: 'c ⇒ 'a and F G :: 'a filter
  using that unfolding L-def L'-def by auto

```

```

qed (auto simp: L-def Lr-def eventually-filtermap L'-def
      intro: filter-leD exI[of - 1::real])

sublocale small: landau-symbol l l' lr
proof
  have A:  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using that by (intro bigI[of norm c]) (simp-all add: norm-mult)
  show  $l F (\lambda x. c * f x) = l F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using that and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    by (intro equalityI small-subsetI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
  show  $((\lambda x. c * f x) \in l F g) = (f \in l F g)$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    from that and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    have  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f f \in L F (\lambda x. c * f x)$ 
      by (simp-all add: field-simps)
    then show ?thesis
      by (intro iffI) (erule (1) big-small-trans) +
  qed
  show  $l F g \subseteq l F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$  if  $f \in o[F](g)$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using plus-aux that by (blast intro!: small-subsetI)
  show  $(\lambda x. inverse (g x)) \in l F (\lambda x. inverse (f x))$ 
    if A:  $f \in l F (g)$  and B: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
    for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof (rule smallI)
    fix  $c :: real$  assume c:  $c > 0$ 
    from B smallD[OF A c]
    show eventually  $(\lambda x. R (norm (inverse (g x))) (c * norm (inverse (f x)))) F$ 
      by eventually-elim (rule R-E, simp-all add: field-simps norm-inverse norm-divide)
  qed
  show  $l F (f) = l F (g)$  if eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    unfolding l-def by (subst eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
  show  $f \in l F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in l F (h)$  if eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    unfolding l-def mem-Collect-eq by (subst (1) eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
  show  $l F f \subseteq l F g$  if  $f \in l F g$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using that by (intro small-subsetI small-imp-big)
  show  $l F (f) = l F (g)$  if  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    have L:  $L = bigo \vee L = bigomega$ 
      by (rule R-E) (auto simp: bigo-def L-def bigomega-def fun-eq-iff)
    with that show ?thesis unfolding bigtheta-def
      by (intro equalityI small-subsetI) (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)
  qed
  show  $f \in l F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in l F (h)$  if  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    have l:  $l = smallo \vee l = smallomega$ 
      by (rule R-E) (auto simp: smallo-def l-def smallomega-def fun-eq-iff)
  
```

```

show ?thesis
  by (rule disjE[OF l])
    (use that in ‹auto simp: bigtheta-def bigomega-iff-bigo smallomega-iff-small
      intro: landau-o.big-small-trans landau-o.small-big-trans›)
qed
show ( $\lambda x. h x * f x \in l F (\lambda x. h x * g x)$ ) if  $f \in l F g$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  using that by (intro big-small-mult) simp
show  $f \in l F (h)$  if  $f \in l F g g \in l F h$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  using that by (rule small-trans)
show ( $\lambda x. f (h x) \in l' G (\lambda x. g (h x))$ ) if  $f \in l F g$  and filterlim  $h F G$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $h :: 'c \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $F G$ 
  using that by (auto simp: l-def l'-def filterlim-iff)
show (( $\lambda x. f (h x) \in l' (\text{filtercomap } h F) (\lambda x. g (h x))$ ) if  $f \in l F g$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $h :: 'c \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $F G :: 'a$  filter
  using that unfolding l-def l'-def by auto
qed (auto simp: l-def lr-def eventually-filtermap l'-def eventually-sup intro: filter-leD)

```

These rules allow chaining of Landau symbol propositions in Isar with "also".

```

lemma big-mult-1:  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda-. 1) \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and big-mult-1':  $(\lambda-. 1) \in L F (g) \implies f \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1:  $f \in l F (g) \implies (\lambda-. 1) \in l F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1':  $(\lambda-. 1) \in L F (g) \implies f \in l F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1'':  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda-. 1) \in l F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1'''':  $(\lambda-. 1) \in l F (g) \implies f \in L F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  by (drule (1) big.mult big-small-mult small-big-mult, simp)+
```

```

lemma big-1-mult:  $f \in L F (g) \implies h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (g)$ 
  and big-1-mult':  $h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult:  $f \in l F (g) \implies h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult':  $h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies f \in l F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult'':  $f \in L F (g) \implies h \in l F (\lambda-. 1) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult''':  $h \in l F (\lambda-. 1) \implies f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  by (drule (1) big.mult big-small-mult small-big-mult, simp)+
```

```

lemmas mult-1-trans =
  big-mult-1 big-mult-1' small-mult-1 small-mult-1' small-mult-1'' small-mult-1'''
  big-1-mult big-1-mult' small-1-mult small-1-mult' small-1-mult'' small-1-mult'''
```

```

lemma big-equal-iff-bigtheta:  $L F (f) = L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
proof
  have  $L: L = \text{bigo} \vee L = \text{bigomega}$ 
    by (rule R-E) (auto simp: fun-eq-iff L-def bigo-def bigomega-def)
  fix  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  assume  $L F (f) = L F (g)$ 
  with big-refl[of f F] big-refl[of g F] have  $f \in L F (g) g \in L F (f)$  by simp-all
  thus  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$  using L unfolding bigtheta-def by (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)
  qed (rule big.cong-bigtheta)

lemma big-prod:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in L F (g x)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda y. \prod x \in A. f x y) \in L F (\lambda y. \prod x \in A. g x y)$ 
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: big.mult)

lemma big-prod-in-1:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda y. \prod x \in A. f x y) \in L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: big.mult-in-1)

end

context landau-symbol
begin

lemma plus-absorb1:
  assumes  $f \in o[F](g)$ 
  shows  $L F (\lambda x. f x + g x) = L F (g)$ 
  proof (intro equalityI)
    from plus-subset1 and assms show  $L F g \subseteq L F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$ .
    from landau-o.small.plus-subset1[OF assms] and assms have  $(\lambda x. -f x) \in o[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
      by (auto simp: landau-o.small.uminus-in-iff)
    from plus-subset1[OF this] show  $L F (\lambda x. f x + g x) \subseteq L F (g)$  by simp
  qed

lemma plus-absorb2:  $g \in o[F](f) \implies L F (\lambda x. f x + g x) = L F (f)$ 
  using plus-absorb1[of g F f] by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma diff-absorb1:  $f \in o[F](g) \implies L F (\lambda x. f x - g x) = L F (g)$ 
  by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus plus-absorb1 landau-o.small.uminus uminus)

lemma diff-absorb2:  $g \in o[F](f) \implies L F (\lambda x. f x - g x) = L F (f)$ 
  by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus plus-absorb2 landau-o.small.uminus-in-iff)

lemmas absorb = plus-absorb1 plus-absorb2 diff-absorb1 diff-absorb2

end

```

```

lemma bigthetaI [intro]:  $f \in O[F](g) \implies f \in \Omega[F](g) \implies f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def bigomega-def by blast

lemma bigthetaD1 [dest]:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in O[F](g)$ 
  and bigthetaD2 [dest]:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in \Omega[F](g)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def bigo-def bigomega-def by blast+

lemma bigtheta-refl [simp]:  $f \in \Theta[F](f)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def by simp

lemma bigtheta-sym:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \longleftrightarrow g \in \Theta[F](f)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def by (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)

lemmas landau-flip =
  bigomega-iff-bigo[symmetric] smallomega-iff-smallo[symmetric]
  bigomega-iff-bigo smallomega-iff-smallo bigtheta-sym

interpretation landau-theta: landau-symbol bigtheta bigtheta bigtheta
proof
  fix f g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F
  assume  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
  hence  $O[F](g) \subseteq O[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$   $\Omega[F](g) \subseteq \Omega[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
    by (rule landau-o.big.plus-subset1 landau-omega.big.plus-subset1)+
  thus  $\Theta[F](g) \subseteq \Theta[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$  unfolding bigtheta-def by blast
next
  fix f g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F
  assume  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
  thus A:  $\Theta[F](f) = \Theta[F](g)$ 
    apply (subst (1 2) bigtheta-def)
    apply (subst landau-o.big.cong-bigtheta landau-omega.big.cong-bigtheta, as-
umption)+
    apply (rule refl)
    done
  thus  $\Theta[F](f) \subseteq \Theta[F](g)$  by simp
  fix h :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  show  $f \in \Theta[F](h) \longleftrightarrow g \in \Theta[F](h)$  by (subst (1 2) bigtheta-sym) (simp add: A)
next
  fix f g h :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F
  assume  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$   $g \in \Theta[F](h)$ 
  thus  $f \in \Theta[F](h)$  unfolding bigtheta-def
    by (blast intro: landau-o.big.trans landau-omega.big.trans)
next
  fix f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F1 F2 :: 'a filter
  assume  $F1 \leq F2$ 
  thus  $\Theta[F2](f) \subseteq \Theta[F1](f)$ 
    by (auto simp: bigtheta-def intro: landau-o.big.filter-mono landau-omega.big.filter-mono)
qed (auto simp: bigtheta-def landau-o.big.norm-iff)

```

```

 $landau-o.big.cmult landau-omega.big.cmult$ 
 $landau-o.big.cmult-in-iff landau-omega.big.cmult-in-iff$ 
 $landau-o.big.in-cong landau-omega.big.in-cong$ 
 $landau-o.big.mult landau-omega.big.mult$ 
 $landau-o.big.inverse landau-omega.big.inverse$ 
 $landau-o.big.compose landau-omega.big.compose$ 
 $landau-o.big.bot' landau-omega.big.bot'$ 
 $landau-o.big.in-filtermap-iff landau-omega.big.in-filtermap-iff$ 
 $landau-o.big.sup landau-omega.big.sup$ 
 $landau-o.big.filtercomap landau-omega.big.filtercomap$ 
dest:  $landau-o.big.cong landau-omega.big.cong)$ 

```

```

lemmas landau-symbols =
 $landau-o.big.landau-symbol-axioms landau-o.small.landau-symbol-axioms$ 
 $landau-omega.big.landau-symbol-axioms landau-omega.small.landau-symbol-axioms$ 
 $landau-theta.landau-symbol-axioms$ 

```

```

lemma bigoI [intro]:
assumes eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm (f x)) \leq c * (norm (g x))) F$ 
shows  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
proof (rule landau-o.bigI)
show max 1  $c > 0$  by simp
have  $c * (norm (g x)) \leq \max 1 c * (norm (g x))$  for x
by (simp add: mult-right-mono)
with assms show eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm (f x)) \leq \max 1 c * (norm (g x))) F$ 
by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: order.trans)
qed

```

```

lemma smallomegaD [dest]:
assumes  $f \in \omega[F](g)$ 
shows eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm (f x)) \geq c * (norm (g x))) F$ 
proof (cases  $c > 0$ )
case False
show ?thesis
by (intro always-eventually allI, rule order.trans[of - 0])
(insert False, auto intro!: mult-nonpos-nonneg)
qed (blast dest: landau-omega.smallD[OF assms, of c])

```

```

lemma bigthetaI':
assumes  $c1 > 0 c2 > 0$ 
assumes eventually  $(\lambda x. c1 * (norm (g x)) \leq (norm (f x)) \wedge (norm (f x)) \leq c2 * (norm (g x))) F$ 
shows  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
apply (rule bigthetaI)
apply (rule landau-o.bigI[OF assms(2)]) using assms(3) apply (eventually-elim,
simp)
apply (rule landau-omega.bigI[OF assms(1)]) using assms(3) apply (eventually-elim,
simp)

```

done

lemma *bigthetaI-cong*: eventually $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F \implies f \in \Theta[F](g)$
by (*intro bigthetaI'[of 1 1]*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)

lemma (in landau-symbol) *ev-eq-trans1*:
 $f \in L F (\lambda x. g x (h x)) \implies$ eventually $(\lambda x. h x = h' x) F \implies f \in L F (\lambda x. g x (h' x))$
by (*rule bigtheta-trans1[OF - bigthetaI-cong]*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)

lemma (in landau-symbol) *ev-eq-trans2*:
 $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = f' x) F \implies (\lambda x. g x (f' x)) \in L F (h) \implies (\lambda x. g x (f x)) \in L F (h)$
by (*rule bigtheta-trans2[OF bigthetaI-cong]*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)

declare *landau-o.smallII landau-omega.bigI landau-omega.smallI* [*intro*]
declare *landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE* [*elim*]
declare *landau-o.smallD*

lemma (in landau-symbol) *bigtheta-trans1'*:
 $f \in L F (g) \implies h \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in L F (h)$
by (*subst cong-bigtheta[symmetric]*) (*simp add: bigtheta-sym*)

lemma (in landau-symbol) *bigtheta-trans2'*:
 $g \in \Theta[F](f) \implies g \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (h)$
by (*rule bigtheta-trans2, subst bigtheta-sym*)

lemma *bigo-bigomega-trans*: $f \in O[F](g) \implies h \in \Omega[F](g) \implies f \in O[F](h)$
and *bigo-smallomega-trans*: $f \in O[F](g) \implies h \in \omega[F](g) \implies f \in o[F](h)$
and *smallo-bigomega-trans*: $f \in o[F](g) \implies h \in \Omega[F](g) \implies f \in o[F](h)$
and *smallo-smallomega-trans*: $f \in o[F](g) \implies h \in \omega[F](g) \implies f \in o[F](h)$
and *bigomega-bigo-trans*: $f \in \Omega[F](g) \implies h \in O[F](g) \implies f \in \Omega[F](h)$
and *bigomega-smallo-trans*: $f \in \Omega[F](g) \implies h \in o[F](g) \implies f \in \omega[F](h)$
and *smallomega-bigo-trans*: $f \in \omega[F](g) \implies h \in O[F](g) \implies f \in \omega[F](h)$
and *smallomega-smallo-trans*: $f \in \omega[F](g) \implies h \in o[F](g) \implies f \in \omega[F](h)$
by (*unfold bigomega-iff-bigo smallomega-iff-smallo*)
(*erule (1) landau-o.big-trans landau-o.big-small-trans landau-o.small-big-trans*
landau-o.big-trans landau-o.small-trans)+

lemmas *landau-trans-lift* [*trans*] =
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans']
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans-bigtheta]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans-bigtheta']

lemmas *landau-mult-1-trans* [*trans*] =
landau-o.mult-1-trans landau-omega.mult-1-trans

lemmas *landau-trans* [*trans*] =

```

landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans1]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans2]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans1']
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans2']
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.ev-eq-trans1]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.ev-eq-trans2]

landau-o.big-trans landau-o.small-trans landau-o.small-big-trans landau-o.big-small-trans
landau-omega.big-trans landau-omega.small-trans
landau-omega.small-big-trans landau-omega.big-small-trans

bigo-bigomega-trans bigo-smallomega-trans smallo-bigomega-trans smallo-smallomega-trans
bigomega-bigo-trans bigomega-smallo-trans smallomega-bigo-trans smallomega-smallo-trans

lemma bigrtheta-inverse [simp]:
  shows  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x)) \longleftrightarrow f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
proof -
  have  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \in O[F](\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x))$ 
    if A:  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
    for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and F
  proof -
    from A obtain c1 c2 :: real where *:  $c1 > 0$   $c2 > 0$ 
      and **:  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm}(g x)$ 
            $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. c2 * \text{norm}(g x) \leq \text{norm}(f x)$ 
      unfolding bigrtheta-def by (elim landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE IntE)
      from ‹c2 > 0› have c2:  $\text{inverse } c2 > 0$  by simp
      from ** have eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(\text{inverse}(f x))) \leq \text{inverse } c2 * \text{norm}(\text{inverse}(g x))$  F
      proof eventually-elim
        fix x assume A:  $\text{norm}(f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm}(g x)$   $c2 * \text{norm}(g x) \leq \text{norm}(f x)$ 
        from A * have fx = 0  $\longleftrightarrow g x = 0$ 
          by (auto simp: field-simps mult-le-0-iff)
        with A * show  $\text{norm}(\text{inverse}(f x)) \leq \text{inverse } c2 * \text{norm}(\text{inverse}(g x))$ 
          by (force simp: field-simps norm-inverse norm-divide)
      qed
      with c2 show ?thesis by (rule landau-o.bigI)
    qed
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding bigrtheta-def
    by (force simp: bigomega-iff-bigo bigrtheta-sym)
  qed

lemma bigrtheta-divide:
  assumes f1 ∈ Θ(f2) g1 ∈ Θ(g2)
  shows  $(\lambda x. f1 x / g1 x) \in \Theta(\lambda x. f2 x / g2 x)$ 
  by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse, intro landau-theta.mult) (simp-all add: bigrtheta-inverse assms)

```

```

lemma eventually-nonzero-bigtheta:
  assumes  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
  shows  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
  if  $A: f \in \Theta[F](g)$  and  $B: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
proof -
  from  $A$  obtain  $c1 c2$  where
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm}(g x)$ 
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. c2 * \text{norm}(g x) \leq \text{norm}(f x)$ 
    unfolding bigtheta-def by (elim landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE IntE)
    with  $B$  show ?thesis by eventually-elim auto
  qed
  with assms show ?thesis by (force simp: bigtheta-sym)
qed

```

55.2 Landau symbols and limits

```

lemma bigoI-tendsto-norm:
  fixes  $f g$ 
  assumes  $((\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x / g x)) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
  assumes  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
  shows  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
proof (rule bigoI)
  from assms have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{dist}(\text{norm}(f x / g x), c) < 1) F$ 
  using tendstoD by force
  thus  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. (\text{norm}(f x)) \leq (\text{norm}(c + 1) * \text{norm}(g x))) F$ 
  unfolding dist-real-def using assms(2)
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  have  $(\text{norm}(f x)) - \text{norm}(c * (\text{norm}(g x))) \leq \text{norm}((\text{norm}(f x)) - c * (\text{norm}(g x)))$ 
  unfolding norm-mult [symmetric] using norm-triangle-ineq2[of norm(f x) c * norm(g x)]
  by (simp add: norm-mult abs-mult)
  also from elim have ... =  $\text{norm}(\text{norm}(g x)) * \text{norm}(\text{norm}(f x / g x) - c)$ 
  unfolding norm-mult [symmetric] by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-divide)
  also from elim have  $\text{norm}(\text{norm}(f x / g x) - c) \leq 1$  by simp
  hence  $\text{norm}(\text{norm}(g x)) * \text{norm}(\text{norm}(f x / g x) - c) \leq \text{norm}(\text{norm}(g x)) * 1$ 
  by (rule mult-left-mono) simp-all
  finally show ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma bigoI-tendsto:
  assumes  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
  assumes  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 

```

```

shows    $f \in O[F](g)$ 
using assms by (rule bigoI-tendsto-norm[ $O[F]$  tendsto-norm])

```

lemma bigomegaI-tendsto-norm:

```

assumes c-not-0:  $(c::real) \neq 0$ 
assumes lim:  $((\lambda x. norm(f x / g x)) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
shows    $f \in \Omega[F](g)$ 
proof (cases  $F = bot$ )
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule landau-omega.bigoI)
    from lim have  $c \geq 0$  by (rule tendsto-lowerbound) (insert False, simp-all)
    with c-not-0 have  $c > 0$  by simp
    with c-not-0 show  $c/2 > 0$  by simp
    from lim have ev:  $\bigwedge \varepsilon. \varepsilon > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. norm(norm(f x / g x) - c) < \varepsilon) F$ 
    by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
    from ev[ $O[F]$  c/2 > 0] show eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm(f x)) \geq c/2 * (norm(g x))) F$ 
  proof (eventually-elim)
    fix x assume B:  $norm(norm(f x / g x) - c) < c / 2$ 
    from B have g:  $g x \neq 0$  by auto
    from B have  $-c/2 < -norm(norm(f x / g x) - c)$  by simp
    also have ...  $\leq norm(f x / g x) - c$  by simp
    finally show  $(norm(f x)) \geq c/2 * (norm(g x))$  using g
    by (simp add: field-simps norm-mult norm-divide)
  qed
  qed
  qed simp

```

lemma bigomegaI-tendsto:

```

assumes c-not-0:  $(c::real) \neq 0$ 
assumes lim:  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
shows    $f \in \Omega[F](g)$ 
by (rule bigomegaI-tendsto-norm[ $O[F]$  tendsto-norm, of c]) (insert assms, simp-all)

```

lemma smallomegaI-filterlim-at-top-norm:

```

assumes lim: filterlim  $(\lambda x. norm(f x / g x))$  at-top F
shows    $f \in \omega[F](g)$ 
proof (rule landau-omega.smallI)
  fix c :: real assume c-pos:  $c > 0$ 
  from lim have ev:  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. norm(f x / g x) \geq c) F$ 
  by (subst (asm) filterlim-at-top) simp
  thus eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm(f x)) \geq c * (norm(g x))) F$ 
  proof eventually-elim
    fix x assume A:  $norm(f x / g x) \geq c$ 
    from A c-pos have g:  $g x \neq 0$  by auto
    with A show  $(norm(f x)) \geq c * (norm(g x))$  by (simp add: field-simps norm-divide)

```

qed
qed

lemma smallomegaI-filterlim-at-infinity:
assumes lim: filterlim ($\lambda x. f x / g x$) at-infinity F
shows $f \in \omega[F](g)$
proof (rule smallomegaI-filterlim-at-top-norm)
from lim **show** filterlim ($\lambda x. norm(f x / g x)$) at-top F
by (rule filterlim-at-infinity-imp-norm-at-top)
qed

lemma smallomegaD-filterlim-at-top-norm:
assumes $f \in \omega[F](g)$
assumes eventually ($\lambda x. g x \neq 0$) F
shows $LIM x F. norm(f x / g x) :> at-top$
proof (subst filterlim-at-top-gt, clarify)
fix c :: real **assume** c: $c > 0$
from landau-omega.smallD[OF assms(1) this] assms(2)
show eventually ($\lambda x. norm(f x / g x) \geq c$) F
by eventually-elim (simp add: field-simps norm-divide)
qed

lemma smallomegaD-filterlim-at-infinity:
assumes $f \in \omega[F](g)$
assumes eventually ($\lambda x. g x \neq 0$) F
shows $LIM x F. f x / g x :> at-infinity$
using assms **by** (intro filterlim-norm-at-top-imp-at-infinity smallomegaD-filterlim-at-top-norm)

lemma smallomega-1-conv-filterlim: $f \in \omega[F](\lambda _. 1) \longleftrightarrow filterlim f at-infinity F$
by (auto intro: smallomegaI-filterlim-at-infinity dest: smallomegaD-filterlim-at-infinity)

lemma smalloI-tendsto:
assumes lim: $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 0) F$
assumes eventually ($\lambda x. g x \neq 0$) F
shows $f \in o[F](g)$
proof (rule landau-o.smallI)
fix c :: real **assume** c-pos: $c > 0$
from c-pos **and** lim **have** ev: eventually ($\lambda x. norm(f x / g x) < c$) F
by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
with assms(2) **show** eventually ($\lambda x. (norm(f x)) \leq c * (norm(g x))$) F
by eventually-elim (simp add: field-simps norm-divide)
qed

lemma smalloD-tendsto:
assumes $f \in o[F](g)$
shows $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 0) F$
unfolding tendsto-iff
proof clarify
fix e :: real **assume** e: $e > 0$

```

hence  $e/2 > 0$  by simp
from landau-o.smallD[OF assms this] show eventually  $(\lambda x. dist(f x / g x) 0 < e) F$ 
proof eventually-elim
  fix  $x$  assume  $(norm(f x)) \leq e/2 * (norm(g x))$ 
  with  $e$  have  $dist(f x / g x) 0 \leq e/2$ 
    by (cases  $g x = 0$ ) (simp-all add: dist-real-def norm-divide field-simps)
    also from  $e$  have ...  $< e$  by simp
    finally show  $dist(f x / g x) 0 < e$  by simp
qed
qed

lemma bigthetaI-tendsto-norm:
  assumes  $c\text{-not-}0: (c:\text{real}) \neq 0$ 
  assumes  $lim: ((\lambda x. norm(f x / g x)) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
  shows  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
proof (rule bigthetaI)
  from  $c\text{-not-}0$  have  $|c| > 0$  by simp
  with  $lim$  have eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(norm(f x / g x) - c) < |c|) F$ 
    by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
  hence  $g$ : eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$  by eventually-elim (auto simp add: field-simps)

  from  $lim g$  show  $f \in O[F](g)$  by (rule bigoI-tendsto-norm)
  from  $c\text{-not-}0$  and  $lim$  show  $f \in \Omega[F](g)$  by (rule bigomegaI-tendsto-norm)
qed

lemma bigthetaI-tendsto:
  assumes  $c\text{-not-}0: (c:\text{real}) \neq 0$ 
  assumes  $lim: ((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
  shows  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
  using assms by (intro bigthetaI-tendsto-norm[OF - tendsto-norm, of c]) simp-all

lemma tendsto-add-smallo:
  assumes  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  assumes  $f2 \in o[F](f1)$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
proof (subst filterlim-cong[OF refl refl])
  from landau-o.smallD[OF assms(2) zero-less-one]
  have eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(f2 x) \leq norm(f1 x)) F$  by simp
  thus eventually  $(\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x = f1 x * (1 + f2 x / f1 x)) F$ 
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: field-simps)
next
  from assms(1) show  $((\lambda x. f1 x * (1 + f2 x / f1 x)) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
    by (force intro: tendsto-eq-intros smalloD-tendsto[OF assms(2)])
qed

lemma tendsto-diff-smallo:
  shows  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F \implies f2 \in o[F](f1) \implies ((\lambda x. f1 x - f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  using tendsto-add-smallo[of f1 a F \lambda x. -f2 x] by simp

```

```

lemma tendsto-add-smallo-iff:
  assumes  $f2 \in o[F](f1)$ 
  shows  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  proof
    assume  $((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
    hence  $((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x - f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
    by (rule tendsto-diff-smallo) (simp add: landau-o.small.plus-absorb2 assms)
    thus  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F$  by simp
  qed (rule tendsto-add-smallo[OF - assms])

lemma tendsto-diff-smallo-iff:
  shows  $f2 \in o[F](f1) \implies (f1 \longrightarrow a) F \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. f1 x - f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  using tendsto-add-smallo-iff[of  $\lambda x. -f2 x F f1 a$ ] by simp

lemma tendsto-divide-smallo:
  assumes  $((\lambda x. f1 x / g1 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  assumes  $f2 \in o[F](f1) g2 \in o[F](g1)$ 
  assumes eventually  $(\lambda x. g1 x \neq 0) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. (f1 x + f2 x) / (g1 x + g2 x)) \longrightarrow a) F$  (is (?f  $\longrightarrow$  -) -)
  proof (subst tendsto-cong)
    let ?f' =  $\lambda x. (f1 x / g1 x) * (1 + f2 x / f1 x) / (1 + g2 x / g1 x)$ 

    have  $(?f' \longrightarrow a * (1 + 0) / (1 + 0)) F$ 
    by (rule tendsto-mult tendsto-divide tendsto-add assms tendsto-const
      smalloD-tendsto[OF assms(2)] smalloD-tendsto[OF assms(3)]+) simp-all
    thus  $(?f' \longrightarrow a) F$  by simp

    have  $(1/2::real) > 0$  by simp
    from landau-o.smallD[OF assms(2) this] landau-o.smallD[OF assms(3) this]
    have eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(f2 x) \leq norm(f1 x)/2) F$ 
      eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(g2 x) \leq norm(g1 x)/2) F$  by simp-all
    with assms(4) show eventually  $(\lambda x. ?f x = ?f' x) F$ 
    proof eventually-elim
      fix x assume A:  $norm(f2 x) \leq norm(f1 x)/2$  and
        B:  $norm(g2 x) \leq norm(g1 x)/2$  and C:  $g1 x \neq 0$ 
      show ?f x = ?f' x
      proof (cases f1 x = 0)
        assume D:  $f1 x \neq 0$ 
        from D have  $f1 x + f2 x = f1 x * (1 + f2 x/f1 x)$  by (simp add: field-simps)
        moreover from C have  $g1 x + g2 x = g1 x * (1 + g2 x/g1 x)$  by (simp add: field-simps)
        ultimately have ?f x =  $(f1 x * (1 + f2 x/f1 x)) / (g1 x * (1 + g2 x/g1 x))$ 
      by (simp only:)
        also have ... = ?f' x by simp
        finally show ?thesis .
      qed (insert A, simp)
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma bigo-powr:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \in O[F](g) \quad p \geq 0$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{ powr } p) \in O[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{ powr } p)$ 
proof-
  from assms(1) obtain  $c$  where  $c: c > 0$  and  $*: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm } (f x) \leq c * \text{norm } (g x)$ 
    by (elim landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE IntE)
  from assms(2)  $*$  have eventually  $(\lambda x. (\text{norm } (f x)) \text{ powr } p \leq (c * \text{norm } (g x)) \text{ powr } p)$   $F$ 
    by (auto elim!: eventually-mono intro!: powr-mono2)
    with  $c$  show  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{ powr } p) \in O[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{ powr } p)$ 
      by (intro bigoI[of - c powr p]) (simp-all add: powr-mult)
qed

lemma smallo-powr:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \in o[F](g) \quad p > 0$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{ powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{ powr } p)$ 
proof (rule landau-o.smallII)
  fix  $c :: \text{real}$  assume  $c: c > 0$ 
  hence  $c \text{ powr } (1/p) > 0$  by simp
  from landau-o.smallID[OF assms(1) this]
  show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (|f x| \text{ powr } p) \leq c * \text{norm } (|g x| \text{ powr } p))$   $F$ 
proof eventually-elim
  fix  $x$  assume  $(\text{norm } (f x)) \leq c \text{ powr } (1 / p) * (\text{norm } (g x))$ 
  with assms(2) have  $(\text{norm } (f x)) \text{ powr } p \leq (c \text{ powr } (1 / p) * (\text{norm } (g x))) \text{ powr } p$ 
    by (intro powr-mono2) simp-all
  also from assms(2)  $c$  have ...  $= c * (\text{norm } (g x)) \text{ powr } p$ 
    by (simp add: field-simps powr-mult powr-powr)
  finally show  $\text{norm } (|f x| \text{ powr } p) \leq c * \text{norm } (|g x| \text{ powr } p)$  by simp
qed
qed

lemma smallo-powr-nonneg:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \in o[F](g) \quad p > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \geq 0)$   $F$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \geq 0)$   $F$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. f x \text{ powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$ 
proof-
  from assms(3) have  $(\lambda x. f x \text{ powr } p) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. |f x| \text{ powr } p)$ 
    by (intro bigthetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
  also have  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{ powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{ powr } p)$  by (intro smallo-powr)
fact+
  also from assms(4) have  $(\lambda x. |g x| \text{ powr } p) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$ 
    by (intro bigthetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)

```

```

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma bitheta-powr:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ real
  shows f ∈ Θ[F](g) ⟹ (λx. |f x| powr p) ∈ Θ[F](λx. |g x| powr p)
  apply (cases p < 0)
  apply (subst bitheta-inverse[symmetric], subst (1 2) powr-minus[symmetric])
  unfolding bitheta-def apply (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo_intro!: bigo-powr)
  done

lemma bigo-powr-nonneg:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes f ∈ O[F](g) p ≥ 0 eventually (λx. f x ≥ 0) F eventually (λx. g x ≥ 0)
  F
  shows (λx. f x powr p) ∈ O[F](λx. g x powr p)
  proof –
    from assms(3) have (λx. f x powr p) ∈ Θ[F](λx. |f x| powr p)
    by (intro bithetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    also have (λx. |f x| powr p) ∈ O[F](λx. |g x| powr p) by (intro bigo-powr) fact+
    also from assms(4) have (λx. |g x| powr p) ∈ Θ[F](λx. g x powr p)
    by (intro bithetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma zero-in-smallo [simp]: (λ-. 0) ∈ o[F](f)
  by (intro landau-o.smallI) simp-all

lemma zero-in-bigo [simp]: (λ-. 0) ∈ O[F](f)
  by (intro landau-o.bigI[of 1]) simp-all

lemma in-bigomega-zero [simp]: f ∈ Ω[F](λx. 0)
  by (rule landau-omega.bigI[of 1]) simp-all

lemma in-smallomega-zero [simp]: f ∈ ω[F](λx. 0)
  by (simp add: smallomega-iff-smallo)

lemma in-smallo-zero-iff [simp]: f ∈ o[F](λ-. 0) ⟷ eventually (λx. f x = 0) F
proof
  assume f ∈ o[F](λ-. 0)
  from landau-o.smallD[OF this, of 1] show eventually (λx. f x = 0) F by simp
next
  assume eventually (λx. f x = 0) F
  hence ∀ c>0. eventually (λx. (norm (f x)) ≤ c * |0|) F by simp
  thus f ∈ o[F](λ-. 0) unfolding smallo-def by simp
qed

lemma in-bigo-zero-iff [simp]: f ∈ O[F](λ-. 0) ⟷ eventually (λx. f x = 0) F

```

proof

assume $f \in O[F](\lambda x. 0)$
 thus *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = 0) F$ **by** (*elim landau-o.bigE*) *simp*
 next
 assume *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 hence *eventually* $(\lambda x. (\text{norm}(f x)) \leq 1 * |0|) F$ **by** *simp*
 thus $f \in O[F](\lambda x. 0)$ **by** (*intro landau-o.bigI[of 1]*) *simp-all*
 qed

lemma *zero-in-smallomega-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. 0) \in \omega[F](f) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 by (*simp add: smallomega-iff-smallo*)

lemma *zero-in-bigomega-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. 0) \in \Omega[F](f) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 by (*simp add: bigomega-iff-bigo*)

lemma *zero-in-bigtheta-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. 0) \in \Theta[F](f) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 unfolding *bigtheta-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *in-bigtheta-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $f \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 unfolding *bigtheta-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *cmult-in-bigo-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in O[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in O[F](g)$
 and *cmult-in-bigo-iff'* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. f x * c) \in O[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in O[F](g)$
 and *cmult-in-smallo-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in o[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in o[F](g)$
 and *cmult-in-smallo-iff'* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. f x * c) \in o[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in o[F](g)$
 by (*cases c = 0, simp, simp*)+

lemma *bigo-const* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c) \in O[F](\lambda x. 1)$ **by** (*rule bigoI[of - norm c]*) *simp*

lemma *bigo-const-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c1) \in O[F](\lambda x. c2) \longleftrightarrow F = \text{bot} \vee c1 = 0 \vee c2 \neq 0$
 by (*cases c1 = 0; cases c2 = 0*)
 (*auto simp: bigo-def eventually-False intro: exI[of - 1] exI[of - norm c1 / norm c2]*)

lemma *bigomega-const-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c1) \in \Omega[F](\lambda x. c2) \longleftrightarrow F = \text{bot} \vee c1 \neq 0 \vee c2 = 0$
 by (*cases c1 = 0; cases c2 = 0*)
 (*auto simp: bigomega-def eventually-False mult-le-0-iff intro: exI[of - 1] exI[of - norm c1 / norm c2]*)

lemma *smallo-real-nat-transfer*:
 $(f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \in o(g) \implies (\lambda x :: \text{nat}. f(\text{real } x)) \in o(\lambda x. g(\text{real } x))$

```

by (rule landau-o.small.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma bigo-real-nat-transfer:
  ( $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ )  $\in O(g) \implies (\lambda x::\text{nat}. f (\text{real } x)) \in O(\lambda x. g (\text{real } x))$ 
  by (rule landau-o.big.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma smallomega-real-nat-transfer:
  ( $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ )  $\in \omega(g) \implies (\lambda x::\text{nat}. f (\text{real } x)) \in \omega(\lambda x. g (\text{real } x))$ 
  by (rule landau-omega.small.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma bigomega-real-nat-transfer:
  ( $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ )  $\in \Omega(g) \implies (\lambda x::\text{nat}. f (\text{real } x)) \in \Omega(\lambda x. g (\text{real } x))$ 
  by (rule landau-omega.big.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma bigtheta-real-nat-transfer:
  ( $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ )  $\in \Theta(g) \implies (\lambda x::\text{nat}. f (\text{real } x)) \in \Theta(\lambda x. g (\text{real } x))$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def using bigo-real-nat-transfer bigomega-real-nat-transfer
  by blast

lemmas landau-real-nat-transfer [intro] =
  bigo-real-nat-transfer smallo-real-nat-transfer bigomega-real-nat-transfer
  smallomega-real-nat-transfer bigtheta-real-nat-transfer

lemma landau-symbol-if-at-top-eq [simp]:
  assumes landau-symbol L L' Lr
  shows L at-top ( $\lambda x::'a::\text{linordered-semidom}. \text{if } x = a \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x$ ) = L
  at-top (g)
  apply (rule landau-symbol.cong[OF assms])
  using less-add-one[of a] apply (auto intro: eventually-mono eventually-ge-at-top[of
  a + 1])
  done

lemmas landau-symbols-if-at-top-eq [simp] = landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol-if-at-top-eq]

lemma sum-in-smallo:
  assumes f  $\in o[F](h)$  g  $\in o[F](h)$ 
  shows ( $\lambda x. f x + g x$ )  $\in o[F](h)$  ( $\lambda x. f x - g x$ )  $\in o[F](h)$ 
proof -
  have ( $\lambda x. f x + g x$ )  $\in o[F](h)$  if f  $\in o[F](h)$  g  $\in o[F](h)$  for f g
  proof (rule landau-o.smallI)
    fix c :: real assume c > 0
    hence c/2 > 0 by simp
    from that[THEN landau-o.smallD[OF - this]]
    show eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x + g x) \leq c * (\text{norm } (h x))$ ) F
      by eventually-elim (auto intro: order.trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq])
  qed

```

```

from this[of f g] this[of f λx. -g x] assms
  show ( $\lambda x. f x + g x) \in o[F](h)$  ( $\lambda x. f x - g x) \in o[F](h)$  by simp-all
qed

lemma big-sum-in-smallo:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in o[F](g)$ 
  shows ( $\lambda x. \text{sum}(\lambda y. f y x) A) \in o[F](g)$ 
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro: sum-in-smallo)

lemma sum-in-bigo:
  assumes  $f \in O[F](h)$   $g \in O[F](h)$ 
  shows ( $\lambda x. f x + g x) \in O[F](h)$  ( $\lambda x. f x - g x) \in O[F](h)$ 
proof –
  have ( $\lambda x. f x + g x) \in O[F](h)$  if  $f \in O[F](h)$   $g \in O[F](h)$  for  $f g$ 
  proof –
    from that obtain  $c1 c2$  where  $*: c1 > 0 c2 > 0$ 
    and  $**: \forall F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm}(h x)$ 
       $\forall F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(g x) \leq c2 * \text{norm}(h x)$ 
    by (elim landau-o.bigoE)
    from ** have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x + g x) \leq (c1 + c2) * (\text{norm}(h x))$ )
  F
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: algebra-simps intro: order.trans[O.norm-triangle-ineq])
    then show ?thesis by (rule bigoI)
  qed
  from assms this[of f g] this[of f λx. -g x]
  show ( $\lambda x. f x + g x) \in O[F](h)$  ( $\lambda x. f x - g x) \in O[F](h)$  by simp-all
qed

lemma big-sum-in-bigo:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in O[F](g)$ 
  shows ( $\lambda x. \text{sum}(\lambda y. f y x) A) \in O[F](g)$ 
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro: sum-in-bigo)

lemma le-imp-bigo-real:
  assumes  $c \geq 0$  eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \leq c * (g x :: \text{real})$ )  $F$  eventually ( $\lambda x. 0 \leq f x$ )  $F$ 
  shows  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
proof –
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ )  $F$ 
  using assms(2,3)
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    have  $\text{norm}(f x) \leq c * g x$  using elim by simp
    also have ...  $\leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$  by (intro mult-left-mono assms) auto
    finally show ?case .
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (intro bigoI[of - c]) auto
qed

```

```

context landau-symbol
begin

lemma mult-cancel-left:
  assumes f1 ∈ Θ[F](g1) and eventually (λx. g1 x ≠ 0) F
  notes [trans] = bigtheta-trans1 bigtheta-trans2
  shows (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x * g2 x) ↔ f2 ∈ L F (g2)
  proof
    assume A: (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x * g2 x)
    from assms have nz: eventually (λx. f1 x ≠ 0) F by (simp add: eventually-nonzero-bigtheta)
    hence f2 ∈ Θ[F](λx. f1 x * f2 x / f1 x)
      by (intro bigthetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    also from A assms nz have (λx. f1 x * f2 x / f1 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x * g2 x / f1 x)
      by (intro divide-right) simp-all
    also from assms nz have (λx. g1 x * g2 x / f1 x) ∈ Θ[F](λx. g1 x * g2 x / g1 x)
      by (intro landau-theta.mult landau-theta.divide) (simp-all add: bigtheta-sym)
    also from assms have (λx. g1 x * g2 x / g1 x) ∈ Θ[F](g2)
      by (intro bigthetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    finally show f2 ∈ L F (g2) .
  next
    assume f2 ∈ L F (g2)
    hence (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. f1 x * g2 x) by (rule mult-left)
    also have (λx. f1 x * g2 x) ∈ Θ[F](λx. g1 x * g2 x)
      by (intro landau-theta.mult-right assms)
    finally show (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x * g2 x) .
  qed

lemma mult-cancel-right:
  assumes f2 ∈ Θ[F](g2) and eventually (λx. g2 x ≠ 0) F
  shows (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x * g2 x) ↔ f1 ∈ L F (g1)
  by (subst (1 2) mult.commute) (rule mult-cancel-left[OF assms])

lemma divide-cancel-right:
  assumes f2 ∈ Θ[F](g2) and eventually (λx. g2 x ≠ 0) F
  shows (λx. f1 x / f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x / g2 x) ↔ f1 ∈ L F (g1)
  by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse, intro mult-cancel-right bigtheta-inverse) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma divide-cancel-left:
  assumes f1 ∈ Θ[F](g1) and eventually (λx. g1 x ≠ 0) F
  shows (λx. f1 x / f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x / g2 x) ↔
    (λx. inverse (f2 x)) ∈ L F (λx. inverse (g2 x))
  by (simp only: divide-inverse mult-cancel-left[OF assms])

end

```

lemma *powr-smallo-iff*:

assumes filterlim g at-top F $F \neq \text{bot}$

shows $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p :: \text{real}) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \longleftrightarrow p < q$

proof-

from assms **have** eventually $(\lambda x. g x \geq 1) F$ **by** (force simp: filterlim-at-top)

hence A : eventually $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ **by** eventually-elim simp

have B : $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \implies (\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \notin o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$

proof

assume $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$ $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$

from landau-o.big-small-asymmetric[*OF this*] **have** eventually $(\lambda x. g x = 0) F$ **by** simp

with A **have** eventually $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ **by** eventually-elim simp

thus False **by** (simp add: eventually-False assms)

qed

show ?thesis

proof (cases $p q$ rule: linorder-cases)

assume $p < q$

hence $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$ **using** assms A

by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr simp flip: powr-diff)

with $\langle p < q \rangle$ **show** ?thesis **by** auto

next

assume $p = q$

hence $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$ **by** (auto intro!: bigthetaD1)

with $B \langle p = q \rangle$ **show** ?thesis **by** auto

next

assume $p > q$

hence $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$ **using** assms A

by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr landau-o.small-imp-big simp flip: powr-diff)

with $B \langle p > q \rangle$ **show** ?thesis **by** auto

qed

qed

lemma *powr-bigo-iff*:

assumes filterlim g at-top F $F \neq \text{bot}$

shows $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p :: \text{real}) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \longleftrightarrow p \leq q$

proof-

from assms **have** eventually $(\lambda x. g x \geq 1) F$ **by** (force simp: filterlim-at-top)

hence A : eventually $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ **by** eventually-elim simp

have B : $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \implies (\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \notin O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$

proof

assume $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$ $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$

from landau-o.small-big-asymmetric[*OF this*] **have** eventually $(\lambda x. g x = 0) F$ **by** simp

```

with A have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{False}$ ) F by eventually-elim simp
thus False by (simp add: eventually-False assms)
qed
show ?thesis
proof (cases p q rule: linorder-cases)
assume p < q
hence  $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$  using assms A
by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr simp flip: powr-diff)
with p < q show ?thesis by (auto intro: landau-o.small-imp-big)
next
assume p = q
hence  $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  by (auto intro!: bigthetaD1)
with p = q show ?thesis by auto
next
assume p > q
hence  $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  using assms A
by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr simp flip: powr-diff)
with p > q show ?thesis by (auto intro: landau-o.small-imp-big)
qed
qed

lemma powr-bigtheta-iff:
assumes filterlim g at-top F F ≠ bot
shows  $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p :: \text{real}) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \longleftrightarrow p = q$ 
using assms unfolding bigtheta-def by (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo powr-bigo-iff)

```

55.3 Flatness of real functions

Given two real-valued functions f and g , we say that f is flatter than g if any power of $f(x)$ is asymptotically dominated by any positive power of $g(x)$. This is a useful notion since, given two products of powers of functions sorted by flatness, we can compare them asymptotically by simply comparing the exponent lists lexicographically.

A simple sufficient criterion for flatness it that $\ln f(x) \in o(\ln g(x))$, which we show now.

```

lemma ln-small-o-imp-flat:
fixes f g :: real ⇒ real
assumes lim-f: filterlim f at-top at-top
assumes lim-g: filterlim g at-top at-top
assumes ln-o-ln:  $(\lambda x. \ln(f x)) \in o(\lambda x. \ln(g x))$ 
assumes q: q > 0
shows  $(\lambda x. f x \text{ powr } p) \in o(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$ 
proof (rule smalloI-tendsto)
from lim-f have eventually ( $\lambda x. f x > 0$ ) at-top
by (simp add: filterlim-at-top-dense)
hence f-nz: eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \neq 0$ ) at-top by eventually-elim simp
from lim-g have g-gt-1: eventually ( $\lambda x. g x > 1$ ) at-top

```

```

by (simp add: filterlim-at-top-dense)
hence g-nz: eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \neq 0$ ) at-top by eventually-elim simp
thus eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q \neq 0$ ) at-top
by eventually-elim simp

have eq: eventually ( $\lambda x. q * (p/q * (\ln(f x) / \ln(g x)) - 1) * \ln(g x) = p * \ln(f x) - q * \ln(g x)$ ) at-top
using g-gt-1 by eventually-elim (insert q, simp-all add: field-simps)
have filterlim ( $\lambda x. q * (p/q * (\ln(f x) / \ln(g x)) - 1) * \ln(g x)$ ) at-bot at-top
by (insert q)
  (filterlim-tendsto-neg-mult-at-bot tendsto-mult
    tendsto-const tendsto-diff smalloD-tendsto[OF ln-o-ln] lim-g
    filterlim-compose[OF ln-at-top] | simp)+
hence filterlim ( $\lambda x. p * \ln(f x) - q * \ln(g x)$ ) at-bot at-top
  by (subst (asm) filterlim-cong[OF refl refl eq])
hence *: (( $\lambda x. \exp(p * \ln(f x) - q * \ln(g x))$ ) —> 0) at-top
  by (rule filterlim-compose[OF exp-at-bot])
have eq: eventually ( $\lambda x. \exp(p * \ln(f x) - q * \ln(g x)) = f x \text{ powr } p / g x \text{ powr } q$ ) at-top
  using f-nz g-nz by eventually-elim (simp add: powr-def exp-diff)
show (( $\lambda x. f x \text{ powr } p / g x \text{ powr } q$ ) —> 0) at-top
  using * by (subst (asm) filterlim-cong[OF refl refl eq])
qed

lemma ln-smallo-imp-flat':
fixes f g :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes lim-f: filterlim f at-top at-top
assumes lim-g: filterlim g at-top at-top
assumes ln-o-ln: ( $\lambda x. \ln(f x)$ )  $\in$  o( $\lambda x. \ln(g x)$ )
assumes q: q < 0
shows ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in$  o( $\lambda x. f x \text{ powr } p$ )
proof –
  from lim-f lim-g have eventually ( $\lambda x. f x > 0$ ) at-top eventually ( $\lambda x. g x > 0$ ) at-top
  by (simp-all add: filterlim-at-top-dense)
  hence eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \neq 0$ ) at-top eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \neq 0$ ) at-top
  by (auto elim: eventually-mono)
  moreover from assms have ( $\lambda x. f x \text{ powr } -p$ )  $\in$  o( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } -q$ )
  by (intro ln-smallo-imp-flat assms) simp-all
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding powr-minus
  by (simp add: landau-o.small.inverse-cancel)
qed

```

55.4 Asymptotic Equivalence

named-theorems asymp-equiv-intros
named-theorems asymp-equiv-simps

definition asymp-equiv :: ('a \Rightarrow ('b :: real-normed-field)) \Rightarrow 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b)

```

 $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
 $(\langle - \sim [-] \rightarrow [51, 10, 51] 50)$ 
where  $f \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 

abbreviation (input) asymp-equiv-at-top where
asymp-equiv-at-top  $f g \equiv f \sim[\text{at-top}] g$ 

bundle asymp-equiv-notation
begin
notation asymp-equiv-at-top (infix  $\langle \sim \rangle$  50)
end

lemma asymp-equivI:  $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1)$ 
 $F \implies f \sim[F] g$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def)

lemma asymp-equivD:  $f \sim[F] g \implies ((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def)

lemma asymp-equiv-filtermap-iff:
 $f \sim[\text{filtermap } h F] g \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f (h x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g (h x))$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def filterlim-filtermap)

lemma asymp-equiv-refl [simp, asymp-equiv-intros]:  $f \sim[F] f$ 
proof (intro asymp-equivI)
  have eventually  $(\lambda x. 1 = (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / f x)) F$ 
    by (intro always-eventually simp)
  moreover have  $((\lambda -. 1) \longrightarrow 1) F$  by simp
  ultimately show  $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / f x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
    by (simp add: tendsto-eventually)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-symI:
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
shows  $g \sim[F] f$ 
using tendsto-inverse[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]]
by (auto intro!: asymp-equivI simp: if-distrib conj-commute cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-sym:  $f \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow g \sim[F] f$ 
by (blast intro: asymp-equiv-symI)

lemma asymp-equivI':
assumes  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
shows  $f \sim[F] g$ 
proof (cases F = bot)
  case False
  have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)

```

```

assume  $\neg \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$ 
hence  $\text{frequently } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$  by (simp add: frequently-def)
hence  $\text{frequently } (\lambda x. f x / g x = 0) F$  by (auto elim!: frequently-elim1)
from limit-frequently-eq[OF False this assms] show False by simp-all
qed
hence  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x / g x = (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x)) F$ 
by eventually-elim simp
with assms show  $f \sim[F] g$  unfolding asymp-equiv-def
by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
qed (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-def)

lemma tendsto-imp-asymp-equiv-const:
assumes ( $f \xrightarrow{} c$ ) F  $c \neq 0$ 
shows  $f \sim[F] (\lambda x. c)$ 
by (rule asymp-equivI' tendsto-eq-intros assms refl)+ (use assms in auto)

lemma asymp-equiv-cong:
assumes  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f_1 x = f_2 x) F$   $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g_1 x = g_2 x) F$ 
shows  $f_1 \sim[F] g_1 \longleftrightarrow f_2 \sim[F] g_2$ 
unfolding asymp-equiv-def
proof (rule tendsto-cong, goal-cases)
case 1
from assms show ?case by eventually-elim simp
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros:
fixes  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-field}$ 
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
shows  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0 \longleftrightarrow g x = 0) F$ 
proof –
let ? $h = \lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 
have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. x \neq 0) (\text{nhds } (1::'b))$ 
by (rule t1-space-nhds) auto
hence  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. x \neq 0) (\text{filtermap } ?h F)$ 
using assms unfolding asymp-equiv-def filterlim-def
by (rule filter-leD [rotated])
hence  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. ?h x \neq 0) F$  by (simp add: eventually-filtermap)
thus ?thesis by eventually-elim (auto split: if-splits)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-transfer:
assumes  $f_1 \sim[F] g_1$   $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f_1 x = f_2 x) F$   $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g_1 x = g_2 x) F$ 
shows  $f_2 \sim[F] g_2$ 
using assms(1) asymp-equiv-cong[OF assms(2,3)] by simp

lemma asymp-equiv-transfer-trans [trans]:
assumes  $(\lambda x. f x (h_1 x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g x (h_1 x))$ 
assumes  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. h_1 x = h_2 x) F$ 

```

shows $(\lambda x. f x (h2 x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g x (h2 x))$
by (rule *asymp-equiv-transfer*[*OF assms(1)*]) (*insert assms(2)*, *auto elim!*: *eventually-mono*)

lemma *asymp-equiv-trans* [*trans*]:
fixes $f g h$
assumes $f \sim[F] g$ $g \sim[F] h$
shows $f \sim[F] h$
proof –
let $?T = \lambda f g x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$
from *tendsto-mult*[*OF assms[THEN asymp-equivD]*]
have $((\lambda x. ?T f g x * ?T g h x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ **by** *simp*
moreover from *assms[THEN asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros]*
have *eventually* $(\lambda x. ?T f g x * ?T g h x = ?T f h x) F$ **by** *eventually-elim simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* unfolding *asymp-equiv-def* **by** (rule *Lim-transform-eventually*)
qed

lemma *asymp-equiv-trans-lift1* [*trans*]:
assumes $a \sim[F] f$ $b \sim[F] c$ $\bigwedge c d. c \sim[F] d \implies f c \sim[F] f d$
shows $a \sim[F] f c$
using *assms* **by** (*blast intro: asymp-equiv-trans*)

lemma *asymp-equiv-trans-lift2* [*trans*]:
assumes $f a \sim[F] b$ $a \sim[F] c$ $\bigwedge c d. c \sim[F] d \implies f c \sim[F] f d$
shows $f c \sim[F] b$
using *asymp-equiv-symI*[*OF assms(3)*[*OF assms(2)*]] *assms(1)*
by (*blast intro: asymp-equiv-trans*)

lemma *asymp-equivD-const*:
assumes $f \sim[F] (\lambda _. c)$
shows $(f \longrightarrow c) F$
proof (cases $c = 0$)
case *False*
with *tendsto-mult-right*[*OF asymp-equivD[*OF assms*], of c*] **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *True*
with *asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros*[*OF assms*] **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: tendsto-eventually*)
qed

lemma *asymp-equiv-refl-ev*:
assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F$
shows $f \sim[F] g$
by (*intro asymp-equivI tendsto-eventually*)
(*insert assms, auto elim!*: *eventually-mono*)

lemma *asymp-equiv-nhds-iff*: $f \sim[nhds (z :: 'a :: t1-space)] g \longleftrightarrow f \sim[at z] g \wedge f z = g z$
by (*auto simp: asymp-equiv-def tendsto-nhds-iff*)

```

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich:
  fixes f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: {real-normed-field, order-topology, linordered-field}
  assumes eventually (λx. f x ≥ 0) F
  assumes eventually (λx. f x ≤ g x) F
  assumes eventually (λx. g x ≤ h x) F
  assumes f ~[F] h
  shows g ~[F] f g ~[F] h
proof –
  show g ~[F] f
  proof (rule asymp-equivI, rule tendsto-sandwich)
    from assms(1–3) asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(4)]
    show eventually (λn. (if h n = 0 ∧ f n = 0 then 1 else h n / f n) ≥
      (if g n = 0 ∧ f n = 0 then 1 else g n / f n)) F
    by eventually-elim (auto intro!: divide-right-mono)
    from assms(1–3) asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(4)]
    show eventually (λn. 1 ≤
      (if g n = 0 ∧ f n = 0 then 1 else g n / f n)) F
    by eventually-elim (auto intro!: divide-right-mono)
  qed (insert asymp-equiv-symI[OF assms(4)], simp-all add: asymp-equiv-def)
  also note ⟨f ~[F] h⟩
  finally show g ~[F] h .
qed

```

```

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-same-sign:
  fixes f g :: real ⇒ real
  assumes f ~[F] g
  shows eventually (λx. sgn (f x) = sgn (g x)) F
proof –
  from assms have ((λx. sgn (if f x = 0 ∧ g x = 0 then 1 else f x / g x)) —→
  sgn 1) F
  unfolding asymp-equiv-def by (rule tendsto-sgn) simp-all
  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF this, of 1/2]
  have eventually (λx. sgn (if f x = 0 ∧ g x = 0 then 1 else f x / g x) > 1/2) F
  by simp
  thus eventually (λx. sgn (f x) = sgn (g x)) F
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    thus ?case
      by (cases f x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases;
        cases g x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) simp-all
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma
  fixes f g :: - ⇒ real
  assumes f ~[F] g
  shows asymp-equiv-eventually-same-sign: eventually (λx. sgn (f x) = sgn (g
  x)) F (is ?th1)

```

```

and asymp-equiv-eventually-neg-iff: eventually ( $\lambda x. f x < 0 \longleftrightarrow g x < 0$ )
F (is ?th2)
and asymp-equiv-eventually-pos-iff: eventually ( $\lambda x. f x > 0 \longleftrightarrow g x > 0$ )
F (is ?th3)
proof –
  from assms have filterlim ( $\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ ) (nhds 1) F
    by (rule asymp-equivD)
  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF this zero-less-one]
    show ?th1 ?th2 ?th3
      by (eventually-elim; force simp: sgn-if field-split-simps split: if-splits) +
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-tendsto-transfer:
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$  and ( $f \longrightarrow c$ ) F
shows ( $g \longrightarrow c$ ) F
proof –
  let ?h =  $\lambda x. (\text{if } g x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x) * f x$ 
  from assms(1) have  $g \sim[F] f$  by (rule asymp-equiv-symI)
  hence filterlim ( $\lambda x. \text{if } g x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x$ ) (nhds 1) F
    by (rule asymp-equivD)
  from tendsto-mult[OF this assms(2)] have (?h  $\longrightarrow c$ ) F by simp
  moreover
    have eventually ( $\lambda x. ?h x = g x$ ) F
      using asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)] by eventually-elim simp
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
qed

lemma tendsto-asymp-equiv-cong:
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
shows ( $f \longrightarrow c$ ) F  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $g \longrightarrow c$ ) F
proof –
  have ( $f \longrightarrow c * 1$ ) F if  $fg: f \sim[F] g$  and ( $g \longrightarrow c$ ) F for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  proof –
    from that have  $*: ((\lambda x. g x * (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x))$ 
     $\longrightarrow c * 1$ ) F
    by (intro tendsto-intros asymp-equivD)
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. g x * (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) = f x$ ) F
    using asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF fg] by eventually-elim simp
    with * show ?thesis by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
  qed
  from this[of fg] this[of gf] assms show ?thesis by (auto simp: asymp-equiv-sym)
qed

lemma smallo-imp-eventually-sgn:
fixes  $f g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes  $g \in o(f)$ 

```

```

shows eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{sgn } (f x + g x) = \text{sgn } (f x)$ ) at-top
proof -
  have  $0 < (1/2 :: \text{real})$  by simp
  from landau-o.smallD[OF assms, OF this]
    have eventually ( $\lambda x. |g x| \leq 1/2 * |f x|$ ) at-top by simp
    thus ?thesis
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    thus ?case
      by (cases f x 0::real rule: linorder-cases;
          cases f x + g x 0::real rule: linorder-cases) simp-all
  qed
qed

context
begin

private lemma asymp-equiv-add-rightI:
  assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. f x + h x) \sim[F] g$ 
proof -
  let ?T =  $\lambda f g x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 
  from landau-o.smallD[OF assms(2) zero-less-one]
    have ev: eventually ( $\lambda x. g x = 0 \rightarrow h x = 0$ ) F by eventually-elim auto
    have  $(\lambda x. f x + h x) \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. ?T f g x + h x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
      unfolding asymp-equiv-def using ev
      by (intro tendsto-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: field-split-simps)
    also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. ?T f g x + h x / g x) \longrightarrow 1 + 0) F$  by simp
    also have ... by (intro tendsto-intros asymp-equivD assms smallD-tendsto)
    finally show  $(\lambda x. f x + h x) \sim[F] g$  .
  qed

lemma asymp-equiv-add-right [asymp-equiv-simps]:
  assumes  $h \in o[F](g)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. f x + h x) \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] g$ 
proof
  assume  $(\lambda x. f x + h x) \sim[F] g$ 
  from asymp-equiv-add-rightI[OF this, of  $\lambda x. -h x$ ] assms show  $f \sim[F] g$ 
    by simp
  qed (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-add-rightI assms)

end

lemma asymp-equiv-add-left [asymp-equiv-simps]:
  assumes  $h \in o[F](g)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. h x + f x) \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] g$ 
  using asymp-equiv-add-right[OF assms] by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma asymp-equiv-add-right' [asymp-equiv-simps]:

```

```

assumes  $h \in o[F](g)$ 
shows  $g \sim[F] (\lambda x. f x + h x) \longleftrightarrow g \sim[F] f$ 
using asymp-equiv-add-right[OF assms] by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym)

lemma asymp-equiv-add-left' [asymp-equiv-simps]:
assumes  $h \in o[F](g)$ 
shows  $g \sim[F] (\lambda x. h x + f x) \longleftrightarrow g \sim[F] f$ 
using asymp-equiv-add-left[OF assms] by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym)

lemma smallo-imp-asymp-equiv:
assumes  $(\lambda x. f x - g x) \in o[F](g)$ 
shows  $f \sim[F] g$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $(\lambda x. f x - g x + g x) \sim[F] g$ 
    by (subst asymp-equiv-add-left) simp-all
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-uminus [asymp-equiv-intros]:
 $f \sim[F] g \implies (\lambda x. -f x) \sim[F] (\lambda x. -g x)$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-uminus-iff [asymp-equiv-simps]:
 $(\lambda x. -f x) \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] (\lambda x. -g x)$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-mult [asymp-equiv-intros]:
fixes  $f1 f2 g1 g2 :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-field}$ 
assumes  $f1 \sim[F] g1 f2 \sim[F] g2$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x)$ 
proof -
  let ?T =  $\lambda f g x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 
  let ?S =  $\lambda x. (\text{if } f1 x = 0 \wedge g1 x = 0 \text{ then } 1 - ?T f2 g2 x$ 
    else  $\text{if } f2 x = 0 \wedge g2 x = 0 \text{ then } 1 - ?T f1 g1 x \text{ else } 0)$ 
  let ?S' =  $\lambda x. ?T (\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x) x - ?T f1 g1 x * ?T f2 g2 x$ 
  have A:  $((\lambda x. 1 - ?T f g x) \longrightarrow 0) F$  if  $f \sim[F] g$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
    by (rule tendsto-eq-intros refl asymp-equivD[OF that])+ simp-all

  from assms have *:  $((\lambda x. ?T f1 g1 x * ?T f2 g2 x) \longrightarrow 1 * 1) F$ 
    by (intro tendsto-mult asymp-equivD)
  {
    have (?S  $\longrightarrow 0) F$ 
      by (intro filterlim-If assms[THEN A, THEN tendsto-mono[rotated]])
        (auto intro: le-infI1 le-infI2)
    moreover have eventually  $(\lambda x. ?S x = ?S' x) F$ 
      using assms[THEN asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros] by eventually-elim auto
    ultimately have (?S'  $\longrightarrow 0) F$  by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
  }
  with * have (?T  $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x) \longrightarrow 1 * 1) F$ 

```

```

by (rule Lim-transform)
then show ?thesis by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-power [asymp-equiv-intros]:
 $f \sim[F] g \implies (\lambda x. f x \wedge n) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g x \wedge n)$ 
by (induction n) (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-mult)

lemma asymp-equiv-inverse [asymp-equiv-intros]:
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x))$ 
proof -
from tendsto-inverse[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]]
have  $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
by (simp add: if-distrib cong: if-cong)
also have  $(\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x) =$ 
 $(\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{inverse}(f x) / \text{inverse}(g x))$ 
by (intro ext) (simp add: field-simps)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-inverse-iff [asymp-equiv-simps]:
 $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x)) \longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] g$ 
proof
assume  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x))$ 
hence  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(\text{inverse}(f x))) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse}(\text{inverse}(g x)))$  (is ?P)
by (rule asymp-equiv-inverse)
also have ?P  $\longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] g$  by (intro asymp-equiv-cong) simp-all
finally show  $f \sim[F] g$  .
qed (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-inverse)

lemma asymp-equiv-divide [asymp-equiv-intros]:
assumes  $f1 \sim[F] g1$   $f2 \sim[F] g2$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f1 x / f2 x) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g1 x / g2 x)$ 
using asymp-equiv-mult[OF assms(1)] asymp-equiv-inverse[OF assms(2)] by
(simp add: field-simps)

lemma asymp-equivD-strong:
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$  eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0 \vee g x \neq 0) F$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
proof -
from assms(1) have  $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
by (rule asymp-equivD)
also have ?this  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?thesis
by (intro filterlim-cong eventually-mono[OF assms(2)]) auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-compose [asymp-equiv-intros]:

```

```

assumes f ~[G] g filterlim h G F
shows f o h ~[F] g o h
proof -
let ?T = λf g x. iff x = 0 ∧ g x = 0 then 1 else f x / g x
have f o h ~[F] g o h ↔ ((?T f g o h) —→ 1) F
  by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def o-def)
also have ... ↔ (?T f g —→ 1) (filtermap h F)
  by (rule tendsto-compose-filtermap)
also have ...
  by (rule tendsto-mono[of - G]) (insert assms, simp-all add: asymp-equiv-def
filterlim-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-compose':
assumes f ~[G] g filterlim h G F
shows (λx. f (h x)) ~[F] (λx. g (h x))
using asymp-equiv-compose[OF assms] by (simp add: o-def)

lemma asymp-equiv-powr-real [asymp-equiv-intros]:
fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ real
assumes f ~[F] g eventually (λx. f x ≥ 0) F eventually (λx. g x ≥ 0) F
shows (λx. f x powr y) ~[F] (λx. g x powr y)
proof -
let ?T = λf g x. iff x = 0 ∧ g x = 0 then 1 else f x / g x
have ((λx. ?T f g x powr y) —→ 1 powr y) F
  by (intro tendsto-intros asymp-equivD[OF assms(1)]) simp-all
hence ((λx. ?T f g x powr y) —→ 1) F by simp
moreover have eventually (λx. ?T f g x powr y = ?T (λx. f x powr y) (λx. g x
powr y) x) F
  using asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)] assms(2,3)
  by eventually-elim (auto simp: powr-divide)
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding asymp-equiv-def by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-norm [asymp-equiv-intros]:
fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: real-normed-field
assumes f ~[F] g
shows (λx. norm (f x)) ~[F] (λx. norm (g x))
using tendsto-norm[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]]
by (simp add: if-distrib asymp-equiv-def norm-divide cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-abs-real [asymp-equiv-intros]:
fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ real
assumes f ~[F] g
shows (λx. |f x|) ~[F] (λx. |g x|)
using tendsto-rabs[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]]
by (simp add: if-distrib asymp-equiv-def cong: if-cong)

```

```

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-le:
  assumes f ~[F] g c > 1
  shows eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≤ c * norm (g x)) F
proof –
  from order-tendstoD(2)[OF asymp-equivD[OF asymp-equiv-norm[OF assms(1)]]
  assms(2)]
    asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)]
  show ?thesis by eventually-elim (auto split: if-splits simp: field-simps)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-ge:
  assumes f ~[F] g c < 1
  shows eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≥ c * norm (g x)) F
proof –
  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF asymp-equivD[OF asymp-equiv-norm[OF assms(1)]]
  assms(2)]
    asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)]
  show ?thesis by eventually-elim (auto split: if-splits simp: field-simps)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-bigo:
  assumes f ~[F] g
  shows f ∈ O[F](g)
proof (rule bigoI)
  have (3/2::real) > 1 by simp
  from asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-le[OF assms this]
    show eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≤ 3/2 * norm (g x)) F
    by eventually-elim simp
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-bigomega:
  f ~[F] g  $\implies$  f ∈ Ω[F](g)
  using asymp-equiv-imp-bigo[of g F f] by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym bigomega-iff-bigo)

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-bigtheta:
  f ~[F] g  $\implies$  f ∈ Θ[F](g)
  by (intro bigthetaI asymp-equiv-imp-bigo asymp-equiv-imp-bigomega)

lemma asymp-equiv-at-infinity-transfer:
  assumes f ~[F] g filterlim f at-infinity F
  shows filterlim g at-infinity F
proof –
  from assms(1) have g ∈ Θ[F](f) by (rule asymp-equiv-imp-bigtheta[OF asymp-equiv-symI])
  also from assms have f ∈ ω[F](λ-, 1) by (simp add: smallomega-1-conv-filterlim)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: smallomega-1-conv-filterlim)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-at-top-transfer:
  fixes f g :: -  $\Rightarrow$  real

```

```

assumes  $f \sim [F] g$  filterlim  $f$  at-top  $F$ 
shows filterlim  $g$  at-top  $F$ 
proof (rule filterlim-at-infinity-imp-filterlim-at-top)
show filterlim  $g$  at-infinity  $F$ 
by (rule asymp-equiv-at-infinity-transfer[OF assms(1) filterlim-mono[OF assms(2)]])
(auto simp: at-top-le-at-infinity)
from assms(2) have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x > 0)$   $F$ 
using filterlim-at-top-dense by blast
with asymp-equiv-eventually-pos-iff[OF assms(1)] show eventually  $(\lambda x. g x >$ 
 $0)$   $F$ 
by eventually-elim blast
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-at-bot-transfer:
fixes  $f g :: - \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes  $f \sim [F] g$  filterlim  $f$  at-bot  $F$ 
shows filterlim  $g$  at-bot  $F$ 
unfolding filterlim-uminus-at-bot
by (rule asymp-equiv-at-top-transfer[of  $\lambda x. -f x F \lambda x. -g x$ ])
(insert assms, auto simp: filterlim-uminus-at-bot asymp-equiv-uminus)

lemma asymp-equivI'-const:
assumes  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow c)$   $F c \neq 0$ 
shows  $f \sim [F] (\lambda x. c * g x)$ 
using tendsto-mult[OF assms(1) tendsto-const[of inverse  $c$ ]] assms(2)
by (intro asymp-equivI') (simp add: field-simps)

lemma asymp-equivI'-inverse-const:
assumes  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow \text{inverse } c)$   $F c \neq 0$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \sim [F] g$ 
using tendsto-mult[OF assms(1) tendsto-const[of  $c$ ]] assms(2)
by (intro asymp-equivI') (simp add: field-simps)

lemma filterlim-at-bot-imp-at-infinity: filterlim  $f$  at-bot  $F \implies$  filterlim  $f$  at-infinity  $F$ 
for  $f :: - \Rightarrow \text{real}$  using at-bot-le-at-infinity filterlim-mono by blast

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-diff-small:
assumes  $f \sim [F] g$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f x - g x) \in o[F](g)$ 
proof (rule landau-o.smallII)
fix  $c :: \text{real}$  assume  $c > 0$ 
hence  $c: \min c 1 > 0$  by simp
let ?h =  $\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 
from assms have  $((\lambda x. ?h x - 1) \longrightarrow 1 - 1)$   $F$ 
by (intro tendsto-diff asymp-equivD tendsto-const)
from tendstoD[OF this  $c$ ] show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x - g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x))$   $F$ 
proof eventually-elim

```

```

case (elim x)
from elim have norm (f x - g x) ≤ norm (f x / g x - 1) * norm (g x)
  by (subst norm-mult [symmetric]) (auto split: if-splits simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have norm (f x / g x - 1) * norm (g x) ≤ c * norm (g x) using elim
    by (auto split: if-splits simp: mult-right-mono)
  finally show ?case .
qed
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-altdef:
  f ~[F] g  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\lambda x. f x - g x \in o[F](g)$ )
  by (rule iffI[OF asymp-equiv-imp-diff-smallo smallo-imp-asymp-equiv])

lemma asymp-equiv-0-left-iff [simp]: ( $\lambda x. 0 \sim[F] f \longleftrightarrow$  eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ))
F
and asymp-equiv-0-right-iff [simp]: f ~[F] ( $\lambda x. 0 \longleftrightarrow$  eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ))
F
  by (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-altdef landau-o.small-reft-iff)

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich-real:
  fixes f g l u :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes l ~[F] g u ~[F] g eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \in \{l x..u x\}$ ) F
  shows f ~[F] g
  unfolding asymp-equiv-altdef
  proof (rule landau-o.smallII)
    fix c :: real assume c: c > 0
    have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x - g x) \leq \max(\text{norm}(l x - g x), \text{norm}(u x - g x))$ ) F
      using assms(3) by eventually-elim auto
    moreover have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(l x - g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ ) F
      eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(u x - g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ ) F
      using assms(1,2) by (auto simp: asymp-equiv-altdef dest: landau-o.smallD[OF - c])
    hence eventually ( $\lambda x. \max(\text{norm}(l x - g x), \text{norm}(u x - g x)) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ ) F
      by eventually-elim simp
    ultimately show eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x - g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$ ) F
      by eventually-elim (rule order.trans)
  qed

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich-real':
  fixes f g l u :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes f ~[F] l f ~[F] u eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \in \{l x..u x\}$ ) F
  shows f ~[F] g
  using asymp-equiv-sandwich-real[of l F f u g] assms by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym)

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich-real'':
  fixes f g l u :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes l1 ~[F] u1 u1 ~[F] l2 l2 ~[F] u2

```

eventually ($\lambda x. f x \in \{l1\ldots u1\} x\}$) F *eventually* ($\lambda x. g x \in \{l2\ldots u2\} x\}$) F
shows $f \sim[F] g$
by (meson assms asymp-equiv-sandwich-real asymp-equiv-sandwich-real' asymp-equiv-trans)
end

56 Values extended by a bottom element

```

theory Lattice-Constructions
imports Main
begin

datatype 'a bot = Value 'a | Bot

instantiation bot :: (preorder) preorder
begin

definition less-eq-bot where
   $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Value } x \Rightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Value } y \Rightarrow x \leq y))$ 

definition less-bot where
   $x < y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Value } y \Rightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Value } x \Rightarrow x < y))$ 

lemma less-eq-bot-Bot [simp]: Bot  $\leq$  x
  by (simp add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-eq-bot-Bot-code [code]: Bot  $\leq$  x  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by simp

lemma less-eq-bot-Bot-is-Bot: x  $\leq$  Bot  $\implies$  x = Bot
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-eq-bot-Value-Bot [simp, code]: Value x  $\leq$  Bot  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  by (simp add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-eq-bot-Value [simp, code]: Value x  $\leq$  Value y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  y
  by (simp add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-bot-Bot [simp, code]: x < Bot  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  by (simp add: less-bot-def)

lemma less-bot-Bot-is-Value: Bot < x  $\implies$   $\exists z. x = \text{Value } z$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-bot-def)

lemma less-bot-Bot-Value [simp]: Bot < Value x
  by (simp add: less-bot-def)

```

```

lemma less-bot-Bot-Value-code [code]: Bot < Value x  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by simp

lemma less-bot-Value [simp, code]: Value x < Value y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x < y
  by (simp add: less-bot-def)

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-bot-def less-bot-def less-le-not-le elim: order-trans split:
    bot.splits)

end

instance bot :: (order) order
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-bot-def less-bot-def split: bot.splits)

instance bot :: (linorder) linorder
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-bot-def less-bot-def split: bot.splits)

instantiation bot :: (order) bot
begin
  definition bot = Bot
  instance ..
end

instantiation bot :: (top) top
begin
  definition top = Value top
  instance ..
end

instantiation bot :: (semilattice-inf) semilattice-inf
begin

  definition inf-bot
  where
    inf x y =
      (case x of
        Bot  $\Rightarrow$  Bot
      | Value v  $\Rightarrow$ 
        (case y of
          Bot  $\Rightarrow$  Bot
        | Value v'  $\Rightarrow$  Value (inf v v')))

  instance
    by standard (auto simp add: inf-bot-def less-eq-bot-def split: bot.splits)

end

```

```

instantiation bot :: (semilattice-sup) semilattice-sup
begin

definition sup-bot
where
  sup x y =
    (case x of
      Bot => y
    | Value v =>
      (case y of
        Bot => x
      | Value v' => Value (sup v v')))

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: sup-bot-def less-eq-bot-def split: bot.splits)

end

instance bot :: (lattice) bounded-lattice-bot
  by intro-classes (simp add: bot-bot-def)

```

56.1 Values extended by a top element

```
datatype 'a top = Value 'a | Top
```

```

instantiation top :: (preorder) preorder
begin

definition less-eq-top where
  x ≤ y ↔ (case y of Top => True | Value y => (case x of Top => False | Value x
  => x ≤ y))

definition less-top where
  x < y ↔ (case x of Top => False | Value x => (case y of Top => True | Value y
  => x < y))

lemma less-eq-top-Top [simp]: x ≤ Top
  by (simp add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-eq-top-Top-code [code]: x ≤ Top ↔ True
  by simp

lemma less-eq-top-is-Top: Top ≤ x ==> x = Top
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-eq-top-Top-Value [simp, code]: Top ≤ Value x ↔ False
  by (simp add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-eq-top-Value-Value [simp, code]: Value x ≤ Value y ↔ x ≤ y

```

```

by (simp add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-top-Top [simp, code]: Top < x  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  by (simp add: less-top-def)

lemma less-top-Top-is-Value: x < Top  $\Longrightarrow$   $\exists z. x = Value z$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-top-def)

lemma less-top-Value-Top [simp]: Value x < Top
  by (simp add: less-top-def)

lemma less-top-Value-Top-code [code]: Value x < Top  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by simp

lemma less-top-Value [simp, code]: Value x < Value y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x < y
  by (simp add: less-top-def)

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-top-def less-top-def less-le-not-le elim: order-trans split: top.splits)

end

instance top :: (order) order
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-top-def less-top-def split: top.splits)

instance top :: (linorder) linorder
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-top-def less-top-def split: top.splits)

instantiation top :: (order) top
begin
  definition top = Top
  instance ..
end

instantiation top :: (bot) bot
begin
  definition bot = Value bot
  instance ..
end

instantiation top :: (semilattice-inf) semilattice-inf
begin

  definition inf-top
  where
    inf x y =
      (case x of

```

```


$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Top} \Rightarrow y \\ | \text{Value } v \Rightarrow \\ (\text{case } y \text{ of} \\ \quad \text{Top} \Rightarrow x \\ | \text{Value } v' \Rightarrow \text{Value}(\text{inf } v \ v')) \end{array}$$


instance  

by standard (auto simp add: inf-top-def less-eq-top-def split: top.splits)

end

instantiation top :: (semilattice-sup) semilattice-sup
begin

definition sup-top
where

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{sup } x \ y = \\ (\text{case } x \text{ of} \\ \quad \text{Top} \Rightarrow \text{Top} \\ | \text{Value } v \Rightarrow \\ (\text{case } y \text{ of} \\ \quad \text{Top} \Rightarrow \text{Top} \\ | \text{Value } v' \Rightarrow \text{Value}(\text{sup } v \ v')) \end{array}$$


instance  

by standard (auto simp add: sup-top-def less-eq-top-def split: top.splits)

end

instance top :: (lattice) bounded-lattice-top
by standard (simp add: top-top-def)

```

56.2 Values extended by a top and a bottom element

datatype 'a flat-complete-lattice = Value 'a | Bot | Top

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) order
begin

definition less-eq-flat-complete-lattice
where

$$\begin{array}{l} x \leq y \equiv \\ (\text{case } x \text{ of} \\ \quad \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{True} \\ | \text{Value } v1 \Rightarrow \\ (\text{case } y \text{ of} \\ \quad \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{False} \\ | \text{Value } v2 \Rightarrow v1 = v2 \\ | \text{Top} \Rightarrow \text{True}) \end{array}$$

```

| Top ⇒ y = Top)

definition less-flat-complete-lattice
where
  x < y =
    (case x of
      Bot ⇒ y ≠ Bot
    | Value v1 ⇒ y = Top
    | Top ⇒ False)

lemma [simp]: Bot ≤ y
  unfolding less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto

lemma [simp]: y ≤ Top
  unfolding less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def by (auto split: flat-complete-lattice.splits)

lemma greater-than-two-values:
  assumes a ≠ b Value a ≤ z Value b ≤ z
  shows z = Top
  using assms
  by (cases z) (auto simp add: less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def)

lemma lesser-than-two-values:
  assumes a ≠ b z ≤ Value a z ≤ Value b
  shows z = Bot
  using assms
  by (cases z) (auto simp add: less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def)

instance
  by standard
  (auto simp add: less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def less-flat-complete-lattice-def
  split: flat-complete-lattice.splits)

end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) bot
begin
  definition bot = Bot
  instance ..
end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) top
begin
  definition top = Top
  instance ..
end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) lattice
begin

```

```

definition inf-flat-complete-lattice
where
  inf x y =
    (case x of
      Bot => Bot
    | Value v1 =>
      (case y of
        Bot => Bot
      | Value v2 => if v1 = v2 then x else Bot
      | Top => x)
    | Top => y)

definition sup-flat-complete-lattice
where
  sup x y =
    (case x of
      Bot => y
    | Value v1 =>
      (case y of
        Bot => x
      | Value v2 => if v1 = v2 then x else Top
      | Top => Top)
    | Top => Top)

instance
  by standard
  (auto simp add: inf-flat-complete-lattice-def sup-flat-complete-lattice-def
    less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def split: flat-complete-lattice.splits)

end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) complete-lattice
begin

definition Sup-flat-complete-lattice
where
  Sup A =
    (if A = {} ∨ A = {Bot} then Bot
     else if ∃ v. A - {Bot} = {Value v} then Value (THE v. A - {Bot}) = {Value v}
     else Top)

definition Inf-flat-complete-lattice
where
  Inf A =
    (if A = {} ∨ A = {Top} then Top
     else if ∃ v. A - {Top} = {Value v} then Value (THE v. A - {Top}) = {Value v})

```

```

else Bot)

instance
proof
  fix x :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
  fix A
  assume x ∈ A
  {
    fix v
    assume A - {Top} = {Value v}
    then have (THE v. A - {Top} = {Value v}) = v
      by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
    moreover
      from ⟨x ∈ A⟩ ⟨A - {Top} = {Value v}⟩ have x = Top ∨ x = Value v
        by auto
      ultimately have Value (THE v. A - {Top} = {Value v}) ≤ x
        by auto
    }
    with ⟨x ∈ A⟩ show Inf A ≤ x
      unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def
      by fastforce
  next
    fix z :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
    fix A
    show z ≤ Inf A if z: ∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ z ≤ x
    proof -
      consider A = {} ∨ A = {Top}
        | A ≠ {} A ≠ {Top} ∃v. A - {Top} = {Value v}
        | A ≠ {} A ≠ {Top} ¬(∃v. A - {Top} = {Value v})
      by blast
      then show ?thesis
    proof cases
      case 1
      then have Inf A = Top
        unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
      then show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case 2
      then obtain v where v1: A - {Top} = {Value v}
        by auto
      then have v2: (THE v. A - {Top} = {Value v}) = v
        by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
      from 2 v2 have Inf: Inf A = Value v
        unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def by simp
      from v1 have Value v ∈ A by blast
      then have z ≤ Value v by (rule z)
      with Inf show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case 3
    
```

```

then have Inf: Inf A = Bot
  unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
have z ≤ Bot
proof (cases A - {Top} = {Bot})
  case True
  then have Bot ∈ A by blast
  then show ?thesis by (rule z)
next
  case False
  from 3 obtain a1 where a1: a1 ∈ A - {Top}
    by auto
  from 3 False a1 obtain a2 where a2 ∈ A - {Top} ∧ a1 ≠ a2
    by (cases a1) auto
  with a1 z[of a1] z[of a2] show ?thesis
    apply (cases a1)
    apply auto
    apply (cases a2)
    apply auto
    apply (auto dest!: lesser-than-two-values)
    done
qed
  with Inf show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
next
fix x :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
fix A
assume x ∈ A
{
  fix v
  assume A - {Bot} = {Value v}
  then have (THE v. A - {Bot} = {Value v}) = v
    by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
  moreover
  from ⟨x ∈ A⟩ ⟨A - {Bot} = {Value v}⟩ have x = Bot ∨ x = Value v
    by auto
  ultimately have x ≤ Value (THE v. A - {Bot} = {Value v})
    by auto
}
with ⟨x ∈ A⟩ show x ≤ Sup A
  unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def
  by fastforce
next
fix z :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
fix A
show Sup A ≤ z if z: ∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ x ≤ z
proof -
  consider A = {} ∨ A = {Bot}
    | A ≠ {} A ≠ {Bot} ∃v. A - {Bot} = {Value v}

```

```

|  $A \neq \{\} A \neq \{Bot\} \neg (\exists v. A - \{Bot\} = \{Value v\})$ 
  by blast
then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
  then have Sup A = Bot
    unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case 2
  then obtain v where v1:  $A - \{Bot\} = \{Value v\}$ 
    by auto
  then have v2:  $(THE v. A - \{Bot\} = \{Value v\}) = v$ 
    by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
  from 2 v2 have Sup: Sup A = Value v
    unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def by simp
  from v1 have Value v ∈ A by blast
  then have Value v ≤ z by (rule z)
  with Sup show ?thesis by simp
next
  case 3
  then have Sup: Sup A = Top
    unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
  have Top ≤ z
  proof (cases A - \{Bot\} = \{Top\})
    case True
    then have Top ∈ A by blast
    then show ?thesis by (rule z)
  next
    case False
    from 3 obtain a1 where a1:  $a1 \in A - \{Bot\}$ 
      by auto
    from 3 False a1 obtain a2 where a2:  $a2 \in A - \{Bot\} \wedge a1 \neq a2$ 
      by (cases a1) auto
    with a1 z[of a1] z[of a2] show ?thesis
      apply (cases a1)
      apply auto
      apply (cases a2)
      apply (auto dest!: greater-than-two-values)
      done
  qed
  with Sup show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
next
show Inf {} = (top :: 'a flat-complete-lattice)
  by (simp add: Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def top-flat-complete-lattice-def)
show Sup {} = (bot :: 'a flat-complete-lattice)
  by (simp add: Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def bot-flat-complete-lattice-def)

```

```
qed
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

57 Infinite Streams

```
theory Stream
  imports Nat-Bijection
begin

codatatype (sset: 'a) stream =
  SCons (shd: 'a) (stl: 'a stream) (infixr <#> 65)
for
  map: smap
  rel: stream-all2

context
begin

— for code generation only
qualified definition smember :: 'a ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ bool where
  [code-abbrev]: smember x s ⟷ x ∈ sset s

lemma smember-code[code, simp]: smember x (y #& s) = (if x = y then True else
smember x s)
  unfolding smember-def by auto

end

lemmas smap-simps[simp] = stream.mapsel
lemmas shd-sset = stream.setsel(1)
lemmas stl-sset = stream.setsel(2)

theorem sset-induct[consumes 1, case-names shd stl, induct set: sset]:
  assumes y ∈ sset s and ∏s. P (shd s) s and ∏s y. [y ∈ sset (stl s); P y (stl s)]
  ⟹ P y s
  shows P y s
  using assms by induct (metis stream.sel(1), auto)

lemma smap-ctr: smap f s = x #& s' ⟷ f (shd s) = x ∧ smap f (stl s) = s'
  by (cases s) simp
```

57.1 prepend list to stream

```
primrec shift :: 'a list ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ 'a stream (infixr <@-> 65) where
  shift [] s = s
  | shift (x # xs) s = x #& shift xs s
```

lemma *smap-shift*[simp]: $\text{smap } f \ (xs @- s) = \text{map } f \ xs @- \text{smap } f \ s$
by (induct xs) auto

lemma *shift-append*[simp]: $(xs @ ys) @- s = xs @- ys @- s$
by (induct xs) auto

lemma *shift-simps*[simp]:
 $\text{shd } (xs @- s) = (\text{if } xs = [] \text{ then shd } s \text{ else hd } xs)$
 $\text{stl } (xs @- s) = (\text{if } xs = [] \text{ then stl } s \text{ else tl } xs @- s)$
by (induct xs) auto

lemma *sset-shift*[simp]: $\text{sset } (xs @- s) = \text{set } xs \cup \text{sset } s$
by (induct xs) auto

lemma *shift-left-inj*[simp]: $xs @- s1 = xs @- s2 \longleftrightarrow s1 = s2$
by (induct xs) auto

57.2 set of streams with elements in some fixed set

context

notes [[inductive-internals]]

begin

coinductive-set

streams :: 'a set \Rightarrow 'a stream set
for *A* :: 'a set

where

Stream[intro!, simp, no-atp]: $\llbracket a \in A; s \in \text{streams } A \rrbracket \implies a \# s \in \text{streams } A$

end

lemma *in-streams*: $\text{stl } s \in \text{streams } S \implies \text{shd } s \in S \implies s \in \text{streams } S$
by (cases s) auto

lemma *streamsE*: $s \in \text{streams } A \implies (\text{shd } s \in A \implies \text{stl } s \in \text{streams } A \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
by (erule streams.cases) simp-all

lemma *Stream-image*: $x \# y \in ((\#) x')` Y \longleftrightarrow x = x' \wedge y \in Y$
by auto

lemma *shift-streams*: $\llbracket w \in \text{lists } A; s \in \text{streams } A \rrbracket \implies w @- s \in \text{streams } A$
by (induct w) auto

lemma *streams-Stream*: $x \# s \in \text{streams } A \longleftrightarrow x \in A \wedge s \in \text{streams } A$
by (auto elim: streams.cases)

lemma *streams-stl*: $s \in \text{streams } A \implies \text{stl } s \in \text{streams } A$

```

by (cases s) (auto simp: streams-Stream)

lemma streams-shd:  $s \in \text{streams } A \implies \text{shd } s \in A$ 
  by (cases s) (auto simp: streams-Stream)

lemma sset-streams:
  assumes sset  $s \subseteq A$ 
  shows  $s \in \text{streams } A$ 
  using assms proof (coinduction arbitrary: s)
    case streams then show ?case by (cases s) simp
qed

lemma streams-sset:
  assumes  $s \in \text{streams } A$ 
  shows sset  $s \subseteq A$ 
  proof
    fix x assume  $x \in \text{sset } s$  from this  $\langle s \in \text{streams } A \rangle$  show  $x \in A$ 
      by (induct s) (auto intro: streams-shd streams-stl)
  qed

lemma streams-iff-sset:  $s \in \text{streams } A \longleftrightarrow \text{sset } s \subseteq A$ 
  by (metis sset-streams streams-sset)

lemma streams-mono:  $s \in \text{streams } A \implies A \subseteq B \implies s \in \text{streams } B$ 
  unfolding streams-iff-sset by auto

lemma streams-mono2:  $S \subseteq T \implies \text{streams } S \subseteq \text{streams } T$ 
  by (auto intro: streams-mono)

lemma smap-streams:  $s \in \text{streams } A \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B) \implies \text{smap } f s \in \text{streams } B$ 
  unfolding streams-iff-sset stream.set-map by auto

lemma streams-empty:  $\text{streams } \{\} = \{\}$ 
  by (auto elim: streams.cases)

lemma streams-UNIV[simp]:  $\text{streams } \text{UNIV} = \text{UNIV}$ 
  by (auto simp: streams-iff-sset)

57.3 nth, take, drop for streams

primrec snth :: "'a stream  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixl  $\langle\!\rangle$  100) where
   $s \langle\!\rangle 0 = \text{shd } s$ 
  |  $s \langle\!\rangle Suc n = \text{stl } s \langle\!\rangle n$ 

lemma snth-Stream:  $(x \#\# s) \langle\!\rangle Suc i = s \langle\!\rangle i$ 
  by simp

lemma snth-smap[simp]:  $\text{smap } f s \langle\!\rangle n = f (s \langle\!\rangle n)$ 

```

```

by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma shift-snth-less[simp]:  $p < \text{length } xs \implies (\text{xs} @\text{- } s) !! p = \text{xs} ! p$ 
  by (induct p arbitrary: xs) (auto simp: hd-conv-nth nth-tl)

lemma shift-snth-ge[simp]:  $p \geq \text{length } xs \implies (\text{xs} @\text{- } s) !! p = s !! (\text{p} - \text{length } xs)$ 
  by (induct p arbitrary: xs) (auto simp: Suc-diff-eq-diff-pred)

lemma shift-snth:  $(\text{xs} @\text{- } s) !! n = (\text{if } n < \text{length } xs \text{ then } \text{xs} ! n \text{ else } s !! (\text{n} - \text{length } xs))$ 
  by auto

lemma snth-sset[simp]:  $s !! n \in \text{sset } s$ 
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) (auto intro: shd-sset stl-sset)

lemma sset-range:  $\text{sset } s = \text{range } (\text{snth } s)$ 
proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
  fix x assume x ∈ sset s
  thus x ∈ range (snth s)
proof (induct s)
  case (stl s x)
  then obtain n where x = stl s !! n by auto
  thus ?case by (auto intro: range-eqI[of - - Suc n])
qed (auto intro: range-eqI[of - - 0])
qed auto

lemma streams-iff-snth:  $s \in \text{streams } X \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. s !! n \in X)$ 
  by (force simp: streams-iff-sset sset-range)

lemma snth-in:  $s \in \text{streams } X \implies s !! n \in X$ 
  by (simp add: streams-iff-snth)

primrec stake :: nat ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ 'a list where
  stake 0 s = []
  | stake (Suc n) s = shd s # stake n (stl s)

lemma length-stake[simp]:  $\text{length } (\text{stake } n s) = n$ 
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma stake-smap[simp]:  $\text{stake } n (\text{smap } f s) = \text{map } f (\text{stake } n s)$ 
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma take-stake:  $\text{take } n (\text{stake } m s) = \text{stake } (\text{min } n m) s$ 
proof (induct m arbitrary: s n)
  case (Suc m) thus ?case by (cases n) auto
qed simp

primrec sdrop :: nat ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ 'a stream where
  sdrop 0 s = s

```

```

|  $sdrop (Suc n) s = sdrop n (stl s)$ 

lemma sdrop-simps[simp]:
 $shd (sdrop n s) = s \text{ !! } n$   $stl (sdrop n s) = sdrop (Suc n) s$ 
by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-smap[simp]:  $sdrop n (smap f s) = smap f (sdrop n s)$ 
by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-stl:  $sdrop n (stl s) = stl (sdrop n s)$ 
by (induct n) auto

lemma drop-stake:  $drop n (stake m s) = stake (m - n) (sdrop n s)$ 
proof (induct m arbitrary: s n)
  case (Suc m) thus ?case by (cases n) auto
qed simp

lemma stake-sdrop:  $stake n s @- sdrop n s = s$ 
by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma id-stake-snth-sdrop:
 $s = stake i s @- s \text{ !! } i \# \# sdrop (Suc i) s$ 
by (subst stake-sdrop[symmetric, of - i]) (metis sdrop-simps stream.collapse)

lemma smap-alt:  $smap f s = s' \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. f (s \text{ !! } n) = s' \text{ !! } n)$  (is ?L = ?R)
proof
  assume ?R
  then have  $\bigwedge n. smap f (sdrop n s) = sdrop n s'$ 
    by (coinduction (auto intro: exI[of - 0] simp del: sdrop.simps(2)])
  then show ?L using sdrop.simps(1) by metis
qed auto

lemma stake-invert-Nil[iff]:  $stake n s = [] \longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
by (induct n) auto

lemma sdrop-shift:  $sdrop i (w @- s) = drop i w @- sdrop (i - length w) s$ 
by (induct i arbitrary: w s) (auto simp: drop-tl drop-Suc neq-Nil-conv)

lemma stake-shift:  $stake i (w @- s) = take i w @ stake (i - length w) s$ 
by (induct i arbitrary: w s) (auto simp: neq-Nil-conv)

lemma stake-add[simp]:  $stake m s @ stake n (sdrop m s) = stake (m + n) s$ 
by (induct m arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-add[simp]:  $sdrop n (sdrop m s) = sdrop (m + n) s$ 
by (induct m arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-snth:  $sdrop n s \text{ !! } m = s \text{ !! } (n + m)$ 
by (induct n arbitrary: m s) auto

```

```

partial-function (tailrec) sdrop-while :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ 'a stream
where
  sdrop-while P s = (if P (shd s) then sdrop-while P (stl s) else s)

lemma sdrop-while-SCons[code]:
  sdrop-while P (a ## s) = (if P a then sdrop-while P s else a ## s)
  by (subst sdrop-while.simps) simp

lemma sdrop-while-sdrop-LEAST:
  assumes ∃n. P (s !! n)
  shows sdrop-while (Not o P) s = sdrop (LEAST n. P (s !! n)) s
proof –
  from assms obtain m where P (s !! m) ∧ n. P (s !! n) ⟹ m ≤ n
  and ∗: (LEAST n. P (s !! n)) = m by atomize-elim (auto intro: LeastI Least-le)
  thus ?thesis unfolding ∗
  proof (induct m arbitrary: s)
    case (Suc m)
    hence sdrop-while (Not o P) (stl s) = sdrop m (stl s)
      by (metis (full-types) not-less-eq-eq snth.simps(2))
    moreover from Suc(3) have ¬(P (s !! 0)) by blast
    ultimately show ?case by (subst sdrop-while.simps) simp
  qed (metis comp-apply sdrop.simps(1) sdrop-while.simps snth.simps(1))
qed

primcorec sfilter where
  shd (sfilter P s) = shd (sdrop-while (Not o P) s)
  | stl (sfilter P s) = sfilter P (stl (sdrop-while (Not o P) s))

lemma sfilter-Stream: sfilter P (x ## s) = (if P x then x ## sfilter P s else sfilter P s)
proof (cases P x)
  case True thus ?thesis by (subst sfilter.ctr) (simp add: sdrop-while-SCons)
next
  case False thus ?thesis by (subst (1 2) sfilter.ctr) (simp add: sdrop-while-SCons)
qed

```

57.4 unary predicates lifted to streams

definition *stream-all P s* = (forall *p*. *P (s !! p)*)

lemma *stream-all-iff[iff]*: *stream-all P s* ↔ *Ball (sset s) P*
unfolding *stream-all-def sset-range* **by** auto

lemma *stream-all-shift[simp]*: *stream-all P (xs @- s)* = (*list-all P xs* ∧ *stream-all P s*)
unfolding *stream-all-iff list-all-iff* **by** auto

lemma *stream-all-Stream*: *stream-all P (x ## X)* ↔ *P x* ∧ *stream-all P X*

by *simp*

57.5 recurring stream out of a list

primcorec *cycle* :: ‘*a list* \Rightarrow ‘*a stream* where

shd (*cycle xs*) = *hd xs*

| *stl* (*cycle xs*) = *cycle* (*tl xs* @ [*hd xs*])

lemma *cycle-decomp*: $u \neq [] \Rightarrow \text{cycle } u = u @- \text{cycle } u$

proof (*coinduction arbitrary*: *u*)

case *Eq-stream* **then show** ?**case using** *stream.collapse*[of *cycle u*]

by (*auto intro!*: *exI*[of - *tl u* @ [*hd u*]])

qed

lemma *cycle-Cons*[*code*]: *cycle* (*x # xs*) = *x ## cycle* (*xs @ [x]*)

by (*subst cycle.ctr*) *simp*

lemma *cycle-rotated*: $\llbracket v \neq []; \text{cycle } u = v @- s \rrbracket \Rightarrow \text{cycle } (\text{tl } u @ [\text{hd } u]) = \text{tl } v$

$@- s$

by (*auto dest*: *arg-cong*[of - - *stl*])

lemma *stake-append*: *stake n* (*u @- s*) = *take* (*min (length u) n*) *u @ stake* (*n - length u*) *s*

proof (*induct n arbitrary*: *u*)

case (*Suc n*) **thus** ?**case by** (*cases u*) *auto*

qed auto

lemma *stake-cycle-le*[*simp*]:

assumes *u* $\neq []$ *n < length u*

shows *stake n* (*cycle u*) = *take n u*

using *min-absorb2*[*OF less-imp-le-nat*[*OF assms(2)*]]

by (*subst cycle-decomp*[*OF assms(1)*], *subst stake-append*) *auto*

lemma *stake-cycle-eq*[*simp*]: *u* $\neq [] \Rightarrow \text{stake} (\text{length } u) (\text{cycle } u) = u$

by (*subst cycle-decomp*) (*auto simp*: *stake-shift*)

lemma *sdrop-cycle-eq*[*simp*]: *u* $\neq [] \Rightarrow \text{sdrop} (\text{length } u) (\text{cycle } u) = \text{cycle } u$

by (*subst cycle-decomp*) (*auto simp*: *sdrop-shift*)

lemma *stake-cycle-eq-mod-0*[*simp*]: $\llbracket u \neq []; n \bmod \text{length } u = 0 \rrbracket \Rightarrow$

stake n (*cycle u*) = *concat* (*replicate* (*n div length u*) *u*)

by (*induct n div length u arbitrary*: *n u*)

(*auto simp*: *stake-add* [*symmetric*] *mod-eq-0-iff-dvd elim!*: *dvdE*)

lemma *sdrop-cycle-eq-mod-0*[*simp*]: $\llbracket u \neq []; n \bmod \text{length } u = 0 \rrbracket \Rightarrow$

sdrop n (*cycle u*) = *cycle u*

by (*induct n div length u arbitrary*: *n u*)

(*auto simp*: *sdrop-add* [*symmetric*] *mod-eq-0-iff-dvd elim!*: *dvdE*)

```

lemma stake-cycle:  $u \neq [] \implies$ 
   $\text{stake } n (\text{cycle } u) = \text{concat} (\text{replicate} (n \text{ div } \text{length } u) u) @ \text{take} (n \text{ mod } \text{length } u) u$ 
  by (subst div-mult-mod-eq[of  $n$  length  $u$ , symmetric], unfold stake-add[symmetric])
  auto

lemma sdrop-cycle:  $u \neq [] \implies \text{sdrop } n (\text{cycle } u) = \text{cycle} (\text{rotate} (n \text{ mod } \text{length } u) u)$ 
  by (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $u$ ) (auto simp: rotate1-rotate-swap rotate1-hd-tl rotate-conv-mod[symmetric])

lemma sset-cycle[simp]:
  assumes  $xs \neq []$ 
  shows  $\text{sset} (\text{cycle } xs) = \text{set } xs$ 
  proof (intro set-eqI iffI)
    fix  $x$ 
    assume  $x \in \text{sset} (\text{cycle } xs)$ 
    then show  $x \in \text{set } xs$  using assms
    by (induction cycle xs arbitrary: xs rule: sset-induct) (fastforce simp: neq-Nil-conv) +
  qed (metis assms UnI1 cycle-decomp sset-shift)

```

57.6 iterated application of a function

```

primcorec siterate where
   $\text{shd} (\text{siterate } f x) = x$ 
  |  $\text{stl} (\text{siterate } f x) = \text{siterate } f (f x)$ 

lemma stake-Suc:  $\text{stake} (\text{Suc } n) s = \text{stake } n s @ [s !! n]$ 
  by (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $s$ ) auto

lemma snth-siterate[simp]:  $\text{siterate } f x !! n = (f^{\sim n}) x$ 
  by (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $x$ ) (auto simp: funpow-swap1)

lemma sdrop-siterate[simp]:  $\text{sdrop } n (\text{siterate } f x) = \text{siterate } f ((f^{\sim n}) x)$ 
  by (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $x$ ) (auto simp: funpow-swap1)

lemma stake-siterate[simp]:  $\text{stake } n (\text{siterate } f x) = \text{map} (\lambda n. (f^{\sim n}) x) [0 .. < n]$ 
  by (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $x$ ) (auto simp del: stake.simps(2) simp: stake-Suc)

lemma sset-siterate:  $\text{sset} (\text{siterate } f x) = \{(f^{\sim n}) x \mid n. \text{True}\}$ 
  by (auto simp: sset-range)

lemma smap-siterate:  $\text{smap } f (\text{siterate } f x) = \text{siterate } f (f x)$ 
  by (coinduction arbitrary:  $x$ ) auto

```

57.7 stream repeating a single element

abbreviation $\text{sconst} \equiv \text{siterate } id$

```

lemma shift-replicate-sconst[simp]:  $\text{replicate } n x @- \text{sconst } x = \text{sconst } x$ 
  by (subst (3) stake-sdrop[symmetric]) (simp add: map-replicate-trivial)

```

```

lemma sset-sconst[simp]: sset (sconst x) = {x}
  by (simp add: sset-siterate)

lemma sconst-alt: s = sconst x  $\longleftrightarrow$  sset s = {x}
proof
  assume sset s = {x}
  then show s = sconst x
  proof (coinduction arbitrary: s)
    case Eq-stream
    then have shd s = x sset (stl s)  $\subseteq$  {x} by (cases s; auto)+
    then have sset (stl s) = {x} by (cases stl s) auto
    with ‹shd s = x› show ?case by auto
  qed
qed simp

lemma sconst-cycle: sconst x = cycle [x]
  by coinduction auto

lemma smap-sconst: smap f (sconst x) = sconst (f x)
  by coinduction auto

lemma sconst-streams: x ∈ A  $\implies$  sconst x ∈ streams A
  by (simp add: streams-iff-sset)

lemma streams-empty-iff: streams S = {}  $\longleftrightarrow$  S = {}
proof safe
  fix x assume x ∈ S streams S = {}
  then have sconst x ∈ streams S
    by (intro sconst-streams)
  then show x ∈ {}
    unfolding ‹streams S = {}› by simp
  qed (auto simp: streams-empty)

```

57.8 stream of natural numbers

abbreviation fromN ≡ siterate Suc

abbreviation nats ≡ fromN 0

```

lemma sset-fromN[simp]: sset (fromN n) = {n ..}
  by (auto simp add: sset-siterate le-iff-add)

lemma stream-smap-fromN: s = smap ( $\lambda j.$  let i = j - n in s !! i) (fromN n)
  by (coinduction arbitrary: s n)
    (force simp: neq-Nil-conv Let-def Suc-diff-Suc simp flip: snth.simps(2)
      intro: stream.map-cong split: if-splits)

lemma stream-smap-nats: s = smap (snth s) nats

```

```
using stream-smap-fromN[where n = 0] by simp
```

57.9 flatten a stream of lists

primcorec flat **where**

```
shd (flat ws) = hd (shd ws)
```

```
| stl (flat ws) = flat (if tl (shd ws) = [] then stl ws else tl (shd ws) ## stl ws)
```

lemma flat-*Cons*[simp, code]: flat ((x # xs) ## ws) = x ## flat (if xs = [] then ws else xs ## ws)

```
by (subst flat.ctr) simp
```

lemma flat-*Stream*[simp]: xs ≠ [] \Rightarrow flat (xs ## ws) = xs @- flat ws

```
by (induct xs) auto
```

lemma flat-unfold: shd ws ≠ [] \Rightarrow flat ws = shd ws @- flat (stl ws)

```
by (cases ws) auto
```

lemma flat-snth: $\forall xs \in sset s. xs \neq [] \Rightarrow flat s !! n = (if n < length (shd s) then shd s !! n else flat (stl s) !! (n - length (shd s)))$

```
by (metis flat-unfold not-less shd-sset shift-snth-ge shift-snth-less)
```

lemma sset-flat[simp]: $\forall xs \in sset s. xs \neq [] \Rightarrow$

```
sset (flat s) = ( $\bigcup_{x \in sset s. set xs}$ ) (is ?P  $\Rightarrow$  ?L = ?R)
```

proof safe

```
fix x assume ?P x ∈ ?L
```

```
then obtain m where x = flat s !! m by (metis image-iff sset-range)
```

```
with ‹?P› obtain n m' where x = s !! n ! m' m' < length (s !! n)
```

```
proof (atomize-elim, induct m arbitrary: s rule: less-induct)
```

```
case (less y)
```

```
thus ?case
```

```
proof (cases y < length (shd s))
```

```
case True thus ?thesis by (metis flat-snth less(2,3) snth.simps(1))
```

```
next
```

```
case False
```

```
hence x = flat (stl s) !! (y - length (shd s)) by (metis less(2,3) flat-snth)
```

```
moreover
```

```
{ from less(2) have *: length (shd s) > 0 by (cases s) simp-all
```

```
with False have y > 0 by (cases y) simp-all
```

```
with * have y - length (shd s) < y by simp
```

```
}
```

```
moreover have  $\forall xs \in sset (stl s). xs \neq []$  using less(2) by (cases s) auto
```

```
ultimately have  $\exists n m'. x = stl s !! n ! m' \wedge m' < length (stl s !! n)$  by
```

```
(intro less(1)) auto
```

```
thus ?thesis by (metis snth.simps(2))
```

```
qed
```

```
qed
```

```
thus x ∈ ?R by (auto simp: sset-range dest!: nth-mem)
```

```
next
```

```

fix x xs assume xs ∈ sset s ?P x ∈ set xs thus x ∈ ?L
  by (induct rule: sset-induct)
    (metis UnI1 flat-unfold shift.simps(1) sset-shift,
     metis UnI2 flat-unfold shd-sset stl-sset sset-shift)
qed

```

57.10 merge a stream of streams

```

definition smerge :: 'a stream stream ⇒ 'a stream where
  smerge ss = flat (smap (λn. map (λs. s !! n) (stake (Suc n) ss) @ stake n (ss !! n)) nats)

```

```

lemma stake-nth[simp]: m < n ⇒ stake n s ! m = s !! m
  by (induct n arbitrary: s m) (auto simp: nth-Cons', metis Suc-pred snth.simps(2))

```

```

lemma snth-sset-smerge: ss !! n !! m ∈ sset (smerge ss)

```

```

proof (cases n ≤ m)

```

```

  case False thus ?thesis unfolding smerge-def

```

```

    by (subst sset-flat)

```

```

      (auto simp: stream.set-map in-set-conv-nth simp del: stake.simps
        intro!: exI[of - n, OF disjI2] exI[of - m, OF mp])

```

```

next

```

```

  case True thus ?thesis unfolding smerge-def

```

```

    by (subst sset-flat)

```

```

      (auto simp: stream.set-map in-set-conv-nth image-iff simp del: stake.simps
        snth.simps)

```

```

        intro!: exI[of - m, OF disjI1] bexI[of - ss !! n] exI[of - n, OF mp])

```

```

qed

```

```

lemma sset-smerge: sset (smerge ss) = ⋃ (sset ` (sset ss))

```

```

proof safe

```

```

  fix x assume x ∈ sset (smerge ss)

```

```

  thus x ∈ ⋃ (sset ` (sset ss))

```

```

    unfolding smerge-def by (subst (asm) sset-flat)

```

```

      (auto simp: stream.set-map in-set-conv-nth sset-range simp del: stake.simps,
       fast+)

```

```

next

```

```

  fix s x assume s ∈ sset ss x ∈ sset s

```

```

  thus x ∈ sset (smerge ss) using snth-sset-smerge by (auto simp: sset-range)

```

```

qed

```

57.11 product of two streams

```

definition sproduct :: 'a stream ⇒ 'b stream ⇒ ('a × 'b) stream where
  sproduct s1 s2 = smerge (smap (λx. smap (Pair x) s2) s1)

```

```

lemma sset-sproduct: sset (sproduct s1 s2) = sset s1 × sset s2

```

```

unfolding sproduct-def sset-smerge by (auto simp: stream.set-map)

```

57.12 interleave two streams

```

primcorec sinterleave where
  shd (sinterleave s1 s2) = shd s1
  | stl (sinterleave s1 s2) = sinterleave s2 (stl s1)

lemma sinterleave-code[code]:
  sinterleave (x ## s1) s2 = x ## sinterleave s2 s1
  by (subst sinterleave.ctr) simp

lemma sinterleave-snth[simp]:
  even n ==> sinterleave s1 s2 !! n = s1 !! (n div 2)
  odd n ==> sinterleave s1 s2 !! n = s2 !! (n div 2)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) simp-all

lemma sset-sinterleave: sset (sinterleave s1 s2) = sset s1 ∪ sset s2
proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
  fix x assume x ∈ sset (sinterleave s1 s2)
  then obtain n where x = sinterleave s1 s2 !! n unfolding sset-range by blast
  thus x ∈ sset s1 ∪ sset s2 by (cases even n) auto
next
  fix x assume x ∈ sset s1 ∪ sset s2
  thus x ∈ sset (sinterleave s1 s2)
  proof
    assume x ∈ sset s1
    then obtain n where x = s1 !! n unfolding sset-range by blast
    hence sinterleave s1 s2 !! (2 * n) = x by simp
    thus ?thesis unfolding sset-range by blast
next
  assume x ∈ sset s2
  then obtain n where x = s2 !! n unfolding sset-range by blast
  hence sinterleave s1 s2 !! (2 * n + 1) = x by simp
  thus ?thesis unfolding sset-range by blast
qed
qed

```

57.13 zip

```

primcorec szip where
  shd (szip s1 s2) = (shd s1, shd s2)
  | stl (szip s1 s2) = szip (stl s1) (stl s2)

lemma szip-unfold[code]: szip (a ## s1) (b ## s2) = (a, b) ## (szip s1 s2)
  by (subst szip.ctr) simp

lemma snth-szzip[simp]: szip s1 s2 !! n = (s1 !! n, s2 !! n)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma stake-szzip[simp]:
  stake n (szip s1 s2) = zip (stake n s1) (stake n s2)

```

```

by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma sdrop-szip[simp]: sdrop n (szip s1 s2) = szip (sdrop n s1) (sdrop n s2)
by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma smap-szip-fst:
  smap ( $\lambda x. f (\text{fst } x)$ ) (szip s1 s2) = smap f s1
by (coinduction arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma smap-szip-snd:
  smap ( $\lambda x. g (\text{snd } x)$ ) (szip s1 s2) = smap g s2
by (coinduction arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

```

57.14 zip via function

```

primcorec smap2 where
  shd (smap2 f s1 s2) = f (shd s1) (shd s2)
  | stl (smap2 f s1 s2) = smap2 f (stl s1) (stl s2)

lemma smap2-unfold[code]:
  smap2 f (a ## s1) (b ## s2) = f a b ## (smap2 f s1 s2)
  by (subst smap2.ctr) simp

lemma smap2-szip:
  smap2 f s1 s2 = smap (case-prod f) (szip s1 s2)
  by (coinduction arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma smap-smap2[simp]:
  smap f (smap2 g s1 s2) = smap2 ( $\lambda x y. f (g x y)$ ) s1 s2
  unfolding smap2-szip stream.map-comp o-def split-def ..

lemma smap2-alt:
  (smap2 f s1 s2 = s) = ( $\forall n. f (s1 !! n) (s2 !! n) = s !! n$ )
  unfolding smap2-szip smap-alt by auto

lemma snth-smap2[simp]:
  smap2 f s1 s2 !! n = f (s1 !! n) (s2 !! n)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma stake-smap2[simp]:
  stake n (smap2 f s1 s2) = map (case-prod f) (zip (stake n s1) (stake n s2))
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma sdrop-smap2[simp]:
  sdrop n (smap2 f s1 s2) = smap2 f (sdrop n s1) (sdrop n s2)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

end

```

58 List prefixes, suffixes, and homeomorphic embedding

```
theory Sublist
imports Main
begin
```

58.1 Prefix order on lists

```
definition prefix :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
  where prefix xs ys ↔ (∃ zs. ys = xs @ zs)
```

```
definition strict-prefix :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
  where strict-prefix xs ys ↔ prefix xs ys ∧ xs ≠ ys
```

```
global-interpretation prefix-order: ordering prefix strict-prefix
  by standard (auto simp add: prefix-def strict-prefix-def)
```

```
interpretation prefix-order: order prefix strict-prefix
  by standard (auto simp: prefix-def strict-prefix-def)
```

```
global-interpretation prefix-bot: ordering-top ⟨λxs ys. prefix ys xs⟩ ⟨λxs ys. strict-prefix ys xs⟩ []
  by standard (simp add: prefix-def)
```

```
interpretation prefix-bot: order-bot Nil prefix strict-prefix
  by standard (simp add: prefix-def)
```

```
lemma prefixI [intro?]: ys = xs @ zs ⇒ prefix xs ys
  unfolding prefix-def by blast
```

```
lemma prefixE [elim?]:
  assumes prefix xs ys
  obtains zs where ys = xs @ zs
  using assms unfolding prefix-def by blast
```

```
lemma strict-prefixI' [intro?]: ys = xs @ z # zs ⇒ strict-prefix xs ys
  unfolding strict-prefix-def prefix-def by blast
```

```
lemma strict-prefixE' [elim?]:
  assumes strict-prefix xs ys
  obtains z zs where ys = xs @ z # zs
  proof -
    from ⟨strict-prefix xs ys⟩ obtain us where ys = xs @ us and xs ≠ ys
      unfolding strict-prefix-def prefix-def by blast
    with that show ?thesis by (auto simp add: neq-Nil-conv)
  qed
```

```
lemma strict-prefixI [intro?]: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  xs  $\neq$  ys  $\implies$  strict-prefix xs ys
by (fact prefix-order.le-neq-trans)
```

```
lemma strict-prefixE [elim?]:
  fixes xs ys :: 'a list
  assumes strict-prefix xs ys
  obtains prefix xs ys and xs  $\neq$  ys
  using assms unfolding strict-prefix-def by blast
```

58.2 Basic properties of prefixes

```
theorem Nil-prefix [simp]: prefix [] xs
  by (fact prefix-bot.bot-least)
```

```
theorem prefix-Nil [simp]: (prefix xs []) = (xs = [])
  by (fact prefix-bot.bot-unique)
```

```
lemma prefix-snoc [simp]: prefix xs (ys @ [y])  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs = ys @ [y]  $\vee$  prefix xs ys
proof
  assume prefix xs (ys @ [y])
  then obtain zs where zs: ys @ [y] = xs @ zs ..
  show xs = ys @ [y]  $\vee$  prefix xs ys
    by (metis append-Nil2 butlast-append butlast-snoc prefixI zs)
next
  assume xs = ys @ [y]  $\vee$  prefix xs ys
  then show prefix xs (ys @ [y])
    by auto (metis append.assoc prefix-def)
qed
```

```
lemma Cons-prefix-Cons [simp]: prefix (x # xs) (y # ys) = (x = y  $\wedge$  prefix xs ys)
  by (auto simp add: prefix-def)
```

```
lemma prefix-code [code]:
  prefix [] xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  prefix (x # xs) []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  prefix (x # xs) (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y  $\wedge$  prefix xs ys
by simp-all
```

```
lemma same-prefix-prefix [simp]: prefix (xs @ ys) (xs @ zs) = prefix ys zs
  by (induct xs) simp-all
```

```
lemma same-prefix-nil [simp]: prefix (xs @ ys) xs = (ys = [])
  by (simp add: prefix-def)
```

```
lemma prefix-prefix [simp]: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  prefix xs (ys @ zs)
  unfolding prefix-def by fastforce
```

```
lemma append-prefixD: prefix (xs @ ys) zs  $\implies$  prefix xs zs
```

```

by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

theorem prefix-Cons: prefix xs (y # ys) = (xs = [] ∨ (∃ zs. xs = y # zs ∧ prefix
zs ys))
by (cases xs) (auto simp add: prefix-def)

theorem prefix-append:
prefix xs (ys @ zs) = (prefix xs ys ∨ (∃ us. xs = ys @ us ∧ prefix us zs))
apply (induct zs rule: rev-induct)
apply force
apply (simp flip: append-assoc)
apply (metis append-eq-appendI)
done

lemma append-one-prefix:
prefix xs ys ==> length xs < length ys ==> prefix (xs @ [ys ! length xs]) ys
proof (unfold prefix-def)
assume a1: ∃ zs. ys = xs @ zs
then obtain sk :: 'a list where sk: ys = xs @ sk by fastforce
assume a2: length xs < length ys
have f1: ∀ v. ([]::'a list) @ v = v using append-Nil2 by simp
have [] ≠ sk using a1 a2 sk less-not-refl by force
hence ∃ v. xs @ hd sk # v = ys using sk by (metis hd-Cons-tl)
thus ∃ zs. ys = (xs @ [ys ! length xs]) @ zs using f1 by fastforce
qed

theorem prefix-length-le: prefix xs ys ==> length xs ≤ length ys
by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

lemma prefix-same-cases:
prefix (xs1::'a list) ys ==> prefix xs2 ys ==> prefix xs1 xs2 ∨ prefix xs2 xs1
unfolding prefix-def by (force simp: append-eq-append-conv2)

lemma prefix-length-prefix:
prefix ps xs ==> prefix qs xs ==> length ps ≤ length qs ==> prefix ps qs
by (auto simp: prefix-def) (metis append-Nil2 append-eq-append-conv-if)

lemma set-mono-prefix: prefix xs ys ==> set xs ⊆ set ys
by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

lemma take-is-prefix: prefix (take n xs) xs
unfolding prefix-def by (metis append-take-drop-id)

lemma takeWhile-is-prefix: prefix (takeWhile P xs) xs
unfolding prefix-def by (metis takeWhile-dropWhile-id)

lemma prefixeq-butlast: prefix (butlast xs) xs
by (simp add: butlast-conv-take take-is-prefix)

```

```

lemma prefix-map-rightE:
  assumes prefix xs (map f ys)
  shows ∃xs'. prefix xs' ys ∧ xs = map f xs'
proof –
  define n where n = length xs
  have xs = take n (map f ys)
    using assms by (auto simp: prefix-def n-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of - take n ys]) (auto simp: take-map take-is-prefix)
qed

lemma map-mono-prefix: prefix xs ys ==> prefix (map f xs) (map f ys)
by (auto simp: prefix-def)

lemma filter-mono-prefix: prefix xs ys ==> prefix (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
by (auto simp: prefix-def)

lemma sorted-antimono-prefix: prefix xs ys ==> sorted ys ==> sorted xs
by (metis sorted-append prefix-def)

lemma prefix-length-less: strict-prefix xs ys ==> length xs < length ys
by (auto simp: strict-prefix-def prefix-def)

lemma prefix-snocD: prefix (xs@[x]) ys ==> strict-prefix xs ys
by (simp add: strict-prefixI' prefix-order.dual-order.strict-trans1)

lemma strict-prefix-simps [simp, code]:
  strict-prefix xs [] ↔ False
  strict-prefix [] (x # xs) ↔ True
  strict-prefix (x # xs) (y # ys) ↔ x = y ∧ strict-prefix xs ys
by (simp-all add: strict-prefix-def cong: conj-cong)

lemma take-strict-prefix: strict-prefix xs ys ==> strict-prefix (take n xs) ys
proof (induct n arbitrary: xs ys)
  case 0
  then show ?case by (cases ys) simp-all
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case by (metis prefix-order.less-trans strict-prefixI take-is-prefix)
qed

lemma prefix-takeWhile:
  assumes prefix xs ys
  shows prefix (takeWhile P xs) (takeWhile P ys)
proof –
  from assms obtain zs where ys: ys = xs @ zs
    by (auto simp: prefix-def)
  have prefix (takeWhile P xs) (takeWhile P (xs @ zs))
    by (induction xs) auto

```

```

thus ?thesis by (simp add: ys)
qed

lemma prefix-dropWhile:
assumes prefix xs ys
shows prefix (dropWhile P xs) (dropWhile P ys)
proof -
from assms obtain zs where ys: ys = xs @ zs
  by (auto simp: prefix-def)
have prefix (dropWhile P xs) (dropWhile P (xs @ zs))
  by (induction xs) auto
thus ?thesis by (simp add: ys)
qed

lemma prefix-remdups-adj:
assumes prefix xs ys
shows prefix (remdups-adj xs) (remdups-adj ys)
using assms
proof (induction length xs arbitrary: xs ys rule: less-induct)
case (less xs)
show ?case
proof (cases xs)
case [simp]: (Cons x xs')
then obtain y ys' where [simp]: ys = y # ys'
  using <prefix xs ys> by (cases ys) auto
from less show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: remdups-adj-Cons' less-Suc-eq-le length-dropWhile-le
    intro!: less prefix-dropWhile)
qed auto
qed

lemma not-prefix-cases:
assumes pfx: ~ prefix ps ls
obtains
| (c1) ps ≠ [] and ls = []
| (c2) a as x xs where ps = a#as and ls = x#xs and x = a and ~ prefix as xs
| (c3) a as x xs where ps = a#as and ls = x#xs and x ≠ a
proof (cases ps)
case Nil
then show ?thesis using pfx by simp
next
case (Cons a as)
note c = <ps = a#as>
show ?thesis
proof (cases ls)
case Nil then show ?thesis by (metis append-Nil2 pfx c1 same-prefix-nil)
next
case (Cons x xs)
show ?thesis

```

```

proof (cases  $x = a$ )
  case True
    have  $\neg \text{prefix } as \text{ xs using } pfx c \text{ Cons True by simp}$ 
    with  $c \text{ Cons True show ?thesis by (rule c2)}$ 
  next
    case False
      with  $c \text{ Cons show ?thesis by (rule c3)}$ 
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma not-prefix-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Neq Eq]:
  assumes  $np: \neg \text{prefix } ps \text{ ls}$ 
  and  $\text{base}: \bigwedge x \text{ xs. } P(x\#xs) []$ 
  and  $r1: \bigwedge x \text{ xs } y \text{ ys. } x \neq y \implies P(x\#xs)(y\#ys)$ 
  and  $r2: \bigwedge x \text{ xs } y \text{ ys. } [x = y; \neg \text{prefix } xs \text{ ys}; P xs \text{ ys}] \implies P(x\#xs)(y\#ys)$ 
  shows  $P \text{ ps } \text{ls using } np$ 
proof (induct  $ls$  arbitrary:  $ps$ )
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: neq-Nil-conv elim!: not-prefix-cases intro!: base)
  next
    case (Cons  $y \text{ ys}$ )
    then have  $npx: \neg \text{prefix } ps(y \# ys)$  by simp
    then obtain  $x \text{ xs where } pv: ps = x \# xs$ 
      by (rule not-prefix-cases) auto
    show ?case by (metis Cons.hyps Cons-prefix-Cons  $npx$   $p v r1 r2$ )
  qed

```

58.3 Prefixes

```

primrec prefixes where
   $\text{prefixes } [] = []$  |
   $\text{prefixes } (x\#xs) = [] \# \text{map } ((\#) x) (\text{prefixes } xs)$ 

lemma in-set-prefixes[simp]:  $xs \in \text{set}(\text{prefixes } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{prefix } xs \text{ ys}$ 
proof (induct  $xs$  arbitrary:  $ys$ )
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (cases  $ys$ ) auto
  next
    case (Cons  $a \text{ xs}$ )
    then show ?case by (cases  $ys$ ) auto
  qed

lemma length-prefixes[simp]:  $\text{length}(\text{prefixes } xs) = \text{length } xs + 1$ 
by (induction  $xs$ ) auto

lemma distinct-prefixes [intro]:  $\text{distinct}(\text{prefixes } xs)$ 
by (induction  $xs$ ) (auto simp: distinct-map)

```

```

lemma prefixes-snoc [simp]: prefixes (xs@[x]) = prefixes xs @ [xs@[x]]
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma prefixes-not-Nil [simp]: prefixes xs ≠ []
  by (cases xs) auto

lemma hd-prefixes [simp]: hd (prefixes xs) = []
  by (cases xs) simp-all

lemma last-prefixes [simp]: last (prefixes xs) = xs
  by (induction xs) (simp-all add: last-map)

lemma prefixes-append:
  prefixes (xs @ ys) = prefixes xs @ map (λys'. xs @ ys') (tl (prefixes ys))
  proof (induction xs)
    case Nil
      thus ?case by (cases ys) auto
    qed simp-all

lemma prefixes-eq-snoc:
  prefixes ys = xs @ [x]  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (ys = []  $\wedge$  xs = []  $\vee$  ( $\exists z zs.$  ys = zs@[z]  $\wedge$  xs = prefixes zs))  $\wedge$  x = ys
  by (cases ys rule: rev-cases) auto

lemma prefixes-tailrec [code]:
  prefixes xs = rev (snd (foldl (λ(acc1, acc2) x. (x#acc1, rev (x#acc1)#acc2)) ([][], []) xs))
  proof –
    have foldl (λ(acc1, acc2) x. (x#acc1, rev (x#acc1)#acc2)) (ys, rev ys # zs)
    xs =
      (rev xs @ ys, rev (map (λas. rev ys @ as) (prefixes xs)) @ zs) for ys zs
    proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys zs)
      case (Cons x xs ys zs)
        from Cons.IH[of x # ys rev ys # zs]
        show ?case by (simp add: o-def)
      qed simp-all
      from this [of [] []] show ?thesis by simp
    qed

lemma set-prefixes-eq: set (prefixes xs) = {ys. prefix ys xs}
  by auto

lemma card-set-prefixes [simp]: card (set (prefixes xs)) = Suc (length xs)
  by (subst distinct-card) auto

lemma set-prefixes-append:
  set (prefixes (xs @ ys)) = set (prefixes xs) ∪ {xs @ ys' | ys'. ys' ∈ set (prefixes ys)}

```

by (subst prefixes-append, cases ys) auto

58.4 Longest Common Prefix

definition Longest-common-prefix :: 'a list set \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
 $\text{Longest-common-prefix } L = (\text{ARG-MAX length } ps. \forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \ xs)$

lemma Longest-common-prefix-ex: $L \neq \{\} \implies \exists ps. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \ xs) \wedge (\forall qs. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs \ xs) \longrightarrow \text{size } qs \leq \text{size } ps)$
 $(\text{is } - \implies \exists ps. ?P \ L \ ps)$
proof(induction LEAST n. $\exists xs \in L. n = \text{length } xs$ arbitrary: L)
case 0
have [] $\in L$ **using** 0.hyps LeastI[of $\lambda n. \exists xs \in L. n = \text{length } xs$] $\langle L \neq \{\} \rangle$
by auto
hence ?P L [] **by**(auto)
thus ?case ..
next
case (Suc n)
let ?EX = $\lambda n. \exists xs \in L. n = \text{length } xs$
obtain x xs **where** xxs: $x \# xs \in L$ $\text{size } xs = n$ **using** Suc.prems Suc.hyps(2)
by(metis LeastI-ex[of ?EX] Suc-length-conv ex-in-conv)
hence [] $\notin L$ **using** Suc.hyps(2) **by** auto
show ?case
proof (cases $\forall xs \in L. \exists ys. xs = x \# ys$)
case True
let ?L = {ys. x#ys $\in L$ }
have 1: ($\text{LEAST } n. \exists xs \in ?L. n = \text{length } xs = n$)
using xxs Suc.prems Suc.hyps(2) Least-le[of ?EX]
by – (rule Least-equality, fastforce+)
have 2: $?L \neq \{\}$ **using** ⟨x # xs $\in L$ ⟩ **by** auto
from Suc.hyps(1)[OF 1[symmetric] 2] **obtain** ps **where** IH: ?P ?L ps ..
{ fix qs
assume $\forall qs. (\forall xa. x \# xa \in L \longrightarrow \text{prefix } qs \ xa) \longrightarrow \text{length } qs \leq \text{length } ps$
and $\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs \ xs$
hence $\text{length } (tl \ qs) \leq \text{length } ps$
by (metis Cons-prefix-Cons hd-Cons-tl list.sel(2) Nil-prefix)
hence $\text{length } qs \leq \text{Suc } (\text{length } ps)$ **by** auto
}
hence ?P L (x#ps) **using** True IH **by** auto
thus ?thesis ..
next
case False
then obtain y ys **where** yys: $x \neq y$ $y \# ys \in L$ **using** ⟨[] $\notin L$ ⟩
by (auto) (metis list.exhaust)
have $\forall qs. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs \ xs) \longrightarrow qs = []$ **using** yys ⟨x#xs $\in L$ ⟩
by auto (metis Cons-prefix-Cons prefix-Cons)
hence ?P L [] **by** auto
thus ?thesis ..

qed

```

lemma Longest-common-prefix-unique:
   $\langle \exists! ps. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \ xs) \wedge (\forall qs. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs \ xs) \longrightarrow \text{length } qs \leq \text{length } ps) \rangle$ 
  if  $\langle L \neq \{\} \rangle$ 
  using that apply (rule ex-ex1I[OF Longest-common-prefix-ex])
  using that apply (auto simp add: prefix-def)
  apply (metis append-eq-append-conv-if order.antisym)
  done

lemma Longest-common-prefix-eq:
   $\llbracket L \neq \{\}; \forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \ xs;$ 
   $\forall qs. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs \ xs) \longrightarrow \text{size } qs \leq \text{size } ps \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{Longest-common-prefix } L = ps$ 
unfolding Longest-common-prefix-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-linorder
by(rule some1-equality[OF Longest-common-prefix-unique]) auto

lemma Longest-common-prefix-prefix:
   $xs \in L \implies \text{prefix } (\text{Longest-common-prefix } L) \ xs$ 
unfolding Longest-common-prefix-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-linorder
by(rule someI2-ex[OF Longest-common-prefix-ex]) auto

lemma Longest-common-prefix-longest:
   $L \neq \{\} \implies \forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \ xs \implies \text{length } ps \leq \text{length}(\text{Longest-common-prefix } L)$ 
unfolding Longest-common-prefix-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-linorder
by(rule someI2-ex[OF Longest-common-prefix-ex]) auto

lemma Longest-common-prefix-max-prefix:
   $L \neq \{\} \implies \forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \ xs \implies \text{prefix } ps \ (\text{Longest-common-prefix } L)$ 
by(metis Longest-common-prefix-prefix Longest-common-prefix-longest
  prefix-length-prefix ex-in-conv)

lemma Longest-common-prefix-Nil:  $[] \in L \implies \text{Longest-common-prefix } L = []$ 
using Longest-common-prefix-prefix prefix-Nil by blast

lemma Longest-common-prefix-image-Cons:  $L \neq \{\} \implies$ 
   $\text{Longest-common-prefix } ((\#) x \cdot L) = x \# \text{Longest-common-prefix } L$ 
apply(rule Longest-common-prefix-eq)
  apply(simp)
  apply (simp add: Longest-common-prefix-prefix)
  apply simp
by(metis Longest-common-prefix-longest[of L] Cons-prefix-Cons Nitpick.size-list-simp(2)
  Suc-le-mono hd-Cons-tl order.strict-implies-order zero-less-Suc)

lemma Longest-common-prefix-eq-Cons: assumes  $L \neq \{\} \quad [] \notin L \quad \forall xs \in L. \text{hd } xs = x$ 

```

```

shows Longest-common-prefix  $L = x \# \text{Longest-common-prefix } \{ys. x\#ys \in L\}$ 
proof -
  have  $L = (\#) x \ ' \{ys. x\#ys \in L\}$  using assms(2,3)
    by (auto simp: image-def)(metis hd-Cons-tl)
  thus ?thesis
    by (metis Longest-common-prefix-image-Cons image-is-empty assms(1))
qed

lemma Longest-common-prefix-eq-Nil:
   $\llbracket x\#ys \in L; y\#zs \in L; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies \text{Longest-common-prefix } L = []$ 
  by (metis Longest-common-prefix-prefix list.inject prefix-Cons)

fun longest-common-prefix :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
  longest-common-prefix  $(x\#xs)$   $(y\#ys)$  =
    (if  $x=y$  then  $x \# \text{longest-common-prefix } xs \# ys$  else  $[]$ ) |
  longest-common-prefix - - = []

lemma longest-common-prefix-prefix1:
  prefix (longest-common-prefix xs ys) xs
  by(induction xs ys rule: longest-common-prefix.induct) auto

lemma longest-common-prefix-prefix2:
  prefix (longest-common-prefix xs ys) ys
  by(induction xs ys rule: longest-common-prefix.induct) auto

lemma longest-common-prefix-max-prefix:
   $\llbracket \text{prefix } ps \# xs; \text{prefix } ps \# ys \rrbracket \implies \text{prefix } ps \# (\text{longest-common-prefix } xs \# ys)$ 
  by(induction xs ys arbitrary: ps rule: longest-common-prefix.induct)
    (auto simp: prefix-Cons)

```

58.5 Parallel lists

```

definition parallel :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infixl  $\parallel$  50)
  where  $(xs \parallel ys) = (\neg \text{prefix } xs \# ys \wedge \neg \text{prefix } ys \# xs)$ 

lemma parallelI [intro]:  $\neg \text{prefix } xs \# ys \implies \neg \text{prefix } ys \# xs \implies xs \parallel ys$ 
  unfolding parallel-def by blast

lemma parallelE [elim]:
  assumes  $xs \parallel ys$ 
  obtains  $\neg \text{prefix } xs \# ys \wedge \neg \text{prefix } ys \# xs$ 
  using assms unfolding parallel-def by blast

theorem prefix-cases:
  obtains  $\text{prefix } xs \# ys \mid \text{strict-prefix } ys \# xs \mid xs \parallel ys$ 
  unfolding parallel-def strict-prefix-def by blast

lemma parallel-cancel:  $a\#xs \parallel a\#ys \implies xs \parallel ys$ 

```

```

by (simp add: parallel-def)

theorem parallel-decomp:
  xs || ys ==> ∃ as b bs c cs. b ≠ c ∧ xs = as @ b # bs ∧ ys = as @ c # cs
proof (induct rule: list-induct2', blast, force, force)
  case (4 x xs y ys)
  then show ?case
  proof (cases x ≠ y, blast)
    assume ¬ x ≠ y hence x = y by blast
    then show ?thesis
    using 4.hyps[OF parallel-cancel[OF 4.prems[folded ⟨x = y⟩]]]
    by (meson Cons-eq-appendI)
  qed
qed

lemma parallel-append: a || b ==> a @ c || b @ d
apply (rule parallelI)
apply (erule parallelE, erule conjE,
       induct rule: not-prefix-induct, simp+)+
done

lemma parallel-appendI: xs || ys ==> x = xs @ xs' ==> y = ys @ ys' ==> x || y
by (simp add: parallel-append)

lemma parallel-commute: a || b ↔ b || a
unfolding parallel-def by auto

```

58.6 Suffix order on lists

```

definition suffix :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where suffix xs ys = (∃ zs. ys = zs @ xs)

definition strict-suffix :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where strict-suffix xs ys ↔ suffix xs ys ∧ xs ≠ ys

global-interpretation suffix-order: ordering suffix strict-suffix
by standard (auto simp: suffix-def strict-suffix-def)

interpretation suffix-order: order suffix strict-suffix
by standard (auto simp: suffix-def strict-suffix-def)

global-interpretation suffix-bot: ordering-top ⟨λxs ys. suffix ys xs⟩ ⟨λxs ys. strict-suffix
ys xs⟩ []
by standard (simp add: suffix-def)

interpretation suffix-bot: order-bot Nil suffix strict-suffix
by standard (simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffixI [intro?]: ys = zs @ xs ==> suffix xs ys

```

```

unfolding suffix-def by blast

lemma suffixE [elim?]:
  assumes suffix xs ys
  obtains zs where ys = zs @ xs
  using assms unfolding suffix-def by blast

lemma suffix-tl [simp]: suffix (tl xs) xs
  by (induct xs) (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma strict-suffix-tl [simp]: xs ≠ []  $\implies$  strict-suffix (tl xs) xs
  by (induct xs) (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma Nil-suffix [simp]: suffix [] xs
  by (simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-Nil [simp]: (suffix xs []) = (xs = [])
  by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-ConsI: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  suffix xs (y # ys)
  by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-ConsD: suffix (x # xs) ys  $\implies$  suffix xs ys
  by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-appendI: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  suffix xs (zs @ ys)
  by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-appendD: suffix (zs @ xs) ys  $\implies$  suffix xs ys
  by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma strict-suffix-set-subset: strict-suffix xs ys  $\implies$  set xs ⊆ set ys
  by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma set-mono-suffix: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  set xs ⊆ set ys
  by (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma sorted-antimono-suffix: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  sorted ys  $\implies$  sorted xs
  by (metis sorted-append suffix-def)

lemma suffix-ConsD2: suffix (x # xs) (y # ys)  $\implies$  suffix xs ys
  proof –
    assume suffix (x # xs) (y # ys)
    then obtain zs where y # ys = zs @ x # xs ..
    then show ?thesis
      by (induct zs) (auto intro!: suffix-appendI suffix-ConsI)
  qed

lemma suffix-to-prefix [code]: suffix xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  prefix (rev xs) (rev ys)

```

```

proof
  assume suffix xs ys
  then obtain zs where ys = zs @ xs ..
  then have rev ys = rev xs @ rev zs by simp
  then show prefix (rev xs) (rev ys) ..
next
  assume prefix (rev xs) (rev ys)
  then obtain zs where rev ys = rev xs @ zs ..
  then have rev (rev ys) = rev zs @ rev (rev xs) by simp
  then have ys = rev zs @ xs by simp
  then show suffix xs ys ..
qed

lemma strict-suffix-to-prefix [code]: strict-suffix xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  strict-prefix (rev xs) (rev ys)
  by (auto simp: suffix-to-prefix strict-suffix-def strict-prefix-def)

lemma distinct-suffix: distinct ys  $\implies$  suffix xs ys  $\implies$  distinct xs
  by (clar simp elim!: suffixE)

lemma map-mono-suffix: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  suffix (map f xs) (map f ys)
  by (auto elim!: suffixE intro: suffixI)

lemma map-mono-strict-suffix: strict-suffix xs ys  $\implies$  strict-suffix (map f xs) (map f ys)
  by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma filter-mono-suffix: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  suffix (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
  by (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-drop: suffix (drop n as)  $\mathrel{\text{as}}$ 
  unfolding suffix-def by (metis append-take-drop-id)

lemma suffix-drop While: suffix (dropWhile P xs)  $\mathrel{\text{xs}}$ 
  unfolding suffix-def by (metis takeWhile-dropWhile-id)

lemma suffix-take: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  ys = take (length ys - length xs) ys @ xs
  by (auto elim!: suffixE)

lemma strict-suffix-reflclp-conv: strict-suffix== = suffix
  by (intro ext) (auto simp: suffix-def strict-suffix-def)

lemma suffix-lists: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  ys ∈ lists A  $\implies$  xs ∈ lists A
  unfolding suffix-def by auto

lemma suffix-snoc [simp]: suffix xs (ys @ [y])  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs = [] ∨ (∃ zs. xs = zs @ [y] ∧ suffix zs ys)
  by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) (auto simp: suffix-def)

```

```

lemma snoc-suffix-snoc [simp]: suffix (xs @ [x]) (ys @ [y]) = (x = y ∧ suffix xs ys)
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma same-suffix-suffix [simp]: suffix (ys @ xs) (zs @ xs) = suffix ys zs
by (simp add: suffix-to-prefix)

lemma same-suffix-nil [simp]: suffix (ys @ xs) xs = (ys = [])
by (simp add: suffix-to-prefix)

theorem suffix-Cons: suffix xs (y # ys) ↔ xs = y # ys ∨ suffix xs ys
unfolding suffix-def by (auto simp: Cons-eq-append-conv)

theorem suffix-append:
suffix xs (ys @ zs) ↔ suffix xs zs ∨ (∃ xs'. xs = xs' @ zs ∧ suffix xs' ys)
by (auto simp: suffix-def append-eq-append-conv2)

theorem suffix-length-le: suffix xs ys ==> length xs ≤ length ys
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-same-cases:
suffix (xs1::'a list) ys ==> suffix xs2 ys ==> suffix xs1 xs2 ∨ suffix xs2 xs1
unfolding suffix-def by (force simp: append-eq-append-conv2)

lemma suffix-length-suffix:
suffix ps xs ==> suffix qs xs ==> length ps ≤ length qs ==> suffix ps qs
by (auto simp: suffix-to-prefix intro: prefix-length-prefix)

lemma suffix-length-less: strict-suffix xs ys ==> length xs < length ys
by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma suffix-ConsD': suffix (x#xs) ys ==> strict-suffix xs ys
by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma drop-strict-suffix: strict-suffix xs ys ==> strict-suffix (drop n xs) ys
proof (induct n arbitrary: xs ys)
case 0
then show ?case by (cases ys) simp-all
next
case (Suc n)
then show ?case
by (cases xs) (auto intro: Suc dest: suffix-ConsD' suffix-order.less-imp-le)
qed

lemma suffix-map-rightE:
assumes suffix xs (map f ys)
shows ∃ xs'. suffix xs' ys ∧ xs = map f xs'
proof –
from assms obtain xs' where xs': map f ys = xs' @ xs

```

```

by (auto simp: suffix-def)
define n where n = length xs'
have xs = drop n (map f ys)
  by (simp add: xs' n-def)
thus ?thesis
  by (intro exI[of - drop n ys]) (auto simp: drop-map suffix-drop)
qed

lemma suffix-remdups-adj: suffix xs ys ==> suffix (remdups-adj xs) (remdups-adj ys)
  using prefix-remdups-adj[of rev xs rev ys]
  by (simp add: suffix-to-prefix)

lemma not-suffix-cases:
  assumes pfx: ¬ suffix ps ls
  obtains
    (c1) ps ≠ [] and ls = []
    | (c2) a as x xs where ps = as@[a] and ls = xs@[x] and x = a and ¬ suffix as xs
    | (c3) a as x xs where ps = as@[a] and ls = xs@[x] and x ≠ a
  proof (cases ps rule: rev-cases)
    case Nil
    then show ?thesis using pfx by simp
  next
    case (snoc as a)
    note c = `ps = as@[a]`
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases ls rule: rev-cases)
      case Nil then show ?thesis by (metis append-Nil2 pfx c1 same-suffix-nil)
    next
      case (snoc xs x)
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases x = a)
        case True
        have ¬ suffix as xs using pfx c snoc True by simp
        with c snoc True show ?thesis by (rule c2)
      next
        case False
        with c snoc show ?thesis by (rule c3)
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma not-suffix-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Neq Eq]:
  assumes np: ¬ suffix ps ls
  and base: ∀x xs. P (xs@[x]) []
  and r1: ∀x xs y ys. x ≠ y ==> P (xs@[x]) (ys@[y])
  and r2: ∀x xs y ys. [| x = y; ¬ suffix xs ys; P xs ys |] ==> P (xs@[x]) (ys@[y])
  shows P ps ls using np

```

```

proof (induct ls arbitrary: ps rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
    then show ?case by (cases ps rule: rev-cases) (auto intro: base)
  next
    case (snoc y ys ps)
      then have npfx:  $\neg$  suffix ps (ys @ [y]) by simp
      then obtain x xs where pv: ps = xs @ [x]
        by (rule not-suffix-cases) auto
      show ?case by (metis snoc.hyps snoc-suffix-snoc npfx pv r1 r2)
  qed

lemma parallelD1:  $x \parallel y \implies \neg \text{prefix } x y$ 
  by blast

lemma parallelD2:  $x \parallel y \implies \neg \text{prefix } y x$ 
  by blast

lemma parallel-Nil1 [simp]:  $\neg x \parallel []$ 
  unfolding parallel-def by simp

lemma parallel-Nil2 [simp]:  $\neg [] \parallel x$ 
  unfolding parallel-def by simp

lemma Cons-parallelI1:  $a \neq b \implies a \# as \parallel b \# bs$ 
  by auto

lemma Cons-parallelI2:  $\llbracket a = b; as \parallel bs \rrbracket \implies a \# as \parallel b \# bs$ 
  by (metis Cons-prefix-Cons parallelE parallelI)

lemma not-equal-is-parallel:
  assumes neq:  $xs \neq ys$ 
  and len:  $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$ 
  shows  $xs \parallel ys$ 
  using len neq
  proof (induct rule: list-induct2)
    case Nil
      then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (Cons a as b bs)
        have ih:  $as \neq bs \implies as \parallel bs$  by fact
        show ?case
        proof (cases a = b)
          case True
            then have as  $\neq bs$  using Cons by simp
            then show ?thesis by (rule Cons-parallelI2 [OF True ih])
        next
          case False
          then show ?thesis by (rule Cons-parallelI1)

```

```
qed
qed
```

58.7 Suffixes

```
primrec suffixes where
  suffixes [] = []
  | suffixes (x#xs) = suffixes xs @ [x # xs]

lemma in-set-suffixes [simp]: xs ∈ set (suffixes ys) ←→ suffix xs ys
  by (induction ys) (auto simp: suffix-def Cons-eq-append-conv)

lemma distinct-suffixes [intro]: distinct (suffixes xs)
  by (induction xs) (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma length-suffixes [simp]: length (suffixes xs) = Suc (length xs)
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma suffixes-snoc [simp]: suffixes (xs @ [x]) = [] # map (λys. ys @ [x]) (suffixes xs)
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma suffixes-not-Nil [simp]: suffixes xs ≠ []
  by (cases xs) auto

lemma hd-suffixes [simp]: hd (suffixes xs) = []
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma last-suffixes [simp]: last (suffixes xs) = xs
  by (cases xs) simp-all

lemma suffixes-append:
  suffixes (xs @ ys) = suffixes ys @ map (λxs'. xs' @ ys) (tl (suffixes xs))
proof (induction ys rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
    thus ?case by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto
  next
    case (snoc y ys)
    show ?case
      by (simp only: append.assoc [symmetric] suffixes-snoc snoc.IH) simp
qed

lemma suffixes-eq-snoc:
  suffixes ys = xs @ [x] ←→
  (ys = [] ∧ xs = [] ∨ (∃ z zs. ys = z # zs ∧ xs = suffixes zs)) ∧ x = ys
  by (cases ys) auto

lemma suffixes-tailrec [code]:
  suffixes xs = rev (snd (foldl (λ(acc1, acc2) x. (x # acc1, (x # acc1) # acc2)) ([][], [])))
```

```
(rev xs)))
proof -
  have foldl (λ(acc1, acc2) x. (x#acc1, (x#acc1)#acc2)) (ys, ys # zs) (rev xs)
  =
    (xs @ ys, rev (map (λas. as @ ys) (suffixes xs)) @ zs) for ys zs
  proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys zs)
    case (Cons x xs ys zs)
    from Cons.IH[of ys zs]
    show ?case by (simp add: o-def case-prod-unfold)
  qed simp-all
  from this [of [] []] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma set-suffixes-eq: set (suffixes xs) = {ys. suffix ys xs}
  by auto

lemma card-set-suffixes [simp]: card (set (suffixes xs)) = Suc (length xs)
  by (subst distinct-card) auto

lemma set-suffixes-append:
  set (suffixes (xs @ ys)) = set (suffixes ys) ∪ {xs' @ ys | xs'. xs' ∈ set (suffixes xs)}
  by (subst suffixes-append, cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto

lemma suffixes-conv-prefixes: suffixes xs = map rev (prefixes (rev xs))
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma prefixes-conv-suffixes: prefixes xs = map rev (suffixes (rev xs))
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma prefixes-rev: prefixes (rev xs) = map rev (suffixes xs)
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma suffixes-rev: suffixes (rev xs) = map rev (prefixes xs)
  by (induction xs) auto
```

58.8 Homeomorphic embedding on lists

```
inductive list-emb :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
  for P :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool)
  where
    list-emb-Nil [intro, simp]: list-emb P [] ys
    | list-emb-Cons [intro] : list-emb P xs ys ⇒ list-emb P xs (y#ys)
    | list-emb-Cons2 [intro]: P x y ⇒ list-emb P xs ys ⇒ list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys)

lemma list-emb-mono:
  assumes ⋀x y. P x y → Q x y
  shows list-emb P xs ys → list-emb Q xs ys
```

```

proof
  assume list-emb P xs ys
  then show list-emb Q xs ys by (induct) (auto simp: assms)
qed

lemma list-emb-Nil2 [simp]:
  assumes list-emb P xs [] shows xs = []
  using assms by (cases rule: list-emb.cases) auto

lemma list-emb-refl:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in set\ xs \implies P\ x\ x$ 
  shows list-emb P xs xs
  using assms by (induct xs) auto

lemma list-emb-Cons-Nil [simp]: list-emb P (x#xs) [] = False
proof –
  { assume list-emb P (x#xs) []
    from list-emb-Nil2 [OF this] have False by simp
  } moreover {
    assume False
    then have list-emb P (x#xs) [] by simp
  } ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma list-emb-append2 [intro]: list-emb P xs ys  $\implies$  list-emb P xs (zs @ ys)
  by (induct zs) auto

lemma list-emb-prefix [intro]:
  assumes list-emb P xs ys shows list-emb P xs (ys @ zs)
  using assms
  by (induct arbitrary: zs) auto

lemma list-emb-ConsD:
  assumes list-emb P (x#xs) ys
  shows  $\exists us\ vs. ys = us @ v \# vs \wedge P\ x\ v \wedge list\text{-emb}\ P\ xs\ vs$ 
  using assms
proof (induct x  $\equiv$  x # xs ys arbitrary: x xs)
  case list-emb-Cons
  then show ?case by (metis append-Cons)
next
  case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs ys)
  then show ?case by blast
qed

lemma list-emb-appendD:
  assumes list-emb P (xs @ ys) zs
  shows  $\exists us\ vs. zs = us @ vs \wedge list\text{-emb}\ P\ xs\ us \wedge list\text{-emb}\ P\ ys\ vs$ 
  using assms
proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys zs)

```

```

case Nil then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then obtain us v vs where
    zs: zs = us @ v # vs and p: P x v and lh: list-emb P (xs @ ys) vs
    by (auto dest: list-emb-ConsD)
  obtain sk0 :: 'a list => 'a list and sk1 :: 'a list => 'a list => 'a list
  where
    sk: ∀ x0 x1. ¬ list-emb P (xs @ x0) x1 ∨ sk0 x0 x1 @ sk1 x0 x1 = x1 ∧ list-emb
    P xs (sk0 x0 x1) ∧ list-emb P x0 (sk1 x0 x1)
    using Cons(1) by (metis (no-types))
  hence ∀ x2. list-emb P (x # xs) (x2 @ v # sk0 ys vs) using p lh by auto
  thus ?case using lh zs sk by (metis (no-types) append-Cons append-assoc)
qed

lemma list-emb-strict-suffix:
  assumes list-emb P xs ys and strict-suffix ys zs
  shows list-emb P xs zs
  using assms(2) and list-emb-append2 [OF assms(1)] by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def
suffix-def)

lemma list-emb-suffix:
  assumes list-emb P xs ys and suffix ys zs
  shows list-emb P xs zs
  using assms and list-emb-strict-suffix
  unfolding strict-suffix-reflclp-conv[symmetric] by auto

lemma list-emb-length: list-emb P xs ys ==> length xs ≤ length ys
  by (induct rule: list-emb.induct) auto

lemma list-emb-trans:
  assumes ∀ x y z. [|x ∈ set xs; y ∈ set ys; z ∈ set zs; P x y; P y z|] ==> P x z
  shows [|list-emb P xs ys; list-emb P ys zs|] ==> list-emb P xs zs
proof -
  assume list-emb P xs ys and list-emb P ys zs
  then show list-emb P xs zs using assms
  proof (induction arbitrary: zs)
    case list-emb-Nil show ?case by blast
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons xs ys y)
    from list-emb-ConsD [OF ⟨list-emb P (y#ys) zs⟩] obtain us v vs
    where zs: zs = us @ v # vs and P == y v and list-emb P ys vs by blast
    then have list-emb P ys (v#vs) by blast
    then have list-emb P ys zs unfolding zs by (rule list-emb-append2)
    from list-emb-Cons.IH [OF this] and list-emb-Cons.prems show ?case by auto
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs ys)
    from list-emb-ConsD [OF ⟨list-emb P (y#ys) zs⟩] obtain us v vs
    where zs: zs = us @ v # vs and P y v and list-emb P ys vs by blast
  
```

```

with list-emb-Cons2 have list-emb P xs vs by auto
moreover have P x v
proof -
  from zs have v ∈ set zs by auto
  moreover have x ∈ set (x#xs) and y ∈ set (y#ys) by simp-all
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using ⟨P x y⟩ and ⟨P y v⟩ and list-emb-Cons2
    by blast
qed
ultimately have list-emb P (x#xs) (v#vs) by blast
then show ?case unfolding zs by (rule list-emb-append2)
qed
qed

lemma list-emb-set:
assumes list-emb P xs ys and x ∈ set xs
obtains y where y ∈ set ys and P x y
using assms by (induct) auto

lemma list-emb-Cons-iff1 [simp]:
assumes P x y
shows list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys) ↔ list-emb P xs ys
using assms by (subst list-emb.simps) (auto dest: list-emb-ConsD)

lemma list-emb-Cons-iff2 [simp]:
assumes ¬P x y
shows list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys) ↔ list-emb P (x#xs) ys
using assms by (subst list-emb.simps) auto

lemma list-emb-code [code]:
list-emb P [] ys ↔ True
list-emb P (x#xs) [] ↔ False
list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys) ↔ (if P x y then list-emb P xs ys else list-emb P
(x#xs) ys)
by simp-all

```

58.9 Subsequences (special case of homeomorphic embedding)

abbreviation subseq :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where subseq xs ys ≡ list-emb (=) xs ys

definition strict-subseq **where** strict-subseq xs ys ↔ xs ≠ ys ∧ subseq xs ys

lemma subseq-Cons2: subseq xs ys ⇒ subseq (x#xs) (x#ys) **by** auto

lemma subseq-same-length:
assumes subseq xs ys **and** length xs = length ys **shows** xs = ys
using assms by (induct) (auto dest: list-emb-length)

```

lemma not-subseq-length [simp]:  $\text{length } ys < \text{length } xs \implies \neg \text{subseq } xs \ ys$ 
  by (metis list-emb-length linorder-not-less)

lemma subseq-Cons':  $\text{subseq } (x \# xs) \ ys \implies \text{subseq } xs \ ys$ 
  by (induct xs, simp, blast dest: list-emb-ConsD)

lemma subseq-Cons2':
  assumes subseq (x#xs) (x#ys) shows subseq xs ys
  using assms by (cases) (rule subseq-Cons')

lemma subseq-Cons2-neq:
  assumes subseq (x#xs) (y#ys)
  shows  $x \neq y \implies \text{subseq } (x \# xs) \ ys$ 
  using assms by (cases) auto

lemma subseq-Cons2-iff [simp]:
   $\text{subseq } (x \# xs) \ (y \# ys) = (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } \text{subseq } xs \ ys \text{ else } \text{subseq } (x \# xs) \ ys)$ 
  by simp

lemma subseq-append':  $\text{subseq } (zs @ xs) \ (zs @ ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{subseq } xs \ ys$ 
  by (induct zs) simp-all

global-interpretation subseq-order: ordering subseq strict-subseq
proof
  show ⟨subseq xs xs⟩ for xs :: ⟨'a list⟩
    using refl by (rule list-emb-refl)
  show ⟨subseq xs zs⟩ if ⟨subseq xs ys⟩ and ⟨subseq ys zs⟩
    for xs ys zs :: ⟨'a list⟩
    using trans [OF refl] that by (rule list-emb-trans) simp
  show ⟨xs = ys⟩ if ⟨subseq xs ys⟩ and ⟨subseq ys xs⟩
    for xs ys :: ⟨'a list⟩
  using that proof induction
  case list-emb-Nil
    from list-emb-Nil2 [OF this] show ?case by simp
  next
  case list-emb-Cons2
    then show ?case by simp
  next
  case list-emb-Cons
    hence False using subseq-Cons' by fastforce
    then show ?case ..
  qed
  show ⟨strict-subseq xs ys ⟷ subseq xs ys ∧ xs ≠ ys⟩
    for xs ys :: ⟨'a list⟩
    by (auto simp: strict-subseq-def)
qed

interpretation subseq-order: order subseq strict-subseq

```

```

by (rule ordering-orderI) standard

lemma in-set-subseqs [simp]:  $xs \in \text{set}(\text{subseqs } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
proof
  assume  $xs \in \text{set}(\text{subseqs } ys)$ 
  thus  $\text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
    by (induction ys arbitrary: xs) (auto simp: Let-def)
next
  have [simp]:  $[] \in \text{set}(\text{subseqs } ys)$  for  $ys :: 'a \text{ list}$ 
    by (induction ys) (auto simp: Let-def)
  assume  $\text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
  thus  $xs \in \text{set}(\text{subseqs } ys)$ 
    by (induction xs ys rule: list-emb.induct) (auto simp: Let-def)
qed

lemma set-subseqs-eq:  $\text{set}(\text{subseqs } ys) = \{xs. \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys\}$ 
  by auto

lemma subseq-append-le-same-iff:  $\text{subseq } (xs @ ys) \text{ } ys \longleftrightarrow xs = []$ 
  by (auto dest: list-emb-length)

lemma subseq-singleton-left:  $\text{subseq } [x] \text{ } ys \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{set } ys$ 
  by (fastforce dest: list-emb-ConsD split-list-last)

lemma list-emb-append-mono:
   $\llbracket \text{list-emb } P \text{ } xs \text{ } xs'; \text{list-emb } P \text{ } ys \text{ } ys' \rrbracket \implies \text{list-emb } P \text{ } (xs@ys) \text{ } (xs'@ys')$ 
  by (induct rule: list-emb.induct) auto

lemma prefix-imp-subseq [intro]:  $\text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys \implies \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
  by (auto simp: prefix-def)

lemma suffix-imp-subseq [intro]:  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ } ys \implies \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
  by (auto simp: suffix-def)

```

58.10 Appending elements

```

lemma subseq-append [simp]:
   $\text{subseq } (xs @ zs) \text{ } (ys @ zs) \longleftrightarrow \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys \text{ (is? } ?l = ?r)$ 
proof
  { fix xs' ys' xs ys zs :: 'a list
    assume subseq xs' ys'
    then have xs' = xs @ zs ∧ ys' = ys @ zs → subseq xs ys
    proof (induct arbitrary: xs ys zs)
      case list-emb-Nil show ?case by simp
    next
      case (list-emb-Cons xs' ys' x)
        { assume ys=[] then have ?case using list-emb-Cons(1) by auto }
      moreover
        { fix us assume ys = x#us
          then have ?case using list-emb-Cons(2) by (simp add: list-emb.list-emb-Cons)
        }
    qed
  }

```

```

}

  ultimately show ?case by (auto simp:Cons-eq-append-conv)
next
  case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs' ys')
  { assume xs=[] then have ?case using list-emb-Cons2(1) by auto }
  moreover
  { fix us vs assume xs=x#us ys=x#vs then have ?case using list-emb-Cons2
  by auto}
  moreover
  { fix us assume xs=x#us ys=[] then have ?case using list-emb-Cons2(2)
  by bestsimp }
  ultimately show ?case using ` (=) x y` by (auto simp: Cons-eq-append-conv)
  qed }
moreover assume ?l
ultimately show ?r by blast
next
assume ?r then show ?l by (metis list-emb-append-mono subseq-order.order-refl)
qed

lemma subseq-append-iff:
  subseq xs (ys @ zs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  xs1 xs2. xs = xs1 @ xs2  $\wedge$  subseq xs1 ys  $\wedge$  subseq xs2
  zs)
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs thus ?rhs
  proof (induction xs ys @ zs arbitrary: ys zs rule: list-emb.induct)
    case (list-emb-Cons xs ws y ys zs)
    from list-emb-Cons(2)[of tl ys zs] and list-emb-Cons(2)[of [] tl zs] and list-emb-Cons(1,3)
    show ?case by (cases ys) auto
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs ws ys zs)
    from list-emb-Cons2(3)[of tl ys zs] and list-emb-Cons2(3)[of [] tl zs]
    and list-emb-Cons2(1,2,4)
    show ?case by (cases ys) (auto simp: Cons-eq-append-conv)
  qed auto
qed (auto intro: list-emb-append-mono)

lemma subseq-appendE [case-names append]:
  assumes subseq xs (ys @ zs)
  obtains xs1 xs2 where xs = xs1 @ xs2 subseq xs1 ys subseq xs2 zs
  using assms by (subst (asm) subseq-append-iff) auto

lemma subseq-drop-many: subseq xs ys  $\Longrightarrow$  subseq xs (zs @ ys)
by (induct zs) auto

lemma subseq-rev-drop-many: subseq xs ys  $\Longrightarrow$  subseq xs (ys @ zs)
by (metis append-Nil2 list-emb-Nil list-emb-append-mono)

```

58.11 Relation to standard list operations

```

lemma subseq-map:
  assumes subseq xs ys shows subseq (map f xs) (map f ys)
  using assms by (induct) auto

lemma subseq-filter-left [simp]: subseq (filter P xs) xs
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma subseq-filter [simp]:
  assumes subseq xs ys shows subseq (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
  using assms by induct auto

lemma subseq-conv-nths:
  subseq xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists N$ .  $xs = nths ys N$ ) (is ?L = ?R)
proof
  assume ?L
  then show ?R
  proof (induct)
    case list-emb-Nil show ?case by (metis nths-empty)
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons xs ys x)
    then obtain N where xs = nths ys N by blast
    then have xs = nths (x#ys) (Suc ` N)
      by (clarify simp add: nths-Cons inj-image-mem-iff)
    then show ?case by blast
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs ys)
    then obtain N where xs = nths ys N by blast
    then have x#xs = nths (x#ys) (insert 0 (Suc ` N))
      by (clarify simp add: nths-Cons inj-image-mem-iff)
    moreover from list-emb-Cons2 have x = y by simp
    ultimately show ?case by blast
  qed
next
  assume ?R
  then obtain N where xs = nths ys N ..
  moreover have subseq (nths ys N) ys
  proof (induct ys arbitrary: N)
    case Nil show ?case by simp
  next
    case Cons then show ?case by (auto simp: nths-Cons)
  qed
  ultimately show ?L by simp
qed

```

58.12 Contiguous sublists

58.12.1 sublist

definition *sublist* :: '*a list* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
sublist xs ys = ($\exists ps ss. ys = ps @ xs @ ss$)

definition *strict-sublist* :: '*a list* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
strict-sublist xs ys \longleftrightarrow *sublist xs ys* \wedge *xs* \neq *ys*

interpretation *sublist-order*: *order* *sublist strict-sublist*

proof

```
fix xs ys zs :: 'a list
assume sublist xs ys sublist ys zs
then obtain xs1 xs2 ys1 ys2 where ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2 zs = ys1 @ ys @ ys2
  by (auto simp: sublist-def)
hence zs = (ys1 @ xs1) @ xs @ (xs2 @ ys2) by simp
thus sublist xs zs unfolding sublist-def by blast
```

next

```
fix xs ys :: 'a list
{
  assume sublist xs ys sublist ys xs
  then obtain as bs cs ds
    where xs: xs = as @ ys @ bs and ys: ys = cs @ xs @ ds
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  have xs = as @ cs @ xs @ ds @ bs by (subst xs, subst ys) auto
  also have length ... = length as + length cs + length xs + length bs + length
    ds
    by simp
  finally have as = [] bs = [] by simp-all
  with xs show xs = ys by simp
}
thus strict-sublist xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  (sublist xs ys  $\wedge$   $\neg$ sublist ys xs)
  by (auto simp: strict-sublist-def)
qed (auto simp: strict-sublist-def sublist-def intro: exI[of - []])
```

lemma *sublist-Nil-left* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist [] ys*
by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma *sublist-Cons-Nil* [*simp*]: \neg sublist (*x#xs*) []
by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma *sublist-Nil-right* [*simp*]: *sublist xs []* \longleftrightarrow *xs = []*
by (cases *xs*) auto

lemma *sublist-appendI* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist xs (ps @ xs @ ss)*
by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma *sublist-append-leftI* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist xs (ps @ xs)*
by (auto simp: sublist-def intro: exI[of - []])

```

lemma sublist-append-rightI [simp, intro]: sublist xs (xs @ ss)
by (auto simp: sublist-def intro: exI[of - []])

lemma sublist-altdef: sublist xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  ys'. prefix ys' ys  $\wedge$  suffix xs ys')
proof safe
  assume sublist xs ys
  then obtain ps ss where ys = ps @ xs @ ss by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  thus  $\exists$  ys'. prefix ys' ys  $\wedge$  suffix xs ys'
    by (intro exI[of - ps @ xs] conjI suffix-appendI) auto
next
  fix ys'
  assume prefix ys' ys suffix xs ys'
  thus sublist xs ys by (auto simp: prefix-def suffix-def)
qed

lemma sublist-altdef': sublist xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  ys'. suffix ys' ys  $\wedge$  prefix xs ys')
proof safe
  assume sublist xs ys
  then obtain ps ss where ys = ps @ xs @ ss by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  thus  $\exists$  ys'. suffix ys' ys  $\wedge$  prefix xs ys'
    by (intro exI[of - xs @ ss] conjI suffixI) auto
next
  fix ys'
  assume suffix ys' ys prefix xs ys'
  thus sublist xs ys by (auto simp: prefix-def suffix-def)
qed

lemma sublist-Cons-right: sublist xs (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prefix xs (y # ys)  $\vee$  sublist xs ys
by (auto simp: sublist-def prefix-def Cons-eq-append-conv)

lemma sublist-code [code]:
  sublist [] ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  sublist (x # xs) []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  sublist (x # xs) (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prefix (x # xs) (y # ys)  $\vee$  sublist (x # xs) ys
by (simp-all add: sublist-Cons-right)

lemma sublist-append:
  sublist xs (ys @ zs)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    sublist xs ys  $\vee$  sublist xs zs  $\vee$  ( $\exists$  xs1 xs2. xs = xs1 @ xs2  $\wedge$  suffix xs1 ys  $\wedge$  prefix xs2 zs)
by (auto simp: sublist-altdef prefix-append suffix-append)

lemma map-mono-sublist:
  assumes sublist xs ys
  shows sublist (map f xs) (map f ys)
proof -
  from assms obtain xs1 xs2 where ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2

```

```

by (auto simp: sublist-def)
have map f ys = map f xs1 @ map f xs @ map f xs2
  by (auto simp: ys)
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
qed

lemma sublist-length-le: sublist xs ys ==> length xs ≤ length ys
  by (auto simp add: sublist-def)

lemma set-mono-sublist: sublist xs ys ==> set xs ⊆ set ys
  by (auto simp add: sublist-def)

lemma prefix-imp-sublist [simp, intro]: prefix xs ys ==> sublist xs ys
  by (auto simp: sublist-def prefix-def intro: exI[of - []])

lemma suffix-imp-sublist [simp, intro]: suffix xs ys ==> sublist xs ys
  by (auto simp: sublist-def suffix-def intro: exI[of - []])

lemma sublist-take [simp, intro]: sublist (take n xs) xs
  by (rule prefix-imp-sublist[OF take-is-prefix])

lemma sublist-takeWhile [simp, intro]: sublist (takeWhile P xs) xs
  by (rule prefix-imp-sublist[OF takeWhile-is-prefix])

lemma sublist-drop [simp, intro]: sublist (drop n xs) xs
  by (rule suffix-imp-sublist[OF suffix-drop])

lemma sublist-dropWhile [simp, intro]: sublist (dropWhile P xs) xs
  by (rule suffix-imp-sublist[OF suffix-dropWhile])

lemma sublist-tl [simp, intro]: sublist (tl xs) xs
  by (rule suffix-imp-sublist) (simp-all add: suffix-drop)

lemma sublist-butlast [simp, intro]: sublist (butlast xs) xs
  by (rule prefix-imp-sublist) (simp-all add: prefixeq-butlast)

lemma sublist-rev [simp]: sublist (rev xs) (rev ys) = sublist xs ys
proof
  assume sublist (rev xs) (rev ys)
  then obtain as bs where rev ys = as @ rev xs @ bs
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  also have rev ... = rev bs @ xs @ rev as by simp
  finally show sublist xs ys by simp
next
  assume sublist xs ys
  then obtain as bs where ys = as @ xs @ bs
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  also have rev ... = rev bs @ rev xs @ rev as by simp

```

```

finally show sublist (rev xs) (rev ys) by simp
qed

lemma sublist-rev-left: sublist (rev xs) ys = sublist xs (rev ys)
  by (subst sublist-rev [symmetric]) (simp only: rev-rev-ident)

lemma sublist-rev-right: sublist xs (rev ys) = sublist (rev xs) ys
  by (subst sublist-rev [symmetric]) (simp only: rev-rev-ident)

lemma snoc-sublist-snoc:
  sublist (xs @ [x]) (ys @ [y])  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (x = y  $\wedge$  suffix xs ys  $\vee$  sublist (xs @ [x]) ys)
  by (subst (1 2) sublist-rev [symmetric])
    (simp del: sublist-rev add: sublist-Cons-right suffix-to-prefix)

lemma sublist-snoc:
  sublist xs (ys @ [y])  $\longleftrightarrow$  suffix xs (ys @ [y])  $\vee$  sublist xs ys
  by (subst (1 2) sublist-rev [symmetric])
    (simp del: sublist-rev add: sublist-Cons-right suffix-to-prefix)

lemma sublist-imp-subseq [intro]: sublist xs ys  $\implies$  subseq xs ys
  by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma sublist-map-rightE:
  assumes sublist xs (map f ys)
  shows  $\exists xs'. \text{sublist } xs' \text{ ys} \wedge xs = map f xs'$ 
proof -
  note takedrop = sublist-take sublist-drop
  define n where n = (length ys - length xs)
  from assms obtain xs1 xs2 where xs12: map f ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  define n where n = length xs1
  have xs = take (length xs) (drop n (map f ys))
    by (simp add: xs12 n-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of - "take (length xs) (drop n ys)"])
      (auto simp: take-map drop-map intro!: takedrop[THEN sublist-order.order.trans])
qed

lemma sublist-remdups-adj:
  assumes sublist xs ys
  shows sublist (remdups-adj xs) (remdups-adj ys)
proof -
  from assms obtain xs1 xs2 where ys: ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  have suffix (remdups-adj (xs @ xs2)) (remdups-adj (xs1 @ xs @ xs2))
    by (rule suffix-remdups-adj, rule suffix-appendI) auto
  then obtain zs1 where zs1: remdups-adj (xs1 @ xs @ xs2) = zs1 @ remdups-adj (xs @ xs2)

```

```

by (auto simp: suffix-def)
have prefix (remdups-adj xs) (remdups-adj (xs @ xs2))
  by (intro prefix-remdups-adj) auto
then obtain zs2 where zs2: remdups-adj (xs @ xs2) = remdups-adj xs @ zs2
  by (auto simp: prefix-def)
show ?thesis
  by (simp add: ys zs1 zs2)
qed

```

58.12.2 sublists

```

primrec sublists :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list list where
  sublists [] = []
| sublists (x # xs) = sublists xs @ map ((#) x) (prefixes xs)

```

```

lemma in-set-sublists [simp]: xs ∈ set (sublists ys) ←→ sublist xs ys
  by (induction ys arbitrary: xs) (auto simp: sublist-Cons-right prefix-Cons)

```

```

lemma set-sublists-eq: set (sublists xs) = {ys. sublist ys xs}
  by auto

```

```

lemma length-sublists [simp]: length (sublists xs) = Suc (length xs * Suc (length
  xs) div 2)
  by (induction xs) simp-all

```

58.13 Parametricity

```

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

```

```

private lemma prefix-primrec:
  prefix = rec-list (λxs. True) (λx xs xsa ys.
    case ys of [] ⇒ False | y # ys ⇒ x = y ∧ xsa ys)
proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 xs ys)
  show ?case by (induction xs arbitrary: ys) (auto simp: prefix-Cons split: list.splits)
qed

```

```

private lemma sublist-primrec:
  sublist = (λxs ys. rec-list (λxs. xs = []) (λy ys ysa xs. prefix xs (y # ys) ∨ ysa
  xs) ys xs)
proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 xs ys)
  show ?case by (induction ys) (auto simp: sublist-Cons-right)
qed

```

```

private lemma list-emb-primrec:
  list-emb = (λuu uua uuua. rec-list (λP xs. List.null xs) (λy ys ysa P xs. case xs
  of [] ⇒ True
  | x # xs ⇒ if P x y then ysa P xs else ysa P (x # xs)) uuua uu uua)

```

```

proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (I P xs ys)
    show ?case
      by (induction ys arbitrary: xs)
        (auto simp: list-emb-code List.null-def split: list.splits)
  qed

lemma prefix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) prefix prefix
  unfolding prefix-primrec by transfer-prover

lemma suffix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) suffix suffix
  unfolding suffix-to-prefix [abs-def] by transfer-prover

lemma sublist-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) sublist sublist
  unfolding sublist-primrec by transfer-prover

lemma parallel-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) parallel parallel
  unfolding parallel-def by transfer-prover

lemma list-emb-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ((A ==> A ==> (=)) ==> list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) list-emb list-emb
  unfolding list-emb-primrec by transfer-prover

lemma strict-prefix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) strict-prefix strict-prefix
  unfolding strict-prefix-def by transfer-prover

lemma strict-suffix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) strict-suffix strict-suffix
  unfolding strict-suffix-def by transfer-prover

lemma strict-subseq-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=)) strict-subseq strict-subseq
  unfolding strict-subseq-def by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma strict-sublist-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) strict-sublist strict-sublist
unfolding strict-sublist-def by transfer-prover

lemma prefixes-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 (list-all2 A)) prefixes prefixes
unfolding prefixes-def by transfer-prover

lemma suffixes-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 (list-all2 A)) suffixes suffixes
unfolding suffixes-def by transfer-prover

lemma sublists-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 (list-all2 A)) sublists sublists
unfolding sublists-def by transfer-prover

end

end

```

59 Linear Temporal Logic on Streams

```

theory Linear-Temporal-Logic-on-Streams
imports Stream Sublist Extended-Nat Infinite-Set
begin

```

60 Preliminaries

```

lemma shift-prefix:
assumes xl @- xs = ys @- ys and length xl ≤ length ys
shows prefix xl ys
using assms proof(induct xl arbitrary: ys xs ys)
  case (Cons x xl ys xs)
    thus ?case by (cases ys) auto
qed auto

lemma shift-prefix-cases:
assumes xl @- xs = ys @- ys
shows prefix xl ys ∨ prefix ys xl
using shift-prefix[OF assms]
by (cases length xl ≤ length ys) (metis, metis assms nat-le-linear shift-prefix)

```

61 Linear temporal logic

Propositional connectives:

abbreviation (*input*) *IMPL* (**infix** *impl* 60)
where $\varphi \text{ impl } \psi \equiv \lambda xs. \varphi xs \longrightarrow \psi xs$

abbreviation (*input*) *OR* (**infix** *or* 60)
where $\varphi \text{ or } \psi \equiv \lambda xs. \varphi xs \vee \psi xs$

abbreviation (*input*) *AND* (**infix** *aand* 60)
where $\varphi \text{ aand } \psi \equiv \lambda xs. \varphi xs \wedge \psi xs$

abbreviation (*input*) *not* **where** *not* $\varphi \equiv \lambda xs. \neg \varphi xs$

abbreviation (*input*) *true* $\equiv \lambda xs. \text{True}$

abbreviation (*input*) *false* $\equiv \lambda xs. \text{False}$

lemma *impl-not-or*: $\varphi \text{ impl } \psi = (\text{not } \varphi) \text{ or } \psi$
by *blast*

lemma *not-or*: $\text{not } (\varphi \text{ or } \psi) = (\text{not } \varphi) \text{ aand } (\text{not } \psi)$
by *blast*

lemma *not-aand*: $\text{not } (\varphi \text{ aand } \psi) = (\text{not } \varphi) \text{ or } (\text{not } \psi)$
by *blast*

lemma *non-not[simp]*: $\text{not } (\text{not } \varphi) = \varphi$ **by** *simp*

Temporal (LTL) connectives:

fun *holds* **where** *holds* $P xs \longleftrightarrow P (\text{shd } xs)$
fun *nxt* **where** *nxt* $\varphi xs = \varphi (\text{stl } xs)$

definition *HLD* $s = \text{holds } (\lambda x. x \in s)$

abbreviation *HLD-nxt* (**infixr** · 65) **where**
 $s \cdot P \equiv \text{HLD } s \text{ aand } \text{nxt } P$

context

notes [[*inductive-internals*]]

begin

inductive *ev* **for** φ **where**

base: $\varphi xs \implies \text{ev } \varphi xs$

|

step: $\text{ev } \varphi (\text{stl } xs) \implies \text{ev } \varphi xs$

coinductive *alw* **for** φ **where**

alw: $\llbracket \varphi xs; \text{alw } \varphi (\text{stl } xs) \rrbracket \implies \text{alw } \varphi xs$

```

— weak until:
coinductive UNTIL (infix until 60) for  $\varphi \psi$  where
base:  $\psi xs \implies (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) xs$ 
|
step:  $[\![\varphi xs; (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) (stl xs)]\!] \implies (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) xs$ 

end

lemma holds-mono:
assumes holds: holds  $P xs$  and  $0: \bigwedge x. P x \implies Q x$ 
shows holds  $Q xs$ 
using assms by auto

lemma holds-aand:
 $(\text{holds } P \text{ aand holds } Q) \text{ steps} \longleftrightarrow \text{holds } (\lambda \text{ step}. P \text{ step} \wedge Q \text{ step}) \text{ steps}$  by auto

lemma HLD-iff: HLD  $s \omega \longleftrightarrow shd \omega \in s$ 
by (simp add: HLD-def)

lemma HLD-Stream[simp]: HLD  $X (x \#\# \omega) \longleftrightarrow x \in X$ 
by (simp add: HLD-iff)

lemma nxt-mono:
assumes nxt:  $nxt \varphi xs$  and  $0: \bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies \psi xs$ 
shows  $nxt \psi xs$ 
using assms by auto

declare ev.intros[intro]
declare alw.cases[elim]

lemma ev-induct-strong[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
 $ev \varphi x \implies (\bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies P xs) \implies (\bigwedge xs. ev \varphi (stl xs) \implies \neg \varphi xs \implies P (stl xs) \implies P xs) \implies P x$ 
by (induct rule: ev.induct) auto

lemma alw-coinduct[consumes 1, case-names alw stl]:
 $X x \implies (\bigwedge x. X x \implies \varphi x) \implies (\bigwedge x. X x \implies \neg alw \varphi (stl x) \implies X (stl x)) \implies alw \varphi x$ 
using alw.coinduct[of  $X x \varphi$ ] by auto

lemma ev-mono:
assumes ev:  $ev \varphi xs$  and  $0: \bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies \psi xs$ 
shows  $ev \psi xs$ 
using ev by induct (auto simp: 0)

lemma alw-mono:
assumes alw:  $alw \varphi xs$  and  $0: \bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies \psi xs$ 
shows  $alw \psi xs$ 

```

```

using alw by coinduct (auto simp: 0)

lemma until-monoL:
assumes until: ( $\varphi_1$  until  $\psi$ ) xs and 0:  $\bigwedge$  xs.  $\varphi_1$  xs  $\implies$   $\varphi_2$  xs
shows ( $\varphi_2$  until  $\psi$ ) xs
using until by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases simp: 0)

lemma until-monoR:
assumes until: ( $\varphi$  until  $\psi_1$ ) xs and 0:  $\bigwedge$  xs.  $\psi_1$  xs  $\implies$   $\psi_2$  xs
shows ( $\varphi$  until  $\psi_2$ ) xs
using until by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases simp: 0)

lemma until-mono:
assumes until: ( $\varphi_1$  until  $\psi_1$ ) xs and
0:  $\bigwedge$  xs.  $\varphi_1$  xs  $\implies$   $\varphi_2$  xs  $\bigwedge$  xs.  $\psi_1$  xs  $\implies$   $\psi_2$  xs
shows ( $\varphi_2$  until  $\psi_2$ ) xs
using until by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases simp: 0)

lemma until-false:  $\varphi$  until false = alw  $\varphi$ 
proof-
{fix xs assume ( $\varphi$  until false) xs hence alw  $\varphi$  xs
 by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases)
}
moreover
{fix xs assume alw  $\varphi$  xs hence ( $\varphi$  until false) xs
 by coinduct auto
}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma ev-nxt: ev  $\varphi$  = ( $\varphi$  or nxt (ev  $\varphi$ ))
by (rule ext) (metis ev.simps nxt.simps)

lemma alw-nxt: alw  $\varphi$  = ( $\varphi$  aand nxt (alw  $\varphi$ ))
by (rule ext) (metis alw.simps nxt.simps)

lemma ev-ev[simp]: ev (ev  $\varphi$ ) = ev  $\varphi$ 
proof-
{fix xs
assume ev (ev  $\varphi$ ) xs hence ev  $\varphi$  xs
by induct auto
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma alw-alw[simp]: alw (alw  $\varphi$ ) = alw  $\varphi$ 
proof-
{fix xs
assume alw  $\varphi$  xs hence alw (alw  $\varphi$ ) xs
}
```

```

by coinduct auto
}
thus ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma ev-shift:
assumes ev φ xs
shows ev φ (xl @- xs)
using assms by (induct xl) auto

lemma ev-imp-shift:
assumes ev φ xs shows ∃ xl xs2. xs = xl @- xs2 ∧ φ xs2
using assms by induct (metis shift.simps(1), metis shift.simps(2) stream.collapse)+

lemma alw-ev-shift: alw φ xs1 ==> ev (alw φ) (xl @- xs1)
by (auto intro: ev-shift)

lemma alw-shift:
assumes alw φ (xl @- xs)
shows alw φ xs
using assms by (induct xl) auto

lemma ev-ex-nxt:
assumes ev φ xs
shows ∃ n. (nxt ^ n) φ xs
using assms proof induct
  case (base xs) thus ?case by (intro exI[of - 0]) auto
next
  case (step xs)
  then obtain n where (nxt ^ n) φ (stl xs) by blast
  thus ?case by (intro exI[of - Suc n]) (metis funpow.simps(2) nxt.simps o-def)
qed

lemma alw-sdrop:
assumes alw φ xs shows alw φ (sdrop n xs)
by (metis alw-shift assms stake-sdrop)

lemma nxt-sdrop: (nxt ^ n) φ xs <=> φ (sdrop n xs)
by (induct n arbitrary: xs) auto

definition wait φ xs ≡ LEAST n. (nxt ^ n) φ xs

lemma nxt-wait:
assumes ev φ xs shows (nxt ^ (wait φ xs)) φ xs
unfolding wait-def using ev-ex-nxt[OF assms] by(rule LeastI-ex)

lemma nxt-wait-least:
assumes ev: ev φ xs and nxt: (nxt ^ n) φ xs shows wait φ xs ≤ n
unfolding wait-def using ev-ex-nxt[OF ev] by (metis Least-le nxt)

```

```

lemma sdrop-wait:
assumes ev  $\varphi$  xs shows  $\varphi$  (sdrop (wait  $\varphi$  xs) xs)
using nxt-wait[OF assms] unfolding nxt-sdrop .

lemma sdrop-wait-least:
assumes ev: ev  $\varphi$  xs and nxt:  $\varphi$  (sdrop n xs) shows wait  $\varphi$  xs  $\leq$  n
using assms nxt-wait-least unfolding nxt-sdrop by auto

lemma nxt-ev: (nxt  $\wedge$  n)  $\varphi$  xs  $\implies$  ev  $\varphi$  xs
by (induct n arbitrary: xs) auto

lemma not-ev: not (ev  $\varphi$ ) = alw (not  $\varphi$ )
proof(rule ext, safe)
  fix xs assume not (ev  $\varphi$ ) xs thus alw (not  $\varphi$ ) xs
  by (coinduct) auto
next
  fix xs assume ev  $\varphi$  xs and alw (not  $\varphi$ ) xs thus False
  by (induct) auto
qed

lemma not-alw: not (alw  $\varphi$ ) = ev (not  $\varphi$ )
proof-
  have not (alw  $\varphi$ ) = not (alw (not (not  $\varphi$ ))) by simp
  also have ... = ev (not  $\varphi$ ) unfolding not-ev[symmetric] by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma not-ev-not[simp]: not (ev (not  $\varphi$ )) = alw  $\varphi$ 
unfolding not-ev by simp

lemma not-alw-not[simp]: not (alw (not  $\varphi$ )) = ev  $\varphi$ 
unfolding not-alw by simp

lemma alw-ev-sdrop:
assumes alw (ev  $\varphi$ ) (sdrop m xs)
shows alw (ev  $\varphi$ ) xs
using assms
by coinduct (metis alw-nxt ev-shift funpow-swap1 nxt.simps nxt-sdrop stake-sdrop)

lemma ev-alw-imp-alw-ev:
assumes ev (alw  $\varphi$ ) xs shows alw (ev  $\varphi$ ) xs
using assms by induct (metis (full-types) alw-mono ev.base, metis alw alw-nxt ev.step)

lemma alw-aand: alw ( $\varphi$  aand  $\psi$ ) = alw  $\varphi$  aand alw  $\psi$ 
proof-
  {fix xs assume alw ( $\varphi$  aand  $\psi$ ) xs hence (alw  $\varphi$  aand alw  $\psi$ ) xs
  by (auto elim: alw-mono)

```

```

}

moreover
{fix xs assume (alw φ aand alw ψ) xs hence alw (φ aand ψ) xs
by coinduct auto
}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma ev-or: ev (φ or ψ) = ev φ or ev ψ
proof-
{fix xs assume (ev φ or ev ψ) xs hence ev (φ or ψ) xs
by (auto elim: ev-mono)
}
moreover
{fix xs assume ev (φ or ψ) xs hence (ev φ or ev ψ) xs
by induct auto
}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma ev-alw-aand:
assumes φ: ev (alw φ) xs and ψ: ev (alw ψ) xs
shows ev (alw (φ aand ψ)) xs
proof-
obtain xl xs1 where xs1: xs = xl @- xs1 and φφ: alw φ xs1
using φ by (metis ev-imp-shift)
moreover obtain yl ys1 where xs2: xs = yl @- ys1 and ψψ: alw ψ ys1
using ψ by (metis ev-imp-shift)
ultimately have 0: xl @- xs1 = yl @- ys1 by auto
hence prefix xl yl ∨ prefix yl xl using shift-prefix-cases by auto
thus ?thesis proof
assume prefix xl yl
then obtain yl1 where yl: yl = xl @ yl1 by (elim prefixE)
have xs1': xs1 = yl1 @- ys1 using 0 unfolding yl by simp
have alw φ ys1 using φφ unfolding xs1' by (metis alw-shift)
hence alw (φ aand ψ) ys1 using ψψ unfolding alw-aand by auto
thus ?thesis unfolding xs2 by (auto intro: alw-ev-shift)
next
assume prefix yl xl
then obtain xl1 where xl: xl = yl @ xl1 by (elim prefixE)
have ys1': ys1 = xl1 @- xs1 using 0 unfolding xl by simp
have alw ψ xs1 using ψψ unfolding ys1' by (metis alw-shift)
hence alw (φ aand ψ) xs1 using φφ unfolding alw-aand by auto
thus ?thesis unfolding xs1 by (auto intro: alw-ev-shift)
qed
qed

lemma ev-alw-alw-impl:
assumes ev (alw φ) xs and alw (alw φ impl ev ψ) xs

```

shows $\text{ev } \psi \text{ xs}$

using assms by *induct auto*

lemma $\text{ev-alw-stl}[simp]: \text{ev}(\text{alw } \varphi)(\text{stl } x) \longleftrightarrow \text{ev}(\text{alw } \varphi)x$
by (*metis (full-types)* $\text{alw-nxt ev-nxt nxt.simps}$)

lemma $\text{alw-alw-impl-ev}:$

$\text{alw}(\text{alw } \varphi \text{ impl } \text{ev } \psi) = (\text{ev}(\text{alw } \varphi) \text{ impl } \text{alw}(\text{ev } \psi))$ (**is** $?A = ?B$)

proof–

{fix xs assume $?A$ xs \wedge $\text{ev}(\text{alw } \varphi) \text{ xs hence alw}(\text{ev } \psi) \text{ xs}$
by *coinduct (auto elim: ev-alw-alw-impl)*

}

moreover

{fix xs assume $?B$ xs **hence** $?A$ xs
by *coinduct auto*

}

ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma $\text{ev-alw-impl}:$

assumes $\text{ev } \varphi \text{ xs and alw}(\varphi \text{ impl } \psi) \text{ xs shows ev } \psi \text{ xs}$
using assms by *induct auto*

lemma $\text{ev-alw-impl-ev}:$

assumes $\text{ev } \varphi \text{ xs and alw}(\varphi \text{ impl } \text{ev } \psi) \text{ xs shows ev } \psi \text{ xs}$
using $\text{ev-alw-impl}[OF \text{ assms}]$ **by** *simp*

lemma $\text{alw-mp}:$

assumes $\text{alw } \varphi \text{ xs and alw}(\varphi \text{ impl } \psi) \text{ xs}$
shows $\text{alw } \psi \text{ xs}$

proof–

{**assume** $\text{alw } \varphi \text{ xs } \wedge \text{alw}(\varphi \text{ impl } \psi) \text{ xs hence } ?thesis$
by *coinduct auto*

}

thus $?thesis$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma $\text{all-imp-alw}:$

assumes $\bigwedge \text{xs. } \varphi \text{ xs shows alw } \varphi \text{ xs}$

proof–

{**assume** $\forall \text{ xs. } \varphi \text{ xs}$
hence $?thesis$ **by** *coinduct auto*

}

thus $?thesis$ **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma $\text{alw-impl-ev-alw}:$

assumes $\text{alw}(\varphi \text{ impl } \text{ev } \psi) \text{ xs}$
shows $\text{alw}(\text{ev } \varphi \text{ impl } \text{ev } \psi) \text{ xs}$

```

using assms by coinduct (auto dest: ev-alw-impl)

lemma ev-holds-sset:
  ev (holds P) xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in sset\ xs. P\ x$ ) (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
proof safe
  assume ?L thus ?R by induct (metis holds.simps stream.setsel(1), metis stl-sset)
next
  fix x assume x  $\in$  sset xs P x
  thus ?L by (induct rule: sset-induct) (simp-all add: ev.base ev.step)
qed

```

LTL as a program logic:

```

lemma alw-invar:
  assumes  $\varphi\ xs$  and alw ( $\varphi\ impl\ nxt\ \varphi$ ) xs
  shows alw  $\varphi\ xs$ 
proof-
  {assume  $\varphi\ xs \wedge alw\ (\varphi\ impl\ nxt\ \varphi)\ xs$  hence ?thesis
   by coinduct auto
  }
  thus ?thesis using assms by auto
qed

```

```

lemma variance:
  assumes 1:  $\varphi\ xs$  and 2: alw ( $\varphi\ impl\ (\psi\ or\ nxt\ \varphi)$ ) xs
  shows (alw  $\varphi$  or ev  $\psi$ ) xs
proof-
  {assume  $\neg ev\ \psi\ xs$  hence alw ( $\neg\psi$ ) xs unfolding not-ev[symmetric] .
   moreover have alw ( $\neg\psi\ impl\ (\varphi\ impl\ nxt\ \varphi)$ ) xs
   using 2 by coinduct auto
   ultimately have alw ( $\varphi\ impl\ nxt\ \varphi$ ) xs by(auto dest: alw-mp)
   with 1 have alw  $\varphi\ xs$  by(rule alw-invar)
  }
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma ev-alw-imp-nxt:
  assumes e: ev  $\varphi\ xs$  and a: alw ( $\varphi\ impl\ (nxt\ \varphi)$ ) xs
  shows ev (alw  $\varphi$ ) xs
proof-
  obtain xl xs1 where xs:  $xs = xl @- xs1$  and  $\varphi: \varphi\ xs1$ 
  using e by (metis ev-imp-shift)
  have  $\varphi\ xs1 \wedge alw\ (\varphi\ impl\ (nxt\ \varphi))\ xs1$  using a  $\varphi$  unfolding xs by (metis alw-shift)
  hence alw  $\varphi\ xs1$  by(coinduct xs1 rule: alw.coinduct) auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding xs by (auto intro: alw-ev-shift)
qed

```

inductive ev-at :: ('a stream \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a stream \Rightarrow bool **for** P :: 'a stream

```

⇒ bool where
base: P ω ⇒ ev-at P 0 ω
| step:¬ P ω ⇒ ev-at P n (stl ω) ⇒ ev-at P (Suc n) ω

inductive-simps ev-at-0[simp]: ev-at P 0 ω
inductive-simps ev-at-Suc[simp]: ev-at P (Suc n) ω

lemma ev-at-imp-snth: ev-at P n ω ⇒ P (sdrop n ω)
by (induction n arbitrary: ω) auto

lemma ev-at-HLD-imp-snth: ev-at (HLD X) n ω ⇒ ω !! n ∈ X
by (auto dest!: ev-at-imp-snth simp: HLD-iff)

lemma ev-at-HLD-single-imp-snth: ev-at (HLD {x}) n ω ⇒ ω !! n = x
by (drule ev-at-HLD-imp-snth) simp

lemma ev-at-unique: ev-at P n ω ⇒ ev-at P m ω ⇒ n = m
proof (induction arbitrary: m rule: ev-at.induct)
  case (base ω) then show ?case
    by (simp add: ev-at.simps[of - - ω])
next
  case (step ω n) from step.prem step.hyps step.IH[of m - 1] show ?case
    by (auto simp add: ev-at.simps[of - - ω])
qed

lemma ev-iff-ev-at: ev P ω ↔ (exists n. ev-at P n ω)
proof
  assume ev P ω then show exists n. ev-at P n ω
    by (induction rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: ev-at.intros)
next
  assume exists n. ev-at P n ω
  then obtain n where ev-at P n ω
    by auto
  then show ev P ω
    by induction auto
qed

lemma ev-at-shift: ev-at (HLD X) i (stake (Suc i) ω @- ω' :: 's stream) ↔ ev-at
(HLD X) i ω
by (induction i arbitrary: ω) (auto simp: HLD-iff)

lemma ev-iff-ev-at-unique: ev P ω ↔ (exists !n. ev-at P n ω)
by (auto intro: ev-at-unique simp: ev-iff-ev-at)

lemma alw-HLD-iff-streams: alw (HLD X) ω ↔ ω ∈ streams X
proof
  assume alw (HLD X) ω then show ω ∈ streams X
  proof (coinduction arbitrary: ω)
    case (streams ω) then show ?case by (cases ω) auto
  
```

```

qed
next
  assume  $\omega \in \text{streams } X$  then show  $\text{alw} (\text{HLD } X) \omega$ 
  proof (coinduction arbitrary:  $\omega$ )
    case  $(\text{alw } \omega)$  then show ?case by (cases  $\omega$ ) auto
  qed
qed

lemma  $\text{not-HLD}: \text{not} (\text{HLD } X) = \text{HLD} (- X)$ 
  by (auto simp: HLD-iff)

lemma  $\text{not-alw-iff}: \neg (\text{alw } P \omega) \longleftrightarrow \text{ev} (\text{not } P) \omega$ 
  using not-alw[of P] by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma  $\text{not-ev-iff}: \neg (\text{ev } P \omega) \longleftrightarrow \text{alw} (\text{not } P) \omega$ 
  using not-alw-iff[of not P  $\omega$ , symmetric] by simp

lemma  $\text{ev-Stream}: \text{ev } P (x \# s) \longleftrightarrow P (x \# s) \vee \text{ev } P s$ 
  by (auto elim: ev.cases)

lemma  $\text{alw-ev-imp-ev-alw}:$ 
  assumes  $\text{alw} (\text{ev } P) \omega$  shows  $\text{ev} (P \text{ and } \text{alw} (\text{ev } P)) \omega$ 
  proof -
    have  $\text{ev } P \omega$  using assms by auto
    from this assms show ?thesis
      by induct auto
  qed

lemma  $\text{ev-False}: \text{ev} (\lambda x. \text{False}) \omega \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
proof
  assume  $\text{ev} (\lambda x. \text{False}) \omega$  then show  $\text{False}$ 
    by induct auto
  qed auto

lemma  $\text{alw-False}: \text{alw} (\lambda x. \text{False}) \omega \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by auto

lemma  $\text{ev-iff-sdrop}: \text{ev } P \omega \longleftrightarrow (\exists m. P (\text{sdrop } m \omega))$ 
proof safe
  assume  $\text{ev } P \omega$  then show  $\exists m. P (\text{sdrop } m \omega)$ 
    by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: exI[of - 0] exI[of - Suc n for n])
next
  fix m assume  $P (\text{sdrop } m \omega)$  then show  $\text{ev } P \omega$ 
    by (induct m arbitrary:  $\omega$ ) auto
qed

lemma  $\text{alw-iff-sdrop}: \text{alw } P \omega \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. P (\text{sdrop } m \omega))$ 
proof safe
  fix m assume  $\text{alw } P \omega$  then show  $P (\text{sdrop } m \omega)$ 

```

```

by (induct m arbitrary:  $\omega$ ) auto
next
assume  $\forall m. P (sdrop m \omega)$  then show alw  $P \omega$ 
  by (coinduction arbitrary:  $\omega$ ) (auto elim: allE[of - 0] allE[of - Suc n for n])
qed

lemma infinite-iff-alw-ev: infinite { $m. P (sdrop m \omega)$ }  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw (ev  $P$ )  $\omega$ 
  unfolding infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le alw-iff-sdrop ev-iff-sdrop
  by simp (metis le-Suc-ex le-add1)

lemma alw-inv:
  assumes stl:  $\bigwedge s. f (stl s) = stl (f s)$ 
  shows alw  $P (f s) \longleftrightarrow$  alw ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )  $s$ 
proof
  assume alw  $P (f s)$  then show alw ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )  $s$ 
    by (coinduction arbitrary:  $s$  rule: alw-coinduct)
      (auto simp: stl)
next
  assume alw ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )  $s$  then show alw  $P (f s)$ 
    by (coinduction arbitrary:  $s$  rule: alw-coinduct) (auto simp flip: stl)
qed

lemma ev-inv:
  assumes stl:  $\bigwedge s. f (stl s) = stl (f s)$ 
  shows ev  $P (f s) \longleftrightarrow$  ev ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )  $s$ 
proof
  assume ev  $P (f s)$  then show ev ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )  $s$ 
    by (induction f s arbitrary:  $s$ ) (auto simp: stl)
next
  assume ev ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )  $s$  then show ev  $P (f s)$ 
    by induction (auto simp flip: stl)
qed

lemma alw-smap: alw  $P (smap f s) \longleftrightarrow$  alw ( $\lambda x. P (smap f x)$ )  $s$ 
  by (rule alw-inv) simp

lemma ev-smap: ev  $P (smap f s) \longleftrightarrow$  ev ( $\lambda x. P (smap f x)$ )  $s$ 
  by (rule ev-inv) simp

lemma alw-cong:
  assumes P: alw  $P \omega$  and eq:  $\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow Q2 \omega$ 
  shows alw  $Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow$  alw  $Q2 \omega$ 
proof -
  from eq have (alw  $P$  aand  $Q1$ ) = (alw  $P$  aand  $Q2$ ) by auto
  then have alw (alw  $P$  aand  $Q1$ )  $\omega$  = alw (alw  $P$  aand  $Q2$ )  $\omega$  by auto
  with P show alw  $Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow$  alw  $Q2 \omega$ 
    by (simp add: alw-aand)
qed

```

```

lemma ev-cong:
  assumes P: alw P ω and eq:  $\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow Q2 \omega$ 
  shows ev Q1 ω  $\longleftrightarrow$  ev Q2 ω
proof –
  from P have alw ( $\lambda xs. Q1 xs \longrightarrow Q2 xs$ ) ω by (rule alw-mono) (simp add: eq)
  moreover from P have alw ( $\lambda xs. Q2 xs \longrightarrow Q1 xs$ ) ω by (rule alw-mono) (simp add: eq)
  moreover note ev-alw-impl[of Q1 ω Q2] ev-alw-impl[of Q2 ω Q1]
  ultimately show ev Q1 ω  $\longleftrightarrow$  ev Q2 ω
    by auto
qed

lemma alwD: alw P x  $\implies$  P x
  by auto

lemma alw-alwD: alw P ω  $\implies$  alw (alw P) ω
  by simp

lemma alw-ev-stl: alw (ev P) (stl ω)  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw (ev P) ω
  by (auto intro: alw.intros)

lemma holds-Stream: holds P (x ## s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P x
  by simp

lemma holds-eq1[simp]: holds ((=) x) = HLD {x}
  by rule (auto simp: HLD-iff)

lemma holds-eq2[simp]: holds ( $\lambda y. y = x$ ) = HLD {x}
  by rule (auto simp: HLD-iff)

lemma not-holds-eq[simp]: holds (− (=) x) = not (HLD {x})
  by rule (auto simp: HLD-iff)

  Strong until

context
  notes [[inductive-internals]]
begin

  inductive suntill (infix suntill 60) for φ ψ where
    base: ψ ω  $\implies$  (φ suntill ψ) ω
    | step: φ ω  $\implies$  (φ suntill ψ) (stl ω)  $\implies$  (φ suntill ψ) ω

  inductive-simps suntill-Stream: (φ suntill ψ) (x ## s)

end

lemma suntill-induct-strong[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
  (φ suntill ψ) x  $\implies$ 
  ( $\bigwedge \omega. \psi \omega \implies P \omega$ )  $\implies$ 

```

```

 $(\bigwedge \omega. \varphi \omega \implies \neg \psi \omega \implies (\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) (\text{suntill } \omega) \implies P (\text{suntill } \omega) \implies P \omega \implies P x$ 
using suntill.induct[of  $\varphi \psi x P$ ] by blast

lemma ev-suntill:  $(\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \omega \implies \text{ev } \psi \omega$ 
by (induct rule: suntill.induct) auto

lemma suntill-inv:
assumes stl:  $\bigwedge s. f (\text{suntill } s) = \text{suntill } (f s)$ 
shows  $(P \text{ suntill } Q) (f s) \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. P (f x)) \text{ suntill } (\lambda x. Q (f x))) s$ 
proof
assume  $(P \text{ suntill } Q) (f s)$  then show  $((\lambda x. P (f x)) \text{ suntill } (\lambda x. Q (f x))) s$ 
by (induction f s arbitrary: s) (auto simp: stl intro: suntill.intros)
next
assume  $((\lambda x. P (f x)) \text{ suntill } (\lambda x. Q (f x))) s$  then show  $(P \text{ suntill } Q) (f s)$ 
by induction (auto simp flip: stl intro: suntill.intros)
qed

lemma suntill-smap:  $(P \text{ suntill } Q) (\text{smap } f s) \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. P (\text{smap } f x)) \text{ suntill } (\lambda x. Q (\text{smap } f x))) s$ 
by (rule suntill-inv) simp

lemma hld-smap:  $HLD x (\text{smap } f s) = \text{holds } (\lambda y. f y \in x) s$ 
by (simp add: HLD-def)

lemma suntill-mono:
assumes eq:  $\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \implies Q2 \omega \bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies R1 \omega \implies R2 \omega$ 
assumes *:  $(Q1 \text{ suntill } R1) \omega \text{ alw } P \omega$  shows  $(Q2 \text{ suntill } R2) \omega$ 
using * by induct (auto intro: eq suntill.intros)

lemma suntill-cong:
alw  $P \omega \implies (\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow Q2 \omega) \implies (\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies R1 \omega \longleftrightarrow R2 \omega)$ 
 $\implies (Q1 \text{ suntill } R1) \omega \longleftrightarrow (Q2 \text{ suntill } R2) \omega$ 
using suntill-mono[of P Q1 Q2 R1 R2 ω] suntill-mono[of P Q2 Q1 R2 R1 ω] by auto

lemma ev-suntill-iff:  $\text{ev } (P \text{ suntill } Q) \omega \longleftrightarrow \text{ev } Q \omega$ 
proof
assume  $\text{ev } (P \text{ suntill } Q) \omega$  then show  $\text{ev } Q \omega$ 
by induct (auto dest: ev-suntill)
next
assume  $\text{ev } Q \omega$  then show  $\text{ev } (P \text{ suntill } Q) \omega$ 
by induct (auto intro: suntill.intros)
qed

lemma true-suntill:  $((\lambda \_. \text{True}) \text{ suntill } P) = \text{ev } P$ 
by (simp add: suntill-def ev-def)

lemma suntill-lfp:  $(\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) = \text{lfp } (\lambda P s. \psi s \vee (\varphi s \wedge P (\text{suntill } s)))$ 

```

```

by (simp add: suntil-def)

lemma sfilter-P[simp]:  $P(\text{shd } s) \implies \text{sfilter } P s = \text{shd } s \# \# \text{sfilter } P (\text{stl } s)$ 
  using sfilter-Stream[of P shd s stl s] by simp

lemma sfilter-not-P[simp]:  $\neg P(\text{shd } s) \implies \text{sfilter } P s = \text{sfilter } P (\text{stl } s)$ 
  using sfilter-Stream[of P shd s stl s] by simp

lemma sfilter-eq:
  assumes ev (holds P) s
  shows sfilter P s = x # # s'  $\longleftrightarrow$  P x  $\wedge$  (not (holds P) suntil (HLD {x} aand nxt ( $\lambda s. \text{sfilter } P s = s'$ ))) s
  using assms
  by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong)
    (auto simp add: HLD-iff intro: until.intros elim: until.cases)

lemma sfilter-streams:
  alw (ev (holds P))  $\omega \implies \omega \in \text{streams } A \implies \text{sfilter } P \omega \in \text{streams } \{x \in A. P x\}$ 
proof (coinduction arbitrary:  $\omega$ )
  case (streams  $\omega$ )
  then have ev (holds P)  $\omega$  by blast
  from this streams show ?case
    by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto elim: streamsE)
qed

lemma alw-sfilter:
  assumes  $*: \text{alw } (\text{ev } (\text{holds } P)) s$ 
  shows alw Q (sfilter P s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw ( $\lambda x. Q(\text{sfilter } P x)$ ) s
proof
  assume alw Q (sfilter P s) with  $* \text{ show alw } (\lambda x. Q(\text{sfilter } P x)) s$ 
  proof (coinduction arbitrary: s rule: alw-coinduct)
    case (stl s)
    then have ev (holds P) s
      by blast
    from this stl show ?case
      by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) auto
qed auto
next
  assume alw ( $\lambda x. Q(\text{sfilter } P x)$ ) s with  $* \text{ show alw } Q(\text{sfilter } P s)$ 
  proof (coinduction arbitrary: s rule: alw-coinduct)
    case (stl s)
    then have ev (holds P) s
      by blast
    from this stl show ?case
      by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) auto
qed auto
qed

lemma ev-sfilter:
```

```

assumes *: alw (ev (holds P)) s
shows ev Q (sfilter P s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ev ( $\lambda x$ . Q (sfilter P x)) s
proof
assume ev Q (sfilter P s) from this * show ev ( $\lambda x$ . Q (sfilter P x)) s
proof (induction sfilter P s arbitrary: s rule: ev-induct-strong)
case (step s)
then have ev (holds P) s
by blast
from this step show ?case
by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) auto
qed auto
next
assume ev ( $\lambda x$ . Q (sfilter P x)) s then show ev Q (sfilter P s)
proof (induction rule: ev-induct-strong)
case (step s) then show ?case
by (cases P (shd s)) auto
qed auto
qed

lemma holds-sfilter:
assumes ev (holds Q) s shows holds P (sfilter Q s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (not (holds Q) suntill
(holds (Q aand P))) s
proof
assume holds P (sfilter Q s) with assms show (not (holds Q) suntill (holds (Q
aand P))) s
by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: suntill.intros)
next
assume (not (holds Q) suntill (holds (Q aand P))) s then show holds P (sfilter
Q s)
by induction auto
qed

lemma suntill-aand-nxt:
( $\varphi$  suntill ( $\varphi$  aand nxt  $\psi$ ))  $\omega \longleftrightarrow$  ( $\varphi$  aand nxt ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
proof
assume ( $\varphi$  suntill ( $\varphi$  aand nxt  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$  then show ( $\varphi$  aand nxt ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
by induction (auto intro: suntill.intros)
next
assume ( $\varphi$  aand nxt ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
then have ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ) (stl  $\omega$ )  $\varphi$   $\omega$ 
by auto
then show ( $\varphi$  suntill ( $\varphi$  aand nxt  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
by (induction stl  $\omega$  arbitrary:  $\omega$ )
(auto elim: suntill.cases intro: suntill.intros)
qed

lemma alw-sconst: alw P (sconst x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P (sconst x)
proof
assume P (sconst x) then show alw P (sconst x)

```

```

by coinduction auto
qed auto

lemma ev-sconst: ev P (sconst x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P (sconst x)
proof
  assume ev P (sconst x) then show P (sconst x)
    by (induction sconst x) auto
  qed auto

lemma suntill-sconst: ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ) (sconst x)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\psi$  (sconst x)
proof
  assume ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ) (sconst x) then show  $\psi$  (sconst x)
    by (induction sconst x) auto
  qed (auto intro: suntill.intros)

lemma hld-smap': HLD x (smap f s) = HLD (f  $-^x$  s)
  by (simp add: HLD-def)

lemma pigeonhole-stream:
  assumes alw (HLD s)  $\omega$ 
  assumes finite s
  shows  $\exists x \in s. \text{alw} (\text{ev} (\text{HLD} \{x\})) \omega$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall i \in \text{UNIV}. \exists x \in s. \omega !! i = x$ 
    using alw (HLD s)  $\omega$  by (simp add: alw-iff-sdrop HLD-iff)
    from pigeonhole-infinite-rel[OF infinite-UNIV-nat {finite s} this]
    show ?thesis
      by (simp add: HLD-iff flip: infinite-iff-alw-ev)
  qed

lemma ev-eq-suntil: ev P  $\omega \longleftrightarrow (\text{not } P \text{ suntill } P) \omega$ 
proof
  assume ev P  $\omega$  then show  $((\lambda xs. \neg P xs) \text{ suntill } P) \omega$ 
    by (induction rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: suntill.intros)
  qed (auto simp: ev-suntil)

```

62 Weak vs. strong until (contributed by Michael Foster, University of Sheffield)

```

lemma suntill-implies-until: ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ )  $\omega \implies (\varphi$  until  $\psi)$   $\omega$ 
  by (induct rule: suntill-induct-strong) (auto intro: UNTIL.intros)

lemma alw-implies-until: alw  $\varphi$   $\omega \implies (\varphi$  until  $\psi)$   $\omega$ 
  unfolding until-false[symmetric] by (auto elim: until-mono)

lemma until-ev-suntil: ( $\varphi$  until  $\psi$ )  $\omega \implies \text{ev } \psi \omega \implies (\varphi$  suntill  $\psi)$   $\omega$ 
proof (rotate-tac, induction rule: ev.induct)
  case (base xs)

```

```

then show ?case
  by (simp add: suntill.base)
next
  case (step xs)
  then show ?case
    by (metis UNTIL.cases suntill.base suntill.step)
qed

lemma suntill-as-until:  $(\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \omega = ((\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega \wedge \text{ev } \psi \omega)$ 
  using ev-suntill suntill-implies-until until-ev-suntill by blast

lemma until-not-releasased-now:  $(\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega \implies \neg \psi \omega \implies \varphi \omega$ 
  using UNTIL.cases by auto

lemma until-must-release-ev:  $(\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega \implies \text{ev } (\text{not } \varphi) \omega \implies \text{ev } \psi \omega$ 
proof (rotate-tac, induction rule: ev.induct)
  case (base xs)
  then show ?case
    using until-not-releasased-now by blast
next
  case (step xs)
  then show ?case
    using UNTIL.cases by blast
qed

lemma until-as-suntill:  $(\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega = ((\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \text{ or } (\text{alw } \varphi)) \omega$ 
  using alw-implies-until not-alw-iff suntill-implies-until until-ev-suntill until-must-release-ev
  by blast

lemma alw-holds:  $\text{alw } (\text{holds } P) (h \# t) = (P h \wedge \text{alw } (\text{holds } P) t)$ 
  by (metis alw.simps holds-Stream stream.sel(2))

lemma alw-holds2:  $\text{alw } (\text{holds } P) ss = (P (\text{shd } ss) \wedge \text{alw } (\text{holds } P) (\text{stl } ss))$ 
  by (meson alw.simps holds.elims(2) holds.elims(3))

lemma alw-eq-sconst:  $(\text{alw } (\text{HLD } \{h\}) t) = (t = \text{sconst } h)$ 
  unfolding sconst-alt alw-HLD-iff-streams streams-iff-sset
  using stream.setsel(1) by force

lemma sdrop-if-suntill:  $(p \text{ suntill } q) \omega \implies \exists j. q (\text{sdrop } j \omega) \wedge (\forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k \omega))$ 
proof (induction rule: suntill.induct)
  case (base  $\omega$ )
  then show ?case
    by force
next
  case (step  $\omega$ )
  then obtain j where  $q (\text{sdrop } j (\text{stl } \omega)) \forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k (\text{stl } \omega))$  by blast
  with step(1,2) show ?case

```

```

using ev-at-imp-snth less-Suc-eq-0-disj by (auto intro!: exI[where x=j+1])
qed

lemma not-suntil: ( $\neg (p \text{ suntill } q) \omega = (\neg (p \text{ until } q) \omega \vee \text{alw} (\text{not } q) \omega)$ )
  by (simp add: suntill-as-until alw-iff-sdrop ev-iff-sdrop)

lemma sdrop-until:  $q (\text{sdrop } j \omega) \implies \forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k \omega) \implies (p \text{ until } q) \omega$ 
proof(induct j arbitrary:  $\omega$ )
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: UNTIL.base)
next
  case (Suc j)
  then show ?case
    by (metis Suc-mono UNTIL.simps sdrop.simps(1) sdrop.simps(2) zero-less-Suc)
qed

lemma sdrop-suntil:  $q (\text{sdrop } j \omega) \implies (\forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k \omega)) \implies (p \text{ suntill } q) \omega$ 
  by (metis ev-iff-sdrop sdrop-until suntill-as-until)

lemma suntill-iff-sdrop:  $(p \text{ suntill } q) \omega = (\exists j. q (\text{sdrop } j \omega) \wedge (\forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k \omega)))$ 
  using sdrop-if-suntil sdrop-suntil by blast

end

```

63 Lists as vectors

```

theory ListVector
imports Main
begin

```

A vector-space like structure of lists and arithmetic operations on them. Is only a vector space if restricted to lists of the same length.

Multiplication with a scalar:

```

abbreviation scale :: ('a::times)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list (infix  $*_s$  70)
where  $x *_s xs \equiv map ((*) x) xs$ 

lemma scale1[simp]:  $(1 :: 'a :: monoid-mult) *_s xs = xs$ 
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

63.1 + and -

```

fun zipwith0 :: ('a::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'b::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'c list
where
   $zipwith0 f [] [] = [] |$ 
   $zipwith0 f (x#xs) (y#ys) = f x y \# zipwith0 f xs ys |$ 
   $zipwith0 f (x#xs) [] = f x 0 \# zipwith0 f xs [] |$ 

```

```

zipwith0 f [] (y#ys) = f 0 y # zipwith0 f [] ys

instantiation list :: ({zero, plus}) plus
begin

definition
  list-add-def: (+) = zipwith0 (+)

instance ..

end

instantiation list :: ({zero, uminus}) uminus
begin

definition
  list-uminus-def: uminus = map uminus

instance ..

end

instantiation list :: ({zero,minus}) minus
begin

definition
  list-diff-def: (-) = zipwith0 (-)

instance ..

end

lemma zipwith0-Nil[simp]: zipwith0 f [] ys = map (f 0) ys
by (induct ys) simp-all

lemma list-add-Nil[simp]: [] + xs = (xs:'a::monoid-add list)
by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-add-def)

lemma list-add-Nil2[simp]: xs + [] = (xs:'a::monoid-add list)
by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-add-def)

lemma list-add-Cons[simp]: (x#xs) + (y#ys) = (x+y) #(xs+ys)
by (auto simp:list-add-def)

lemma list-diff-Nil[simp]: [] - xs = -(xs:'a::group-add list)
by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-diff-def list-uminus-def)

lemma list-diff-Nil2[simp]: xs - [] = (xs:'a::group-add list)
by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-diff-def)

```

```

lemma list-diff-Cons-Cons[simp]:  $(x \# xs) - (y \# ys) = (x - y) \# (xs - ys)$ 
by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-diff-def)

lemma list-uminus-Cons[simp]:  $-(x \# xs) = (-x) \# (-xs)$ 
by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-uminus-def)

lemma self-list-diff:
 $xs - xs = replicate (length(xs::'a::group-add list)) 0$ 
by(induct xs) simp-all

lemma list-add-assoc: fixes xs :: 'a::monoid-add list
shows  $(xs + ys) + zs = xs + (ys + zs)$ 
apply(induct xs arbitrary: ys zs)
apply simp
apply(case-tac ys)
apply(simp)
apply(simp)
apply(case-tac zs)
apply(simp)
apply(simp add: add.assoc)
done

```

63.2 Inner product

```

definition iprod :: 'a::ring list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a ((-, -)) where
 $\langle xs, ys \rangle = (\sum (x, y) \leftarrow zip xs ys. x * y)$ 

```

```

lemma iprod-Nil[simp]:  $\langle [], ys \rangle = 0$ 
by(simp add: iprod-def)

```

```

lemma iprod-Nil2[simp]:  $\langle xs, [] \rangle = 0$ 
by(simp add: iprod-def)

```

```

lemma iprod-Cons[simp]:  $\langle x \# xs, y \# ys \rangle = x * y + \langle xs, ys \rangle$ 
by(simp add: iprod-def)

```

```

lemma iprod0-if-coeffs0:  $\forall c \in set cs. c = 0 \implies \langle cs, xs \rangle = 0$ 
apply(induct cs arbitrary:xs)
apply simp
apply(case-tac xs) apply simp
apply auto
done

```

```

lemma iprod-uminus[simp]:  $\langle -xs, ys \rangle = -\langle xs, ys \rangle$ 
by(simp add: iprod-def uminus-sum-list-map o-def split-def map-zip-map list-uminus-def)

```

```

lemma iprod-left-add-distrib:  $\langle xs + ys, zs \rangle = \langle xs, zs \rangle + \langle ys, zs \rangle$ 
apply(induct xs arbitrary: ys zs)

```

```

apply (simp add: o-def split-def)
apply(case-tac ys)
apply simp
apply(case-tac zs)
apply (simp)
apply(simp add: distrib-right)
done

lemma iprod-left-diff-distrib:  $\langle xs - ys, zs \rangle = \langle xs, zs \rangle - \langle ys, zs \rangle$ 
apply(induct xs arbitrary: ys zs)
apply (simp add: o-def split-def)
apply(case-tac ys)
apply simp
apply(case-tac zs)
apply (simp)
apply(simp add: left-diff-distrib)
done

lemma iprod-assoc:  $\langle x *_s xs, ys \rangle = x * \langle xs, ys \rangle$ 
apply(induct xs arbitrary: ys)
apply simp
apply(case-tac ys)
apply (simp)
apply(simp add: distrib-left mult.assoc)
done

end

```

64 Definitions of Least Upper Bounds and Greatest Lower Bounds

```

theory Lub-Glb
imports Complex-Main
begin

```

Thanks to suggestions by James Margetson

```

definition settle :: 'a set ⇒ 'a::ord ⇒ bool (infixl `*<=` 70)
  where S *<= x = ( ∀ y ∈ S. y ≤ x)

definition setge :: 'a::ord ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool (infixl `<=*` 70)
  where x <=* S = ( ∀ y ∈ S. x ≤ y)

```

64.1 Rules for the Relations $*\leq$ and $\leq*$

```

lemma settleI: ∀ y ∈ S. y ≤ x ⇒ S *<= x
  by (simp add: settle-def)

```

```

lemma settleD: S *<= x ⇒ y ∈ S ⇒ y ≤ x

```

```

by (simp add: settle-def)
lemma setgeI:  $\forall y \in S. x \leq y \implies x \leq^* S$ 
by (simp add: setge-def)
lemma setgeD:  $x \leq^* S \implies y \in S \implies x \leq y$ 
by (simp add: setge-def)
definition leastP ::  $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a::\text{ord} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where leastP P x =  $(P x \wedge x \leq^* \text{Collect } P)$ 
definition isUb ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{ord} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where isUb R S x =  $(S * \leq x \wedge x \in R)$ 
definition isLub ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{ord} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
where isLub R S x = leastP (isUb R S) x
definition ubs ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{ord} \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ 
where ubs R S = Collect (isUb R S)

```

64.2 Rules about the Operators *leastP*, *ub* and *lub*

```

lemma leastPD1: leastP P x  $\implies P x$ 
by (simp add: leastP-def)
lemma leastPD2: leastP P x  $\implies x \leq^* \text{Collect } P$ 
by (simp add: leastP-def)
lemma leastPD3: leastP P x  $\implies y \in \text{Collect } P \implies x \leq y$ 
by (blast dest!: leastPD2 setgeD)
lemma isLubD1: isLub R S x  $\implies S * \leq x$ 
by (simp add: isLub-def isUb-def leastP-def)
lemma isLubD1a: isLub R S x  $\implies x \in R$ 
by (simp add: isLub-def isUb-def leastP-def)
lemma isLub-isUb: isLub R S x  $\implies \text{isUb } R S x$ 
unfolding isUb-def by (blast dest: isLubD1 isLubD1a)
lemma isLubD2: isLub R S x  $\implies y \in S \implies y \leq x$ 
by (blast dest!: isLubD1 settleD)
lemma isLubD3: isLub R S x  $\implies \text{leastP } (\text{isUb } R S) x$ 
by (simp add: isLub-def)
lemma isLubI1: leastP (isUb R S) x  $\implies \text{isLub } R S x$ 
by (simp add: isLub-def)

```

```

lemma isLubI2: isUb R S x  $\implies$  x <=* Collect (isUb R S)  $\implies$  isLub R S x
by (simp add: isLub-def leastP-def)

lemma isUbD: isUb R S x  $\implies$  y ∈ S  $\implies$  y ≤ x
by (simp add: isUb-def settle-def)

lemma isUbD2: isUb R S x  $\implies$  S *≤ x
by (simp add: isUb-def)

lemma isUbD2a: isUb R S x  $\implies$  x ∈ R
by (simp add: isUb-def)

lemma isUbI: S *≤ x  $\implies$  x ∈ R  $\implies$  isUb R S x
by (simp add: isUb-def)

lemma isLub-le-isUb: isLub R S x  $\implies$  isUb R S y  $\implies$  x ≤ y
unfolding isLub-def by (blast intro!: leastPD3)

lemma isLub-ubs: isLub R S x  $\implies$  x <= ubs R S
unfolding ubs-def isLub-def by (rule leastPD2)

lemma isLub-unique: [| isLub R S x; isLub R S y |] ==> x = (y::'a::linorder)
apply (frule isLub-isUb)
apply (frule-tac x = y in isLub-isUb)
apply (blast intro!: order-antisym dest!: isLub-le-isUb)
done

lemma isUb-UNIV-I: ( $\bigwedge y. y \in S \implies y \leq u$ )  $\implies$  isUb UNIV S u
by (simp add: isUbI settleI)

definition greatestP :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a::ord ⇒ bool
where greatestP P x = (P x ∧ Collect P *≤ x)

definition isLb :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a::ord ⇒ bool
where isLb R S x = (x <= S ∧ x ∈ R)

definition isGlb :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a::ord ⇒ bool
where isGlb R S x = greatestP (isLb R S) x

definition lbs :: 'a set ⇒ 'a::ord set ⇒ 'a set
where lbs R S = Collect (isLb R S)

```

64.3 Rules about the Operators *greatestP*, *isLb* and *isGlb*

```

lemma greatestPD1: greatestP P x  $\implies$  P x
by (simp add: greatestP-def)

```

```

lemma greatestPD2: greatestP P x ==> Collect P *<= x
  by (simp add: greatestP-def)

lemma greatestPD3: greatestP P x ==> y ∈ Collect P ==> x ≥ y
  by (blast dest!: greatestPD2 settleD)

lemma isGlbD1: isGlb R S x ==> x <==* S
  by (simp add: isGlb-def isLb-def greatestP-def)

lemma isGlbD1a: isGlb R S x ==> x ∈ R
  by (simp add: isGlb-def isLb-def greatestP-def)

lemma isGlb-isLb: isGlb R S x ==> isLb R S x
  unfolding isLb-def by (blast dest: isGlbD1 isGlbD1a)

lemma isGlbD2: isGlb R S x ==> y ∈ S ==> y ≥ x
  by (blast dest!: isGlbD1 setgeD)

lemma isGlbD3: isGlb R S x ==> greatestP (isLb R S) x
  by (simp add: isGlb-def)

lemma isGlbI1: greatestP (isLb R S) x ==> isGlb R S x
  by (simp add: isGlb-def)

lemma isGlbI2: isLb R S x ==> Collect (isLb R S) *<= x ==> isGlb R S x
  by (simp add: isGlb-def greatestP-def)

lemma isLbD: isLb R S x ==> y ∈ S ==> y ≥ x
  by (simp add: isLb-def setge-def)

lemma isLbD2: isLb R S x ==> x <==* S
  by (simp add: isLb-def)

lemma isLbD2a: isLb R S x ==> x ∈ R
  by (simp add: isLb-def)

lemma isLbI: x <==* S ==> x ∈ R ==> isLb R S x
  by (simp add: isLb-def)

lemma isGlb-le-isLb: isGlb R S x ==> isLb R S y ==> x ≥ y
  unfolding isGlb-def by (blast intro!: greatestPD3)

lemma isGlb-ubs: isGlb R S x ==> lbs R S *<= x
  unfolding lbs-def isGlb-def by (rule greatestPD2)

lemma isGlb-unique: [| isGlb R S x; isGlb R S y |] ==> x = (y::'a::linorder)
  apply (frule isGlb-isLb)
  apply (frule-tac x = y in isGlb-isLb)
  apply (blast intro!: order-antisym dest!: isGlb-le-isLb)

```

done

```

lemma bdd-above-setle: bdd-above A  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists a. A * \leq a$ )
  by (auto simp: bdd-above-def settle-def)

lemma bdd-below-setge: bdd-below A  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists a. a \leq^* A$ )
  by (auto simp: bdd-below-def setge-def)

lemma isLub-cSup:
  ( $S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}$ )  $\neq \{\} \implies (\exists b. S * \leq b) \implies \text{isLub}$ 
  UNIV S (Sup S)
  by (auto simp add: isLub-def settle-def leastP-def isUb-def
    intro!: setgeI cSup-upper cSup-least)

lemma isGlb-cInf:
  ( $S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}$ )  $\neq \{\} \implies (\exists b. b \leq^* S) \implies \text{isGlb}$ 
  UNIV S (Inf S)
  by (auto simp add: isGlb-def setge-def greatestP-def isLb-def
    intro!: settleI cInf-lower cInf-greatest)

lemma cSup-le: ( $S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}$ )  $\neq \{\} \implies S * \leq b \implies$ 
  Sup S  $\leq b$ 
  by (metis cSup-least settle-def)

lemma cInf-ge: ( $S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}$ )  $\neq \{\} \implies b \leq^* S \implies$ 
  Inf S  $\geq b$ 
  by (metis cInf-greatest setge-def)

lemma cSup-bounds:
  fixes S :: 'a :: conditionally-complete-lattice set
  shows S  $\neq \{\} \implies a \leq^* S \implies S * \leq b \implies a \leq \text{Sup } S \wedge \text{Sup } S \leq b$ 
  using cSup-least[of S b] cSup-upper2[of - S a]
  by (auto simp: bdd-above-setle setge-def settle-def)

lemma cSup-unique: ( $S::'a :: \{\text{conditionally-complete-linorder, no-bot}\} \text{ set}$ )  $* \leq b \implies$ 
  ( $\forall b' < b. \exists x \in S. b' < x \implies \text{Sup } S = b$ )
  by (rule cSup-eq) (auto simp: not-le[symmetric] settle-def)

lemma cInf-unique:  $b \leq^* (S::'a :: \{\text{conditionally-complete-linorder, no-top}\} \text{ set}) \implies$ 
  ( $\forall b' > b. \exists x \in S. b' > x \implies \text{Inf } S = b$ )
  by (rule cInf-eq) (auto simp: not-le[symmetric] setge-def)

  Use completeness of reals (supremum property) to show that any bounded
  sequence has a least upper bound

lemma reals-complete:  $\exists X. X \in S \implies \exists Y. \text{isUb } (\text{UNIV::real set}) S Y \implies \exists t.$ 
   $\text{isLub } (\text{UNIV :: real set}) S t$ 
  by (intro exI[of - Sup S] isLub-cSup) (auto simp: settle-def isUb-def intro!: cSup-upper)

lemma Bseq-isUb:  $\bigwedge X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}. \text{Bseq } X \implies \exists U. \text{isUb } (\text{UNIV::real set}) \{x.$ 

```

```

 $\exists n. X n = x \} U$ 
by (auto intro: isUbI settleI simp add: Bseq-def abs-le-iff)

lemma Bseq-isLub:  $\bigwedge X :: nat \Rightarrow real. Bseq X \implies \exists U. isLub (UNIV::real set)$ 
 $\{x. \exists n. X n = x \} U$ 
by (blast intro: reals-complete Bseq-isUb)

lemma isLub-mono-imp-LIMSEQ:
  fixes  $X :: nat \Rightarrow real$ 
  assumes  $u: isLub UNIV \{x. \exists n. X n = x \} u$ 
  assumes  $X: \forall m n. m \leq n \longrightarrow X m \leq X n$ 
  shows  $X \longrightarrow u$ 
proof –
  have  $X \longrightarrow (\text{SUP } i. X i)$ 
  using  $u[\text{THEN isLubD1}] X$ 
  by (intro LIMSEQ-incseq-SUP) (auto simp: incseq-def image-def eq-commute
    bdd-above-setle)
  also have  $(\text{SUP } i. X i) = u$ 
  using isLub-cSup[of range X]  $u[\text{THEN isLubD1}]$ 
  by (intro isLub-unique[OF - u]) (auto simp add: image-def eq-commute)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemmas real-isGlb-unique = isGlb-unique[where 'a=real]

lemma real-le-inf-subset:  $t \neq \{\} \implies t \subseteq s \implies \exists b. b <= s \implies Inf s \leq Inf (t::real set)$ 
by (rule cInf-superset-mono) (auto simp: bdd-below-setge)

lemma real-ge-sup-subset:  $t \neq \{\} \implies t \subseteq s \implies \exists b. s * <= b \implies Sup s \geq Sup (t::real set)$ 
by (rule cSup-subset-mono) (auto simp: bdd-above-setle)

end

```

65 An abstract view on maps for code generation.

```

theory Mapping
imports Main AList
begin

```

65.1 Parametricity transfer rules

```

lemma map-of-foldr:  $map\text{-of } xs = foldr (\lambda(k, v) m. m(k \mapsto v)) xs Map.empty$ 
  using map-add-map-of-foldr [of Map.empty] by auto

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

```

```

lemma empty-parametric: ( $A \implies \text{rel-option } B$ )  $\text{Map.empty} \text{ Map.empty}$ 
  by transfer-prover

lemma lookup-parametric: ( $(A \implies B) \implies A \implies B$ )  $(\lambda m k. m k) (\lambda m k. m k)$ 
  by transfer-prover

lemma update-parametric:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique  $A$ 
  shows ( $A \implies B \implies (A \implies \text{rel-option } B) \implies A \implies \text{rel-option } B$ )
     $(\lambda k v m. m(k \mapsto v)) (\lambda k v m. m(k \mapsto v))$ 
  by transfer-prover

lemma delete-parametric:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique  $A$ 
  shows ( $A \implies (A \implies \text{rel-option } B) \implies A \implies \text{rel-option } B$ )
     $(\lambda k m. m(k := \text{None})) (\lambda k m. m(k := \text{None}))$ 
  by transfer-prover

lemma is-none-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-option } A \implies \text{HOL.eq}$ )  $\text{Option.is-none} \text{ Option.is-none}$ 
  by (auto simp add: Option.is-none-def rel-fun-def rel-option-iff split: option.split)

lemma dom-parametric:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-total  $A$ 
  shows ( $(A \implies \text{rel-option } B) \implies \text{rel-set } A$ )  $\text{dom dom}$ 
  unfolding dom-def [abs-def] Option.is-none-def [symmetric] by transfer-prover

lemma graph-parametric:
  assumes bi-total  $A$ 
  shows ( $(A \implies \text{rel-option } B) \implies \text{rel-set } (\text{rel-prod } A B)$ )  $\text{Map.graph} \text{ Map.graph}$ 
proof
  fix  $f g$  assume ( $A \implies \text{rel-option } B$ )  $f g$ 
  with assms[unfolded bi-total-def] show  $\text{rel-set } (\text{rel-prod } A B) (\text{Map.graph } f)$ 
  ( $\text{Map.graph } g$ )
  unfolding graph-def rel-set-def rel-fun-def
  by auto (metis option-rel-Some1 option-rel-Some2) +
qed

lemma map-of-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique  $R1$ 
  shows ( $\text{list-all2 } (\text{rel-prod } R1 R2) \implies R1 \implies \text{rel-option } R2$ )  $\text{map-of}$ 
  map-of
  unfolding map-of-def by transfer-prover

lemma map-entry-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique  $A$ 
  shows ( $A \implies (B \implies B) \implies (A \implies \text{rel-option } B) \implies A$ 

```

```

=====> rel-option B)
(λk f m. (case m k of None ⇒ m
| Some v ⇒ m (k ↦ (f v)))) (λk f m. (case m k of None ⇒ m
| Some v ⇒ m (k ↦ (f v))))
by transfer-prover

lemma tabulate-parametric:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows (list-all2 A =====> (A =====> B) =====> A =====> rel-option B)
(λks f. (map-of (map (λk. (k, f k)) ks))) (λks f. (map-of (map (λk. (k, f k))
ks)))
by transfer-prover

lemma bulkload-parametric:
(list-all2 A =====> HOL.eq =====> rel-option A)
(λxs k. if k < length xs then Some (xs ! k) else None)
(λxs k. if k < length xs then Some (xs ! k) else None)
proof
fix xs ys
assume list-all2 A xs ys
then show
(HOL.eq =====> rel-option A)
(λk. if k < length xs then Some (xs ! k) else None)
(λk. if k < length ys then Some (ys ! k) else None)
apply induct
apply auto
unfolding rel-fun-def
apply clarsimp
apply (case-tac xa)
apply (auto dest: list-all2-lengthD list-all2-nthD)
done
qed

lemma map-parametric:
((A =====> B) =====> (C =====> D) =====> (B =====> rel-option C) =====> A
=====> rel-option D)
(λf g m. (map-option g ∘ m ∘ f)) (λf g m. (map-option g ∘ m ∘ f))
by transfer-prover

lemma combine-with-key-parametric:
((A =====> B =====> B =====> B) =====> (A =====> rel-option B) =====> (A
=====> rel-option B) =====>
(A =====> rel-option B)) (λf m1 m2 x. combine-options (f x) (m1 x) (m2 x))
(λf m1 m2 x. combine-options (f x) (m1 x) (m2 x))
unfolding combine-options-def by transfer-prover

lemma combine-parametric:
((B =====> B =====> B) =====> (A =====> rel-option B) =====> (A =====>
rel-option B) =====>

```

```
(A ==> rel-option B)) (λf m1 m2 x. combine-options f (m1 x) (m2 x))
(λf m1 m2 x. combine-options f (m1 x) (m2 x))
unfolding combine-options-def by transfer-prover
end
```

65.2 Type definition and primitive operations

```
typedef ('a, 'b) mapping = UNIV :: ('a → 'b) set
morphisms rep Mapping ..
```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-mapping
```

```
lift-definition empty :: ('a, 'b) mapping
is Map.empty parametric empty-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition lookup :: ('a, 'b) mapping ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b option
is λm k. m k parametric lookup-parametric .
```

```
definition lookup-default d m k = (case Mapping.lookup m k of None ⇒ d | Some v ⇒ v)
```

```
lift-definition update :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping
is λk v m. m(k ↦ v) parametric update-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition delete :: 'a ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping
is λk m. m(k := None) parametric delete-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition filter :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping
is λP m k. case m k of None ⇒ None | Some v ⇒ if P k v then Some v else None
```

```
.
```

```
lift-definition keys :: ('a, 'b) mapping ⇒ 'a set
is dom parametric dom-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition entries :: ('a, 'b) mapping ⇒ ('a × 'b) set
is Map.graph parametric graph-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition tabulate :: 'a list ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping
is λks f. (map-of (List.map (λk. (k, f k)) ks)) parametric tabulate-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition bulkload :: 'a list ⇒ (nat, 'a) mapping
is λxs k. if k < length xs then Some (xs ! k) else None parametric bulkload-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition map :: ('c ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'd) ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping ⇒ ('c, 'd) mapping
is λf g m. (map-option g ∘ m ∘ f) parametric map-parametric .
```

```
lift-definition map-values :: ('c ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('c, 'a) mapping ⇒ ('c, 'b) mapping
```

```

is  $\lambda f m x. \text{map-option } (f x) (m x)$  .

lift-definition combine-with-key ::  

  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) mapping  

  is  $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } (f x) (m1 x) (m2 x)$  parametric combine-with-key-parametric  

.  

lift-definition combine ::  

  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) mapping  

  is  $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } f (m1 x) (m2 x)$  parametric combine-parametric  

.  

definition All-mapping m P  $\longleftrightarrow$   

  ( $\forall x. \text{case Mapping.lookup } m x \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow P x y$ )  

declare [[code drop: map]]

```

65.3 Functorial structure

```

functor map: map  

  by (transfer, auto simp add: fun-eq-iff option.map-comp option.map-id)+
```

65.4 Derived operations

```

definition ordered-keys :: ('a::linorder, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  

  where ordered-keys m = (if finite (keys m) then sorted-list-of-set (keys m) else [])
```

```

definition ordered-entries :: ('a::linorder, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list  

  where ordered-entries m = (if finite (entries m) then sorted-key-list-of-set fst (entries m)  

    else [])

```

```

definition fold :: ('a::linorder  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c  

  where fold f m a = List.fold (case-prod f) (ordered-entries m) a

```

```

definition is-empty :: ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  bool  

  where is-empty m  $\longleftrightarrow$  keys m = {}

```

```

definition size :: ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  nat  

  where size m = (if finite (keys m) then card (keys m) else 0)

```

```

definition replace :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  

  where replace k v m = (if k  $\in$  keys m then update k v m else m)

```

```

definition default :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  

  where default k v m = (if k  $\in$  keys m then m else update k v m)

```

Manual derivation of transfer rule is non-trivial

lift-definition *map-entry* :: '*a* \Rightarrow ('*b* \Rightarrow '*b*) \Rightarrow ('*a*, '*b*) *mapping* \Rightarrow ('*a*, '*b*) *mapping*
is

$$\lambda k f m.$$

$$(\text{case } m \text{ of}$$

$$\text{None} \Rightarrow m$$

$$| \text{Some } v \Rightarrow m (k \mapsto (f v)))$$

parametric *map-entry-parametric* .

lemma *map-entry-code* [*code*]:

$$\text{map-entry } k f m =$$

$$(\text{case } \text{lookup } m \text{ of}$$

$$\text{None} \Rightarrow m$$

$$| \text{Some } v \Rightarrow \text{update } k (f v) m)$$

by transfer rule

definition *map-default* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b* \Rightarrow ('*b* \Rightarrow '*b*) \Rightarrow ('*a*, '*b*) *mapping* \Rightarrow ('*a*, '*b*) *mapping*

where *map-default* *k v f m* = *map-entry* *k f (default k v m)*

definition *of-alist* :: ('*k* \times '*v*) *list* \Rightarrow ('*k*, '*v*) *mapping*

where *of-alist* *xs* = *foldr* ($\lambda(k, v). m. \text{update } k v m$) *xs empty*

instantiation *mapping* :: (*type*, *type*) *equal*

begin

definition *HOL.equal m1 m2* \longleftrightarrow ($\forall k. \text{lookup } m1 k = \text{lookup } m2 k$)

instance

apply standard
unfolding equal-mapping-def
apply transfer
apply auto
done

end

context includes *lifting-syntax*
begin

lemma [*transfer-rule*]:

assumes [*transfer-rule*]: *bi-total A*
and [*transfer-rule*]: *bi-unique B*
shows (*pqr-mapping A B* \Longrightarrow *pqr-mapping A B* \Longrightarrow (=)) *HOL.eq HOL.equal*
unfolding *equal* **by** *transfer-prover*

lemma *of-alist-transfer* [*transfer-rule*]:

assumes [*transfer-rule*]: *bi-unique R1*
shows (*list-all2 (rel-prod R1 R2)* \Longrightarrow *pqr-mapping R1 R2*) *map-of of-alist*
unfolding *of-alist-def [abs-def]* *map-of-foldr [abs-def]* **by** *transfer-prover*

```
end
```

65.5 Properties

```
lemma mapping-eqI: ( $\bigwedge x. \text{lookup } m \ x = \text{lookup } m' \ x$ )  $\implies m = m'$ 
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma mapping-eqI':
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{Mapping.keys } m \implies \text{Mapping.lookup-default } d \ m \ x = \text{Mapping.lookup-default } d \ m' \ x$ 
  and  $\text{Mapping.keys } m = \text{Mapping.keys } m'$ 
  shows  $m = m'$ 
proof (intro mapping-eqI)
  show  $\text{Mapping.lookup } m \ x = \text{Mapping.lookup } m' \ x$  for  $x$ 
  proof (cases  $\text{Mapping.lookup } m \ x$ )
    case None
    then have  $x \notin \text{Mapping.keys } m$ 
      by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
    then have  $x \notin \text{Mapping.keys } m'$ 
      by (simp add: assms)
    then have  $\text{Mapping.lookup } m' \ x = \text{None}$ 
      by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
    with None show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case (Some y)
    then have A:  $x \in \text{Mapping.keys } m$ 
      by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
    then have  $x \in \text{Mapping.keys } m'$ 
      by (simp add: assms)
    then have  $\exists y'. \text{Mapping.lookup } m' \ x = \text{Some } y'$ 
      by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
    with Some assms(1)[OF A] show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: lookup-default-def)
  qed
qed

lemma lookup-update[simp]:  $\text{lookup } (\text{update } k \ v \ m) \ k = \text{Some } v$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-update-neq[simp]:  $k \neq k' \implies \text{lookup } (\text{update } k \ v \ m) \ k' = \text{lookup } m \ k'$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-update':  $\text{lookup } (\text{update } k \ v \ m) \ k' = (\text{if } k = k' \text{ then } \text{Some } v \text{ else } \text{lookup } m \ k')$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-empty[simp]:  $\text{lookup empty } k = \text{None}$ 
```

```

by transfer simp

lemma lookup-delete[simp]: lookup (delete k m) k = None
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-delete-neq[simp]: k ≠ k' ⇒ lookup (delete k m) k' = lookup m k'
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-filter:
  lookup (filter P m) k =
  (case lookup m k of
   None ⇒ None
   | Some v ⇒ if P k v then Some v else None)
  by transfer simp-all

lemma lookup-map-values: lookup (map-values f m) k = map-option (f k) (lookup m k)
  by transfer simp-all

lemma lookup-default-empty: lookup-default d empty k = d
  by (simp add: lookup-default-def lookup-empty)

lemma lookup-default-update: lookup-default d (update k v m) k = v
  by (simp add: lookup-default-def)

lemma lookup-default-update-neq:
  k ≠ k' ⇒ lookup-default d (update k v m) k' = lookup-default d m k'
  by (simp add: lookup-default-def)

lemma lookup-default-update':
  lookup-default d (update k v m) k' = (if k = k' then v else lookup-default d m k')
  by (auto simp: lookup-default-update lookup-default-update-neq)

lemma lookup-default-filter:
  lookup-default d (filter P m) k =
  (if P k (lookup-default d m k) then lookup-default d m k else d)
  by (simp add: lookup-default-def lookup-filter split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default-map-values:
  lookup-default (f k d) (map-values f m) k = f k (lookup-default d m k)
  by (simp add: lookup-default-def lookup-map-values split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-combine-with-key:
  Mapping.lookup (combine-with-key f m1 m2) x =
  combine-options (f x) (Mapping.lookup m1 x) (Mapping.lookup m2 x)
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma combine-altdef: combine f m1 m2 = combine-with-key (λ-. f) m1 m2
  by transfer' (rule refl)

```

```

lemma lookup-combine:
  Mapping.lookup (combine f m1 m2) x =
    combine-options f (Mapping.lookup m1 x) (Mapping.lookup m2 x)
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default-neutral-combine-with-key:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. f k d x = x \bigwedge x. f k x d = x$ 
  shows Mapping.lookup-default d (combine-with-key f m1 m2) k =
    f k (Mapping.lookup-default d m1 k) (Mapping.lookup-default d m2 k)
  by (auto simp: lookup-default-def lookup-combine-with-key assms split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default-neutral-combine:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. f d x = x \bigwedge x. f x d = x$ 
  shows Mapping.lookup-default d (combine f m1 m2) x =
    f (Mapping.lookup-default d m1 x) (Mapping.lookup-default d m2 x)
  by (auto simp: lookup-default-def lookup-combine assms split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-entry: lookup (map-entry x f m) x = map-option f (lookup m x)
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-entry-neq:  $x \neq y \implies \text{lookup}(\text{map-entry } x f m) y = \text{lookup } m y$ 
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-entry':
  lookup (map-entry x f m) y =
    (if  $x = y$  then map-option f (lookup m y) else lookup m y)
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default: lookup (default x d m) x = Some (lookup-default d m x)
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default-neq:  $x \neq y \implies \text{lookup}(\text{default } x d m) y = \text{lookup } m y$ 
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default':
  lookup (default x d m) y =
    (if  $x = y$  then Some (lookup-default d m x) else lookup m y)
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-default: lookup (map-default x d f m) x = Some (f (lookup-default d m x))
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by (simp add: map-default-def lookup-map-entry lookup-default lookup-default-def)

```

```

lemma lookup-map-default-neq:  $x \neq y \implies \text{lookup}(\text{map-default } x d f m) y = \text{lookup} m y$ 
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by (simp add: map-default-def lookup-map-entry-neq lookup-default-neq)

lemma lookup-map-default':
   $\text{lookup}(\text{map-default } x d f m) y =$ 
  ( $\text{if } x = y \text{ then } \text{Some}(f(\text{lookup-default } d m x)) \text{ else } \text{lookup } m y$ )
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by (simp add: map-default-def lookup-map-entry' lookup-default' lookup-default-def)

lemma lookup-tabulate:
  assumes distinct xs
  shows Mapping.lookup (Mapping.tabulate xs f) x = (if  $x \in \text{set } xs$  then Some (x) else None)
  using assms by transfer (auto simp: map-of-eq-None-iff o-def dest!: map-of-SomeD)

lemma lookup-of-alist:  $\text{lookup}(\text{of-alist } xs) k = \text{map-of } xs k$ 
  by transfer simp-all

lemma keys-is-none-rep [code-unfold]:  $k \in \text{keys } m \longleftrightarrow \neg (\text{Option.is-none } (\text{lookup } m k))$ 
  by transfer (auto simp add: Option.is-none-def)

lemma update-update:
   $\text{update } k v (\text{update } k w m) = \text{update } k v m$ 
   $k \neq l \implies \text{update } k v (\text{update } l w m) = \text{update } l w (\text{update } k v m)$ 
  by (transfer; simp add: fun-upd-twist)+

lemma update-delete [simp]:  $\text{update } k v (\text{delete } k m) = \text{update } k v m$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma delete-update:
   $\text{delete } k (\text{update } k v m) = \text{delete } k m$ 
   $k \neq l \implies \text{delete } k (\text{update } l v m) = \text{update } l v (\text{delete } k m)$ 
  by (transfer; simp add: fun-upd-twist)+

lemma delete-empty [simp]:  $\text{delete } k \text{ empty} = \text{empty}$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma Mapping-delete-if-notin-keys[simp]:
   $k \notin \text{keys } m \implies \text{delete } k m = m$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma replace-update:
   $k \notin \text{keys } m \implies \text{replace } k v m = m$ 
   $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \text{replace } k v m = \text{update } k v m$ 
  by (transfer; auto simp add: replace-def fun-upd-twist)+
```

```

lemma map-values-update: map-values f (update k v m) = update k (f k v) (map-values
f m)
  by transfer (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma size-mono: finite (keys m')  $\Rightarrow$  keys m  $\subseteq$  keys m'  $\Rightarrow$  size m  $\leq$  size m'
  unfolding size-def by (auto intro: card-mono)

lemma size-empty [simp]: size empty = 0
  unfolding size-def by transfer simp

lemma size-update:
  finite (keys m)  $\Rightarrow$  size (update k v m) =
    (if k  $\in$  keys m then size m else Suc (size m))
  unfolding size-def by transfer (auto simp add: insert-dom)

lemma size-delete: size (delete k m) = (if k  $\in$  keys m then size m - 1 else size m)
  unfolding size-def by transfer simp

lemma size-tabulate [simp]: size (tabulate ks f) = length (remdups ks)
  unfolding size-def by transfer (auto simp add: map-of-map-restrict card-set
comp-def)

lemma keys-filter: keys (filter P m)  $\subseteq$  keys m
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma size-filter: finite (keys m)  $\Rightarrow$  size (filter P m)  $\leq$  size m
  by (intro size-mono keys-filter)

lemma bulkload-tabulate: bulkload xs = tabulate [0.. $<$ length xs] (nth xs)
  by transfer (auto simp add: map-of-map-restrict)

lemma is-empty-empty [simp]: is-empty empty
  unfolding is-empty-def by transfer simp

lemma is-empty-update [simp]:  $\neg$  is-empty (update k v m)
  unfolding is-empty-def by transfer simp

lemma is-empty-delete: is-empty (delete k m)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-empty m  $\vee$  keys m = {k}
  unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (auto simp del: dom-eq-empty-conv)

lemma is-empty-replace [simp]: is-empty (replace k v m)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-empty m
  unfolding is-empty-def replace-def by transfer auto

lemma is-empty-default [simp]:  $\neg$  is-empty (default k v m)
  unfolding is-empty-def default-def by transfer auto

lemma is-empty-map-entry [simp]: is-empty (map-entry k f m)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-empty m
  unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (auto split: option.split)

```

```

lemma is-empty-map-values [simp]: is-empty (map-values f m)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-empty m
  unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-if)
lemma is-empty-map-default [simp]:  $\neg$  is-empty (map-default k v f m)
  by (simp add: map-default-def)
lemma keys-dom-lookup: keys m = dom (Mapping.lookup m)
  by transfer rule
lemma keys-empty [simp]: keys empty = {}
  by transfer (fact dom-empty)
lemma in-keysD:  $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \exists v. \text{lookup } m k = \text{Some } v$ 
  by transfer (fact domD)
lemma keys-update [simp]: keys (update k v m) = insert k (keys m)
  by transfer simp
lemma keys-delete [simp]: keys (delete k m) = keys m - {k}
  by transfer simp
lemma keys-replace [simp]: keys (replace k v m) = keys m
  unfolding replace-def by transfer (simp add: insert-absorb)
lemma keys-default [simp]: keys (default k v m) = insert k (keys m)
  unfolding default-def by transfer (simp add: insert-absorb)
lemma keys-map-entry [simp]: keys (map-entry k f m) = keys m
  by transfer (auto split: option.split)
lemma keys-map-default [simp]: keys (map-default k v f m) = insert k (keys m)
  by (simp add: map-default-def)
lemma keys-map-values [simp]: keys (map-values f m) = keys m
  by transfer (simp-all add: dom-def)
lemma keys-combine-with-key [simp]:
  Mapping.keys (combine-with-key f m1 m2) = Mapping.keys m1  $\cup$  Mapping.keys m2
  by transfer (auto simp: dom-def combine-options-def split: option.splits)
lemma keys-combine [simp]: Mapping.keys (combine f m1 m2) = Mapping.keys m1  $\cup$  Mapping.keys m2
  by (simp add: combine-altdef)
lemma keys-tabulate [simp]: keys (tabulate ks f) = set ks
  by transfer (simp add: map-of-map-restrict o-def)

```

```

lemma keys-of-alist [simp]: keys (of-alist xs) = set (List.map fst xs)
  by transfer (simp-all add: dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

lemma keys-bulkload [simp]: keys (bulkload xs) = {0.. xs}
  by (simp add: bulkload-tabulate)

lemma finite-keys-update[simp]:
  finite (keys (update k v m)) = finite (keys m)
  by transfer simp

lemma set-ordered-keys[simp]:
  finite (Mapping.keys m)  $\implies$  set (Mapping.ordered-keys m) = Mapping.keys m
  unfolding ordered-keys-def by transfer auto

lemma distinct-ordered-keys [simp]: distinct (ordered-keys m)
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma ordered-keys-infinite [simp]:  $\neg$  finite (keys m)  $\implies$  ordered-keys m = []
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma ordered-keys-empty [simp]: ordered-keys empty = []
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma sorted-ordered-keys[simp]: sorted (ordered-keys m)
  unfolding ordered-keys-def by simp

lemma ordered-keys-update [simp]:
   $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys} (\text{update } k v m) = \text{ordered-keys } m$ 
  finite (keys m)  $\implies k \notin \text{keys } m \implies$ 
    ordered-keys (update k v m) = insort k (ordered-keys m)
  by (simp-all add: ordered-keys-def)
  (auto simp only: sorted-list-of-set-insert-remove[symmetric] insert-absorb)

lemma ordered-keys-delete [simp]: ordered-keys (delete k m) = remove1 k (ordered-keys m)
proof (cases finite (keys m))
  case False
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case fin: True
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases k  $\in$  keys m)
    case False
    with fin have k  $\notin$  set (sorted-list-of-set (keys m))
      by simp
    with False show ?thesis
      by (simp add: ordered-keys-def remove1-idem)
next
  case True

```

```

with fin show ?thesis
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def sorted-list-of-set-remove)
qed
qed

lemma ordered-keys-replace [simp]: ordered-keys (replace k v m) = ordered-keys m
  by (simp add: replace-def)

lemma ordered-keys-default [simp]:
   $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys} (\text{default } k v m) = \text{ordered-keys } m$ 
   $\text{finite } (\text{keys } m) \implies k \notin \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys} (\text{default } k v m) = \text{insort } k$ 
  ( $\text{ordered-keys } m$ )
  by (simp-all add: default-def)

lemma ordered-keys-map-entry [simp]: ordered-keys (map-entry k f m) = ordered-keys m
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma ordered-keys-map-default [simp]:
   $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys} (\text{map-default } k v f m) = \text{ordered-keys } m$ 
   $\text{finite } (\text{keys } m) \implies k \notin \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys} (\text{map-default } k v f m) = \text{insort } k$ 
  ( $\text{ordered-keys } m$ )
  by (simp-all add: map-default-def)

lemma ordered-keys-tabulate [simp]: ordered-keys (tabulate ks f) = sort (remdups ks)
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups)

lemma ordered-keys-bulkload [simp]: ordered-keys (bulkload ks) = [0..<length ks]
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma tabulate-fold: tabulate xs f = List.fold (λk m. update k (f k) m) xs empty
proof transfer
  fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'b and xs
  have map-of (List.map (λk. (k, f k)) xs) = foldr (λk m. m(k ↦ f k)) xs Map.empty
    by (simp add: foldr-map comp-def map-of-foldr)
  also have foldr (λk m. m(k ↦ f k)) xs = List.fold (λk m. m(k ↦ f k)) xs
    by (rule foldr-fold) (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  ultimately show map-of (List.map (λk. (k, f k)) xs) = List.fold (λk m. m(k ↦ f k)) xs Map.empty
    by simp
qed

lemma All-mapping-mono:
   $(\bigwedge k v. k \in \text{keys } m \implies P k v \implies Q k v) \implies \text{All-mapping } m P \implies \text{All-mapping } m Q$ 
  unfolding All-mapping-def by transfer (auto simp: All-mapping-def dom-def split: option.splits)

```

```

lemma All-mapping-empty [simp]: All-mapping Mapping.empty P
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-empty)

lemma All-mapping-update-iff:
  All-mapping (Mapping.update k v m) P  $\longleftrightarrow$  P k v  $\wedge$  All-mapping m ( $\lambda k' v'. k = k' \vee P k' v'$ )
  unfolding All-mapping-def
  proof safe
    assume  $\forall x.$  case Mapping.lookup (Mapping.update k v m) x of None  $\Rightarrow$  True | Some y  $\Rightarrow$  P x y
    then have *: case Mapping.lookup (Mapping.update k v m) x of None  $\Rightarrow$  True | Some y  $\Rightarrow$  P x y for x
      by blast
      from *[of k] show P k v
        by (simp add: lookup-update)
      show case Mapping.lookup m x of None  $\Rightarrow$  True | Some v'  $\Rightarrow$  k = x  $\vee$  P x v'
    for x
      using *[of x] by (auto simp add: lookup-update' split: if-splits option.splits)
  next
    assume P k v
    assume  $\forall x.$  case Mapping.lookup m x of None  $\Rightarrow$  True | Some v'  $\Rightarrow$  k = x  $\vee$  P x v'
    then have A: case Mapping.lookup m x of None  $\Rightarrow$  True | Some v'  $\Rightarrow$  k = x  $\vee$  P x v' for x
      by blast
      show case Mapping.lookup (Mapping.update k v m) x of None  $\Rightarrow$  True | Some xa  $\Rightarrow$  P x xa for x
        using <P k v> A[of x] by (auto simp: lookup-update' split: option.splits)
  qed

lemma All-mapping-update:
  P k v  $\Longrightarrow$  All-mapping m ( $\lambda k' v'. k = k' \vee P k' v'$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  All-mapping (Mapping.update k v m) P
  by (simp add: All-mapping-update-iff)

lemma All-mapping-filter-iff: All-mapping (filter P m) Q  $\longleftrightarrow$  All-mapping m ( $\lambda k v. P k v \longrightarrow Q k v$ )
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-filter split: option.splits)

lemma All-mapping-filter: All-mapping m Q  $\Longrightarrow$  All-mapping (filter P m) Q
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-filter-iff intro: All-mapping-mono)

lemma All-mapping-map-values: All-mapping (map-values f m) P  $\longleftrightarrow$  All-mapping m ( $\lambda k v. P k (f k v)$ )
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-map-values split: option.splits)

lemma All-mapping-tabulate: ( $\forall x \in \text{set } xs.$  P x (f x))  $\Longrightarrow$  All-mapping (Mapping.tabulate xs f) P

```

```

unfolding All-mapping-def
apply (intro allI)
apply transfer
apply (auto split: option.split dest!: map-of-SomeD)
done

lemma All-mapping-alist:
  ( $\bigwedge k v. (k, v) \in set xs \implies P k v$ )  $\implies$  All-mapping (Mapping.of-alist xs) P
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-of-alist dest!: map-of-SomeD split: option.splits)

lemma combine-empty [simp]: combine f Mapping.empty y = y combine f y Mapping.empty = y
  by (transfer; force)+

lemma (in abel-semigroup) comm-monoid-set-combine: comm-monoid-set (combine f) Mapping.empty
  by standard (transfer fixing: f, simp add: combine-options-ac[of f] ac-simps)+

locale combine-mapping-abel-semigroup = abel-semigroup
begin

sublocale combine: comm-monoid-set combine f Mapping.empty
  by (rule comm-monoid-set-combine)

lemma fold-combine-code:
  combine.F g (set xs) = foldr ( $\lambda x.$  combine f (g x)) (remdups xs) Mapping.empty
  proof –
    have combine.F g (set xs) = foldr ( $\lambda x.$  combine f (g x)) xs Mapping.empty
    if distinct xs for xs
    using that by (induction xs) simp-all
    from this[of remdups xs] show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma keys-fold-combine: finite A  $\implies$  Mapping.keys (combine.F g A) = ( $\bigcup_{x \in A}$ . Mapping.keys (g x))
  by (induct A rule: finite-induct) simp-all

end

```

65.5.1 entries, ordered-entries, and fold

```

context linorder
begin

sublocale folding-Map-graph: folding-insort-key ( $\leq$ ) ( $<$ ) Map.graph m fst for m
  by unfold-locales (fact inj-on-fst-graph)

end

```

```

lemma sorted-fst-list-of-set-insort-Map-graph[simp]:
  assumes finite (dom m) fst x ∉ dom m
  shows sorted-key-list-of-set fst (insert x (Map.graph m))
    = insort-key fst x (sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph m))
proof(cases x)
  case (Pair k v)
  with ⟨fst x ∉ dom m⟩ have Map.graph m ⊆ Map.graph (m(k ↦ v))
    by(auto simp: graph-def)
  moreover from Pair ⟨fst x ∉ dom m⟩ have (k, v) ∉ Map.graph m
    using graph-domD by fastforce
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using Pair assms folding-Map-graph.sorted-key-list-of-set-insert[where ?m=m(k
    ↦ v)]
    by auto
qed

lemma sorted-fst-list-of-set-insort-insert-Map-graph[simp]:
  assumes finite (dom m) fst x ∉ dom m
  shows sorted-key-list-of-set fst (insert x (Map.graph m))
    = insort-insert-key fst x (sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph m))
proof(cases x)
  case (Pair k v)
  with ⟨fst x ∉ dom m⟩ have Map.graph m ⊆ Map.graph (m(k ↦ v))
    by(auto simp: graph-def)
  with assms Pair show ?thesis
    unfolding sorted-fst-list-of-set-insort-Map-graph[OF assms] insort-insert-key-def
    using folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set-in-graphD by (fastforce split:
      if-splits)
qed

lemma linorder-finite-Map-induct[consumes 1, case-names empty update]:
  fixes m :: 'a::linorder → 'b
  assumes finite (dom m)
  assumes P Map.empty
  assumes ∀k v m. [| finite (dom m); k ∉ dom m; (∀k'. k' ∈ dom m ⇒ k' ≤ k);
    P m |]
    ⇒ P (m(k ↦ v))
  shows P m
proof -
  let ?key-list = λm. sorted-list-of-set (dom m)
  from assms(1,2) show ?thesis
  proof(induction length (?key-list m) arbitrary: m)
    case 0
    then have sorted-list-of-set (dom m) = []
      by auto
    with ⟨finite (dom m)⟩ have m = Map.empty
      by auto
    with ⟨P Map.empty⟩ show ?case by simp
  
```

```

next
  case (Suc n)
    then obtain x xs where x-xs: sorted-list-of-set (dom m) = xs @ [x]
      by (metis append-butlast-last-id length-greater-0-conv zero-less-Suc)
    have sorted-list-of-set (dom (m(x := None))) = xs
    proof -
      have distinct (xs @ [x])
        by (metis sorted-list-of-set.distinct-sorted-key-list-of-set x-xs)
      then have remove1 x (xs @ [x]) = xs
        by (simp add: remove1-append)
      with finite (dom m) x-xs show ?thesis
        by (simp add: sorted-list-of-set-remove)
    qed
  moreover have k ≤ x if k ∈ dom (m(x := None)) for k
  proof -
    from x-xs have sorted (xs @ [x])
      by (metis sorted-list-of-set.sorted-sorted-key-list-of-set)
    moreover from k ∈ dom (m(x := None)) have k ∈ set xs
      using finite (dom m) sorted-list-of-set (dom (m(x := None))) = xs
      by auto
    ultimately show k ≤ x
      by (simp add: sorted-append)
    qed
  moreover from finite (dom m) have finite (dom (m(x := None))) x ∉ dom (m(x := None))
    by simp-all
  moreover have P (m(x := None))
    using Suc (sorted-list-of-set (dom (m(x := None))) = xs) x-xs by auto
  ultimately show ?case
    using assms(3)[where ?m=m(x := None)] by (metis fun-upd-triv fun-upd-upd not-Some-eq)
  qed
qed

lemma delete-insort-fst[simp]: AList.delete k (insort-key fst (k, v) xs) = AList.delete k xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma insort-fst-delete: [| fst x ≠ k2; sorted (List.map fst xs) |]
   $\implies$  insort-key fst x (AList.delete k2 xs) = AList.delete k2 (insort-key fst x xs)
  by (induction xs) (fastforce simp add: insort-is-Cons order-trans)+

lemma sorted-fst-list-of-set-Map-graph-fun-upd-None[simp]:
  sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph (m(k := None)))
   $=$  AList.delete k (sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph m))
  proof(cases finite (Map.graph m))
    assume finite (Map.graph m)
    from this[unfolded finite-graph-iff-finite-dom] show ?thesis
    proof(induction rule: finite-Map-induct)

```

```

let ?list-of=sorted-key-list-of-set fst
case (update k2 v2 m)
note [simp] = ‹k2 ∉ dom m› ‹finite (dom m)›

have right-eq: AList.delete k (?list-of (Map.graph (m(k2 ↦ v2))))
= AList.delete k (insort-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph m)))
by simp

show ?case
proof(cases k = k2)
  case True
    then have ?list-of (Map.graph ((m(k2 ↦ v2))(k := None)))
    = AList.delete k (insort-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph m)))
      using fst-graph-eq-dom update.IH by auto
    then show ?thesis
      using right-eq by metis
  next
    case False
    then have AList.delete k (insort-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph m)))
    = insort-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
      by (auto simp add: insort-fst-delete update.IH
           folding-Map-graph.sorted-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF subset-refl])
    also have ... = ?list-of (insert (k2, v2) (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
      by auto
    also from False ‹k2 ∉ dom m› have ... = ?list-of (Map.graph ((m(k2 ↦ v2))(k := None)))
      by (metis graph-map-upd domIff fun-upd-triv fun-upd-twist)
    finally show ?thesis using right-eq by metis
  qed
  qed simp
qed simp

lemma entries-empty[simp]: entries empty = {}
  by transfer (fact graph-empty)

lemma entries-lookup: entries m = Map.graph (lookup m)
  by transfer rule

lemma in-entriesI: lookup m k = Some v  $\implies$  (k, v) ∈ entries m
  by transfer (fact in-graphI)

lemma in-entriesD: (k, v) ∈ entries m  $\implies$  lookup m k = Some v
  by transfer (fact in-graphD)

lemma fst-image-entries-eq-keys[simp]: fst ` Mapping.entries m = Mapping.keys m
  by transfer (fact fst-graph-eq-dom)

lemma finite-entries-iff-finite-keys[simp]:

```

```

finite (entries m) = finite (keys m)
by transfer (fact finite-graph-iff-finite-dom)

lemma entries-update:
entries (update k v m) = insert (k, v) (entries (delete k m))
by transfer (fact graph-map-upd)

lemma entries-delete:
entries (delete k m) = {e ∈ entries m. fst e ≠ k}
by transfer (fact graph-fun-upd-None)

lemma entries-of-alist[simp]:
distinct (List.map fst xs)  $\implies$  entries (of-alist xs) = set xs
by transfer (fact graph-map-of-if-distinct-dom)

lemma entries-keysD:
x ∈ entries m  $\implies$  fst x ∈ keys m
by transfer (fact graph-domD)

lemma set-ordered-entries[simp]:
finite (keys m)  $\implies$  set (ordered-entries m) = entries m
unfolding ordered-entries-def
by transfer (auto simp: folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF subset-refl])

lemma distinct-ordered-entries[simp]: distinct (List.map fst (ordered-entries m))
unfolding ordered-entries-def
by transfer (simp add: folding-Map-graph.distinct-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF subset-refl])

lemma sorted-ordered-entries[simp]: sorted (List.map fst (ordered-entries m))
unfolding ordered-entries-def
by transfer (auto intro: folding-Map-graph.sorted-sorted-key-list-of-set)

lemma ordered-entries-infinite[simp]:
¬ finite (Mapping.keys m)  $\implies$  ordered-entries m = []
by (simp add: ordered-entries-def)

lemma ordered-entries-empty[simp]: ordered-entries empty = []
by (simp add: ordered-entries-def)

lemma ordered-entries-update[simp]:
assumes finite (keys m)
shows ordered-entries (update k v m)
= insert-insert-key fst (k, v) (AList.delete k (ordered-entries m))
proof -
let ?list-of=sorted-key-list-of-set fst and ?insort=insert-insert-key fst

have *: ?list-of (insert (k, v) (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
= ?insort (k, v) (AList.delete k (?list-of (Map.graph m))) if finite (dom m) for

```

```

m
proof -
  from ⟨finite (dom m)⟩ have ?list-of (insert (k, v) (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
  = ?inser (k, v) (?list-of (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
    by (intro sorted-fst-list-of-set-inser-insert-Map-graph) (simp-all add: sub-
set-inserI)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed
from assms show ?thesis
  unfolding ordered-entries-def
  apply (transfer fixing: k v) using * by auto
qed

lemma ordered-entries-delete[simp]:
  ordered-entries (delete k m) = AList.delete k (ordered-entries m)
  unfolding ordered-entries-def by transfer auto

lemma map-fst-ordered-entries[simp]:
  List.map fst (ordered-entries m) = ordered-keys m
proof(cases finite (Mapping.keys m))
  case True
  then have set (List.map fst (Mapping.ordered-entries m)) = set (Mapping.ordered-keys
m)
    unfolding ordered-entries-def ordered-keys-def
    by (transfer) (simp add: folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF sub-
set-refl] fst-graph-eq-dom)
    with True show List.map fst (Mapping.ordered-entries m) = Mapping.ordered-keys
m
    by (metis distinct-ordered-entries ordered-keys-def sorted-list-of-set.idem-if-sorted-distinct
sorted-list-of-set.set-sorted-key-list-of-set sorted-ordered-entries)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding ordered-entries-def ordered-keys-def by simp
qed

lemma fold-empty[simp]: fold f empty a = a
  unfolding fold-def by simp

lemma inser-key-is-snoc-if-sorted-and-distinct:
  assumes sorted (List.map f xs) f y ∉ f ` set xs ∀ x ∈ set xs. f x ≤ f y
  shows inser-key f y xs = xs @ [y]
  using assms by (induction xs) (auto dest!: inser-is-Cons)

lemma fold-update:
  assumes finite (keys m)
  assumes k ∉ keys m ∧ k' ∈ keys m ⇒ k' ≤ k
  shows fold f (update k v m) a = f k v (fold f m a)

```

```

proof -
  from assms have k-notin-entries:  $k \notin \text{fst} \setminus \text{set}(\text{ordered-entries } m)$ 
    using entries-keysD by fastforce
  with assms have ordered-entries (update k v m)
    = insort-insert-key fst (k, v) (ordered-entries m)
    by simp
  also from k-notin-entries have ... = ordered-entries m @ [(k, v)]
proof -
  from assms have  $\forall x \in \text{set}(\text{ordered-entries } m). \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst}(k, v)$ 
    unfolding ordered-entries-def
    by transfer (fastforce simp: folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF
order-refl]
                           dest: graph-domD)
  from insort-key-is-snoc-if-sorted-and-distinct[OF -- this] k-notin-entries <finite
(keys m)>
  show ?thesis
    using sorted-ordered-keys
    unfolding insort-insert-key-def by auto
qed
  finally show ?thesis unfolding fold-def by simp
qed

lemma linorder-finite-Mapping-induct[consumes 1, case-names empty update]:
  fixes m :: ('a::linorder, 'b) mapping
  assumes finite (keys m)
  assumes P empty
  assumes  $\bigwedge k v m.$ 
    [ finite (keys m);  $k \notin \text{keys } m$ ;  $(\bigwedge k'. k' \in \text{keys } m \implies k' \leq k)$ ; P m ]
     $\implies P(\text{update } k v m)$ 
  shows P m
  using assms by transfer (simp add: linorder-finite-Map-induct)

```

65.6 Code generator setup

```

hide-const (open) empty is-empty rep lookup lookup-default filter update delete
ordered-keys
  keys size replace default map-entry map-default tabulate bulkload map map-values
combine of-alist
  entries ordered-entries fold
end

```

66 Monad notation for arbitrary types

```

theory Monad-Syntax
  imports Adhoc-Overloading
begin

```

We provide a convenient do-notation for monadic expressions well-known

from Haskell. *Let* is printed specially in do-expressions.

consts

bind :: '*a* \Rightarrow ('*b* \Rightarrow '*c*) \Rightarrow '*d* (**infixl** $\gg=$ 54)

notation (ASCII)

bind (**infixl** $>=$ 54)

abbreviation (do-notation)

bind-do :: '*a* \Rightarrow ('*b* \Rightarrow '*c*) \Rightarrow '*d*
where *bind-do* \equiv *bind*

notation (output)

bind-do (**infixl** $\gg=$ 54)

notation (ASCII output)

bind-do (**infixl** $>=$ 54)

nonterminal do-binds and do-bind

syntax

-*do-block* :: *do-binds* \Rightarrow '*a* (*do* { $/ / (2 \ -) / /$ } [12] 62)
-*do-bind* :: [*pttrn*, '*a*] \Rightarrow *do-bind* ((2- $\leftarrow / \ -$) 13)
-*do-let* :: [*pttrn*, '*a*] \Rightarrow *do-bind* ((2*let* - $= / \ -$) [1000, 13] 13)
-*do-then* :: '*a* \Rightarrow *do-bind* (- [14] 13)
-*do-final* :: '*a* \Rightarrow *do-binds* (-)
-*do-cons* :: [*do-bind*, *do-binds*] \Rightarrow *do-binds* (-; // - [13, 12] 12)
-*thenM* :: ['*a*, '*b*] \Rightarrow '*c* (**infixl** \gg 54)

syntax (ASCII)

-*do-bind* :: [*pttrn*, '*a*] \Rightarrow *do-bind* ((2- $\leftarrow / \ -$) 13)
-*thenM* :: ['*a*, '*b*] \Rightarrow '*c* (**infixl** $>>$ 54)

translations

-*do-block* (-*do-cons* (-*do-then* *t*) (-*do-final* *e*))
 \Rightarrow CONST *bind-do* *t* ($\lambda \cdot .$ *e*)
-*do-block* (-*do-cons* (-*do-bind* *p* *t*) (-*do-final* *e*))
 \Rightarrow CONST *bind-do* *t* ($\lambda p .$ *e*)
-*do-block* (-*do-cons* (-*do-let* *p* *t*) *bs*)
 \Rightarrow let *p* = *t* in -*do-block* *bs*
-*do-block* (-*do-cons* *b* (-*do-cons* *c* *cs*))
 \Rightarrow -*do-block* (-*do-cons* *b* (-*do-final* (-*do-block* (-*do-cons* *c* *cs*))))
-*do-cons* (-*do-let* *p* *t*) (-*do-final* *s*)
 \Rightarrow -*do-final* (let *p* = *t* in *s*)
-*do-block* (-*do-final* *e*) \rightarrow *e*
(*m* \gg *n*) \rightarrow (*m* $\gg=$ ($\lambda \cdot .$ *n*))

adhoc-overloading

bind *Set.bind* *Predicate.bind* *Option.bind* *List.bind*

```
end
```

67 Less common functions on lists

```
theory More-List
imports Main
begin

definition strip-while :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
where
  strip-while P = rev ∘ dropWhile P ∘ rev

lemma strip-while-rev [simp]:
  strip-while P (rev xs) = rev (dropWhile P xs)
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-Nil [simp]:
  strip-while P [] = []
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-append [simp]:
  ¬ P x ⟹ strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = xs @ [x]
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-append-rec [simp]:
  P x ⟹ strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = strip-while P xs
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-Cons [simp]:
  ¬ P x ⟹ strip-while P (x # xs) = x # strip-while P xs
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (simp-all add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-eq-Nil [simp]:
  strip-while P xs = [] ⟷ (∀ x∈set xs. P x)
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-eq-Cons-rec:
  strip-while P (x # xs) = x # strip-while P xs ⟷ ¬ (P x ∧ (∀ x∈set xs. P x))
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (simp-all add: strip-while-def)

lemma split-strip-while-append:
  fixes xs :: 'a list
  obtains ys zs :: 'a list
  where strip-while P xs = ys and ∀ x∈set zs. P x and xs = ys @ zs
  proof (rule that)
    show strip-while P xs = strip-while P xs ..
    show ∀ x∈set (rev (takeWhile P (rev xs))). P x by (simp add: takeWhile-eq-all-conv [symmetric])
  
```

```

have rev xs = rev (strip-while P xs @ rev (takeWhile P (rev xs)))
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)
then show xs = strip-while P xs @ rev (takeWhile P (rev xs))
  by (simp only: rev-is-rev-conv)
qed

lemma strip-while-snoc [simp]:
  strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = (if P x then strip-while P xs else xs @ [x])
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-map:
  strip-while P (map f xs) = map f (strip-while (P o f) xs)
  by (simp add: strip-while-def rev-map dropWhile-map)

lemma strip-while-dropWhile-commute:
  strip-while P (dropWhile Q xs) = dropWhile Q (strip-while P xs)
proof (induct xs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases "y ∈ set xs. P y")
    case True
    with dropWhile-append2 [of rev xs] show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: strip-while-def dest: set-dropWhileD)
    next
    case False
    then obtain y where y ∈ set xs and ¬ P y
      by blast
    with Cons dropWhile-append3 [of P y rev xs] show ?thesis
      by (simp add: strip-while-def)
  qed
qed

lemma dropWhile-strip-while-commute:
  dropWhile P (strip-while Q xs) = strip-while Q (dropWhile P xs)
  by (simp add: strip-while-dropWhile-commute)

definition no-leading :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where
  no-leading P xs ↔ (xs ≠ [] → ¬ P (hd xs))

lemma no-leading-Nil [iff]:
  no-leading P []
  by (simp add: no-leading-def)

```

```

lemma no-leading-Cons [iff]:
  no-leading P (x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg P x$ 
  by (simp add: no-leading-def)

lemma no-leading-append [simp]:
  no-leading P (xs @ ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-leading P xs  $\wedge$  (xs = []  $\longrightarrow$  no-leading P ys)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma no-leading-dropWhile [simp]:
  no-leading P (dropWhile P xs)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading:
  assumes dropWhile P xs = ys
  obtains zs where xs = zs @ ys and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies P z$  and no-leading P ys
  proof -
    from assms have  $\exists zs. xs = zs @ ys \wedge (\forall z \in \text{set } zs. P z) \wedge \text{no-leading } P ys$ 
    proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
      case Nil then show ?case by simp
      next
        case (Cons x xs ys)
        show ?case proof (cases P x)
          case True with Cons.hyps [of ys] Cons.preds
          have  $\exists zs. xs = zs @ ys \wedge (\forall a \in \text{set } zs. P a) \wedge \text{no-leading } P ys$ 
          by simp
          then obtain zs where xs = zs @ ys and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies P z$ 
          and *: no-leading P ys
          by blast
          with True have x # xs = (x # zs) @ ys and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } (x \# zs) \implies P z$ 
          by auto
          with * show ?thesis
          by blast next
          case False
          with Cons show ?thesis by (cases ys) simp-all
        qed
      qed
      with that show thesis
      by blast
    qed

lemma dropWhile-idem-iff:
  dropWhile P xs = xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-leading P xs
  by (cases xs) (auto elim: dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading)

```

```

abbreviation no-trailing :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  no-trailing P xs  $\equiv$  no-leading P (rev xs)

```

```

lemma no-trailing-unfold:
  no-trailing P xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  (xs  $\neq \emptyset \longrightarrow \neg P (\text{last } xs)$ )
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma no-trailing-Nil [iff]:
  no-trailing P []
  by simp

lemma no-trailing-Cons [simp]:
  no-trailing P (x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P xs  $\wedge$  (xs = []  $\longrightarrow \neg P x$ )
  by simp

lemma no-trailing-append:
  no-trailing P (xs @ ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P ys  $\wedge$  (ys = []  $\longrightarrow$  no-trailing P xs)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma no-trailing-append-Cons [simp]:
  no-trailing P (xs @ y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P (y # ys)
  by simp

lemma no-trailing-strip-while [simp]:
  no-trailing P (strip-while P xs)
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) simp-all

lemma strip-while-idem [simp]:
  no-trailing P xs  $\Longrightarrow$  strip-while P xs = xs
  by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) simp-all

lemma strip-while-eq-obtain-trailing:
  assumes strip-while P xs = ys
  obtains zs where xs = ys @ zs and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \Longrightarrow P z$  and no-trailing P ys
  proof -
    from assms have rev (rev (dropWhile P (rev xs))) = rev ys
    by (simp add: strip-while-def)
    then have dropWhile P (rev xs) = rev ys
    by simp
    then obtain zs where A: rev xs = zs @ rev ys and B:  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \Longrightarrow P z$ 
    and C: no-trailing P ys
    using dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading by blast
    from A have rev (rev xs) = rev (zs @ rev ys)
    by simp
    then have xs = ys @ rev zs
    by simp
    moreover from B have  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } (rev \text{zs}) \Longrightarrow P z$ 
    by simp
    ultimately show thesis using that C by blast
  qed

```

```

lemma strip-while-idem-iff:
  strip-while P xs = xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P xs
proof -
  define ys where ys = rev xs
  moreover have strip-while P (rev ys) = rev ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P (rev ys)
    by (simp add: dropWhile-idem-iff)
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma no-trailing-map:
  no-trailing P (map f xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing (P o f) xs
  by (simp add: last-map no-trailing-unfold)

lemma no-trailing-drop [simp]:
  no-trailing P (drop n xs) if no-trailing P xs
proof -
  from that have no-trailing P (take n xs @ drop n xs)
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp only: no-trailing-append)
qed

lemma no-trailing-upt [simp]:
  no-trailing P [n.. $<$ m]  $\longleftrightarrow$  (n  $<$  m  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  P (m - 1))
  by (auto simp add: no-trailing-unfold)

definition nth-default :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where
  nth-default dflt xs n = (if n  $<$  length xs then xs ! n else dflt)

lemma nth-default-nth:
  n  $<$  length xs  $\Longrightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n = xs ! n
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-beyond:
  length xs  $\leq$  n  $\Longrightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n = dflt
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-Nil [simp]:
  nth-default dflt [] n = dflt
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-Cons:
  nth-default dflt (x # xs) n = (case n of 0  $\Rightarrow$  x | Suc n'  $\Rightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n')
  by (simp add: nth-default-def split: nat.split)

lemma nth-default-Cons-0 [simp]:

```

```

nth-default dflt (x # xs) 0 = x
by (simp add: nth-default-Cons)

lemma nth-default-Cons-Suc [simp]:
nth-default dflt (x # xs) (Suc n) = nth-default dflt xs n
by (simp add: nth-default-Cons)

lemma nth-default-replicate-dflt [simp]:
nth-default dflt (replicate n dflt) m = dflt
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-append:
nth-default dflt (xs @ ys) n =
(if n < length xs then nth xs n else nth-default dflt ys (n - length xs))
by (auto simp add: nth-default-def nth-append)

lemma nth-default-append-trailing [simp]:
nth-default dflt (xs @ replicate n dflt) = nth-default dflt xs
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff nth-default-append) (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-snoc-default [simp]:
nth-default dflt (xs @ [dflt]) = nth-default dflt xs
by (auto simp add: nth-default-def fun-eq-iff nth-append)

lemma nth-default-eq-dflt-iff:
nth-default dflt xs k = dflt  $\longleftrightarrow$  (k < length xs  $\longrightarrow$  xs ! k = dflt)
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-take-eq:
nth-default dflt (take m xs) n =
(if n < m then nth-default dflt xs n else dflt)
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma in-enumerate-iff-nth-default-eq:
x ≠ dflt  $\implies$  (n, x) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n = x
by (auto simp add: nth-default-def in-set-conv-nth enumerate-eq-zip)

lemma last-conv-nth-default:
assumes xs ≠ []
shows last xs = nth-default dflt xs (length xs - 1)
using assms by (simp add: nth-default-def last-conv-nth)

lemma nth-default-map-eq:
f dflt' = dflt  $\implies$  nth-default dflt (map f xs) n = f (nth-default dflt' xs n)
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma finite-nth-default-neq-default [simp]:
finite {k. nth-default dflt xs k ≠ dflt}
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

```

```

lemma sorted-list-of-set-nth-default:
  sorted-list-of-set {k. nth-default dflt xs k ≠ dflt} = map fst (filter (λ(‐, x). x ≠ dflt) (enumerate 0 xs))
  by (rule sorted-distinct-set-unique) (auto simp add: nth-default-def in-set-conv-nth
    sorted-filter distinct-map-filter enumerate-eq-zip intro: rev-image-eqI)

lemma map-nth-default:
  map (nth-default x xs) [0.. xs] = xs
proof –
  have *: map (nth-default x xs) [0.. xs] = map (List.nth xs) [0.. xs]
  by (rule map-cong) (simp-all add: nth-default-nth)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: * map-nth)
qed

lemma range-nth-default [simp]:
  range (nth-default dflt xs) = insert dflt (set xs)
  by (auto simp add: nth-default-def [abs-def] in-set-conv-nth)

lemma nth-strip-while:
  assumes n < length (strip-while P xs)
  shows strip-while P xs ! n = xs ! n
proof –
  have length (dropWhile P (rev xs)) + length (takeWhile P (rev xs)) = length xs
  by (subst add.commute)
  (simp add: arg-cong [where f=length, OF takeWhile-dropWhile-id, unfolded length-append])
  then show ?thesis using assms
  by (simp add: strip-while-def rev-nth dropWhile-nth)
qed

lemma length-strip-while-le:
  length (strip-while P xs) ≤ length xs
  unfolding strip-while-def o-def length-rev
  by (subst (2) length-rev[symmetric])
  (simp add: strip-while-def length-dropWhile-le del: length-rev)

lemma nth-default-strip-while-dflt [simp]:
  nth-default dflt (strip-while ((=) dflt) xs) = nth-default dflt xs
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) auto

lemma nth-default-eq-iff:
  nth-default dflt xs = nth-default dflt ys
  ↔ strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) xs = strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) ys (is ?P ↔
  ?Q)
proof
  let ?xs = strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) xs and ?ys = strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) ys
  assume ?P

```

```

then have eq: nth-default dflt ?xs = nth-default dflt ?ys
  by simp
have len: length ?xs = length ?ys
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume len: length ?xs ≠ length ?ys
  { fix xs ys :: 'a list
    let ?xs = strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) xs and ?ys = strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) ys
    assume eq: nth-default dflt ?xs = nth-default dflt ?ys
    assume len: length ?xs < length ?ys
    then have length ?ys > 0 by arith
    then have ?ys ≠ [] by simp
    with last-conv-nth-default [of ?ys dflt]
    have last ?ys = nth-default dflt ?ys (length ?ys - 1)
    by auto
    moreover from ‹?ys ≠ []› no-trailing-strip-while [of HOL.eq dflt ys]
      have last ?ys ≠ dflt by (simp add: no-trailing-unfold)
    ultimately have nth-default dflt ?xs (length ?ys - 1) ≠ dflt
      using eq by simp
    moreover from len have length ?ys - 1 ≥ length ?xs by simp
    ultimately have False by (simp only: nth-default-beyond) simp
  }
  from this [of xs ys] this [of ys xs] len eq show False
  by (auto simp only: linorder-class.neq-iff)
qed
then show ?Q
proof (rule nth-equalityI [rule-format])
  fix n
  assume n: n < length ?xs
  with len have n < length ?ys
    by simp
  with n have xs: nth-default dflt ?xs n = ?xs ! n
    and ys: nth-default dflt ?ys n = ?ys ! n
    by (simp-all only: nth-default-nth)
  with eq show ?xs ! n = ?ys ! n
    by simp
qed
next
  assume ?Q
  then have nth-default dflt (strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) xs) = nth-default dflt (strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) ys)
    by simp
  then show ?P
    by simp
qed

lemma nth-default-map2:
  ‹nth-default d (map2 f xs ys) n = f (nth-default d1 xs n) (nth-default d2 ys n)›
  if ‹length xs = length ys› and ‹f d1 d2 = d› for bs cs
  using that proof (induction xs ys arbitrary: n rule: list-induct2)

```

```

case Nil
then show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs y ys)
  then show ?case
    by (cases n) simp-all
qed

end

```

```

theory Cancellation
imports Main
begin

```

named-theorems cancelation-simproc-pre *These theorems are here to normalise the term. Special handling of constructors should be here. Remark that only the simproc @{term NO-MATCH} is also included.*

named-theorems cancelation-simproc-post *These theorems are here to normalise the term, after the cancelation simproc. Normalisation of <iterate-add> back to the normale representation should be put here.*

named-theorems cancelation-simproc-eq-elim *These theorems are here to help deriving contradiction (e.g., <Suc - = 0>).*

definition iterate-add :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{cancel-comm-monoid-add} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\langle \text{iterate-add } n \ a = (((+) \ a) \ \wedge\! n) \ 0 \rangle$

lemma iterate-add-simps[simp]:
 $\langle \text{iterate-add } 0 \ a = 0 \rangle$
 $\langle \text{iterate-add } (\text{Suc } n) \ a = a + \text{iterate-add } n \ a \rangle$
unfolding iterate-add-def **by** auto

lemma iterate-add-empty[simp]: $\langle \text{iterate-add } n \ 0 = 0 \rangle$
unfolding iterate-add-def **by** (induction n) auto

lemma iterate-add-distrib[simp]: $\langle \text{iterate-add } (m+n) \ a = \text{iterate-add } m \ a + \text{iterate-add } n \ a \rangle$
by (induction n) (auto simp: ac-simps)

lemma iterate-add-Numeral1: $\langle \text{iterate-add } n \ \text{Numeral1} = \text{of-nat } n \rangle$
by (induction n) auto

```

lemma iterate-add-1: <iterate-add n 1 = of-nat n>
  using iterate-add-Numerical1 by auto

lemma iterate-add-eq-add-iff1:
  < $i \leq j \implies (\text{iterate-add } j u + m = \text{iterate-add } i u + n) = (\text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + m = n)$ >
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-eq-add-iff2:
  < $i \leq j \implies (\text{iterate-add } i u + m = \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (m = \text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + n)$ >
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::\text{nat}) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m < \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (\text{iterate-add } (i-j) u + m < n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::\text{nat}) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m < \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (m < \text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-eq-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::\text{nat}) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m \leq \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (\text{iterate-add } (i-j) u + m \leq n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-eq-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::\text{nat}) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m \leq \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (m \leq \text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-add-eq1:
   $j \leq (i::\text{nat}) \implies ((\text{iterate-add } i u + m) - (\text{iterate-add } j u + n)) = ((\text{iterate-add } (i-j) u + m) - n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-diff-add-eq2:
   $i \leq (j::\text{nat}) \implies ((\text{iterate-add } i u + m) - (\text{iterate-add } j u + n)) = (m - (\text{iterate-add } (j-i) u + n))$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

```

Simproc Set-Up

ML-file <Cancellation/cancel.ML>
ML-file <Cancellation/cancel-data.ML>
ML-file <Cancellation/cancel-simprocs.ML>

```
end
```

68 (Finite) Multisets

```
theory Multiset
  imports Cancellation
begin
```

68.1 The type of multisets

```
typedef 'a multiset = <{f :: 'a ⇒ nat. finite {x. f x > 0}}>
morphisms count Abs-multiset
proof
  show <(λx. 0::nat) ∈ {f. finite {x. f x > 0}}>
    by simp
qed
```

setup-lifting *type-definition-multiset*

```
lemma count-Abs-multiset:
  <count (Abs-multiset f) = f> if <finite {x. f x > 0}>
  by (rule Abs-multiset-inverse) (simp add: that)
```

```
lemma multiset-eq-iff: M = N ⟷ (∀a. count M a = count N a)
  by (simp only: count-inject [symmetric] fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma multiset-eqI: (& x. count A x = count B x) ⟹ A = B
  using multiset-eq-iff by auto
```

Preservation of the representing set *multiset*.

```
lemma diff-preserves-multiset:
  <finite {x. 0 < M x - N x}> if <finite {x. 0 < M x}> for M N :: <'a ⇒ nat>
  using that by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
```

```
lemma filter-preserves-multiset:
  <finite {x. 0 < (if P x then M x else 0)}> if <finite {x. 0 < M x}> for M N :: <'a ⇒ nat>
  using that by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
```

lemmas *in-multiset* = *diff-preserves-multiset* *filter-preserves-multiset*

68.2 Representing multisets

Multiset enumeration

```
instantiation multiset :: (type) cancel-comm-monoid-add
begin
```

lift-definition *zero-multiset* :: <'a multiset>

```

is ⟨λa. 0⟩
by simp

abbreviation empty-mset :: ⟨'a multiset⟩ (⟨{#}⟩)
where ⟨empty-mset⟩ ≡ 0

lift-definition plus-multiset :: ⟨'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset⟩
is ⟨λM N a. M a + N a⟩
by simp

lift-definition minus-multiset :: ⟨'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset⟩
is ⟨λM N a. M a - N a⟩
by (rule diff-preserves-multiset)

instance
by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

end

context
begin

qualified definition is-empty :: 'a multiset ⇒ bool where
[code-abbrev]: is-empty A ↔ A = {#}

end

lemma add-mset-in-multiset:
⟨finite {x. 0 < (if x = a then Suc (M x) else M x)}⟩
if ⟨finite {x. 0 < M x}⟩
using that by (simp add: flip: insert-Collect)

lift-definition add-mset :: 'a ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset is
λa M b. if b = a then Suc (M b) else M b
by (rule add-mset-in-multiset)

syntax
-multiset :: args ⇒ 'a multiset (⟨#(-)#⟩)
translations
{#x, xs#} == CONST add-mset x {#xs#}
{#x#} == CONST add-mset x {#}

lemma count-empty [simp]: count {#} a = 0
by (simp add: zero-multiset.rep-eq)

lemma count-add-mset [simp]:
count (add-mset b A) a = (if b = a then Suc (count A a) else count A a)
by (simp add: add-mset.rep-eq)

```

lemma *count-single*: $\text{count}\{\#b\#\} a = (\text{if } b = a \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by *simp*

lemma
add-mset-not-empty [*simp*]: $\langle \text{add-mset } a A \neq \{\#\} \rangle$ **and**
empty-not-add-mset [*simp*]: $\{\#\} \neq \text{add-mset } a A$
by (*auto simp: multiset-eq-iff*)

lemma *add-mset-add-mset-same-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{add-mset } a A = \text{add-mset } a B \longleftrightarrow A = B$
by (*auto simp: multiset-eq-iff*)

lemma *add-mset-commute*:
 $\text{add-mset } x (\text{add-mset } y M) = \text{add-mset } y (\text{add-mset } x M)$
by (*auto simp: multiset-eq-iff*)

68.3 Basic operations

68.3.1 Conversion to set and membership

definition *set-mset* :: $\langle 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{set-mset } M = \{x. \text{count } M x > 0\} \rangle$

abbreviation *member-mset* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{member-mset } a M \equiv a \in \text{set-mset } M \rangle$

notation
member-mset ($\langle '(\in\#)' \rangle$) **and**
member-mset ($\langle '(-/\in\# -)' \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

notation (*ASCII*)
member-mset ($\langle '(:\#)' \rangle$) **and**
member-mset ($\langle '(-/\ :\# -)' \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

abbreviation *not-member-mset* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{not-member-mset } a M \equiv a \notin \text{set-mset } M \rangle$

notation
not-member-mset ($\langle '(\notin\#)' \rangle$) **and**
not-member-mset ($\langle '(-/\notin\# -)' \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

notation (*ASCII*)
not-member-mset ($\langle '(\sim:\#)' \rangle$) **and**
not-member-mset ($\langle '(-/\sim:\# -)' \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

context
begin

qualified abbreviation *Ball* :: $'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{Ball } M \equiv \text{Set.Ball} (\text{set-mset } M)$

qualified abbreviation $Bex :: 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $Bex M \equiv \text{Set}.Bex (\text{set-mset } M)$

end

syntax

-MBall	:: pttrn $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$	(($\exists \forall \text{-}\# \cdot / \cdot [0, 0, 10] 10$)
-MBex	:: pttrn $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$	(($\exists \exists \text{-}\# \cdot / \cdot [0, 0, 10] 10$)

syntax (ASCII)

-MBall	:: pttrn $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$	(($\exists \forall \text{-}\# \cdot / \cdot [0, 0, 10] 10$)
-MBex	:: pttrn $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$	(($\exists \exists \text{-}\# \cdot / \cdot [0, 0, 10] 10$)

translations

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in \# A. P &\Leftrightarrow \text{CONST Multiset.Ball } A (\lambda x. P) \\ \exists x \in \# A. P &\Leftrightarrow \text{CONST Multiset.Bex } A (\lambda x. P) \end{aligned}$$

print-translation <
[Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr' const-syntax <Multiset.Ball> syntax-const <-MBall>,
Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr' const-syntax <Multiset.Bex> syntax-const <-MBex>]
> — to avoid eta-contraction of body

lemma count-eq-zero-iff:
 $\text{count } M x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x \notin \# M$
by (auto simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma not-in-iff:
 $x \notin \# M \longleftrightarrow \text{count } M x = 0$
by (auto simp add: count-eq-zero-iff)

lemma count-greater-zero-iff [simp]:
 $\text{count } M x > 0 \longleftrightarrow x \in \# M$
by (auto simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma count-inI:
assumes $\text{count } M x = 0 \implies \text{False}$
shows $x \in \# M$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $x \notin \# M$
with assms **show** False **by** (simp add: not-in-iff)
qed

lemma in-countE:
assumes $x \in \# M$
obtains n **where** $\text{count } M x = \text{Suc } n$
proof –
from assms **have** $\text{count } M x > 0$ **by** simp
then obtain n **where** $\text{count } M x = \text{Suc } n$

```

using gr0-conv-Suc by blast
with that show thesis .
qed

lemma count-greater-eq-Suc-zero-iff [simp]:
count M x ≥ Suc 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ∈# M
by (simp add: Suc-le-eq)

lemma count-greater-eq-one-iff [simp]:
count M x ≥ 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ∈# M
by simp

lemma set-mset-empty [simp]:
set-mset {#} = {}
by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma set-mset-single:
set-mset {#b#} = {b}
by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma set-mset-eq-empty-iff [simp]:
set-mset M = {}  $\longleftrightarrow$  M = {#}
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-eq-zero-iff)

lemma finite-set-mset [iff]:
finite (set-mset M)
using count [of M] by simp

lemma set-mset-add-mset-insert [simp]: ‹set-mset (add-mset a A) = insert a (set-mset A)›
by (auto simp flip: count-greater-eq-Suc-zero-iff split: if-splits)

lemma multiset-nonemptyE [elim]:
assumes A ≠ {#}
obtains x where x ∈# A
proof –
have  $\exists x. x \in# A$  by (rule ccontr) (insert assms, auto)
with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma count-gt-imp-in-mset: count M x > n  $\Longrightarrow$  x ∈# M
using count-greater-zero-iff by fastforce

```

68.3.2 Union

```

lemma count-union [simp]:
count (M + N) a = count M a + count N a
by (simp add: plus-multiset.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma set-mset-union [simp]:
  set-mset (M + N) = set-mset M ∪ set-mset N
  by (simp only: set-eq-iff count-greater-zero-iff [symmetric] count-union) simp

lemma union-mset-add-mset-left [simp]:
  add-mset a A + B = add-mset a (A + B)
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma union-mset-add-mset-right [simp]:
  A + add-mset a B = add-mset a (A + B)
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma add-mset-add-single: ⟨add-mset a A = A + {#a#}⟩
  by (subst union-mset-add-mset-right, subst add.comm-neutral) standard

```

68.3.3 Difference

```

instance multiset :: (type) comm-monoid-diff
  by standard (transfer; simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma count-diff [simp]:
  count (M - N) a = count M a - count N a
  by (simp add: minus-multiset.rep-eq)

lemma add-mset-diff.bothsides:
  ⟨add-mset a M - add-mset a A = M - A⟩
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma in-diff-count:
  a ∈# M - N ↔ count N a < count M a
  by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma count-in-diffI:
  assumes ⋀n. count N x = n + count M x ⟹ False
  shows x ∈# M - N
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume x ∉# M - N
    then have count N x = (count N x - count M x) + count M x
      by (simp add: in-diff-count not-less)
    with assms show False by auto
  qed

lemma in-diff-countE:
  assumes x ∈# M - N
  obtains n where count M x = Suc n + count N x
  proof -
    from assms have count M x - count N x > 0 by (simp add: in-diff-count)
    then have count M x > count N x by simp
    then obtain n where count M x = Suc n + count N x

```

using less-iff-Suc-add **by** auto
with that **show** thesis .

qed

lemma in-diffD:
assumes $a \in\# M - N$
shows $a \in\# M$

proof –

have $0 \leq \text{count } N a$ **by** simp
also from assms have $\text{count } N a < \text{count } M a$
by (simp add: in-diff-count)
finally show ?thesis **by** simp

qed

lemma set-mset-diff:

$\text{set-mset } (M - N) = \{a. \text{count } N a < \text{count } M a\}$
by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma diff-empty [simp]: $M - \{\#\} = M \wedge \{\#\} - M = \{\#\}$
by rule (fact Groups.diff-zero, fact Groups.zero-diff)

lemma diff-cancel: $A - A = \{\#\}$
by (fact Groups.diff-cancel)

lemma diff-union-cancelR: $M + N - N = (M::'a multiset)$
by (fact add-diff-cancel-right')

lemma diff-union-cancelL: $N + M - N = (M::'a multiset)$
by (fact add-diff-cancel-left')

lemma diff-right-commute:
fixes $M N Q :: 'a multiset$
shows $M - N - Q = M - Q - N$
by (fact diff-right-commute)

lemma diff-add:
fixes $M N Q :: 'a multiset$
shows $M - (N + Q) = M - N - Q$
by (rule sym) (fact diff-diff-add)

lemma insert-DiffM [simp]: $x \in\# M \implies \text{add-mset } x (M - \{\#x\}) = M$
by (clarify simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma insert-DiffM2: $x \in\# M \implies (M - \{\#x\}) + \{\#x\} = M$
by simp

lemma diff-union-swap: $a \neq b \implies \text{add-mset } b (M - \{\#a\}) = \text{add-mset } b M - \{\#a\}$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

```

lemma diff-add-mset-swap [simp]:  $b \notin A \implies add\text{-}mset b M - A = add\text{-}mset b (M - A)$ 
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff simp: not-in-iff)

lemma diff-union-swap2 [simp]:  $y \in M \implies add\text{-}mset x M - \{\#y\} = add\text{-}mset x (M - \{\#y\})$ 
by (metis add-mset-diff-bothsides diff-union-swap diff-zero insert-DiffM)

lemma diff-diff-add-mset [simp]:  $(M::'a multiset) - N - P = M - (N + P)$ 
by (rule diff-diff-add)

lemma diff-union-single-conv:
 $a \in J \implies I + J - \{\#a\} = I + (J - \{\#a\})$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff Suc-le-eq)

lemma mset-add [elim?]:
assumes  $a \in A$ 
obtains  $B$  where  $A = add\text{-}mset a B$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $A = add\text{-}mset a (A - \{\#a\})$ 
  by simp
  with that show thesis .
qed

lemma union-iff:
 $a \in A + B \longleftrightarrow a \in A \vee a \in B$ 
by auto

lemma count-minus-inter-lt-count-minus-inter-iff:
 $count (M2 - M1) y < count (M1 - M2) y \longleftrightarrow y \in M1 - M2$ 
by (meson count-greater-zero-iff gr-implies-not-zero in-diff-count leI order.strict-trans2 order-less-asym)

lemma minus-inter-eq-minus-inter-iff:
 $(M1 - M2) = (M2 - M1) \longleftrightarrow set\text{-}mset (M1 - M2) = set\text{-}mset (M2 - M1)$ 
by (metis add.commute count-diff count-eq-zero-iff diff-add-zero in-diff-countE multiset-eq-iff)

```

68.3.4 Min and Max

abbreviation $Min\text{-}mset :: 'a::linorder multiset \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $Min\text{-}mset m \equiv Min (set\text{-}mset m)$

abbreviation $Max\text{-}mset :: 'a::linorder multiset \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $Max\text{-}mset m \equiv Max (set\text{-}mset m)$

lemma
 $Min\text{-}in\text{-}mset: M \neq \{\#\} \implies Min\text{-}mset M \in M$ **and**

Max-in-mset: $M \neq \{\#\} \implies \text{Max-mset } M \in\# M$
by simp+

68.3.5 Equality of multisets

lemma single-eq-single [simp]: $\{\#a\#\} = \{\#b\#\} \longleftrightarrow a = b$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma union-eq-empty [iff]: $M + N = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#\}$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma empty-eq-union [iff]: $\{\#\} = M + N \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#\}$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma multi-self-add-other-not-self [simp]: $M = \text{add-mset } x M \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma add-mset-remove-trivial [simp]: $\langle \text{add-mset } x M - \{\#x\#\} = M \rangle$
by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma diff-single-trivial: $\neg x \in\# M \implies M - \{\#x\#\} = M$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)

lemma diff-single-eq-union: $x \in\# M \implies M - \{\#x\#\} = N \longleftrightarrow M = \text{add-mset } x N$
by auto

lemma union-single-eq-diff: $\text{add-mset } x M = N \implies M = N - \{\#x\#\}$
unfolding add-mset-add-single[of - M] **by** (fact add-implies-diff)

lemma union-single-eq-member: $\text{add-mset } x M = N \implies x \in\# N$
by auto

lemma add-mset-remove-trivial-If:
 $\text{add-mset } a (N - \{\#a\#\}) = (\text{if } a \in\# N \text{ then } N \text{ else } \text{add-mset } a N)$
by (simp add: diff-single-trivial)

lemma add-mset-remove-trivial-eq: $\langle N = \text{add-mset } a (N - \{\#a\#\}) \longleftrightarrow a \in\# N \rangle$
by (auto simp: add-mset-remove-trivial-If)

lemma union-is-single:
 $M + N = \{\#a\#\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#a\#\} \wedge N = \{\#\} \vee M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#a\#\}$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof
show ?lhs **if** ?rhs **using** that **by** auto
show ?rhs **if** ?lhs
by (metis Multiset.diff-cancel add.commute add-diff-cancel-left' diff-add-zero diff-single-trivial insert-DiffM that)

qed

lemma *single-is-union*: $\{\#a\#} = M + N \longleftrightarrow \{\#a\#} = M \wedge N = \{\#\} \vee M = \{\#\} \wedge \{\#a\#} = N$
by (auto simp add: eq-commute [of $\{\#a\#}$] $M + N$] union-is-single)

lemma *add-eq-conv-diff*:

$\text{add-mset } a \text{ } M = \text{add-mset } b \text{ } N \longleftrightarrow M = N \wedge a = b \vee M = \text{add-mset } b \text{ } (N - \{\#a\#}) \wedge N = \text{add-mset } a \text{ } (M - \{\#b\#})$
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof

show ?lhs if ?rhs

using that

by (auto simp add: add-mset-commute[of a b])

show ?rhs if ?lhs

proof (cases a = b)

case True with <?lhs> show ?thesis by simp

next

case False

from <?lhs> have $a \in \# \text{add-mset } b \text{ } N$ by (rule union-single-eq-member)

with False have $a \in \# N$ by auto

moreover from <?lhs> have $M = \text{add-mset } b \text{ } N - \{\#a\#}$ by (rule union-single-eq-diff)

moreover note False

ultimately show ?thesis by (auto simp add: diff-right-commute [of - $\{\#a\#}$])

qed

qed

lemma *add-mset-eq-single* [iff]: $\text{add-mset } b \text{ } M = \{\#a\#} \longleftrightarrow b = a \wedge M = \{\#\}$
by (auto simp: add-eq-conv-diff)

lemma *single-eq-add-mset* [iff]: $\{\#a\#} = \text{add-mset } b \text{ } M \longleftrightarrow b = a \wedge M = \{\#\}$
by (auto simp: add-eq-conv-diff)

lemma *insert-noteq-member*:

assumes BC: $\text{add-mset } b \text{ } B = \text{add-mset } c \text{ } C$

and bnotc: $b \neq c$

shows $c \in \# B$

proof –

have $c \in \# \text{add-mset } c \text{ } C$ by simp

have nc: $\neg c \in \# \{\#b\#}$ using bnotc by simp

then have $c \in \# \text{add-mset } b \text{ } B$ using BC by simp

then show $c \in \# B$ using nc by simp

qed

lemma *add-eq-conv-ex*:

$(\text{add-mset } a \text{ } M = \text{add-mset } b \text{ } N) =$
 $(M = N \wedge a = b \vee (\exists K. M = \text{add-mset } b \text{ } K \wedge N = \text{add-mset } a \text{ } K))$
by (auto simp add: add-eq-conv-diff)

```

lemma multi-member-split:  $x \in\# M \implies \exists A. M = add\text{-}mset x A$ 
  by (rule exI [where  $x = M - \{\#x\}$ ]) simp

lemma multiset-add-sub-el-shuffle:
  assumes  $c \in\# B$ 
  and  $b \neq c$ 
  shows  $add\text{-}mset b (B - \{\#c\}) = add\text{-}mset b B - \{\#c\}$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle c \in\# B \rangle$  obtain  $A$  where  $B = add\text{-}mset c A$ 
    by (blast dest: multi-member-split)
  have  $add\text{-}mset b A = add\text{-}mset c (add\text{-}mset b A) - \{\#c\}$  by simp
  then have  $add\text{-}mset b A = add\text{-}mset b (add\text{-}mset c A) - \{\#c\}$ 
    by (simp add:  $\langle b \neq c \rangle$ )
  then show ?thesis using  $B$  by simp
qed

lemma add-mset-eq-singleton-iff[iff]:
   $add\text{-}mset x M = \{\#y\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\} \wedge x = y$ 
  by auto

```

68.3.6 Pointwise ordering induced by count

definition subsequeq-mset :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\subseteq\# 50$)
where $A \subseteq\# B \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. count A a \leq count B a)$

definition subset-mset :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\subset\# 50$)
where $A \subset\# B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq\# B \wedge A \neq B$

abbreviation (input) supseteqq-mset :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\supseteq\# 50$)
where $supseteqq-mset A B \equiv B \subseteq\# A$

abbreviation (input) supset-mset :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow bool (**infix** $\supset\# 50$)
where $supset-mset A B \equiv B \subset\# A$

notation (input)
 $subsequeq\text{-}mset$ (**infix** $\leq\# 50$) **and**
 $supseteqq\text{-}mset$ (**infix** $\geq\# 50$)

notation (ASCII)
 $subsequeq\text{-}mset$ (**infix** $\leq\# 50$) **and**
 $subset\text{-}mset$ (**infix** $<\# 50$) **and**
 $supseteqq\text{-}mset$ (**infix** $\geq\# 50$) **and**
 $supset\text{-}mset$ (**infix** $>\# 50$)

global-interpretation subset-mset: ordering $\langle(\subseteq\#)\rangle \langle(\subset\#)\rangle$
by standard (auto simp add: subset-mset-def subsequeq-mset-def multiset-eq-iff in-

tro: order.trans order.antisym)

interpretation *subset-mset*: *ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le* $\langle (+) \rangle \langle (-) \rangle \langle (\subseteq \#) \rangle \langle (\subset \#) \rangle$

by *standard* (*auto simp add: subset-mset-def subsequeq-mset-def multiset-eq-iff intro: order-trans antisym*)

— FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

interpretation *subset-mset*: *ordered-ab-semigroup-monoid-add-imp-le* $(+) \ 0 \ (-)$
 $(\subseteq \#) \ (\subset \#)$

by *standard*

— FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

lemma *mset-subset-eqI*:

$(\bigwedge a. \text{count } A a \leq \text{count } B a) \implies A \subseteq \# B$

by (*simp add: subsequeq-mset-def*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-count*:

$A \subseteq \# B \implies \text{count } A a \leq \text{count } B a$

by (*simp add: subsequeq-mset-def*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-exists-conv*: $(A::'a \text{ multiset}) \subseteq \# B \longleftrightarrow (\exists C. B = A + C)$

unfolding *subsequeq-mset-def*

by (*metis add-diff-cancel-left' count-diff count-union le-Suc-ex le-add-same-cancel1 multiset-eq-iff zero-le*)

interpretation *subset-mset*: *ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff* $(+) \ 0 \ (\subseteq \#) \ (\subset \#)$
 $(-)$

by *standard* (*simp, fact mset-subset-eq-exists-conv*)

— FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

declare *subset-mset.add-diff-assoc*[*simp*] *subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2*[*simp*]

lemma *mset-subset-eq-mono-add-right-cancel*: $(A::'a \text{ multiset}) + C \subseteq \# B + C \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq \# B$

by (*fact subset-mset.add-le-cancel-right*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-mono-add-left-cancel*: $C + (A::'a \text{ multiset}) \subseteq \# C + B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq \# B$

by (*fact subset-mset.add-le-cancel-left*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-mono-add*: $(A::'a \text{ multiset}) \subseteq \# B \implies C \subseteq \# D \implies A + C \subseteq \# B + D$

by (*fact subset-mset.add-mono*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-add-left*: $(A::'a \text{ multiset}) \subseteq \# A + B$

by *simp*

lemma *mset-subset-eq-add-right*: $B \subseteq \# (A::'a \text{ multiset}) + B$

by *simp*

lemma *single-subset-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\{\#a\#\} \subseteq \# M \longleftrightarrow a \in \# M$
by (*auto simp add: subeteq-mset-def Suc-le-eq*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-single*: $a \in \# B \implies \{\#a\#\} \subseteq \# B$
by *simp*

lemma *mset-subset-eq-add-mset-cancel*: $\langle add\text{-}mset\ a\ A \subseteq \# add\text{-}mset\ a\ B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq \# B \rangle$
unfolding *add-mset-add-single[of - A]* *add-mset-add-single[of - B]*
by (*rule mset-subset-eq-mono-add-right-cancel*)

lemma *multiset-diff-union-assoc*:
fixes $A\ B\ C\ D :: 'a\ multiset$
shows $C \subseteq \# B \implies A + B - C = A + (B - C)$
by (*fact subset-mset.diff-add-assoc*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-multiset-union-diff-commute*:
fixes $A\ B\ C\ D :: 'a\ multiset$
shows $B \subseteq \# A \implies A - B + C = A + C - B$
by (*fact subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2*)

lemma *diff-subset-eq-self* [*simp*]:
 $(M :: 'a\ multiset) - N \subseteq \# M$
by (*simp add: subeteq-mset-def*)

lemma *mset-subset-eqD*:
assumes $A \subseteq \# B$ **and** $x \in \# A$
shows $x \in \# B$
proof –
from $\langle x \in \# A \rangle$ **have** *count A x > 0* **by** *simp*
also from $\langle A \subseteq \# B \rangle$ **have** *count A x ≤ count B x*
by (*simp add: subeteq-mset-def*)
finally show ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *mset-subsetD*:
 $A \subset \# B \implies x \in \# A \implies x \in \# B$
by (*auto intro: mset-subset-eqD [of A]*)

lemma *set-mset-mono*:
 $A \subseteq \# B \implies set\text{-}mset\ A \subseteq set\text{-}mset\ B$
by (*metis mset-subset-eqD subsetI*)

lemma *mset-subset-eq-insertD*:
assumes *add-mset x A ⊆ B*
shows $x \in \# B \wedge A \subset \# B$

```

proof
  show  $x \in\# B$ 
    using assms by (simp add: mset-subset-eqD)
  have  $A \subseteq\# \text{add-mset } x A$ 
    by (metis (no-types) add-mset-add-single mset-subset-eq-add-left)
  then have  $A \subset\# \text{add-mset } x A$ 
    by (meson multi-self-add-other-not-self subset-mset.le-imp-less-or-eq)
  then show  $A \subset\# B$ 
    using assms subset-mset.strict-trans2 by blast
qed

lemma mset-subset-insertD:
   $\text{add-mset } x A \subset\# B \implies x \in\# B \wedge A \subset\# B$ 
  by (rule mset-subset-eq-insertD) simp

lemma mset-subset-of-empty[simp]:  $\{\#\} \subset\# \text{add-mset } x M \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by (simp only: subset-mset.not-less-zero)

lemma empty-subset-add-mset[simp]:  $\{\#\} \subset\# \text{add-mset } x M$ 
  by (auto intro: subset-mset.gr-zeroI)

lemma empty-le:  $\{\#\} \subseteq\# A$ 
  by (fact subset-mset.zero-le)

lemma insert-subset-eq-iff:
   $\text{add-mset } a A \subseteq\# B \longleftrightarrow a \in\# B \wedge A \subseteq\# B - \{\#a\#}$ 
  using mset-subset-eq-insertD subset-mset.le-diff-conv2 by fastforce

lemma insert-union-subset-iff:
   $\text{add-mset } a A \subset\# B \longleftrightarrow a \in\# B \wedge A \subset\# B - \{\#a\#}$ 
  by (auto simp add: insert-subset-eq-iff subset-mset-def)

lemma subset-eq-diff-conv:
   $A - C \subseteq\# B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq\# B + C$ 
  by (simp add: subseteq-mset-def le-diff-conv)

lemma multi-psub-of-add-self [simp]:  $A \subset\# \text{add-mset } x A$ 
  by (auto simp: subset-mset-def subseteq-mset-def)

lemma multi-psub-self:  $A \subset\# A = \text{False}$ 
  by simp

lemma mset-subset-add-mset [simp]:  $\text{add-mset } x N \subset\# \text{add-mset } x M \longleftrightarrow N \subset\# M$ 
  unfolding add-mset-add-single[of - N] add-mset-add-single[of - M]
  by (fact subset-mset.add-less-cancel-right)

lemma mset-subset-diff-self:  $c \in\# B \implies B - \{\#c\#} \subset\# B$ 
  by (auto simp: subset-mset-def elim: mset-add)

```

lemma *Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset*: $A - B = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq\# B$
by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff subsequeq-mset-def)

lemma *add-mset-subsequeq-single-iff*[iff]: $\text{add-mset } a M \subseteq\# \{\#b\#} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\}$
 $\wedge a = b$

proof

assume $A: \text{add-mset } a M \subseteq\# \{\#b\#}$

then have $a = b$

by (auto dest: mset-subset-eq-insertD)

then show $M = \{\#\} \wedge a = b$

using A **by** (simp add: mset-subset-eq-add-mset-cancel)

qed simp

lemma *nonempty-subsequeq-mset-eq-single*: $M \neq \{\#\} \implies M \subseteq\# \{\#x\#} \implies M = \{\#x\#}$
by (cases M) (metis single-is-union subset-mset.less-eqE)

lemma *nonempty-subsequeq-mset-iff-single*: $(M \neq \{\#\} \wedge M \subseteq\# \{\#x\#}) \wedge P \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#x\#} \wedge P$
by (cases M) (metis empty-not-add-mset nonempty-subsequeq-mset-eq-single subset-mset.order-refl)

68.3.7 Intersection and bounded union

definition *inter-mset* :: $\langle 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \rangle$ (**infixl** $\cap\#$)
70)
where $\langle A \cap\# B = A - (A - B) \rangle$

lemma *count-inter-mset* [simp]:
 $\langle \text{count } (A \cap\# B) x = \min (\text{count } A x) (\text{count } B x) \rangle$
by (simp add: inter-mset-def)

interpretation *subset-mset*: semilattice-inf $\langle (\cap\#) \rangle$ $\langle (\subseteq\#) \rangle$ $\langle (\subset\#) \rangle$
by standard (simp-all add: multiset-eq-iff subsequeq-mset-def)
— FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

definition *union-mset* :: $\langle 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \rangle$ (**infixl** $\cup\#$)
70)
where $\langle A \cup\# B = A + (B - A) \rangle$

lemma *count-union-mset* [simp]:
 $\langle \text{count } (A \cup\# B) x = \max (\text{count } A x) (\text{count } B x) \rangle$
by (simp add: union-mset-def)

global-interpretation *subset-mset*: semilattice-neutr-order $\langle (\cup\#) \rangle$ $\langle \{\#\} \rangle$ $\langle (\supseteq\#) \rangle$
 $\langle (\supset\#) \rangle$

```

proof
  show  $\bigwedge a b. (b \subseteq\# a) = (a = a \cup\# b)$ 
    by (simp add: Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset union-mset-def)
  show  $\bigwedge a b. (b \subset\# a) = (a = a \cup\# b \wedge a \neq b)$ 
    by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset add-cancel-left-right subset-mset-def union-mset-def)
qed (auto simp: multiset-eqI union-mset-def)

interpretation subset-mset: semilattice-sup ⟨(∪#), ⊑(⊆#), ⊓(⊂#)⟩
proof –
  have [simp]:  $m \leq n \implies q \leq n \implies m + (q - m) \leq n$  for  $m n q :: nat$ 
    by arith
  show class.semilattice-sup (∪#) (⊆#) (⊂#)
    by standard (auto simp add: union-mset-def subsequeq-mset-def)
qed — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

interpretation subset-mset: bounded-lattice-bot (∩#) (⊑#) (⊓#)
  (∪#) {#}
  by standard auto
  — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

```

68.3.8 Additional intersection facts

```

lemma set-mset-inter [simp]:
  set-mset (A ∩# B) = set-mset A ∩ set-mset B
  by (simp only: set-mset-def) auto

lemma diff-intersect-left-idem [simp]:
  M − M ∩# N = M − N
  by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff min-def)

lemma diff-intersect-right-idem [simp]:
  M − N ∩# M = M − N
  by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff min-def)

lemma multiset-inter-single[simp]:  $a \neq b \implies \{\#a\# \cap \{\#b\#} = \{\#\}$ 
  by (rule multiset-eqI) auto

lemma multiset-union-diff-commute:
  assumes B ∩# C = {#}
  shows A + B − C = A − C + B
proof (rule multiset-eqI)
  fix x
  from assms have min (count B x) (count C x) = 0
    by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)
  then have count B x = 0 ∨ count C x = 0
    unfolding min-def by (auto split: if-splits)
  then show count (A + B − C) x = count (A − C + B) x
    by auto
qed

```

lemma *disjunct-not-in*:

$$A \cap\# B = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall a. a \notin\# A \vee a \notin\# B)$$

by (*metis disjoint-iff set-mset-eq-empty-iff set-mset-inter*)

lemma *inter-mset-empty-distrib-right*: $A \cap\# (B + C) = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow A \cap\# B = \{\#\} \wedge A \cap\# C = \{\#\}$

by (*meson disjunct-not-in union-iff*)

lemma *inter-mset-empty-distrib-left*: $(A + B) \cap\# C = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow A \cap\# C = \{\#\}$
 $\wedge B \cap\# C = \{\#\}$

by (*meson disjunct-not-in union-iff*)

lemma *add-mset-inter-add-mset [simp]*:

$$\text{add-mset } a \ A \cap\# \text{ add-mset } a \ B = \text{add-mset } a \ (A \cap\# B)$$

by (*rule multiset-eqI simp*)

lemma *add-mset-disjoint [simp]*:

$$\text{add-mset } a \ A \cap\# B = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow a \notin\# B \wedge A \cap\# B = \{\#\}$$

$$\{\#\} = \text{add-mset } a \ A \cap\# B \longleftrightarrow a \notin\# B \wedge \{\#\} = A \cap\# B$$

by (*auto simp: disjunct-not-in*)

lemma *disjoint-add-mset [simp]*:

$$B \cap\# \text{ add-mset } a \ A = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow a \notin\# B \wedge B \cap\# A = \{\#\}$$

$$\{\#\} = A \cap\# \text{ add-mset } b \ B \longleftrightarrow b \notin\# A \wedge \{\#\} = A \cap\# B$$

by (*auto simp: disjunct-not-in*)

lemma *inter-add-left1*: $\neg x \in\# N \implies (\text{add-mset } x \ M) \cap\# N = M \cap\# N$

by (*simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff*)

lemma *inter-add-left2*: $x \in\# N \implies (\text{add-mset } x \ M) \cap\# N = \text{add-mset } x \ (M \cap\# (N - \{\#x\#}))$

by (*auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff elim: mset-add*)

lemma *inter-add-right1*: $\neg x \in\# N \implies N \cap\# (\text{add-mset } x \ M) = N \cap\# M$

by (*simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff*)

lemma *inter-add-right2*: $x \in\# N \implies N \cap\# (\text{add-mset } x \ M) = \text{add-mset } x \ ((N - \{\#x\#}) \cap\# M)$

by (*auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff elim: mset-add*)

lemma *disjunct-set-mset-diff*:

assumes $M \cap\# N = \{\#\}$

shows $\text{set-mset } (M - N) = \text{set-mset } M$

proof (*rule set-eqI*)

fix a

from *assms* **have** $a \notin\# M \vee a \notin\# N$

by (*simp add: disjunct-not-in*)

then show $a \in\# M - N \longleftrightarrow a \in\# M$

```

by (auto dest: in-diffD) (simp add: in-diff-count not-in-iff)
qed

lemma at-most-one-mset-mset-diff:
assumes a  $\notin M - \{\#a\# \}$ 
shows set-mset ( $M - \{\#a\# \}$ ) = set-mset  $M - \{a\}$ 
using assms by (auto simp add: not-in-iff in-diff-count set-eq-iff)

lemma more-than-one-mset-mset-diff:
assumes a  $\in M - \{\#a\# \}$ 
shows set-mset ( $M - \{\#a\# \}$ ) = set-mset  $M$ 
proof (rule set-eqI)
fix b
have Suc 0 < count  $M b \implies count M b > 0$  by arith
then show b  $\in M - \{\#a\# \} \longleftrightarrow b \in M$ 
using assms by (auto simp add: in-diff-count)
qed

lemma inter-iff:
 $a \in A \cap B \longleftrightarrow a \in A \wedge a \in B$ 
by simp

lemma inter-union-distrib-left:
 $A \cap B + C = (A + C) \cap (B + C)$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff min-add-distrib-left)

lemma inter-union-distrib-right:
 $C + A \cap B = (C + A) \cap (C + B)$ 
using inter-union-distrib-left [of A B C] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma inter-subset-eq-union:
 $A \cap B \subseteq A + B$ 
by (auto simp add: subsequeq-mset-def)

```

68.3.9 Additional bounded union facts

```

lemma set-mset-sup [simp]:
 $\langle set\text{-mset } (A \cup B) = set\text{-mset } A \cup set\text{-mset } B \rangle$ 
by (simp only: set-mset-def) (auto simp add: less-max-iff-disj)

lemma sup-union-left1 [simp]:  $\neg x \in N \implies (add\text{-mset } x M) \cup N = add\text{-mset } x (M \cup N)$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)

lemma sup-union-left2:  $x \in N \implies (add\text{-mset } x M) \cup N = add\text{-mset } x (M \cup (N - \{\#x\# \}))$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma sup-union-right1 [simp]:  $\neg x \in N \implies N \cup (add\text{-mset } x M) = add\text{-mset } x (M \cup N)$ 

```

```

 $x (N \cup\# M)$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)

lemma sup-union-right2:  $x \in\# N \implies N \cup\# (\text{add-mset } x M) = \text{add-mset } x ((N - \{\#x\}) \cup\# M)$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma sup-union-distrib-left:
 $A \cup\# B + C = (A + C) \cup\# (B + C)$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff max-add-distrib-left)

lemma union-sup-distrib-right:
 $C + A \cup\# B = (C + A) \cup\# (C + B)$ 
using sup-union-distrib-left [of  $A B C$ ] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma union-diff-inter-eq-sup:
 $A + B - A \cap\# B = A \cup\# B$ 
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma union-diff-sup-eq-inter:
 $A + B - A \cup\# B = A \cap\# B$ 
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma add-mset-union:
 $\langle \text{add-mset } a A \cup\# \text{add-mset } a B = \text{add-mset } a (A \cup\# B) \rangle$ 
by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff max-def)

```

68.4 Replicate and repeat operations

```

definition replicate-mset :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset where
replicate-mset  $n$   $x$  =  $(\text{add-mset } x \wedge^n n) \{\#\}$ 

lemma replicate-mset-0[simp]: replicate-mset 0  $x$  =  $\{\#\}$ 
unfolding replicate-mset-def by simp

lemma replicate-mset-Suc [simp]: replicate-mset (Suc  $n$ )  $x$  = add-mset  $x$  (replicate-mset  $n$   $x$ )
unfolding replicate-mset-def by (induct n) (auto intro: add.commute)

lemma count-replicate-mset[simp]: count (replicate-mset  $n$   $x$ )  $y$  = (if  $y = x$  then  $n$  else 0)
unfolding replicate-mset-def by (induct n) auto

lift-definition repeat-mset ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \rangle$ 
is  $\langle \lambda n M a. n * M a \rangle$  by simp

lemma count-repeat-mset [simp]: count (repeat-mset  $i$   $A$ )  $a$  =  $i * \text{count } A a$ 
by transfer rule

```

```

lemma repeat-mset-0 [simp]:
  ‹repeat-mset 0 M = {#}›
  by transfer simp

lemma repeat-mset-Suc [simp]:
  ‹repeat-mset (Suc n) M = M + repeat-mset n M›
  by transfer simp

lemma repeat-mset-right [simp]: repeat-mset a (repeat-mset b A) = repeat-mset (a
* b) A
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff left-diff-distrib')

lemma left-diff-repeat-mset-distrib': ‹repeat-mset (i - j) u = repeat-mset i u -
repeat-mset j u›
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff left-diff-distrib')

lemma left-add-mult-distrib-mset:
  repeat-mset i u + (repeat-mset j u + k) = repeat-mset (i+j) u + k
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff add-mult-distrib)

lemma repeat-mset-distrib:
  repeat-mset (m + n) A = repeat-mset m A + repeat-mset n A
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff Nat.add-mult-distrib)

lemma repeat-mset-distrib2[simp]:
  repeat-mset n (A + B) = repeat-mset n A + repeat-mset n B
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff add-mult-distrib2)

lemma repeat-mset-replicate-mset[simp]:
  repeat-mset n {#a#} = replicate-mset n a
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-distrib-add-mset[simp]:
  repeat-mset n (add-mset a A) = replicate-mset n a + repeat-mset n A
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-empty[simp]: repeat-mset n {#} = {#}
  by transfer simp

```

68.4.1 Simprocs

```

lemma repeat-mset-iterate-add: ‹repeat-mset n M = iterate-add n M›
  unfolding iterate-add-def by (induction n) auto

lemma mset-subseteq-add-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subseteq \# \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (\text{repeat-mset } (i-j) u + m \subseteq \# n)$ 
  by (auto simp add: subseteq-mset-def nat-le-add-iff1)

```

```

lemma mset-subseteq-add-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subseteq \# \text{ repeat-mset } j u + n) = (m \subseteq \# \text{ repeat-mset } (j-i) u + n)$ 
  by (auto simp add: subseteq-mset-def nat-le-add-iff2)

lemma mset-subset-add-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subset \# \text{ repeat-mset } j u + n) = (\text{repeat-mset } (i-j) u + m \subset \# n)$ 
  unfolding subset-mset-def repeat-mset-iterate-add
  by (simp add: iterate-add-eq-add-iff1 mset-subseteq-add-iff1 [unfolded repeat-mset-iterate-add])

lemma mset-subset-add-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subset \# \text{ repeat-mset } j u + n) = (m \subset \# \text{ repeat-mset } (j-i) u + n)$ 
  unfolding subset-mset-def repeat-mset-iterate-add
  by (simp add: iterate-add-eq-add-iff2 mset-subseteq-add-iff2 [unfolded repeat-mset-iterate-add])

ML-file <multiset-simprocs.ML>

lemma add-mset-replicate-mset-safe[cancelation-simproc-pre]: <NO-MATCH {#}>
   $M \implies \text{add-mset } a M = \{\# a \#\} + M$ 
  by simp

declare repeat-mset-iterate-add[cancelation-simproc-pre]

declare iterate-add-distrib[cancelation-simproc-pre]
declare repeat-mset-iterate-add[symmetric, cancelation-simproc-post]

declare add-mset-not-empty[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  empty-not-add-mset[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  subset-mset.le-zero-eq[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  empty-not-add-mset[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  add-mset-not-empty[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  subset-mset.le-zero-eq[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  le-zero-eq[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]

simproc-setup mseteq-cancel
   $((l::'a multiset) + m = n \mid (l::'a multiset) = m + n \mid$ 
   $\text{add-mset } a m = n \mid m = \text{add-mset } a n \mid$ 
   $\text{replicate-mset } p a = n \mid m = \text{replicate-mset } p a \mid$ 
   $\text{repeat-mset } p m = n \mid m = \text{repeat-mset } p m) =$ 
  <K Cancel-Simprocs.eq-cancel>

simproc-setup msetssubset-cancel
   $((l::'a multiset) + m \subset \# n \mid (l::'a multiset) \subset \# m + n \mid$ 
   $\text{add-mset } a m \subset \# n \mid m \subset \# \text{add-mset } a n \mid$ 
   $\text{replicate-mset } p r \subset \# n \mid m \subset \# \text{replicate-mset } p r \mid$ 
   $\text{repeat-mset } p m \subset \# n \mid m \subset \# \text{repeat-mset } p m) =$ 
  <K Multiset-Simprocs.subset-cancel-msets>

```

```

simproc-setup msetsubset-eq-cancel
  ((l::'a multiset) + m ⊑# n | (l::'a multiset) ⊑# m + n |
   add-mset a m ⊑# n | m ⊑# add-mset a n |
   replicate-mset p r ⊑# n | m ⊑# replicate-mset p r |
   repeat-mset p m ⊑# n | m ⊑# repeat-mset p m) =
  ‹K Multiset-Simprocs.subseteq-cancel-msets›

```

```

simproc-setup msetdiff-cancel
  (((l::'a multiset) + m) - n | (l::'a multiset) - (m + n) |
   add-mset a m - n | m - add-mset a n |
   replicate-mset p r - n | m - replicate-mset p r |
   repeat-mset p m - n | m - repeat-mset p m) =
  ‹K Cancel-Simprocs.diff-cancel›

```

68.4.2 Conditionally complete lattice

```

instantiation multiset :: (type) Inf
begin

lift-definition Inf-multiset :: 'a multiset set ⇒ 'a multiset is
  λA i. if A = {} then 0 else Inf ((λf. f i) ` A)
proof -
  fix A :: ('a ⇒ nat) set
  assume *: ∀f. f ∈ A ⇒ finite {x. 0 < f x}
  show ‹finite {i. 0 < (if A = {} then 0 else INF f∈A. f i)}›
  proof (cases A = {})
    case False
    then obtain f where f ∈ A by blast
    hence {i. Inf ((λf. f i) ` A) > 0} ⊆ {i. f i > 0}
      by (auto intro: less-le-trans[OF - cInf-lower])
    moreover from ‹f ∈ A› * have finite ... by simp
    ultimately have finite {i. Inf ((λf. f i) ` A) > 0} by (rule finite-subset)
    with False show ?thesis by simp
  qed simp-all
qed

instance ..

end

lemma Inf-multiset-empty: Inf {} = {#}
  by transfer simp-all

lemma count-Inf-multiset-nonempty: A ≠ {} ⇒ count (Inf A) x = Inf ((λX.
  count X x) ` A)
  by transfer simp-all

```

```

instantiation multiset :: (type) Sup
begin

definition Sup-multiset :: 'a multiset set  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset where
  Sup-multiset A = (if A  $\neq \{\}$   $\wedge$  subset-mset.bdd-above A then
    Abs-multiset ( $\lambda i$ . Sup (( $\lambda X$ . count X i) ` A)) else {#})

lemma Sup-multiset-empty: Sup {} = {#}
  by (simp add: Sup-multiset-def)

lemma Sup-multiset-unbounded:  $\neg$  subset-mset.bdd-above A  $\implies$  Sup A = {#}
  by (simp add: Sup-multiset-def)

instance ..

end

lemma bdd-above-multiset-imp-bdd-above-count:
  assumes subset-mset.bdd-above (A :: 'a multiset set)
  shows bdd-above (( $\lambda X$ . count X x) ` A)
proof -
  from assms obtain Y where Y:  $\forall X \in A$ . X  $\subseteq_{\#} Y$ 
  by (meson subset-mset.bdd-above.E)
  hence count X x  $\leq$  count Y x if X  $\in A$  for X
  using that by (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count)
  thus ?thesis by (intro bdd-aboveI[of - count Y x]) auto
qed

lemma bdd-above-multiset-imp-finite-support:
  assumes A  $\neq \{\}$  subset-mset.bdd-above (A :: 'a multiset set)
  shows finite ( $\bigcup X \in A$ . {x. count X x  $> 0proof -
  from assms obtain Y where Y:  $\forall X \in A$ . X  $\subseteq_{\#} Y$ 
  by (meson subset-mset.bdd-above.E)
  hence count X x  $\leq$  count Y x if X  $\in A$  for X x
  using that by (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count)
  hence ( $\bigcup X \in A$ . {x. count X x  $> 0$ })  $\subseteq$  {x. count Y x  $> 0$ }
  by safe (erule less-le-trans)
  moreover have finite ... by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
qed

lemma Sup-multiset-in-multiset:
  ⟨finite {i. 0 < (SUP M  $\in$  A. count M i)}⟩
  if ⟨A  $\neq \{\}$ ⟩ ⟨subset-mset.bdd-above A⟩
proof -
  have {i. Sup (( $\lambda X$ . count X i) ` A)  $> 0$ }  $\subseteq$  ( $\bigcup X \in A$ . {i. 0 < count X i})
  proof safe
  fix i assume pos: (SUP X  $\in$  A. count X i)  $> 0$$ 
```

```

show  $i \in (\bigcup X \in A. \{i. 0 < \text{count } X i\})$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $i \notin (\bigcup X \in A. \{i. 0 < \text{count } X i\})$ 
  hence  $\forall X \in A. \text{count } X i \leq 0$  by (auto simp: count-eq-zero-iff)
  with that have  $(\text{SUP } X \in A. \text{count } X i) \leq 0$ 
    by (intro cSup-least bdd-above-multiset-imp-bdd-above-count) auto
  with pos show False by simp
qed
qed
moreover from that have finite ...
  by (rule bdd-above-multiset-imp-finite-support)
ultimately show finite {i. Sup ((\lambda X. count X i) ` A) > 0}
  by (rule finite-subset)
qed

lemma count-Sup-multiset-nonempty:
   $\langle \text{count } (\text{Sup } A) x = (\text{SUP } X \in A. \text{count } X x) \rangle$ 
  if  $\langle A \neq \{\} \rangle \langle \text{subset-mset.bdd-above } A \rangle$ 
  using that by (simp add: Sup-multiset-def Sup-multiset-in-multiset count-Abs-multiset)
interpretation subset-mset: conditionally-complete-lattice Inf Sup ( $\cap \#$ ) ( $\subseteq \#$ ) ( $\subset \#$ )
( $\cup \#$ )
proof
  fix  $X :: \text{'a multiset and A}$ 
  assume  $X \in A$ 
  show  $\text{Inf } A \subseteq \# X$ 
    by (metis  $\langle X \in A \rangle \text{ count-Inf-multiset-nonempty empty-iff image-eqI mset-subset-eqI wellorder-Inf-le1}$ )
next
  fix  $X :: \text{'a multiset and A}$ 
  assume nonempty:  $A \neq \{\}$  and le:  $\bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies X \subseteq \# Y$ 
  show  $X \subseteq \# \text{Inf } A$ 
  proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
    fix  $x$ 
    from nonempty have  $\text{count } X x \leq (\text{INF } X \in A. \text{count } X x)$ 
      by (intro cInf-greatest) (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count le)
    also from nonempty have ... =  $\text{count } (\text{Inf } A) x$  by (simp add: count-Inf-multiset-nonempty)
    finally show  $\text{count } X x \leq \text{count } (\text{Inf } A) x$ .
  qed
next
  fix  $X :: \text{'a multiset and A}$ 
  assume  $X: X \in A$  and bdd: subset-mset.bdd-above A
  show  $X \subseteq \# \text{Sup } A$ 
  proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
    fix  $x$ 
    from  $X$  have  $A \neq \{\}$  by auto
    have  $\text{count } X x \leq (\text{SUP } X \in A. \text{count } X x)$ 
      by (intro cSUP-upper X bdd-above-multiset-imp-bdd-above-count bdd)
    also from count-Sup-multiset-nonempty[OF  $\langle A \neq \{\} \rangle$  bdd]

```

```

have (SUP X∈A. count X x) = count (Sup A) x by simp
  finally show count X x ≤ count (Sup A) x .
qed
next
fix X :: 'a multiset and A
assume nonempty: A ≠ {} and ge: ∀ Y. Y ∈ A ⇒ Y ⊆# X
from ge have bdd: subset-mset.bdd-above A
  by blast
show Sup A ⊆# X
proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
fix x
from count-Sup-multiset-nonempty[OF ‹A ≠ {}› bdd]
have count (Sup A) x = (SUP X∈A. count X x) .
also from nonempty have ... ≤ count X x
  by (intro cSup-least) (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count ge)
finally show count (Sup A) x ≤ count X x .
qed

```

qed — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

```

lemma set-mset-Inf:
assumes A ≠ {}
shows set-mset (Inf A) = (⋂ X∈A. set-mset X)
proof safe
fix x X assume x ∈# Inf A X ∈ A
hence nonempty: A ≠ {} by (auto simp: Inf-multiset-empty)
from ‹x ∈# Inf A› have {#x#} ⊆# Inf A by auto
also from ‹X ∈ A› have ... ⊆# X by (rule subset-mset.cInf-lower) simp-all
finally show x ∈# X by simp
next
fix x assume x: x ∈ (⋂ X∈A. set-mset X)
hence {#x#} ⊆# X if X ∈ A for X using that by auto
from assms and this have {#x#} ⊆# Inf A by (rule subset-mset.cInf-greatest)
thus x ∈# Inf A by simp
qed

```

```

lemma in-Inf-multiset-iff:
assumes A ≠ {}
shows x ∈# Inf A ↔ (∀ X∈A. x ∈# X)
proof -
from assms have set-mset (Inf A) = (⋂ X∈A. set-mset X) by (rule set-mset-Inf)
also have x ∈ ... ↔ (∀ X∈A. x ∈# X) by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma in-Inf-multisetD: x ∈# Inf A ⇒ X ∈ A ⇒ x ∈# X
by (subst (asm) in-Inf-multiset-iff) auto

```

```

lemma set-mset-Sup:
assumes subset-mset.bdd-above A

```

```

shows set-mset (Sup A) = ( $\bigcup X \in A. \text{set-mset } X$ )
proof safe
fix x assume x ∈# Sup A
hence nonempty: A ≠ {} by (auto simp: Sup-multiset-empty)
show x ∈ ( $\bigcup X \in A. \text{set-mset } X$ )
proof (rule ccontr)
assume x: x ∉ ( $\bigcup X \in A. \text{set-mset } X$ )
have count X x ≤ count (Sup A) x if X ∈ A for X x
using that by (intro mset-subset-eq-count subset-mset.cSup-upper assms)
with x have X ⊆# Sup A - {#x#} if X ∈ A for X
using that by (auto simp: subseq-mset-def algebra-simps not-in-iff)
hence Sup A ⊆# Sup A - {#x#} by (intro subset-mset.cSup-least nonempty)
with ⟨x ∈# Sup A⟩ show False
using mset-subset-diff-self by fastforce
qed
next
fix x X assume x ∈ set-mset X X ∈ A
hence {#x#} ⊆# X by auto
also have X ⊆# Sup A by (intro subset-mset.cSup-upper ⟨X ∈ A⟩ assms)
finally show x ∈ set-mset (Sup A) by simp
qed

lemma in-Sup-multiset-iff:
assumes subset-mset.bdd-above A
shows x ∈# Sup A ↔ (∃ X ∈ A. x ∈# X)
by (simp add: assms set-mset-Sup)

lemma in-Sup-multisetD:
assumes x ∈# Sup A
shows ∃ X ∈ A. x ∈# X
using Sup-multiset-unbounded assms in-Sup-multiset-iff by fastforce

interpretation subset-mset: distrib-lattice (∩#) (⊆#) (⊂#) (∪#)
proof
fix A B C :: 'a multiset
show A ∪# (B ∩# C) = A ∪# B ∩# (A ∪# C)
by (intro multiset-eqI) simp-all
qed — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

```

68.4.3 Filter (with comprehension syntax)

Multiset comprehension

```

lift-definition filter-mset :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset
is λP M. λx. if P x then M x else 0
by (rule filter-preserves-multiset)

```

```

syntax (ASCII)
-MCollect :: pttrn ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a multiset ((1{ #- :# -./ -#}))
syntax

```

```

-MCollect :: pttrn ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a multiset   ((1{#- ∈# -./ -#}))  

translations  

  {#x ∈# M. P#} == CONST filter-mset (λx. P) M

lemma count-filter-mset [simp]:  

  count (filter-mset P M) a = (if P a then count M a else 0)  

  by (simp add: filter-mset.rep_eq)

lemma set-mset-filter [simp]:  

  set-mset (filter-mset P M) = {a ∈ set-mset M. P a}  

  by (simp only: set-eq-iff count-greater-zero-iff [symmetric] count-filter-mset) simp

lemma filter-empty-mset [simp]: filter-mset P {#} = {#}  

  by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma filter-single-mset: filter-mset P {#x#} = (if P x then {#x#} else {#})  

  by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma filter-union-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (M + N) = filter-mset P M + filter-mset P N  

  by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma filter-diff-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (M - N) = filter-mset P M - filter-mset P N  

  by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma filter-inter-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (M ∩# N) = filter-mset P M ∩# filter-mset P N  

  by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma filter-sup-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (A ∪# B) = filter-mset P A ∪# filter-mset P B  

  by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma filter-mset-add-mset [simp]:  

  filter-mset P (add-mset x A) =  

    (if P x then add-mset x (filter-mset P A) else filter-mset P A)  

  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma multiset-filter-subset [simp]: filter-mset f M ⊆# M  

  by (simp add: mset-subset-eqI)

lemma multiset-filter-mono:  

  assumes A ⊆# B  

  shows filter-mset f A ⊆# filter-mset f B  

  by (metis assms filter-sup-mset subset-mset.order-iff)

lemma filter-mset-eq-conv:  

  filter-mset P M = N ←→ N ⊆# M ∧ (∀ b ∈# N. P b) ∧ (∀ a ∈# M - N. ¬ P a)

```

```

(is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P then show ?Q by auto (simp add: multiset-eq-iff in-diff-count)
next
  assume ?Q
  then obtain Q where M:  $M = N + Q$ 
    by (auto simp add: mset-subset-eq-exists-conv)
  then have MN:  $M - N = Q$  by simp
  show ?P
  proof (rule multiset-eqI)
    fix a
    from ‹?Q› MN have *:  $\neg P a \implies a \notin N P a \implies a \notin Q$ 
      by auto
    show count (filter-mset P M) a = count N a
    proof (cases a ∈# M)
      case True
      with * show ?thesis
        by (simp add: not-in-iff M)
    next
      case False then have count M a = 0
        by (simp add: not-in-iff)
      with M show ?thesis by simp
    qed
  qed
qed
qed

lemma filter-filter-mset: filter-mset P (filter-mset Q M) = {#x ∈# M. Q x ∧ P x#}
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma
  filter-mset-True[simp]: {#y ∈# M. True#} = M and
  filter-mset-False[simp]: {#y ∈# M. False#} = {}
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma filter-mset-cong0:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in# M \implies f x \longleftrightarrow g x$ 
  shows filter-mset f M = filter-mset g M
  proof (rule subset-mset.antisym; unfold subsequeq-mset-def; rule allI)
    fix x
    show count (filter-mset f M) x ≤ count (filter-mset g M) x
      using assms by (cases x ∈# M) (simp-all add: not-in-iff)
  next
    fix x
    show count (filter-mset g M) x ≤ count (filter-mset f M) x
      using assms by (cases x ∈# M) (simp-all add: not-in-iff)
  qed

lemma filter-mset-cong:

```

```

assumes M = M' and  $\bigwedge x. x \in\# M' \Rightarrow f x \longleftrightarrow g x$ 
shows filter-mset f M = filter-mset g M'
unfolding `M = M'
using assms by (auto intro: filter-mset-cong0)

lemma filter-eq-replicate-mset: {#y ∈# D. y = x#} = replicate-mset (count D x)
x
by (induct D) (simp add: multiset-eqI)

```

68.4.4 Size

```
definition wcount where wcount f M = ( $\lambda x. count M x * Suc (f x)$ )
```

```
lemma wcount-union: wcount f (M + N) a = wcount f M a + wcount f N a
by (auto simp: wcount-def add-mult-distrib)
```

```
lemma wcount-add-mset:
wcount f (add-mset x M) a = (if x = a then Suc (f a) else 0) + wcount f M a
unfolding add-mset-add-single[of - M] wcount-union by (auto simp: wcount-def)
```

```
definition size-multiset :: ('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ nat where
size-multiset f M = sum (wcount f M) (set-mset M)
```

```
lemmas size-multiset-eq = size-multiset-def[unfolded wcount-def]
```

```
instantiation multiset :: (type) size
begin
```

```
definition size-multiset where
size-multiset-overloaded-def: size-multiset = Multiset.size-multiset (λ-. 0)
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemmas size-multiset-overloaded-eq =
size-multiset-overloaded-def[THEN fun-cong, unfolded size-multiset-eq, simplified]
```

```
lemma size-multiset-empty [simp]: size-multiset f {} = 0
by (simp add: size-multiset-def)
```

```
lemma size-empty [simp]: size {} = 0
by (simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def)
```

```
lemma size-multiset-single : size-multiset f {#b#} = Suc (f b)
by (simp add: size-multiset-eq)
```

```
lemma size-single: size {#b#} = 1
by (simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def size-multiset-single)
```

```

lemma sum-wcount-Int:
  finite A ==> sum (wcount f N) (A ∩ set-mset N) = sum (wcount f N) A
  by (induct rule: finite-induct)
    (simp-all add: Int-insert-left wcount-def count-eq-zero-iff)

lemma size-multiset-union [simp]:
  size-multiset f (M + N::'a multiset) = size-multiset f M + size-multiset f N
  apply (simp add: size-multiset-def sum-Un-nat sum.distrib sum-wcount-Int wcount-union)
  by (metis add-implies-diff finite-set-mset inf.commute sum-wcount-Int)

lemma size-multiset-add-mset [simp]:
  size-multiset f (add-mset a M) = Suc (f a) + size-multiset f M
  by (metis add.commute add-mset-add-single size-multiset-single size-multiset-union)

lemma size-add-mset [simp]: size (add-mset a A) = Suc (size A)
  by (simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def wcount-add-mset)

lemma size-union [simp]: size (M + N::'a multiset) = size M + size N
  by (auto simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def)

lemma size-multiset-eq-0-iff-empty [iff]:
  size-multiset f M = 0 <=> M = {#}
  by (auto simp add: size-multiset-eq count-eq-zero-iff)

lemma size-eq-0-iff-empty [iff]: (size M = 0) = (M = {#})
  by (auto simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def)

lemma nonempty-has-size: (S ≠ {#}) = (0 < size S)
  by (metis gr0I gr-implies-not0 size-empty size-eq-0-iff-empty)

lemma size-eq-Suc-imp-elem: size M = Suc n ==> ∃ a. a ∈# M
  using all-not-in-conv by fastforce

lemma size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union:
  assumes size M = Suc n
  shows ∃ a N. M = add-mset a N
  by (metis assms insert-DiffM size-eq-Suc-imp-elem)

lemma size-mset-mono:
  fixes A B :: 'a multiset
  assumes A ⊆# B
  shows size A ≤ size B
  proof –
    from assms[unfolded mset-subset-eq-exists-conv]
    obtain C where B: B = A + C by auto
    show ?thesis unfolding B by (induct C) auto
  qed

lemma size-filter-mset-lesseq[simp]: size (filter-mset f M) ≤ size M

```

```

by (rule size-mset-mono[OF multiset-filter-subset])

lemma size-Diff-submset:
   $M \subseteq \# M' \implies \text{size } (M' - M) = \text{size } M' - \text{size}(M :: 'a multiset)$ 
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' size-union mset-subset-eq-exists-conv)

lemma size-lt-imp-ex-count-lt:  $\text{size } M < \text{size } N \implies \exists x \in \# N. \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x$ 
  by (metis count-eq-zero-iff leD not-le-imp-less not-less-zero size-mset-mono sub-
    seteq-mset-def)

```

68.5 Induction and case splits

theorem multiset-induct [case-names empty add, induct type: multiset]:

```

assumes empty:  $P \{\#\}$ 
assumes add:  $\bigwedge x M. P M \implies P (\text{add-mset } x M)$ 
shows  $P M$ 
proof (induct size M arbitrary: M)
  case 0 thus  $P M$  by (simp add: empty)
next
  case (Suc k)
  obtain N x where M = add-mset x N
    using Suc k = size M [symmetric]
    using size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union by fast
    with Suc add show  $P M$  by simp
qed

```

lemma multiset-induct-min[case-names empty add]:

```

fixes M :: 'a::linorder multiset
assumes
  empty:  $P \{\#\}$  and
  add:  $\bigwedge x M. P M \implies (\forall y \in \# M. y \geq x) \implies P (\text{add-mset } x M)$ 
shows  $P M$ 
proof (induct size M arbitrary: M)
  case (Suc k)
  note ih = this(1) and Sk-eq-sz-M = this(2)

```

```

let ?y = Min-mset M
let ?N = M - {#?y#}

```

```

have M:  $M = \text{add-mset } ?y ?N$ 
  by (metis Min-in Sk-eq-sz-M finite-set-mset insert-DiffM lessI not-less-zero
    set-mset-eq-empty-iff size-empty)
show ?case
  by (subst M, rule add, rule ih, metis M Sk-eq-sz-M nat.inject size-add-mset,
    meson Min-le finite-set-mset in-diffD)
qed (simp add: empty)

```

lemma multiset-induct-max[case-names empty add]:

```

fixes M :: 'a::linorder multiset
assumes
  empty: P {#} and
  add:  $\bigwedge x M. P M \implies (\forall y \in\# M. y \leq x) \implies P (\text{add-mset } x M)$ 
shows P M
proof (induct size M arbitrary: M)
  case (Suc k)
  note ih = this(1) and Sk-eq-sz-M = this(2)

  let ?y = Max-mset M
  let ?N = M - {#?y#}

  have M: M = add-mset ?y ?N
  by (metis Max-in Sk-eq-sz-M finite-set-mset insert-DiffM lessI not-less-zero
    set-mset-eq-empty-iff size-empty)
  show ?case
  by (subst M, rule add, rule ih, metis M Sk-eq-sz-M nat.inject size-add-mset,
    meson Max-ge finite-set-mset in-diffD)
qed (simp add: empty)

lemma multi-nonempty-split: M ≠ {#}  $\implies \exists A. M = \text{add-mset } a A$ 
  by (induct M) auto

lemma multiset-cases [cases type]:
  obtains (empty) M = {#} | (add) x N where M = add-mset x N
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma multi-drop-mem-not-eq: c ∈# B  $\implies B - \{\#c\} \neq B$ 
  by (cases B = {#}) (auto dest: multi-member-split)

lemma union-filter-mset-complement[simp]:
   $\forall x. P x = (\neg Q x) \implies \text{filter-mset } P M + \text{filter-mset } Q M = M$ 
  by (subst multiset-eq-iff) auto

lemma multiset-partition: M = {#x ∈# M. P x#} + {#x ∈# M. ¬ P x#}
  by simp

lemma mset-subset-size: A ⊂# B  $\implies \text{size } A < \text{size } B$ 
proof (induct A arbitrary: B)
  case empty
  then show ?case
  using nonempty-has-size by auto
next
  case (add x A)
  have add-mset x A ⊆# B
  by (meson add.prems subset-mset-def)
  then show ?case
  using add.prems subset-mset.less-eqE by fastforce
qed

```

```
lemma size-1-singleton-mset: size M = 1  $\implies \exists a. M = \{\#a\}$ 
by (cases M) auto
```

```
lemma set-mset-subset-singletonD:
assumes set-mset A  $\subseteq \{x\}$ 
shows A = replicate-mset (size A) x
using assms by (induction A) auto
```

68.5.1 Strong induction and subset induction for multisets

Well-foundedness of strict subset relation

```
lemma wf-subset-mset-rel: wf {(M, N :: 'a multiset). M  $\subset\#$  N}
using mset-subset-size wfP-def wfP-if-convertible-to-nat by blast
```

```
lemma wfP-subset-mset[simp]: wfP ( $\subset\#$ )
by (rule wf-subset-mset-rel[to-pred])
```

```
lemma full-multiset-induct [case-names less]:
assumes ih:  $\bigwedge B. \forall (A::'a multiset). A \subset\# B \longrightarrow P A \implies P B$ 
shows P B
apply (rule wf-subset-mset-rel [THEN wf-induct])
apply (rule ih, auto)
done
```

```
lemma multi-subset-induct [consumes 2, case-names empty add]:
assumes F  $\subseteq\# A$ 
and empty: P {#}
and insert:  $\bigwedge a F. a \in\# A \implies P F \implies P (\text{add-mset } a F)$ 
shows P F
proof –
  from ‹F  $\subseteq\# A$ ›
  show ?thesis
  proof (induct F)
    show P {#} by fact
  next
    fix x F
    assume P: F  $\subseteq\# A \implies P F$  and i: add-mset x F  $\subseteq\# A$ 
    show P (add-mset x F)
    proof (rule insert)
      from i show x  $\in\# A$  by (auto dest: mset-subset-eq-insertD)
      from i have F  $\subseteq\# A$  by (auto dest: mset-subset-eq-insertD)
      with P show P F .
    qed
  qed
qed
```

68.6 Least and greatest elements

context begin

qualified lemma

assumes

$M \neq \{\#\}$ and
 $\text{transp-on}(\text{set-mset } M) R$ and
 $\text{totalp-on}(\text{set-mset } M) R$

shows

$\text{bex-least-element}: (\exists l \in \# M. \forall x \in \# M. x \neq l \rightarrow R l x)$ and
 $\text{bex-greatest-element}: (\exists g \in \# M. \forall x \in \# M. x \neq g \rightarrow R x g)$

using assms

by (auto intro: Finite-Set.bex-least-element Finite-Set.bex-greatest-element)

end

68.7 The fold combinator

definition fold-mset :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'b$

where

$\text{fold-mset } f s M = \text{Finite-Set.fold } (\lambda x. f x \wedge \text{count } M x) s (\text{set-mset } M)$

lemma fold-mset-empty [simp]: $\text{fold-mset } f s \{\#\} = s$

by (simp add: fold-mset-def)

lemma fold-mset-single [simp]: $\text{fold-mset } f s \{\#\#x\#} = f x s$

by (simp add: fold-mset-def)

context comp-fun-commute
begin

lemma fold-mset-add-mset [simp]: $\text{fold-mset } f s (\text{add-mset } x M) = f x (\text{fold-mset } f s M)$

proof –

interpret mset: comp-fun-commute $\lambda y. f y \wedge \text{count } M y$

by (fact comp-fun-commute-funpow)

interpret mset-union: comp-fun-commute $\lambda y. f y \wedge \text{count}(\text{add-mset } x M) y$

by (fact comp-fun-commute-funpow)

show ?thesis

proof (cases $x \in \text{set-mset } M$)

case False

then have *: $\text{count}(\text{add-mset } x M) x = 1$

by (simp add: not-in-iff)

from False **have** Finite-Set.fold $(\lambda y. f y \wedge \text{count}(\text{add-mset } x M) y) s (\text{set-mset } M) =$

$\text{Finite-Set.fold } (\lambda y. f y \wedge \text{count } M y) s (\text{set-mset } M)$

by (auto intro!: Finite-Set.fold-cong comp-fun-commute-on-funpow)

with False * **show** ?thesis

by (simp add: fold-mset-def del: count-add-mset)

```

next
  case True
  define N where N = set-mset M − {x}
  from N-def True have *: set-mset M = insert x N x ∉ N finite N by auto
  then have Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda y. f y \sim \text{count} (\text{add-mset } x M) y$ ) s N =
    Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda y. f y \sim \text{count } M y$ ) s N
    by (auto intro!: Finite-Set.fold-cong comp-fun-commute-on-funpow)
    with * show ?thesis by (simp add: fold-mset-def del: count-add-mset) simp
  qed
qed

lemma fold-mset-fun-left-comm: f x (fold-mset f s M) = fold-mset f (f x s) M
  by (induct M) (simp-all add: fun-left-comm)

lemma fold-mset-union [simp]: fold-mset f s (M + N) = fold-mset f (fold-mset f s M) N
  by (induct M) (simp-all add: fold-mset-fun-left-comm)

lemma fold-mset-fusion:
  assumes comp-fun-commute g
  and *:  $\bigwedge x y. h(g x y) = f x (h y)$ 
  shows h (fold-mset g w A) = fold-mset f (h w) A
  proof –
    interpret comp-fun-commute g by (fact assms)
    from * show ?thesis by (induct A) auto
  qed

end

lemma union-fold-mset-add-mset: A + B = fold-mset add-mset A B
  proof –
    interpret comp-fun-commute add-mset
    by standard auto
    show ?thesis
      by (induction B) auto
  qed

```

A note on code generation: When defining some function containing a subterm *fold-mset F*, code generation is not automatic. When interpreting locale *left-commutative* with *F*, the would be code thms for *fold-mset* become thms like *fold-mset F z {#} = z* where *F* is not a pattern but contains defined symbols, i.e. is not a code thm. Hence a separate constant with its own code thms needs to be introduced for *F*. See the image operator below.

68.8 Image

```

definition image-mset :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'b multiset where
  image-mset f = fold-mset (add-mset ∘ f) {#}

```

```

lemma comp-fun-commute-mset-image: comp-fun-commute (add-mset  $\circ$  f)
  by unfold-locales (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma image-mset-empty [simp]: image-mset f {#} = {#}
  by (simp add: image-mset-def)

lemma image-mset-single: image-mset f {#x#} = {#f x#}
  by (simp add: comp-fun-commute.fold-mset-add-mset comp-fun-commute-mset-image
    image-mset-def)

lemma image-mset-union [simp]: image-mset f (M + N) = image-mset f M +
  image-mset f N
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-commute add-mset  $\circ$  f
    by (fact comp-fun-commute-mset-image)
  show ?thesis by (induct N) (simp-all add: image-mset-def)
qed

corollary image-mset-add-mset [simp]:
  image-mset f (add-mset a M) = add-mset (f a) (image-mset f M)
  unfolding image-mset-union add-mset-add-single[of a M] by (simp add: image-mset-single)

lemma set-image-mset [simp]: set-mset (image-mset f M) = image f (set-mset M)
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma size-image-mset [simp]: size (image-mset f M) = size M
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma image-mset-is-empty-iff [simp]: image-mset f M = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  M = {#}
  by (cases M) auto

lemma image-mset-If:
  image-mset ( $\lambda x$ . if P x then f x else g x) A =
    image-mset f (filter-mset P A) + image-mset g (filter-mset ( $\lambda x$ .  $\neg$ P x) A)
  by (induction A) auto

lemma image-mset-Diff:
  assumes B  $\subseteq_{\#}$  A
  shows image-mset f (A - B) = image-mset f A - image-mset f B
proof –
  have image-mset f (A - B + B) = image-mset f (A - B) + image-mset f B
    by simp
  also from assms have A - B + B = A
    by (simp add: subset-mset.diff-add)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma count-image-mset:

```

```

⟨count (image-mset f A) x = (∑ y∈f - ` {x} ∩ set-mset A. count A y)⟩
proof (induction A)
  case empty
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (add x A)
      moreover have *: (if x = y then Suc n else n) = n + (if x = y then 1 else 0)
    for n y
      by simp
      ultimately show ?case
        by (auto simp: sum.distrib intro!: sum.mono-neutral-left)
  qed

lemma count-image-mset':
  ⟨count (image-mset f X) y = (∑ x | x ∈# X ∧ y = f x. count X x)⟩
  by (auto simp add: count-image-mset simp flip: singleton-conv2 simp add: Collect-conj-eq ac-simps)

lemma image-mset-subseteq-mono: A ⊆# B  $\implies$  image-mset f A ⊆# image-mset f B
  by (metis image-mset-union subset-mset.le-iff-add)

lemma image-mset-subset-mono: M ⊂# N  $\implies$  image-mset f M ⊂# image-mset f N
  by (metis (no-types) Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset image-mset-Diff image-mset-is-empty-iff image-mset-subseteq-mono subset-mset.less-le-not-le)

syntax (ASCII)
  -comprehension-mset :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset (((#-. - :# -#)))
syntax
  -comprehension-mset :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset (((#-. - ∈# -#)))
translations
  {#e. x ∈# M#}  $\Rightarrow$  CONST image-mset (λx. e) M

syntax (ASCII)
  -comprehension-mset' :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset (((#-/ | - :# -./ -#)))
syntax
  -comprehension-mset' :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset (((#-/ | - ∈# -./ -#)))
translations
  {#e | x ∈# M. P#}  $\rightarrow$  {#e. x ∈# {# x ∈# M. P#}#}

```

This allows to write not just filters like $\{#x ∈# M. x < c\#}$ but also images like $\{#x + x. x ∈# M\#}$ and $\{#x+x|x ∈# M. x < c\#}$, where the latter is currently displayed as $\{#x + x. x ∈# \{#x ∈# M. x < c\#\}\#}$.

```

lemma in-image-mset: y ∈# {#f x. x ∈# M#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  y ∈ f ` set-mset M
  by simp

```

```

functor image-mset: image-mset
proof -
  fix f g show image-mset f  $\circ$  image-mset g = image-mset (f  $\circ$  g)
  proof
    fix A
    show (image-mset f  $\circ$  image-mset g) A = image-mset (f  $\circ$  g) A
      by (induct A) simp-all
    qed
    show image-mset id = id
    proof
      fix A
      show image-mset id A = id A
        by (induct A) simp-all
    qed
  qed

declare
  image-mset.id [simp]
  image-mset.identity [simp]

lemma image-mset-id[simp]: image-mset id x = x
  unfolding id-def by auto

lemma image-mset-cong: ( $\bigwedge x. x \in\# M \implies f x = g x$ )  $\implies \{\#f x. x \in\# M\} = \{\#g x. x \in\# M\}$ 
  by (induct M) auto

lemma image-mset-cong-pair:
  ( $\forall x y. (x, y) \in\# M \longrightarrow f x y = g x y$ )  $\implies \{\#f x y. (x, y) \in\# M\} = \{\#g x y. (x, y) \in\# M\}$ 
  by (metis image-mset-cong split-cong)

lemma image-mset-const-eq:
   $\{\#c. a \in\# M\} = \text{replicate-mset}(\text{size } M) c$ 
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma image-mset-filter-mset-swap:
  image-mset f (filter-mset ( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) M) = filter-mset P (image-mset f M)
  by (induction M rule: multiset-induct) simp-all

lemma image-mset-eq-plusD:
  image-mset f A = B + C  $\implies \exists B' C'. A = B' + C' \wedge B = \text{image-mset } f B' \wedge C = \text{image-mset } f C'$ 
  proof (induction A arbitrary: B C)
    case empty
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (add x A)
    show ?case

```

```

proof (cases f x ∈# B)
  case True
    with add.prems have image-mset f A = (B - {#f x#}) + C
      by (metis add-mset-remove-trivial image-mset-add-mset mset-subset-eq-single
           subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2)
    thus ?thesis
      using add.IH add.prems by force
  next
    case False
      with add.prems have image-mset f A = B + (C - {#f x#})
        by (metis diff-single-eq-union diff-union-single-conv image-mset-add-mset
             union-iff
             union-single-eq-member)
      then show ?thesis
        using add.IH add.prems by force
    qed
  qed

lemma image-mset-eq-image-mset-plusD:
  assumes image-mset f A = image-mset f B + C and inj-f: inj-on f (set-mset A
  ∪ set-mset B)
  shows ∃ C'. A = B + C' ∧ C = image-mset f C'
  using assms
  proof (induction A arbitrary: B C)
    case empty
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (add x A)
    show ?case
    proof (cases x ∈# B)
      case True
        with add.prems have image-mset f A = image-mset f (B - {#x#}) + C
          by (smt (verit) add-mset-add-mset-same-iff image-mset-add-mset insert-DiffM
               union-mset-add-mset-left)
        with add.IH have ∃ M3'. A = B - {#x#} + M3' ∧ image-mset f M3' = C
          by (smt (verit, del-insts) True Un-insert-left Un-insert-right add.prems(2)
               inj-on-insert
               insert-DiffM set-mset-add-mset-insert)
        with True show ?thesis
          by auto
    next
      case False
      with add.prems(2) have f x ∉# image-mset f B
        by auto
      with add.prems(1) have image-mset f A = image-mset f B + (C - {#f x#})
        by (metis (no-types, lifting) diff-union-single-conv image-eqI image-mset-Diff
             image-mset-single mset-subset-eq-single set-image-mset union-iff union-single-eq-diff
             union-single-eq-member)
      with add.prems(2) add.IH have ∃ M3'. A = B + M3' ∧ C - {#f x#} =

```

```

image-mset f M3'
  by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis add.preds(1) add-diff-cancel-left' image-mset-Diff mset-subset-eq-add-left
       union-mset-add-mset-right)
qed
qed

lemma image-mset-eq-plus-image-msetD:
  image-mset f A = B + image-mset f C ==> inj-on f (set-mset A ∪ set-mset C)
==>
  ∃ B'. A = B' + C ∧ B = image-mset f B'
  unfolding add.commute[of B] add.commute[of - C]
  by (rule image-mset-eq-image-mset-plusD; assumption)

```

68.9 Further conversions

```

primrec mset :: 'a list ⇒ 'a multiset where
  mset [] = {#}
  mset (a # xs) = add-mset a (mset xs)

```

```

lemma in-multiset-in-set:
  x ∈# mset xs ↔ x ∈ set xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma count-mset:
  count (mset xs) x = length (filter (λy. x = y) xs)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma mset-zero-iff[simp]: (mset x = {#}) = (x = [])
  by (induct x) auto

```

```

lemma mset-zero-iff-right[simp]: ({#} = mset x) = (x = [])
  by (induct x) auto

```

```

lemma count-mset-gt-0: x ∈ set xs ==> count (mset xs) x > 0
  by (induction xs) auto

```

```

lemma count-mset-0-iff [simp]: count (mset xs) x = 0 ↔ x ∉ set xs
  by (induction xs) auto

```

```

lemma mset-single-iff[iff]: mset xs = {#x#} ↔ xs = [x]
  by (cases xs) auto

```

```

lemma mset-single-iff-right[iff]: {#x#} = mset xs ↔ xs = [x]
  by (cases xs) auto

```

```

lemma set-mset-mset[simp]: set-mset (mset xs) = set xs
  by (induct xs) auto

```

```

lemma set-mset-comp-mset [simp]: set-mset o mset = set
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma size-mset [simp]: size (mset xs) = length xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma mset-append [simp]: mset (xs @ ys) = mset xs + mset ys
  by (induct xs arbitrary: ys) auto

lemma mset-filter[simp]: mset (filter P xs) = {#x ∈# mset xs. P x #}
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma mset-rev [simp]:
  mset (rev xs) = mset xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma surj-mset: surj mset
  unfolding surj-def
proof (rule allI)
  fix M
  show ∃ xs. M = mset xs
    by (induction M) (auto intro: exI[of - - # -])
qed

lemma distinct-count-atmost-1:
  distinct x = (∀ a. count (mset x) a = (if a ∈ set x then 1 else 0))
proof (induct x)
  case Nil then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs) show ?case (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
    proof
      assume ?lhs then show ?rhs using Cons by simp
    next
      assume ?rhs then have x ∉ set xs
      by (simp split: if-splits)
      moreover from ‹?rhs› have (∀ a. count (mset xs) a =
        (if a ∈ set xs then 1 else 0))
        by (auto split: if-splits simp add: count-eq-zero-iff)
      ultimately show ?lhs using Cons by simp
    qed
qed

lemma mset-eq-setD:
  assumes mset xs = mset ys
  shows set xs = set ys
proof -
  from assms have set-mset (mset xs) = set-mset (mset ys)
    by simp

```

```

then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma set-eq-iff-mset-eq-distinct:
  ‹distinct x ⟹ distinct y ⟹ set x = set y ⟷ mset x = mset y›
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff distinct-count-atmost-1)

lemma set-eq-iff-mset-remdups-eq:
  ‹set x = set y ⟷ mset (remdups x) = mset (remdups y)›
  using set-eq-iff-mset-eq-distinct by fastforce

lemma mset-eq-imp-distinct-iff:
  ‹distinct xs ⟷ distinct ys› if ‹mset xs = mset ys›
  using that by (auto simp add: distinct-count-atmost-1 dest: mset-eq-setD)

lemma nth-mem-mset:  $i < \text{length } ls \implies (ls ! i) \in\# \text{mset } ls$ 
proof (induct ls arbitrary: i)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case Cons
  then show ?case by (cases i) auto
qed

lemma mset-remove1[simp]:  $\text{mset} (\text{remove1 } a \ xs) = \text{mset } xs - \{\# a\# \}$ 
  by (induct xs) (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma mset-eq-length:
  assumes mset xs = mset ys
  shows length xs = length ys
  using assms by (metis size-mset)

lemma mset-eq-length-filter:
  assumes mset xs = mset ys
  shows length (filter (λx. z = x) xs) = length (filter (λy. z = y) ys)
  using assms by (metis count-mset)

lemma fold-multiset-equiv:
  ‹List.fold f xs = List.fold f ys›
  if f: ‹ $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies f x \circ f y = f y \circ f xand ‹mset xs = mset ys›
  using f ‹mset xs = mset ys› [symmetric] proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then have *: ‹set ys = set (x # xs)›
  by (blast dest: mset-eq-setD)
  have ‹ $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } ys \implies y \in \text{set } ys \implies f x \circ f y = f y \circ f x$$ 
```

```

by (rule Cons.prems(1)) (simp-all add: *)
moreover from * have `x ∈ set ys`
  by simp
ultimately have `List.fold f ys = List.fold f (remove1 x ys) ∘ f x`
  by (fact fold-remove1-split)
moreover from Cons.prems have `List.fold f xs = List.fold f (remove1 x ys)`
  by (auto intro: Cons.IH)
ultimately show ?case
  by simp
qed

lemma fold-permuted-eq:
`List.fold (⊙) xs z = List.fold (⊙) ys z`
  if `mset xs = mset ys`
    and `P z` and P: `¬¬x z. x ∈ set xs ⇒ P z ⇒ P (x ⊙ z)`
    and f: `¬¬x y z. x ∈ set xs ⇒ y ∈ set xs ⇒ P z ⇒ x ⊙ (y ⊙ z) = y ⊙ (x ⊙ z)`
      for f (infixl `⊙` 70)
using `P z` P f `mset xs = mset ys` [symmetric] proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys z)
  case Nil
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Cons x xs)
      then have `set ys = set (x # xs)`
        by (blast dest: mset-eq-setD)
      have `P z`
        by (fact Cons.prems(1))
      moreover have `¬¬x z. x ∈ set ys ⇒ P z ⇒ P (x ⊙ z)`
        by (rule Cons.prems(2)) (simp-all add: *)
      moreover have `¬¬x y z. x ∈ set ys ⇒ y ∈ set ys ⇒ P z ⇒ x ⊙ (y ⊙ z) = y ⊙ (x ⊙ z)`
        by (rule Cons.prems(3)) (simp-all add: *)
      moreover from * have `x ∈ set ys`
        by simp
      ultimately have `fold (⊙) ys z = fold (⊙) (remove1 x ys) (x ⊙ z)`
        by (induction ys arbitrary: z) auto
      moreover from Cons.prems have `fold (⊙) xs (x ⊙ z) = fold (⊙) (remove1 x ys) (x ⊙ z)`
        by (auto intro: Cons.IH)
      ultimately show ?case
        by simp
qed

lemma mset-shuffles: `zs ∈ shuffles xs ys ⇒ mset zs = mset xs + mset ys`
  by (induction xs ys arbitrary: zs rule: shuffles.induct) auto

lemma mset-insort [simp]: `mset (insort x xs) = add-mset x (mset xs)`
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma mset-map[simp]: mset (map f xs) = image-mset f (mset xs)
by (induct xs) simp-all

global-interpretation mset-set: folding add-mset {#}
defines mset-set = folding-on.F add-mset {#}
by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma sum-multiset-singleton [simp]: sum (λn. {#n#}) A = mset-set A
by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma count-mset-set [simp]:
finite A ==> x ∈ A ==> count (mset-set A) x = 1 (is PROP ?P)
¬ finite A ==> count (mset-set A) x = 0 (is PROP ?Q)
x ∉ A ==> count (mset-set A) x = 0 (is PROP ?R)
proof –
  have *: count (mset-set A) x = 0 if x ∉ A for A
  proof (cases finite A)
    case False then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case True from True ‹x ∉ A› show ?thesis by (induct A) auto
  qed
  then show PROP ?P PROP ?Q PROP ?R
  by (auto elim!: Set.set-insert)
qed — TODO: maybe define mset-set also in terms of Abs-multiset

lemma elem-mset-set[simp, intro]: finite A ==> x ∈# mset-set A ↔ x ∈ A
by (induct A rule: finite-induct) simp-all

lemma mset-set-Union:
finite A ==> finite B ==> A ∩ B = {} ==> mset-set (A ∪ B) = mset-set A +
mset-set B
by (induction A rule: finite-induct) auto

lemma filter-mset-mset-set [simp]:
finite A ==> filter-mset P (mset-set A) = mset-set {x ∈ A. P x}
proof (induction A rule: finite-induct)
case (insert x A)
from insert.hyps have filter-mset P (mset-set (insert x A)) =
filter-mset P (mset-set A) + mset-set (if P x then {x} else {})
by simp
also have filter-mset P (mset-set A) = mset-set {x ∈ A. P x}
by (rule insert.IH)
also from insert.hyps
have ... + mset-set (if P x then {x} else {}) =
mset-set ({x ∈ A. P x} ∪ (if P x then {x} else {})) (is - = mset-set ?A)
by (intro mset-set-Union [symmetric]) simp-all
also from insert.hyps have ?A = {y ∈ insert x A. P y} by auto
finally show ?case .

```

```

qed simp-all

lemma mset-set-Diff:
  assumes finite A B ⊆ A
  shows mset-set (A - B) = mset-set A - mset-set B
proof -
  from assms have mset-set ((A - B) ∪ B) = mset-set (A - B) + mset-set B
    by (intro mset-set-Union) (auto dest: finite-subset)
  also from assms have A - B ∪ B = A by blast
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma mset-set-set: distinct xs ==> mset-set (set xs) = mset xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma count-mset-set': count (mset-set A) x = (if finite A ∧ x ∈ A then 1 else 0)
  by auto

lemma subset-imp-msubset-mset-set:
  assumes A ⊆ B finite B
  shows mset-set A ⊆# mset-set B
proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
  fix x :: 'a
  from assms have finite A by (rule finite-subset)
  with assms show count (mset-set A) x ≤ count (mset-set B) x
    by (cases x ∈ A; cases x ∈ B) auto
qed

lemma mset-set-set-mset-msubset: mset-set (set-mset A) ⊆# A
proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
  fix x show count (mset-set (set-mset A)) x ≤ count A x
    by (cases x ∈# A) simp-all
qed

lemma mset-set-up-to-eq-mset-upto:
  ⟨mset-set {..} = mset [0..]⟩
  by (induction n) (auto simp: ac-simps lessThan-Suc)

context linorder
begin

definition sorted-list-of-multiset :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a list
where
  sorted-list-of-multiset M = fold-mset insort [] M

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-empty [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-multiset {} = []
  by (simp add: sorted-list-of-multiset-def)

```

```

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-singleton [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-multiset {#x#} = [x]
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-commute insort by (fact comp-fun-commute-insort)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: sorted-list-of-multiset-def)
qed

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-insert [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-multiset (add-mset x M) = List.insort x (sorted-list-of-multiset M)
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-commute insort by (fact comp-fun-commute-insort)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: sorted-list-of-multiset-def)
qed

end

lemma mset-sorted-list-of-multiset[simp]: mset (sorted-list-of-multiset M) = M
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-mset[simp]: sorted-list-of-multiset (mset xs) = sort
  xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma finite-set-mset-mset-set[simp]: finite A  $\implies$  set-mset (mset-set A) = A
  by auto

lemma mset-set-empty-iff: mset-set A = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  A = {}  $\vee$  infinite A
  using finite-set-mset-mset-set by fastforce

lemma infinite-set-mset-mset-set:  $\neg$  finite A  $\implies$  set-mset (mset-set A) = {}
  by simp

lemma set-sorted-list-of-multiset [simp]:
  set (sorted-list-of-multiset M) = set-mset M
  by (induct M) (simp-all add: set-insort-key)

lemma sorted-list-of-mset-set [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-multiset (mset-set A) = sorted-list-of-set A
  by (cases finite A) (induct A rule: finite-induct, simp-all)

lemma mset-up [simp]: mset [m.. $<$ n] = mset-set {m.. $<$ n}
  by (metis distinct-up mset-set-set set-up)

lemma image-mset-map-of:
  distinct (map fst xs)  $\implies$  {#the (map-of xs i). i  $\in$  # mset (map fst xs)#} = mset
  (map snd xs)
proof (induction xs)
  case (Cons x xs)

```

```

have {#the (map-of (x # xs) i). i ∈# mset (map fst (x # xs))#} =
  add-mset (snd x) {#the (if i = fst x then Some (snd x) else map-of xs i).
    i ∈# mset (map fst xs)#} (is - = add-mset - ?A) by simp
  also from Cons.prems have ?A = {#the (map-of xs i). i :# mset (map fst
  xs)#}
    by (cases x, intro image-mset-cong) (auto simp: in-multiset-in-set)
  also from Cons.prems have ... = mset (map snd xs) by (intro Cons.IH)
simp-all
  finally show ?case by simp
qed simp-all

lemma msubset-mset-set-iff[simp]:
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows mset-set A ⊆# mset-set B ↔ A ⊆ B
  using assms set-mset-mono subset-imp-msubset-mset-set by fastforce

lemma mset-set-eq-iff[simp]:
  assumes finite A finite B
  shows mset-set A = mset-set B ↔ A = B
  using assms by (fastforce dest: finite-set-mset-mset-set)

lemma image-mset-mset-set:
  assumes inj-on f A
  shows image-mset f (mset-set A) = mset-set (f ` A)
proof cases
  assume finite A
  from this ⟨inj-on f A⟩ show ?thesis
    by (induct A) auto
next
  assume infinite A
  from this ⟨inj-on f A⟩ have infinite (f ` A)
    using finite-imageD by blast
  from ⟨infinite A⟩ ⟨infinite (f ` A)⟩ show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

68.10 More properties of the replicate, repeat, and image operations

```

lemma in-replicate-mset[simp]: x ∈# replicate-mset n y ↔ n > 0 ∧ x = y
  unfolding replicate-mset-def by (induct n) auto

```

```

lemma set-mset-replicate-mset-subset[simp]: set-mset (replicate-mset n x) = (if n
= 0 then {} else {x})
  by auto

```

```

lemma size-replicate-mset[simp]: size (replicate-mset n M) = n
  by (induct n, simp-all)

```

```

lemma size-repeat-mset [simp]: size (repeat-mset n A) = n * size A

```

```

by (induction n) auto

lemma size-multiset-sum [simp]: size ( $\sum x \in A. f x :: 'a multiset$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A. size(f x)$ )
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma size-multiset-sum-list [simp]: size ( $\sum X \leftarrow Xs. X :: 'a multiset$ ) = ( $\sum X \leftarrow Xs. size X$ )
  by (induction Xs) auto

lemma count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq:  $n \leq count M x \longleftrightarrow replicate-mset n x \subseteq\# M$ 
  by (auto simp add: mset-subset-eqI) (metis count-replicate-mset subsequeq-mset-def)

lemma replicate-count-mset-eq-filter-eq: replicate (count (mset xs) k) k = filter (HOL.eq k) xs
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma replicate-mset-eq-empty-iff [simp]: replicate-mset n a = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma replicate-mset-eq-iff:
  replicate-mset m a = replicate-mset n b  $\longleftrightarrow m = 0 \wedge n = 0 \vee m = n \wedge a = b$ 
  by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-cancel1: repeat-mset a A = repeat-mset a B  $\longleftrightarrow A = B \vee a = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-cancel2: repeat-mset a A = repeat-mset b A  $\longleftrightarrow a = b \vee A = {#}$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-eq-empty-iff: repeat-mset n A = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow n = 0 \vee A = {#}$ 
  by (cases n) auto

lemma image-replicate-mset [simp]:
  image-mset f (replicate-mset n a) = replicate-mset n (f a)
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma replicate-mset-msubseteq-iff:
  replicate-mset m a  $\subseteq\#$  replicate-mset n b  $\longleftrightarrow m = 0 \vee a = b \wedge m \leq n$ 
  by (cases m)
    (auto simp: insert-subset-eq-iff simp flip: count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq)

lemma msubseq-replicate-msetE:
  assumes A  $\subseteq\#$  replicate-mset n a
  obtains m where m  $\leq n$  and A = replicate-mset m a
  proof (cases n = 0)

```

```

case True
with assms that show thesis
  by simp
next
  case False
  from assms have set-mset A  $\subseteq$  set-mset (replicate-mset n a)
    by (rule set-mset-mono)
  with False have set-mset A  $\subseteq \{a\}$ 
    by simp
  then have  $\exists m. A = \text{replicate-mset } m a$ 
  proof (induction A)
    case empty
    then show ?case
      by simp
  next
    case (add b A)
    then obtain m where A = replicate-mset m a
      by auto
    with add.preds show ?case
      by (auto intro: exI [of - Suc m])
  qed
  then obtain m where A: A = replicate-mset m a ..
  with assms have m  $\leq n$ 
    by (auto simp add: replicate-mset-msubseteq-iff)
  then show thesis using A ..
qed

```

```

lemma count-image-mset-lt-imp-lt-raw:
assumes
  finite A and
  A = set-mset M  $\cup$  set-mset N and
  count (image-mset f M) b < count (image-mset f N) b
shows  $\exists x. f x = b \wedge \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x$ 
using assms
proof (induct A arbitrary: M N b rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x F)
    note fin = this(1) and x-ni-f = this(2) and ih = this(3) and x-f-eq-m-n =
    this(4) and
    cnt-b = this(5)

  let ?Ma = {#y ∈ # M. y ≠ x#}
  let ?Mb = {#y ∈ # M. y = x#}
  let ?Na = {#y ∈ # N. y ≠ x#}
  let ?Nb = {#y ∈ # N. y = x#}

  have m-part: M = ?Mb + ?Ma and n-part: N = ?Nb + ?Na
  using multiset-partition by blast+
  have f-eq-ma-na: F = set-mset ?Ma  $\cup$  set-mset ?Na

```

```

using x-f-eq-m-n x-ni-f by auto

show ?case
proof (cases count (image-mset f ?Ma) b < count (image-mset f ?Na) b)
  case cnt-ba: True
    obtain xa where f xa = b and count ?Ma xa < count ?Na xa
      using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na cnt-ba] by blast
    thus ?thesis
      by (metis count-filter-mset not-less0)
  next
    case cnt-ba: False
    have fx-eq-b: f x = b
      using cnt-b cnt-ba
      by (subst (asm) m-part, subst (asm) n-part,
           auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset split: if-splits)
    moreover have count M x < count N x
      using cnt-b cnt-ba
      by (subst (asm) m-part, subst (asm) n-part,
           auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset split: if-splits)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by blast
  qed
qed auto

lemma count-image-mset-lt-imp-lt:
  assumes cnt-b: count (image-mset f M) b < count (image-mset f N) b
  shows ∃x. f x = b ∧ count M x < count N x
  by (rule count-image-mset-lt-imp-lt-raw[of set-mset M ∪ set-mset N, OF - refl
cnt-b]) auto

lemma count-image-mset-le-imp-lt-raw:
assumes
  finite A and
  A = set-mset M ∪ set-mset N and
  count (image-mset f M) (f a) + count N a < count (image-mset f N) (f a) +
  count M a
  shows ∃b. f b = f a ∧ count M b < count N b
  using assms
proof (induct A arbitrary: M N rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x F)
    note fin = this(1) and x-ni-f = this(2) and ih = this(3) and x-f-eq-m-n =
this(4) and
    cnt-lt = this(5)

let ?Ma = {#y ∈# M. y ≠ x#}
let ?Mb = {#y ∈# M. y = x#}
let ?Na = {#y ∈# N. y ≠ x#}
let ?Nb = {#y ∈# N. y = x#}

```

```

have m-part:  $M = ?Mb + ?Ma$  and n-part:  $N = ?Nb + ?Na$ 
  using multiset-partition by blast+

have f-eq-ma-na:  $F = \text{set-mset } ?Ma \cup \text{set-mset } ?Na$ 
  using x-f-eq-m-n x-ni-f by auto

show ?case
proof (cases f x = f a)
  case fx-ne-fa: False

    have cnt-fma-fa: count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) = count (image-mset f M) (f a)
      using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) m-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
    have cnt-fna-fa: count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) = count (image-mset f N) (f a)
      using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) n-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
    have cnt-ma-a: count ?Ma a = count M a
      using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) m-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
    have cnt-na-a: count ?Na a = count N a
      using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) n-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)

    obtain b where fb-eq-fa:  $f b = f a$  and cnt-b:  $\text{count } ?Ma b < \text{count } ?Na b$ 
      using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na] cnt-lt unfolding cnt-fma-fa cnt-fna-fa cnt-ma-a
      cnt-na-a by blast
    have fx-ne-fb:  $f x \neq f b$ 
      using fb-eq-fa fx-ne-fa by simp

    have cnt-ma-b: count ?Ma b = count M b
      using fx-ne-fb by (subst (2) m-part) auto
    have cnt-na-b: count ?Na b = count N b
      using fx-ne-fb by (subst (2) n-part) auto

  show ?thesis
    using fb-eq-fa cnt-b unfolding cnt-ma-b cnt-na-b by blast
next
  case fx-eq-fa: True
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases x = a)
    case x-eq-a: True
    have count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) + count ?Na a
      < count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) + count ?Ma a
      using cnt-lt x-eq-a by (subst (asm) (1 2) m-part, subst (asm) (1 2) n-part,
      auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
    thus ?thesis
      using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na] by (metis count-filter-mset nat-neq-iff)
  next
    case x-ne-a: False
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases count M x < count N x)

```

```

case True
thus ?thesis
  using fx-eq-fa by blast
next
  case False
  hence cnt-x: count M x  $\geq$  count N x
    by fastforce
  have count M x + count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) + count ?Na a
    < count N x + count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) + count ?Ma a
    using cnt-lt x-ne-a fx-eq-fa by (subst (asm) (1 2) m-part, subst (asm) (1 2) n-part,
      auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
  hence count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) + count ?Na a
    < count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) + count ?Ma a
    using cnt-x by linarith
  thus ?thesis
    using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na] by (metis count-filter-mset nat-neq-iff)
  qed
  qed
  qed
qed auto

lemma count-image-mset-le-imp-lt:
assumes
  count (image-mset f M) (f a) ≤ count (image-mset f N) (f a) and
  count M a > count N a
shows  $\exists b. f b = f a \wedge \text{count } M b < \text{count } N b$ 
using assms by (auto intro: count-image-mset-le-imp-lt-raw[of set-mset M ∪ set-mset N])

lemma size-filter-unsat-elem:
assumes x ∈# M and  $\neg P x$ 
shows size {#x ∈# M. P x#} < size M
proof –
  have size (filter-mset P M) ≠ size M
  using assms
  by (metis dual-order.strict-iff-order filter-mset-eq-conv mset-subset-size subset-mset.nless-le)
  then show ?thesis
  by (meson leD nat-neq-iff size-filter-mset-lesseq)
qed

lemma size-filter-ne-elem: x ∈# M  $\implies$  size {#y ∈# M. y ≠ x#} < size M
by (simp add: size-filter-unsat-elem[of x M λy. y ≠ x])

lemma size-eq-ex-count-lt:
assumes
  sz-m-eq-n: size M = size N and
  m-eq-n: M ≠ N

```

```

shows  $\exists x. \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x$ 
proof -
  obtain  $x$  where  $\text{count } M x \neq \text{count } N x$ 
    using m-eq-n by (meson multiset-eqI)
  moreover
  {
    assume  $\text{count } M x < \text{count } N x$ 
    hence ?thesis
      by blast
  }
  moreover
  {
    assume  $\text{cnt-x}: \text{count } M x > \text{count } N x$ 

    have  $\text{size } \{\#y \in \# M. y = x\} + \text{size } \{\#y \in \# M. y \neq x\} =$ 
       $\text{size } \{\#y \in \# N. y = x\} + \text{size } \{\#y \in \# N. y \neq x\}$ 
      using sz-m-eq-n multiset-partition by (metis size-union)
    hence sz-m-minus-x:  $\text{size } \{\#y \in \# M. y \neq x\} < \text{size } \{\#y \in \# N. y \neq x\}$ 
      using cnt-x by (simp add: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
    then obtain  $y$  where  $\text{count } \{\#y \in \# M. y \neq x\} y < \text{count } \{\#y \in \# N. y \neq x\} y$ 
      using size-lt-imp-ex-count-lt[OF sz-m-minus-x] by blast
    hence  $\text{count } M y < \text{count } N y$ 
      by (metis count-filter-mset less-asym)
    hence ?thesis
      by blast
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by fastforce
qed

```

68.11 Big operators

```

locale comm-monoid-mset = comm-monoid
begin

```

```

interpretation comp-fun-commute f
  by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff left-commute)

```

```

interpretation comp?: comp-fun-commute f o g
  by (fact comp-comp-fun-commute)

```

```

context
begin

```

```

definition F :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a
  where eq-fold:  $F M = \text{fold-mset } f \mathbf{1} M$ 

```

```

lemma empty [simp]:  $F \{\#\} = \mathbf{1}$ 

```

```

by (simp add: eq-fold)

lemma singleton [simp]:  $F \{\#x\#} = x$ 
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff left-commute)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: eq-fold)
qed

lemma union [simp]:  $F(M + N) = F M * F N$ 
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute f
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff left-commute)
  show ?thesis
    by (induct N) (simp-all add: left-commute eq-fold)
qed

lemma add-mset [simp]:  $F(\text{add-mset } x N) = x * F N$ 
  unfolding add-mset-add-single[of x N] union by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma insert [simp]:
  shows  $F(\text{image-mset } g (\text{add-mset } x A)) = g x * F(\text{image-mset } g A)$ 
  by (simp add: eq-fold)

lemma remove:
  assumes  $x \in\# A$ 
  shows  $F A = x * F(A - \{\#x\#})$ 
  using multi-member-split[OF assms] by auto

lemma neutral:
   $\forall x \in\# A. x = \mathbf{1} \implies F A = \mathbf{1}$ 
  by (induct A) simp-all

lemma neutral-const [simp]:
   $F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda \_. \mathbf{1}) A) = \mathbf{1}$ 
  by (simp add: neutral)

private lemma F-image-mset-product:
   $F \{\#g x j * F \{\#g i j. i \in\# A\#}. j \in\# B\#} =$ 
   $F(\text{image-mset } (g x) B) * F \{F \{\#g i j. i \in\# A\#}. j \in\# B\#}$ 
  by (induction B) (simp-all add: left-commute semigroup.assoc semigroup-axioms)

lemma swap:
   $F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda i. F(\text{image-mset } (g i) B)) A) =$ 
   $F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda j. F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda i. g i j) A)) B)$ 
  apply (induction A, simp)
  apply (induction B, auto simp add: F-image-mset-product ac-simps)
  done

```

```

lemma distrib:  $F (\text{image-mset} (\lambda x. g x * h x) A) = F (\text{image-mset} g A) * F (\text{image-mset} h A)$ 
by (induction A) (auto simp: ac-simps)

lemma union-disjoint:
 $A \cap \# B = \{\#\} \implies F (\text{image-mset} g (A \cup \# B)) = F (\text{image-mset} g A) * F (\text{image-mset} g B)$ 
by (induction A) (auto simp: ac-simps)

end
end

lemma comp-fun-commute-plus-mset[simp]: comp-fun-commute ((+) :: 'a multiset
 $\Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -$ )
by standard (simp add: add-ac comp-def)

declare comp-fun-commute.fold-mset-add-mset[OF comp-fun-commute-plus-mset,
simp]

lemma in-mset-fold-plus-iff[iff]:  $x \in \# \text{fold-mset} (+) M NN \longleftrightarrow x \in \# M \vee (\exists N. N \in \# NN \wedge x \in \# N)$ 
by (induct NN) auto

context comm-monoid-add
begin

sublocale sum-mset: comm-monoid-mset plus 0
defines sum-mset = sum-mset.F ..

lemma sum-unfold-sum-mset:
 $\text{sum } f A = \text{sum-mset} (\text{image-mset} f (\text{mset-set} A))$ 
by (cases finite A) (induct A rule: finite-induct, simp-all)

end

notation sum-mset ( $\sum \#$ )

syntax (ASCII)
 $\text{-sum-mset-image} :: \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a::\text{comm-monoid-add} ((3SUM \text{-}\#- \text{-}) [0, 51, 10] 10)$ 
syntax
 $\text{-sum-mset-image} :: \text{pttrn} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a::\text{comm-monoid-add} ((3\sum \text{-}\in\#- \text{-}) [0, 51, 10] 10)$ 
translations
 $\sum i \in \# A. b \Leftarrow \text{CONST sum-mset} (\text{CONST image-mset} (\lambda i. b) A)$ 

context comm-monoid-add
begin

```

```

lemma sum-mset-sum-list:
  sum-mset (mset xs) = sum-list xs
  by (induction xs) auto

end

context canonically-ordered-monoid-add
begin

lemma sum-mset-0-iff [simp]:
  sum-mset M = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in \text{set-mset } M$ .  $x = 0$ )
  by (induction M) auto

end

context ordered-comm-monoid-add
begin

lemma sum-mset-mono:
  sum-mset (image-mset f K)  $\leq$  sum-mset (image-mset g K)
  if  $\bigwedge i$ .  $i \in \# K \implies f i \leq g i$ 
  using that by (induction K) (simp-all add: add-mono)

end

context cancel-comm-monoid-add
begin

lemma sum-mset-diff:
  sum-mset (M - N) = sum-mset M - sum-mset N if  $N \subseteq \# M$  for M N :: 'a
  multiset
  using that by (auto simp add: subset-mset.le-iff-add)

end

context semiring-0
begin

lemma sum-mset-distrib-left:
   $c * (\sum x \in \# M. f x) = (\sum x \in \# M. c * f(x))$ 
  by (induction M) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

lemma sum-mset-distrib-right:
   $(\sum x \in \# M. f x) * c = (\sum x \in \# M. f x * c)$ 
  by (induction M) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

end

lemma sum-mset-product:

```

```

fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,times}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::semiring-0
shows  $(\sum i \in \# A. f i) * (\sum i \in \# B. g i) = (\sum i \in \# A. \sum j \in \# B. f i * g j)$ 
by (subst sum-mset.swap) (simp add: sum-mset-distrib-left sum-mset-distrib-right)

context semiring-1
begin

lemma sum-mset-replicate-mset [simp]:
  sum-mset (replicate-mset n a) = of-nat n * a
  by (induction n) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

lemma sum-mset-delta:
  sum-mset (image-mset ( $\lambda x.$  if  $x = y$  then c else 0) A) = c * of-nat (count A y)
  by (induction A) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

lemma sum-mset-delta':
  sum-mset (image-mset ( $\lambda x.$  if  $y = x$  then c else 0) A) = c * of-nat (count A y)
  by (induction A) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

end

lemma of-nat-sum-mset [simp]:
  of-nat (sum-mset A) = sum-mset (image-mset of-nat A)
  by (induction A) auto

lemma size-eq-sum-mset:
  size M =  $(\sum a \in \# M. 1)$ 
  using image-mset-const-eq [of 1::nat M] by simp

lemma size-mset-set [simp]:
  size (mset-set A) = card A
  by (simp only: size-eq-sum-mset card-eq-sum sum-unfold-sum-mset)

lemma sum-mset-constant [simp]:
  fixes y :: 'b::semiring-1
  shows  $\langle (\sum x \in \# A. y) = of-nat (size A) * y \rangle$ 
  by (induction A) (auto simp: algebra-simps)

lemma set-mset-Union-mset[simp]: set-mset  $(\sum \# MM) = (\bigcup M \in set-mset MM.$ 
  set-mset M)
  by (induct MM) auto

lemma in-Union-mset-iff[iff]:  $x \in \# \sum \# MM \longleftrightarrow (\exists M. M \in \# MM \wedge x \in \# M)$ 
  by (induct MM) auto

lemma count-sum:
  count (sum f A) x = sum ( $\lambda a.$  count (f a) x) A
  by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma sum-eq-empty-iff:
  assumes finite A
  shows sum f A = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall a \in A$ . f a = {#})
  using assms by induct simp-all

lemma Union-mset-empty-conv[simp]:  $\sum_{\#} M = \{#\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in \#M. i = \{#\})$ 
  by (induction M) auto

lemma Union-image-single-mset[simp]:  $\sum_{\#} (\text{image-mset } (\lambda x. \{\#x\#}) m) = m$ 
  by (induction m) auto

lemma size-multiset-sum-mset [simp]: size ( $\sum X \in \#A. X :: \text{'a multiset}$ ) = ( $\sum X \in \#A.$ 
  size X)
  by (induction A) auto

context comm-monoid-mult
begin

sublocale prod-mset: comm-monoid-mset times 1
  defines prod-mset = prod-mset.F ..

lemma prod-mset-empty:
  prod-mset {#} = 1
  by (fact prod-mset.empty)

lemma prod-mset-singleton:
  prod-mset {\#x\#} = x
  by (fact prod-mset.singleton)

lemma prod-mset-Un:
  prod-mset (A + B) = prod-mset A * prod-mset B
  by (fact prod-mset.union)

lemma prod-mset-prod-list:
  prod-mset (mset xs) = prod-list xs
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma prod-mset-replicate-mset [simp]:
  prod-mset (replicate-mset n a) = a  $\hat{^} n$ 
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma prod-unfold-prod-mset:
  prod f A = prod-mset (image-mset f (mset-set A))
  by (cases finite A) (induct A rule: finite-induct, simp-all)

lemma prod-mset-multiplicity:
  prod-mset M = prod ( $\lambda x. x \hat{^} \text{count } M x$ ) (set-mset M)
  by (simp add: fold-mset-def prod.eq-fold prod-mset.eq-fold funpow-times-power
    comp-def)

```

```

lemma prod-mset-delta: prod-mset (image-mset ( $\lambda x. \text{if } x = y \text{ then } c \text{ else } 1$ ) A) =
c  $\wedge$  count A y
by (induction A) simp-all

lemma prod-mset-delta': prod-mset (image-mset ( $\lambda x. \text{if } y = x \text{ then } c \text{ else } 1$ ) A) =
c  $\wedge$  count A y
by (induction A) simp-all

lemma prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd:
assumes A  $\subseteq_{\#}$  B
shows prod-mset A dvd prod-mset B
proof –
  from assms have B = (B - A) + A by (simp add: subset-mset.diff-add)
  also have prod-mset ... = prod-mset (B - A) * prod-mset A by simp
  also have prod-mset A dvd ... by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma dvd-prod-mset:
assumes x  $\in_{\#}$  A
shows x dvd prod-mset A
using assms prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd [of {#x#} A] by simp

end

notation prod-mset ( $\prod_{\#}$ )
syntax (ASCII)
  -prod-mset-image :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-mult ((3PROD
  -:#-. -) [0, 51, 10] 10)
syntax
  -prod-mset-image :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-mult ((3 $\prod$ -#-. -)
  -) [0, 51, 10] 10)
translations
   $\prod i \in_{\#} A. b \Rightarrow \text{CONST prod-mset} (\text{CONST image-mset} (\lambda i. b) A)$ 

lemma prod-mset-constant [simp]: ( $\prod - \in_{\#} A. c$ ) = c  $\wedge$  size A
by (simp add: image-mset-const-eq)

lemma (in semidom) prod-mset-zero-iff [iff]:
  prod-mset A = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\in_{\#}$  A
by (induct A) auto

lemma (in semidom-divide) prod-mset-diff:
assumes B  $\subseteq_{\#}$  A and 0  $\notin_{\#}$  B
shows prod-mset (A - B) = prod-mset A div prod-mset B
proof –
  from assms obtain C where A = B + C

```

```

by (metis subset-mset.add-diff-inverse)
with assms show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma (in semidom-divide) prod-mset-minus:
assumes a ∈# A and a ≠ 0
shows prod-mset (A - {#a#}) = prod-mset A div a
using assms prod-mset-diff [of {#a#} A] by auto

lemma (in normalization-semidom) normalize-prod-mset-normalize:
normalize (prod-mset (image-mset normalize A)) = normalize (prod-mset A)
proof (induction A)
case (add x A)
have normalize (prod-mset (image-mset normalize (add-mset x A))) =
normalize (x * normalize (prod-mset (image-mset normalize A)))
by simp
also note add.IH
finally show ?case by simp
qed auto

lemma (in algebraic-semidom) is-unit-prod-mset-iff:
is-unit (prod-mset A) ↔ (∀ x ∈# A. is-unit x)
by (induct A) (auto simp: is-unit-mult-iff)

lemma (in normalization-semidom-multiplicative) normalize-prod-mset:
normalize (prod-mset A) = prod-mset (image-mset normalize A)
by (induct A) (simp-all add: normalize-mult)

lemma (in normalization-semidom-multiplicative) normalized-prod-msetI:
assumes ⋀a. a ∈# A ⇒ normalize a = a
shows normalize (prod-mset A) = prod-mset A
proof -
from assms have image-mset normalize A = A
by (induct A) simp-all
then show ?thesis by (simp add: normalize-prod-mset)
qed

lemma image-prod-mset-multiplicity:
prod-mset (image-mset f M) = prod (λx. f x ^ count M x) (set-mset M)
proof (induction M)
case (add x M)
show ?case
proof (cases x ∈ set-mset M)
case True
have (∏ y∈set-mset (add-mset x M). f y ^ count (add-mset x M) y) =
(∏ y∈set-mset M. (if y = x then f x else 1) * f y ^ count M y)
using True add by (intro prod.cong) auto
also have ... = f x * (∏ y∈set-mset M. f y ^ count M y)
using True by (subst prod.distrib) auto

```

```

also note add.IH [symmetric]
finally show ?thesis using True by simp
next
  case False
  hence ( $\prod y \in \text{set-mset } (\text{add-mset } x M). f y \wedge \text{count } (\text{add-mset } x M) y =$ 
           $f x * (\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. f y \wedge \text{count } (\text{add-mset } x M) y)$ )
    by (auto simp: not-in-iff)
  also have ( $\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. f y \wedge \text{count } (\text{add-mset } x M) y =$ 
               $(\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. f y \wedge \text{count } M y)$ )
    using False by (intro prod.cong) auto
  also note add.IH [symmetric]
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed auto

```

68.12 Multiset as order-ignorant lists

```

context linorder
begin

lemma mset-insort [simp]:
  mset (insort-key k x xs) = add-mset x (mset xs)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma mset-sort [simp]:
  mset (sort-key k xs) = mset xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

This lemma shows which properties suffice to show that a function f with $f xs = ys$ behaves like sort.

```

lemma properties-for-sort-key:
  assumes mset ys = mset xs
  and  $\bigwedge k. k \in \text{set } ys \implies \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) ys = \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) xs$ 
  and sorted (map f ys)
  shows sort-key f xs = ys
  using assms
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
  case Nil then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  from Cons.preds(2) have
     $\forall k \in \text{set } ys. \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) (\text{remove1 } x ys) = \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) xs$ 
    by (simp add: filter-remove1)
  with Cons.preds have sort-key f xs = remove1 x ys
    by (auto intro!: Cons.hyps simp add: sorted-map-remove1)
  moreover from Cons.preds have x ∈# mset ys
    by auto
  then have x ∈ set ys
    by simp

```

```
ultimately show ?case using Cons.prems by (simp add: insort-key-remove1)
qed
```

lemma properties-for-sort:

```
assumes multiset: mset ys = mset xs
and sorted ys
shows sort xs = ys
proof (rule properties-for-sort-key)
from multiset show mset ys = mset xs .
from ‹sorted ys› show sorted (map (λx. x) ys) by simp
from multiset have length (filter (λy. k = y) ys) = length (filter (λx. k = x)
xs) for k
by (rule mset-eq-length-filter)
then have replicate (length (filter (λy. k = y) ys)) k =
replicate (length (filter (λx. k = x) xs)) k for k
by simp
then show k ∈ set ys ⟹ filter (λy. k = y) ys = filter (λx. k = x) xs for k
by (simp add: replicate-length-filter)
qed
```

lemma sort-key-inj-key-eq:

```
assumes mset-equal: mset xs = mset ys
and inj-on f (set xs)
and sorted (map f ys)
shows sort-key f xs = ys
proof (rule properties-for-sort-key)
from mset-equal
show mset ys = mset xs by simp
from ‹sorted (map f ys)›
show sorted (map f ys) .
show [x←ys . f k = f x] = [x←xs . f k = f x] if k ∈ set ys for k
proof –
from mset-equal
have set-equal: set xs = set ys by (rule mset-eq-setD)
with that have insert k (set ys) = set ys by auto
with ‹inj-on f (set xs)› have inj: inj-on f (insert k (set ys))
by (simp add: set-equal)
from inj have [x←ys . f k = f x] = filter (HOL.eq k) ys
by (auto intro!: inj-on-filter-key-eq)
also have ... = replicate (count (mset ys) k) k
by (simp add: replicate-count-mset-eq-filter-eq)
also have ... = replicate (count (mset xs) k) k
using mset-equal by simp
also have ... = filter (HOL.eq k) xs
by (simp add: replicate-count-mset-eq-filter-eq)
also have ... = [x←xs . f k = f x]
using inj by (auto intro!: inj-on-filter-key-eq [symmetric] simp add: set-equal)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
```

qed

```

lemma sort-key-eq-sort-key:
  assumes mset xs = mset ys
    and inj-on f (set xs)
  shows sort-key f xs = sort-key f ys
  by (rule sort-key-inj-key-eq) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma sort-key-by-quicksort:
  sort-key f xs = sort-key f [x←xs. f x < f (xs ! (length xs div 2))]
    @ [x←xs. f x = f (xs ! (length xs div 2))]
    @ sort-key f [x←xs. f x > f (xs ! (length xs div 2))] (is sort-key f ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof (rule properties-for-sort-key)
    show mset ?rhs = mset ?lhs
      by (rule multiset-eqI) auto
    show sorted (map f ?rhs)
      by (auto simp add: sorted-append intro: sorted-map-same)
  next
    fix l
    assume l ∈ set ?rhs
    let ?pivot = f (xs ! (length xs div 2))
    have *: ∀x. f l = f x ↔ f x = f l by auto
    have [x ← sort-key f xs . f x = f l] = [x ← xs. f x = f l]
      unfolding filter-sort by (rule properties-for-sort-key) (auto intro: sorted-map-same)
    with * have **: [x ← sort-key f xs . f l = f x] = [x ← xs. f l = f x] by simp
    have ∀x P. P (f x) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x ↔ P (f l) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x by auto
    then have ∀P. [x ← sort-key f xs . P (f x) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x] =
      [x ← sort-key f xs. P (f l) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x] by simp
    note *** = this [of (<)] this [of (>)] this [of (=)]
    show [x ← ?rhs. f l = f x] = [x ← ?lhs. f l = f x]
    proof (cases f l ?pivot rule: linorder-cases)
      case less
      then have f l ≠ ?pivot and ¬ f l > ?pivot by auto
      with less show ?thesis
        by (simp add: filter-sort [symmetric] ** ***)
    next
      case equal then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: * less-le)
    next
      case greater
      then have f l ≠ ?pivot and ¬ f l < ?pivot by auto
      with greater show ?thesis
        by (simp add: filter-sort [symmetric] ** ***)
    qed
qed

lemma sort-by-quicksort:
  sort xs = sort [x←xs. x < xs ! (length xs div 2)]
    @ [x←xs. x = xs ! (length xs div 2)]

```

```
@ sort [x←xs. x > xs ! (length xs div 2)] (is sort ?lhs = ?rhs)
using sort-key-by-quicksort [of λx. x, symmetric] by simp
```

A stable parameterized quicksort

```
definition part :: ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b list ⇒ 'b list × 'b list × 'b list where
  part f pivot xs = ([x ← xs. f x < pivot], [x ← xs. f x = pivot], [x ← xs. pivot < f x])
```

```
lemma part-code [code]:
  part f pivot [] = ([][], [], [])
  part f pivot (x # xs) = (let (lts, eqs, gts) = part f pivot xs; x' = f x in
    if x' < pivot then (x # lts, eqs, gts)
    else if x' > pivot then (lts, eqs, x # gts)
    else (lts, x # eqs, gts))
  by (auto simp add: part-def Let-def split-def)
```

```
lemma sort-key-by-quicksort-code [code]:
  sort-key f xs =
    (case xs of
      [] ⇒ []
      | [x] ⇒ xs
      | [x, y] ⇒ (if f x ≤ f y then xs else [y, x])
      | - ⇒
        let (lts, eqs, gts) = part f (f (xs ! (length xs div 2))) xs
        in sort-key f lts @ eqs @ sort-key f gts)
  proof (cases xs)
    case Nil then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Cons - ys) note hyps = Cons show ?thesis
    proof (cases ys)
      case Nil with hyps show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case (Cons - zs) note hyps = hyps Cons show ?thesis
      proof (cases zs)
        case Nil with hyps show ?thesis by auto
      next
        case Cons
          from sort-key-by-quicksort [of f xs]
          have sort-key f xs = (let (lts, eqs, gts) = part f (f (xs ! (length xs div 2))) xs
            in sort-key f lts @ eqs @ sort-key f gts)
          by (simp only: split-def Let-def part-def fst-conv snd-conv)
          with hyps Cons show ?thesis by (simp only: list.cases)
        qed
      qed
    qed
  end

hide-const (open) part
```

```

lemma mset-remdups-subset-eq: mset (remdups xs) ⊆# mset xs
by (induct xs) (auto intro: subset-mset.order-trans)

lemma mset-update:
  i < length ls ==> mset (ls[i := v]) = add-mset v (mset ls - {#ls ! i#})
proof (induct ls arbitrary: i)
  case Nil then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases i)
    case 0 then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Suc i')
    with Cons show ?thesis
    by (cases `x = xs ! i') auto
  qed
qed

lemma mset-swap:
  i < length ls ==> j < length ls ==>
  mset (ls[j := ls ! i, i := ls ! j]) = mset ls
by (cases i = j) (simp-all add: mset-update nth-mem-mset)

lemma mset-eq-finite:
  ‹finite {ys. mset ys = mset xs}›
proof –
  have ‹{ys. mset ys = mset xs} ⊆ {ys. set ys ⊆ set xs ∧ length ys ≤ length xs}›
  by (auto simp add: dest: mset-eq-setD mset-eq-length)
  moreover have ‹finite {ys. set ys ⊆ set xs ∧ length ys ≤ length xs}›
  using finite-lists-length-le by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (rule finite-subset)
qed

```

68.13 The multiset order

```

definition mult1 :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a multiset × 'a multiset) set where
  mult1 r = {(N, M). ∃ a M0 K. M = add-mset a M0 ∧ N = M0 + K ∧
  (∀ b. b ∈# K → (b, a) ∈ r)}

```

```

definition mult :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a multiset × 'a multiset) set where
  mult r = (mult1 r)⁺

```

```

definition multp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool where
  multp r M N ←→ (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). r x y}

```

```

declare multp-def[pred-set-conv]

```

```

lemma mult1I:
  assumes  $M = \text{add-mset } a M_0$  and  $N = M_0 + K$  and  $\bigwedge b. b \in\# K \implies (b, a) \in r$ 
  shows  $(N, M) \in \text{mult1 } r$ 
  using assms unfolding mult1-def by blast

lemma mult1E:
  assumes  $(N, M) \in \text{mult1 } r$ 
  obtains  $a M_0 K$  where  $M = \text{add-mset } a M_0 N = M_0 + K \bigwedge b. b \in\# K \implies (b, a) \in r$ 
  using assms unfolding mult1-def by blast

lemma mono-mult1:
  assumes  $r \subseteq r'$  shows  $\text{mult1 } r \subseteq \text{mult1 } r'$ 
  unfolding mult1-def using assms by blast

lemma mono-mult:
  assumes  $r \subseteq r'$  shows  $\text{mult } r \subseteq \text{mult } r'$ 
  unfolding mult-def using mono-mult1[OF assms] trancl-mono by blast

lemma mono-multp[mono]:  $r \leq r' \implies \text{multp } r \leq \text{multp } r'$ 
  unfolding le-fun-def le-bool-def
  proof (intro allI impI)
    fix  $M N :: \text{'a multiset}$ 
    assume  $\forall x xa. r x xa \longrightarrow r' x xa$ 
    hence  $\{(x, y). r x y\} \subseteq \{(x, y). r' x y\}$ 
    by blast
    thus  $\text{multp } r M N \implies \text{multp } r' M N$ 
    unfolding multp-def
    by (fact mono-mult[THEN subsetD, rotated])
  qed

lemma not-less-empty [iff]:  $(M, \{\#\}) \notin \text{mult1 } r$ 
  by (simp add: mult1-def)

```

68.13.1 Well-foundedness

```

lemma less-add:
  assumes  $\text{mult1}: (N, \text{add-mset } a M_0) \in \text{mult1 } r$ 
  shows
     $(\exists M. (M, M_0) \in \text{mult1 } r \wedge N = \text{add-mset } a M) \vee$ 
     $(\exists K. (\forall b. b \in\# K \longrightarrow (b, a) \in r) \wedge N = M_0 + K)$ 
  proof -
    let  $?r = \lambda K a. \forall b. b \in\# K \longrightarrow (b, a) \in r$ 
    let  $?R = \lambda N M. \exists a M_0 K. M = \text{add-mset } a M_0 \wedge N = M_0 + K \wedge ?r K a$ 
    obtain  $a' M_0' K$  where  $M_0: \text{add-mset } a M_0 = \text{add-mset } a' M_0'$ 
      and  $N: N = M_0' + K$ 
      and  $r: ?r K a'$ 

```

```

using mult1 unfolding mult1-def by auto
show ?thesis (is ?case1 ∨ ?case2)
proof -
  from M0 consider M0 = M0' a = a'
    | K' where M0 = add-mset a' K' M0' = add-mset a K'
      by atomize-elim (simp only: add-eq-conv-ex)
  then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
    with N r have ?r K a ∧ N = M0 + K by simp
    then have ?case2 ..
    then show ?thesis ..
  next
  case 2
    from N 2(2) have n: N = add-mset a (K' + K) by simp
    with r 2(1) have ?R (K' + K) M0 by blast
    with n have ?case1 by (simp add: mult1-def)
    then show ?thesis ..
qed
qed
qed

lemma all-accessible:
assumes wf r
shows ∀ M. M ∈ Wellfounded.acc (mult1 r)
proof
  let ?R = mult1 r
  let ?W = Wellfounded.acc ?R
  {
    fix M M0 a
    assume M0: M0 ∈ ?W
    and wf-hyp: ∀ b. (b, a) ∈ r ⟹ (∀ M ∈ ?W. add-mset b M ∈ ?W)
    and acc-hyp: ∀ M. (M, M0) ∈ ?R ⟹ add-mset a M ∈ ?W
    have add-mset a M0 ∈ ?W
    proof (rule accI [of add-mset a M0])
      fix N
      assume (N, add-mset a M0) ∈ ?R
      then consider M where (M, M0) ∈ ?R N = add-mset a M
        | K where ∀ b. b ∈# K ⟹ (b, a) ∈ r N = M0 + K
          by atomize-elim (rule less-add)
      then show N ∈ ?W
      proof cases
        case 1
          from acc-hyp have (M, M0) ∈ ?R ⟹ add-mset a M ∈ ?W ..
          from this and ⟨(M, M0) ∈ ?R⟩ have add-mset a M ∈ ?W ..
          then show N ∈ ?W by (simp only: ⟨N = add-mset a M⟩)
      next
        case 2
        from this(1) have M0 + K ∈ ?W
    qed
  }

```

```

proof (induct K)
  case empty
    from M0 show M0 + {#} ∈ ?W by simp
  next
    case (add x K)
      from add.preds have (x, a) ∈ r by simp
      with wf-hyp have  $\forall M \in ?W. add\text{-mset } x M \in ?W$  by blast
      moreover from add have M0 + K ∈ ?W by simp
      ultimately have add-mset x (M0 + K) ∈ ?W ..
      then show M0 + (add-mset x K) ∈ ?W by simp
    qed
    then show N ∈ ?W by (simp only: 2(2))
  qed
  qed
} note tedious-reasoning = this

show M ∈ ?W for M
proof (induct M)
  show {#} ∈ ?W
  proof (rule accI)
    fix b assume (b, {#}) ∈ ?R
    with not-less-empty show b ∈ ?W by contradiction
  qed

fix M a assume M ∈ ?W
from wf r have  $\forall M \in ?W. add\text{-mset } a M \in ?W$ 
proof induct
  fix a
  assume r:  $\bigwedge b. (b, a) \in r \implies (\forall M \in ?W. add\text{-mset } b M \in ?W)$ 
  show  $\forall M \in ?W. add\text{-mset } a M \in ?W$ 
  proof
    fix M assume M ∈ ?W
    then show add-mset a M ∈ ?W
      by (rule acc-induct) (rule tedious-reasoning [OF - r])
    qed
  qed
  from this and M ∈ ?W show add-mset a M ∈ ?W ..
  qed
qed

lemma wf-mult1: wf r ==> wf (mult1 r)
  by (rule acc-wfI) (rule all-accessible)

lemma wf-mult: wf r ==> wf (mult r)
  unfolding mult-def by (rule wf-trancl) (rule wf-mult1)

lemma wfP-multp: wfP r ==> wfP (multp r)
  unfolding multp-def wfP-def
  by (simp add: wf-mult)

```

68.13.2 Closure-free presentation

One direction.

lemma *mult-implies-one-step*:

assumes

trans: *trans r* **and**

MN: $(M, N) \in \text{mult } r$

shows $\exists I J K. N = I + J \wedge M = I + K \wedge J \neq \{\#\} \wedge (\forall k \in \text{set-mset } K. \exists j \in \text{set-mset } J. (k, j) \in r)$

using *MN* **unfolding** *mult-def mult1-def*

proof (*induction rule: converse-trancl-induct*)

case (*base y*)

then show ?*case* **by** *force*

next

case (*step y z*) **note** *yz = this(1)* **and** *zN = this(2)* **and** *N-decomp = this(3)*

obtain *I J K* **where**

N: $N = I + J$ $z = I + K$ $J \neq \{\#\}$ $\forall k \in \#K. \exists j \in \#J. (k, j) \in r$

using *N-decomp* **by** *blast*

obtain *a M0 K'* **where**

z: $z = \text{add-mset } a \text{ } M0$ **and** *y*: $y = M0 + K'$ **and** *K*: $\forall b. b \in \# K' \longrightarrow (b, a)$

$\in r$

using *yz* **by** *blast*

show ?*case*

proof (*cases a $\in \# K$*)

case *True*

moreover have $\exists j \in \#J. (k, j) \in r$ **if** $k \in \# K'$ **for** *k*

using *K N trans True* **by** (*meson that transE*)

ultimately show ?*thesis*

by (*rule-tac x = I in exI, rule-tac x = J in exI, rule-tac x = (K - {#a#})*

$+ K' \text{ in exI}$)

(use z y N in auto simp del: subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2 dest: in-diffD)

next

case *False*

then have *a $\in \# I$* **by** (*metis N(2) union-iff union-single-eq-member z*)

moreover have *M0 = I + K - {#a#}*

using *N(2) z* **by** *force*

ultimately show ?*thesis*

by (*rule-tac x = I - {#a#} in exI, rule-tac x = add-mset a J in exI,*

rule-tac x = K + K' in exI)

(use z y N False K in auto simp: add.assoc)

qed

qed

lemma *multp-implies-one-step*:

transp R \Longrightarrow multp R M N $\Longrightarrow \exists I J K. N = I + J \wedge M = I + K \wedge J \neq \{\#\}$

$\wedge (\forall k \in \#K. \exists x \in \#J. R k x)$

by (*rule mult-implies-one-step[to-pred]*)

lemma *one-step-implies-mult*:

```

assumes
   $J \neq \{\#\}$  and
   $\forall k \in \text{set-mset } K. \exists j \in \text{set-mset } J. (k, j) \in r$ 
shows  $(I + K, I + J) \in \text{mult } r$ 
using assms
proof (induction size  $J$  arbitrary:  $I J K$ )
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case ( $Suc n$ ) note  $IH = \text{this}(1)$  and  $\text{size-}J = \text{this}(2)[\text{THEN sym}]$ 
  obtain  $J' a$  where  $J: J = \text{add-mset } a J'$ 
    using  $\text{size-}J$  by (blast dest:  $\text{size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union}$ )
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $J' = \{\#\}$ )
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    using  $J Suc$  by (fastforce simp add:  $\text{mult-def mult1-def}$ )
  next
    case [simp]: False
    have  $K: K = \{\#x \in \# K. (x, a) \in r\#} + \{\#x \in \# K. (x, a) \notin r\#}$ 
      by simp
    have  $(I + K, (I + \{\#x \in \# K. (x, a) \in r\#}) + J') \in \text{mult } r$ 
      using  $IH[\text{of } J' \{\#x \in \# K. (x, a) \notin r\#} I + \{\#x \in \# K. (x, a) \in r\#}]$ 
         $J Suc.\text{prems } K \text{ size-}J$  by (auto simp: ac-simps)
    moreover have  $(I + \{\#x \in \# K. (x, a) \in r\#} + J', I + J) \in \text{mult } r$ 
      by (fastforce simp:  $J \text{ mult1-def mult-def}$ )
    ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding  $\text{mult-def}$  by simp
  qed
qed

lemma one-step-implies-multp:
 $J \neq \{\#\} \implies \forall k \in \# K. \exists j \in \# J. R k j \implies \text{multp } R (I + K) (I + J)$ 
  by (rule one-step-implies-mult[ $\text{of } - - \{(x, y). r x y\}$  for  $r$ , folded  $\text{multp-def}$ , simplified])

lemma subset-implies-mult:
assumes sub:  $A \subset \# B$ 
shows  $(A, B) \in \text{mult } r$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{ApBmA}: A + (B - A) = B$ 
    using sub by simp
  have  $BmA: B - A \neq \{\#\}$ 
    using sub by (simp add: Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset subset-mset.less-le-not-le)
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule one-step-implies-mult[ $\text{of } B - A \{\#\} - A$ , unfolded ApBmA, simplified])
qed

lemma subset-implies-multp:  $A \subset \# B \implies \text{multp } r A B$ 

```

```

by (rule subset-implies-mult[of - - {(x, y)}. r x y] for r, folded multp-def])

lemma multp-repeat-mset-repeat-msetI:
  assumes transp R and multp R A B and n ≠ 0
  shows multp R (repeat-mset n A) (repeat-mset n B)
proof -
  from ⟨transp R⟩ ⟨multp R A B⟩ obtain I J K where
    B = I + J and A = I + K and J ≠ {#} and ∀ k ∈# K. ∃ x ∈# J. R k x
  by (auto dest: multp-implies-one-step)

  have repeat-n-A-eq: repeat-mset n A = repeat-mset n I + repeat-mset n K
  using ⟨A = I + K⟩ by simp

  have repeat-n-B-eq: repeat-mset n B = repeat-mset n I + repeat-mset n J
  using ⟨B = I + J⟩ by simp

  show ?thesis
  unfolding repeat-n-A-eq repeat-n-B-eq
  proof (rule one-step-implies-multp)
    from ⟨n ≠ 0⟩ show repeat-mset n J ≠ {#}
    using ⟨J ≠ {#}⟩
    by (simp add: repeat-mset-eq-empty-iff)
  next
    show ∀ k ∈# repeat-mset n K. ∃ j ∈# repeat-mset n J. R k j
    using ⟨∀ k ∈# K. ∃ x ∈# J. R k x⟩
    by (metis count-greater-zero-iff nat-0-less-mult-iff repeat-mset.rep-eq)
  qed
qed

```

68.13.3 Monotonicity

```

lemma multp-mono-strong:
  assumes multp R M1 M2 and transp R and
    S-if-R: ∀ x y. x ∈ set-mset M1 ⇒ y ∈ set-mset M2 ⇒ R x y ⇒ S x y
  shows multp S M1 M2
proof -
  obtain I J K where M2 = I + J and M1 = I + K and J ≠ {#} and ∀ k ∈# K. ∃ x ∈# J. R k x
  using multp-implies-one-step[OF ⟨transp R⟩ ⟨multp R M1 M2⟩] by auto
  show ?thesis
  unfolding ⟨M2 = I + J⟩ ⟨M1 = I + K⟩
  proof (rule one-step-implies-multp[OF ⟨J ≠ {#}⟩])
    show ∀ k ∈# K. ∃ j ∈# J. S k j
    using S-if-R
    by (metis ⟨M1 = I + K⟩ ⟨M2 = I + J⟩ ⟨∀ k ∈# K. ∃ x ∈# J. R k x⟩ union-iff)
  qed
qed

```

lemma mult-mono-strong:

```

assumes (M1, M2) ∈ mult r and trans r and
S-if-R: ⋀x y. x ∈ set-mset M1 ⟹ y ∈ set-mset M2 ⟹ (x, y) ∈ r ⟹ (x, y)
∈ s
shows (M1, M2) ∈ mult s
using assms multp-mono-strong[of λx y. (x, y) ∈ r M1 M2 λx y. (x, y) ∈ s,
unfolded multp-def transp-trans-eq, simplified]
by blast

lemma monotone-on-multp-multp-image-mset:
assumes monotone-on A ordA ordB f and transp ordA
shows monotone-on {M. set-mset M ⊆ A} (multp ordA) (multp ordB) (image-mset
f)
proof (rule monotone-onI)
fix M1 M2
assume
  M1-in: M1 ∈ {M. set-mset M ⊆ A} and
  M2-in: M2 ∈ {M. set-mset M ⊆ A} and
  M1-lt-M2: multp ordA M1 M2

from multp-implies-one-step[OF ‹transp ordA› M1-lt-M2] obtain I J K where
  M2-eq: M2 = I + J and
  M1-eq: M1 = I + K and
  J-neq-mempty: J ≠ {#} and
  ball-K-less: ∀k∈#K. ∃x∈#J. ordA k x
by metis

have multp ordB (image-mset f I + image-mset f K) (image-mset f I + im-
age-mset f J)
proof (intro one-step-implies-multp ballI)
show image-mset f J ≠ {#}
  using J-neq-mempty by simp
next
fix k' assume k'∈#image-mset f K
then obtain k where k' = f k and k-in: k ∈# K
  by auto
then obtain j where j-in: j ∈# J and ordA k j
  using ball-K-less by auto

have ordB (f k) (f j)
proof (rule ‹monotone-on A ordA ordB f›[THEN monotone-onD, OF - - ‹orda
k j›])
show k ∈ A
  using M1-eq M1-in k-in by auto
next
show j ∈ A
  using M2-eq M2-in j-in by auto
qed
thus ∃j∈#image-mset f J. ordB k' j
  using ‹j ∈# J› ‹k' = f k› by auto

```

```

qed
thus multp ordb (image-mset f M1) (image-mset f M2)
  by (simp add: M1-eq M2-eq)
qed

lemma monotone-multp-multp-image-mset:
assumes monotone orda ordb f and transp orda
shows monotone (multp orda) (multp ordb) (image-mset f)
by (rule monotone-on-multp-multp-image-mset[OF assms, simplified])

lemma multp-image-mset-image-msetI:
assumes multp (λx y. R (f x) (f y)) M1 M2 and transp R
shows multp R (image-mset f M1) (image-mset f M2)
proof -
  from ⟨transp R⟩ have transp (λx y. R (f x) (f y))
    by (auto intro: transpI dest: transpD)
  with ⟨multp (λx y. R (f x) (f y)) M1 M2⟩ obtain I J K where
    M2 = I + J and M1 = I + K and J ≠ {#} and ∀ k∈#K. ∃ x∈#J. R (f k)
  (f x)
    using multp-implies-one-step by blast

  have multp R (image-mset f I + image-mset f K) (image-mset f I + image-mset
f J)
  proof (rule one-step-implies-multp)
    show image-mset f J ≠ {#}
      by (simp add: ⟨J ≠ {#}⟩)
  next
    show ∀ k∈#image-mset f K. ∃ j∈#image-mset f J. R k j
      by (simp add: ⟨∀ k∈#K. ∃ x∈#J. R (f k) (f x)⟩)
  qed
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: ⟨M1 = I + K⟩ ⟨M2 = I + J⟩)
qed

lemma multp-image-mset-image-msetD:
assumes
  multp R (image-mset f A) (image-mset f B) and
  transp R and
  inj-on-f: inj-on f (set-mset A ∪ set-mset B)
shows multp (λx y. R (f x) (f y)) A B
proof -
  from assms(1,2) obtain I J K where
    f-B-eq: image-mset f B = I + J and
    f-A-eq: image-mset f A = I + K and
    J-neq-mempty: J ≠ {#} and
    ball-K-less: ∀ k∈#K. ∃ x∈#J. R k x
  by (auto dest: multp-implies-one-step)

  from f-B-eq obtain I' J' where

```

```

B-def:  $B = I' + J'$  and I-def:  $I = \text{image-mset } f I'$  and J-def:  $J = \text{image-mset } f J'$ 
using image-mset-eq-plusD by blast

from inj-on-f have inj-on-f': inj-on f (set-mset A  $\cup$  set-mset I')
by (rule inj-on-subset) (auto simp add: B-def)

from f-A-eq obtain K' where
A-def:  $A = I' + K'$  and K-def:  $K = \text{image-mset } f K'$ 
by (auto simp: I-def dest: image-mset-eq-image-mset-plusD[OF - inj-on-f'])

show ?thesis
unfolding A-def B-def
proof (intro one-step-implies-multp ballI)
from J-neq-mempty show  $J' \neq \{\#\}$ 
by (simp add: J-def)
next
fix k assume  $k \in\# K'$ 
with ball-K-less obtain j' where  $j' \in\# J$  and R (f k) j'
using K-def by auto
moreover then obtain j where  $j \in\# J'$  and f j = j'
using J-def by auto
ultimately show  $\exists j \in\# J'. R (f k) (f j)$ 
by blast
qed
qed

```

68.13.4 The multiset extension is cancellative for multiset union

```

lemma mult-cancel:
assumes trans s and irrefl-on (set-mset Z) s
shows  $(X + Z, Y + Z) \in \text{mult } s \longleftrightarrow (X, Y) \in \text{mult } s$  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
proof
assume ?L thus ?R
using <irrefl-on (set-mset Z) s>
proof (induct Z)
case (add z Z)
obtain X' Y' Z' where *: add-mset z X + Z = Z' + X' add-mset z Y + Z
= Z' + Y' Y'  $\neq \{\#\}$ 
   $\forall x \in \text{set-mset } X'. \exists y \in \text{set-mset } Y'. (x, y) \in s$ 
  using mult-implies-one-step[OF <trans s> add(2)] by auto
  consider Z2 where Z' = add-mset z Z2 | X2 Y2 where X' = add-mset z X2
Y' = add-mset z Y2
  using *(1,2) by (metis add-mset-remove-trivial-If insert-iff set-mset-add-mset-insert
union-iff)
  thus ?case
  proof (cases)
    case 1 thus ?thesis
      using * one-step-implies-mult[of Y' X' s Z2] add(3)

```

```

by (auto simp: add.commute[of - {#-#}] add.assoc intro: add(1) elim:
irrefl-on-subset)
next
case 2 then obtain y where y ∈ set-mset Y2 (z, y) ∈ s
using *(4) ⟨irrefl-on (set-mset (add-mset z Z)) s⟩
by (auto simp: irrefl-on-def)
moreover from this transD[OF ⟨trans s⟩ - this(2)]
have x' ∈ set-mset X2  $\implies \exists y \in \text{set-mset } Y2. (x', y) \in s \text{ for } x'$ 
using 2 *(4)[rule-format, of x'] by auto
ultimately show ?thesis
using * one-step-implies-mult[of Y2 X2 s Z] 2 add(3)
by (force simp: add.commute[of {#-#}] add.assoc[symmetric] intro: add(1)
elim: irrefl-on-subset)
qed
qed auto
next
assume ?R then obtain I J K
where Y = I + J X = I + K J ≠ {#}  $\forall k \in \text{set-mset } K. \exists j \in \text{set-mset } J.$ 
(k, j) ∈ s
using mult-implies-one-step[OF ⟨trans s⟩] by blast
thus ?L using one-step-implies-mult[of J K s I + Z] by (auto simp: ac-simps)
qed

lemma multp-cancel:
transp R  $\implies$  irreflp-on (set-mset Z) R  $\implies$  multp R (X + Z) (Y + Z)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
multp R X Y
by (rule mult-cancel[to-pred])

lemma mult-cancel-add-mset:
transp r  $\implies$  irrefl-on {z} r  $\implies$ 
((add-mset z X, add-mset z Y) ∈ mult r) = ((X, Y) ∈ mult r)
by (rule mult-cancel[of - {#-#}, simplified])

lemma multp-cancel-add-mset:
transp R  $\implies$  irreflp-on {z} R  $\implies$  multp R (add-mset z X) (add-mset z Y) =
multp R X Y
by (rule mult-cancel-add-mset[to-pred, folded bot-set-def])

lemma mult-cancel-max0:
assumes trans s and irrefl-on (set-mset X ∩ set-mset Y) s
shows (X, Y) ∈ mult s  $\longleftrightarrow$  (X - X ∩# Y, Y - X ∩# Y) ∈ mult s (is ?L
 $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
proof -
have (X - X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y, Y - X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y) ∈ mult s  $\longleftrightarrow$  (X
- X ∩# Y, Y - X ∩# Y) ∈ mult s
proof (rule mult-cancel)
from assms show trans s
by simp
next

```

```

from assms show irrefl-on (set-mset (X ∩# Y)) s
  by simp
qed
moreover have X - X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y = X Y - X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y = Y
  by (auto simp flip: count-inject)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma mult-cancel-max:
trans r ==> irrefl-on (set-mset X ∩ set-mset Y) r ==>
  (X, Y) ∈ mult r <=> (X - Y, Y - X) ∈ mult r
by (rule mult-cancel-max0[simplified])

lemma multp-cancel-max:
transp R ==> irreflp-on (set-mset X ∩ set-mset Y) R ==> multp R X Y <=>
  multp R (X - Y) (Y - X)
by (rule mult-cancel-max[to-pred])

```

68.13.5 Strict partial-order properties

```

lemma mult1-lessE:
assumes (N, M) ∈ mult1 {(a, b). r a b} and asymp r
obtains a M0 K where M = add-mset a M0 N = M0 + K
  a ∉# K ∧ b. b ∈# K ==> r b a
proof -
  from assms obtain a M0 K where M = add-mset a M0 N = M0 + K and
    *: b ∈# K ==> r b a for b by (blast elim: mult1E)
  moreover from * [of a] have a ∉# K
    using <asymp r> by (meson asympD)
  ultimately show thesis by (auto intro: that)
qed

lemma trans-on-mult:
assumes trans-on A r and ∏M. M ∈ B ==> set-mset M ⊆ A
shows trans-on B (mult r)
using assms by (metis mult-def subset-UNIV trans-on-subset trans-trancl)

lemma trans-mult: trans r ==> trans (mult r)
using trans-on-mult[of UNIV r UNIV, simplified] .

lemma transp-on-multp:
assumes transp-on A r and ∏M. M ∈ B ==> set-mset M ⊆ A
shows transp-on B (multp r)
by (metis mult-def multp-def transD trans-trancl transp-onI)

lemma transp-multp: transp r ==> transp (multp r)
using transp-on-multp[of UNIV r UNIV, simplified] .

```

```

lemma irrefl-mult:
  assumes trans r irrefl r
  shows irrefl (mult r)
proof (intro irreflI notI)
  fix M
  assume (M, M) ∈ mult r
  then obtain I J K where M = I + J and M = I + K
    and J ≠ {#} and (∀ k ∈ set-mset K. ∃ j ∈ set-mset J. (k, j) ∈ r)
    using mult-implies-one-step[OF ‹trans r›] by blast
  then have *: K ≠ {#} and **: ∀ k ∈ set-mset K. ∃ j ∈ set-mset K. (k, j) ∈ r by
  auto
  have finite (set-mset K) by simp
  hence set-mset K = {}
    using **
  proof (induction rule: finite-induct)
    case empty
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (insert x F)
    have False
      using ‹irrefl r›[unfolded irrefl-def, rule-format]
      using ‹trans r›[THEN transD]
      by (metis equals0D insert.IH insert.preds insertE insertI1 insertI2)
    thus ?case ..
  qed
  with * show False by simp
qed

lemma irreflp-multp: transp R ==> irreflp R ==> irreflp (multp R)
by (rule irrefl-mult[of {(x, y). r x y} for r,
folded transp-transp Eq irreflp-irrefl-Eq, simplified, folded multp-def])

instantiation multiset :: (preorder) order begin

definition less-multiset :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool
where M < N ↔ multp (<) M N

definition less-eq-multiset :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool
where less-eq-multiset M N ↔ M < N ∨ M = N

instance
proof intro-classes
  fix M N :: 'a multiset
  show (M < N) = (M ≤ N ∧ ¬ N ≤ M)
    unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset-def
    by (metis irreflp-def irreflp-on-less irreflp-multp transpE transp-on-less transp-multp)
next
  fix M :: 'a multiset
  show M ≤ M

```

```

unfolding less-eq-multiset-def
  by simp
next
  fix M1 M2 M3 :: 'a multiset
  show M1 ≤ M2  $\Rightarrow$  M2 ≤ M3  $\Rightarrow$  M1 ≤ M3
    unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset-def
    using transp-multip[OF transp-on-less, THEN transpD]
      by blast
next
  fix M N :: 'a multiset
  show M ≤ N  $\Rightarrow$  N ≤ M  $\Rightarrow$  M = N
    unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset-def
    using transp-multip[OF transp-on-less, THEN transpD]
    using irreflp-multip[OF transp-on-less irreflp-on-less, unfolded irreflp-def, rule-format]
      by blast
qed

end

lemma mset-le-irrefl [elim!]:
  fixes M :: 'a::preorder multiset
  shows M < M  $\Rightarrow$  R
  by simp

lemma wfP-less-multiset[simp]:
  assumes wfP-less: wfP ((<) :: ('a :: preorder)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
  shows wfP ((<) :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
  unfolding less-multiset-def
  using wfP-multip[OF wfP-less] .

```

68.13.6 Strict total-order properties

```

lemma total-on-mult:
  assumes total-on A r and trans r and  $\bigwedge M. M \in B \Rightarrow$  set-mset M ⊆ A
  shows total-on B (mult r)
proof (rule total-onI)
  fix M1 M2 assume M1 ∈ B and M2 ∈ B and M1 ≠ M2
  let ?I = M1 ∩# M2
  show (M1, M2) ∈ mult r  $\vee$  (M2, M1) ∈ mult r
  proof (cases M1 - ?I = {#}  $\vee$  M2 - ?I = {#})
    case True
    with ‹M1 ≠ M2› show ?thesis
      by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset diff-intersect-left-idem diff-intersect-right-idem
          subset-implies-mult subset-mset.less-le)
  next
    case False
    from assms(1) have total-on (set-mset (M1 - ?I)) r
    by (meson ‹M1 ∈ B› assms(3) diff-subset-eq-self set-mset-mono total-on-subset)
    with False obtain greatest1 where

```

$\text{greatest1-in: greatest1} \in \# M1 - ?I \text{ and}$
 $\text{greatest1-greatest: } \forall x \in \# M1 - ?I. \text{ greatest1} \neq x \rightarrow (x, \text{greatest1}) \in r$
using Multiset.bex-greatest-element[to-set, of $M1 - ?I r$]
by (metis assms(2) subset-UNIV trans-on-subset)

from assms(1) **have** total-on (set-mset ($M2 - ?I$)) r
by (meson ‹ $M2 \in B$ › assms(3) diff-subset-eq-self set-mset-mono total-on-subset)
with False obtain greatest2 **where**
 $\text{greatest2-in: greatest2} \in \# M2 - ?I \text{ and}$
 $\text{greatest2-greatest: } \forall x \in \# M2 - ?I. \text{ greatest2} \neq x \rightarrow (x, \text{greatest2}) \in r$
using Multiset.bex-greatest-element[to-set, of $M2 - ?I r$]
by (metis assms(2) subset-UNIV trans-on-subset)

have greatest1 \neq greatest2
using greatest1-in ‹greatest2 $\in \# M2 - ?I$
by (metis diff-intersect-left-idem diff-intersect-right-idem dual-order.eq-iff
 in-diff-count
 in-diff-countE le-add-same-cancel2 less-irrefl zero-le)

hence (greatest1, greatest2) $\in r \vee$ (greatest2, greatest1) $\in r$
using ‹total-on A r›[unfolded total-on-def, rule-format, of greatest1 greatest2]

‹ $M1 \in B$ › ‹ $M2 \in B$ › greatest1-in greatest2-in assms(3)

by (meson in-diffD in-mono)

thus ?thesis

proof (elim disjE)

assume (greatest1, greatest2) $\in r$

have ($?I + (M1 - ?I)$, $?I + (M2 - ?I)$) \in mult r

proof (rule one-step-implies-mult[of $M2 - ?I M1 - ?I r ?I$])

show $M2 - ?I \neq \{\#\}$

using False **by** force

next

show $\forall k \in \# M1 - ?I. \exists j \in \# M2 - ?I. (k, j) \in r$

using ‹(greatest1, greatest2) $\in r$ › greatest2-in greatest1-greatest

by (metis assms(2) transD)

qed

hence ($M1, M2$) \in mult r

by (metis subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.inf.cobounded1
 subset-mset.inf.cobounded2)

thus ($M1, M2$) \in mult $r \vee$ ($M2, M1$) \in mult $r ..$

next

assume (greatest2, greatest1) $\in r$

have ($?I + (M2 - ?I)$, $?I + (M1 - ?I)$) \in mult r

proof (rule one-step-implies-mult[of $M1 - ?I M2 - ?I r ?I$])

show $M1 - M1 \cap \# M2 \neq \{\#\}$

using False **by** force

next

show $\forall k \in \# M2 - ?I. \exists j \in \# M1 - ?I. (k, j) \in r$

using ‹(greatest2, greatest1) $\in r$ › greatest1-in greatest2-greatest

by (metis assms(2) transD)

qed

```

hence  $(M2, M1) \in \text{mult } r$ 
  by (metis subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.inf.cobounded1
       subset-mset.inf.cobounded2)
thus  $(M1, M2) \in \text{mult } r \vee (M2, M1) \in \text{mult } r ..$ 
qed
qed
qed

lemma total-mult: total  $r \implies \text{trans } r \implies \text{total } (\text{mult } r)$ 
  by (rule total-on-mult[of UNIV  $r$  UNIV, simplified])

lemma totalp-on-multp:
  totalp-on  $A R \implies \text{transp } R \implies (\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A) \implies \text{totalp-on } B (\text{multp } R)$ 
  using total-on-mult[of  $A \{(x,y). R x y\} B$ , to-pred]
  by (simp add: multp-def total-on-def totalp-on-def)

lemma totalp-multp: totalp  $R \implies \text{transp } R \implies \text{totalp } (\text{multp } R)$ 
  by (rule totalp-on-multp[of UNIV  $R$  UNIV, simplified])

```

68.14 Quasi-executable version of the multiset extension

Predicate variants of *mult* and the reflexive closure of *mult*, which are executable whenever the given predicate P is. Together with the standard code equations for $(\cap\#)$ and $(-)$ this should yield quadratic (with respect to calls to P) implementations of *multp-code* and *multeqp-code*.

```

definition multp-code :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  multp-code  $P N M =$ 
    (let  $Z = M \cap\# N$ ;  $X = M - Z$  in
      $X \neq \{\#\} \wedge (\text{let } Y = N - Z \text{ in } (\forall y \in \text{set-mset } Y. \exists x \in \text{set-mset } X. P y x))$ 

definition multeqp-code :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  multeqp-code  $P N M =$ 
    (let  $Z = M \cap\# N$ ;  $X = M - Z$ ;  $Y = N - Z$  in
      $(\forall y \in \text{set-mset } Y. \exists x \in \text{set-mset } X. P y x))$ 

lemma multp-code-iff-mult:
  assumes irrefl-on (set-mset  $N \cap$  set-mset  $M$ )  $R$  and trans  $R$  and
    [simp]:  $\bigwedge x y. P x y \longleftrightarrow (x, y) \in R$ 
  shows multp-code  $P N M \longleftrightarrow (N, M) \in \text{mult } R$  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
proof -
  have *:  $M \cap\# N + (N - M \cap\# N) = N M \cap\# N + (M - M \cap\# N) = M$ 
     $(M - M \cap\# N) \cap\# (N - M \cap\# N) = \{\#\}$  by (auto simp flip: count-inject)
  show ?thesis
proof
  assume ?L thus ?R
  using one-step-implies-mult[of  $M - M \cap\# N N - M \cap\# N R M \cap\# N$ ] *

```

```

by (auto simp: multp-code-def Let-def)
next
{ fix I J K :: 'a multiset assume (I + J) ∩# (I + K) = {#}
  then have I = {#} by (metis inter-union-distrib-right union-eq-empty)
} note [dest!] = this
assume ?R thus ?L
  using mult-cancel-max
  using mult-implies-one-step[OF assms(2), of N - M ∩# N M - M ∩# N]
    mult-cancel-max[OF assms(2,1)] * by (auto simp: multp-code-def)
qed
qed

lemma multp-code-iff-multp:
  irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R ==> transp R ==> multp-code R M N
  ↔ multp R M N
  using multp-code-iff-mult[simplified, to-pred, of M N R R] by simp

lemma multp-code-eq-multp:
  assumes irreflp R and transp R
  shows multp-code R = multp R
proof (intro ext)
  fix M N
  show multp-code R M N = multp R M N
  proof (rule multp-code-iff-multp)
    from assms show irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R
      by (auto intro: irreflp-on-subset)
  next
    from assms show transp R
      by simp
  qed
qed

lemma multeqp-code-iff-reflcl-mult:
  assumes irrefl-on (set-mset N ∩ set-mset M) R and trans R and ∀x y. P x y
  ↔ (x, y) ∈ R
  shows multeqp-code P N M ↔ (N, M) ∈ (mult R)≡
proof -
  { assume N ≠ M M - M ∩# N = {#}
    then obtain y where count N y ≠ count M y by (auto simp flip: count-inject)
    then have ∃y. count M y < count N y using ⟨M - M ∩# N = {#}⟩
      by (auto simp flip: count-inject dest!: le-neq-implies-less fun-cong[of - - y])
  }
  then have multeqp-code P N M ↔ multp-code P N M ∨ N = M
    by (auto simp: multeqp-code-def multp-code-def Let-def in-diff-count)
  thus ?thesis
    using multp-code-iff-mult[OF assms] by simp
qed

lemma multeqp-code-iff-reflclp-multp:

```

```

irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R ==> transp R ==> multeqp-code R M N
longleftrightarrow (multp R) == M N
using multeqp-code-iff-reflcl-mult[simplified, to-pred, of M N R R] by simp

lemma multeqp-code-eq-reflclp-multp:
assumes irreflp R and transp R
shows multeqp-code R = (multp R) ==
proof (intro ext)
fix M N
show multeqp-code R M N <=> (multp R) == M N
proof (rule multeqp-code-iff-reflclp-multp)
from assms show irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R
by (auto intro: irreflp-on-subset)
next
from assms show transp R
by simp
qed
qed

```

68.14.1 Monotonicity of multiset union

```

lemma mult1-union: (B, D) ∈ mult1 r ==> (C + B, C + D) ∈ mult1 r
by (force simp: mult1-def)

```

```

lemma union-le-mono2: B < D ==> C + B < C + (D::'a::preorder multiset)
unfolding less-multiset-def multp-def mult-def
by (induction rule: trancl-induct; blast intro: mult1-union trancl-trans)

```

```

lemma union-le-mono1: B < D ==> B + C < D + (C::'a::preorder multiset)
by (metis add.commute union-le-mono2)

```

```

lemma union-less-mono:
fixes A B C D :: 'a::preorder multiset
shows A < C ==> B < D ==> A + B < C + D
by (blast intro!: union-le-mono1 union-le-mono2 less-trans)

```

```

instantiation multiset :: (preorder) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
begin
instance
by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-multiset-def intro: union-le-mono2)
end

```

68.14.2 Termination proofs with multiset orders

```

lemma multi-member-skip: x ∈# XS ==> x ∈# {# y #} + XS
and multi-member-this: x ∈# {# x #} + XS
and multi-member-last: x ∈# {# x #}
by auto

```

```

definition ms-strict = mult pair-less

```

```

definition ms-weak = ms-strict ∪ Id

lemma ms-reduction-pair: reduction-pair (ms-strict, ms-weak)
  unfolding reduction-pair-def ms-strict-def ms-weak-def pair-less-def
  by (auto intro: wf-mult1 wf-trancl simp: mult-def)

lemma smsI:
  (set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict ⇒ (Z + A, Z + B) ∈ ms-strict
  unfolding ms-strict-def
  by (rule one-step-implies-mult) (auto simp add: max-strict-def pair-less-def elim!:max-ext.cases)

lemma wmsI:
  (set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict ∨ A = {#} ∧ B = {#}
  ⇒ (Z + A, Z + B) ∈ ms-weak
  unfolding ms-weak-def ms-strict-def
  by (auto simp add: pair-less-def max-strict-def elim!:max-ext.cases intro: one-step-implies-mult)

inductive pw-leq
where
  pw-leq-empty: pw-leq {#} {#}
  | pw-leq-step: [(x,y) ∈ pair-leq; pw-leq X Y] ⇒ pw-leq ({#x#} + X) ({#y#} + Y)

lemma pw-leq-lstep:
  (x, y) ∈ pair-leq ⇒ pw-leq {#x#} {#y#}
  by (drule pw-leq-step) (rule pw-leq-empty, simp)

lemma pw-leq-split:
  assumes pw-leq X Y
  shows ∃ A B Z. X = A + Z ∧ Y = B + Z ∧ ((set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict ∨ (B = {#} ∧ A = {#}))
  using assms
proof induct
  case pw-leq-empty thus ?case by auto
  next
    case (pw-leq-step x y X Y)
    then obtain A B Z where
      [simp]: X = A + Z Y = B + Z
      and 1[simp]: (set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict ∨ (B = {#} ∧ A = {#})
      by auto
    from pw-leq-step consider x = y | (x, y) ∈ pair-less
    unfolding pair-leq-def by auto
    thus ?case
    proof cases
      case [simp]: 1
      have {#x#} + X = A + ({#y#} + Z) ∧ {#y#} + Y = B + ({#y#} + Z) ∧
        ((set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict ∨ (B = {#} ∧ A = {#}))
      by auto
      thus ?thesis by blast

```

```

next
  case 2
    let ?A' = {#x#} + A and ?B' = {#y#} + B
    have {#x#} + X = ?A' + Z
      {#y#} + Y = ?B' + Z
      by auto
    moreover have
      (set-mset ?A', set-mset ?B') ∈ max-strict
      using 1 2 unfolding max-strict-def
      by (auto elim!: max-ext.cases)
      ultimately show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  qed

lemma
  assumes pwleq: pw-leq Z Z'
  shows ms-strictI: (set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict ⇒ (Z + A, Z' + B)
  ∈ ms-strict
    and ms-weakI1: (set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict ⇒ (Z + A, Z' + B)
  ∈ ms-weak
    and ms-weakI2: (Z + {#}, Z' + {#}) ∈ ms-weak
proof -
  from pw-leq-split[OF pwleq]
  obtain A' B' Z'' 
    where [simp]: Z = A' + Z'' Z' = B' + Z''
    and mx-or-empty: (set-mset A', set-mset B') ∈ max-strict ∨ (A' = {#} ∧ B'
  = {#})
    by blast
  {
    assume max: (set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict
    from mx-or-empty
    have (Z'' + (A + A'), Z'' + (B + B')) ∈ ms-strict
    proof
      assume max': (set-mset A', set-mset B') ∈ max-strict
      with max have (set-mset (A + A'), set-mset (B + B')) ∈ max-strict
        by (auto simp: max-strict-def intro: max-ext-additive)
      thus ?thesis by (rule smsI)
    next
      assume [simp]: A' = {#} ∧ B' = {#}
      show ?thesis by (rule smsI) (auto intro: max)
    qed
    thus (Z + A, Z' + B) ∈ ms-strict by (simp add: ac-simps)
    thus (Z + A, Z' + B) ∈ ms-weak by (simp add: ms-weak-def)
  }
  from mx-or-empty
  have (Z'' + A', Z'' + B') ∈ ms-weak by (rule wmsI)
  thus (Z + {#}, Z' + {#}) ∈ ms-weak by (simp add: ac-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma empty-neutral: {#} + x = x x + {#} = x
and nonempty-plus: {# x #} + rs ≠ {#}
and nonempty-single: {# x #} ≠ {#}
by auto

setup ‹
let
fun msetT T = Type `multiset T`;

fun mk-mset T [] = instantiate `a = T in term `{#}`
| mk-mset T [x] = instantiate `a = T and x in term `[#x#]`
| mk-mset T (x :: xs) = Const `plus `msetT T` for `mk-mset T [x] `mk-mset
T xs`›

fun mset-member-tac ctxt m i =
if m <= 0 then
  resolve-tac ctxt @{thms multi-member-this} i ORELSE
  resolve-tac ctxt @{thms multi-member-last} i
else
  resolve-tac ctxt @{thms multi-member-skip} i THEN mset-member-tac ctxt
(m - 1) i

fun mset-nonempty-tac ctxt =
  resolve-tac ctxt @{thms nonempty-plus} ORELSE'
  resolve-tac ctxt @{thms nonempty-single}

fun regroup-munion-conv ctxt =
Function-Lib.regroup-conv ctxt const-abbrev `empty-mset` const-name `plus`
(map (fn t => t RS eq-reflection) (@{thms ac-simps} @ @{thms empty-neutral})))

fun unfold-pwleq-tac ctxt i =
  (resolve-tac ctxt @{thms pw-leq-step} i THEN (fn st => unfold-pwleq-tac ctxt
(i + 1) st))
  ORELSE (resolve-tac ctxt @{thms pw-leq-lstep} i)
  ORELSE (resolve-tac ctxt @{thms pw-leq-empty} i)

val set-mset-simps = [@{thm set-mset-empty}, @{thm set-mset-single}, @{thm
set-mset-union},
@{thm Un-insert-left}, @{thm Un-empty-left}]
in
  ScnpReconstruct.multiset-setup (ScnpReconstruct.Multiset
{
  msetT=msetT, mk-mset=mk-mset, mset-regroup-conv=regroup-munion-conv,
  mset-member-tac=mset-member-tac, mset-nonempty-tac=mset-nonempty-tac,
  mset-pwleq-tac=unfold-pwleq-tac, set-of-simps=set-mset-simps,
  smsI'=@{thm ms-strictI}, wmsI2''=@{thm ms-weakI2}, wmsI1=@{thm
ms-weakI1},
  reduction-pair = @{thm ms-reduction-pair}
})

```

end

›

68.15 Legacy theorem bindings

lemmas *multi-count-eq* = *multiset-eq-iff* [symmetric]

lemma *union-commute*: $M + N = N + (M::'a\ multiset)$
by (fact *add.commute*)

lemma *union-assoc*: $(M + N) + K = M + (N + (K::'a\ multiset))$
by (fact *add.assoc*)

lemma *union-lcomm*: $M + (N + K) = N + (M + (K::'a\ multiset))$
by (fact *add.left-commute*)

lemmas *union-ac* = *union-assoc* *union-commute* *union-lcomm* *add-mset-commute*

lemma *union-right-cancel*: $M + K = N + K \longleftrightarrow M = (N::'a\ multiset)$
by (fact *add-right-cancel*)

lemma *union-left-cancel*: $K + M = K + N \longleftrightarrow M = (N::'a\ multiset)$
by (fact *add-left-cancel*)

lemma *multi-union-self-other-eq*: $(A::'a\ multiset) + X = A + Y \implies X = Y$
by (fact *add-left-imp-eq*)

lemma *mset-subset-trans*: $(M::'a\ multiset) \subset\# K \implies K \subset\# N \implies M \subset\# N$
by (fact *subset-mset.less-trans*)

lemma *multiset-inter-commute*: $A \cap\# B = B \cap\# A$
by (fact *subset-mset.inf.commute*)

lemma *multiset-inter-assoc*: $A \cap\# (B \cap\# C) = A \cap\# B \cap\# C$
by (fact *subset-mset.inf.assoc* [symmetric])

lemma *multiset-inter-left-commute*: $A \cap\# (B \cap\# C) = B \cap\# (A \cap\# C)$
by (fact *subset-mset.inf.left-commute*)

lemmas *multiset-inter-ac* =
multiset-inter-commute
multiset-inter-assoc
multiset-inter-left-commute

lemma *mset-le-not-refl*: $\neg M < (M::'a::preorder\ multiset)$
by (fact *less-irrefl*)

lemma *mset-le-trans*: $K < M \implies M < N \implies K < (N::'a::preorder\ multiset)$
by (fact *less-trans*)

```

lemma mset-le-not-sym:  $M < N \implies \neg N < (M::'a::preorder multiset)$ 
  by (fact less-not-sym)

lemma mset-le-asym:  $M < N \implies (\neg P \implies N < (M::'a::preorder multiset)) \implies P$ 
  by (fact less-asym)

declaration ⟨
  let
    fun multiset-postproc - maybe-name all-values (T as Type (-, [elem-T])) (Const
- $ t') =
    let
      val (maybe-opt, ps) =
        Nitpick-Model.dest-plain-fun t'
      ||> (~~)
      ||> map (apsnd (snd o HOLogic.dest-number))
      fun elems-for t =
        (case AList.lookup (=) ps t of
         SOME n => replicate n t
         | NONE => [Const (maybe-name, elem-T --> elem-T) $ t])
      in
        (case maps elems-for (all-values elem-T) @
         (if maybe-opt then [Const (Nitpick-Model.unrep-mixfix (), elem-T)]
         else []) of
          [] => Const ⟨Groups.zero T⟩
          | ts => foldl1 (fn (s, t) => Const ⟨add-mset elem-T for s t⟩) ts)
        end
      | multiset-postproc ---- t = t
      in Nitpick-Model.register-term-postprocessor typ ⟨'a multiset⟩ multiset-postproc
    end
  ⟩

```

68.16 Naive implementation using lists

code-datatype mset

```

lemma [code]: {#} = mset []
  by simp

lemma [code]: add-mset x (mset xs) = mset (x # xs)
  by simp

lemma [code]: Multiset.is-empty (mset xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  List.null xs
  by (simp add: Multiset.is-empty-def List.null-def)

lemma union-code [code]: mset xs + mset ys = mset (xs @ ys)
  by simp

```

```

lemma [code]: image-mset f (mset xs) = mset (map f xs)
  by simp

lemma [code]: filter-mset f (mset xs) = mset (filter f xs)
  by simp

lemma [code]: mset xs - mset ys = mset (fold remove1 ys xs)
  by (rule sym, induct ys arbitrary: xs) (simp-all add: diff-add diff-right-commute diff-diff-add)

lemma [code]:
  mset xs ∩# mset ys =
    mset (snd (fold (λx (ys, zs).
      if x ∈ set ys then (remove1 x ys, x # zs) else (ys, zs))) xs (ys, []))

proof –
  have  $\bigwedge_{zs. mset (snd (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs).$ 
      if x ∈ set ys then (remove1 x ys, x # zs) else (ys, zs))) xs (ys, [])) =
        (mset xs ∩# mset ys) + mset zs
  by (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
    (auto simp add: inter-add-right1 inter-add-right2 ac-simps)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma [code]:
  mset xs ∪# mset ys =
    mset (case-prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x # zs)) xs (ys, [])))

proof –
  have  $\bigwedge_{zs. mset (case-prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x # zs)) xs (ys, zs))) =$ 
        (mset xs ∪# mset ys) + mset zs
  by (induct xs arbitrary: ys) (simp-all add: multiset-eq-iff)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

declare in-multiset-in-set [code-unfold]

lemma [code]: count (mset xs) x = fold (\lambda y. if x = y then Suc else id) xs 0
proof –
  have  $\bigwedge_n. fold (\lambda y. if x = y then Suc else id) xs n = count (mset xs) x + n$ 
  by (induct xs) simp-all
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

declare set-mset-mset [code]

declare sorted-list-of-multiset-mset [code]

lemma [code]: — not very efficient, but representation-ignorant!
  mset-set A = mset (sorted-list-of-set A)

```

```

by (metis mset-sorted-list-of-multiset sorted-list-of-mset-set)

declare size-mset [code]

fun subset-eq-mset-impl :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool option where
  subset-eq-mset-impl [] ys = Some (ys ≠ [])
| subset-eq-mset-impl (Cons x xs) ys = (case List.extract ((=) x) ys of
  None ⇒ None
| Some (ys1, _, ys2) ⇒ subset-eq-mset-impl xs (ys1 @ ys2))

lemma subset-eq-mset-impl: (subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = None) ↔ ¬ mset xs
  ⊆# mset ys) ∧
  (subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = Some True ↔ mset xs ⊂# mset ys) ∧
  (subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = Some False → mset xs = mset ys)
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
  case (Nil ys)
  show ?case by (auto simp: subset-mset.zero-less-iff-neq-zero)
next
  case (Cons x xs ys)
  show ?case
    proof (cases List.extract ((=) x) ys)
      case None
      hence x: x ∉ set ys by (simp add: extract-None-iff)
      {
        assume mset (x # xs) ⊆# mset ys
        from set-mset-mono[OF this] x have False by simp
      } note nle = this
      moreover
      {
        assume mset (x # xs) ⊂# mset ys
        hence mset (x # xs) ⊆# mset ys by auto
        from nle[OF this] have False .
      }
      ultimately show ?thesis using None by auto
    qed
  qed
  case (Some res)
  obtain ys1 y ys2 where res: res = (ys1, y, ys2) by (cases res, auto)
  note Some = Some[unfolded res]
  from extract-SomeE[OF Some] have ys = ys1 @ x # ys2 by simp
  hence id: mset ys = add-mset x (mset (ys1 @ ys2))
    by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding subset-eq-mset-impl.simps
    by (simp add: Some id Cons)
qed
qed

lemma [code]: mset xs ⊆# mset ys ↔ subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys ≠ None
  by (simp add: subset-eq-mset-impl)

```

```

lemma [code]: mset xs ⊂# mset ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = Some True
  using subset-eq-mset-impl by blast

instantiation multiset :: (equal) equal
begin

definition
  [code del]: HOL.equal A (B :: 'a multiset)  $\longleftrightarrow$  A = B
lemma [code]: HOL.equal (mset xs) (mset ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = Some False
  unfolding equal-multiset-def
  using subset-eq-mset-impl[of xs ys] by (cases subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys, auto)

instance
  by standard (simp add: equal-multiset-def)

end

declare sum-mset-sum-list [code]

lemma [code]: prod-mset (mset xs) = fold times xs 1
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge x. \text{fold times } xs\ x = \text{prod-mset } (\text{mset } xs) * x$ 
    by (induct xs) (simp-all add: ac-simps)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

Exercise for the casual reader: add implementations for (\leq) and ($<$) (multiset order).

Quickcheck generators

```

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

definition
  msetify :: 'a::typerep list × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term)
   $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) where
  [code-unfold]: msetify xs = Code-Evaluation.valtermify mset {·} xs

end

instantiation multiset :: (random) random
begin

context
  includes state-combinator-syntax
begin

definition

```

```

Quickcheck-Random.random i = Quickcheck-Random.random i o→ (λxs. Pair (msetify xs))

instance ..

end

end

instantiation multiset :: (full-exhaustive) full-exhaustive
begin

definition full-exhaustive-multiset :: ('a multiset × (unit ⇒ term) ⇒ (bool × term list) option) ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option
where
  full-exhaustive-multiset f i = Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive (λxs. f (msetify xs)) i

instance ..

end

hide-const (open) msetify

```

68.17 BNF setup

```

definition rel-mset where
  rel-mset R X Y ←→ (exists xs ys. mset xs = X ∧ mset ys = Y ∧ list-all2 R xs ys)

lemma mset-zip-take-Cons-drop-twice:
  assumes length xs = length ys j ≤ length xs
  shows mset (zip (take j xs @ x # drop j xs) (take j ys @ y # drop j ys)) =
    add-mset (x,y) (mset (zip xs ys))
  using assms
proof (induct xs ys arbitrary: x y j rule: list-induct2)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs y ys)
  thus ?case
  proof (cases j = 0)
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      by simp
next
  case False
  then obtain k where k: j = Suc k
  by (cases j) simp

```

```

hence  $k \leq \text{length } xs$ 
  using Cons.prems by auto
hence  $\text{mset}(\text{zip}(\text{take } k \text{ } xs @ x \# \text{drop } k \text{ } xs) \text{ } (\text{take } k \text{ } ys @ y \# \text{drop } k \text{ } ys)) =$ 
   $\text{add-mset}(x, y) \text{ } (\text{mset}(\text{zip } xs \text{ } ys))$ 
  by (rule Cons.hyps(2))
thus ?thesis
  unfolding k by auto
qed
qed

lemma ex-mset-zip-left:
assumes length xs = length ys mset xs' = mset xs
shows  $\exists ys'. \text{length } ys' = \text{length } xs' \wedge \text{mset}(\text{zip } xs' \text{ } ys') = \text{mset}(\text{zip } xs \text{ } ys)$ 
using assms
proof (induct xs ys arbitrary: xs' rule: list-induct2)
  case Nil
  thus ?case
    by auto
next
  case (Cons x xs y ys xs')
  obtain j where j-len:  $j < \text{length } xs'$  and nth-j:  $xs' ! j = x$ 
    by (metis Cons.prems in-set-conv-nth list.set-intros(1) mset-eq-setD)

define xs'a where xs'a = take j xs' @ drop (Suc j) xs'
have mset xs' = {#x#} + mset xs'a
  unfolding xs'a-def using j-len nth-j
  by (metis Cons-nth-drop-Suc union-mset-add-mset-right add-mset-remove-trivial
add-diff-cancel-left'
append-take-drop-id mset.simps(2) mset-append)
hence ms-x: mset xs'a = mset xs
  by (simp add: Cons.prems)
then obtain ysa where
  len-a: length ysa = length xs'a and ms-a: mset (zip xs'a ysa) = mset (zip xs ys)
  using Cons.hyps(2) by blast

define ys' where ys' = take j ysa @ y # drop j ysa
have xs': xs' = take j xs'a @ x # drop j xs'a
  using ms-x j-len nth-j Cons.prems xs'a-def
  by (metis append-eq-append-conv append-take-drop-id diff-Suc-Suc Cons-nth-drop-Suc
length-Cons
length-drop size-mset)
have j-len':  $j \leq \text{length } xs'$ 
  using j-len xs' xs'a-def
  by (metis add-Suc-right append-take-drop-id length-Cons length-append less-eq-Suc-le
not-less)
have length ys' = length xs'
  unfolding ys'-def using Cons.prems len-a ms-x
  by (metis add-Suc-right append-take-drop-id length-Cons length-append mset-eq-length)
moreover have mset (zip xs' ys') = mset (zip (x # xs) (y # ys))

```

```

unfolding xs' ys'-def
by (rule trans[OF mset-zip-take-Cons-drop-twice])
  (auto simp: len-a ms-a j-len')
ultimately show ?case
  by blast
qed

lemma list-all2-reorder-left-invariance:
assumes rel: list-all2 R xs ys and ms-x: mset xs' = mset xs
shows  $\exists$  ys'. list-all2 R xs' ys'  $\wedge$  mset ys' = mset ys
proof -
  have len: length xs = length ys
  using rel list-all2-conv-all-nth by auto
  obtain ys' where
    len': length xs' = length ys' and ms-xy: mset (zip xs' ys') = mset (zip xs ys)
    using len ms-x by (metis ex-mset-zip-left)
  have list-all2 R xs' ys'
    using assms(1) len' ms-xy unfolding list-all2-iff by (blast dest: mset-eq-setD)
  moreover have mset ys' = mset ys
    using len len' ms-xy map-snd-zip mset-map by metis
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by blast
qed

lemma ex-mset:  $\exists$  xs. mset xs = X
by (induct X) (simp, metis mset.simps(2))

inductive pred-mset :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  pred-mset P {#}
  |  $\llbracket P a; pred\text{-}mset P M \rrbracket \Longrightarrow pred\text{-}mset P (add\text{-}mset a M)$ 

lemma pred-mset-iff: — TODO: alias for Multiset.Ball
   $\langle pred\text{-}mset P M \longleftrightarrow Multiset.Ball M P \rangle$  (is  $\langle ?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q \rangle$ )
proof
  assume ?P
  then show ?Q by induction simp-all
next
  assume ?Q
  then show ?P
  by (induction M) (auto intro: pred-mset.intros)
qed

bnf 'a multiset
  map: image-mset
  sets: set-mset
  bd: natLeq
  wits: {#}
  rel: rel-mset

```

```

pred: pred-mset
proof -
  show image-mset (g ∘ f) = image-mset g ∘ image-mset f for f g
    unfolding comp-def by (rule ext) (simp add: comp-def image-mset.compositionality)
    show (∀z. z ∈ set-mset X ⇒ f z = g z) ⇒ image-mset f X = image-mset g
  X for f g X
    by (induct X) simp-all
  show card-order natLeq
    by (rule natLeq-card-order)
  show BNF-Cardinal-Arithmetic.cinfinite natLeq
    by (rule natLeq-cinfinite)
  show regularCard natLeq
    by (rule regularCard-natLeq)
  show ordLess2 (card-of (set-mset X)) natLeq for X
    by transfer
      (auto simp: finite-iff-ordLess-natLeq[symmetric])
  show rel-mset R OO rel-mset S ≤ rel-mset (R OO S) for R S
    unfolding rel-mset-def[abs-def] OO-def
      by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) list-all2-reorder-left-invariance list-all2-trans predicate2I)
  show rel-mset R =
    ( $\lambda x y. \exists z. \text{set-mset } z \subseteq \{(x, y). R x y\} \wedge$ 
     image-mset fst z = x  $\wedge$  image-mset snd z = y) for R
    unfolding rel-mset-def[abs-def]
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) ex-mset list.in-rel mem-Collect-eq mset-map set-mset-mset)
  show pred-mset P = ( $\lambda x. \text{Ball}(\text{set-mset } x) P$ ) for P
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff pred-mset-iff)
  qed auto

inductive rel-mset' :: "('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'b multiset ⇒ bool"
where
  Zero[intro]: rel-mset' R {#} {#}
  | Plus[intro]: [|R a b; rel-mset' R M N|] ⇒ rel-mset' R (add-mset a M) (add-mset b N)

lemma rel-mset-Zero: rel-mset R {#} {#}
  unfolding rel-mset-def Grp-def by auto

  declare multiset.count[simp]
  declare count-Abs-multiset[simp]
  declare multiset.count-inverse[simp]

lemma rel-mset-Plus:
  assumes ab: R a b
  and MN: rel-mset R M N
  shows rel-mset R (add-mset a M) (add-mset b N)
proof -
  have  $\exists ya. \text{add-mset } a (\text{image-mset } \text{fst } y) = \text{image-mset } \text{fst } ya \wedge$ 
     $\text{add-mset } b (\text{image-mset } \text{snd } y) = \text{image-mset } \text{snd } ya \wedge$ 

```

```

set-mset ya ⊆ {(x, y). R x y}
if R a b and set-mset y ⊆ {(x, y). R x y} for y
  using that by (intro exI[of - add-mset (a,b) y]) auto
thus ?thesis
using assms
unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by blast
qed

lemma rel-mset'-imp-rel-mset: rel-mset' R M N ==> rel-mset R M N
  by (induct rule: rel-mset'.induct) (auto simp: rel-mset-Zero rel-mset-Plus)

lemma rel-mset-size: rel-mset R M N ==> size M = size N
  unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto

lemma rel-mset-Zero-iff [simp]:
  shows rel-mset rel {#} Y <=> Y = {#} and rel-mset rel X {#} <=> X = {#}
  by (auto simp add: rel-mset-Zero dest: rel-mset-size)

lemma multiset-induct2[case-names empty addL addR]:
  assumes empty: P {#} {#}
  and addL: ⋀a M N. P M N ==> P (add-mset a M) N
  and addR: ⋀a M N. P M N ==> P M (add-mset a N)
  shows P M N
  by (induct N rule: multiset-induct; induct M rule: multiset-induct) (auto simp:
assms)

lemma multiset-induct2-size[consumes 1, case-names empty add]:
  assumes c: size M = size N
  and empty: P {#} {#}
  and add: ⋀a b M N a b. P M N ==> P (add-mset a M) (add-mset b N)
  shows P M N
  using c
proof (induct M arbitrary: N rule: measure-induct-rule[of size])
  case (less M)
  show ?case
    proof(cases M = {#})
      case True hence N = {#} using less.preds by auto
      thus ?thesis using True empty by auto
    next
      case False then obtain M1 a where M: M = add-mset a M1 by (metis
multi-nonempty-split)
        have N ≠ {#} using False less.preds by auto
      then obtain N1 b where N: N = add-mset b N1 by (metis multi-nonempty-split)
        have size M1 = size N1 using less.preds unfolding M N by auto
        thus ?thesis using M N less.hyps add by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma msed-map-invL:

```

```

assumes image-mset f (add-mset a M) = N
shows ∃ N1. N = add-mset (f a) N1 ∧ image-mset f M = N1
proof -
have f a ∈# N
  using assms multiset.set-map[of f add-mset a M] by auto
then obtain N1 where N: N = add-mset (f a) N1 using multi-member-split
by metis
have image-mset f M = N1 using assms unfolding N by simp
thus ?thesis using N by blast
qed

lemma msed-map-invR:
assumes image-mset f M = add-mset b N
shows ∃ M1 a. M = add-mset a M1 ∧ f a = b ∧ image-mset f M1 = N
proof -
obtain a where a: a ∈# M and fa: f a = b
  using multiset.set-map[of f M] unfolding assms
  by (metis image-iff union-single-eq-member)
then obtain M1 where M: M = add-mset a M1 using multi-member-split by
metis
have image-mset f M1 = N using assms unfolding M fa[symmetric] by simp
thus ?thesis using M fa by blast
qed

lemma msed-rel-invL:
assumes rel-mset R (add-mset a M) N
shows ∃ N1 b. N = add-mset b N1 ∧ R a b ∧ rel-mset R M N1
proof -
obtain K where KM: image-mset fst K = add-mset a M
  and KN: image-mset snd K = N and sK: set-mset K ⊆ {(a, b)}. R a b
  using assms
  unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
obtain K1 ab where K: K = add-mset ab K1 and a: fst ab = a
  and K1M: image-mset fst K1 = M using msed-map-invR[OF KM] by auto
obtain N1 where N: N = add-mset (snd ab) N1 and K1N1: image-mset snd
K1 = N1
  using msed-map-invL[OF KN[unfolded K]] by auto
have Rab: R a (snd ab) using sK a unfolding K by auto
have rel-mset R M N1 using sK K1M K1N1
  unfolding K multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
thus ?thesis using N Rab by auto
qed

lemma msed-rel-invR:
assumes rel-mset R M (add-mset b N)
shows ∃ M1 a. M = add-mset a M1 ∧ R a b ∧ rel-mset R M1 N
proof -
obtain K where KN: image-mset snd K = add-mset b N
  and KM: image-mset fst K = M and sK: set-mset K ⊆ {(a, b)}. R a b

```

```

using assms
unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
obtain K1 ab where K: K = add-mset ab K1 and b: snd ab = b
  and K1N: image-mset snd K1 = N using msed-map-invR[OF KN] by auto
obtain M1 where M: M = add-mset (fst ab) M1 and K1M1: image-mset fst
K1 = M1
  using msed-map-invL[OF KM[unfolded K]] by auto
have Rab: R (fst ab) b using sK b unfolding K by auto
have rel-mset R M1 N using sK K1N K1M1
  unfolding K multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
thus ?thesis using M Rab by auto
qed

lemma rel-mset-imp-rel-mset':
assumes rel-mset R M N
shows rel-mset' R M N
using assms proof(induct M arbitrary: N rule: measure-induct-rule[of size])
case (less M)
have c: size M = size N using rel-mset-size[OF less.preds] .
show ?case
proof(cases M = {#})
case True hence N = {#} using c by simp
thus ?thesis using True rel-mset'.Zero by auto
next
case False then obtain M1 a where M: M = add-mset a M1 by (metis
multi-nonempty-split)
obtain N1 b where N: N = add-mset b N1 and R: R a b and ms: rel-mset R
M1 N1
  using msed-rel-invL[OF less.preds[unfolded M]] by auto
have rel-mset' R M1 N1 using less.hyps[of M1 N1] ms unfolding M by simp
thus ?thesis using rel-mset'.Plus[of R a b, OF R] unfolding M N by simp
qed
qed

lemma rel-mset-rel-mset': rel-mset R M N = rel-mset' R M N
using rel-mset-imp-rel-mset' rel-mset'-imp-rel-mset by auto

```

The main end product for *rel-mset*: inductive characterization:

```

lemmas rel-mset-induct[case-names empty add, induct pred: rel-mset] =
rel-mset'.induct[unfolded rel-mset-rel-mset'[symmetric]]

```

68.18 Size setup

```

lemma size-multiset-o-map: size-multiset g o image-mset f = size-multiset (g o f)
apply (rule ext)
subgoal for x by (induct x) auto
done

setup ‹
BNF-LFP-Size.register-size-global type-name <multiset> const-name <size-multiset>

```

```

@{thm size-multiset-overloaded-def}
@{thms size-multiset-empty size-multiset-single size-multiset-union size-empty
size-single
size-union}
@{thms size-multiset-o-map}

```

>

68.19 Lemmas about Size

lemma *size-mset-SucE*: $\text{size } A = \text{Suc } n \implies (\bigwedge a B. A = \{\#a\#} + B \implies \text{size } B = n \implies P) \implies P$
by (*cases A*) (*auto simp add: ac-simps*)

lemma *size-Suc-Diff1*: $x \in\# M \implies \text{Suc } (\text{size } (M - \{\#x\#})) = \text{size } M$
using *arg-cong[OF insert-DiffM, of - - size]* **by** *simp*

lemma *size-Diff-singleton*: $x \in\# M \implies \text{size } (M - \{\#x\#}) = \text{size } M - 1$
by (*simp flip: size-Suc-Diff1*)

lemma *size-Diff-singleton-if*: $\text{size } (A - \{\#x\#}) = (\text{if } x \in\# A \text{ then } \text{size } A - 1 \text{ else } \text{size } A)$
by (*simp add: diff-single-trivial size-Diff-singleton*)

lemma *size-Un-Int*: $\text{size } A + \text{size } B = \text{size } (A \cup\# B) + \text{size } (A \cap\# B)$
by (*metis inter-subset-eq-union size-union subset-mset.diff-add union-diff-inter-eq-sup*)

lemma *size-Un-disjoint*: $A \cap\# B = \{\#\} \implies \text{size } (A \cup\# B) = \text{size } A + \text{size } B$
using *size-Un-Int[of A B]* **by** *simp*

lemma *size-Diff-subset-Int*: $\text{size } (M - M') = \text{size } M - \text{size } (M \cap\# M')$
by (*metis diff-intersect-left-idem size-Diff-submset subset-mset.inf-le1*)

lemma *diff-size-le-size-Diff*: $\text{size } (M :: - \text{multiset}) - \text{size } M' \leq \text{size } (M - M')$
by (*simp add: diff-le-mono2 size-Diff-subset-Int size-mset-mono*)

lemma *size-Diff1-less*: $x \in\# M \implies \text{size } (M - \{\#x\#}) < \text{size } M$
by (*rule Suc-less-SucD*) (*simp add: size-Suc-Diff1*)

lemma *size-Diff2-less*: $x \in\# M \implies y \in\# M \implies \text{size } (M - \{\#x\#} - \{\#y\#}) < \text{size } M$
by (*metis less-imp-diff-less size-Diff1-less size-Diff-subset-Int*)

lemma *size-Diff1-le*: $\text{size } (M - \{\#x\#}) \leq \text{size } M$
by (*cases x ∈# M*) (*simp-all add: size-Diff1-less less-imp-le diff-single-trivial*)

lemma *size-psubset*: $M \subseteq\# M' \implies \text{size } M < \text{size } M' \implies M \subset\# M'$
using *less-irrefl subset-mset-def* **by** *blast*

lifting-update *multiset.lifting*

```
lifting-forget multiset.lifting
```

```
hide-const (open) wcount
end
```

69 More Theorems about the Multiset Order

```
theory Multiset-Order
imports Multiset
begin
```

69.1 Alternative Characterizations

69.1.1 The Dershowitz–Manna Ordering

```
definition multpDM where
  multpDM r M N  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
     $(\exists X Y. X \neq \{\#\} \wedge X \subseteq \# N \wedge M = (N - X) + Y \wedge (\forall k. k \in \# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in \# X \wedge r k a)))$ 

lemma multpDM-imp-multp:
  multpDM r M N  $\Longrightarrow$  multp r M N
proof -
  assume multpDM r M N
  then obtain X Y where
    X  $\neq \{\#\}$  and X  $\subseteq \# N$  and M = N - X + Y and  $\forall k. k \in \# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in \# X \wedge r k a)$ 
    unfolding multpDM-def by blast
  then have multp r (N - X + Y) (N - X + X)
    by (intro one-step-implies-multp) (auto simp: Bex-def trans-def)
  with 'M = N - X + Y' 'X  $\subseteq \# N'$  show multp r M N
    by (metis subset-mset.diff-add)
qed
```

69.1.2 The Huet–Oppen Ordering

```
definition multpHO where
  multpHO r M N  $\longleftrightarrow$  M  $\neq N \wedge (\forall y. \text{count } N y < \text{count } M y \longrightarrow (\exists x. r y x \wedge \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x))$ 

lemma multp-imp-multpHO:
  assumes asymp r and transp r
  shows multp r M N  $\Longrightarrow$  multpHO r M N
  unfolding multp-def mult-def
proof (induction rule: trancl-induct)
  case (base P)
  then show ?case
  using 'asymp r'
```

```

by (auto elim!: mult1-lessE simp: count-eq-zero-iff multpHO-def split: if-splits
      dest!: Suc-lessD)
next
  case (step N P)
  from step(3) have M ≠ N and
    **: ⋀y. count N y < count M y ⟹ (∃x. r y x ∧ count M x < count N x)
    by (simp-all add: multpHO-def)
  from step(2) obtain M0 a K where
    #: P = add-mset a M0 N = M0 + K a ∈# K ∧ b. b ∈# K ⟹ r b a
    using ⟨asymp r⟩ by (auto elim: mult1-lessE)
  from ⟨M ≠ N⟩ ** *(1,2,3) have M ≠ P
    using *(4) ⟨asymp r⟩
    by (metis asympD add-cancel-right-right add-diff-cancel-left' add-mset-add-single
        count-inI
        count-union diff-diff-add-mset diff-single-trivial in-diff-count multi-member-last)
  moreover
  { assume count P a ≤ count M a
    with ⟨a ∈# K⟩ have count N a < count M a unfolding *(1,2)
      by (auto simp add: not-in-iff)
    with ** obtain z where z: r a z ∧ count M z < count N z
      by blast
    with * have count N z ≤ count P z
      using ⟨asymp r⟩
      by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' add-mset-add-single asympD diff-diff-add-mset
          diff-single-trivial in-diff-count not-le-imp-less)
    with z have ∃z. r a z ∧ count M z < count P z by auto
  } note count-a = this
  { fix y
    assume count-y: count P y < count M y
    have ∃x. r y x ∧ count M x < count P x
    proof (cases y = a)
      case True
      with count-y count-a show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases y ∈# K)
        case True
        with *(4) have r y a by simp
        then show ?thesis
          by (cases count P a ≤ count M a) (auto dest: count-a intro: ⟨transp
            r⟩[THEN transpD])
      next
        case False
        with ⟨y ≠ a⟩ have count P y = count N y unfolding *(1,2)
          by (simp add: not-in-iff)
        with count-y ** obtain z where z: r y z ∧ count M z < count N z by auto
        show ?thesis
        proof (cases z ∈# K)

```

```

case True
with *(4) have r z a by simp
with z(1) show ?thesis
  by (cases count P a ≤ count M a) (auto dest!: count-a intro: ‹transp
r›[THEN transpD])
next
  case False
  with ‹a ∈# K› have count N z ≤ count P z unfolding *
    by (auto simp add: not-in-iff)
  with z show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
}
ultimately show ?case unfolding multpHO-def by blast
qed

lemma multpHO-imp-multpDM: multpHO r M N ==> multpDM r M N
unfolding multpDM-def
proof (intro iffI exI conjI)
  assume multpHO r M N
  then obtain z where z: count M z < count N z
  unfolding multpHO-def by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff nat-neq-iff)
  define X where X = N - M
  define Y where Y = M - N
  from z show X ≠ {#} unfolding X-def by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff not-less-eq-eq
Suc-le-eq)
  from z show X ⊆# N unfolding X-def by auto
  show M = (N - X) + Y unfolding X-def Y-def multiset-eq-iff count-union
count-diff by force
  show ∀k. k ∈# Y —> (∃a. a ∈# X ∧ r k a)
  proof (intro allI impI)
    fix k
    assume k ∈# Y
    then have count N k < count M k unfolding Y-def
      by (auto simp add: in-diff-count)
    with ‹multpHO r M N› obtain a where r k a and count M a < count N a
      unfolding multpHO-def by blast
    then show ∃a. a ∈# X ∧ r k a unfolding X-def
      by (auto simp add: in-diff-count)
  qed
qed

lemma multp-eq-multpDM: asymp r ==> transp r ==> multp r = multpDM r
using multpDM-imp-multp multp-imp-multpHO[THEN multpHO-imp-multpDM]
by blast

lemma multp-eq-multpHO: asymp r ==> transp r ==> multp r = multpHO r
using multpHO-imp-multpDM[THEN multpDM-imp-multp] multp-imp-multpHO

```

by *blast*

```

lemma multpDM-plus-plusI[simp]:
  assumes multpDM R M1 M2
  shows multpDM R (M + M1) (M + M2)
proof -
  from assms obtain X Y where
    X ≠ {#} and X ⊆# M2 and M1 = M2 - X + Y and ∀k. k ∈# Y →
    (exists a. a ∈# X ∧ R k a)
  unfolding multpDM-def by auto

  show multpDM R (M + M1) (M + M2)
  unfolding multpDM-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show X ≠ {#}
    using ⟨X ≠ {#}⟩ by simp
  next
    show X ⊆# M + M2
    using ⟨X ⊆# M2⟩
    by (simp add: subset-mset.add-increasing)
  next
    show M + M1 = M + M2 - X + Y
    using ⟨X ⊆# M2⟩ ⟨M1 = M2 - X + Y⟩
    by (metis multiset-diff-union-assoc union-assoc)
  next
    show ∀k. k ∈# Y → (exists a. a ∈# X ∧ R k a)
    using ⟨∀k. k ∈# Y → (exists a. a ∈# X ∧ R k a)⟩ by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma multpHO-plus-plus[simp]: multpHO R (M + M1) (M + M2) ↔ multpHO
R M1 M2
  unfolding multpHO-def by simp

```

```

lemma strict-subset-implies-multpDM: A ⊂# B ⇒ multpDM r A B
  unfolding multpDM-def
  by (metis add.right-neutral add-diff-cancel-right' empty-if mset-subset-eq-add-right
  set-mset-empty subset-mset.lessE)

```

```

lemma strict-subset-implies-multpHO: A ⊂# B ⇒ multpHO r A B
  unfolding multpHO-def
  by (simp add: leD mset-subset-eq-count)

```

```

lemma multpHO-implies-one-step-strong:
  assumes multpHO R A B
  defines J ≡ B - A and K ≡ A - B
  shows J ≠ {#} and ∀k ∈# K. ∃x ∈# J. R k x
proof -
  show J ≠ {#}

```

```

using ⟨multpHO R A B⟩
by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset J-def add.right-neutral multpDM-def multpHO-imp-multpDM
multpHO-plus-plus subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.le-zero-eq)
show  $\forall k \in \#K. \exists x \in \#J. R k x$ 
using ⟨multpHO R A B⟩
by (metis J-def K-def in-diff-count multpHO-def)
qed

lemma multpHO-minus-inter-minus-inter-iff:
fixes M1 M2 :: - multiset
shows multpHO R (M1 – M2) (M2 – M1)  $\longleftrightarrow$  multpHO R M1 M2
by (metis diff-intersect-left-idem multiset-inter-commute multpHO-plus-plus
subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.inf.cobounded1)

lemma multpHO-iff-set-mset-lessHO-set-mset:
multpHO R M1 M2  $\longleftrightarrow$  (set-mset (M1 – M2)  $\neq$  set-mset (M2 – M1))  $\wedge$ 
 $(\forall y \in \# M1 – M2. (\exists x \in \# M2 – M1. R y x))$ 
unfolding multpHO-minus-inter-minus-inter-iff[of R M1 M2, symmetric]
unfolding multpHO-def
unfolding count-minus-inter-lt-count-minus-inter-iff
unfolding minus-inter-eq-minus-inter-iff
by auto

```

69.1.3 Monotonicity

```

lemma multpDM-mono-strong:
multpDM R M1 M2  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge x y. x \in \# M1 \implies y \in \# M2 \implies R x y \implies S x y$ )
 $\implies$  multpDM S M1 M2
unfolding multpDM-def
by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' in-diffD subset-mset.diff-add)

lemma multpHO-mono-strong:
multpHO R M1 M2  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge x y. x \in \# M1 \implies y \in \# M2 \implies R x y \implies S x y$ )
 $\implies$  multpHO S M1 M2
unfolding multpHO-def
by (metis count-inI less-zeroE)

```

69.1.4 Properties of Orders

Asymmetry The following lemma is a negative result stating that asymmetry of an arbitrary binary relation cannot be simply lifted to *multp_{HO}*. It suffices to have four distinct values to build a counterexample.

```

lemma asymp-not-liftable-to-multpHO:
fixes a b c d :: 'a
assumes distinct [a, b, c, d]
shows  $\neg (\forall (R :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). \text{asymp } R \longrightarrow \text{asymp} (\text{multp}_{\text{HO}} R))$ 
proof –
define R :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where

```

```

 $R = (\lambda x y. x = a \wedge y = c \vee x = b \wedge y = d \vee x = c \wedge y = b \vee x = d \wedge y = a)$ 

from assms(1) have  $\{\#a, b\} \neq \{\#c, d\}$ 
by (metis add-mset-add-single distinct.simps(2) list.set(1) list.simps(15) multi-member-this set-mset-add-mset-insert set-mset-single)

from assms(1) have asymp R
by (auto simp: R-def intro: asymp-onI)
moreover have  $\neg \text{asymp}(\text{multp}_{HO} R)$ 
unfolding asymp-on-def Set.ball-simps not-all not-imp not-not
proof (intro exI conjI)
  show  $\text{multp}_{HO} R \{\#a, b\} \{\#c, d\}$ 
  unfolding multp_{HO}-def
  using  $\langle \{\#a, b\} \neq \{\#c, d\} \rangle \text{ R-def assms by auto}$ 
next
  show  $\text{multp}_{HO} R \{\#c, d\} \{\#a, b\}$ 
  unfolding multp_{HO}-def
  using  $\langle \{\#a, b\} \neq \{\#c, d\} \rangle \text{ R-def assms by auto}$ 
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
unfolding not-all not-imp by auto
qed

```

However, if the binary relation is both asymmetric and transitive, then multp_{HO} is also asymmetric.

```

lemma asymp-on-multp_{HO}:
assumes asymp-on A R and transp-on A R and
B-sub-A:  $\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A$ 
shows asymp-on B (multp_{HO} R)
proof (rule asymp-onI)
  fix M1 M2 :: 'a multiset
  assume M1 ∈ B M2 ∈ B multp_{HO} R M1 M2

from  $\langle \text{transp-on } A \text{ R} \rangle \text{ B-sub-A have tran: transp-on}(\text{set-mset}(M1 - M2)) \text{ R}$ 
using  $\langle M1 \in B \rangle$ 
by (meson in-diffD subset-eq transp-on-subset)

from  $\langle \text{asymp-on } A \text{ R} \rangle \text{ B-sub-A have asym: asymp-on}(\text{set-mset}(M1 - M2)) \text{ R}$ 
using  $\langle M1 \in B \rangle$ 
by (meson in-diffD subset-eq asymp-on-subset)

show  $\neg \text{multp}_{HO} R M2 M1$ 
proof (cases M1 - M2 = {#})
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    using multp_{HO}-implies-one-step-strong(1) by metis
next
  case False
  hence  $\exists m \in \#M1 - M2. \forall x \in \#M1 - M2. x \neq m \longrightarrow \neg R m x$ 

```

```

using Finite-Set.bex-max-element[of set-mset (M1 – M2) R, OF finite-set-mset
asym tran]
by simp
with ‹transp-on A R› B-sub-A have  $\exists y \in \#M2 - M1. \forall x \in \#M1 - M2. \neg R$ 
y x
using ‹multpHO R M1 M2› [THEN multpHO-implies-one-step-strong(2)]
using asym[THEN irreflp-on-if-asymp-on, THEN irreflp-onD]
by (metis ‹M1 ∈ B› ‹M2 ∈ B› in-diffD subsetD transp-onD)
thus ?thesis
unfolding multpHO-iff-set-mset-lessHO-set-mset by simp
qed
qed

lemma asymp-multpHO:
assumes asymp R and transp R
shows asymp (multpHO R)
using assms asymp-on-multpHO[of UNIV, simplified] by metis

Irreflexivity lemma irreflp-on-multpHO[simp]: irreflp-on B (multpHO R)
by (simp add: irreflp-onI multpHO-def)

Transitivity lemma transp-on-multpHO:
assumes asymp-on A R and transp-on A R and
B-sub-A:  $\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A$ 
shows transp-on B (multpHO R)
proof (rule transp-onI)
from assms have asymp-on B (multpHO R)
using asymp-on-multpHO by metis

fix M1 M2 M3
assume hyps: M1 ∈ B M2 ∈ B M3 ∈ B multpHO R M1 M2 multpHO R M2 M3

from assms have
[intro]: asymp-on (set-mset M1 ∪ set-mset M2) R transp-on (set-mset M1 ∪
set-mset M2) R
using ‹M1 ∈ B› ‹M2 ∈ B›
by (simp-all add: asymp-on-subset transp-on-subset)

from assms have transp-on (set-mset M1) R
by (meson transp-on-subset hyps(1))

from ‹multpHO R M1 M2› have
M1 ≠ M2 and
 $\forall y. \text{count } M2 y < \text{count } M1 y \longrightarrow (\exists x. R y x \wedge \text{count } M1 x < \text{count } M2 x)$ 
unfolding multpHO-def by simp-all

from ‹multpHO R M2 M3› have
M2 ≠ M3 and
 $\forall y. \text{count } M3 y < \text{count } M2 y \longrightarrow (\exists x. R y x \wedge \text{count } M2 x < \text{count } M3 x)$ 

```

```

unfolding multpHO-def by simp-all

show multpHO R M1 M3
proof (rule ccontr)
  let ?P =  $\lambda x.$  count M3 x < count M1 x  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y.$  R x y  $\longrightarrow$  count M1 y  $\geq$  count M3 y)

  assume  $\neg$  multpHO R M1 M3
  hence M1 = M3  $\vee$  ( $\exists x.$  ?P x)
    unfolding multpHO-def by force
    thus False
    proof (elim disjE)
      assume M1 = M3
      thus False
      using ⟨asymp-on B (multpHO R)⟩[THEN asymp-onD]
      using ⟨M2 ∈ B⟩ ⟨M3 ∈ B⟩ ⟨multpHO R M1 M2⟩ ⟨multpHO R M2 M3⟩
      by metis
    next
      assume  $\exists x.$  ?P x
      hence  $\exists x \in \# M1 + M2.$  ?P x
        by (auto simp: count-inI)
      have  $\exists y \in \# M1 + M2.$  ?P y  $\wedge$  ( $\forall z \in \# M1 + M2.$  R y z  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  ?P z)
      proof (rule Finite-Set.bex-max-element-with-property)
        show  $\exists x \in \# M1 + M2.$  ?P x
          using ⟨ $\exists x.$  ?P x⟩
          by (auto simp: count-inI)
      qed auto
      then obtain x where
        x  $\in \# M1 + M2$  and
        count M3 x < count M1 x and
         $\forall y.$  R x y  $\longrightarrow$  count M1 y  $\geq$  count M3 y and
         $\forall y \in \# M1 + M2.$  R x y  $\longrightarrow$  count M3 y < count M1 y  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\exists z.$  R y z  $\wedge$ 
        count M1 z < count M3 z)
        by force

  let ?Q =  $\lambda x'. R^{==} x x' \wedge \text{count } M3 x' < \text{count } M2 x'$ 
  show False
  proof (cases  $\exists x'. ?Q x')$ 
    case True
    have  $\exists y \in \# M1 + M2.$  ?Q y  $\wedge$  ( $\forall z \in \# M1 + M2.$  R y z  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  ?Q z)
    proof (rule Finite-Set.bex-max-element-with-property)
      show  $\exists x \in \# M1 + M2.$  ?Q x
        using ⟨ $\exists x.$  ?Q x⟩
        by (auto simp: count-inI)
    qed auto
    then obtain x' where
      x'  $\in \# M1 + M2$  and
      R== x x' and
      count M3 x' < count M2 x' and

```

```

maximality-x':  $\forall z \in \# M1 + M2. R x' z \longrightarrow \neg (R^{==} x z) \vee \text{count } M3 z$ 
 $\geq \text{count } M2 z$ 
  by (auto simp: linorder-not-less)
  with ⟨multpHO R M2 M3⟩ obtain y' where
    R x' y' and count M2 y' < count M3 y'
    unfolding multpHO-def by auto
    hence count M2 y' < count M1 y'
      by (smt (verit) ⟨R== x'⟩ ⟨ $\forall y. R x y \longrightarrow \text{count } M3 y \leq \text{count } M1 y$ ⟩
        ⟨count M3 x < count M1 x⟩ ⟨count M3 x' < count M2 x'⟩ assms(2))
    count-inI
      dual-order.strict-trans1 hyps(1) hyps(2) hyps(3) less-nat-zero-code
B-sub-A subsetD
  sup2E transp-onD)
  with ⟨multpHO R M1 M2⟩ obtain y'' where
    R y' y'' and count M1 y'' < count M2 y''
    unfolding multpHO-def by auto
    hence count M3 y'' < count M2 y''
      by (smt (verit, del-insts) ⟨R x' y'⟩ ⟨R== x x'⟩ ⟨ $\forall y. R x y \longrightarrow \text{count } M3 y$ ⟩
        ≤ count M1 y' ⟩ ⟨count M2 y' < count M3 y'⟩ ⟨count M3 x < count M1 x⟩ ⟨count M3
        x' < count M2 x'⟩
        assms(2) count-greater-zero-iff dual-order.strict-trans1 hyps(1) hyps(2)
        hyps(3)
      less-nat-zero-code linorder-not-less B-sub-A subset-iff sup2E transp-onD)

moreover have count M2 y'' ≤ count M3 y'' 
proof –
  have y'' ∈ # M1 + M2
    by (metis ⟨count M1 y'' < count M2 y''⟩ count-inI not-less-iff-gr-or-eq
union-iff)

moreover have R x' y'' 
  by (metis ⟨R x' y'⟩ ⟨R y' y''⟩ ⟨count M2 y' < count M1 y'⟩
    ⟨transp-on (set-mset M1 ∪ set-mset M2) R⟩ ⟨x' ∈ # M1 + M2⟩
  calculation count-inI
    nat-neq-iff set-mset-union transp-onD union-iff)

moreover have R== x y'' 
  using ⟨R== x x'⟩
  by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) ⟨transp-on (set-mset M1 ∪ set-mset
M2) R⟩
    ⟨x ∈ # M1 + M2⟩ ⟨x' ∈ # M1 + M2⟩ calculation(1) calculation(2)
  set-mset-union sup2I1
    transp-onD transp-on-refclp)

ultimately show ?thesis
  using maximality-x'[rule-format, of y''] by metis
qed

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by linarith
next
  case False
  hence  $\bigwedge x'. R == x \ x' \implies \text{count } M2 \ x' \leq \text{count } M3 \ x'$ 
    by auto
  hence  $\text{count } M2 \ x \leq \text{count } M3 \ x$ 
    by simp
  hence  $\text{count } M2 \ x < \text{count } M1 \ x$ 
    using ‹count M3 x < count M1 x› by linarith
    with ‹multpHO R M1 M2› obtain y where
       $R \ x \ y \text{ and } \text{count } M1 \ y < \text{count } M2 \ y$ 
      unfolding multpHO-def by auto
      hence  $\text{count } M3 \ y < \text{count } M2 \ y$ 
        using ‹ $\forall y. R \ x \ y \longrightarrow \text{count } M3 \ y \leq \text{count } M1 \ y$ › dual-order.strict-trans2
      by metis
      then show ?thesis
        using False ‹R x y› by auto
      qed
      qed
      qed
      qed

lemma transp-multpHO:
  assumes asymp R and transp R
  shows transp (multpHO R)
  using assms transp-on-multpHO[of UNIV, simplified] by metis

Totality lemma totalp-on-multpDM:
  totalp-on A R  $\implies (\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A) \implies \text{totalp-on } B \ (\text{multp}_{DM} \ R)$ 
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) count-inI in-mono multpHO-def multpHO-imp-multpDM
not-less-iff-gr-or-eq
  totalp-onD totalp-onI)

lemma totalp-multpDM: totalp R  $\implies \text{totalp } (\text{multp}_{DM} \ R)$ 
  by (rule totalp-on-multpDM[of UNIV R UNIV, simplified])

lemma totalp-on-multpHO:
  totalp-on A R  $\implies (\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A) \implies \text{totalp-on } B \ (\text{multp}_{HO} \ R)$ 
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) count-inI in-mono multpHO-def not-less-iff-gr-or-eq
  totalp-onD
  totalp-onI)

lemma totalp-multpHO: totalp R  $\implies \text{totalp } (\text{multp}_{HO} \ R)$ 
  by (rule totalp-on-multpHO[of UNIV R UNIV, simplified])

```

Type Classes context preorder

```

begin

lemma order-mult: class.order
  ( $\lambda M N. (M, N) \in \text{mult} \{(x, y). x < y\} \vee M = N$ )
  ( $\lambda M N. (M, N) \in \text{mult} \{(x, y). x < y\}$ )
  (is class.order ?le ?less)
proof -
  have irrefl:  $\bigwedge M :: \text{'a multiset}. \neg ?less M M$ 
  proof
    fix M :: 'a multiset
    have trans:  $\{(x' :: 'a, x). x' < x\}$ 
      by (rule transI) (blast intro: less-trans)
    moreover
    assume (M, M) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y}
    ultimately have  $\exists I J K. M = I + J \wedge M = I + K$ 
       $\wedge J \neq \{\#\} \wedge (\forall k \in \text{set-mset } K. \exists j \in \text{set-mset } J. (k, j) \in \{(x, y). x < y\})$ 
      by (rule mult-implies-one-step)
    then obtain I J K where M = I + J and M = I + K
      and J ≠ {#} and (forall k in set-mset K. exists j in set-mset J. (k, j) in {(x, y). x < y})
    by blast
    then have aux1: K ≠ {#} and aux2:  $\forall k \in \text{set-mset } K. \exists j \in \text{set-mset } K. k < j$ 
    by auto
    have finite (set-mset K) by simp
    moreover note aux2
    ultimately have set-mset K = {}
      by (induct rule: finite-induct)
      (simp, metis (mono-tags) insert-absorb insert-iff insert-not-empty less-irrefl
       less-trans)
    with aux1 show False by simp
  qed
  have trans:  $\bigwedge K M N :: \text{'a multiset}. ?less K M \implies ?less M N \implies ?less K N$ 
    unfolding mult-def by (blast intro: trancl-trans)
    show class.order ?le ?less
      by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-multiset-def irrefl dest: trans)
qed

```

The Dershowitz–Manna ordering:

```

definition less-multisetDM where
  less-multisetDM M N  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists X Y. X \neq \{\#\} \wedge X \subseteq \# N \wedge M = (N - X) + Y \wedge (\forall k. k \in \# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in \# X \wedge k < a))$ )

```

The Huet–Oppen ordering:

```

definition less-multisetHO where
  less-multisetHO M N  $\longleftrightarrow$  M ≠ N  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y. \text{count } N y < \text{count } M y \longrightarrow (\exists x. y < x \wedge \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x)$ )

```

```

lemma mult-imp-less-multisetHO:
  (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y}  $\implies$  less-multisetHO M N

```

```

unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
using multp-imp-multpHO[of (<)]
by (simp add: less-multisetHO-def multpHO-def)

lemma less-multisetDM-imp-mult:
  less-multisetDM M N  $\implies$  (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y}
  unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
  by (rule multpDM-imp-multp[of (<) M N]) (simp add: less-multisetDM-def multpDM-def)

lemma less-multisetHO-imp-less-multisetDM: less-multisetHO M N  $\implies$  less-multisetDM M N
  unfolding less-multisetDM-def less-multisetHO-def
  unfolding multpDM-def[symmetric] multpHO-def[symmetric]
  by (rule multpHO-imp-multpDM)

lemma mult-less-multisetDM: (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y}  $\longleftrightarrow$  less-multisetDM M N
  unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
  using multp-eq-multpDM[of (<), simplified]
  by (simp add: multpDM-def less-multisetDM-def)

lemma mult-less-multisetHO: (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y}  $\longleftrightarrow$  less-multisetHO M N
  unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
  using multp-eq-multpHO[of (<), simplified]
  by (simp add: multpHO-def less-multisetHO-def)

lemmas multDM = mult-less-multisetDM[unfolded less-multisetDM-def]
lemmas multHO = mult-less-multisetHO[unfolded less-multisetHO-def]

end

lemma less-multiset-less-multisetHO: M < N  $\longleftrightarrow$  less-multisetHO M N
  unfolding less-multiset-def multp-def multHO less-multisetHO-def ..

lemma less-multisetDM:
  M < N  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists X Y$ . X  $\neq \{\#\}$   $\wedge$  X  $\subseteq \# N$   $\wedge$  M = N - X + Y  $\wedge$  ( $\forall k$ . k  $\in \# Y$   $\longrightarrow$  ( $\exists a$ . a  $\in \# X$   $\wedge$  k < a)))
  by (rule multDM[folded multp-def less-multiset-def])

lemma less-multisetHO:
  M < N  $\longleftrightarrow$  M  $\neq N$   $\wedge$  ( $\forall y$ . count N y < count M y  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\exists x > y$ . count M x < count N x))
  by (rule multHO[folded multp-def less-multiset-def])

lemma subset-eq-imp-le-multiset:
  shows M  $\subseteq \# N$   $\implies$  M  $\leq N$ 
  unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multisetHO
  by (simp add: less-le-not-le subsequeq-mset-def)

```

```

lemma le-multiset-right-total:  $M < \text{add-mset } x M$ 
  unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multisetHO by simp

lemma less-eq-multiset-empty-left[simp]:
  shows  $\{\#\} \leq M$ 
  by (simp add: subset-eq-imp-le-multiset)

lemma ex-gt-imp-less-multiset:  $(\exists y. y \in \# N \wedge (\forall x. x \in \# M \longrightarrow x < y)) \implies M < N$ 
  unfolding less-multisetHO
  by (metis count-eq-zero-iff count-greater-zero-iff less-le-not-le)

lemma less-eq-multiset-empty-right[simp]:  $M \neq \{\#\} \implies \neg M \leq \{\#\}$ 
  by (metis less-eq-multiset-empty-left antisym)

lemma le-multiset-empty-left[simp]:  $M \neq \{\#\} \implies \{\#\} < M$ 
  by (simp add: less-multisetHO)

lemma le-multiset-empty-right[simp]:  $\neg M < \{\#\}$ 
  using subset-mset.le-zero-eq less-multiset-def multp-def less-multisetDM by blast

lemma union-le-diff-plus:  $P \subseteq \# M \implies N < P \implies M - P + N < M$ 
  by (drule subset-mset.diff-add[symmetric]) (metis union-le-mono2)

instantiation multiset :: (preorder) ordered-ab-semigroup-monoid-add-imp-le
begin

  lemma less-eq-multisetHO:
     $M \leq N \longleftrightarrow (\forall y. \text{count } N y < \text{count } M y \longrightarrow (\exists x. y < x \wedge \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x))$ 
    by (auto simp: less-eq-multiset-def less-multisetHO)

  instance by standard (auto simp: less-eq-multisetHO)

  lemma
    fixes M N :: 'a multiset
    shows
      less-eq-multiset-plus-left:  $N \leq (M + N)$  and
      less-eq-multiset-plus-right:  $M \leq (M + N)$ 
    by simp-all

  lemma
    fixes M N :: 'a multiset
    shows

```

```

le-multiset-plus-left-nonempty:  $M \neq \{\#\} \implies N < M + N$  and
le-multiset-plus-right-nonempty:  $N \neq \{\#\} \implies M < M + N$ 
by simp-all

end

lemma all-lt-Max-imp-lt-mset:  $N \neq \{\#\} \implies (\forall a \in\# M. a < \text{Max } (\text{set-mset } N))$ 
 $\implies M < N$ 
by (meson Max-in[OF finite-set-mset] ex-gt-imp-less-multiset set-mset-eq-empty-iiff)

lemma lt-imp-ex-count-lt:  $M < N \implies \exists y. \text{count } M y < \text{count } N y$ 
by (meson less-eq-multisetHO less-le-not-le)

lemma subset-imp-less-mset:  $A \subset\# B \implies A < B$ 
by (simp add: order.not-eq-order-implies-strict subset-eq-imp-le-multiset)

lemma image-mset-strict-mono:
assumes
mono-f:  $\forall x \in \text{set-mset } M. \forall y \in \text{set-mset } N. x < y \longrightarrow f x < f y$  and
less:  $M < N$ 
shows image-mset f M < image-mset f N
proof -
obtain Y X where
y-nemp:  $Y \neq \{\#\}$  and y-sub-N:  $Y \subseteq\# N$  and M-eq:  $M = N - Y + X$  and
ex-y:  $\forall x. x \in\# X \longrightarrow (\exists y. y \in\# Y \wedge x < y)$ 
using less[unfolded less-multisetDM] by blast

have x-sub-M:  $X \subseteq\# M$ 
using M-eq by simp

let ?fY = image-mset f Y
let ?fX = image-mset f X

show ?thesis
unfolding less-multisetDM
proof (intro exI conjI)
show image-mset f M = image-mset f N - ?fY + ?fX
using M-eq[THEN arg-cong, of image-mset f] y-sub-N
by (metis image-mset-Diff image-mset-union)

next
obtain y where y:  $\forall x. x \in\# X \longrightarrow y x \in\# Y \wedge x < y$ 
using ex-y by metis

show  $\forall fx. fx \in\# ?fX \longrightarrow (\exists fy. fy \in\# ?fY \wedge fx < fy)$ 
proof (intro allI impI)
fix fx
assume fx  $\in\# ?fX$ 
then obtain x where fx:  $fx = f x$  and x-in:  $x \in\# X$ 
by auto

```

```

hence  $y\text{-in: } y \in \# Y$  and  $y\text{-gt: } x < y \in x$ 
  using  $y[\text{rule-format, OF } x\text{-in}]$  by blast+
hence  $f(y) \in \# ?fY \wedge f(x) < f(y)$ 
  using  $\text{mono-}f$   $y\text{-sub-}N$   $x\text{-sub-}M$   $x\text{-in}$ 
  by (metis image-eqI in-image-mset mset-subset-eqD)
thus  $\exists fy. fy \in \# ?fY \wedge fx < fy$ 
  unfolding  $fx$  by auto
qed
qed (auto simp: y-nemp y-sub-N image-mset-subseteq-mono)
qed

lemma image-mset-mono:
assumes
  mono-f:  $\forall x \in \text{set-mset } M. \forall y \in \text{set-mset } N. x < y \rightarrow f(x) < f(y)$  and
  less:  $M \leq N$ 
shows image-mset  $f M \leq \text{image-mset } f N$ 
by (metis eq-iff image-mset-strict-mono less less-imp-le mono-f order.not-eq-order-implies-strict)

lemma mset-lt-single-right-iff[simp]:  $M < \{\#y\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \# M. x < y)$  for  $y :: 'a::linorder$ 
proof (rule iffI)
assume  $M\text{-lt-}y: M < \{\#y\}$ 
show  $\forall x \in \# M. x < y$ 
proof
fix  $x$ 
assume  $x\text{-in: } x \in \# M$ 
hence  $M: M - \{\#x\} + \{\#x\} = M$ 
  by (meson insert-DiffM2)
hence  $\neg \{\#x\} < \{\#y\} \Rightarrow x < y$ 
  using x-in M-lt-y
  by (metis diff-single-eq-union le-multiset-empty-left less-add-same-cancel2
mset-le-trans)
also have  $\neg \{\#y\} < M$ 
  using M-lt-y mset-le-not-sym by blast
ultimately show  $x < y$ 
  by (metis (no-types) Max-ge all-lt-Max-imp-lt-mset empty-iff finite-set-mset
insertE
less-le-trans linorder-less-linear mset-le-not-sym set-mset-add-mset-insert
set-mset-eq-empty-iff x-in)
qed
next
assume  $y\text{-max: } \forall x \in \# M. x < y$ 
show  $M < \{\#y\}$ 
  by (rule all-lt-Max-imp-lt-mset) (auto intro!: y-max)
qed

lemma mset-le-single-right-iff[simp]:
 $M \leq \{\#y\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#y\} \vee (\forall x \in \# M. x < y)$  for  $y :: 'a::linorder$ 
by (meson less-eq-multiset-def mset-lt-single-right-iff)

```

69.1.5 Simplifications

```

lemma multpHO-repeat-mset-repeat-mset[simp]:
  assumes n ≠ 0
  shows multpHO R (repeat-mset n A) (repeat-mset n B) ←→ multpHO R A B
  proof (rule iffI)
    assume hyp: multpHO R (repeat-mset n A) (repeat-mset n B)
    hence
      1: repeat-mset n A ≠ repeat-mset n B and
      2: ∀ y. n * count B y < n * count A y → (exists x. R y x ∧ n * count A x < n * count B x)
    by (simp-all add: multpHO-def)

    from 1 ⟨n ≠ 0⟩ have A ≠ B
    by auto

    moreover from 2 ⟨n ≠ 0⟩ have ∀ y. count B y < count A y → (exists x. R y x ∧ count A x < count B x)
    by auto

    ultimately show multpHO R A B
    by (simp add: multpHO-def)
  next
    assume multpHO R A B
    hence 1: A ≠ B and 2: ∀ y. count B y < count A y → (exists x. R y x ∧ count A x < count B x)
    by (simp-all add: multpHO-def)

    from 1 have repeat-mset n A ≠ repeat-mset n B
    by (simp add: assms repeat-mset-cancel1)

    moreover from 2 have ∀ y. n * count B y < n * count A y →
      (exists x. R y x ∧ n * count A x < n * count B x)
    by auto

    ultimately show multpHO R (repeat-mset n A) (repeat-mset n B)
    by (simp add: multpHO-def)
  qed

```

```

lemma multpHO-double-double[simp]: multpHO R (A + A) (B + B) ←→ multpHO
R A B
  using multpHO-repeat-mset-repeat-mset[of 2]
  by (simp add: numeral-Bit0)

```

69.2 Simprocs

```

lemma mset-le-add-iff1:
  j ≤ (i::nat) ⇒ (repeat-mset i u + m ≤ repeat-mset j u + n) = (repeat-mset
(i-j) u + m ≤ n)
  proof –

```

```

assume  $j \leq i$ 
then have  $j + (i - j) = i$ 
  using le-add-diff-inverse by blast
then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types) add-le-cancel-left left-add-mult-distrib-mset)
qed

lemma mset-le-add-iff2:
 $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \leq \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (m \leq \text{repeat-mset } (j-i) u + n)$ 
proof –
  assume  $i \leq j$ 
  then have  $i + (j - i) = j$ 
  using le-add-diff-inverse by blast
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types) add-le-cancel-left left-add-mult-distrib-mset)
qed

simproc-setup msetless-cancel
 $((l::'a::preorder multiset) + m < n \mid (l::'a multiset) < m + n \mid$ 
 $\text{add-mset } a m < n \mid m < \text{add-mset } a n \mid$ 
 $\text{replicate-mset } p a < n \mid m < \text{replicate-mset } p a \mid$ 
 $\text{repeat-mset } p m < n \mid m < \text{repeat-mset } p n) =$ 
 $\langle K \text{ Cancel-Simprocs.less-cancel} \rangle$ 

simproc-setup msetle-cancel
 $((l::'a::preorder multiset) + m \leq n \mid (l::'a multiset) \leq m + n \mid$ 
 $\text{add-mset } a m \leq n \mid m \leq \text{add-mset } a n \mid$ 
 $\text{replicate-mset } p a \leq n \mid m \leq \text{replicate-mset } p a \mid$ 
 $\text{repeat-mset } p m \leq n \mid m \leq \text{repeat-mset } p n) =$ 
 $\langle K \text{ Cancel-Simprocs.less-eq-cancel} \rangle$ 

```

69.3 Additional facts and instantiations

```

lemma ex-gt-count-imp-le-multiset:
 $(\forall y :: 'a :: \text{order}. y \in# M + N \longrightarrow y \leq x) \implies \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x \implies M$ 
 $< N$ 
unfolding less-multisetHO
by (metis count-greater-zero-iff le-imp-less-or-eq less-imp-not-less not-gr-zero union-iff)

lemma mset-lt-single-iff[iff]:  $\{\#x#\} < \{\#y#\} \longleftrightarrow x < y$ 
unfolding less-multisetHO by simp

lemma mset-le-single-iff[iff]:  $\{\#x#\} \leq \{\#y#\} \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$  for  $x y :: 'a::\text{order}$ 
unfolding less-eq-multisetHO by force

instance multiset :: (linorder) linordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add
by standard (metis less-eq-multisetHO not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)

```

```

lemma less-eq-multiset-total:
  fixes M N :: 'a :: linorder multiset
  shows ¬ M ≤ N  $\implies$  N ≤ M
  by simp

instantiation multiset :: (wellorder) wellorder
begin

lemma wf-less-multiset: wf {(M :: 'a multiset, N). M < N}
  unfolding less-multiset-def multp-def by (auto intro: wf-mult wf)

instance
proof intro-classes
  fix P :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool and a :: 'a multiset
  have wfp (( $<$ ) :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
    using wfp-on-less .
  hence wfp (( $<$ ) :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
    unfolding less-multiset-def by (rule wfP-multp)
    thus ( $\bigwedge x$ . ( $\bigwedge y$ . y < x  $\implies$  P y)  $\implies$  P x)  $\implies$  P a
      unfolding wfp-on-def[of UNIV, simplified] by metis
  qed

end

instantiation multiset :: (preorder) order-bot
begin

definition bot-multiset :: 'a multiset where bot-multiset = {#}

instance by standard (simp add: bot-multiset-def)

end

instance multiset :: (preorder) no-top
proof standard
  fix x :: 'a multiset
  obtain a :: 'a where True by simp
  have x < x + (x + {#a#})
    by simp
  then show  $\exists y$ . x < y
    by blast
  qed

instance multiset :: (preorder) ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add
  by standard

instantiation multiset :: (linorder) distrib-lattice
begin

```

```

definition inf-multiset :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset where
  inf-multiset A B = (if A < B then A else B)

definition sup-multiset :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset where
  sup-multiset A B = (if B > A then B else A)

instance
  by intro-classes (auto simp: inf-multiset-def sup-multiset-def)

end

lemma add-mset-lt-left-lt:  $a < b \implies \text{add-mset } a \text{ } A < \text{add-mset } b \text{ } A$ 
  by fastforce

lemma add-mset-le-left-le:  $a \leq b \implies \text{add-mset } a \text{ } A \leq \text{add-mset } b \text{ } A$  for a :: 'a :: linorder
  by fastforce

lemma add-mset-lt-right-lt:  $A < B \implies \text{add-mset } a \text{ } A < \text{add-mset } a \text{ } B$ 
  by fastforce

lemma add-mset-le-right-le:  $A \leq B \implies \text{add-mset } a \text{ } A \leq \text{add-mset } a \text{ } B$ 
  by fastforce

lemma add-mset-lt-lt-lt:
  assumes a-lt-b:  $a < b$  and A-le-B:  $A < B$ 
  shows add-mset a A < add-mset b B
  by (rule less-trans[OF add-mset-lt-left-lt[OF a-lt-b] add-mset-lt-right-lt[OF A-le-B]])

lemma add-mset-lt-lt-le:  $a < b \implies A \leq B \implies \text{add-mset } a \text{ } A < \text{add-mset } b \text{ } B$ 
  using add-mset-lt-lt-lt le-neq-trans by fastforce

lemma add-mset-lt-le-lt:  $a \leq b \implies A < B \implies \text{add-mset } a \text{ } A < \text{add-mset } b \text{ } B$  for
  a :: 'a :: linorder
  using add-mset-lt-lt-lt by (metis add-mset-lt-right-lt le-less)

lemma add-mset-le-le-le:
  fixes a :: 'a :: linorder
  assumes a-le-b:  $a \leq b$  and A-le-B:  $A \leq B$ 
  shows add-mset a A  $\leq$  add-mset b B
  by (rule order.trans[OF add-mset-le-left-le[OF a-le-b] add-mset-le-right-le[OF A-le-B]])

lemma Max-lt-imp-lt-mset:
  assumes n-nemp:  $N \neq \{\#\}$  and max: Max-mset M < Max-mset N (is ?max-M < ?max-N)
  shows M < N
  proof (cases M = {#})
    case m-nemp: False

```

```

have max-n-in-n: ?max-N ∈# N
  using n-nemp by simp
have max-n-nin-m: ?max-N ∉# M
  using max Max-ge leD by auto

have M ≠ N
  using max by auto
moreover
{
  fix y
  assume count N y < count M y
  hence y ∈# M
    by (simp add: count-inI)
  hence ?max-M ≥ y
    by simp
  hence ?max-N > y
    using max by auto
  hence ∃x > y. count M x < count N x
    using max-n-nin-m max-n-in-n count-inI by force
}
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding less-multisetHO by blast
qed (auto simp: n-nemp)

end

```

70 Fixed Length Lists

```

theory NList
imports Main
begin

definition nlists :: nat ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a list set
  where nlists n A = {xs. size xs = n ∧ set xs ⊆ A}

lemma nlistsI: [| size xs = n; set xs ⊆ A |] ⇒ xs ∈ nlists n A
  by (simp add: nlists-def)

These [simp] attributes are double-edged. Many proofs in Ninja rely on
it but they can degrade performance.

lemma nlistsE-length [simp]: xs ∈ nlists n A ⇒ size xs = n
  by (simp add: nlists-def)

lemma in-nlists-UNIV: xs ∈ nlists k UNIV ⟷ length xs = k
  unfolding nlists-def by(auto)

lemma less-lengthI: [| xs ∈ nlists n A; p < n |] ⇒ p < size xs
  by (simp)

```

```

lemma nlistsE-set[simp]:  $xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq A$ 
unfolding nlists-def by (simp)

lemma nlists-mono:
assumes  $A \subseteq B$  shows  $\text{nlists } n \ A \subseteq \text{nlists } n \ B$ 
proof
  fix  $xs$  assume  $xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A$ 
  then obtain size:  $\text{size } xs = n$  and inA:  $\text{set } xs \subseteq A$  by (simp)
  with assms have  $\text{set } xs \subseteq B$  by simp
  with size show  $xs \in \text{nlists } n \ B$  by (clar simp intro!: nlistsI)
qed

lemma nlists-singleton:  $\text{nlists } n \ \{a\} = \{\text{replicate } n \ a\}$ 
unfolding nlists-def by (auto simp: replicate-length-same dest!: subset-singletonD)

lemma nlists-n-0 [simp]:  $\text{nlists } 0 \ A = \{[]\}$ 
unfolding nlists-def by (auto)

lemma in-nlists-Suc-iff:  $(xs \in \text{nlists } (\text{Suc } n) \ A) = (\exists y \in A. \exists ys \in \text{nlists } n \ A. \ xs = y \# ys)$ 
unfolding nlists-def by (cases xs) auto

lemma Cons-in-nlists-Suc [iff]:  $(x \# xs \in \text{nlists } (\text{Suc } n) \ A) \longleftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A)$ 
unfolding nlists-def by (auto)

lemma nlists-Suc:  $\text{nlists } (\text{Suc } n) \ A = (\bigcup_{a \in A} (\#) a \ ' \ \text{nlists } n \ A)$ 
by (auto simp: set-eq-iff image-iff in-nlists-Suc-iff)

lemma nlists-not-empty:  $A \neq \{\} \implies \exists xs. xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A$ 
by (induct n) (auto simp: in-nlists-Suc-iff)

lemma nlistsE-nth-in:  $\llbracket xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A; i < n \rrbracket \implies xs!i \in A$ 
unfolding nlists-def by (auto)

lemma nlists-Cons-Suc [elim!]:
   $l \# xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies (\bigwedge n'. n = \text{Suc } n' \implies l \in A \implies xs \in \text{nlists } n' \ A \implies P)$ 
Longrightarrow P
unfolding nlists-def by (auto)

lemma nlists-appendE [elim!]:
   $a @ b \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies (\bigwedge n1 \ n2. n = n1 + n2 \implies a \in \text{nlists } n1 \ A \implies b \in \text{nlists } n2 \ A \implies P) \implies P$ 
proof –
  have  $\bigwedge n. a @ b \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies \exists n1 \ n2. n = n1 + n2 \wedge a \in \text{nlists } n1 \ A \wedge b \in \text{nlists } n2 \ A$ 
  is  $\bigwedge n. ?list a n \implies \exists n1 \ n2. ?P a n n1 n2$ 
proof (induct a)

```

```

fix n assume ?list [] n
hence ?P [] n 0 n by simp
thus ∃ n1 n2. ?P [] n n1 n2 by fast
next
fix n l ls
assume ?list (l#ls) n
then obtain n' where n: n = Suc n' l ∈ A and n': ls@b ∈ nlists n' A by
fastforce
assume ∀n. ls @ b ∈ nlists n A ⇒ ∃ n1 n2. n = n1 + n2 ∧ ls ∈ nlists n1 A
∧ b ∈ nlists n2 A
from this and n' have ∃ n1 n2. n' = n1 + n2 ∧ ls ∈ nlists n1 A ∧ b ∈ nlists
n2 A .
then obtain n1 n2 where n' = n1 + n2 ls ∈ nlists n1 A b ∈ nlists n2 A by
fast
with n have ?P (l#ls) n (n+1) n2 by simp
thus ∃ n1 n2. ?P (l#ls) n n1 n2 by fastforce
qed
moreover assume a@b ∈ nlists n A ∧ n1 n2. n=n1+n2 ⇒ a ∈ nlists n1 A
⇒ b ∈ nlists n2 A ⇒ P
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

lemma nlists-update-in-list [simp, intro!]:
 $\llbracket xs \in nlists n A; x \in A \rrbracket \implies xs[i := x] \in nlists n A$
by (metis length-list-update nlistsE-length nlistsE-set nlistsI set-update-subsetI)

lemma nlists-appendI [intro?]:
 $\llbracket a \in nlists n A; b \in nlists m A \rrbracket \implies a @ b \in nlists (n+m) A$
unfolding nlists-def **by** (auto)

lemma nlists-append:
 $xs @ ys \in nlists k A \longleftrightarrow$
 $k = length(xs @ ys) \wedge xs \in nlists (length xs) A \wedge ys \in nlists (length ys) A$
unfolding nlists-def **by** (auto)

lemma nlists-map [simp]: $(map f xs \in nlists (size xs) A) = (f ` set xs \subseteq A)$
unfolding nlists-def **by** (auto)

lemma nlists-replicateI [intro]: $x \in A \implies replicate n x \in nlists n A$
by (induct n) auto

Link to an executable version on lists in List.

lemma nlists-set[code]: $nlists n (set xs) = set(List.n-lists n xs)$
by (metis nlists-def set-n-lists)

end

71 Non-negative, non-positive integers and reals

```
theory Nonpos-Ints
imports Complex-Main
begin
```

71.1 Non-positive integers

The set of non-positive integers on a ring. (in analogy to the set of non-negative integers \mathbb{N}) This is useful e.g. for the Gamma function.

```
definition nonpos-Ints ( $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ ) where  $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} = \{ \text{of-int } n \mid n. n \leq 0 \}$ 
```

```
lemma zero-in-nonpos-Ints [simp,intro]:  $0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by (auto intro!: exI[of - 0:int])
```

```
lemma neg-one-in-nonpos-Ints [simp,intro]:  $-1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by (auto intro!: exI[of - -1:int])
```

```
lemma neg-numeral-in-nonpos-Ints [simp,intro]:  $\text{neg-numeral } n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by (auto intro!: exI[of - -numeral n:int])
```

```
lemma one-notin-nonpos-Ints [simp]:  $(1 :: 'a :: \text{ring-char-0}) \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  by (auto simp: nonpos-Ints-def)
```

```
lemma numeral-notin-nonpos-Ints [simp]:  $(\text{numeral } n :: 'a :: \text{ring-char-0}) \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  by (auto simp: nonpos-Ints-def)
```

```
lemma minus-of-nat-in-nonpos-Ints [simp, intro]:  $- \text{of-nat } n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
proof -

```

```
  have  $- \text{of-nat } n = \text{of-int } (-\text{int } n)$  by simp
  also have  $-\text{int } n \leq 0$  by simp
  hence  $\text{of-int } (-\text{int } n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by blast
  finally show ?thesis .

```

```
qed
```

```
lemma of-nat-in-nonpos-Ints-iff:  $(\text{of-nat } n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{ring-char-0}\}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
```

```
proof
```

```
  assume  $(\text{of-nat } n :: 'a) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  then obtain m where  $\text{of-nat } n = (\text{of-int } m :: 'a) \quad m \leq 0$  by (auto simp:
  nonpos-Ints-def)
  hence  $(\text{of-int } m :: 'a) = \text{of-nat } n$  by simp
  also have ... =  $\text{of-int } (\text{int } n)$  by simp
  finally have  $m = \text{int } n$  by (subst (asm) of-int-eq-iff)
  with  $\langle m \leq 0 \rangle$  show  $n = 0$  by auto
qed simp
```

```
lemma nonpos-Ints-of-int:  $n \leq 0 \implies \text{of-int } n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by blast
```

```

lemma nonpos-IntsI:
   $x \in \mathbb{Z} \implies x \leq 0 \implies (x :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def Ints-def by auto

lemma nonpos-Ints-subset-Ints:  $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def Ints-def by blast

lemma nonpos-Ints-nonpos [dest]:  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x \leq (0 :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom})$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def Ints-def by auto

lemma nonpos-Ints-Int [dest]:  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def Ints-def by blast

lemma nonpos-Ints-cases:
  assumes  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  obtains  $n$  where  $x = \text{of-int } n$   $n \leq 0$ 
  using assms unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by (auto elim!: Ints-cases)

lemma nonpos-Ints-cases':
  assumes  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  obtains  $n$  where  $x = -\text{of-nat } n$ 
  proof –
    from assms obtain  $m$  where  $x = \text{of-int } m$  and  $m: m \leq 0$  by (auto elim!: nonpos-Ints-cases)
    hence  $x = -\text{of-int } (-m)$  by auto
    also from  $m$  have  $(\text{of-int } (-m) :: 'a) = \text{of-nat } (\text{nat } (-m))$  by simp-all
    finally show ?thesis by (rule that)
  qed

lemma of-real-in-nonpos-Ints-iff:  $(\text{of-real } x :: 'a :: \text{real-algebra-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  proof
    assume  $\text{of-real } x \in (\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} :: 'a \text{ set})$ 
    then obtain  $n$  where  $(\text{of-real } x :: 'a) = \text{of-int } n$   $n \leq 0$  by (erule nonpos-Ints-cases)
    note ⟨ $\text{of-real } x = \text{of-int } n$ ⟩
    also have  $\text{of-int } n = \text{of-real } (\text{of-int } n)$  by (rule of-real-of-int-eq [symmetric])
    finally have  $x = \text{of-int } n$  by (subst (asm) of-real-eq-iff)
    with ⟨ $n \leq 0$ ⟩ show  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$  by (simp add: nonpos-Ints-of-int)
  qed (auto elim!: nonpos-Ints-cases intro!: nonpos-Ints-of-int)

lemma nonpos-Ints-altdef:  $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}. (n :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom}) \leq 0\}$ 
  by (auto intro!: nonpos-IntsI elim!: nonpos-Ints-cases)

lemma uminus-in-Nats-iff:  $-x \in \mathbb{N} \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
  proof
    assume  $-x \in \mathbb{N}$ 
    then obtain  $n \geq 0$   $-x = \text{of-int } n$  by (auto simp: Nats-altdef1)
    hence  $-n \leq 0$   $x = \text{of-int } (-n)$  by (simp-all add: eq-commute minus-equation-iff[of
  
```

```

x])
thus  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$  unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by blast
next
assume  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
then obtain  $n$  where  $n \leq 0$   $x = \text{of-int } n$  by (auto simp: nonpos-Ints-def)
hence  $-n \geq 0$   $-x = \text{of-int } (-n)$  by (simp-all add: eq-commute minus-equation-iff[of
x])
thus  $-x \in \mathbb{N}$  unfolding Nats-altdef1 by blast
qed

lemma uminus-in-nonpos-Ints-iff:  $-x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{N}$ 
using uminus-in-Nats-iff[of  $-x$ ] by simp

lemma nonpos-Ints-mult:  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x * y \in \mathbb{N}$ 
using Nats-mult[of  $-x - y$ ] by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff)

lemma Nats-mult-nonpos-Ints:  $x \in \mathbb{N} \implies y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x * y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
using Nats-mult[of  $x - y$ ] by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff)

lemma nonpos-Ints-mult-Nats:
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies y \in \mathbb{N} \implies x * y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
using Nats-mult[of  $-x y$ ] by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff)

lemma nonpos-Ints-add:
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x + y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
using Nats-add[of  $-x - y$ ] uminus-in-Nats-iff[of  $y+x$ , simplified minus-add]
by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff add.commute)

lemma nonpos-Ints-diff-Nats:
 $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies y \in \mathbb{N} \implies x - y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
using Nats-add[of  $-x y$ ] uminus-in-Nats-iff[of  $x-y$ , simplified minus-add]
by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff add.commute)

lemma Nats-diff-nonpos-Ints:
 $x \in \mathbb{N} \implies y \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x - y \in \mathbb{N}$ 
using Nats-add[of  $x - y$ ] by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff add.commute)

lemma plus-of-nat-eq-0-imp:  $z + \text{of-nat } n = 0 \implies z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ 
proof -
assume  $z + \text{of-nat } n = 0$ 
hence A:  $z = - \text{of-nat } n$  by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)
show  $z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$  by (subst A) simp
qed

```

71.2 Non-negative reals

definition nonneg-Reals :: 'a::real-algebra-1 set ($\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$)
where $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = \{\text{of-real } r \mid r. r \geq 0\}$

```

lemma nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff [simp]: of-real  $r \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \longleftrightarrow r \geq 0$ 
  by (force simp add: nonneg-Reals-def)

lemma nonneg-Reals-subset-Reals:  $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  unfolding nonneg-Reals-def Reals-def by blast

lemma nonneg-Reals-Real [dest]:  $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \implies x \in \mathbb{R}$ 
  unfolding nonneg-Reals-def Reals-def by blast

lemma nonneg-Reals-of-nat-I [simp]: of-nat  $n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (metis nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff of-nat-0-le-iff of-real-of-nat-eq)

lemma nonneg-Reals-cases:
  assumes  $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  obtains  $r$  where  $x = \text{of-real } r$   $r \geq 0$ 
  using assms unfolding nonneg-Reals-def by (auto elim!: Reals-cases)

lemma nonneg-Reals-zero-I [simp]:  $0 \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonneg-Reals-def by auto

lemma nonneg-Reals-one-I [simp]:  $1 \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) nonneg-Reals-of-nat-I of-nat-1)

lemma nonneg-Reals-minus-one-I [simp]:  $-1 \notin \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (metis nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff le-minus-one-simps(3) of-real-1 of-real-def real-vector.scale-minus-left)

lemma nonneg-Reals-numeral-I [simp]: numeral  $w \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (metis (no-types) nonneg-Reals-of-nat-I of-nat-numeral)

lemma nonneg-Reals-minus-numeral-I [simp]:  $- \text{numeral } w \notin \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  using nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff not-zero-le-neg-numeral by fastforce

lemma nonneg-Reals-add-I [simp]:  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a + b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  apply (simp add: nonneg-Reals-def)
  apply clarify
  apply (rename-tac r s)
  apply (rule-tac x=r+s in exI, auto)
  done

lemma nonneg-Reals-mult-I [simp]:  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonneg-Reals-def by (auto simp: of-real-def)

lemma nonneg-Reals-inverse-I [simp]:
  fixes  $a :: 'a::real-div-algebra$ 
  shows  $a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \implies \text{inverse } a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (simp add: nonneg-Reals-def image-iff) (metis inverse-nonnegative-iff-nonnegative of-real-inverse)

lemma nonneg-Reals-divide-I [simp]:

```

```

fixes a :: 'a::real-div-algebra
shows [|a ∈ ℝ≥0; b ∈ ℝ≥0|] ⇒ a / b ∈ ℝ≥0
by (simp add: divide-inverse)

lemma nonneg-Reals-pow-I [simp]: a ∈ ℝ≥0 ⇒ a^n ∈ ℝ≥0
by (induction n) auto

lemma complex-nonneg-Reals-iff: z ∈ ℝ≥0 ⇔ Re z ≥ 0 ∧ Im z = 0
by (auto simp: nonneg-Reals-def) (metis complex-of-real-def complex-surj)

lemma ii-not-nonneg-Reals [iff]: i ∉ ℝ≥0
by (simp add: complex-nonneg-Reals-iff)

```

71.3 Non-positive reals

```

definition nonpos-Reals :: 'a::real-algebra-1 set (ℝ≤0)
where ℝ≤0 = {of-real r | r. r ≤ 0}

lemma nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff [simp]: of-real r ∈ ℝ≤0 ⇔ r ≤ 0
by (force simp add: nonpos-Reals-def)

lemma nonpos-Reals-subset-Reals: ℝ≤0 ⊆ ℝ
unfolding nonpos-Reals-def Reals-def by blast

lemma nonpos-Ints-subset-nonpos-Reals: ℤ≤0 ⊆ ℝ≤0
by (metis nonpos-Ints-cases nonpos-Ints-nonpos nonpos-Ints-of-int
nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff of-real-of-int-eq subsetI)

lemma nonpos-Reals-of-nat-iff [simp]: of-nat n ∈ ℝ≤0 ⇔ n=0
by (metis nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff of-nat-le-0-iff of-real-of-nat-eq)

lemma nonpos-Reals-Real [dest]: x ∈ ℝ≤0 ⇒ x ∈ ℝ
unfolding nonpos-Reals-def Reals-def by blast

lemma nonpos-Reals-cases:
assumes x ∈ ℝ≤0
obtains r where x = of-real r r ≤ 0
using assms unfolding nonpos-Reals-def by (auto elim!: Reals-cases)

lemma uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff [simp]: -x ∈ ℝ≥0 ⇔ x ∈ ℝ≤0
apply (auto simp: nonpos-Reals-def nonneg-Reals-def)
apply (metis nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff minus-minus neg-le-0-iff-le of-real-minus)
done

lemma uminus-nonpos-Reals-iff [simp]: -x ∈ ℝ≤0 ⇔ x ∈ ℝ≥0
by (metis (no-types) minus-minus uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff)

lemma nonpos-Reals-zero-I [simp]: 0 ∈ ℝ≤0
unfolding nonpos-Reals-def by force

```

lemma *nonpos-Reals-one-I* [*simp*]: $1 \notin \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
using *nonneg-Reals-minus-one-I uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff* **by** *blast*

lemma *nonpos-Reals-numeral-I* [*simp*]: *numeral w* $\notin \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
using *nonneg-Reals-minus-numeral-I uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff* **by** *blast*

lemma *nonpos-Reals-add-I* [*simp*]: $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \rrbracket \implies a + b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
by (*metis nonneg-Reals-add-I add-uminus-conv-diff minus-diff-eq minus-minus uminus-nonpos-Reals-iff*)

lemma *nonpos-Reals-mult-I1*: $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
by (*metis nonneg-Reals-mult-I mult-minus-right uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff*)

lemma *nonpos-Reals-mult-I2*: $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
by (*metis nonneg-Reals-mult-I mult-minus-left uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff*)

lemma *nonpos-Reals-mult-of-nat-iff*:
fixes *a*::'a :: real-div-algebra **shows** *a* * of-nat *n* $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \vee n=0$
apply (*auto intro: nonpos-Reals-mult-I2*)
apply (*auto simp: nonpos-Reals-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x=r/n in exI*)
apply (*auto simp: field-split-simps*)
done

lemma *nonpos-Reals-inverse-I*:
fixes *a*::'a::real-div-algebra
shows *a* $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \implies \text{inverse } a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
using *nonneg-Reals-inverse-I uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *nonpos-Reals-divide-I1*:
fixes *a*::'a::real-div-algebra
shows $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
by (*simp add: nonpos-Reals-inverse-I nonpos-Reals-mult-I1 divide-inverse*)

lemma *nonpos-Reals-divide-I2*:
fixes *a*::'a::real-div-algebra
shows $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$
by (*metis nonneg-Reals-divide-I minus-divide-left uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff*)

lemma *nonpos-Reals-divide-of-nat-iff*:
fixes *a*::'a :: real-div-algebra **shows** *a* / of-nat *n* $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \vee n=0$
apply (*auto intro: nonpos-Reals-divide-I2*)
apply (*auto simp: nonpos-Reals-def*)
apply (*rule-tac x=r*n in exI*)
apply (*auto simp: field-split-simps mult-le-0-iff*)
done

lemma *nonpos-Reals-inverse-iff* [*simp*]:

```

fixes a :: 'a::real-div-algebra
shows inverse a ∈ ℝ≤0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a ∈ ℝ≤0
using nonpos-Reals-inverse-I by fastforce

lemma nonpos-Reals-pow-I: [a ∈ ℝ≤0; odd n]  $\implies$  an ∈ ℝ≤0
by (metis nonneg-Reals-pow-I power-minus-odd uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff)

lemma complex-nonpos-Reals-iff: z ∈ ℝ≤0  $\longleftrightarrow$  Re z ≤ 0  $\wedge$  Im z = 0
using complex-is-Real-iff by (force simp add: nonpos-Reals-def)

lemma ii-not-nonpos-Reals [iff]: i ∉ ℝ≤0
by (simp add: complex-nonpos-Reals-iff)

end

```

72 Numeral Syntax for Types

```

theory Numeral-Type
imports Cardinality
begin

```

72.1 Numeral Types

```

typedef num0 = UNIV :: nat set ..
typedef num1 = UNIV :: unit set ..

typedef 'a bit0 = {0 ..< 2 * int CARD('a::finite)}
proof
  show 0 ∈ {0 ..< 2 * int CARD('a)}
    by simp
  qed

typedef 'a bit1 = {0 ..< 1 + 2 * int CARD('a::finite)}
proof
  show 0 ∈ {0 ..< 1 + 2 * int CARD('a)}
    by simp
  qed

lemma card-num0 [simp]: CARD (num0) = 0
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-num0]
  by simp

lemma infinite-num0:  $\neg$  finite (UNIV :: num0 set)
  using card-num0[unfolded card-eq-0-iff]
  by simp

lemma card-num1 [simp]: CARD(num1) = 1
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-num1]
  by (simp only: card-UNIV-unit)

```

```

lemma card-bit0 [simp]:  $CARD('a\ bit0) = 2 * CARD('a::finite)$ 
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-bit0]
  by simp

lemma card-bit1 [simp]:  $CARD('a\ bit1) = Suc(2 * CARD('a::finite))$ 
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-bit1]
  by simp

```

72.2 num1

```

instance num1 :: finite
proof
  show finite (UNIV::num1 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-num1]
    using finite by (rule finite-imageI)
qed

instantiation num1 :: CARD-1
begin

instance
proof
  show  $CARD(num1) = 1$  by auto
qed

end

lemma num1-eq-iff:  $(x::num1) = (y::num1) \longleftrightarrow True$ 
  by (induct x, induct y) simp

instantiation num1 :: {comm-ring, comm-monoid-mult, numeral}
begin

instance
  by standard (simp-all add: num1-eq-iff)

end

lemma num1-eqI:
  fixes a::num1 shows a = b
  by (simp add: num1-eq-iff)

lemma num1-eq1 [simp]:
  fixes a::num1 shows a = 1
  by (rule num1-eqI)

lemma forall-1[simp]:  $(\forall i::num1. P i) \longleftrightarrow P 1$ 
  by (metis (full-types) num1-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma ex-1[simp]: ( $\exists x::\text{num1}. P x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow P 1$ 
by auto (metis (full-types) num1-eq-iff)

instantiation num1 :: linorder begin
definition a < b  $\longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-num1 } a < \text{Rep-num1 } b$ 
definition a  $\leq$  b  $\longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-num1 } a \leq \text{Rep-num1 } b$ 
instance
  by intro-classes (auto simp: less-eq-num1-def less-num1-def intro: num1-eqI)
end

instance num1 :: wellorder
by intro-classes (auto simp: less-eq-num1-def less-num1-def)

instance bit0 :: (finite) card2
proof
  show finite (UNIV::'a bit0 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-bit0]
    by simp
  show  $2 \leq \text{CARD('a bit0)}$ 
    by simp
qed

instance bit1 :: (finite) card2
proof
  show finite (UNIV::'a bit1 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-bit1]
    by simp
  show  $2 \leq \text{CARD('a bit1)}$ 
    by simp
qed

```

72.3 Locales for modular arithmetic subtypes

```

locale mod-type =
  fixes n :: int
  and Rep :: 'a:: {zero, one, plus, times, uminus, minus}  $\Rightarrow$  int
  and Abs :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a:: {zero, one, plus, times, uminus, minus}
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {0..<n}
  and size1: 1 < n
  and zero-def: 0 = Abs 0
  and one-def: 1 = Abs 1
  and add-def: x + y = Abs ((Rep x + Rep y) mod n)
  and mult-def: x * y = Abs ((Rep x * Rep y) mod n)
  and diff-def: x - y = Abs ((Rep x - Rep y) mod n)
  and minus-def: - x = Abs ((- Rep x) mod n)
begin

```

```

lemma size0:  $0 < n$ 
using size1 by simp

lemmas definitions =
  zero-def one-def add-def mult-def minus-def diff-def

lemma Rep-less-n:  $\text{Rep } x < n$ 
by (rule type-definition.Rep [OF type, simplified, THEN conjunct2])

lemma Rep-le-n:  $\text{Rep } x \leq n$ 
by (rule Rep-less-n [THEN order-less-imp-le])

lemma Rep-inject-sym:  $x = y \longleftrightarrow \text{Rep } x = \text{Rep } y$ 
by (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, symmetric])

lemma Rep-inverse:  $\text{Abs}(\text{Rep } x) = x$ 
by (rule type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type])

lemma Abs-inverse:  $m \in \{0..<n\} \implies \text{Rep}(\text{Abs } m) = m$ 
by (rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])

lemma Rep-Abs-mod:  $\text{Rep}(\text{Abs}(m \bmod n)) = m \bmod n$ 
using size0 by (simp add: Abs-inverse)

lemma Rep-Abs-0:  $\text{Rep}(\text{Abs } 0) = 0$ 
by (simp add: Abs-inverse size0)

lemma Rep-0:  $\text{Rep } 0 = 0$ 
by (simp add: zero-def Rep-Abs-0)

lemma Rep-Abs-1:  $\text{Rep}(\text{Abs } 1) = 1$ 
by (simp add: Abs-inverse size1)

lemma Rep-1:  $\text{Rep } 1 = 1$ 
by (simp add: one-def Rep-Abs-1)

lemma Rep-mod:  $\text{Rep } x \bmod n = \text{Rep } x$ 
apply (rule-tac x=x in type-definition.Abs-cases [OF type])
apply (simp add: type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])
done

lemmas Rep-simps =
  Rep-inject-sym Rep-inverse Rep-Abs-mod Rep-mod Rep-Abs-0 Rep-Abs-1

lemma comm-ring-1: OFCLASS('a, comm-ring-1-class)
apply (intro-classes, unfold definitions)
apply (simp-all add: Rep-simps mod-simps field-simps)
done

```

```

end

locale mod-ring = mod-type n Rep Abs
  for n :: int
  and Rep :: 'a:::{comm-ring-1}  $\Rightarrow$  int
  and Abs :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a:::{comm-ring-1}
begin

lemma of-nat-eq: of-nat k = Abs (int k mod n)
apply (induct k)
apply (simp add: zero-def)
apply (simp add: Rep-simps add-def one-def mod-simps ac-simps)
done

lemma of-int-eq: of-int z = Abs (z mod n)
apply (cases z rule: int-diff-cases)
apply (simp add: Rep-simps of-nat-eq diff-def mod-simps)
done

lemma Rep-numeral:
  Rep (numeral w) = numeral w mod n
using of-int-eq [of numeral w]
by (simp add: Rep-inject-sym Rep-Abs-mod)

lemma iszero-numeral:
  iszero (numeral w:::'a)  $\longleftrightarrow$  numeral w mod n = 0
by (simp add: Rep-inject-sym Rep-numeral Rep-0 iszero-def)

lemma cases:
  assumes 1:  $\bigwedge z. \llbracket (x::'a) = \text{of-int } z; 0 \leq z; z < n \rrbracket \implies P$ 
  shows P
apply (cases x rule: type-definition.Abs-cases [OF type])
apply (rule-tac z=y in 1)
apply (simp-all add: of-int-eq)
done

lemma induct:
  ( $\bigwedge z. \llbracket 0 \leq z; z < n \rrbracket \implies P (\text{of-int } z)$ )  $\implies P (x::'a)$ 
by (cases x rule: cases) simp

lemma UNIV-eq: (UNIV :: 'a set) = Abs ‘{0.. $< n$ }
using type type-definition.univ by blast

lemma CARD-eq: CARD('a) = nat n
proof –
  have CARD('a) = card (Abs ‘{0.. $< n$ })
  by (simp add: UNIV-eq)
  also have inj-on Abs {0.. $< n$ }
  by (metis Abs-inverse inj-onI)

```

```

hence card (Abs ` {0..) = nat n
  using size1 by (subst card-image) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma CHAR-eq [simp]: CHAR('a) = CARD('a)
proof (rule CHAR-eqI)
  show of-nat (CARD('a)) = (0 :: 'a)
    by (simp add: CARD-eq of-nat-eq zero-def)
next
  fix n assume of-nat n = (0 :: 'a)
  thus CARD('a) dvd n
    by (metis CARD-eq Rep-0 Rep-Abs-mod Rep-le-n mod-0-imp-dvd nat-dvd-iff
of-nat-eq)
qed

end

```

72.4 Ring class instances

Unfortunately *ring-1* instance is not possible for *num1*, since 0 and 1 are not distinct.

```

instantiation
  bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) {zero,one,plus,times,uminus,minus}
begin

definition Abs-bit0' :: int ⇒ 'a bit0 where
  Abs-bit0' x = Abs-bit0 (x mod int CARD('a bit0))

definition Abs-bit1' :: int ⇒ 'a bit1 where
  Abs-bit1' x = Abs-bit1 (x mod int CARD('a bit1))

definition 0 = Abs-bit0 0
definition 1 = Abs-bit0 1
definition x + y = Abs-bit0' (Rep-bit0 x + Rep-bit0 y)
definition x * y = Abs-bit0' (Rep-bit0 x * Rep-bit0 y)
definition x - y = Abs-bit0' (Rep-bit0 x - Rep-bit0 y)
definition - x = Abs-bit0' (- Rep-bit0 x)

definition 0 = Abs-bit1 0
definition 1 = Abs-bit1 1
definition x + y = Abs-bit1' (Rep-bit1 x + Rep-bit1 y)
definition x * y = Abs-bit1' (Rep-bit1 x * Rep-bit1 y)
definition x - y = Abs-bit1' (Rep-bit1 x - Rep-bit1 y)
definition - x = Abs-bit1' (- Rep-bit1 x)

instance ..

end

```

```

interpretation bit0:
  mod-type int CARD('a::finite bit0)
    Rep-bit0 :: 'a::finite bit0 ⇒ int
    Abs-bit0 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit0
  apply (rule mod-type.intro)
  apply (simp add: type-definition-bit0)
  apply (rule one-less-int-card)
  apply (rule zero-bit0-def)
  apply (rule one-bit0-def)
  apply (rule plus-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
  apply (rule times-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
  apply (rule minus-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
  apply (rule uminus-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
done

interpretation bit1:
  mod-type int CARD('a::finite bit1)
    Rep-bit1 :: 'a::finite bit1 ⇒ int
    Abs-bit1 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit1
  apply (rule mod-type.intro)
  apply (simp add: type-definition-bit1)
  apply (rule one-less-int-card)
  apply (rule zero-bit1-def)
  apply (rule one-bit1-def)
  apply (rule plus-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
  apply (rule times-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
  apply (rule minus-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
  apply (rule uminus-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
done

instance bit0 :: (finite) comm-ring-1
  by (rule bit0.comm-ring-1)

instance bit1 :: (finite) comm-ring-1
  by (rule bit1.comm-ring-1)

interpretation bit0:
  mod-ring int CARD('a::finite bit0)
    Rep-bit0 :: 'a::finite bit0 ⇒ int
    Abs-bit0 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit0
  ..
interpretation bit1:
  mod-ring int CARD('a::finite bit1)
    Rep-bit1 :: 'a::finite bit1 ⇒ int
    Abs-bit1 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit1
  ..

```

Set up cases, induction, and arithmetic

```

lemmas bit0-cases [case-names of-int, cases type: bit0] = bit0.cases
lemmas bit1-cases [case-names of-int, cases type: bit1] = bit1.cases

lemmas bit0-induct [case-names of-int, induct type: bit0] = bit0.induct
lemmas bit1-induct [case-names of-int, induct type: bit1] = bit1.induct

lemmas bit0-iszero-numeral [simp] = bit0.iszero-numeral
lemmas bit1-iszero-numeral [simp] = bit1.iszero-numeral

lemmas [simp] = eq-numeral-iff-iszero [where 'a='a bit0] for dummy :: 'a::finite
lemmas [simp] = eq-numeral-iff-iszero [where 'a='a bit1] for dummy :: 'a::finite

```

72.5 Order instances

```

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) linorder begin
definition a < b  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit0 a < Rep-bit0 b
definition a  $\leq$  b  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit0 a  $\leq$  Rep-bit0 b
definition a < b  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit1 a < Rep-bit1 b
definition a  $\leq$  b  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit1 a  $\leq$  Rep-bit1 b

instance
  by(intro-classes)
  (auto simp add: less-eq-bit0-def less-bit0-def less-eq-bit1-def less-bit1-def Rep-bit0-inject
   Rep-bit1-inject)
end

instance bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) wellorder
proof -
  have wf {(x :: 'a bit0, y). x < y}
    by(auto simp add: trancl-def tranclp-less intro!: finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI)
  thus OFCLASS('a bit0, wellorder-class)
    by(rule wf-wellorderI) intro-classes
next
  have wf {(x :: 'a bit1, y). x < y}
    by(auto simp add: trancl-def tranclp-less intro!: finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI)
  thus OFCLASS('a bit1, wellorder-class)
    by(rule wf-wellorderI) intro-classes
qed

```

72.6 Code setup and type classes for code generation

Code setup for *num0* and *num1*

```

definition Num0 :: num0 where Num0 = Abs-num0 0
code-datatype Num0

instantiation num0 :: equal begin
definition equal-num0 :: num0  $\Rightarrow$  num0  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where equal-num0 = (=)
instance by intro-classes (simp add: equal-num0-def)

```

```

end

lemma equal-num0-code [code]:
  equal-class.equal Num0 Num0 = True
  by(rule equal-refl)

code-datatype 1 :: num1

instantiation num1 :: equal begin
definition equal-num1 :: num1 ⇒ num1 ⇒ bool
  where equal-num1 = (=)
instance by intro-classes (simp add: equal-num1-def)
end

lemma equal-num1-code [code]:
  equal-class.equal (1 :: num1) 1 = True
  by(rule equal-refl)

instantiation num1 :: enum begin
definition enum-class.enum = [1 :: num1]
definition enum-class.enum-all P = P (1 :: num1)
definition enum-class.enum-ex P = P (1 :: num1)
instance
  by intro-classes
  (auto simp add: enum-num1-def enum-all-num1-def enum-ex-num1-def num1-eq-iff
  Ball-def)
end

instantiation num0 and num1 :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(num0) False
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(num0) 0
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(num1) True
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(num1) 1
instance
  by intro-classes
  (simp-all add: finite-UNIV-num0-def card-UNIV-num0-def infinite-num0 fi-
  nite-UNIV-num1-def card-UNIV-num1-def)
end

  Code setup for 'a bit0 and 'a bit1

declare
  bit0.Rep-inverse[code abstype]
  bit0.Rep-0[code abstract]
  bit0.Rep-1[code abstract]

lemma Abs-bit0'-code [code abstract]:
  Rep-bit0 (Abs-bit0' x :: 'a :: finite bit0) = x mod int (CARD('a bit0))
  by(auto simp add: Abs-bit0'-def intro!: Abs-bit0-inverse)

```

```

lemma inj-on-Abs-bit0:
  inj-on (Abs-bit0 :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a bit0) {0..<2 * int CARD('a :: finite)}
by(auto intro: inj-onI simp add: Abs-bit0-inject)

declare
  bit1.Rep-inverse[code abstype]
  bit1.Rep-0[code abstract]
  bit1.Rep-1[code abstract]

lemma Abs-bit1'-code [code abstract]:
  Rep-bit1' (Abs-bit1' x :: 'a :: finite bit1) = x mod int (CARD('a bit1))
by(auto simp add: Abs-bit1'-def intro!: Abs-bit1-inverse)

lemma inj-on-Abs-bit1:
  inj-on (Abs-bit1 :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a bit1) {0..<1 + 2 * int CARD('a :: finite)}
by(auto intro: inj-onI simp add: Abs-bit1-inject)

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) equal begin

  definition equal-class.equal x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit0 x = Rep-bit0 y
  definition equal-class.equal x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit1 x = Rep-bit1 y

  instance
    by intro-classes (simp-all add: equal-bit0-def equal-bit1-def Rep-bit0-inject Rep-bit1-inject)

  end

  instantiation bit0 :: (finite) enum begin
    definition (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit0 list) = map (Abs-bit0'  $\circ$  int) (upt 0 (CARD('a bit0)))
    definition enum-class.enum-all P = ( $\forall$  b :: 'a bit0  $\in$  set enum-class.enum. P b)
    definition enum-class.enum-ex P = ( $\exists$  b :: 'a bit0  $\in$  set enum-class.enum. P b)

  instance proof
    show distinct (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit0 list)
    by (simp add: enum-bit0-def distinct-map inj-on-def Abs-bit0'-def Abs-bit0-inject)

  let ?Abs = Abs-bit0 :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a bit0
  interpret type-definition Rep-bit0 ?Abs {0..<2 * int CARD('a)}
    by (fact type-definition-bit0)
  have UNIV = ?Abs ‘{0..<2 * int CARD('a)}
    by (simp add: Abs-image)
  also have ... = ?Abs ‘(int ‘{0..<2 * CARD('a)})
    by (simp add: image-int-atLeastLessThan)
  also have ... = (?Abs  $\circ$  int) ‘{0..<2 * CARD('a)}
    by (simp add: image-image cong: image-cong)
  also have ... = set enum-class.enum
    by (simp add: enum-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def cong: image-cong-simp)
  finally show univ-eq: (UNIV :: 'a bit0 set) = set enum-class.enum .

```

```

fix P :: 'a bit0 ⇒ bool
show enum-class.enum-all P = Ball UNIV P
  and enum-class.enum-ex P = Bex UNIV P
    by(simp-all add: enum-all-bit0-def enum-ex-bit0-def univ-eq)
qed

end

instantiation bit1 :: (finite) enum begin
definition (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit1 list) = map (Abs-bit1' ∘ int) (upt 0 (CARD('a
bit1)))
definition enum-class.enum-all P = (∀ b :: 'a bit1 ∈ set enum-class.enum. P b)
definition enum-class.enum-ex P = (∃ b :: 'a bit1 ∈ set enum-class.enum. P b)

instance
proof(intro-classes)
  show distinct (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit1 list)
    by(simp only: Abs-bit1'-def zmod-int[symmetric] enum-bit1-def distinct-map
Suc-eq-plus1 card-bit1 o-apply inj-on-def)
      (clar simp simp add: Abs-bit1-inject)

let ?Abs = Abs-bit1 :: - ⇒ 'a bit1
interpret type-definition Rep-bit1 ?Abs {0..<1 + 2 * int CARD('a)}
  by (fact type-definition-bit1)
have UNIV = ?Abs ` {0..<1 + 2 * int CARD('a)}
  by (simp add: Abs-image)
also have ... = ?Abs ` (int ` {0..<1 + 2 * CARD('a)})
  by (simp add: image-int-atLeastLessThan)
also have ... = (?Abs ∘ int) ` {0..<1 + 2 * CARD('a)}
  by (simp add: image-image cong: image-cong)
finally show univ-eq: (UNIV :: 'a bit1 set) = set enum-class.enum
  by (simp only: enum-bit1-def set-map set-up) (simp add: Abs-bit1'-def cong:
image-cong-simp)

fix P :: 'a bit1 ⇒ bool
show enum-class.enum-all P = Ball UNIV P
  and enum-class.enum-ex P = Bex UNIV P
    by(simp-all add: enum-all-bit1-def enum-ex-bit1-def univ-eq)
qed

end

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) finite-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a bit0) True
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a bit1) True
instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: finite-UNIV-bit0-def finite-UNIV-bit1-def)
end

```

```

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: ({finite,card-UNIV}) card-UNIV begin
definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a bit0) (2 * of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a
card-UNIV))
definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a bit1) (1 + 2 * of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a
'a card-UNIV))
instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: card-UNIV-bit0-def card-UNIV-bit1-def
card-UNIV)
end

```

72.7 Syntax

syntax

```

-NumeralType :: num-token => type (-)
-NumeralType0 :: type (0)
-NumeralType1 :: type (1)

```

translations

```

(type) 1 == (type) num1
(type) 0 == (type) num0

```

parse-translation <

```

let
fun mk-bintype n =
let
fun mk-bit 0 = Syntax.const type-syntax<bit0>
| mk-bit 1 = Syntax.const type-syntax<bit1>;
fun bin-of n =
if n = 1 then Syntax.const type-syntax<num1>
else if n = 0 then Syntax.const type-syntax<num0>
else if n = ~1 then raise TERM (negative type numeral, [])
else
let val (q, r) = Integer.div-mod n 2;
in mk-bit r $ bin-of q end;
in bin-of n end;

fun numeral-tr [Free (str, -)] = mk-bintype (the (Int.fromString str))
| numeral-tr ts = raise TERM (numeral-tr, ts);

```

in [(syntax-const<-NumeralType>, K numeral-tr)] *end*

print-translation <

```

let
fun int-of [] = 0
| int-of (b :: bs) = b + 2 * int-of bs;

fun bin-of (Const (type-syntax<num0>, -)) = []
| bin-of (Const (type-syntax<num1>, -)) = [1]
| bin-of (Const (type-syntax<bit0>, -) $ bs) = 0 :: bin-of bs

```

```

| bin-of (Const (type-syntax<bit1>, -) $ bs) = 1 :: bin-of bs
| bin-of t = raise TERM (bin-of, [t]);
```

```

fun bit-tr' b [t] =
  let
    val rev-digs = b :: bin-of t handle TERM _ => raise Match
    val i = int-of rev-digs;
    val num = string-of-int (abs i);
  in
    Syntax.const syntax-const`{-NumeralType}` $ Syntax.free num
  end
  | bit-tr' b _ = raise Match;
in
  [(type-syntax<bit0>, K (bit-tr' 0)),
   (type-syntax<bit1>, K (bit-tr' 1))]
end
>

```

72.8 Examples

```

lemma CARD(0) = 0 by simp
lemma CARD(17) = 17 by simp
lemma CHAR(23) = 23 by simp
lemma 8 * 11 ^ 3 - 6 = (2::5) by simp
end
```

73 ω -words

theory Omega-Words-Fun

```

imports Infinite-Set
begin
```

Note: This theory is based on Stefan Merz’s work.

Automata recognize languages, which are sets of words. For the theory of ω -automata, we are mostly interested in ω -words, but it is sometimes useful to reason about finite words, too. We are modeling finite words as lists; this lets us benefit from the existing library. Other formalizations could be investigated, such as representing words as functions whose domains are initial intervals of the natural numbers.

73.1 Type declaration and elementary operations

We represent ω -words as functions from the natural numbers to the alphabet type. Other possible formalizations include a coinductive definition or a uniform encoding of finite and infinite words, as studied by Müller et al.

type-synonym
 $'a\ word = nat \Rightarrow 'a$

We can prefix a finite word to an ω -word, and a way to obtain an ω -word from a finite, non-empty word is by ω -iteration.

definition
 $conc :: ['a\ list, 'a\ word] \Rightarrow 'a\ word \ (\text{infixr } \hookrightarrow\ 65)$
 $\text{where } w \hookleftarrow x == \lambda n. \text{ if } n < \text{length } w \text{ then } w!n \text{ else } x (n - \text{length } w)$
definition
 $iter :: 'a\ list \Rightarrow 'a\ word \ ((\cdot^{-\omega})\ [1000])$
 $\text{where } iter w == \text{if } w == [] \text{ then undefined else } (\lambda n. w!(n \bmod (\text{length } w)))$
lemma $conc\text{-empty}[simp]: [] \hookleftarrow w = w$
unfolding $conc\text{-def}$ **by** $auto$
lemma $conc\text{-fst}[simp]: n < \text{length } w \Rightarrow (w \hookleftarrow x) n = w!n$
by ($simp\ add: conc\text{-def}$)

lemma $conc\text{-snd}[simp]: \neg(n < \text{length } w) \Rightarrow (w \hookleftarrow x) n = x (n - \text{length } w)$
by ($simp\ add: conc\text{-def}$)

lemma $iter\text{-nth}[simp]: 0 < \text{length } w \Rightarrow w^\omega n = w!(n \bmod (\text{length } w))$
by ($simp\ add: iter\text{-def}$)

lemma $conc\text{-conc}[simp]: u \hookleftarrow v \hookleftarrow w = (u @ v) \hookleftarrow w \ (\text{is } ?lhs = ?rhs)$
proof
fix n
have $u: n < \text{length } u \Rightarrow ?lhs n = ?rhs n$
by ($simp\ add: conc\text{-def nth-append}$)

have $v: [\neg(n < \text{length } u); n < \text{length } u + \text{length } v] \Rightarrow ?lhs n = ?rhs n$
by ($simp\ add: conc\text{-def nth-append, arith}$)

have $w: \neg(n < \text{length } u + \text{length } v) \Rightarrow ?lhs n = ?rhs n$
by ($simp\ add: conc\text{-def nth-append, arith}$)

from $u\ v\ w$ **show** $?lhs n = ?rhs n$ **by** $blast$
qed
lemma $range\text{-conc}[simp]: range (w_1 \hookleftarrow w_2) = set w_1 \cup range w_2$
proof ($intro\ equalityI\ subsetI$)

fix a
assume $a \in range (w_1 \hookleftarrow w_2)$
then obtain i **where** $1: a = (w_1 \hookleftarrow w_2) i$ **by** $auto$
then show $a \in set w_1 \cup range w_2$
unfolding 1 **by** ($cases\ i < \text{length } w_1$) $simp\text{-all}$
next
fix a
assume $a: a \in set w_1 \cup range w_2$
then show $a \in range (w_1 \hookleftarrow w_2)$
proof

```

assume a ∈ set w1
then obtain i where 1: i < length w1 a = w1 ! i
  using in-set-conv-nth by metis
show ?thesis
proof
  show a = (w1 ∘ w2) i using 1 by auto
  show i ∈ UNIV by rule
qed
next
  assume a ∈ range w2
  then obtain i where 1: a = w2 i by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof
    show a = (w1 ∘ w2) (length w1 + i) using 1 by simp
    show length w1 + i ∈ UNIV by rule
  qed
qed
qed

```

lemma iter-unroll: 0 < length w \implies w^ω = w ∘ w^ω
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff mod-if)

73.2 Subsequence, Prefix, and Suffix

definition suffix :: [nat, 'a word] \Rightarrow 'a word
where suffix k x \equiv λn. x (k+n)

definition subsequence :: 'a word \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list (⟨- [- → -]⟩ 900)
where subsequence w i j \equiv map w [i..<j]

abbreviation prefix :: nat \Rightarrow 'a word \Rightarrow 'a list
where prefix n w \equiv subsequence w 0 n

lemma suffix-nth [simp]: (suffix k x) n = x (k+n)
by (simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-0 [simp]: suffix 0 x = x
by (simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-suffix [simp]: suffix m (suffix k x) = suffix (k+m) x
by (rule ext) (simp add: suffix-def add.assoc)

lemma subsequence-append: prefix (i + j) w = prefix i w @ (w [i → i + j])
unfolding map-append[symmetric] upto-add-eq-append[OF le0] subsequence-def ..

lemma subsequence-drop[simp]: drop i (w [j → k]) = w [j + i → k]
by (simp add: subsequence-def drop-map)

```

lemma subsequence-empty[simp]:  $w[i \rightarrow j] = [] \longleftrightarrow j \leq i$ 
  by (auto simp add: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-length[simp]:  $\text{length}(\text{subsequence } w i j) = j - i$ 
  by (simp add: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-nth[simp]:  $k < j - i \implies (w[i \rightarrow j]) ! k = w(i + k)$ 
  unfolding subsequence-def
  by auto

lemma subseq-to-zero[simp]:  $w[i \rightarrow 0] = []$ 
  by simp

lemma subseq-to-smaller[simp]:  $i \geq j \implies w[i \rightarrow j] = []$ 
  by simp

lemma subseq-to-Suc[simp]:  $i \leq j \implies w[i \rightarrow \text{Suc } j] = w[i \rightarrow j] @ [w j]$ 
  by (auto simp: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-singleton[simp]:  $w[i \rightarrow \text{Suc } i] = [w i]$ 
  by (auto simp: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-prefix-suffix:  $\text{prefix}(j - i)(\text{suffix } i w) = w[i \rightarrow j]$ 
  proof (cases  $i \leq j$ )
    case True
      have  $w[i \rightarrow j] = \text{map } w (\text{map } (\lambda n. n + i) [0..<j - i])$ 
        unfolding map-add-up $t$  subsequence-def
        using le-add-diff-inverse2[OF True] by force
    also
      have  $\dots = \text{map } (\lambda n. w(n + i)) [0..<j - i]$ 
        unfolding map-map comp-def by blast
    finally
      show ?thesis
        unfolding subsequence-def suffix-def add.commute[of i] by simp
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: subsequence-def)
  qed

lemma prefix-suffix:  $x = \text{prefix } n x \frown (\text{suffix } n x)$ 
  by (rule ext) (simp add: subsequence-def conc-def)

declare prefix-suffix[symmetric, simp]

lemma word-split: obtains  $v_1 v_2$  where  $v = v_1 \frown v_2$   $\text{length } v_1 = k$ 
  proof

```

```

show  $v = \text{prefix } k v \frown \text{suffix } k v$ 
  by (rule prefix-suffix)
show  $\text{length}(\text{prefix } k v) = k$ 
  by simp
qed

lemma set-subsequence[simp]:  $\text{set}(w[i \rightarrow j]) = w^{\{i..<j\}}$ 
  unfolding subsequence-def by auto

lemma subsequence-take[simp]:  $\text{take } i (w[j \rightarrow k]) = w[j \rightarrow \min(j+i, k)]$ 
  by (simp add: subsequence-def take-map min-def)

lemma subsequence-shift[simp]:  $(\text{suffix } i w)[j \rightarrow k] = w[i+j \rightarrow i+k]$ 
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left subsequence-prefix-suffix suffix-suffix)

lemma suffix-subseq-join[simp]:  $i \leq j \implies v[i \rightarrow j] \frown \text{suffix } j v = \text{suffix } i v$ 
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Nat.add-0-right le-add-diff-inverse prefix-suffix
    subsequence-shift suffix-suffix)

lemma prefix-conc-fst[simp]:
  assumes  $j \leq \text{length } w$ 
  shows  $\text{prefix } j (w \frown w') = \text{take } j w$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall i < j. (\text{prefix } j (w \frown w')) ! i = (\text{take } j w) ! i$ 
  using assms by (simp add: conc-fst subsequence-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms list-eq-iff-nth-eq min.absorb2)
qed

lemma prefix-conc-snd[simp]:
  assumes  $n \geq \text{length } u$ 
  shows  $\text{prefix } n (u \frown v) = u @ \text{prefix} (n - \text{length } u) v$ 
proof (intro nth-equalityI)
  show  $\text{length}(\text{prefix } n (u \frown v)) = \text{length}(u @ \text{prefix} (n - \text{length } u) v)$ 
  using assms by simp
  fix  $i$ 
  assume  $i < \text{length}(\text{prefix } n (u \frown v))$ 
  then show  $\text{prefix } n (u \frown v) ! i = (u @ \text{prefix} (n - \text{length } u) v) ! i$ 
    by (cases i < length u) (auto simp: nth-append)
qed

lemma prefix-conc-length[simp]:  $\text{prefix}(\text{length } w)(w \frown w') = w$ 
  by simp

lemma suffix-conc-fst[simp]:
  assumes  $n \leq \text{length } u$ 
  shows  $\text{suffix } n (u \frown v) = \text{drop } n u \frown v$ 
proof

```

```

show suffix n (u ∘ v) i = (drop n u ∘ v) i for i
  using assms by (cases n + i < length u) (auto simp: algebra-simps)
qed

lemma suffix-conc-snd[simp]:
  assumes n ≥ length u
  shows suffix n (u ∘ v) = suffix (n - length u) v
proof
  show suffix n (u ∘ v) i = suffix (n - length u) v i for i
    using assms by simp
qed

lemma suffix-conc-length[simp]: suffix (length w) (w ∘ w') = w'
  unfolding conc-def by force

lemma concat-eq[iff]:
  assumes length v1 = length v2
  shows v1 ∘ u1 = v2 ∘ u2 ↔ v1 = v2 ∧ u1 = u2
  (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then have 1: (v1 ∘ u1) i = (v2 ∘ u2) i for i by auto
  show ?rhs
  proof (intro conjI ext nth-equalityI)
    show length v1 = length v2 by (rule assms(1))
  next
    fix i
    assume 2: i < length v1
    have 3: i < length v2 using assms(1) 2 by simp
    show v1 ! i = v2 ! i using 1[of i] 2 3 by simp
  next
    show u1 i = u2 i for i
      using 1[of length v1 + i] assms(1) by simp
  qed
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs by simp
qed

lemma same-concat-eq[iff]: u ∘ v = u ∘ w ↔ v = w
  by simp

lemma comp-concat[simp]: f ∘ u ∘ v = map f u ∘ (f ∘ v)
proof
  fix i
  show (f ∘ u ∘ v) i = (map f u ∘ (f ∘ v)) i
    by (cases i < length u) simp-all
qed

```

73.3 Prepending

```

primrec build :: 'a ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word (infixr ⟨#⟩# 65)
  where (a ## w) 0 = a | (a ## w) (Suc i) = w i

lemma build-eq[iff]: a1 ## w1 = a2 ## w2 ↔ a1 = a2 ∧ w1 = w2
proof
  assume 1: a1 ## w1 = a2 ## w2
  have 2: (a1 ## w1) i = (a2 ## w2) i for i
    using 1 by auto
  show a1 = a2 ∧ w1 = w2
  proof (intro conjI ext)
    show a1 = a2
      using 2[of 0] by simp
    show w1 i = w2 i for i
      using 2[of Suc i] by simp
  qed
next
  assume 1: a1 = a2 ∧ w1 = w2
  show a1 ## w1 = a2 ## w2 using 1 by simp
qed

lemma build-cons[simp]: (a # u) ∘ v = a ## u ∘ v
proof
  fix i
  show ((a # u) ∘ v) i = (a ## u ∘ v) i
  proof (cases i)
    case 0
      show ?thesis unfolding 0 by simp
    next
      case (Suc j)
      show ?thesis unfolding Suc by (cases j < length u, simp+)
    qed
qed

lemma build-append[simp]: (w @ a # u) ∘ v = w ∘ a ## u ∘ v
  unfolding conc-conc[symmetric] by simp

lemma build-first[simp]: w 0 ## suffix (Suc 0) w = w
proof
  show (w 0 ## suffix (Suc 0) w) i = w i for i
    by (cases i) simp-all
qed

lemma build-split[intro]: w = w 0 ## suffix 1 w
  by simp

lemma build-range[simp]: range (a ## w) = insert a (range w)
proof safe
  show (a ## w) i ∉ range w ⟹ (a ## w) i = a for i

```

```

by (cases i) auto
show a ∈ range (a ## w)
proof (rule range-eqI)
  show a = (a ## w) 0 by simp
qed
show w i ∈ range (a ## w) for i
proof (rule range-eqI)
  show w i = (a ## w) (Suc i) by simp
qed
qed

lemma suffix-singleton-suffix[simp]: w i ## suffix (Suc i) w = suffix i w
using suffix-subseq-join[of i Suc i w]
by simp

```

Find the first occurrence of a letter from a given set

```

lemma word-first-split-set:
assumes A ∩ range w ≠ {}
obtains u a v where w = u ∘ [a] ∘ v A ∩ set u = {} a ∈ A
proof –
  define i where i = (LEAST i. w i ∈ A)
  show ?thesis
  proof
    show w = prefix i w ∘ [w i] ∘ suffix (Suc i) w
    by simp
    show A ∩ set (prefix i w) = {}
    apply safe
    subgoal premises prems for a
    proof –
      from prems obtain k where 3: k < i w k = a
      by auto
      have 4: w k ∉ A
      using not-less-Least 3(1) unfolding i-def .
      show ?thesis
        using prems(1) 3(2) 4 by auto
    qed
    done
    show w i ∈ A
    using LeastI assms(1) unfolding i-def by fast
  qed
qed

```

73.4 The limit set of an ω -word

The limit set (also called infinity set) of an ω -word is the set of letters that appear infinitely often in the word. This set plays an important role in defining acceptance conditions of ω -automata.

```

definition limit :: 'a word ⇒ 'a set
where limit x ≡ {a . ∃∞n . x n = a}

```

lemma *limit-iff-frequent*: $a \in \text{limit } x \longleftrightarrow (\exists_{\infty} n . x n = a)$
by (*simp add: limit-def*)

The following is a different way to define the limit, using the reverse image, making the laws about reverse image applicable to the limit set.
(Might want to change the definition above?)

lemma *limit-vimage*: $(a \in \text{limit } x) = \text{infinite } (x -' \{a\})$
by (*simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def vimage-def*)

lemma *two-in-limit-iff*:

$(\{a, b\} \subseteq \text{limit } x) =$
 $((\exists n. x n = a) \wedge (\forall n. x n = a \longrightarrow (\exists m > n. x m = b)) \wedge (\forall m. x m = b \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists n > m. x n = a)))$
(is ?lhs = (?r1 \wedge ?r2 \wedge ?r3))

proof

assume lhs: ?lhs

hence 1: ?r1 **by** (*auto simp: limit-def elim: INFM-EX*)

from lhs **have** $\forall n. \exists m > n. x m = b$ **by** (*auto simp: limit-def INFM-nat*)

hence 2: ?r2 **by** *simp*

from lhs **have** $\forall m. \exists n > m. x n = a$ **by** (*auto simp: limit-def INFM-nat*)

hence 3: ?r3 **by** *simp*

from 1 2 3 **show** ?r1 \wedge ?r2 \wedge ?r3 **by** *simp*

next

assume ?r1 \wedge ?r2 \wedge ?r3

hence 1: ?r1 **and** 2: ?r2 **and** 3: ?r3 **by** *simp+*

have *infa*: $\forall m. \exists n \geq m. x n = a$

proof

fix m

show $\exists n \geq m. x n = a$ **(is** ?A m)

proof (*induct m*)

from 1 **show** ?A 0 **by** *simp*

next

fix m

assume ih: ?A m

then obtain n **where** n: $n \geq m$ $x n = a$ **by** *auto*

with 2 **obtain** k **where** k: $k > n$ $x k = b$ **by** *auto*

with 3 **obtain** l **where** l: $l > k$ $x l = a$ **by** *auto*

from n k l **have** l $\geq \text{Suc } m$ **by** *auto*

with l **show** ?A (*Suc m*) **by** *auto*

qed

qed

hence *infa'*: $\exists_{\infty} n. x n = a$ **by** (*simp add: INFM-nat-le*)

have $\forall n. \exists m > n. x m = b$

proof

fix n

from *infa* **obtain** k **where** k1: $k \geq n$ **and** k2: $x k = a$ **by** *auto*

from 2 k2 **obtain** l **where** l1: $l > k$ **and** l2: $x l = b$ **by** *auto*

from k1 l1 **have** l $> n$ **by** *auto*

```

with l2 show  $\exists m > n. x_m = b$  by auto
qed
hence  $\exists \infty m. x_m = b$  by (simp add: INFM-nat)
with inffa' show ?lhs by (auto simp: limit-def)
qed

```

For ω -words over a finite alphabet, the limit set is non-empty. Moreover, from some position onward, any such word contains only letters from its limit set.

```

lemma limit-nonempty:
assumes fin: finite (range x)
shows  $\exists a. a \in \text{limit } x$ 
proof -
from fin obtain a where a ∈ range x ∧ infinite (x - ' {a})
by (rule inf-img-fin-domE) auto
hence a ∈ limit x
by (auto simp add: limit-vimage)
thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

```
lemmas limit-nonemptyE = limit-nonempty[THEN exE]
```

```

lemma limit-inter-INF:
assumes hyp: limit w ∩ S ≠ {}
shows  $\exists \infty n. w_n \in S$ 
proof -
from hyp obtain x where  $\exists \infty n. w_n = x$  and  $x \in S$ 
by (auto simp add: limit-def)
thus ?thesis
by (auto elim: INFM-mono)
qed

```

The reverse implication is true only if S is finite.

```

lemma INF-limit-inter:
assumes hyp:  $\exists \infty n. w_n \in S$ 
and fin: finite (S ∩ range w)
shows  $\exists a. a \in \text{limit } w \cap S$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume contra:  $\neg(\exists a. a \in \text{limit } w \cap S)$ 
hence  $\forall a \in S. \text{finite } \{n. w_n = a\}$ 
by (auto simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
with fin have finite (UN a:S ∩ range w. {n. w_n = a})
by auto
moreover
have (UN a:S ∩ range w. {n. w_n = a}) = {n. w_n ∈ S}
by auto
moreover
note hyp
ultimately show False

```

```

by (simp add: Inf-many-def)
qed

lemma fin-ex-inf-eq-limit: finite A  $\implies$  ( $\exists \infty i. w i \in A$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  limit w  $\cap A \neq \{\}$ 
by (metis INF-limit-inter equals0D finite-Int limit-inter-INF)

lemma limit-in-range-suffix: limit x  $\subseteq$  range (suffix k x)
proof
  fix a
  assume a  $\in$  limit x
  then obtain l where
    kl: k < l and xl: x l = a
    by (auto simp add: limit-def INFM-nat)
  from kl obtain m where l = k+m
    by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
  with xl show a  $\in$  range (suffix k x)
    by auto
qed

lemma limit-in-range: limit r  $\subseteq$  range r
  using limit-in-range-suffix[of r 0] by simp

lemmas limit-in-range-suffixD = limit-in-range-suffix[THEN subsetD]

lemma limit-subset: limit f  $\subseteq$  f ` {n..}
  using limit-in-range-suffix[of f n] unfoldng suffix-def by auto

theorem limit-is-suffix:
  assumes fin: finite (range x)
  shows  $\exists k. \text{limit } x = \text{range} (\text{suffix } k x)$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists k. \text{range} (\text{suffix } k x) \subseteq \text{limit } x$ 
proof -
  — The set of letters that are not in the limit is certainly finite.
  from fin have finite (range x - limit x)
    by simp
  — Moreover, any such letter occurs only finitely often
moreover
  have  $\forall a \in \text{range } x - \text{limit } x. \text{finite} (x - ` \{a\})$ 
    by (auto simp add: limit-vimage)
  — Thus, there are only finitely many occurrences of such letters.
  ultimately have finite (UN a : range x - limit x. x - ` \{a\})
    by (blast intro: finite-UN-I)
  — Therefore these occurrences are within some initial interval.
  then obtain k where (UN a : range x - limit x. x - ` \{a\})  $\subseteq \{.. < k\}$ 
    by (blast dest: finite-nat-bounded)
  — This is just the bound we are looking for.
  hence  $\forall m. k \leq m \longrightarrow x m \in \text{limit } x$ 
    by (auto simp add: limit-vimage)

```

```

hence range (suffix k x) ⊆ limit x
  by auto
  thus ?thesis ..
qed
then obtain k where range (suffix k x) ⊆ limit x ..
with limit-in-range-suffix
have limit x = range (suffix k x)
  by (rule subset-antisym)
  thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

lemmas limit-is-suffixE = limit-is-suffix[THEN exE]

The limit set enjoys some simple algebraic laws with respect to concatenation, suffixes, iteration, and renaming.

```

theorem limit-conc [simp]: limit (w ∘ x) = limit x
proof (auto)
  fix a assume a: a ∈ limit (w ∘ x)
  have ∀ m. m < n ∧ x n = a
  proof
    fix m
    from a obtain n where m + length w < n ∧ (w ∘ x) n = a
    by (auto simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
    hence m < n - length w ∧ x (n - length w) = a
    by (auto simp add: conc-def)
    thus ∃ n. m < n ∧ x n = a ..
  qed
  hence infinite {n . x n = a}
    by (simp add: infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
  thus a ∈ limit x
    by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
  next
    fix a assume a: a ∈ limit x
    have ∀ m. length w < m → (∃ n. m < n ∧ (w ∘ x) n = a)
    proof (clarify)
      fix m
      assume m: length w < m
      with a obtain n where m - length w < n ∧ x n = a
      by (auto simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
      with m have m < n + length w ∧ (w ∘ x) (n + length w) = a
      by (simp add: conc-def, arith)
      thus ∃ n. m < n ∧ (w ∘ x) n = a ..
    qed
    hence infinite {n . (w ∘ x) n = a}
      by (simp add: unbounded-k-infinite)
    thus a ∈ limit (w ∘ x)
      by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
  qed

```

theorem *limit-suffix* [simp]: $\text{limit}(\text{suffix } n \ x) = \text{limit } x$

proof —

have $x = (\text{prefix } n \ x) \frown (\text{suffix } n \ x)$

by (simp add: prefix-suffix)

hence $\text{limit } x = \text{limit}(\text{prefix } n \ x \frown \text{suffix } n \ x)$

by simp

also have ... = $\text{limit}(\text{suffix } n \ x)$

by (rule limit-conc)

finally show ?thesis

by (rule sym)

qed

theorem *limit-iter* [simp]:

assumes *nempty*: $0 < \text{length } w$

shows $\text{limit } w^\omega = \text{set } w$

proof

have $\text{limit } w^\omega \subseteq \text{range } w^\omega$

by (auto simp add: limit-def dest: INFM-EX)

also from *nempty* **have** ... $\subseteq \text{set } w$

by auto

finally show $\text{limit } w^\omega \subseteq \text{set } w$.

next

{

fix *a* **assume** *a*: $a \in \text{set } w$

then obtain *k* **where** *k*: $k < \text{length } w \wedge w!k = a$

by (auto simp add: set-conv-nth)

— the following bound is terrible, but it simplifies the proof

from *nempty k* **have** $\forall m. w^\omega ((\text{Suc } m)*(\text{length } w) + k) = a$

by (simp add: mod-add-left-eq [symmetric])

moreover

— why is the following so hard to prove??

have $\forall m. m < (\text{Suc } m)*(\text{length } w) + k$

proof

fix *m*

from *nempty* **have** $1 \leq \text{length } w$ **by** arith

hence $m*1 \leq m*\text{length } w$ **by** simp

hence $m \leq m*\text{length } w$ **by** simp

with *nempty* **have** $m < \text{length } w + (m*\text{length } w) + k$ **by** arith

thus $m < (\text{Suc } m)*(\text{length } w) + k$ **by** simp

qed

moreover note *nempty*

ultimately have *a* $\in \text{limit } w^\omega$

by (auto simp add: limit-iff-frequent INFM-nat)

}

then show $\text{set } w \subseteq \text{limit } w^\omega$ **by** auto

qed

lemma *limit-o* [simp]:

assumes *a*: $a \in \text{limit } w$

```

shows  $f a \in \text{limit } (f \circ w)$ 
proof —
  from  $a$ 
  have  $\exists_{\infty n}. w n = a$ 
    by (simp add: limit-iff-frequent)
  hence  $\exists_{\infty n}. f(w n) = f a$ 
    by (rule INFM-mono, simp)
  thus  $f a \in \text{limit } (f \circ w)$ 
    by (simp add: limit-iff-frequent)
qed

```

The converse relation is not true in general: $f(a)$ can be in the limit of $f \circ w$ even though a is not in the limit of w . However, limit commutes with renaming if the function is injective. More generally, if $f(a)$ is the image of only finitely many elements, some of these must be in the limit of w .

```

lemma limit-o-inv:
  assumes fin: finite  $(f -` \{x\})$ 
  and x:  $x \in \text{limit } (f \circ w)$ 
  shows  $\exists a \in (f -` \{x\}). a \in \text{limit } w$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume contra:  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
  — hence, every element in the pre-image occurs only finitely often
  then have  $\forall a \in (f -` \{x\}). \text{finite } \{n. w n = a\}$ 
    by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
  — so there are only finitely many occurrences of any such element
  with fin have finite  $(\bigcup a \in (f -` \{x\}). \{n. w n = a\})$ 
    by auto
  — these are precisely those positions where  $x$  occurs in  $f \circ w$ 
moreover
  have  $(\bigcup a \in (f -` \{x\}). \{n. w n = a\}) = \{n. f(w n) = x\}$ 
    by auto
ultimately
  — so  $x$  can occur only finitely often in the translated word
  have finite  $\{n. f(w n) = x\}$ 
    by simp
  — ... which yields a contradiction
  with x show False
    by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
qed

```

```

theorem limit-inj [simp]:
  assumes inj: inj f
  shows  $\text{limit } (f \circ w) = f ` (\text{limit } w)$ 
proof
  show  $f ` \text{limit } w \subseteq \text{limit } (f \circ w)$ 
    by auto
  show  $\text{limit } (f \circ w) \subseteq f ` \text{limit } w$ 
proof
  fix x

```

```

assume  $x: x \in \text{limit } (f \circ w)$ 
from  $\text{inj}$  have  $\text{finite } (f -` \{x\})$ 
  by (blast intro: finite-vimageI)
with  $x$  obtain  $a$  where  $a: a \in (f -` \{x\}) \wedge a \in \text{limit } w$ 
  by (blast dest: limit-o-inv)
thus  $x \in f ` (\text{limit } w)$ 
  by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma limit-inter-empty:
  assumes  $\text{fin}: \text{finite } (\text{range } w)$ 
  assumes  $\text{hyp}: \text{limit } w \cap S = \{\}$ 
  shows  $\forall \infty n. w n \notin S$ 
proof –
  from  $\text{fin}$  obtain  $k$  where  $k\text{-def: } \text{limit } w = \text{range } (\text{suffix } k w)$ 
    using limit-is-suffix by blast
    have  $w (k + k') \notin S$  for  $k'$ 
      using  $\text{hyp}$  unfolding  $k\text{-def}$   $\text{suffix-def}$   $\text{image-def}$  by blast
    thus  $\text{?thesis}$ 
      unfolding MOST-nat-le using le-Suc-ex by blast
qed

```

If the limit is the suffix of the sequence’s range, we may increase the suffix index arbitrarily

```

lemma limit-range-suffix-incr:
  assumes  $\text{limit } r = \text{range } (\text{suffix } i r)$ 
  assumes  $j \geq i$ 
  shows  $\text{limit } r = \text{range } (\text{suffix } j r)$ 
  (is  $\text{?lhs} = \text{?rhs}$ )
proof –
  have  $\text{?lhs} = \text{range } (\text{suffix } i r)$ 
    using assms by simp
  moreover
  have  $\dots \supseteq \text{?rhs}$  using  $\langle j \geq i \rangle$ 
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(2)
      image-subsetI le-Suc-ex range-eqI suffix-def suffix-suffix)
  moreover
  have  $\dots \supseteq \text{?lhs}$  by (rule limit-in-range-suffix)
  ultimately
  show  $\text{?lhs} = \text{?rhs}$ 
    by (metis antisym-conv limit-in-range-suffix)
qed

```

For two finite sequences, we can find a common suffix index such that the limits can be represented as these suffixes’ ranges.

```

lemma common-range-limit:
  assumes  $\text{finite } (\text{range } x)$ 
  and  $\text{finite } (\text{range } y)$ 

```

```

obtains i where limit x = range (suffix i x)
  and limit y = range (suffix i y)
proof -
  obtain i j where 1: limit x = range (suffix i x)
    and 2: limit y = range (suffix j y)
    using assms limit-is-suffix by metis
  have limit x = range (suffix (max i j) x)
    and limit y = range (suffix (max i j) y)
    using limit-range-suffix-incr[OF 1] limit-range-suffix-incr[OF 2]
    by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using that by metis
qed

```

73.5 Index sequences and piecewise definitions

A word can be defined piecewise: given a sequence of words w_0, w_1, \dots and a strictly increasing sequence of integers i_0, i_1, \dots where $i_0 = 0$, a single word is obtained by concatenating subwords of the w_n as given by the integers: the resulting word is

$$(w_0)_{i_0} \dots (w_0)_{i_1-1} (w_1)_{i_1} \dots (w_1)_{i_2-1} \dots$$

We prepare the field by proving some trivial facts about such sequences of indexes.

```

definition idx-sequence :: nat word  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where idx-sequence idx  $\equiv$  (idx 0 = 0)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall n$ . idx n < idx (Suc n))

```

```

lemma idx-sequence-less:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  shows idx n < idx (Suc(n+k))
  proof (induct k)
    from iseq show idx n < idx (Suc (n + 0))
    by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
next
  fix k
  assume ih: idx n < idx (Suc(n+k))
  from iseq have idx (Suc(n+k)) < idx (Suc(n + Suc k))
    by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
  with ih show idx n < idx (Suc(n + Suc k))
    by (rule less-trans)
qed

```

```

lemma idx-sequence-inj:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  and eq: idx m = idx n
  shows m = n
  proof (cases m n rule: linorder-cases)
    case greater

```

```

then obtain k where m = Suc(n+k)
  by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
with iseq have idx n < idx m
  by (simp add: idx-sequence-less)
with eq show ?thesis
  by simp
next
case less
then obtain k where n = Suc(m+k)
  by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
with iseq have idx m < idx n
  by (simp add: idx-sequence-less)
with eq show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma idx-sequence-mono:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
    and m: m ≤ n
  shows idx m ≤ idx n
proof (cases m=n)
  case True
  thus ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  with m have m < n by simp
  then obtain k where n = Suc(m+k)
    by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
  with iseq have idx m < idx n
    by (simp add: idx-sequence-less)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

```

Given an index sequence, every natural number is contained in the interval defined by two adjacent indexes, and in fact this interval is determined uniquely.

```

lemma idx-sequence-idx:
  assumes idx-sequence idx
  shows idx k ∈ {idx k .. < idx (Suc k)}
using assms by (auto simp add: idx-sequence-def)

```

```

lemma idx-sequence-interval:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  shows ∃ k. n ∈ {idx k .. < idx (Suc k) }
    (is ?P n is ∃ k. ?in n k)
proof (induct n)
  from iseq have 0 = idx 0
  by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
moreover

```

```

from iseq have idx 0 ∈ {idx 0 ..< idx (Suc 0) }
  by (rule idx-sequence-idx)
ultimately
  show ?P 0 by auto
next
  fix n
  assume ?P n
  then obtain k where k: ?in n k ..
  show ?P (Suc n)
  proof (cases Suc n < idx (Suc k))
    case True
      with k have ?in (Suc n) k
      by simp
      thus ?thesis ..
  next
    case False
    with k have Suc n = idx (Suc k)
    by auto
    with iseq have ?in (Suc n) (Suc k)
    by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
    thus ?thesis ..
  qed
qed

lemma idx-sequence-interval-unique:
assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  and k: n ∈ {idx k ..< idx (Suc k)}
  and m: n ∈ {idx m ..< idx (Suc m)}
shows k = m
proof (cases k m rule: linorder-cases)
  case less
  hence Suc k ≤ m by simp
  with iseq have idx (Suc k) ≤ idx m
    by (rule idx-sequence-mono)
  with m have idx (Suc k) ≤ n
    by auto
  with k have False
    by simp
  thus ?thesis ..
next
  case greater
  hence Suc m ≤ k by simp
  with iseq have idx (Suc m) ≤ idx k
    by (rule idx-sequence-mono)
  with k have idx (Suc m) ≤ n
    by auto
  with m have False
    by simp
  thus ?thesis ..

```

qed

```

lemma idx-sequence-unique-interval:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  shows  $\exists! k. n \in \{idx k ..< idx (\text{Suc } k)\}$ 
proof (rule ex-exII)
  from iseq show  $\exists k. n \in \{idx k ..< idx (\text{Suc } k)\}$ 
    by (rule idx-sequence-interval)
next
  fix k y
  assume  $n \in \{idx k ..< idx (\text{Suc } k)\}$  and  $n \in \{idx y ..< idx (\text{Suc } y)\}$ 
  with iseq show  $k = y$  by (auto elim: idx-sequence-interval-unique)
qed

```

Now we can define the piecewise construction of a word using an index sequence.

```

definition merge :: 'a word word  $\Rightarrow$  nat word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word
  where merge ws idx  $\equiv \lambda n. \text{let } i = \text{THE } n. n \in \{idx i ..< idx (\text{Suc } i)\} \text{ in } ws i n$ 

```

```

lemma merge:
  assumes idx: idx-sequence idx
  and  $n: n \in \{idx i ..< idx (\text{Suc } i)\}$ 
  shows merge ws idx n = ws i n
proof -
  from n have ( $\text{THE } k. n \in \{idx k ..< idx (\text{Suc } k)\} = i$ )
    by (rule the-equality[OF - sym[OF idx-sequence-interval-unique[OF idx n]]])
simp
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: merge-def Let-def)
qed

```

```

lemma merge0:
  assumes idx: idx-sequence idx
  shows merge ws idx 0 = ws 0 0
proof (rule merge[OF idx])
  from idx have  $idx 0 < idx (\text{Suc } 0)$ 
    unfolding idx-sequence-def by blast
  with idx show  $0 \in \{idx 0 ..< idx (\text{Suc } 0)\}$ 
    by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
qed

```

```

lemma merge-Suc:
  assumes idx: idx-sequence idx
  and  $n: n \in \{idx i ..< idx (\text{Suc } i)\}$ 
  shows merge ws idx (Suc n) = (if Suc n = idx (Suc i) then ws (Suc i) else ws i) (Suc n)
proof auto
  assume eq: Suc n = idx (Suc i)
  from idx have  $idx (\text{Suc } i) < idx (\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } i))$ 

```

```

unfolding idx-sequence-def by blast
with eq idx show merge ws idx (idx (Suc i)) = ws (Suc i) (idx (Suc i))
  by (simp add: merge)
next
  assume neq: Suc n ≠ idx (Suc i)
  with n have Suc n ∈ {idx i ..by auto
  with idx show merge ws idx (Suc n) = ws i (Suc n)
    by (rule merge)
qed
end

```

74 Combinator syntax for generic, open state monads (single-threaded monads)

```

theory Open-State-Syntax
imports Main
begin

context
  includes state-combinator-syntax
begin

```

74.1 Motivation

The logic HOL has no notion of constructor classes, so it is not possible to model monads the Haskell way in full genericity in Isabelle/HOL.

However, this theory provides substantial support for a very common class of monads: *state monads* (or *single-threaded monads*, since a state is transformed single-threadedly).

To enter from the Haskell world, https://www.engr.mun.ca/~theo/Misc/haskell_and_monads.htm makes a good motivating start. Here we just sketch briefly how those monads enter the game of Isabelle/HOL.

74.2 State transformations and combinators

We classify functions operating on states into two categories:

transformations with type signature $\sigma \Rightarrow \sigma'$, transforming a state.

“yielding” transformations with type signature $\sigma \Rightarrow \alpha \times \sigma'$, “yielding” a side result while transforming a state.

queries with type signature $\sigma \Rightarrow \alpha$, computing a result dependent on a state.

By convention we write σ for types representing states and $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$ for types representing side results. Type changes due to transformations are not excluded in our scenario.

We aim to assert that values of any state type σ are used in a single-threaded way: after application of a transformation on a value of type σ , the former value should not be used again. To achieve this, we use a set of monad combinators:

Given two transformations f and g , they may be directly composed using the $(\circ>)$ combinator, forming a forward composition: $(f \circ> g) s = f (g s)$.

After any yielding transformation, we bind the side result immediately using a lambda abstraction. This is the purpose of the $(\circ\rightarrow)$ combinator: $(f \circ\rightarrow (\lambda x. g)) s = (\text{let } (x, s') = f s \text{ in } g s')$.

For queries, the existing *Let* is appropriate.

Naturally, a computation may yield a side result by pairing it to the state from the left; we introduce the suggestive abbreviation *return* for this purpose.

The most crucial distinction to Haskell is that we do not need to introduce distinguished type constructors for different kinds of state. This has two consequences:

- The monad model does not state anything about the kind of state; the model for the state is completely orthogonal and may be specified completely independently.
- There is no distinguished type constructor encapsulating away the state transformation, i.e. transformations may be applied directly without using any lifting or providing and dropping units (“open monad”).
- The type of states may change due to a transformation.

74.3 Monad laws

The common monadic laws hold and may also be used as normalization rules for monadic expressions:

```
lemmas monad-simp = Pair-scomp scomp-Pair id-fcomp fcomp-id
    scomp-scomp scomp-fcomp fcomp-scomp fcomp-assoc
```

Evaluation of monadic expressions by force:

```
lemmas monad-collapse = monad-simp fcomp-apply scomp-apply split-beta
```

```
end
```

74.4 Do-syntax

nonterminal *sdo-binds* and *sdo-bind*

syntax

```
-sdo-block :: sdo-binds ⇒ 'a (exec { // (2 -) // } [12] 62)
-sdo-bind :: [pttrn, 'a] ⇒ sdo-bind ((- ← / -) 13)
-sdo-let :: [pttrn, 'a] ⇒ sdo-bind ((?let - = / -) [1000, 13] 13)
-sdo-then :: 'a ⇒ sdo-bind (- [14] 13)
-sdo-final :: 'a ⇒ sdo-binds (-)
-sdo-cons :: [sdo-bind, sdo-binds] ⇒ sdo-binds (-; // - [13, 12] 12)
```

syntax (ASCII)

```
-sdo-bind :: [pttrn, 'a] ⇒ sdo-bind ((- <- / -) 13)
```

translations

```
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-bind p t) (-sdo-final e))
== CONST scomp t (λp. e)
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-then t) (-sdo-final e))
=> CONST fcomp t e
-sdo-final (-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-then t) (-sdo-final e)))
<= -sdo-final (CONST fcomp t e)
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-then t) e)
<= CONST fcomp t (-sdo-block e)
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-let p t) bs)
== let p = t in -sdo-block bs
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons b (-sdo-cons c cs))
== -sdo-block (-sdo-cons b (-sdo-final (-sdo-block (-sdo-cons c cs))))
-sdo-cons (-sdo-let p t) (-sdo-final s)
== -sdo-final (let p = t in s)
-sdo-block (-sdo-final e) => e
```

For an example, see `~/src/HOL/Proofs/Extraction/Higman_Extraction.thy`.

end

75 Canonical order on option type

```
theory Option-ord
imports Main
begin
```

unbundle *lattice-syntax*

```
instantiation option :: (preorder) preorder
begin
```

definition *less-eq-option* **where**

```
x ≤ y ←→ (case x of None ⇒ True | Some x ⇒ (case y of None ⇒ False | Some y ⇒ x ≤ y))
```

```

definition less-option where
   $x < y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } x \Rightarrow x < y))$ 

lemma less-eq-option-None [simp]:  $\text{None} \leq x$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-eq-option-None-code [code]:  $\text{None} \leq x \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
  by simp

lemma less-eq-option-None-is-None:  $x \leq \text{None} \implies x = \text{None}$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-eq-option-Some-None [simp, code]:  $\text{Some } x \leq \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-eq-option-Some [simp, code]:  $\text{Some } x \leq \text{Some } y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-option-None [simp, code]:  $x < \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by (simp add: less-option-def)

lemma less-option-None-is-Some:  $\text{None} < x \implies \exists z. x = \text{Some } z$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-option-def)

lemma less-option-None-Some [simp]:  $\text{None} < \text{Some } x$ 
  by (simp add: less-option-def)

lemma less-option-None-Some-code [code]:  $\text{None} < \text{Some } x \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
  by simp

lemma less-option-Some [simp, code]:  $\text{Some } x < \text{Some } y \longleftrightarrow x < y$ 
  by (simp add: less-option-def)

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-option-def less-option-def less-le-not-le
     elim: order-trans split: option.splits)

end

instance option :: (order) order
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-option-def less-option-def split: option.splits)

instance option :: (linorder) linorder
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-option-def less-option-def split: option.splits)

instantiation option :: (order) order-bot

```

```

begin

definition bot-option where  $\perp = \text{None}$ 

instance
  by standard (simp add: bot-option-def)

end

instantiation option :: (order-top) order-top
begin

definition top-option where  $\top = \text{Some } \top$ 

instance
  by standard (simp add: top-option-def less-eq-option-def split: option.split)

end

instance option :: (wellorder) wellorder
proof
  fix P :: 'a option  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  fix z :: 'a option
  assume H:  $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. y < x \Rightarrow P y) \Rightarrow P x$ 
  have P None by (rule H) simp
  then have P-Some [case-names Some]: P z if  $\bigwedge x. z = \text{Some } x \Rightarrow (P \circ \text{Some})$ 
  x for z
    using ⟨P None⟩ that by (cases z) simp-all
  show P z
  proof (cases z rule: P-Some)
    case (Some w)
    show (P o Some) w
    proof (induct rule: less-induct)
      case (less x)
      have P (Some x)
      proof (rule H)
        fix y :: 'a option
        assume y < Some x
        show P y
        proof (cases y rule: P-Some)
          case (Some v)
          with ⟨y < Some x⟩ have v < x by simp
          with less show (P o Some) v .
        qed
      qed
      then show ?case by simp
    qed
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

instantiation option :: (inf) inf
begin

definition inf-option where
   $x \sqcap y = (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } x \Rightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow \text{Some } (x \sqcap y)))$ 

lemma inf-None-1 [simp, code]: None  $\sqcap$  y = None
  by (simp add: inf-option-def)

lemma inf-None-2 [simp, code]: x  $\sqcap$  None = None
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: inf-option-def)

lemma inf-Some [simp, code]: Some x  $\sqcap$  Some y = Some (x  $\sqcap$  y)
  by (simp add: inf-option-def)

instance ..

end

instantiation option :: (sup) sup
begin

definition sup-option where
   $x \sqcup y = (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow y \mid \text{Some } x' \Rightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow x \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow \text{Some } (x' \sqcup y)))$ 

lemma sup-None-1 [simp, code]: None  $\sqcup$  y = y
  by (simp add: sup-option-def)

lemma sup-None-2 [simp, code]: x  $\sqcup$  None = x
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: sup-option-def)

lemma sup-Some [simp, code]: Some x  $\sqcup$  Some y = Some (x  $\sqcup$  y)
  by (simp add: sup-option-def)

instance ..

end

instance option :: (semilattice-inf) semilattice-inf
proof
  fix x y z :: 'a option
  show x  $\sqcap$  y  $\leq$  x
    by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
  show x  $\sqcap$  y  $\leq$  y
    by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
  show x  $\leq$  y  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  z  $\Longrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  y  $\sqcap$  z

```

```

by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all, cases z, simp-all)
qed

instance option :: (semilattice-sup) semilattice-sup
proof
  fix x y z :: 'a option
  show x ≤ x ∪ y
    by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
  show y ≤ x ∪ y
    by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
  fix x y z :: 'a option
  show y ≤ x ==> z ≤ x ==> y ∪ z ≤ x
    by (cases y, simp-all, cases z, simp-all, cases x, simp-all)
qed

instance option :: (lattice) lattice ..
instance option :: (lattice) bounded-lattice-bot ..
instance option :: (bounded-lattice-top) bounded-lattice-top ..
instance option :: (bounded-lattice-top) bounded-lattice ..

instance option :: (distrib-lattice) distrib-lattice
proof
  fix x y z :: 'a option
  show x ∪ y ∩ z = (x ∪ y) ∩ (x ∩ z)
    by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all, cases z, simp-all add: sup-inf-distrib1
          inf-commute)
  qed

instantiation option :: (complete-lattice) complete-lattice
begin

definition Inf-option :: 'a option set ⇒ 'a option where
  ⊓ A = (if None ∈ A then None else Some (⊓ Option.these A))

lemma None-in-Inf [simp]: None ∈ A ==> ⊓ A = None
  by (simp add: Inf-option-def)

definition Sup-option :: 'a option set ⇒ 'a option where
  ⊔ A = (if A = {} ∨ A = {None} then None else Some (⊔ Option.these A))

lemma empty-Sup [simp]: ⊔ {} = None
  by (simp add: Sup-option-def)

lemma singleton-None-Sup [simp]: ⊔ {None} = None
  by (simp add: Sup-option-def)

```

```

instance
proof
  fix  $x :: 'a option \And A$ 
  assume  $x \in A$ 
  then show  $\sqcap A \leq x$ 
    by (cases  $x$ ) (auto simp add: Inf-option-def in-these-eq intro: Inf-lower)
next
  fix  $z :: 'a option \And A$ 
  assume  $\forall x. x \in A \implies z \leq x$ 
  show  $z \leq \sqcap A$ 
  proof (cases  $z$ )
    case None then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Some  $y$ )
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: Inf-option-def in-these-eq Some intro!: Inf-greatest dest!:
*)
qed
next
  fix  $x :: 'a option \And A$ 
  assume  $x \in A$ 
  then show  $x \leq \sqcup A$ 
    by (cases  $x$ ) (auto simp add: Sup-option-def in-these-eq intro: Sup-upper)
next
  fix  $z :: 'a option \And A$ 
  assume  $\forall x. x \in A \implies x \leq z$ 
  show  $\sqcup A \leq z$ 
  proof (cases  $z$ )
    case None
    with * have  $\forall x. x \in A \implies x = \text{None}$  by (auto dest: less-eq-option-None-is-None)
    then have  $A = \{\} \vee A = \{\text{None}\}$  by blast
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: Sup-option-def)
next
  case (Some  $y$ )
  from * have  $\forall w. \text{Some } w \in A \implies \text{Some } w \leq z$ .
  with Some have  $\forall w. w \in \text{Option.these } A \implies w \leq y$ 
    by (simp add: in-these-eq)
  then have  $\sqcup \text{Option.these } A \leq y$  by (rule Sup-least)
  with Some show ?thesis by (simp add: Sup-option-def)
qed
next
  show  $\sqcup \{\} = (\perp :: 'a option)$ 
    by (auto simp: bot-option-def)
  show  $\sqcap \{\} = (\top :: 'a option)$ 
    by (auto simp: top-option-def Inf-option-def)
qed

end

```

lemma *Some-Inf*:

Some ($\sqcap A$) = $\sqcap(\text{Some}^{\cdot} A)$
by (auto simp add: Inf-option-def)

lemma *Some-Sup*:

$A \neq \{\} \implies \text{Some}(\sqcup A) = \sqcup(\text{Some}^{\cdot} A)$
by (auto simp add: Sup-option-def)

lemma *Some-INF*:

Some ($\sqcap_{x \in A} f x$) = ($\sqcap_{x \in A} \text{Some}(f x)$)
by (simp add: Some-Inf image-comp)

lemma *Some-SUP*:

$A \neq \{\} \implies \text{Some}(\sqcup_{x \in A} f x) = (\sqcup_{x \in A} \text{Some}(f x))$
by (simp add: Some-Sup image-comp)

lemma *option-Inf-Sup*: $\sqcap(\text{Sup}^{\cdot} A) \leq \sqcup(\text{Inf}^{\cdot} \{f^{\cdot} A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$

for $A :: ('a::complete-distrib-lattice option) set set$

proof (cases $\{\} \in A$)

case *True*

then show ?thesis

by (rule INF-lower2, simp-all)

next

case *False*

from *this* have $X: \{\} \notin A$

by simp

then show ?thesis

proof (cases $\{\text{None}\} \in A$)

case *True*

then show ?thesis

by (rule INF-lower2, simp-all)

next

case *False*

{fix y

assume $A: y \in A$

have $\text{Sup}(y - \{\text{None}\}) = \text{Sup } y$

by (metis (no-types, lifting) Sup-option-def insert-Diff-single these-insert-None these-not-empty-eq)

from A **and** *this* **have** $(\exists z. y - \{\text{None}\} = z - \{\text{None}\} \wedge z \in A) \wedge \sqcup y =$

by auto

}

from *this* **have** $A: \text{Sup}^{\cdot} A = (\text{Sup}^{\cdot} \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\})$

by (auto simp add: image-def)

have [simp]: $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \exists ya. \{ya. \exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya = \text{the } x\}$

$= \{y. \exists x \in ya - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } x\} \wedge ya \in A$

by (rule *exI*, auto)

have [simp]: $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies (\exists ya. y - \{\text{None}\} = ya - \{\text{None}\} \wedge ya \in A) \wedge \bigsqcup\{ya. \exists x \in y - \{\text{None}\}. ya = \text{the } x\}$

$= \bigsqcup\{ya. \exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya = \text{the } x\}$

apply (safe, blast)

by (rule *arg-cong* [*of* - - *Sup*], auto)

{fix *y*

assume [simp]: $y \in A$

have $\exists x. (\exists y. x = \{ya. \exists x \in y - \{\text{None}\}. ya = \text{the } x\}) \wedge y \in A) \wedge \bigsqcup\{ya.$

$\exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya = \text{the } x\} = \bigsqcup x$

and $\exists x. (\exists y. x = y - \{\text{None}\} \wedge y \in A) \wedge \bigsqcup\{ya. \exists x \in y - \{\text{None}\}. ya = \text{the }$

$x\} = \bigsqcup\{y. \exists xa. xa \in x \wedge (\exists y. xa = \text{Some } y) \wedge y = \text{the } xa\}$

apply (rule *exI* [*of* - {*ya*. $\exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya = \text{the } x$ }], simp)

by (rule *exI* [*of* - *y* - {*None*}], simp)

}

from this have *C*: $(\lambda x. (\bigsqcup \text{Option.these } x))` \{y - \{\text{None}\} | y. y \in A\} = (\text{Sup}` \{\text{the}` \{y - \{\text{None}\}\} | y. y \in A\})$

by (simp add: *image-def* *Option.these-def*, safe, simp-all)

have *D*: $\forall f. \exists Y \in A. f Y \notin Y \implies \text{False}$

by (drule *spec* [*of* - $\lambda Y. \text{SOME } x. x \in Y$], simp add: *X some-in-eq*)

define *F* **where** *F* = $(\lambda Y. \text{SOME } x ::' a \text{ option} . x \in (Y - \{\text{None}\}))$

have *G*: $\bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies \exists x. x \in Y - \{\text{None}\}$

by (metis *False* *X all-not-in-conv* *insert-Diff-single* *these-insert-None* *these-not-empty-eq*)

have *F*: $\bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies F Y \in (Y - \{\text{None}\})$

by (metis *F-def* *G empty-iff* *some-in-eq*)

have *Some* $\perp \leq \text{Inf} (F` A)$

by (metis (*no-types*, *lifting*) *Diff-iff* *F Inf-option-def* *bot.extremum image-iff less-eq-option-Some singletonI*)

from this have *Inf* (*F` A*) $\neq \text{None}$

by (cases $\bigsqcup x \in A. F x$, simp-all)

from this have *Inf* (*F` A*) $\neq \text{None} \wedge \text{Inf} (F` A) \in \text{Inf}` \{f` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f$

$Y \in Y\}$

using *F* **by** auto

from this have $\exists x. x \neq \text{None} \wedge x \in \text{Inf}` \{f` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}$

by blast

from this have *E*: $\text{Inf}` \{f` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\} = \{\text{None}\} \implies \text{False}$

by blast

```

have [simp]: (( $\bigcup_{x \in \{f : A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}} x = None$ ) = False
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) E Sup-option-def  $\exists x. x \neq None \wedge x \in Inf \setminus \{f : A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}$ )
    ex-in-conv option.simps(3))

have B: Option.these (( $\lambda x. Some(\bigcup Option.these x)) \setminus \{y - \{None\} | y. y \in A\}$ )
  = (( $\lambda x. (\bigcup Option.these x)) \setminus \{y - \{None\} | y. y \in A\})$ 
  by (metis image-image these-image-Some-eq)
{
  fix f
  assume A:  $\bigwedge Y. (\exists y. Y = the \setminus (y - \{None\}) \wedge y \in A) \implies f Y \in Y$ 

  have  $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies f \{y. \exists a \in xa - \{None\}. y = the a\} = f (the \setminus (xa - \{None\}))$ 
    by (simp add: image-def)
    from this have [simp]:  $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies \exists x \in A. f \{y. \exists a \in xa - \{None\}. y = the a\} = f (the \setminus (x - \{None\}))$ 
      by blast
    have  $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies f (the \setminus (xa - \{None\})) = f \{y. \exists a \in xa - \{None\}. y = the a\} \wedge xa \in A$ 
      by (simp add: image-def)
      from this have [simp]:  $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies \exists x. f (the \setminus (xa - \{None\})) = f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{None\}. y = the a\} \wedge x \in A$ 
        by blast
    {
      fix Y
      have  $Y \in A \implies Some(f (the \setminus (Y - \{None\}))) \in Y$ 
        using A [of the  $\setminus (Y - \{None\})$ ] apply (simp add: image-def)
        using option.collapse by fastforce
    }
    from this have [simp]:  $\bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies Some(f (the \setminus (Y - \{None\}))) \in Y$ 
      by blast
    have [simp]: ( $\bigcap_{x \in A. Some(f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{None\}. y = the a\}) | x. x \in A}$ ) =  $\bigcap \{Some(f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{None\}. y = the a\}) | x. x \in A\}$ 
      by (simp add: Setcompr-eq-image)

      have [simp]:  $\exists x. (\exists f. x = \{y. \exists a \in x - \{None\}. y = the a\}) \wedge (\forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y) \wedge$ 
         $\bigcap \{Some(f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{None\}. y = the a\}) | x. x \in A\} = \bigcap x$ 
        apply (rule exI [of - {Some(f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{None\}. y = the a\}) | x. x \in A}], safe)
        by (rule exI [of - ( $\lambda Y. Some(f (the \setminus (Y - \{None\})))$ )], safe, simp-all)

    {
      fix xb
      have  $xb \in A \implies (\bigcap x \in \{ya. \exists a \in y - \{None\}. ya = the a\} | y. y \in A). f x$ 
    }

```

```

 $\leq f \{y. \exists x \in xb - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } x\}$ 
  apply (rule INF-lower2 [of {y.  $\exists x \in xb - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } x\}$ })
  by blast+
}
from this have [simp]: ( $\bigcap x \in \{\text{the } (y - \{\text{None}\}) \mid y. y \in A\}. f x$ )  $\leq \text{the } (\bigcap Y \in A. \text{Some } (f (\text{the } (Y - \{\text{None}\}))))$ 
  apply (simp add: Inf-option-def image-def Option.these-def)
  by (rule Inf-greatest, clar simp)
have [simp]:  $\text{the } (\bigcap Y \in A. \text{Some } (f (\text{the } (Y - \{\text{None}\})))) \in \text{Option.these } (\text{Inf } ' \{f ' A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$ 
  apply (auto simp add: Option.these-def)
  apply (rule imageI)
  apply auto
  using  $\langle \bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies \text{Some } (f (\text{the } (Y - \{\text{None}\}))) \in Y \rangle$  apply blast
  apply (auto simp add: Some-INF [symmetric])
  done
have ( $\bigcap x \in \{\text{the } (y - \{\text{None}\}) \mid y. y \in A\}. f x$ )  $\leq \bigsqcup \text{Option.these } (\text{Inf } ' \{f ' A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$ 
  by (rule Sup-upper2 [of the (Inf (( $\lambda Y. \text{Some } (f (\text{the } (Y - \{\text{None}\})))$ ) ' A))], simp-all)
}
from this have X:  $\bigwedge f. \forall Y. (\exists y. Y = \text{the } (y - \{\text{None}\}) \wedge y \in A) \longrightarrow f Y \in Y \implies$ 
( $\bigcap x \in \{\text{the } (y - \{\text{None}\}) \mid y. y \in A\}. f x$ )  $\leq \bigsqcup \text{Option.these } (\text{Inf } ' \{f ' A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$ 
by blast

have [simp]:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\} \implies x \neq \{\} \wedge x \neq \{\text{None}\}$ 
  using F by fastforce

have (Inf (Sup 'A)) = (Inf (Sup ' {y - {None} | y. y ∈ A}))
  by (subst A, simp)

also have ... = ( $\bigcap x \in \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\}. \text{if } x = \{\} \vee x = \{\text{None}\} \text{ then } \text{None} \text{ else } \text{Some } (\bigsqcup \text{Option.these } x)$ )
  by (simp add: Sup-option-def)

also have ... = ( $\bigcap x \in \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\}. \text{Some } (\bigsqcup \text{Option.these } x)$ )
  using G by fastforce

also have ... = Some ( $\bigcap \text{Option.these } ((\lambda x. \text{Some } (\bigsqcup \text{Option.these } x)) ' \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\})$ )
  by (simp add: Inf-option-def, safe)

also have ... = Some ( $\bigcap ((\lambda x. (\bigsqcup \text{Option.these } x)) ' \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\})$ )
  by (simp add: B)

```

```

also have ... = Some (Inf (Sup ` {the ` (y - {None}) | y. y ∈ A}))
  by (unfold C, simp)
thm Inf-Sup
also have ... = Some (⊔ x∈{f ` {the ` (y - {None}) | y. y ∈ A} | f. ∀ Y. (Ǝ y.
Y = the ` (y - {None}) ∧ y ∈ A) → f Y ∈ Y}. ⊓ x)
  by (simp add: Inf-Sup)

also have ... ≤ ⊔ (Inf ` {f ` A | f. ∀ Y∈A. f Y ∈ Y})
proof (cases ⊔ (Inf ` {f ` A | f. ∀ Y∈A. f Y ∈ Y}))
  case None
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)
next
  case (Some a)
  then show ?thesis
    apply simp
    apply (rule Sup-least, safe)
    apply (simp add: Sup-option-def)
    apply (cases (∀ f. ∃ Y∈A. f Y ∉ Y) ∨ Inf ` {f ` A | f. ∀ Y∈A. f Y ∈ Y} =
{None}, simp-all)
      by (drule X, simp)
    qed
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

instance option :: (complete-distrib-lattice) complete-distrib-lattice
  by (standard, simp add: option-Inf-Sup)

instance option :: (complete-linorder) complete-linorder ..

unbundle no-lattice-syntax

end

```

76 Futures and parallel lists for code generated towards Isabelle/ML

```

theory Parallel
imports Main
begin

```

76.1 Futures

```

datatype 'a future = fork unit ⇒ 'a

primrec join :: 'a future ⇒ 'a where
  join (fork f) = f ()

```

```

lemma future-eqI [intro!]:
  assumes join f = join g
  shows f = g
  using assms by (cases f, cases g) (simp add: ext)

code-printing
type-constructor future  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) - future
| constant fork  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Future.fork
| constant join  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Future.join

code-reserved Eval Future future

```

76.2 Parallel lists

```

definition map :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list where
  [simp]: map = List.map

definition forall :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  forall = list-all

lemma forall-all [simp]:
  forall P xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in set$  xs. P x)
  by (simp add: forall-def list-all-iff)

definition exists :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  exists = list-ex

lemma exists-ex [simp]:
  exists P xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in set$  xs. P x)
  by (simp add: exists-def list-ex-iff)

code-printing
constant map  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Par'-List.map
| constant forall  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Par'-List.forall
| constant exists  $\rightarrow$  (Eval) Par'-List.exists

code-reserved Eval Par-List

```

```

hide-const (open) fork join map exists forall
end

```

77 Input syntax for pattern aliases (or “as-patterns” in Haskell)

```

theory Pattern-Aliases
imports Main

```

begin

Most functional languages (Haskell, ML, Scala) support aliases in patterns. This allows to refer to a subpattern with a variable name. This theory implements this using a check phase. It works well for function definitions (see usage below). All features are packed into a **bundle**.

The following caveats should be kept in mind:

- The translation expects a term of the form $f x y = rhs$, where x and y are patterns that may contain aliases. The result of the translation is a nested *Let*-expression on the right hand side. The code generator *does not* print Isabelle pattern aliases to target language pattern aliases.
- The translation does not process nested equalities; only the top-level equality is translated.
- Terms that do not adhere to the above shape may either stay untranslated or produce an error message. The **fun** command will complain if pattern aliases are left untranslated. In particular, there are no checks whether the patterns are wellformed or linear.
- The corresponding uncheck phase attempts to reverse the translation (no guarantee). The additionally introduced variables are bound using a “fake quantifier” that does not appear in the output.
- To obtain reasonable induction principles in function definitions, the bundle also declares a custom congruence rule for *Let* that only affects **fun**. This congruence rule might lead to an explosion in term size (although that is rare)! In some circumstances (using *let* to destructure tuples), the internal construction of functions stumbles over this rule and prints an error. To mitigate this, either
 - activate the bundle locally (**context includes ... begin**) or
 - rewrite the *let*-expression to use *case*: $let (a, b) = x \text{ in } (b, a)$ becomes $case x \text{ of } (a, b) \Rightarrow (b, a)$.
- The bundle also adds the *Let ?s ?f ≡ ?f ?s* rule to the simpset.

77.1 Definition

consts

```
as :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
fake-quant :: ('a ⇒ prop) ⇒ prop
```

```
lemma let-cong-unfolding:  $M = N \implies f N = g N \implies \text{Let } M f = \text{Let } N g$ 
by simp
```

translations $P \leqslant CONST\ fake\text{-}quant\ (\lambda x. P)$

ML
local

```

fun let-typ a b = a --> (a --> b) --> b
fun as-typ a = a --> a --> a

fun strip-all t =
  case try Logic.dest-all-global t of
    NONE => ([], t)
  | SOME (var, t) => apfst (cons var) (strip-all t)

fun all-Frees t =
  fold-aterms (fn Free (x, t) => insert (op =) (x, t) | _ => I) t []

fun subst-once (old, new) t =
  let
    fun go t =
      if t = old then
        (new, true)
      else
        case t of
          u $ v =>
            let
              val (u', substituted) = go u
              in
                if substituted then
                  (u' $ v, true)
                else
                  case go v of (v', substituted) => (u $ v', substituted)
            end
          | Abs (name, typ, t) =>
            (case go t of (t', substituted) => (Abs (name, typ, t'), substituted))
            | _ => (t, false)
          in fst (go t) end
  in
    (* adapted from logic.ML *)
    fun fake-const T = Const (const-name <fake-quant>, (T --> propT) --> propT);

    fun dependent-fake-name v t =
      let
        val x = Term.term-name v
        val T = Term.fastype-of v
        val t' = Term.abstract-over (v, t)
        in if Term.is-dependent t' then fake-const T $ Abs (x, T, t') else t end
      in

```

```

fun check-pattern-syntax t =
  case strip-all t of
    (vars, Const `Trueprop` $ (Const (const-name `HOL.eq`, -) $ lhs $ rhs)) =>
    let
      fun go (Const (const-name `as`, -) $ pat $ var, rhs) =
        let
          val (pat', rhs') = go (pat, rhs)
          val _ = if is-Free var then () else error "Right-hand side of =: must
be a free variable"
          val rhs'' =
            Const (const-name `Let`, let-typ (fastype-of var) (fastype-of rhs)) $  

            pat' $ lambda var rhs'
          in
            (pat', rhs'')
          end
      | go (t $ u, rhs) =
        let
          val (t', rhs') = go (t, rhs)
          val (u', rhs'') = go (u, rhs')
          in (t' $ u', rhs'') end
      | go (t, rhs) = (t, rhs)

      val (lhs', rhs') = go (lhs, rhs)

      val res = HOLogic.mk-Trueprop (HOLogic.mk-eq (lhs', rhs'))

      val frees = filter (member (op =) vars) (all-Frees res)
      in fold (fn v => Logic.dependent-all-name (, v)) (map Free frees) res end
    | _ => t

fun uncheck-pattern-syntax ctxt t =
  case strip-all t of
    (vars, Const `Trueprop` $ (Const (const-name `HOL.eq`, -) $ lhs $ rhs)) =>
    let
      (* restricted to going down abstractions; ignores eta-contracted rhs *)
      fun go lhs (rhs as Const (const-name `Let`, -) $ pat $ Abs (name, typ, t))
        ctxt frees =
        if exists-subterm (fn t' => t' = pat) lhs then
          let
            val ([name'], ctxt') = Variable.variant-fixes [name] ctxt
            val free = Free (name', typ)
            val subst = (pat, Const (const-name `as`, as-typ typ) $ pat $ free)
            val lhs' = subst-once subst lhs
            val rhs' = subst-bound (free, t)
            in
              go lhs' rhs' ctxt' (Free (name', typ) :: frees)
            end
        else

```

```

(lhs, rhs, ctxt, frees)
| go lhs rhs ctxt frees = (lhs, rhs, ctxt, frees)

val (lhs', rhs', -, frees) = go lhs rhs ctxt []

val res =
  HOLogic.mk-Trueprop (HOLogic.mk-eq (lhs', rhs'))
  |> fold (fn v => Logic.dependent-all-name (, v)) (map Free vars)
  |> fold dependent-fake-name frees
in
  if null frees then t else res
end
| - => t

end
>

bundle pattern-aliases begin

notation as (infixr =: 1)

declaration <K (Syntax-Phases.term-check 98 pattern-syntax (K (map check-pattern-syntax)))>
declaration <K (Syntax-Phases.term-uncheck 98 pattern-syntax (map o uncheck-pattern-syntax))>

declare let-cong-unfolding [fundef-cong]
declare Let-def [simp]

end

hide-const as
hide-const fake-quant

```

77.2 Usage

context includes *pattern-aliases* **begin**

Not very useful for plain definitions, but works anyway.

private definition *test-1* *x* (*y* =: *z*) = *y* + *z*

lemma *test-1* *x* *y* = *y* + *y*
by (rule *test-1-def*[unfolded Let-def])

Very useful for function definitions.

private fun *test-2* **where**
test-2 (*y* # (*y'* # *ys* =: *x'*) =: *x*) = *x* @ *x'* @ *x'* |
test-2 - = []

lemma *test-2* (*y* # *y'* # *ys*) = (*y* # *y'* # *ys*) @ (*y'* # *ys*) @ (*y'* # *ys*)
by (rule *test-2.simps*[unfolded Let-def])

```

ML<
let
  val actual =
    @{thm test-2.simps(1)}
  |> Thm.prop-of
  |> Syntax.string-of-term context
  |> YXML.content-of
  val expected = test-2 (?y # (?y' # ?ys =: x') =: x) = x @ x' @ x'
in assert (actual = expected) end
>

end
end

```

78 Periodic Functions

```

theory Periodic-Fun
imports Complex-Main
begin

```

A locale for periodic functions. The idea is that one proves $f(x + p) = f(x)$ for some period p and gets derived results like $f(x - p) = f(x)$ and $f(x + 2p) = f(x)$ for free.

g and gm are “plus/minus k periods” functions. $g1$ and $gn1$ are “plus/minus one period” functions. This is useful e.g. if the period is one; the lemmas one gets are then $f(x + (1::'b)) = f x$ instead of $f(x + (1::'b) * (1::'b)) = f x$ etc.

```

locale periodic-fun =
  fixes f :: ('a :: {ring-1}) ⇒ 'b and g gm :: 'a ⇒ 'a and g1 gn1 :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  assumes plus-1: f (g1 x) = f x
  assumes periodic-arg-plus-0: g x 0 = x
  assumes periodic-arg-plus-distrib: g x (of-int (m + n)) = g (g x (of-int n)) (of-int m)
  assumes plus-1-eq: g x 1 = g1 x and minus-1-eq: g x (-1) = gn1 x
  and minus-eq: g x (-y) = gm x y
begin

lemma plus-of-nat: f (g x (of-nat n)) = f x
  by (induction n) (insert periodic-arg-plus-distrib[of - 1 int n for n],
                     simp-all add: plus-1 periodic-arg-plus-0 plus-1-eq)

lemma minus-of-nat: f (gm x (of-nat n)) = f x
  proof -
    have f (g x (- of-nat n)) = f (g (g x (- of-nat n)) (of-nat n))
      by (rule plus-of-nat[symmetric])
    also have ... = f (g (g x (of-int (- of-nat n))) (of-int (of-nat n))) by simp
    also have ... = f x
  qed

```

```

    by (subst periodic-arg-plus-distrib [symmetric]) (simp add: periodic-arg-plus-0)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: minus-eq)
qed

lemma plus-of-int: f (g x (of-int n)) = f x
  by (induction n) (simp-all add: plus-of-nat minus-of-nat minus-eq del: of-nat-Suc)

lemma minus-of-int: f (gm x (of-int n)) = f x
  using plus-of-int[of x of-int (-n)] by (simp add: minus-eq)

lemma plus-numeral: f (g x (numeral n)) = f x
  by (subst of-nat-numeral[symmetric], subst plus-of-nat) (rule refl)

lemma minus-numeral: f (gm x (numeral n)) = f x
  by (subst of-nat-numeral[symmetric], subst minus-of-nat) (rule refl)

lemma minus-1: f (gn1 x) = f x
  using minus-of-nat[of x 1] by (simp flip: minus-1-eq minus-eq)

lemmas periodic-simps = plus-of-nat minus-of-nat plus-of-int minus-of-int
                      plus-numeral minus-numeral plus-1 minus-1

```

end

Specialised case of the *periodic-fun* locale for periods that are not 1.
 Gives lemmas $f(x - \text{period}) = f x$ etc.

```

locale periodic-fun-simple =
  fixes f :: ('a :: {ring-1}) ⇒ 'b and period :: 'a
  assumes plus-period: f (x + period) = f x
begin
sublocale periodic-fun f λz x. z + x * period λz x. z - x * period
  λz. z + period λz. z - period
  by standard (simp-all add: ring-distrib plus-period)
end

```

Specialised case of the *periodic-fun* locale for period 1. Gives lemmas $f(x - (1::'b)) = f x$ etc.

```

locale periodic-fun-simple' =
  fixes f :: ('a :: {ring-1}) ⇒ 'b
  assumes plus-period: f (x + 1) = f x
begin
sublocale periodic-fun f λz x. z + x λz x. z - x λz. z + 1 λz. z - 1
  by standard (simp-all add: ring-distrib plus-period)

```

```

lemma of-nat: f (of-nat n) = f 0 using plus-of-nat[of 0 n] by simp
lemma uminus-of-nat: f (-of-nat n) = f 0 using minus-of-nat[of 0 n] by simp
lemma of-int: f (of-int n) = f 0 using plus-of-int[of 0 n] by simp
lemma uminus-of-int: f (-of-int n) = f 0 using minus-of-int[of 0 n] by simp
lemma of-numeral: f (numeral n) = f 0 using plus-numeral[of 0 n] by simp

```

```

lemma of-neg-numeral:  $f(-\text{numeral } n) = f 0$  using minus-numeral[of 0 n] by
  simp
lemma of-1:  $f 1 = f 0$  using plus-of-nat[of 0 1] by simp
lemma of-neg-1:  $f (-1) = f 0$  using minus-of-nat[of 0 1] by simp

lemmas periodic-simps' =
  of-nat uminus-of-nat uminus-of-int uminus-of-int of-numeral of-neg-numeral of-1 of-neg-1

end

lemma sin-plus-pi:  $\sin((z :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}) + \text{of-real } pi) = -\sin z$ 
  by (simp add: sin-add)

lemma cos-plus-pi:  $\cos((z :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}) + \text{of-real } pi) = -\cos z$ 
  by (simp add: cos-add)

interpretation sin: periodic-fun-simple  $\sin 2 * \text{of-real } pi :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}$ 
proof
  fix  $z :: 'a$ 
  have  $\sin(z + 2 * \text{of-real } pi) = \sin(z + \text{of-real } pi + \text{of-real } pi)$  by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also have ... =  $\sin z$  by (simp only: sin-plus-pi) simp
  finally show  $\sin(z + 2 * \text{of-real } pi) = \sin z$ .
qed

interpretation cos: periodic-fun-simple  $\cos 2 * \text{of-real } pi :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}$ 
proof
  fix  $z :: 'a$ 
  have  $\cos(z + 2 * \text{of-real } pi) = \cos(z + \text{of-real } pi + \text{of-real } pi)$  by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also have ... =  $\cos z$  by (simp only: cos-plus-pi) simp
  finally show  $\cos(z + 2 * \text{of-real } pi) = \cos z$ .
qed

interpretation tan: periodic-fun-simple  $\tan 2 * \text{of-real } pi :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}$ 
  by standard (simp only: tan-def [abs-def] sin.plus-1 cos.plus-1)

interpretation cot: periodic-fun-simple  $\cot 2 * \text{of-real } pi :: 'a :: \{\text{real-normed-field}, \text{banach}\}$ 
  by standard (simp only: cot-def [abs-def] sin.plus-1 cos.plus-1)

lemma cos-eq-neg-periodic-intro:
  assumes  $x - y = 2 * (\text{of-int } k) * pi + pi \vee x + y = 2 * (\text{of-int } k) * pi + pi$ 
  shows  $\cos x = -\cos y$  using assms
proof
  assume  $x - y = 2 * (\text{of-int } k) * pi + pi$ 
  then show ?thesis
    using cos.periodic-simps[of y+pi]

```

```

by (auto simp add:algebra-simps)
next
  assume x + y = 2 * real-of-int k * pi + pi
  then show ?thesis
    using cos.periodic-simps[of _ -y+pi]
    by (clarify simp add: algebra-simps) (smt (verit))
qed

lemma cos-eq-periodic-intro:
  assumes x - y = 2*(of-int k)*pi ∨ x + y = 2*(of-int k)*pi
  shows cos x = cos y
  by (smt (verit, best) assms cos-eq-neg-periodic-intro cos-minus-pi cos-periodic-pi)

lemma cos-eq-arccos-Ex:
  cos x = y ↔ -1 ≤ y ∧ y ≤ 1 ∧ (∃ k::int. x = arccos y + 2*k*pi ∨ x = - arccos
  y + 2*k*pi) (is ?L=?R)
proof
  assume ?R then show cos x = y
  by (metis cos.plus-of-int cos-arccos cos-minus id-apply mult.assoc mult.left-commute
  of-real-eq-id)
next
  assume L: ?L
  let ?goal = (∃ k::int. x = arccos y + 2*k*pi ∨ x = - arccos y + 2*k*pi)
  obtain k::int where k: -pi < x - k*(2*pi) x - k*(2*pi) ≤ pi
    using ceiling-divide-lower [of 2*pi x-pi] ceiling-divide-upper [of 2*pi x-pi]
    by (simp add: divide-simps algebra-simps) (metis mult.commute)
  have *: cos (x - k * 2*pi) = y
    using cos.periodic-simps(3)[of x -k] L by (auto simp add:field-simps)
  then have **: ?goal when x-k*2*pi ≥ 0
    using arccos-cos k that by force
  then show -1 ≤ y ∧ y ≤ 1 ∧ ?goal
    using * arccos-cos2 k(1) by force
qed

end

```

79 Polynomial mapping: combination of almost everywhere zero functions with an algebraic view

```

theory Poly-Mapping
imports Groups-Big-Fun Fun-Lexorder More-List
begin

```

79.1 Preliminary: auxiliary operations for *almost everywhere zero*

A central notion for polynomials are functions being *almost everywhere zero*. For these we provide some auxiliary definitions and lemmas.

```

lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-leftI:
  fixes f :: 'b ⇒ 'a :: mult-zero
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
  shows finite {a. g a * f a ≠ 0}
proof –
  have {a. g a * f a ≠ 0} ⊆ {a. f a ≠ 0} by auto
  then show ?thesis using assms by (rule finite-subset)
qed

lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI:
  fixes f :: 'b ⇒ 'a :: mult-zero
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
  shows finite {a. f a * g a ≠ 0}
proof –
  have {a. f a * g a ≠ 0} ⊆ {a. f a ≠ 0} by auto
  then show ?thesis using assms by (rule finite-subset)
qed

lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-prodI:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0} (is finite ?F)
  assumes finite {b. g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?G)
  shows finite {(a, b). f a * g b ≠ 0}
proof –
  from assms have finite (?F × ?G)
    by blast
  then have finite {(a, b). f a ≠ 0 ∧ g b ≠ 0}
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
qed

lemma finite-not-eq-zero-sumI:
  fixes f g :: 'a::monoid-add ⇒ 'b::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0} (is finite ?F)
  assumes finite {b. g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?G)
  shows finite {a + b | a b. f a ≠ 0 ∧ g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?FG)
proof –
  from assms have finite (?F × ?G)
    by (simp add: finite-cartesian-product-iff)
  then have finite (case-prod plus '(?F × ?G))
    by (rule finite-imageI)
  also have case-prod plus '(?F × ?G) = ?FG
    by auto

```

```

finally show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-sumI:
  fixes f g :: 'a::monoid-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a  $\neq$  0}
  assumes finite {b. g b  $\neq$  0}
  shows finite {a + b | a b. f a * g b  $\neq$  0}
proof -
  from assms
  have finite {a + b | a b. f a  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  g b  $\neq$  0}
    by (rule finite-not-eq-zero-sumI)
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule rev-finite-subset) (auto dest: mult-not-zero)
qed

lemma finite-Sum-any-not-eq-zero-weakenI:
  assumes finite {a.  $\exists$  b. f a b  $\neq$  0}
  shows finite {a. Sum-any (f a)  $\neq$  0}
proof -
  have {a. Sum-any (f a)  $\neq$  0}  $\subseteq$  {a.  $\exists$  b. f a b  $\neq$  0}
    by (auto elim: Sum-any.not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
  then show ?thesis using assms by (rule finite-subset)
qed

context zero
begin

definition when :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  'a (infixl when 20)
where
  (a when P) = (if P then a else 0)

  Case distinctions always complicate matters, particularly when nested.
  The (when) operation allows to minimise these if 0::'a is the false-case value
  and makes proof obligations much more readable.

lemma when [simp]:
  P  $\implies$  (a when P) = a
   $\neg$  P  $\implies$  (a when P) = 0
  by (simp-all add: when-def)

lemma when-simps [simp]:
  (a when True) = a
  (a when False) = 0
  by simp-all

lemma when-cong:
  assumes P  $\longleftrightarrow$  Q
  and Q  $\implies$  a = b

```

```

shows (a when P) = (b when Q)
using assms by (simp add: when-def)

lemma zero-when [simp]:
(0 when P) = 0
by (simp add: when-def)

lemma when-when:
(a when P when Q) = (a when P ∧ Q)
by (cases Q) simp-all

lemma when-commute:
(a when Q when P) = (a when P when Q)
by (simp add: when-when conj-commute)

lemma when-neq-zero [simp]:
(a when P) ≠ 0 ↔ P ∧ a ≠ 0
by (cases P) simp-all

end

context monoid-add
begin

lemma when-add-distrib:
(a + b when P) = (a when P) + (b when P)
by (simp add: when-def)

end

context semiring-1
begin

lemma zero-power-eq:
0 ^ n = (1 when n = 0)
by (simp add: power-0-left)

end

context comm-monoid-add
begin

lemma Sum-any-when-equal [simp]:
(∑ a. (f a when a = b)) = f b
by (simp add: when-def)

lemma Sum-any-when-equal' [simp]:
(∑ a. (f a when b = a)) = f b
by (simp add: when-def)

```

lemma *Sum-any-when-independent*:

$$(\sum a. g a \text{ when } P) = ((\sum a. g a) \text{ when } P)$$

by (cases P) simp-all

lemma *Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-right*:

$$(\sum (a, b). g a \text{ when } b = h a) = (\sum a. g a)$$

proof –

have inj-on $(\lambda a. (a, h a)) \{a. g a \neq 0\}$

by (rule inj-onI) auto

then show ?thesis unfolding Sum-any.expand-set

by (rule sum.reindex-cong) auto

qed

lemma *Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-left*:

$$(\sum (a, b). g b \text{ when } a = h b) = (\sum b. g b)$$

proof –

have $(\sum (a, b). g b \text{ when } a = h b) = (\sum (b, a). g b \text{ when } a = h b)$

by (rule Sum-any.reindex-cong [of prod.swap]) (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

then show ?thesis **by** (simp add: Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-right)

qed

end

context cancel-comm-monoid-add

begin

lemma *when-diff-distrib*:

$$(a - b \text{ when } P) = (a \text{ when } P) - (b \text{ when } P)$$

by (simp add: when-def)

end

context group-add

begin

lemma *when-uminus-distrib*:

$$(- a \text{ when } P) = - (a \text{ when } P)$$

by (simp add: when-def)

end

context mult-zero

begin

lemma *mult-when*:

$$a * (b \text{ when } P) = (a * b \text{ when } P)$$

by (cases P) simp-all

```

lemma when-mult:
  ( $a$  when  $P$ ) *  $b$  = ( $a * b$  when  $P$ )
  by (cases  $P$ ) simp-all
end

```

79.2 Type definition

The following type is of central importance:

```

typedef (overloaded) ('a, 'b) poly-mapping ((-  $\Rightarrow_0$  /-) [1, 0] 0) =
  { $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ : zero. finite { $x. f x \neq 0$ }}
  morphisms lookup Abs-poly-mapping
proof -
  have ( $\lambda::'a. (0 :: 'b)$ )  $\in$  ?poly-mapping by simp
  then show ?thesis by (blast intro!: exI)
qed

declare lookup-inverse [simp]
declare lookup-inject [simp]

lemma lookup-Abs-poly-mapping [simp]:
  finite { $x. f x \neq 0$ }  $\Longrightarrow$  lookup (Abs-poly-mapping  $f$ ) =  $f$ 
  using Abs-poly-mapping-inverse [of  $f$ ] by simp

lemma finite-lookup [simp]:
  finite { $k. lookup f k \neq 0$ }
  using poly-mapping.lookup [of  $f$ ] by simp

lemma finite-lookup-nat [simp]:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow_0 nat$ 
  shows finite { $k. 0 < lookup f k$ }
  using poly-mapping.lookup [of  $f$ ] by simp

lemma poly-mapping-eqI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge k. lookup f k = lookup g k$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
  using assms unfolding poly-mapping.lookup-inject [symmetric]
  by blast

lemma poly-mapping-eq-iff:  $a = b \longleftrightarrow \text{lookup } a = \text{lookup } b$ 
  by auto

```

We model the universe of functions being *almost everywhere zero* by means of a separate type ' $a \Rightarrow_0 b$ '. For convenience we provide a suggestive infix syntax which is a variant of the usual function space syntax. Conversion between both types happens through the morphisms

```

  lookup::('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  Abs-poly-mapping::('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b

```

satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abs-poly-mapping} (\text{lookup } ?x) &= ?x \\ \text{finite } \{x. ?f x \neq (0::?'b)\} \implies \text{lookup} (\text{Abs-poly-mapping } ?f) &= ?f \end{aligned}$$

Luckily, we have rarely to deal with those low-level morphisms explicitly but rely on Isabelle’s *lifting* package with its method *transfer* and its specification tool *lift-definition*.

setup-lifting *type-definition-poly-mapping*
code-datatype *Abs-poly-mapping*—FIXME? workaround for preventing *code-abstype* setup

$'a \Rightarrow_0 'b$ serves distinctive purposes:

1. A clever nesting as $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow_0 \text{nat}) \Rightarrow_0 'a$ later in theory *MPoly* gives a suitable representation type for polynomials *almost for free*: Interpreting $\text{nat} \Rightarrow_0 \text{nat}$ as a mapping from variable identifiers to exponents yields monomials, and the whole type maps monomials to coefficients. Lets call this the *ultimate interpretation*.
2. A further more specialised type isomorphic to $\text{nat} \Rightarrow_0 'a$ is apt to direct implementation using code generation [1].

Note that despite the names *mapping* and *lookup* suggest something implementation-near, it is best to keep $'a \Rightarrow_0 'b$ as an abstract *algebraic* type providing operations like *addition*, *multiplication* without any notion of key-order, data structures etc. This implementations-specific notions are easily introduced later for particular implementations but do not provide any gain for specifying logical properties of polynomials.

79.3 Additive structure

The additive structure covers the usual operations 0 , $+$ and (unary and binary) $-$. Recalling the ultimate interpretation, it is obvious that these have just lift the corresponding operations on values to mappings.

Isabelle has a rich hierarchy of algebraic type classes, and in such situations of pointwise lifting a typical pattern is to have instantiations for a considerable number of type classes.

The operations themselves are specified using *lift-definition*, where the proofs of the *almost everywhere zero* property can be significantly involved.

The *lookup* operation is supposed to be usable explicitly (unless in other situations where the morphisms between types are somehow internal to the *lifting* package). Hence it is good style to provide explicit rewrite rules how *lookup* acts on operations immediately.

```

instantiation poly-mapping :: (type, zero) zero
begin

lift-definition zero-poly-mapping :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is λk. 0
  by simp

instance ..

end

lemma Abs-poly-mapping [simp]: Abs-poly-mapping (λk. 0) = 0
  by (simp add: zero-poly-mapping.abs-eq)

lemma lookup-zero [simp]: lookup 0 k = 0
  by transfer rule

instantiation poly-mapping :: (type, monoid-add) monoid-add
begin

lift-definition plus-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is λf1 f2 k. f1 k + f2 k
proof -
  fix f1 f2 :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assume finite {k. f1 k ≠ 0}
  and finite {k. f2 k ≠ 0}
  then have finite ({k. f1 k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. f2 k ≠ 0}) by auto
  moreover have {x. f1 x + f2 x ≠ 0} ⊆ {k. f1 k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. f2 k ≠ 0}
    by auto
  ultimately show finite {x. f1 x + f2 x ≠ 0}
    by (blast intro: finite-subset)
qed

instance
  by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)+

end

lemma lookup-add:
  lookup (f + g) k = lookup f k + lookup g k
  by transfer rule

instance poly-mapping :: (type, comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)+

lemma lookup-sum: lookup (sum pp X) i = sum (λx. lookup (pp x) i) X
  by (induction rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: lookup-add)

```

```

instantiation poly-mapping :: (type, cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add
begin

lift-definition minus-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is λf1 f2 k. f1 k − f2 k
  proof –
    fix f1 f2 :: 'a ⇒ 'b
    assume finite {k. f1 k ≠ 0}
    and finite {k. f2 k ≠ 0}
    then have finite ({k. f1 k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. f2 k ≠ 0}) by auto
    moreover have {x. f1 x − f2 x ≠ 0} ⊆ {k. f1 k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. f2 k ≠ 0}
      by auto
    ultimately show finite {x. f1 x − f2 x ≠ 0} by (blast intro: finite-subset)
  qed

instance
  by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff diff-diff-add)+

end

instantiation poly-mapping :: (type, ab-group-add) ab-group-add
begin

lift-definition uminus-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is uminus
  by simp

instance
  by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)+

end

lemma lookup-uminus [simp]:
  lookup (− f) k = − lookup f k
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-minus:
  lookup (f − g) k = lookup f k − lookup g k
  by transfer rule

```

79.4 Multiplicative structure

```

instantiation poly-mapping :: (zero, zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
begin

```

```

lift-definition one-poly-mapping :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b

```

```

is  $\lambda k. 1$  when  $k = 0$ 
by simp

instance
  by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff)

end

lemma lookup-one:
  lookup 1 k = (1 when k = 0)
  by transfer rule

lemma lookup-one-zero [simp]:
  lookup 1 0 = 1
  by transfer simp

definition prod-fun :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a::monoid-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b::semiring-0
where
  prod-fun f1 f2 k = ( $\sum l. f1 l * (\sum q. (f2 q \text{ when } k = l + q))$ )

lemma prod-fun-unfold-prod:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: monoid-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b::semiring-0
  assumes fin-f: finite {a. f a  $\neq 0$ }
  assumes fin-g: finite {b. g b  $\neq 0$ }
  shows prod-fun f g k = ( $\sum (a, b). f a * g b \text{ when } k = a + b$ )
proof -
  let ?C = {a. f a  $\neq 0$ }  $\times$  {b. g b  $\neq 0$ }
  from fin-f fin-g have finite ?C by blast
  moreover have {a.  $\exists b. (f a * g b \text{ when } k = a + b) \neq 0$ }  $\times$ 
    {b.  $\exists a. (f a * g b \text{ when } k = a + b) \neq 0$ }  $\subseteq$  {a. f a  $\neq 0$ }  $\times$  {b. g b  $\neq 0$ }
    by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using fin-g
  by (auto simp: prod-fun-def
    Sum-any.cartesian-product [of {a. f a  $\neq 0$ }  $\times$  {b. g b  $\neq 0$ }] Sum-any-right-distrib
    mult-when)
qed

lemma finite-prod-fun:
  fixes f1 f2 :: 'a :: monoid-add  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: semiring-0
  assumes fin1: finite {l. f1 l  $\neq 0$ }
  and fin2: finite {q. f2 q  $\neq 0$ }
  shows finite {k. prod-fun f1 f2 k  $\neq 0$ }
proof -
  have *: finite {k. ( $\exists l. f1 l \neq 0 \wedge (\exists q. f2 q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q)$ )}
  using assms by simp
  { fix k l
    have {q. (f2 q \text{ when } k = l + q)  $\neq 0$ }  $\subseteq$  {q. f2 q  $\neq 0 \wedge k = l + q$ } by auto
      with fin2 have sum f2 {q. f2 q  $\neq 0 \wedge k = l + q$ } = ( $\sum q. (f2 q \text{ when } k = l + q)$ )
  }

```

```

by (simp add: Sum-any.expand-superset [of {q. f2 q ≠ 0 ∧ k = l + q}]) }

note aux = this
have {k. (∑ l. f1 l * sum f2 {q. f2 q ≠ 0 ∧ k = l + q}) ≠ 0}
  ⊆ {k. (∃ l. f1 l * sum f2 {q. f2 q ≠ 0 ∧ k = l + q}) ≠ 0}
    by (auto elim!: Sum-any.not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
also have ... ⊆ {k. (∃ l. f1 l ≠ 0 ∧ sum f2 {q. f2 q ≠ 0 ∧ k = l + q}) ≠ 0}
  by (auto dest: mult-not-zero)
also have ... ⊆ {k. (∃ l. f1 l ≠ 0 ∧ (∃ q. f2 q ≠ 0 ∧ k = l + q))} 
  by (auto elim!: sum.not-neutral-contains-not-neutral)
finally have finite {k. (∑ l. f1 l * sum f2 {q. f2 q ≠ 0 ∧ k = l + q}) ≠ 0}
  using * by (rule finite-subset)
with aux have finite {k. (∑ l. f1 l * (∑ q. (f2 q when k = l + q))) ≠ 0}
  by simp
with fin2 show ?thesis
  by (simp add: prod-fun-def)
qed

instantiation poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-0) semiring-0
begin

lift-definition times-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is prod-fun
  by(rule finite-prod-fun)

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  show a * b * c = a * (b * c)
  proof transfer
    fix f g h :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
    assume fin-f: finite {a. f a ≠ 0} (is finite ?F)
    assume fin-g: finite {b. g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?G)
    assume fin-h: finite {c. h c ≠ 0} (is finite ?H)
    from fin-f fin-g have fin-fg: finite {(a, b). f a * g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?FG)
      by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-prodI)
    from fin-g fin-h have fin-gh: finite {(b, c). g b * h c ≠ 0} (is finite ?GH)
      by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-prodI)
    from fin-f fin-g have fin-fg': finite {a + b | a b. f a * g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?FG')
      by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-sumI)
    then have fin-fg'': finite {d. (∑ (a, b). f a * g b when d = a + b) ≠ 0}
      by (auto intro: finite-Sum-any-not-eq-zero-weakenI)
    from fin-g fin-h have fin-gh': finite {b + c | b c. g b * h c ≠ 0} (is finite ?GH')
      by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-sumI)
    then have fin-gh'': finite {d. (∑ (b, c). g b * h c when d = b + c) ≠ 0}
      by (auto intro: finite-Sum-any-not-eq-zero-weakenI)
    show prod-fun (prod-fun f g) h = prod-fun f (prod-fun g h) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  proof
    fix k
    from fin-f fin-g fin-h fin-fg''
  
```

```

have ?lhs k = ( $\sum(ab, c)$ . ( $\sum(a, b)$ . f a * g b when ab = a + b) * h c when
k = ab + c)
  by (simp add: prod-fun-unfold-prod)
also have ... = ( $\sum(ab, c)$ . ( $\sum(a, b)$ . f a * g b * h c when k = ab + c when
ab = a + b))
  using fin-fg
apply (simp add: Sum-any-left-distrib split-def flip: Sum-any-when-independent)
  apply (simp add: when-when when-mult mult-when conj-commute)
  done
also have ... = ( $\sum(ab, c, a, b)$ . f a * g b * h c when k = ab + c when ab
= a + b)
  apply (subst Sum-any.cartesian-product2 [of (?FG' × ?H) × ?FG])
  apply (auto simp: finite-cartesian-product-iff fin-fg fin-fg' fin-h dest: mult-not-zero)
  done
also have ... = ( $\sum(ab, c, a, b)$ . f a * g b * h c when k = a + b + c when
ab = a + b)
  by (rule Sum-any.cong) (simp add: split-def when-def)
also have ... = ( $\sum(ab, cab)$ . (case cab of (c, a, b) ⇒ f a * g b * h c when
k = a + b + c)
  when ab = (case cab of (c, a, b) ⇒ a + b))
  by (simp add: split-def)
also have ... = ( $\sum(c, a, b)$ . f a * g b * h c when k = a + b + c)
  by (simp add: Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-left)
also have ... = ( $\sum(bc, cab)$ . (case cab of (c, a, b) ⇒ f a * g b * h c when k
= a + b + c)
  when bc = (case cab of (c, a, b) ⇒ b + c))
  by (simp add: Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-left)
also have ... = ( $\sum(bc, c, a, b)$ . f a * g b * h c when k = a + b + c when
bc = b + c)
  by (simp add: split-def)
also have ... = ( $\sum(bc, c, a, b)$ . f a * g b * h c when bc = b + c when k =
a + bc)
  by (rule Sum-any.cong) (simp add: split-def when-def ac-simps)
also have ... = ( $\sum(a, bc, b, c)$ . f a * g b * h c when bc = b + c when k =
a + bc)
proof -
  have bij ( $\lambda(a, d, b, c)$ . (d, c, a, b))
    by (auto intro!: bijI injI surjI [of -  $\lambda(d, c, a, b)$ . (a, d, b, c)] simp add:
split-def)
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule Sum-any.reindex-cong) auto
qed
also have ... = ( $\sum(a, bc)$ . ( $\sum(b, c)$ . f a * g b * h c when bc = b + c when
k = a + bc))
  apply (subst Sum-any.cartesian-product2 [of (?F × ?GH') × ?GH])
  apply (auto simp: finite-cartesian-product-iff fin-f fin-gh fin-gh' ac-simps
dest: mult-not-zero)
  done
also have ... = ( $\sum(a, bc)$ . f a * ( $\sum(b, c)$ . g b * h c when bc = b + c) when

```

```

 $k = a + bc)$ 
apply (subst Sum-any-right-distrib)
using fin-gh apply (simp add: split-def)
apply (subst Sum-any-when-independent [symmetric])
apply (simp add: when-when when-mult mult-when split-def ac-simps)
done
also from fin-f fin-g fin-h fin-gh''
have ... = ?rhs k
by (simp add: prod-fun-unfold-prod)
finally show ?lhs k = ?rhs k .
qed
qed
show ( $a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$ 
proof transfer
fix  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
assume  $fin-f: finite \{k. f k \neq 0\}$ 
assume  $fin-g: finite \{k. g k \neq 0\}$ 
assume  $fin-h: finite \{k. h k \neq 0\}$ 
show  $prod\text{-}fun (\lambda k. f k + g k) h = (\lambda k. prod\text{-}fun f h k + prod\text{-}fun g h k)$ 
apply (rule ext)
apply (simp add: prod-fun-def algebra-simps)
by (simp add: Sum-any.distrib fin-f fin-g finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI)
qed
show  $a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c$ 
proof transfer
fix  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
assume  $fin-f: finite \{k. f k \neq 0\}$ 
assume  $fin-g: finite \{k. g k \neq 0\}$ 
assume  $fin-h: finite \{k. h k \neq 0\}$ 
show  $prod\text{-}fun f (\lambda k. g k + h k) = (\lambda k. prod\text{-}fun f g k + prod\text{-}fun f h k)$ 
apply (rule ext)
apply (auto simp: prod-fun-def Sum-any.distrib algebra-simps when-add-distrib fin-g fin-h)
by (simp add: Sum-any.distrib fin-f finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI)
qed
show  $0 * a = 0$ 
by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def])
show  $a * 0 = 0$ 
by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def])
qed
end

lemma lookup-mult:
lookup ( $f * g$ )  $k = (\sum l. lookup f l * (\sum q. lookup g q \text{ when } k = l + q))$ 
by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def)

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0
proof

```

```

fix a b c :: ' $a \Rightarrow_0 b$ '
show a * b = b * a
proof transfer
  fix f g :: ' $a \Rightarrow b$ '
  assume fin-f: finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
  assume fin-g: finite {b. g b ≠ 0}
  show prod-fun f g = prod-fun g f
  proof
    fix k
    have fin1:  $\bigwedge l. \text{finite} \{a. (f a \text{ when } k = l + a) \neq 0\}$ 
      using fin-f by auto
    have fin2:  $\bigwedge l. \text{finite} \{b. (g b \text{ when } k = l + b) \neq 0\}$ 
      using fin-g by auto
    from fin-f fin-g have finite {(a, b). f a ≠ 0 ∧ g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?AB)
      by simp
    have ( $\sum a. \sum n. f a * (g n \text{ when } k = a + n)$ ) = ( $\sum a. \sum n. g a * (f n \text{ when } k = a + n)$ )
      by (subst Sum-any.swap [OF ⟨finite ?AB⟩]) (auto simp: mult-when ac-simps)
      then show prod-fun f g k = prod-fun g f k
      by (simp add: prod-fun-def Sum-any-right-distrib [OF fin2] Sum-any-right-distrib
        [OF fin1])
    qed
  qed
  show (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
  proof transfer
    fix f g h :: ' $a \Rightarrow b$ '
    assume fin-f: finite {k. f k ≠ 0}
    assume fin-g: finite {k. g k ≠ 0}
    assume fin-h: finite {k. h k ≠ 0}
    show prod-fun ( $\lambda k. f k + g k$ ) h = ( $\lambda k. \text{prod-fun } f h k + \text{prod-fun } g h k$ )
      by (auto simp: prod-fun-def fun-eq-iff algebra-simps
        Sum-any.distrib fin-f fin-g finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI)
    qed
  qed

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-0-cancel) semiring-0-cancel
 $\dots$ 

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel
 $\dots$ 

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-1) semiring-1
proof
  fix a :: ' $a \Rightarrow_0 b$ '
  show 1 * a = a
    by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def] when-mult)
  show a * 1 = a
    apply transfer
    apply (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def] Sum-any-right-distrib Sum-any-left-distrib

```

```

mult-when)
  apply (subst when-commute)
  apply simp
  done
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
proof
  fix a :: 'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b
  show 1 * a = a
    by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def])
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel
 $\dots$ 

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, ring) ring
 $\dots$ 

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-ring) comm-ring
 $\dots$ 

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, ring-1) ring-1
 $\dots$ 

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1
 $\dots$ 

```

79.5 Single-point mappings

```

lift-definition single :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b::zero
  is  $\lambda k\ v\ k'.$  (v when k = k')
  by simp

lemma inj-single [iff]:
  inj (single k)
proof (rule injI, transfer)
  fix k :: 'b and a b :: 'a::zero
  assume ( $\lambda k'.\ a$  when k = k') = ( $\lambda k'.\ b$  when k = k')
  then have ( $\lambda k'.\ a$  when k = k') k = ( $\lambda k'.\ b$  when k = k') k
    by (rule arg-cong)
  then show a = b by simp
qed

lemma lookup-single:
  lookup (single k v) k' = (v when k = k')
  by (simp add: single.rep-eq)

lemma lookup-single-eq [simp]:

```

```

 $lookup (\text{single } k \ v) \ k = v$ 
by transfer simp

lemma lookup-single-not-eq:
 $k \neq k' \implies lookup (\text{single } k \ v) \ k' = 0$ 
by transfer simp

lemma single-zero [simp]:
 $\text{single } k \ 0 = 0$ 
by transfer simp

lemma single-one [simp]:
 $\text{single } 0 \ 1 = 1$ 
by transfer simp

lemma single-add:
 $\text{single } k \ (a + b) = \text{single } k \ a + \text{single } k \ b$ 
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff when-add-distrib)

lemma single-uminus:
 $\text{single } k \ (- a) = - \text{single } k \ a$ 
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff when-uminus-distrib)

lemma single-diff:
 $\text{single } k \ (a - b) = \text{single } k \ a - \text{single } k \ b$ 
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff when-diff-distrib)

lemma single-numeral [simp]:
 $\text{single } 0 \ (\text{numeral } n) = \text{numeral } n$ 
by (induct n) (simp-all only: numeral.simps numeral-add single-zero single-one single-add)

lemma lookup-numeral:
 $lookup (\text{numeral } n) \ k = (\text{numeral } n \text{ when } k = 0)$ 
proof –
  have  $lookup (\text{numeral } n) \ k = lookup (\text{single } 0 \ (\text{numeral } n)) \ k$ 
    by simp
  then show ?thesis unfolding lookup-single by simp
qed

lemma single-of-nat [simp]:
 $\text{single } 0 \ (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$ 
by (induct n) (simp-all add: single-add)

lemma lookup-of-nat:
 $lookup (\text{of-nat } n) \ k = (\text{of-nat } n \text{ when } k = 0)$ 
proof –
  have  $lookup (\text{of-nat } n) \ k = lookup (\text{single } 0 \ (\text{of-nat } n)) \ k$ 
    by simp

```

```

then show ?thesis unfolding lookup-single by simp
qed

lemma of-nat-single:

$$\text{of-nat} = \text{single } 0 \circ \text{of-nat}$$

by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma mult-single:

$$\text{single } k \ a * \text{single } l \ b = \text{single} (k + l) (a * b)$$

proof transfer
fix k l :: 'a and a b :: 'b
show prod-fun ( $\lambda k'. a \text{ when } k = k'$ ) ( $\lambda k'. b \text{ when } l = k'$ ) = ( $\lambda k'. a * b \text{ when } k + l = k'$ )
proof
fix k'
have prod-fun ( $\lambda k'. a \text{ when } k = k'$ ) ( $\lambda k'. b \text{ when } l = k'$ )  $k' = (\sum n. a * b \text{ when } l = n \text{ when } k' = k + n)$ 
by (simp add: prod-fun-def Sum-any-right-distrib mult-when when-mult)
also have ... = ( $\sum n. a * b \text{ when } k' = k + n \text{ when } l = n$ )
by (simp add: when-when conj-commute)
also have ... = (a * b when k' = k + l)
by simp
also have ... = (a * b when k + l = k')
by (simp add: when-def)
finally show prod-fun ( $\lambda k'. a \text{ when } k = k'$ ) ( $\lambda k'. b \text{ when } l = k'$ )  $k' =$ 
( $\lambda k'. a * b \text{ when } k + l = k'$ )  $k'$ .
qed
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-char-0) semiring-char-0
by intro-classes (auto intro: inj-compose inj-of-nat simp add: of-nat-single)

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, ring-char-0) ring-char-0
..

lemma single-of-int [simp]:

$$\text{single } 0 (\text{of-int } k) = \text{of-int } k$$

by (cases k) (simp-all add: single-diff single-uminus)

lemma lookup-of-int:

$$\text{lookup} (\text{of-int } l) k = (\text{of-int } l \text{ when } k = 0)$$

by (metis lookup-single-not-eq single.rep_eq single-of-int)

```

79.6 Integral domains

instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, semiring-no-zero-divisors)
semiring-no-zero-divisors

The *linorder* constraint is a pragmatic device for the proof — maybe it can be dropped

```

proof
fix f g :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
assume f ≠ 0 and g ≠ 0
then show f * g ≠ 0
proof transfer
fix f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b
define F where F = {a. f a ≠ 0}
moreover define G where G = {a. g a ≠ 0}
ultimately have [simp]:
  ∧ a. f a ≠ 0 ←→ a ∈ F
  ∧ b. g b ≠ 0 ←→ b ∈ G
  by simp-all
assume finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
then have [simp]: finite F
  by simp
assume finite {a. g a ≠ 0}
then have [simp]: finite G
  by simp
assume f ≠ (λa. 0)
then obtain a where f a ≠ 0
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
assume g ≠ (λb. 0)
then obtain b where g b ≠ 0
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
from ⟨f a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨g b ≠ 0⟩ have F ≠ {} and G ≠ {}
  by auto
note Max-F = ⟨finite F⟩ ⟨F ≠ {}⟩
note Max-G = ⟨finite G⟩ ⟨G ≠ {}⟩
from Max-F and Max-G have [simp]:
  Max F ∈ F
  Max G ∈ G
  by auto
from Max-F Max-G have [dest!]:
  ∧ a. a ∈ F ⇒ a ≤ Max F
  ∧ b. b ∈ G ⇒ b ≤ Max G
  by auto
define q where q = Max F + Max G
have (∑(a, b). f a * g b when q = a + b) =
  (∑(a, b). f a * g b when q = a + b when a ∈ F ∧ b ∈ G)
  by (rule Sum-any.cong) (auto simp: split-def when-def q-def intro: ccontr)
also have ... =
  (∑(a, b). f a * g b when (Max F, Max G) = (a, b))
proof (rule Sum-any.cong)
fix ab :: 'a × 'a
obtain a b where [simp]: ab = (a, b)
  by (cases ab) simp-all
have [dest!]:
  a ≤ Max F ⇒ Max F ≠ a ⇒ a < Max F
  b ≤ Max G ⇒ Max G ≠ b ⇒ b < Max G

```

```

by auto
show (case ab of (a, b) => f a * g b when q = a + b when a ∈ F ∧ b ∈ G) =
  (case ab of (a, b) => f a * g b when (Max F, Max G) = (a, b))
  by (auto simp: split-def when-def q-def dest: add-strict-mono [of a Max F b
Max G])
qed
also have ... = (∑ ab. (case ab of (a, b) => f a * g b) when
  (Max F, Max G) = ab)
  unfolding split-def when-def by auto
also have ... ≠ 0
  by simp
finally have prod-fun f g q ≠ 0
  by (simp add: prod-fun-unfold-prod)
then show prod-fun f g ≠ (λk. 0)
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
qed
qed

instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, ring-no-zero-divisors)
ring-no-zero-divisors
..
instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, ring-1-no-zero-divisors)
ring-1-no-zero-divisors
..
instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, idom) idom
..

```

79.7 Mapping order

```

instantiation poly-mapping :: (linorder, {zero, linorder}) linorder
begin

```

```

lift-definition less-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ bool
is less-fun
.
```

```

lift-definition less-eq-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ bool
is λf g. less-fun f g ∨ f = g
.
```

```

instance proof (rule linorder.intro-of-class)
show class.linorder (less-eq :: (- ⇒₀ -) ⇒ -) less
proof (rule linorder-strictI, rule order-strictI)
  fix f g h :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  show f ≤ g ⇔ f < g ∨ f = g
    by transfer (rule refl)
  show ¬ f < f

```

```

by transfer (rule less-fun-irrefl)
show f < g ∨ f = g ∨ g < f
proof transfer
fix f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b
assume finite {k. f k ≠ 0} and finite {k. g k ≠ 0}
then have finite ({k. f k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. g k ≠ 0})
by simp
moreover have {k. f k ≠ g k} ⊆ {k. f k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. g k ≠ 0}
by auto
ultimately have finite {k. f k ≠ g k}
by (rule rev-finite-subset)
then show less-fun f g ∨ f = g ∨ less-fun g f
by (rule less-fun-trichotomy)
qed
assume f < g then show ¬ g < f
by transfer (rule less-fun-asym)
note ‹f < g› moreover assume g < h
ultimately show f < h
by transfer (rule less-fun-trans)
qed
qed

end

instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
linorder}) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
proof (intro-classes, transfer)
fix f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b
assume *: less-fun f g ∨ f = g
{ assume less-fun f g
then obtain k where f k < g k (⋀ k'. k' < k ⇒ f k' = g k')
by (blast elim!: less-funE)
then have h k + f k < h k + g k (⋀ k'. k' < k ⇒ h k' + f k' = h k' + g k')
by simp-all
then have less-fun (λk. h k + f k) (λk. h k + g k)
by (blast intro: less-funI)
}
with * show less-fun (λk. h k + f k) (λk. h k + g k) ∨ (λk. h k + f k) = (λk.
h k + g k)
by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}) linordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add
..

instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}) ordered-comm-monoid-add
..

```

```
instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}) ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add
```

```
..
```

```
instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, linordered-ab-group-add) linordered-ab-group-add
```

```
..
```

For pragmatism we leave out the final elements in the hierarchy: *linordered-ring*, *linordered-ring-strict*, *linordered-idom*; remember that the order instance is a mere technical device, not a deeper algebraic property.

79.8 Fundamental mapping notions

```
lift-definition keys :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b::zero) ⇒ 'a set
  is λf. {k. f k ≠ 0} .
```

```
lift-definition range :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b::zero) ⇒ 'b set
  is λf :: 'a ⇒ 'b. Set.range f - {0} .
```

```
lemma finite-keys [simp]:
  finite (keys f)
  by transfer
```

```
lemma not-in-keys-iff-lookup-eq-zero:
  k ∉ keys f ↔ lookup f k = 0
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma lookup-not-eq-zero-eq-in-keys:
  lookup f k ≠ 0 ↔ k ∈ keys f
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma lookup-eq-zero-in-keys-contradict [dest]:
  lookup f k = 0 ⇒ k ∉ keys f
  by (simp add: not-in-keys-iff-lookup-eq-zero)
```

```
lemma finite-range [simp]: finite (Poly-Mapping.range p)
proof transfer
  fix f :: 'b ⇒ 'a
  assume *: finite {x. f x ≠ 0}
  have Set.range f - {0} ⊆ f ` {x. f x ≠ 0}
    by auto
  thus finite (Set.range f - {0})
    by(rule finite-subset)(rule finite-imageI[OF *])
qed
```

```
lemma in-keys-lookup-in-range [simp]:
  k ∈ keys f ⇒ lookup f k ∈ range f
  by transfer simp
```

```

lemma in-keys-iff:  $x \in (\text{keys } s) = (\text{lookup } s x \neq 0)$ 
  by (transfer, simp)

lemma keys-zero [simp]:
   $\text{keys } 0 = \{\}$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma range-zero [simp]:
   $\text{range } 0 = \{\}$ 
  by transfer auto

lemma keys-add:
   $\text{keys } (f + g) \subseteq \text{keys } f \cup \text{keys } g$ 
  by transfer auto

lemma keys-one [simp]:
   $\text{keys } 1 = \{0\}$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma range-one [simp]:
   $\text{range } 1 = \{1\}$ 
  by transfer (auto simp: when-def)

lemma keys-single [simp]:
   $\text{keys } (\text{single } k v) = (\text{if } v = 0 \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{k\})$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma range-single [simp]:
   $\text{range } (\text{single } k v) = (\text{if } v = 0 \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else } \{v\})$ 
  by transfer (auto simp: when-def)

lemma keys-mult:
   $\text{keys } (f * g) \subseteq \{a + b \mid a \in \text{keys } f \wedge b \in \text{keys } g\}$ 
  apply transfer
  apply (force simp: prod-fun-def dest!: mult-not-zero elim!: Sum-any.not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
  done

lemma setsym-keys-plus-distrib:
  assumes hom-0:  $\bigwedge k. f k 0 = 0$ 
  and hom-plus:  $\bigwedge k. k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } p \cup \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } q \implies f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k + \text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k) = f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k) + f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k)$ 
  shows
     $(\sum_{k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } (p + q)} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } (p + q) k)) =$ 
     $(\sum_{k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } p} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k)) +$ 
     $(\sum_{k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } q} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k))$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?p + ?q)
  proof –

```

```

let ?A = Poly-Mapping.keys p ∪ Poly-Mapping.keys q
have ?lhs = (∑ k∈?A. f k (Poly-Mapping.lookup p k + Poly-Mapping.lookup q k))
  by(intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-left) (auto simp: sum.mono-neutral-cong-left
hom-0 in-keys-iff lookup-add)
also have ... = (∑ k∈?A. f k (Poly-Mapping.lookup p k) + f k (Poly-Mapping.lookup q k))
  by(rule sum.cong)(simp-all add: hom-plus)
also have ... = (∑ k∈?A. f k (Poly-Mapping.lookup p k)) + (∑ k∈?A. f k
(Poly-Mapping.lookup q k))
  (is - = ?p' + ?q')
  by(simp add: sum.distrib)
also have ?p' = ?p
  by (simp add: hom-0 in-keys-iff sum.mono-neutral-cong-right)
also have ?q' = ?q
  by (simp add: hom-0 in-keys-iff sum.mono-neutral-cong-right)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

79.9 Degree

definition degree :: $(nat \Rightarrow_0 'a::zero) \Rightarrow nat$

where

degree $f = Max (insert 0 (Suc ` keys f))$

lemma degree-zero [simp]:

degree $0 = 0$

unfolding degree-def **by** transfer simp

lemma degree-one [simp]:

degree $1 = 1$

unfolding degree-def **by** transfer simp

lemma degree-single-zero [simp]:

degree $(single k 0) = 0$

unfolding degree-def **by** transfer simp

lemma degree-single-not-zero [simp]:

$v \neq 0 \implies \text{degree} (\text{single } k v) = Suc k$

unfolding degree-def **by** transfer simp

lemma degree-zero-iff [simp]:

degree $f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$

unfolding degree-def **proof** transfer

fix $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$

assume finite { $n. f n \neq 0$ }

then have fin: finite (insert 0 (Suc ` { $n. f n \neq 0$ })) **by** auto

show Max (insert 0 (Suc ` { $n. f n \neq 0$ })) = 0 \longleftrightarrow $f = (\lambda n. 0)$ (**is** ?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q)

proof

```

assume ?P
have {n. f n ≠ 0} = {}
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume {n. f n ≠ 0} ≠ {}
  then obtain n where n ∈ {n. f n ≠ 0} by blast
  then have {n. f n ≠ 0} = insert n {n. f n ≠ 0} by auto
  then have Suc ‘{n. f n ≠ 0} = insert (Suc n) (Suc ‘{n. f n ≠ 0}) by auto
  with ‹?P› have Max (insert 0 (insert (Suc n) (Suc ‘{n. f n ≠ 0}))) = 0
  by simp
  then have Max (insert (Suc n) (insert 0 (Suc ‘{n. f n ≠ 0}))) = 0
  by (simp add: insert-commute)
  with fin have max (Suc n) (Max (insert 0 (Suc ‘{n. f n ≠ 0}))) = 0
  by simp
  then show False by simp
qed
then show ?Q by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
next
  assume ?Q then show ?P by simp
qed
qed

lemma degree-greater-zero-in-keys:
  assumes 0 < degree f
  shows degree f – 1 ∈ keys f
proof –
  from assms have keys f ≠ {}
  by (auto simp: degree-def)
  then show ?thesis unfolding degree-def
  by (simp add: mono-Max-commute [symmetric] mono-Suc)
qed

lemma in-keys-less-degree:
  n ∈ keys f  $\implies$  n < degree f
  unfolding degree-def by transfer (auto simp: Max-gr-iff)

lemma beyond-degree-lookup-zero:
  degree f ≤ n  $\implies$  lookup f n = 0
  unfolding degree-def by transfer auto

lemma degree-add:
  degree (f + g) ≤ max (degree f) (Poly-Mapping.degree g)
  unfolding degree-def proof transfer
  fix f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assume f: finite {x. f x ≠ 0}
  assume g: finite {x. g x ≠ 0}
  let ?f = Max (insert 0 (Suc ‘{k. f k ≠ 0}))
  let ?g = Max (insert 0 (Suc ‘{k. g k ≠ 0}))
  have Max (insert 0 (Suc ‘{k. f k + g k ≠ 0})) ≤ Max (insert 0 (Suc ‘({k. f k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. g k ≠ 0})))

```

```

by (rule Max.subset-imp) (insert f g, auto)
also have ... = max ?f ?g
  using f g by (simp-all add: image-Un Max-Un [symmetric])
  finally show Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. f k + g k ≠ 0}))
    ≤ max (Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. f k ≠ 0}))) (Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. g k ≠ 0})))
  .
qed

lemma sorted-list-of-set-keys:
  sorted-list-of-set (keys f) = filter (λk. k ∈ keys f) [0..f] (is - = ?r)
proof -
  have keys f = set ?r
    by (auto dest: in-keys-less-degree)
  moreover have sorted-list-of-set (set ?r) = ?r
    unfolding sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups
    by (simp add: remdups-filter filter-sort [symmetric])
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

79.10 Inductive structure

```

lift-definition update :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b::zero) ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is λk v f. f(k := v)
proof -
  fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'b and k' v
  assume finite {k. f k ≠ 0}
  then have finite (insert k' {k. f k ≠ 0})
    by simp
  then show finite {k. (f(k' := v)) k ≠ 0}
    by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
qed

```

```

lemma update-induct [case-names const update]:
  assumes const': P 0
  assumes update': ∀f a b. a ∉ keys f ⇒ b ≠ 0 ⇒ P f ⇒ P (update a b f)
  shows P f
proof -
  obtain g where f = Abs-poly-mapping g and finite {a. g a ≠ 0}
    by (cases f) simp-all
  define Q where Q g = P (Abs-poly-mapping g) for g
  from ⟨finite {a. g a ≠ 0}⟩ have Q g
  proof (induct g rule: finite-update-induct)
    case const with const' Q-def show ?case
      by simp
    next
    case (update a b g)
      from ⟨finite {a. g a ≠ 0}⟩ ⟨g a = 0⟩ have a ∉ keys (Abs-poly-mapping g)
        by (simp add: Abs-poly-mapping-inverse keys.rep-eq)
  qed

```

```

moreover note  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ 
moreover from  $\langle Q g \rangle$  have  $P$  (Abs-poly-mapping g)
  by (simp add: Q-def)
ultimately have  $P$  (update a b (Abs-poly-mapping g))
  by (rule update)
also from  $\langle \text{finite } \{a. g a \neq 0\} \rangle$ 
have  $\text{update } a b (\text{Abs-poly-mapping } g) = \text{Abs-poly-mapping } (g(a := b))$ 
  by (simp add: update.abs-eq eq-onp-same-args)
finally show ?case
  by (simp add: Q-def fun-upd-def)
qed
then show ?thesis by (simp add: Q-def f = Abs-poly-mapping g)
qed

```

```

lemma lookup-update:
 $\text{lookup } (\text{update } k v f) k' = (\text{if } k = k' \text{ then } v \text{ else } \text{lookup } f k')$ 
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma keys-update:
 $\text{keys } (\text{update } k v f) = (\text{if } v = 0 \text{ then } \text{keys } f - \{k\} \text{ else } \text{insert } k (\text{keys } f))$ 
by transfer auto

```

79.11 Quasi-functorial structure

```

lift-definition map ::  $('b::\text{zero} \Rightarrow 'c::\text{zero})$ 
   $\Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'c::\text{zero})$ 
  is  $\lambda g f k. g (f k)$  when  $f k \neq 0$ 
  by simp

```

```

context
fixes f ::  $'b \Rightarrow 'a$ 
assumes inj-f:  $\text{inj } f$ 
begin

```

```

lift-definition map-key ::  $('a \Rightarrow_0 'c::\text{zero}) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow_0 'c$ 
  is  $\lambda p. p \circ f$ 
proof -
fix g ::  $'c \Rightarrow 'd$  and p ::  $'a \Rightarrow 'c$ 
assume finite {x. p x  $\neq 0$ }
hence finite (f ‘ {y. p (f y)  $\neq 0$ })
  by(rule finite-subset[rotated]) auto
thus finite {x. (p o f) x  $\neq 0$ } unfolding o-def
  by(rule finite-imageD)(rule subset-inj-on[OF inj-f], simp)
qed

```

```
end
```

```

lemma map-key-compose:
assumes [transfer-rule]:  $\text{inj } f \text{ inj } g$ 

```

```

shows map-key f (map-key g p) = map-key (g ∘ f) p
proof –
  from assms have [transfer-rule]: inj (g ∘ f)
    by(simp add: inj-compose)
  show ?thesis by transfer(simp add: o-assoc)
qed

lemma map-key-id:
  map-key (λx. x) p = p
proof –
  have [transfer-rule]: inj (λx. x) by simp
  show ?thesis by transfer(simp add: o-def)
qed

context
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assumes inj-f [transfer-rule]: inj f
begin

lemma map-key-map:
  map-key f (map g p) = map g (map-key f p)
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma map-key-plus:
  map-key f (p + q) = map-key f p + map-key f q
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma keys-map-key:
  keys (map-key f p) = f − `keys p
  by transfer auto

lemma map-key-zero [simp]:
  map-key f 0 = 0
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma map-key-single [simp]:
  map-key f (single (f k) v) = single k v
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff inj-onD [OF inj-f] when-def)

end

lemma mult-map-scale-conv-mult: map ((*) s) p = single 0 s * p
proof(transfer fixing: s)
  fix p :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assume *: finite {x. p x ≠ 0}
  { fix x
    have prod-fun (λk'. s when 0 = k') p x =
      (∑ l :: 'a. if l = 0 then s * (∑ q. p q when x = q) else 0)
    by(auto simp: prod-fun-def when-def intro: Sum-any.cong simp del: Sum-any.delta)
  }

```

```

also have ... = ( $\lambda k. s * p k$  when  $p k \neq 0$ )  $x$  by(simp add: when-def)
also note calculation }
then show ( $\lambda k. s * p k$  when  $p k \neq 0$ ) = prod-fun ( $\lambda k'. s$  when  $0 = k'$ )  $p$ 
  by(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma map-single [simp]:
  ( $c = 0 \Rightarrow f 0 = 0$ )  $\Rightarrow$  map  $f$  (single  $x c$ ) = single  $x$  ( $f c$ )
  by transfer(auto simp: fun-eq-iff when-def)

```

```

lemma map-eq-zero-iff: map  $f p = 0 \leftrightarrow (\forall k \in \text{keys } p. f (\text{lookup } p k) = 0)$ 
  by transfer(auto simp: fun-eq-iff when-def)

```

79.12 Canonical dense representation of $nat \Rightarrow_0 'a$

abbreviation no-trailing-zeros :: $'a :: \text{zero list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

```
no-trailing-zeros ≡ no-trailing ((=) 0)
```

```

lift-definition nth ::  $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow_0 'a :: \text{zero})$ 
  is nth-default 0
  by (fact finite-nth-default-neq-default)

```

The opposite direction is directly specified on (later) type *nat-mapping*.

```

lemma nth-Nil [simp]:
  nth [] = 0
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma nth-singleton [simp]:
  nth [v] = single 0 v
proof (transfer, rule ext)
  fix n :: nat and v ::  $'a$ 
  show nth-default 0 [v] n = (v when 0 = n)
    by (auto simp: nth-default-def nth-append)
qed

```

```

lemma nth-replicate [simp]:
  nth (replicate n 0 @ [v]) = single n v
proof (transfer, rule ext)
  fix m n :: nat and v ::  $'a$ 
  show nth-default 0 (replicate n 0 @ [v]) m = (v when n = m)
    by (auto simp: nth-default-def nth-append)
qed

```

```

lemma nth-strip-while [simp]:
  nth (strip-while ((=) 0) xs) = nth xs
  by transfer (fact nth-default-strip-while-dft)

```

```

lemma nth-strip-while' [simp]:
  nth (strip-while ( $\lambda k. k = 0$ ) xs) = nth xs

```

```

by (subst eq-commute) (fact nth-strip-while)

lemma nth-eq-iff:
  nth xs = nth ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  strip-while (HOL.eq 0) xs = strip-while (HOL.eq 0) ys
  by transfer (simp add: nth-default-eq-iff)

lemma lookup-nth [simp]:
  lookup (nth xs) = nth-default 0 xs
  by (fact nth.rep-eq)

lemma keys-nth [simp]:
  keys (nth xs) = fst ‘{(n, v) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs). v ≠ 0}
proof transfer
  fix xs :: 'a list
  { fix n
    assume nth-default 0 xs n ≠ 0
    then have n < length xs and xs ! n ≠ 0
      by (auto simp: nth-default-def split: if-splits)
    then have (n, xs ! n) ∈ {(n, v). (n, v) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs) ∧ v ≠ 0} (is
      ?x ∈ ?A)
      by (auto simp: in-set-conv-nth enumerate-eq-zip)
    then have fst ?x ∈ fst ‘?A
      by blast
    then have n ∈ fst ‘{(n, v). (n, v) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs) ∧ v ≠ 0}
      by simp
  }
  then show {k. nth-default 0 xs k ≠ 0} = fst ‘{(n, v). (n, v) ∈ set (enumerate
  0 xs) ∧ v ≠ 0}
    by (auto simp: in-enumerate-iff-nth-default-eq)
qed

lemma range-nth [simp]:
  range (nth xs) = set xs - {0}
  by transfer simp

lemma degree-nth:
  no-trailing-zeros xs  $\implies$  degree (nth xs) = length xs
unfolding degree-def proof transfer
  fix xs :: 'a list
  assume *: no-trailing-zeros xs
  let ?A = {n. nth-default 0 xs n ≠ 0}
  let ?f = nth-default 0 xs
  let ?bound = Max (insert 0 (Suc ‘{n. ?f n ≠ 0}))
  show ?bound = length xs
  proof (cases xs = [])
    case False
    with * obtain n where n: n < length xs xs ! n ≠ 0
      by (fastforce simp add: no-trailing-unfold last-conv-nth neq-Nil-conv)
    then have ?bound = Max (Suc ‘{k. (k < length xs  $\longrightarrow$  xs ! k ≠ (0::'a)) ∧ k
      by (auto simp: Max_def)
  qed

```

```

< length xs})
  by (subst Max-insert) (auto simp: nth-default-def)
  also let ?A = {k. k < length xs ∧ xs ! k ≠ 0}
  have {k. (k < length xs → xs ! k ≠ (0::'a)) ∧ k < length xs} = ?A by auto
  also have Max (Suc ` ?A) = Suc (Max ?A) using n
    by (subst mono-Max-commute [where f = Suc, symmetric]) (auto simp:
mono-Suc)
  also {
    have Max ?A ∈ ?A using n Max-in [of ?A] by fastforce
    hence Suc (Max ?A) ≤ length xs by simp
    moreover from * False have length xs - 1 ∈ ?A
      by (auto simp: no-trailing-unfold last-conv-nth)
    hence length xs - 1 ≤ Max ?A using Max-ge[of ?A length xs - 1] by auto
    hence length xs ≤ Suc (Max ?A) by simp
    ultimately have Suc (Max ?A) = length xs by simp }
  finally show ?thesis .
qed simp
qed

```

lemma nth-trailing-zeros [simp]:
 $\text{nth}(\text{xs} @ \text{replicate } n \ 0) = \text{nth} \ \text{xs}$
by transfer simp

lemma nth-idem:
 $\text{nth}(\text{List.map}(\text{lookup } f)[0..<\text{degree } f]) = f$
unfolding degree-def **by** transfer
 $(\text{auto simp: nth-default-def fun-eq-iff not-less})$

lemma nth-idem-bound:
assumes degree $f \leq n$
shows $\text{nth}(\text{List.map}(\text{lookup } f)[0..<n]) = f$
proof –
from assms **obtain** m **where** $n = \text{degree } f + m$
by (blast dest: le-Suc-ex)
then have $[0..<n] = [0..<\text{degree } f] @ [\text{degree } f..<\text{degree } f + m]$
by (simp add: upt-add-eq-append [of 0])
moreover have $\text{List.map}(\text{lookup } f)[\text{degree } f..<\text{degree } f + m] = \text{replicate } m \ 0$
by (rule replicate-eqI) (auto simp: beyond-degree-lookup-zero)
ultimately show ?thesis **by** (simp add: nth-idem)
qed

79.13 Canonical sparse representation of ' $a \Rightarrow_0 b$ '

lift-definition the-value :: ($'a \times 'b$) list $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_0 'b$::zero
is $\lambda \text{xs } k. \text{case map-of xs } k \text{ of None } \Rightarrow 0 \mid \text{Some } v \Rightarrow v$
proof –
fix xs :: ($'a \times 'b$) list
have fin: finite {k. $\exists v. \text{map-of xs } k = \text{Some } v$ }
using finite-dom-map-of [of xs] **unfolding** dom-def **by** auto

```

then show finite {k. (case map-of xs k of None  $\Rightarrow$  0 | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  v)  $\neq$  0}
  using fin by (simp split: option.split)
qed

definition items :: ('a::linorder  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b::zero)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list
where
  items f = List.map (λk. (k, lookup f k)) (sorted-list-of-set (keys f))

```

For the canonical sparse representation we provide both directions of morphisms since the specification of ordered association lists in theory *OAL-list* will support arbitrary linear orders *linorder* as keys, not just natural numbers *nat*.

```

lemma the-value-items [simp]:
  the-value (items f) = f
  unfolding items-def
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff map-of-map-restrict restrict-map-def)

```

```

lemma lookup-the-value:
  lookup (the-value xs) k = (case map-of xs k of None  $\Rightarrow$  0 | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  v)
  by transfer rule

```

```

lemma items-the-value:
  assumes sorted (List.map fst xs) and distinct (List.map fst xs) and 0  $\notin$  snd ` set xs
  shows items (the-value xs) = xs
proof -
  from assms have sorted-list-of-set (set (List.map fst xs)) = List.map fst xs
  unfolding sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups by (simp add: distinct-remdups-id sort-key-id-if-sorted)
  moreover from assms have keys (the-value xs) = fst ` set xs
  by transfer (auto simp: image-def split: option.split dest: set-map-of-compr)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding items-def using assms
  by (auto simp: lookup-the-value intro: map-idI)
qed

```

```

lemma the-value-Nil [simp]:
  the-value [] = 0
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma the-value-Cons [simp]:
  the-value (x # xs) = update (fst x) (snd x) (the-value xs)
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma items-zero [simp]:
  items 0 = []
  unfolding items-def by simp

```

```

lemma items-one [simp]:

```

```

items 1 = [(0, 1)]
unfolding items-def by transfer simp

lemma items-single [simp]:
items (single k v) = (if v = 0 then [] else [(k, v)])
unfolding items-def by simp

lemma in-set-items-iff [simp]:
(k, v) ∈ set (items f) ⇔ k ∈ keys f ∧ lookup f k = v
unfolding items-def by transfer auto

```

79.14 Size estimation

```

context
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ nat
and g :: 'b :: zero ⇒ nat
begin

definition poly-mapping-size :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ nat
where
poly-mapping-size m = g 0 + (∑ k ∈ keys m. Suc (f k + g (lookup m k)))

lemma poly-mapping-size-0 [simp]:
poly-mapping-size 0 = g 0
by (simp add: poly-mapping-size-def)

lemma poly-mapping-size-single [simp]:
poly-mapping-size (single k v) = (if v = 0 then g 0 else g 0 + f k + g v + 1)
unfolding poly-mapping-size-def by transfer simp

lemma keys-less-poly-mapping-size:
k ∈ keys m ⇒ f k + g (lookup m k) < poly-mapping-size m
unfolding poly-mapping-size-def
proof transfer
  fix k :: 'a and m :: 'a ⇒ 'b and f :: 'a ⇒ nat and g
  let ?keys = {k. m k ≠ 0}
  assume*: finite ?keys k ∈ ?keys
  then have f k + g (m k) = (∑ k' ∈ ?keys. f k' + g (m k')) when k' = k
    by (simp add: sum.delta when-def)
  also have ... < (∑ k' ∈ ?keys. Suc (f k' + g (m k'))) using *
    by (intro sum-strict-mono) (auto simp: when-def)
  also have ... ≤ g 0 + ... by simp
  finally have f k + g (m k) < ...
  then show f k + g (m k) < g 0 + (∑ k | m k ≠ 0. Suc (f k + g (m k)))
    by simp
qed

lemma lookup-le-poly-mapping-size:
g (lookup m k) ≤ poly-mapping-size m

```

```

proof (cases  $k \in \text{keys } m$ )
  case True
    with keys-less-poly-mapping-size [of k m]
    show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: Poly-Mapping.poly-mapping-size-def in-keys-iff)
  qed

lemma poly-mapping-size-estimation:
   $k \in \text{keys } m \implies y \leq f k + g (\text{lookup } m k) \implies y < \text{poly-mapping-size } m$ 
  using keys-less-poly-mapping-size by (auto intro: le-less-trans)

lemma poly-mapping-size-estimation2:
  assumes  $v \in \text{range } m$  and  $y \leq g v$ 
  shows  $y < \text{poly-mapping-size } m$ 
proof –
  from assms obtain k where  $*: \text{lookup } m k = v v \neq 0$ 
    by transfer blast
  from  $*$  have  $k \in \text{keys } m$ 
    by (simp add: in-keys-iff)
  then show ?thesis
  proof (rule poly-mapping-size-estimation)
    from assms * have  $y \leq g (\text{lookup } m k)$ 
      by simp
    then show  $y \leq f k + g (\text{lookup } m k)$ 
      by simp
  qed
  qed

end

lemma poly-mapping-size-one [simp]:
   $\text{poly-mapping-size } f g 1 = g 0 + f 0 + g 1 + 1$ 
  unfolding poly-mapping-size-def by transfer simp

lemma poly-mapping-size-cong [fundef-cong]:
   $m = m' \implies g 0 = g' 0 \implies (\bigwedge k. k \in \text{keys } m' \implies f k = f' k)$ 
   $\implies (\bigwedge v. v \in \text{range } m' \implies g v = g' v)$ 
   $\implies \text{poly-mapping-size } f g m = \text{poly-mapping-size } f' g' m'$ 
  by (auto simp: poly-mapping-size-def intro!: sum.cong)

instantiation poly-mapping :: (type, zero) size
begin

  definition size = poly-mapping-size ( $\lambda\_. 0$ ) ( $\lambda\_. 0$ )

  instance ..

```

```
end
```

79.15 Further mapping operations and properties

It is like in algebra: there are many definitions, some are also used

lift-definition *mapp* ::

$('a \Rightarrow 'b :: zero \Rightarrow 'c :: zero) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'c)$
is $\lambda f p k. (if\ k \in keys\ p\ then\ f\ k\ (lookup\ p\ k)\ else\ 0)$
by *simp*

lemma *mapp-cong* [*fundef-cong*]:

$\llbracket m = m'; \bigwedge k. k \in keys\ m' \implies f\ k\ (lookup\ m'\ k) = f'\ k\ (lookup\ m'\ k) \rrbracket$
 $\implies mapp\ f\ m = mapp\ f'\ m'$
by *transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)*

lemma *lookup-mapp*:

$lookup\ (mapp\ f\ p)\ k = (f\ k\ (lookup\ p\ k))\ when\ k \in keys\ p$
by (*simp add: mapp.rep-eq*)

lemma *keys-mapp-subset*: $keys\ (mapp\ f\ p) \subseteq keys\ p$

by (*meson in-keys-iff mapp.rep-eq subsetI*)

79.16 Free Abelian Groups Over a Type

abbreviation *frag-of* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow_0 int$
where *frag-of c* $\equiv Poly\text{-}Mapping.\text{single}\ c\ (1:int)$

lemma *lookup-frag-of* [*simp*]:

$Poly\text{-}Mapping.lookup(frag-of\ c) = (\lambda x. if\ x = c\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
by (*force simp add: lookup-single-not-eq*)

lemma *frag-of-nonzero* [*simp*]: *frag-of a* $\neq 0$

proof –

let $?f = \lambda x. if\ x = a\ then\ 1\ else\ (0:int)$

have $?f \neq (\lambda x. 0:int)$

by (*auto simp: fun-eq-iff*)

then have $Poly\text{-}Mapping.lookup\ (Abs\text{-}poly\text{-}mapping\ ?f) \neq Poly\text{-}Mapping.lookup\ (Abs\text{-}poly\text{-}mapping\ (\lambda x. 0))$

by *fastforce*

then show $?thesis$

by (*metis lookup-single-eq lookup-zero*)

qed

definition *frag-cmul* :: $int \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 int) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 int)$

where *frag-cmul c a* $= Abs\text{-}poly\text{-}mapping\ (\lambda x. c * Poly\text{-}Mapping.lookup\ a\ x)$

lemma *frag-cmul-zero* [*simp*]: *frag-cmul 0 x* $= 0$

by (*simp add: frag-cmul-def*)

```

lemma frag-cmul-zero2 [simp]: frag-cmul c 0 = 0
  by (simp add: frag-cmul-def)

lemma frag-cmul-one [simp]: frag-cmul 1 x = x
  by (auto simp: frag-cmul-def Poly-Mapping.poly-mapping.lookup-inverse)

lemma frag-cmul-minus-one [simp]: frag-cmul (-1) x = -x
  by (simp add: frag-cmul-def uminus-poly-mapping-def poly-mapping-eqI)

lemma frag-cmul-cmul [simp]: frag-cmul c (frag-cmul d x) = frag-cmul (c*d) x
  by (simp add: frag-cmul-def mult-ac)

lemma lookup-frag-cmul [simp]: poly-mapping.lookup (frag-cmul c x) i = c * poly-mapping.lookup
  x i
  by (simp add: frag-cmul-def)

lemma minus-frag-cmul [simp]: - frag-cmul k x = frag-cmul (-k) x
  by (simp add: poly-mapping-eqI)

lemma keys-frag-of: Poly-Mapping.keys(frag-of a) = {a}
  by simp

lemma finite-cmul-nonzero: finite {x. c * Poly-Mapping.lookup a x ≠ (0::int)}
  by simp

lemma keys-cmul: Poly-Mapping.keys(frag-cmul c a) ⊆ Poly-Mapping.keys a
  using finite-cmul-nonzero [of c a]
  by (metis lookup-frag-cmul mult-zero-right not-in-keys-iff-lookup-eq-zero subsetI)

lemma keys-cmul-iff [iff]: i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys (frag-cmul c x) ↔ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys
  x ∧ c ≠ 0
  by (metis in-keys-iff lookup-frag-cmul mult-eq-0-iff)

lemma keys-minus [simp]: Poly-Mapping.keys(-a) = Poly-Mapping.keys a
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) in-keys-iff lookup-uminus neg-equal-0-iff-equal
    subsetI subset-antisym)

lemma keys-diff:
  Poly-Mapping.keys(a - b) ⊆ Poly-Mapping.keys a ∪ Poly-Mapping.keys b
  by (auto simp: in-keys-iff lookup-minus)

lemma keys-eq-empty [simp]: Poly-Mapping.keys c = {} ↔ c = 0
  by (metis in-keys-iff keys-zero lookup-zero poly-mapping-eqI)

lemma frag-cmul-eq-0-iff [simp]: frag-cmul k c = 0 ↔ k=0 ∨ c=0
  by auto (metis subsetI subset-antisym keys-cmul-iff keys-eq-empty)

```

```

lemma frag-of-eq: frag-of x = frag-of y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (metis lookup-single-eq lookup-single-not-eq zero-neq-one)

lemma frag-cmul-distrib: frag-cmul (c+d) a = frag-cmul c a + frag-cmul d a
  by (simp add: frag-cmul-def plus-poly-mapping-def int-distrib)

lemma frag-cmul-distrib2: frag-cmul c (a+b) = frag-cmul c a + frag-cmul c b
proof -
  have finite {x. poly-mapping.lookup a x + poly-mapping.lookup b x  $\neq$  0}
    using keys-add [of a b]
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) finite-keys finite-subset keys.rep-eq lookup-add
mem-Collect-eq subsetI)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: frag-cmul-def plus-poly-mapping-def int-distrib)
qed

lemma frag-cmul-diff-distrib: frag-cmul (a - b) c = frag-cmul a c - frag-cmul b c
  by (auto simp: left-diff-distrib lookup-minus poly-mapping-eqI)

lemma frag-cmul-sum:
  frag-cmul a (sum b I) = ( $\sum_{i \in I}$  frag-cmul a (b i))
proof (induction rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  case (insert i I)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps frag-cmul-distrib2)
qed auto

lemma keys-sum: Poly-Mapping.keys(sum b I)  $\subseteq$  ( $\bigcup_{i \in I}$  Poly-Mapping.keys(b i))
proof (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  case (insert i I)
  then show ?case
    using keys-add [of b i sum b I] by auto
qed auto

definition frag-extend :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  int)  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow_0$  int)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  int
  where frag-extend b x  $\equiv$  ( $\sum_{i \in I}$  Poly-Mapping.keys x. frag-cmul (Poly-Mapping.lookup x i) (b i))

lemma frag-extend-0 [simp]: frag-extend b 0 = 0
  by (simp add: frag-extend-def)

lemma frag-extend-of [simp]: frag-extend f (frag-of a) = f a
  by (simp add: frag-extend-def)

lemma frag-extend-cmul:
  frag-extend f (frag-cmul c x) = frag-cmul c (frag-extend f x)
  by (auto simp: frag-extend-def frag-cmul-sum intro: sum.mono-neutral-cong-left)

```

lemma *frag-extend-minus*:

$$\text{frag-extend } f \ (-\ x) = - \ (\text{frag-extend } f \ x)$$

using *frag-extend-cmul* [*of f -1*] **by** *simp*

lemma *frag-extend-add*:

$$\text{frag-extend } f \ (a+b) = (\text{frag-extend } f \ a) + (\text{frag-extend } f \ b)$$

proof –

$$\begin{aligned} \text{have } *: & (\sum_{i \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } a.} \text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } a \ i) (f \ i)) \\ &= (\sum_{i \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } a \cup \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } b.} \text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } a \ i) (f \ i)) \\ &\quad (\sum_{i \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } b.} \text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } b \ i) (f \ i)) \\ &= (\sum_{i \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } a \cup \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } b.} \text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } b \ i) (f \ i)) \\ &\quad \text{by (auto simp: in-keys-iff intro: sum.mono-neutral-cong-left)} \\ \text{have } \text{frag-extend } f \ (a+b) &= (\sum_{i \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } (a+b).} \\ &\quad \text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } a \ i) (f \ i) + \text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } b \ i) (f \ i)) \\ &\quad \text{by (auto simp: frag-extend-def Poly-Mapping.lookup-add frag-cmul-distrib)} \\ \text{also have } ... &= (\sum_{i \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } a \cup \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } b.} \text{frag-cmul} \\ &\quad (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } a \ i) (f \ i) \\ &\quad + \text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } b \ i) (f \ i)) \\ \text{proof (rule sum.mono-neutral-cong-left)} & \\ \text{show } \forall i \in \text{keys } a \cup \text{keys } b - \text{keys } (a+b). & \\ \text{frag-cmul} (\text{lookup } a \ i) (f \ i) + \text{frag-cmul} (\text{lookup } b \ i) (f \ i) &= 0 \\ \text{by (metis DiffD2 frag-cmul-distrib frag-cmul-zero in-keys-iff lookup-add)} & \\ \text{qed (auto simp: keys-add)} & \\ \text{also have } ... &= (\text{frag-extend } f \ a) + (\text{frag-extend } f \ b) \\ \text{by (auto simp: * sum.distrib frag-extend-def)} & \\ \text{finally show ?thesis} . & \\ \text{qed} & \end{aligned}$$

lemma *frag-extend-diff*:

$$\text{frag-extend } f \ (a-b) = (\text{frag-extend } f \ a) - (\text{frag-extend } f \ b)$$

by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add-uminus-conv-diff frag-extend-add frag-extend-minus*)

lemma *frag-extend-sum*:

$$\text{finite } I \implies \text{frag-extend } f \ (\sum_{i \in I.} g \ i) = \text{sum} (\text{frag-extend } f \ o \ g) \ I$$

by (*induction I rule: finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: frag-extend-add*)

lemma *frag-extend-eq*:

$$(\bigwedge f. f \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } c \implies g \ f = h \ f) \implies \text{frag-extend } g \ c = \text{frag-extend } h \ c$$

by (*simp add: frag-extend-def*)

lemma *frag-extend-eq-0*:

$$(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } c \implies f \ x = 0) \implies \text{frag-extend } f \ c = 0$$

by (*simp add: frag-extend-def*)

```

lemma keys-frag-extend: Poly-Mapping.keys(frag-extend f c) ⊆ (⋃ x ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys
c. Poly-Mapping.keys(f x))
  unfolding frag-extend-def
  using keys-sum by fastforce

lemma frag-expansion: a = frag-extend frag-of a
proof -
  have *: finite I
     $\implies$  Poly-Mapping.lookup (Σ i ∈ I. frag-cmul (Poly-Mapping.lookup a i)
(frag-of i)) j =
      (if j ∈ I then Poly-Mapping.lookup a j else 0) for I j
    by (induction I rule: finite-induct) (auto simp: lookup-single lookup-add)
  show ?thesis
  unfolding frag-extend-def
  by (rule poly-mapping-eqI) (fastforce simp add: in-keys-iff *)
qed

lemma frag-closure-minus-cmul:
  assumes P 0 and P: ∀x y. [P x; P y]  $\implies$  P(x - y) P c
  shows P(frag-cmul k c)
proof -
  have P (frag-cmul (int n) c) for n
  proof (induction n)
    case 0
    then show ?case
    by (simp add: assms)
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?case
    by (metis assms diff-0 diff-minus-eq-add frag-cmul-distrib frag-cmul-one
of-nat-Suc)
  qed
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add-diff-eq assms(2) diff-add-cancel frag-cmul-distrib
int-diff-cases)
qed

lemma frag-induction [consumes 1, case-names zero one diff]:
  assumes supp: Poly-Mapping.keys c ⊆ S
  and 0: P 0 and sing: ∀x. x ∈ S  $\implies$  P(frag-of x)
  and diff: ∀a b. [P a; P b]  $\implies$  P(a - b)
  shows P c
proof -
  have P (Σ i ∈ I. frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup c i) (frag-of i))
  if I ⊆ Poly-Mapping.keys c for I
  using finite-subset [OF that finite-keys [of c]] that supp
  proof (induction I arbitrary: c rule: finite-induct)
    case empty
    then show ?case

```

```

    by (auto simp: 0)
next
  case (insert i I c)
  have ab:  $a+b = a - (0 - b)$  for  $a b :: 'a \Rightarrow_0 int$ 
    by simp
  have Pfrag:  $P (\text{frag-cmul} (\text{poly-mapping.lookup } c i) (\text{frag-of } i))$ 
    by (metis 0 diff frag-closure-minus-cmul insert.preds insert-subset sing subset-iff)
  with insert show ?case
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) 0 ab diff insert-subset sum.insert)
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (subst frag-expansion) (auto simp: frag-extend-def)
qed

lemma frag-extend-compose:
  frag-extend f (frag-extend (frag-of o g) c) = frag-extend (f o g) c
  using subset-UNIV
  by (induction c rule: frag-induction) (auto simp: frag-extend-diff)

lemma frag-split:
  fixes c :: ' $a \Rightarrow_0 int$ 
  assumes Poly-Mapping.keys c  $\subseteq S \cup T$ 
  obtains d e where Poly-Mapping.keys d  $\subseteq S$  Poly-Mapping.keys e  $\subseteq T$  d + e
  = c
proof
  let ?d = frag-extend ( $\lambda f. \text{if } f \in S \text{ then frag-of } f \text{ else } 0$ ) c
  let ?e = frag-extend ( $\lambda f. \text{if } f \in S \text{ then } 0 \text{ else frag-of } f$ ) c
  show Poly-Mapping.keys ?d  $\subseteq S$  Poly-Mapping.keys ?e  $\subseteq T$ 
  using assms by (auto intro!: order-trans [OF keys-frag-extend] split: if-split-asm)
  show ?d + ?e = c
  using assms
  proof (induction c rule: frag-induction)
    case (diff a b)
    then show ?case
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) frag-extend-diff add-diff-eq diff-add-eq diff-add-eq-diff-diff-swap)
    qed auto
  qed

  hide-const (open) lookup single update keys range map map-key degree nth the-value
  items foldr mapp

end

```

80 Exponentiation by Squaring

```

theory Power-By-Squaring
  imports Main
begin

```

```

context
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
begin

function  $efficient\text{-}funpow :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a$  where
   $efficient\text{-}funpow y x 0 = y$ 
  |  $efficient\text{-}funpow y x (Suc 0) = f x y$ 
  |  $n \neq 0 \Rightarrow even n \Rightarrow efficient\text{-}funpow y x n = efficient\text{-}funpow y (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$ 
  |  $n \neq 1 \Rightarrow odd n \Rightarrow efficient\text{-}funpow y x n = efficient\text{-}funpow (f x y) (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$ 
    by force+
termination by (relation measure (snd o snd)) (auto elim: oddE)

lemma  $efficient\text{-}funpow\text{-}code [code]$ :
   $efficient\text{-}funpow y x n =$ 
    (if  $n = 0$  then  $y$ 
     else if  $n = 1$  then  $f x y$ 
     else if even  $n$  then  $efficient\text{-}funpow y (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$ 
     else  $efficient\text{-}funpow (f x y) (f x x) (n \text{ div } 2)$ )
  by (induction y x n rule: efficient-funpow.induct) auto

end

lemma  $efficient\text{-}funpow\text{-}correct$ :
  assumes  $f\text{-assoc}: \bigwedge x z. f x (f z) = f (f x z) z$ 
  shows  $efficient\text{-}funpow f y x n = (f x \wedge^n n) y$ 
proof -
  have [simp]:  $f \wedge^n 2 = (\lambda x. f (f x))$  for  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
    by (simp add: eval-nat-numeral o-def)
  show ?thesis
    by (induction y x n rule: efficient-funpow.induct[of - f])
      (auto elim!: evenE oddE simp: funpow-mult [symmetric] funpow-Suc-right
       f-assoc
       simp del: funpow.simps(2))
  qed

context monoid-mult
begin

lemma power-by-squaring:  $efficient\text{-}funpow (*) (1 :: 'a) = (\wedge)$ 
proof (intro ext)
  fix  $x :: 'a$  and  $n$ 
  have  $efficient\text{-}funpow (*) 1 x n = ((*) x \wedge^n n) 1$ 
    by (subst efficient-funpow-correct) (simp-all add: mult.assoc)
  also have ... =  $x \wedge^n n$ 
    by (induction n) simp-all

```

```
finally show efficient-funpow (*) 1 x n = x ^ n .
qed
```

```
end
```

```
end
```

81 Preorders with explicit equivalence relation

```
theory Preorder
```

```
imports Main
```

```
begin
```

```
class preorder-equiv = preorder
begin
```

```
definition equiv :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
where equiv x y ⟷ x ≤ y ∧ y ≤ x
```

```
notation
```

```
equiv ('(≈')) and
equiv ((-/ ≈ -) [51, 51] 50)
```

```
lemma equivD1: x ≤ y if x ≈ y
using that by (simp add: equiv-def)
```

```
lemma equivD2: y ≤ x if x ≈ y
using that by (simp add: equiv-def)
```

```
lemma equiv-refl [iff]: x ≈ x
by (simp add: equiv-def)
```

```
lemma equiv-sym: x ≈ y ⟷ y ≈ x
by (auto simp add: equiv-def)
```

```
lemma equiv-trans: x ≈ y ⇒ y ≈ z ⇒ x ≈ z
by (auto simp: equiv-def intro: order-trans)
```

```
lemma equiv-antisym: x ≤ y ⇒ y ≤ x ⇒ x ≈ y
by (simp only: equiv-def)
```

```
lemma less-le: x < y ⟷ x ≤ y ∧ ¬ x ≈ y
by (auto simp add: equiv-def less-le-not-le)
```

```
lemma le-less: x ≤ y ⟷ x < y ∨ x ≈ y
by (auto simp add: equiv-def less-le)
```

```
lemma le-imp-less-or-equiv: x ≤ y ⇒ x < y ∨ x ≈ y
by (simp add: less-le)
```

```

lemma less-imp-not-equiv:  $x < y \implies \neg x \approx y$ 
  by (simp add: less-le)

lemma not-equiv-le-trans:  $\neg a \approx b \implies a \leq b \implies a < b$ 
  by (simp add: less-le)

lemma le-not-equiv-trans:  $a \leq b \implies \neg a \approx b \implies a < b$ 
  by (rule not-equiv-le-trans)

lemma antisym-conv:  $y \leq x \implies x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x \approx y$ 
  by (simp add: equiv-def)

end

```

ML-file $\sim\!/src/Provers/preorder.ML$

```

ML \ $\langle$ 
structure Quasi = Quasi-Tac(
struct

  val le-trans = @{thm order-trans};
  val le-refl = @{thm order-refl};
  val eqD1 = @{thm equivD1};
  val eqD2 = @{thm equivD2};
  val less-reflE = @{thm less-irrefl};
  val less-imp-le = @{thm less-imp-le};
  val le-neq-trans = @{thm le-not-equiv-trans};
  val neq-le-trans = @{thm not-equiv-le-trans};
  val less-imp-neq = @{thm less-imp-not-equiv};

  fun decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name less-eq}, _) $ t1 $ t2) = SOME (t1,
     $\leq$ , t2)
    | decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name less}, _) $ t1 $ t2) = SOME (t1,  $<$ ,
    t2)
    | decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name equiv}, _) $ t1 $ t2) = SOME (t1,  $=$ ,
    t2)
    | decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name Not}, _) $ (Const (@{const-name
      equiv}, _) $ t1 $ t2)) = SOME (t1,  $\sim=$ , t2)
    | decomp-quasi thy _ = NONE;

  fun decomp-trans thy t = case decomp-quasi thy t of
    x as SOME (t1,  $\leq$ , t2) => x
    | _ => NONE;

end
);
 $\rangle$ 

```

```
end
```

82 Additive group operations on product types

```
theory Product-Plus
```

```
imports Main
```

```
begin
```

82.1 Operations

```
instantiation prod :: (zero, zero) zero
```

```
begin
```

```
definition zero-prod-def: 0 = (0, 0)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation prod :: (plus, plus) plus
```

```
begin
```

```
definition plus-prod-def:
```

```
x + y = (fst x + fst y, snd x + snd y)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation prod :: (minus, minus) minus
```

```
begin
```

```
definition minus-prod-def:
```

```
x - y = (fst x - fst y, snd x - snd y)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation prod :: (uminus, uminus) uminus
```

```
begin
```

```
definition uminus-prod-def:
```

```
- x = (- fst x, - snd x)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemma fst-zero [simp]: fst 0 = 0
```

```
unfolding zero-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma snd-zero [simp]: snd 0 = 0
```

```

unfolding zero-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-add [simp]:  $\text{fst}(x + y) = \text{fst} x + \text{fst} y$ 
  unfolding plus-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-add [simp]:  $\text{snd}(x + y) = \text{snd} x + \text{snd} y$ 
  unfolding plus-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-diff [simp]:  $\text{fst}(x - y) = \text{fst} x - \text{fst} y$ 
  unfolding minus-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-diff [simp]:  $\text{snd}(x - y) = \text{snd} x - \text{snd} y$ 
  unfolding minus-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-uminus [simp]:  $\text{fst}(-x) = -\text{fst} x$ 
  unfolding uminus-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-uminus [simp]:  $\text{snd}(-x) = -\text{snd} x$ 
  unfolding uminus-prod-def by simp

lemma add-Pair [simp]:  $(a, b) + (c, d) = (a + c, b + d)$ 
  unfolding plus-prod-def by simp

lemma diff-Pair [simp]:  $(a, b) - (c, d) = (a - c, b - d)$ 
  unfolding minus-prod-def by simp

lemma uminus-Pair [simp, code]:  $- (a, b) = (-a, -b)$ 
  unfolding uminus-prod-def by simp

```

82.2 Class instances

```

instance prod :: (semigroup-add, semigroup-add) semigroup-add
  by standard (simp add: prod-eq-iff add.assoc)

instance prod :: (ab-semigroup-add, ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp add: prod-eq-iff add.commute)

instance prod :: (monoid-add, monoid-add) monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by standard (simp add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (cancel-semigroup-add, cancel-semigroup-add) cancel-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (cancel-ab-semigroup-add, cancel-ab-semigroup-add) cancel-ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff diff-diff-eq)

```

```

instance prod :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add, cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add
 $\dots$ 

instance prod :: (group-add, group-add) group-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (ab-group-add, ab-group-add) ab-group-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

lemma fst-sum:  $\text{fst}(\sum x \in A. f x) = (\sum x \in A. \text{fst}(f x))$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by induct simp-all
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma snd-sum:  $\text{snd}(\sum x \in A. f x) = (\sum x \in A. \text{snd}(f x))$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by induct simp-all
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma sum-prod:  $(\sum x \in A. (f x, g x)) = (\sum x \in A. f x, \sum x \in A. g x)$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by induct (simp-all add: zero-prod-def)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: zero-prod-def)
  qed

end

```

83 Roots of real quadratics

```

theory Quadratic-Discriminant
imports Complex-Main
begin

definition discrim :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where discrim a b c  $\equiv$   $b^2 - 4 * a * c$ 

lemma complete-square:
   $a \neq 0 \implies a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow (2 * a * x + b)^2 = \text{discrim } a \ b \ c$ 

```

```

by (simp add: discrim-def) algebra

lemma discriminant-negative:
  fixes a b c x :: real
  assumes a ≠ 0
    and discrim a b c < 0
  shows a * x2 + b * x + c ≠ 0
proof -
  have (2 * a * x + b)2 ≥ 0
    by simp
  with ⟨discrim a b c < 0⟩ have (2 * a * x + b)2 ≠ discrim a b c
    by arith
  with complete-square and ⟨a ≠ 0⟩ show a * x2 + b * x + c ≠ 0
    by simp
qed

lemma plus-or-minus-sqrt:
  fixes x y :: real
  assumes y ≥ 0
  shows x2 = y ⟷ x = sqrt y ∨ x = -sqrt y
proof
  assume x2 = y
  then have sqrt (x2) = sqrt y
    by simp
  then have sqrt y = |x|
    by simp
  then show x = sqrt y ∨ x = -sqrt y
    by auto
next
  assume x = sqrt y ∨ x = -sqrt y
  then have x2 = (sqrt y)2 ∨ x2 = (-sqrt y)2
    by auto
  with ⟨y ≥ 0⟩ show x2 = y
    by simp
qed

lemma divide-non-zero:
  fixes x y z :: real
  assumes x ≠ 0
  shows x * y = z ⟷ y = z / x
proof
  show y = z / x if x * y = z
    using ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ that by (simp add: field-simps)
  show x * y = z if y = z / x
    using ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ that by simp
qed

lemma discriminant-nonneg:
  fixes a b c x :: real

```

assumes $a \neq 0$
and $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c \geq 0$
shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a)$
proof –
from *complete-square* **and** *plus-or-minus-sqrt* **and** *assms*
have $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $(2 * a) * x + b = \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c} \vee$
 $(2 * a) * x + b = -\sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}$
by *simp*
also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow (2 * a) * x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) \vee$
 $(2 * a) * x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c})$
by *auto*
also from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** *divide-non-zero* [of $2 * a \ x$]
have $\dots \longleftrightarrow x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a)$
by *simp*
finally show $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a)$.
qed

lemma *discriminant-zero*:
fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \neq 0$
and $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c = 0$
shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = -b / (2 * a)$
by (*simp add: discriminant-nonneg assms*)

theorem *discriminant-iff*:
fixes $a \ b \ c \ x :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \neq 0$
shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c \geq 0 \wedge$
 $(x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a))$
proof
assume $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$
with *discriminant-negative* **and** $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\neg(\text{discrim } a \ b \ c < 0)$
by *auto*
then have $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c \geq 0$
by *simp*
with *discriminant-nonneg* **and** $\langle a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$
have $x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a \ b \ c}) / (2 * a)$
by *simp*
with $\langle \text{discrim } a \ b \ c \geq 0 \rangle$
show $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c \geq 0 \wedge$

```


$$(x = (-b + \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a) \vee$$


$$x = (-b - \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a)) ..$$

next
assume  $discrim\ a\ b\ c \geq 0 \wedge$ 

$$(x = (-b + \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a) \vee$$


$$x = (-b - \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a))$$

then have  $discrim\ a\ b\ c \geq 0$  and

$$x = (-b + \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a) \vee$$


$$x = (-b - \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a)$$

by simp-all
with discriminant-nonneg and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  show  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
by simp
qed

lemma discriminant-nonneg-ex:
fixes  $a\ b\ c :: real$ 
assumes  $a \neq 0$ 
and  $discrim\ a\ b\ c \geq 0$ 
shows  $\exists x. a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
by (auto simp: discriminant-nonneg assms)

lemma discriminant-pos-ex:
fixes  $a\ b\ c :: real$ 
assumes  $a \neq 0$ 
and  $discrim\ a\ b\ c > 0$ 
shows  $\exists x\ y. x \neq y \wedge a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ 
proof -
  let  $?x = (-b + \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a)$ 
  let  $?y = (-b - \sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c})) / (2 * a)$ 
  from  $\langle discrim\ a\ b\ c > 0 \rangle$  have  $\sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c} \neq 0$ 
  by simp
  then have  $\sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c} \neq -\sqrt{discrim\ a\ b\ c}$ 
  by arith
  with  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $?x \neq ?y$ 
  by simp
  moreover from assms have  $a * ?x^2 + b * ?x + c = 0$  and  $a * ?y^2 + b * ?y + c = 0$ 
  using discriminant-nonneg [of  $a\ b\ c\ ?x$ ]
  and discriminant-nonneg [of  $a\ b\ c\ ?y$ ]
  by simp-all
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma discriminant-pos-distinct:
fixes  $a\ b\ c\ x :: real$ 
assumes  $a \neq 0$ 
and  $discrim\ a\ b\ c > 0$ 
shows  $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ 

```

```

proof -
  from discriminant-pos-ex and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{discrim } a \ b \ c > 0 \rangle$ 
  obtain w and z where  $w \neq z$ 
    and  $a * w^2 + b * w + c = 0$  and  $a * z^2 + b * z + c = 0$ 
    by blast
  show  $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ 
  proof (cases  $x = w$ )
    case True
      with  $\langle w \neq z \rangle$  have  $x \neq z$ 
      by simp
      with  $\langle a * z^2 + b * z + c = 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
      by auto
    next
      case False
      with  $\langle a * w^2 + b * w + c = 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
      by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma Rats-solution-QE:
  assumes  $a \in \mathbb{Q}$   $b \in \mathbb{Q}$   $a \neq 0$ 
  and  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
  and  $\text{sqrt}(\text{discrim } a \ b \ c) \in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  shows  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  using assms(1,2,5) discriminant-iff[THEN iffD1, OF assms(3,4)] by auto

lemma Rats-solution-QE-converse:
  assumes  $a \in \mathbb{Q}$   $b \in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  and  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
  and  $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  shows  $\text{sqrt}(\text{discrim } a \ b \ c) \in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  proof -
    from assms(3) have  $\text{discrim } a \ b \ c = (2 * a * x + b)^2$  unfolding discrim-def by
    algebra
    hence  $\text{sqrt}(\text{discrim } a \ b \ c) = |2 * a * x + b|$  by (simp)
    thus ?thesis using  $\langle a \in \mathbb{Q} \rangle$   $\langle b \in \mathbb{Q} \rangle$   $\langle x \in \mathbb{Q} \rangle$  by (simp)
  qed

  end

```

84 Pretty syntax for Quotient operations

```

theory Quotient-Syntax
imports Main
begin

notation
  rel-conj (infixr 000 75) and
  map-fun (infixr 55 55) and

```

```
rel-fun (infixr ===> 55)
```

```
end
```

85 Quotient infrastructure for the set type

```
theory Quotient-Set
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin
```

85.1 Contravariant set map (vimage) and set relator, rules for the Quotient package

```
definition rel-vset R xs ys ≡ ∀ x y. R x y → x ∈ xs ↔ y ∈ ys
```

```
lemma rel-vset-eq [id-simps]:
  rel-vset (=) = (=)
  by (subst fun-eq-iff, subst fun-eq-iff) (simp add: set-eq-iff rel-vset-def)
```

```
lemma rel-vset-equivp:
  assumes e: equivp R
  shows rel-vset R xs ys ↔ xs = ys ∧ (∀ x y. x ∈ xs → R x y → y ∈ xs)
  unfolding rel-vset-def
  using equivp-reflp[OF e]
  by auto (metis, metis equivp-symp[OF e])
```

```
lemma set-quotient [quot-thm]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows Quotient3 (rel-vset R) (vimage Rep) (vimage Abs)
  proof (rule Quotient3I)
    from assms have ∃x. Abs (Rep x) = x by (rule Quotient3-abs-rep)
    then show ∃xs. Rep -` (Abs -` xs) = xs
      unfolding vimage-def by auto
  next
    show ∃xs. rel-vset R (Abs -` xs) (Abs -` xs)
      unfolding rel-vset-def vimage-def
      by auto (metis Quotient3-rel-abs[OF assms])+
  next
    fix r s
    show rel-vset R r s = (rel-vset R r r ∧ rel-vset R s s ∧ Rep -` r = Rep -` s)
      unfolding rel-vset-def vimage-def set-eq-iff
      by auto (metis rep-abs-rsp[OF assms] assms[simplified Quotient3-def])+
  qed
```

```
declare [[mapQ3 set = (rel-vset, set-quotient)]]
```

```
lemma empty-set-rsp[quot-respect]:
  rel-vset R {} {}
  unfolding rel-vset-def by simp
```

```

lemma collect-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows ((R ==> (=)) ==> rel-vset R) Collect Collect
  by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-fun-def rel-vset-def)

lemma collect-prs[quot-preserve]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows ((Abs ---> id) ---> (-') Rep) Collect = Collect
  unfolding fun-eq-iff
  by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF assms])

lemma union-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R) (U) (U)
  by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-vset-def)

lemma union-prs[quot-preserve]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows ((-') Abs ---> (-') Abs ---> (-') Rep) (U) = (U)
  unfolding fun-eq-iff
  by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF set-quotient[OF assms]])

lemma diff-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R) (-) (-)
  by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-vset-def)

lemma diff-prs[quot-preserve]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows ((-') Abs ---> (-') Abs ---> (-') Rep) (-) = (-)
  unfolding fun-eq-iff
  by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF set-quotient[OF assms]] vimage-Diff)

lemma inter-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R) (cap) (cap)
  by (intro rel-funI) (auto simp add: rel-vset-def)

lemma inter-prs[quot-preserve]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows ((-') Abs ---> (-') Abs ---> (-') Rep) (cap) = (cap)
  unfolding fun-eq-iff
  by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF set-quotient[OF assms]])

lemma mem-prs[quot-preserve]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (Rep ---> (-') Abs ---> id) (in) = (in)
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF assms])

```

```

lemma mem-rsp[quot-respect]:
  shows (R ==> rel-vset R ==> (=)) (ε) (ε)
  by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-vset-def)

end

```

86 Quotient infrastructure for the product type

```

theory Quotient-Product
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin

```

86.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```

lemma map-prod-id [id-simps]:
  shows map-prod id id = id
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma rel-prod-eq [id-simps]:
  shows rel-prod (=) (=) = (=)
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma prod-equivp [quot-equiv]:
  assumes equivp R1
  assumes equivp R2
  shows equivp (rel-prod R1 R2)
  using assms by (auto intro!: equivpI reflpI sympI transpI elim!: equivpE elim:
  reflpE sympE transpE)

lemma prod-quotient [quot-thm]:
  assumes Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows Quotient3 (rel-prod R1 R2) (map-prod Abs1 Abs2) (map-prod Rep1 Rep2)
  apply (rule Quotient3I)
  apply (simp add: map-prod.compositionality comp-def map-prod.identity
  Quotient3-abs-rep [OF assms(1)] Quotient3-abs-rep [OF assms(2)])
  apply (simp add: split-paired-all Quotient3-rel-rep [OF assms(1)] Quotient3-rel-rep
  [OF assms(2)])
  using Quotient3-rel [OF assms(1)] Quotient3-rel [OF assms(2)]
  apply (auto simp add: split-paired-all)
  done

declare [[mapQ3 prod = (rel-prod, prod-quotient)]]

lemma Pair-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (R1 ==> R2 ==> rel-prod R1 R2) Pair Pair

```

by (*rule Pair-transfer*)

```

lemma Pair-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (Rep1 --> Rep2 --> (map-prod Abs1 Abs2)) Pair = Pair
  apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])
  done

lemma fst-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (rel-prod R1 R2 ==> R1) fst fst
  by auto

lemma fst-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (map-prod Rep1 Rep2 --> Abs1) fst = fst
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1])

lemma snd-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (rel-prod R1 R2 ==> R2) snd snd
  by auto

lemma snd-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (map-prod Rep1 Rep2 --> Abs2) snd = snd
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])

lemma case-prod-rsp [quot-respect]:
  shows ((R1 ==> R2 ==> (=)) ==> (rel-prod R1 R2) ==> (=))
  case-prod case-prod
  by (rule case-prod-transfer)

lemma split-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  and q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (((Abs1 --> Abs2 --> id) --> map-prod Rep1 Rep2 --> id)
  case-prod) = case-prod
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])

lemma [quot-respect]:
  shows ((R2 ==> R2 ==> (=)) ==> (R1 ==> R1 ==> (=)) ==>
  rel-prod R2 R1 ==> rel-prod R2 R1 ==> (=)) rel-prod rel-prod

```

```

by (rule prod.rel-transfer)

lemma [quot-preserve]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and q2: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows ((abs1 ---> abs1 ---> id) ---> (abs2 ---> abs2 ---> id))
--->
map-prod rep1 rep2 ---> map-prod rep1 rep2 ---> id) rel-prod = rel-prod
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])

lemma [quot-preserve]:
shows(rel-prod ((rep1 ---> rep1 ---> id) R1) ((rep2 ---> rep2 --->
id) R2))
(l1, l2) (r1, r2)) = (R1 (rep1 l1) (rep1 r1) ∧ R2 (rep2 l2) (rep2 r2))
by simp

declare prod.inject[quot-preserve]

end

```

87 Quotient infrastructure for the option type

```

theory Quotient-Option
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin

```

87.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```

lemma rel-option-map1:
rel-option R (map-option f x) y ↔ rel-option (λx. R (f x)) x y
by (simp add: rel-option-iff split: option.split)

lemma rel-option-map2:
rel-option R x (map-option f y) ↔ rel-option (λx y. R x (f y)) x y
by (simp add: rel-option-iff split: option.split)

declare
map-option.id [id-simps]
option.rel-eq [id-simps]

lemma reflp-rel-option:
reflp R ⇒ reflp (rel-option R)
unfolding reflp-def split-option-all by simp

lemma option-symp:
symp R ⇒ symp (rel-option R)
unfolding symp-def split-option-all
by (simp only: option.rel-inject option.rel-distinct) fast

```

```

lemma option-transp:
  transp R  $\implies$  transp (rel-option R)
  unfolding transp-def split-option-all
  by (simp only: option.rel-inject option.rel-distinct) fast

lemma option-equivp [quot-equiv]:
  equivp R  $\implies$  equivp (rel-option R)
  by (blast intro: equivpI reflp-rel-option option-symp option-transp elim: equivpE)

lemma option-quotient [quot-thm]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows Quotient3 (rel-option R) (map-option Abs) (map-option Rep)
  apply (rule Quotient3I)
  apply (simp-all add: option.map-comp comp-def option.map-id[unfolded id-def]
  option.rel-eq rel-option-map1 rel-option-map2 Quotient3-abs-rep [OF assms] Quo-
  tient3-rel-rep [OF assms])
  using Quotient3-rel [OF assms]
  apply (simp add: rel-option-iff split: option.split)
  done

declare [[mapQ3 option = (rel-option, option-quotient)]]

lemma option-None-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows rel-option R None None
  by (rule option.ctr-transfer(1))

lemma option-Some-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (R  $\implies$  rel-option R) Some Some
  by (rule option.ctr-transfer(2))

lemma option-None-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows map-option Abs None = None
  by (rule Option.option.map(1))

lemma option-Some-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (Rep  $\dashrightarrow$  map-option Abs) Some = Some
  apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q])
  done

end

```

88 Quotient infrastructure for the list type

theory Quotient-List

```
imports Quotient-Set Quotient-Product Quotient-Option
begin
```

88.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```
lemma map-id [id-simps]:
```

```
  map id = id
```

```
  by (fact List.map.id)
```

```
lemma list-all2-eq [id-simps]:
```

```
  list-all2 (=) = (=)
```

```
proof (rule ext)+
```

```
  fix xs ys
```

```
  show list-all2 (=) xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs = ys
```

```
    by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2') simp-all
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma reflp-list-all2:
```

```
  assumes reflp R
```

```
  shows reflp (list-all2 R)
```

```
proof (rule reflpI)
```

```
  from assms have *:  $\bigwedge xs. R xs xs$  by (rule reflpE)
```

```
  fix xs
```

```
  show list-all2 R xs xs
```

```
    by (induct xs) (simp-all add: *)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma list-symp:
```

```
  assumes symp R
```

```
  shows symp (list-all2 R)
```

```
proof (rule sympI)
```

```
  from assms have *:  $\bigwedge xs ys. R xs ys \implies R ys xs$  by (rule sympE)
```

```
  fix xs ys
```

```
  assume list-all2 R xs ys
```

```
  then show list-all2 R ys xs
```

```
    by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2') (simp-all add: *)
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma list-transp:
```

```
  assumes transp R
```

```
  shows transp (list-all2 R)
```

```
proof (rule transpI)
```

```
  from assms have *:  $\bigwedge xs ys zs. R xs ys \implies R ys zs \implies R xs zs$  by (rule transpE)
```

```
  fix xs ys zs
```

```
  assume list-all2 R xs ys and list-all2 R ys zs
```

```
  then show list-all2 R xs zs
```

```
    by (induct arbitrary: zs) (auto simp: list-all2-Cons1 intro: *)
```

```
qed
```

```

lemma list-equivp [quot-equiv]:
  equivp R  $\implies$  equivp (list-all2 R)
  by (blast intro: equivpI reflp-list-all2 list-symp list-transp elim: equivpE)

lemma list-quotient3 [quot-thm]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows Quotient3 (list-all2 R) (map Abs) (map Rep)
  proof (rule Quotient3I)
    from assms have  $\bigwedge x. \text{Abs}(\text{Rep } x) = x$  by (rule Quotient3-abs-rep)
    then show  $\bigwedge xs. \text{map Abs}(\text{map Rep } xs) = xs$  by (simp add: comp-def)
  next
    from assms have  $\bigwedge x y. R(\text{Rep } x)(\text{Rep } y) \longleftrightarrow x = y$  by (rule Quotient3-rel-rep)
    then show  $\bigwedge xs. \text{list-all2 } R(\text{map Rep } xs)(\text{map Rep } xs)$ 
      by (simp add: list-all2-map1 list-all2-map2 list-all2-eq)
  next
    fix xs ys
    from assms have  $\bigwedge x y. R x x \wedge R y y \wedge \text{Abs } x = \text{Abs } y \longleftrightarrow R x y$  by (rule Quotient3-rel)
    then show list-all2 R xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-all2 R xs xs  $\wedge$  list-all2 R ys ys  $\wedge$  map Abs xs = map Abs ys
      by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2') auto
  qed

declare [[mapQ3 list = (list-all2, list-quotient3)]]

lemma cons-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (Rep  $\dashrightarrow$  (map Rep)  $\dashrightarrow$  (map Abs)) (#) = (#)
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff comp-def Quotient3-abs-rep [OF q])

lemma cons-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (R  $\dashrightarrow$  list-all2 R  $\dashrightarrow$  list-all2 R) (#) (#)
  by auto

lemma nil-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows map Abs [] = []
  by simp

lemma nil-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows list-all2 R [] []
  by simp

lemma map-prs-aux:
  assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
  and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
  shows (map abs2) (map ((abs1  $\dashrightarrow$  rep2) f) (map rep1 l)) = map f l

```

```

by (induct l)
  (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma map-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows ((abs1 ---> rep2) ---> (map rep1) ---> (map abs2)) map = map
and ((abs1 ---> id) ---> map rep1 ---> id) map = map
by (simp-all only: fun-eq-iff map-prs-aux[OF a b] comp-def)
  (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma map-rsp [quot-respect]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
and q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows ((R1 ==> R2) ==> (list-all2 R1) ==> list-all2 R2) map map
and ((R1 ==> (=)) ==> (list-all2 R1) ==> (=)) map map
unfolding list-all2-eq [symmetric] by (rule list.map-transfer)+

lemma foldr-prs-aux:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows abs2 (foldr ((abs1 ---> abs2 ---> rep2) f) (map rep1 l) (rep2 e))
= foldr f l e
by (induct l) (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma foldr-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows ((abs1 ---> abs2 ---> rep2) ---> (map rep1) ---> rep2 --->
abs2) foldr = foldr
apply (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
by (simp only: fun-eq-iff foldr-prs-aux[OF a b])
  (simp)

lemma foldl-prs-aux:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows abs1 (foldl ((abs1 ---> abs2 ---> rep1) f) (rep1 e) (map rep2 l)) =
foldl f e l
by (induct l arbitrary:e) (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma foldl-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows ((abs1 ---> abs2 ---> rep1) ---> rep1 ---> (map rep2) --->
abs1) foldl = foldl
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff foldl-prs-aux [OF a b])

```

```

lemma foldl-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  and   q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows ((R1 ==> R2 ==> R1) ==> R1 ==> list-all2 R2 ==> R1)
foldl foldl
  by (rule foldl-transfer)

lemma foldr-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  and   q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows ((R1 ==> R2 ==> R2) ==> list-all2 R1 ==> R2 ==> R2)
foldr foldr
  by (rule foldr-transfer)

lemma list-all2-rsp:
  assumes r:  $\forall x y. R x y \rightarrow (\forall a b. R a b \rightarrow S x a = T y b)$ 
  and   l1: list-all2 R x y
  and   l2: list-all2 R a b
  shows list-all2 S x a = list-all2 T y b
  using l1 l2
  by (induct arbitrary: a b rule: list-all2-induct,
       auto simp: list-all2-Cons1 list-all2-Cons2 r)

lemma [quot-respect]:
  ((R ==> R ==> (=)) ==> list-all2 R ==> list-all2 R ==> (=))
list-all2 list-all2
  by (rule list.rel-transfer)

lemma [quot-preserve]:
  assumes a: Quotient3 R abs1 rep1
  shows ((abs1 --> abs1 --> id) --> map rep1 --> map rep1 -->
          id) list-all2 = list-all2
  apply (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  apply clarify
  apply (induct-tac xa xb rule: list-induct2')
  apply (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a])
  done

lemma [quot-preserve]:
  assumes a: Quotient3 R abs1 rep1
  shows (list-all2 ((rep1 --> rep1 --> id) R) l m) = (l = m)
  by (induct l m rule: list-induct2') (simp-all add: Quotient3-rel-rep[OF a])

lemma list-all2-find-element:
  assumes a:  $x \in \text{set } a$ 
  and   b: list-all2 R a b
  shows  $\exists y. (y \in \text{set } b \wedge R x y)$ 
  using b a by induct auto

```

```

lemma list-all2-refl:
  assumes a:  $\bigwedge x y. R x y = (R x = R y)$ 
  shows list-all2 R x x
  by (induct x) (auto simp add: a)

end

```

89 Quotient infrastructure for the sum type

```

theory Quotient-Sum
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin

```

89.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```

lemma rel-sum-map1:
  rel-sum R1 R2 (map-sum f1 f2 x) y  $\longleftrightarrow$  rel-sum ( $\lambda x. R1 (f1 x)$ ) ( $\lambda x. R2 (f2 x)$ )
  x y
  by (rule sum.rel-map(1))

lemma rel-sum-map2:
  rel-sum R1 R2 x (map-sum f1 f2 y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  rel-sum ( $\lambda x y. R1 x (f1 y)$ ) ( $\lambda x y. R2 x (f2 y)$ )
  x y
  by (rule sum.rel-map(2))

lemma map-sum-id [id-simps]:
  map-sum id id = id
  by (simp add: id-def map-sum.identity fun-eq-iff)

lemma rel-sum-eq [id-simps]:
  rel-sum (=) (=) = (=)
  by (rule sum.rel-eq)

lemma reflp-rel-sum:
  reflp R1  $\Longrightarrow$  reflp R2  $\Longrightarrow$  reflp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  unfolding reflp-def split-sum-all rel-sum-simps by fast

lemma sum-symp:
  symp R1  $\Longrightarrow$  symp R2  $\Longrightarrow$  symp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  unfolding symp-def split-sum-all rel-sum-simps by fast

lemma sum-transp:
  transp R1  $\Longrightarrow$  transp R2  $\Longrightarrow$  transp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  unfolding transp-def split-sum-all rel-sum-simps by fast

lemma sum-equivp [quot-equiv]:
  equivp R1  $\Longrightarrow$  equivp R2  $\Longrightarrow$  equivp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  by (blast intro: equivpI reflp-rel-sum sum-symp sum-transp elim: equivpE)

```

```

lemma sum-quotient [quot-thm]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows Quotient3 (rel-sum R1 R2) (map-sum Abs1 Abs2) (map-sum Rep1 Rep2)
  apply (rule Quotient3I)
  apply (simp-all add: map-sum.compositionality comp-def map-sum.identity rel-sum-eq
  rel-sum-map1 rel-sum-map2
  Quotient3-abs-rep [OF q1] Quotient3-rel-rep [OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep [OF q2]
  Quotient3-rel-rep [OF q2])
  using Quotient3-rel [OF q1] Quotient3-rel [OF q2]
  apply (fastforce elim!: rel-sum.cases simp add: comp-def split: sum.split)
  done

declare [[mapQ3 sum = (rel-sum, sum-quotient)]]

lemma sum-Inl-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (R1 ==> rel-sum R1 R2) Inl Inl
  by auto

lemma sum-Inr-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (R2 ==> rel-sum R1 R2) Inr Inr
  by auto

lemma sum-Inl-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (Rep1 --> map-sum Abs1 Abs2) Inl = Inl
  apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1])
  done

lemma sum-Inr-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (Rep2 --> map-sum Abs1 Abs2) Inr = Inr
  apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])
  done

end

```

90 Quotient types

```

theory Quotient-Type
imports Main

```

```
begin
```

We introduce the notion of quotient types over equivalence relations via type classes.

90.1 Equivalence relations and quotient types

Type class *equiv* models equivalence relations $\sim :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$.

```
class eqv =
  fixes eqv :: "'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool" (infixl ∼ 50)

class equiv = eqv +
  assumes equiv-refl [intro]:  $x \sim x$ 
  and equiv-trans [trans]:  $x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$ 
  and equiv-sym [sym]:  $x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x$ 
begin

lemma equiv-not-sym [sym]:  $\neg x \sim y \Rightarrow \neg y \sim x$ 
proof -
  assume  $\neg x \sim y$ 
  then show  $\neg y \sim x$  by (rule contrapos-nn) (rule equiv-sym)
qed

lemma not-equiv-trans1 [trans]:  $\neg x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim z \Rightarrow \neg x \sim z$ 
proof -
  assume  $\neg x \sim y$  and  $y \sim z$ 
  show  $\neg x \sim z$ 
  proof
    assume  $x \sim z$ 
    also from  $\langle y \sim z \rangle$  have  $z \sim y ..$ 
    finally have  $x \sim y ..$ 
    with  $\langle \neg x \sim y \rangle$  show False by contradiction
  qed
qed

lemma not-equiv-trans2 [trans]:  $x \sim y \Rightarrow \neg y \sim z \Rightarrow \neg x \sim z$ 
proof -
  assume  $\neg y \sim z$ 
  then have  $\neg z \sim y ..$ 
  also
  assume  $x \sim y$ 
  then have  $y \sim x ..$ 
  finally have  $\neg z \sim x ..$ 
  then show  $\neg x \sim z ..$ 
qed

end
```

The quotient type $'a \text{ quot}$ consists of all *equivalence classes* over elements

of the base type ' a .

definition (**in** eqv) $quot = \{\{x. a \sim x\} \mid a. True\}$

typedef (overloaded) ' a $quot = quot :: 'a::eqv set set$
unfolding $quot\text{-def}$ **by** $blast$

lemma $quotI$ [*intro*]: $\{\{x. a \sim x\} \in quot$
unfolding $quot\text{-def}$ **by** $blast$

lemma $quotE$ [*elim*]:
assumes $R \in quot$
obtains a **where** $R = \{x. a \sim x\}$
using $assms$ **unfolding** $quot\text{-def}$ **by** $blast$

Abstracted equivalence classes are the canonical representation of elements of a quotient type.

definition $class :: 'a::equiv \Rightarrow 'a quot (\lfloor \cdot \rfloor)$
where $\lfloor a \rfloor = Abs\text{-}quot \{x. a \sim x\}$

theorem $quot\text{-exhaust}$: $\exists a. A = \lfloor a \rfloor$

proof (*cases* A)

fix R

assume $R: A = Abs\text{-}quot R$

assume $R \in quot$

then have $\exists a. R = \{x. a \sim x\}$ **by** $blast$

with R **have** $\exists a. A = Abs\text{-}quot \{x. a \sim x\}$ **by** $blast$

then show $?thesis$ **unfolding** $class\text{-def}$.

qed

lemma $quot\text{-cases}$ [*cases type*: $quot$]:

obtains a **where** $A = \lfloor a \rfloor$

using $quot\text{-exhaust}$ **by** $blast$

90.2 Equality on quotients

Equality of canonical quotient elements coincides with the original relation.

theorem $quot\text{-equality}$ [*iff?*]: $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor b \rfloor \longleftrightarrow a \sim b$

proof

assume $eq: \lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor b \rfloor$

show $a \sim b$

proof –

from eq **have** $\{x. a \sim x\} = \{x. b \sim x\}$

by (*simp only*: $class\text{-def}$ $Abs\text{-}quot\text{-}inject$ $quotI$)

moreover have $a \sim a$..

ultimately have $a \in \{x. b \sim x\}$ **by** $blast$

then have $b \sim a$ **by** $blast$

then show $?thesis$..

qed

```

next
assume ab:  $a \sim b$ 
show  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor b \rfloor$ 
proof -
  have  $\{x. a \sim x\} = \{x. b \sim x\}$ 
  proof (rule Collect-cong)
    fix x show  $(a \sim x) = (b \sim x)$ 
    proof
      from ab have  $b \sim a ..$ 
      also assume  $a \sim x$ 
      finally show  $b \sim x .$ 
  next
    note ab
    also assume  $b \sim x$ 
    finally show  $a \sim x .$ 
  qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis by (simp only: class-def)
  qed
qed

```

90.3 Picking representing elements

```

definition pick :: 'a::equiv quot  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where pick A = (SOME a. A =  $\lfloor a \rfloor$ )

```

```

theorem pick-equiv [intro]: pick  $\lfloor a \rfloor \sim a$ 
proof (unfold pick-def)
  show (SOME x.  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor$ )  $\sim a$ 
  proof (rule someI2)
    show  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor a \rfloor ..$ 
    fix x assume  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor$ 
    then have  $a \sim x ..$ 
    then show  $x \sim a ..$ 
  qed
qed

```

```

theorem pick-inverse [intro]:  $\lfloor \text{pick } A \rfloor = A$ 
proof (cases A)
  fix a assume a: A =  $\lfloor a \rfloor$ 
  then have pick A  $\sim a$  by (simp only: pick-equiv)
  then have  $\lfloor \text{pick } A \rfloor = \lfloor a \rfloor ..$ 
  with a show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

The following rules support canonical function definitions on quotient types (with up to two arguments). Note that the stripped-down version without additional conditions is sufficient most of the time.

theorem quot-cond-function:

```

assumes eq:  $\bigwedge X Y. P X Y \implies f X Y \equiv g (\text{pick } X) (\text{pick } Y)$ 
and cong:  $\bigwedge x x' y y'. [x] = [x'] \implies [y] = [y']$ 
 $\implies P [x] [y] \implies P [x'] [y'] \implies g x y = g x' y'$ 
and P:  $P [a] [b]$ 
shows  $f [a] [b] = g a b$ 
proof -
from eq and P have  $f [a] [b] = g (\text{pick } [a]) (\text{pick } [b])$  by (simp only:)
also have ... =  $g a b$ 
proof (rule cong)
show  $[\text{pick } [a]] = [a] ..$ 
moreover
show  $[\text{pick } [b]] = [b] ..$ 
moreover
show  $P [a] [b]$  by (rule P)
ultimately show  $P [\text{pick } [a]] [\text{pick } [b]]$  by (simp only:)
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

theorem *quot-function*:

```

assumes  $\bigwedge X Y. f X Y \equiv g (\text{pick } X) (\text{pick } Y)$ 
and  $\bigwedge x x' y y'. [x] = [x'] \implies [y] = [y'] \implies g x y = g x' y'$ 
shows  $f [a] [b] = g a b$ 
using assms and TrueI
by (rule quot-cond-function)

```

theorem *quot-function'*:

```

 $(\bigwedge X Y. f X Y \equiv g (\text{pick } X) (\text{pick } Y)) \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge x x' y y'. x \sim x' \implies y \sim y' \implies g x y = g x' y') \implies$ 
 $f [a] [b] = g a b$ 
by (rule quot-function) (simp-all only: quot-equality)

```

end

91 Ramsey's Theorem

```

theory Ramsey
imports Infinite-Set Equipollence FuncSet
begin

```

91.1 Preliminary definitions

```

abbreviation strict-sorted :: "'a::linorder list ⇒ bool" where
strict-sorted ≡ sorted-wrt (<)

```

91.1.1 The n -element subsets of a set A

```

definition nssets :: "'a set, nat] ⇒ 'a set set (([-]) [0,999] 999)" where
nssets A n ≡ {N. N ⊆ A ∧ finite N ∧ card N = n}

```

```

lemma finite-imp-finite-nsets: finite A  $\implies$  finite ([A]k)
  by (simp add: nsets-def)

lemma nsets-mono: A  $\subseteq$  B  $\implies$  nsets A n  $\subseteq$  nsets B n
  by (auto simp: nsets-def)

lemma nsets-Pi-contra: A'  $\subseteq$  A  $\implies$  Pi ([A]n) B  $\subseteq$  Pi ([A]n) B
  by (auto simp: nsets-def)

lemma nsets-2-eq: nsets A 2 = ( $\bigcup_{x \in A}$ .  $\bigcup_{y \in A - \{x\}}$ . {{x, y}})
  by (auto simp: nsets-def card-2-iff)

lemma nsets2-E:
  assumes e  $\in$  [A]2
  obtains x y where e = {x,y} x  $\in$  A y  $\in$  A x  $\neq$  y
  using assms by (auto simp: nsets-def card-2-iff)

lemma nsets-doubleton-2-eq [simp]: [{x, y}]2 = (if x=y then {} else {{x, y}})
  by (auto simp: nsets-2-eq)

lemma doubleton-in-nsets-2 [simp]: {x,y}  $\in$  [A]2  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$  A  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  A  $\wedge$  x  $\neq$  y
  by (auto simp: nsets-2-eq Set.doubleton-eq-iff)

lemma nsets-3-eq: nsets A 3 = ( $\bigcup_{x \in A}$ .  $\bigcup_{y \in A - \{x\}}$ .  $\bigcup_{z \in A - \{x,y\}}$ . {{x,y,z}})
  by (simp add: eval-nat-numeral nsets-def card-Suc-eq) blast

lemma nsets-4-eq: [A]4 = ( $\bigcup_{u \in A}$ .  $\bigcup_{x \in A - \{u\}}$ .  $\bigcup_{y \in A - \{u,x\}}$ .  $\bigcup_{z \in A - \{u,x,y\}}$ . {{u,x,y,z}})
  (is - = ?rhs)

proof
  show [A]4  $\subseteq$  ?rhs
    by (clarsimp simp add: nsets-def eval-nat-numeral card-Suc-eq) blast
  show ?rhs  $\subseteq$  [A]4
    apply (clarsimp simp add: nsets-def eval-nat-numeral card-Suc-eq)
    by (metis insert-iff singletonD)
qed

lemma nsets-disjoint-2:
  X  $\cap$  Y = {}  $\implies$  [X  $\cup$  Y]2 = [X]2  $\cup$  [Y]2  $\cup$  ( $\bigcup_{x \in X}$ .  $\bigcup_{y \in Y}$ . {{x,y}})
  by (fastforce simp: nsets-2-eq Set.doubleton-eq-iff)

lemma ordered-nsets-2-eq:
  fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
  shows nsets A 2 = {{x,y} | x y. x  $\in$  A  $\wedge$  y  $\in$  A  $\wedge$  x < y}
  (is - = ?rhs)

proof
  show nsets A 2  $\subseteq$  ?rhs
    unfolding numeral-nat

```

```

apply (clar simp simp add: nsets-def card-Suc-eq Set.doubleton-eq-iff not-less)
by (metis antisym)
show ?rhs ⊆ nsets A 2
  unfolding numeral-nat by (auto simp: nsets-def card-Suc-eq)
qed

lemma ordered-nsets-3-eq:
fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
shows nsets A 3 = {{x,y,z} | x y z. x ∈ A ∧ y ∈ A ∧ z ∈ A ∧ x < y ∧ y < z}
(is - = ?rhs)
proof
show nsets A 3 ⊆ ?rhs
  apply (clar simp simp add: nsets-def card-Suc-eq eval-nat-numeral)
  by (metis insert-commute linorder-cases)
show ?rhs ⊆ nsets A 3
  apply (clar simp simp add: nsets-def card-Suc-eq eval-nat-numeral)
  by (metis empty-iff insert-iff not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)
qed

lemma ordered-nsets-4-eq:
fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
shows [A]⁴ = {U. ∃ u x y z. U = {u,x,y,z} ∧ u ∈ A ∧ x ∈ A ∧ y ∈ A ∧ z ∈ A
∧ u < x ∧ x < y ∧ y < z}
(is - = Collect ?RHS)
proof -
{ fix U
assume U ∈ [A]⁴
then obtain l where strict-sorted l List.set l = U length l = 4 U ⊆ A
  by (simp add: nsets-def) (metis finite-set-strict-sorted)
then have ?RHS U
  unfolding numeral-nat length-Suc-conv by auto blast }
moreover
have Collect ?RHS ⊆ [A]⁴
  apply (clar simp simp add: nsets-def eval-nat-numeral)
  apply (subst card-insert-disjoint, auto) +
  done
ultimately show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

lemma ordered-nsets-5-eq:
fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
shows [A]⁵ = {U. ∃ u v x y z. U = {u,v,x,y,z} ∧ u ∈ A ∧ v ∈ A ∧ x ∈ A ∧ y
∈ A ∧ z ∈ A ∧ u < v ∧ v < x ∧ x < y ∧ y < z}
(is - = Collect ?RHS)
proof -
{ fix U
assume U ∈ [A]⁵
then obtain l where strict-sorted l List.set l = U length l = 5 U ⊆ A

```

```

apply (simp add: nsets-def)
by (metis finite-set-strict-sorted)
then have ?RHS U
  unfolding numeral-nat length-Suc-conv by auto blast }
moreover
have Collect ?RHS ⊆ [A]5
  apply (clarify simp add: nsets-def eval-nat-numeral)
  apply (subst card-insert-disjoint, auto) +
  done
ultimately show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

lemma binomial-eq-nsets: n choose k = card (nsets {0.. k)
apply (simp add: binomial-def nsets-def)
by (meson subset-eq-atLeast0-lessThan-finite)

lemma nsets-eq-empty-iff: nsets A r = {} ↔ finite A ∧ card A < r
  unfolding nsets-def
proof (intro iffI conjI)
  assume that: {N. N ⊆ A ∧ finite N ∧ card N = r} = {}
  show finite A
    using infinite-arbitrarily-large that by auto
  then have ¬ r ≤ card A
    using that by (simp add: set-eq-iff) (metis obtain-subset-with-card-n)
  then show card A < r
    using not-less by blast
next
  show {N. N ⊆ A ∧ finite N ∧ card N = r} = {}
    if finite A ∧ card A < r
      using that card-mono led by auto
qed

lemma nsets-eq-empty: [|finite A; card A < r|] ==> nsets A r = {}
by (simp add: nsets-eq-empty-iff)

lemma nsets-empty-iff: nsets {} r = (if r=0 then {{}} else {})
by (auto simp: nsets-def)

lemma nsets-singleton-iff: nsets {a} r = (if r=0 then {{}} else if r=1 then {{a}})
else {}
by (auto simp: nsets-def card-gt-0-iff subset-singleton-iff)

lemma nsets-self [simp]: nsets {..} m = {{..}}
  unfolding nsets-def
  apply auto
by (metis add.left-neutral lessThan-atLeast0 lessThan-iff subset-card-intvl-is-intvl)

lemma nsets-zero [simp]: nsets A 0 = {{}}

```

```

by (auto simp: nsets-def)

lemma nsets-one: nsets A (Suc 0) = (λx. {x}) ` A
  using card-eq-SucD by (force simp: nsets-def)

lemma inj-on-nsets:
  assumes inj-on f A
  shows inj-on (λX. f ` X) ([A]^n)
  using assms unfolding nsets-def
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) inj-on-inverseI inv-into-image-cancel mem-Collect-eq)

lemma bij-betw-nsets:
  assumes bij-betw f A B
  shows bij-betw (λX. f ` X) ([A]^n) ([B]^n)
proof -
  have (λ) f ` [A]^n = [f ` A]^n
    using assms
  apply (auto simp: nsets-def bij-betw-def image-iff card-image inj-on-subset)
  by (metis card-image inj-on-finite order-refl subset-image-inj)
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: bij-betw-def inj-on-nsets)
qed

lemma nset-image-obtains:
  assumes X ∈ [f`A]^k inj-on f A
  obtains Y where Y ∈ [A]^k X = f ` Y
  using assms
  apply (clarify simp add: nsets-def subset-image-iff)
  by (metis card-image finite-imageD inj-on-subset)

lemma nsets-image-funcset:
  assumes g ∈ S → T and inj-on g S
  shows (λX. g ` X) ∈ [S]^k → [T]^k
  using assms
  by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image inj-on-subset subset-iff simp flip: image-subset-iff-funcset)

lemma nsets-compose-image-funcset:
  assumes f: f ∈ [T]^k → D and g ∈ S → T and inj-on g S
  shows f ∘ (λX. g ` X) ∈ [S]^k → D
proof -
  have (λX. g ` X) ∈ [S]^k → [T]^k
    using assms by (simp add: nsets-image-funcset)
  then show ?thesis
    using f by fastforce
qed

```

91.1.2 Further properties, involving equipollence

lemma *nsets-lepoll-cong*:

assumes $A \lesssim B$

shows $[A]^k \lesssim [B]^k$

proof –

obtain f **where** $f: inj\text{-on } f A f` A \subseteq B$

by (meson assms lepoll-def)

define F **where** $F \equiv \lambda N. f` N$

have *inj-on F ([A]^k)*

using $F\text{-def } f \text{ inj-on-nsets}$ **by** blast

moreover

have $F`([A]^k) \subseteq [B]^k$

by (metis $F\text{-def bij-betw-def bij-betw-nsets } f \text{ nsets-mono}$)

ultimately show ?thesis

by (meson lepoll-def)

qed

lemma *nsets-eqpoll-cong*:

assumes $A \approx B$

shows $[A]^k \approx [B]^k$

by (meson assms eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym nsets-lepoll-cong)

lemma *infinite-imp-infinite-nsets*:

assumes $inf: infinite A$ **and** $k > 0$

shows *infinite ([A]^k)*

proof –

obtain B **where** $B \subset A A \approx B$

by (meson inf infinite-iff-psubset)

then obtain a **where** $a: a \in A a \notin B$

by blast

then obtain N **where** $N \subseteq B finite N card N = k - 1 a \notin N$

by (metis $\langle A \approx B \rangle inf eqpoll-finite-iff infinite-arbitrarily-large subset-eq$)

with $a \langle k > 0 \rangle \langle B \subset A \rangle$ **have** *insert a N ∈ [A]^k*

by (simp add: nsets-def)

with a **have** *nsets B k ≠ nsets A k*

by (metis (no-types, lifting) in-mono insertI1 mem-Collect-eq nsets-def)

moreover have *nsets B k ⊆ nsets A k*

using $\langle B \subset A \rangle nsets\text{-mono}$ **by** auto

ultimately show ?thesis

unfolding *infinite-iff-psubset-le*

by (meson $\langle A \approx B \rangle eqpoll-imp-lepoll nsets\text{-eqpoll-cong psubsetI}$)

qed

lemma *finite-nsets-iff*:

assumes $k > 0$

shows *finite ([A]^k) ↔ finite A*

using assms finite-imp-finite-nsets infinite-imp-infinite-nsets **by** blast

```

lemma card-nsets [simp]:  $\text{card}(\text{nsets } A \ k) = \text{card } A \text{ choose } k$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis bij-betw-nsets bij-betw-same-card binomial-eq-nsets ex-bij-betw-nat-finite)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
    by (cases k=0; simp add: finite-nsets-iff)
  qed

```

91.1.3 Partition predicates

definition monochromatic $\equiv \lambda\beta\alpha\gamma f i. \exists H \in \text{nsets } \beta \alpha. f ` (\text{nsets } H \gamma) \subseteq \{i\}$

uniform partition sizes

definition partn :: '*a set* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow '*b set* \Rightarrow *bool*
where partn $\beta\alpha\gamma\delta \equiv \forall f \in \text{nsets } \beta\gamma \rightarrow \delta. \exists \xi \in \delta. \text{monochromatic } \beta\alpha\gamma f \xi$

partition sizes enumerated in a list

definition partn-lst :: '*a set* \Rightarrow *nat list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow *bool*
where partn-lst $\beta\alpha\gamma \equiv \forall f \in \text{nsets } \beta\gamma \rightarrow \{\dots < \text{length } \alpha\}. \exists i < \text{length } \alpha. \text{monochromatic } \beta(\alpha!i)\gamma f i$

There's always a 0-clique

lemma partn-lst-0: $\gamma > 0 \implies \text{partn-lst } \beta(0\#\alpha)\gamma$
by (*force simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def nsets-empty-iff*)

lemma partn-lst-0': $\gamma > 0 \implies \text{partn-lst } \beta(a\#0\#\alpha)\gamma$
by (*force simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def nsets-empty-iff*)

lemma partn-lst-greater-resource:
fixes $M::\text{nat}$
assumes $M: \text{partn-lst } \{\dots < M\} \alpha\gamma \text{ and } M \leq N$
shows $\text{partn-lst } \{\dots < N\} \alpha\gamma$
proof (*clarsimp simp: partn-lst-def*)
 fix f
assume $f \in \text{nsets } \{\dots < N\} \gamma \rightarrow \{\dots < \text{length } \alpha\}$
then have $f \in \text{nsets } \{\dots < M\} \gamma \rightarrow \{\dots < \text{length } \alpha\}$
by (*meson Pi-anti-mono ‹M ≤ N› lessThan-subset-iff nsets-mono subsetD*)
 then obtain $i H$ **where** $i: i < \text{length } \alpha \text{ and } H: H \in \text{nsets } \{\dots < M\} (\alpha ! i) \text{ and subi: } f ` \text{nsets } H \gamma \subseteq \{i\}$
using M **unfolding** partn-lst-def monochromatic-def **by** blast
 have $H \in \text{nsets } \{\dots < N\} (\alpha ! i)$
using $\langle M \leq N \rangle H$ **by** (*auto simp: nsets-def subset-iff*)
 then show $\exists i < \text{length } \alpha. \text{monochromatic } \{\dots < N\} (\alpha ! i) \gamma f i$
using i **subi unfolding** monochromatic-def **by** blast
 qed

```

lemma partn-lst-fewer-colours:
  assumes major: partn-lst  $\beta$  ( $n \# \alpha$ )  $\gamma$  and  $n \geq \gamma$ 
  shows partn-lst  $\beta$   $\alpha$   $\gamma$ 
proof (clarsimp simp: partn-lst-def)
  fix  $f :: 'a set \Rightarrow nat$ 
  assume  $f: f \in [\beta]^\gamma \rightarrow \{.. < length \alpha\}$ 
  then obtain  $i H$  where  $i: i < Suc (length \alpha)$ 
    and  $H: H \in [\beta]^{((n \# \alpha) ! i)}$ 
    and hom:  $\forall x \in [H]^\gamma. Suc (f x) = i$ 
  using  $\langle n \geq \gamma \rangle$  major [unfolded partn-lst-def, rule-format, of Suc o f]
  by (fastforce simp: image-subset-iff nsets-eq-empty-iff monochromatic-def)
  show  $\exists i < length \alpha. monochromatic \beta (\alpha!i) \gamma f i$ 
proof (cases i)
  case 0
  then have  $[H]^\gamma = \{\}$ 
  using hom by blast
  then show ?thesis
  using 0 H  $\langle n \geq \gamma \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: nsets-eq-empty-iff) (simp add: nsets-def)
next
  case ( $Suc i'$ )
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding monochromatic-def using i H hom by auto
qed
qed

lemma partn-lst-eq-partn: partn-lst  $\{.. < n\} [m, m]$  2 = partn  $\{.. < n\} m$  2  $\{.. < 2 :: nat\}$ 
  apply (simp add: partn-lst-def partn-def numeral-2-eq-2)
  by (metis less-2-cases numeral-2-eq-2 lessThan-iff nth-Cons-0 nth-Cons-Suc)

lemma partn-lstE:
  assumes partn-lst  $\beta$   $\alpha$   $\gamma$   $f \in nsets \beta \gamma \rightarrow \{.. < l\}$  length  $\alpha = l$ 
  obtains  $i H$  where  $i < length \alpha$   $H \in nsets \beta (\alpha!i) f ` (nsets H \gamma) \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  using partn-lst-def monochromatic-def assms by metis

lemma partn-lst-less:
  assumes M: partn-lst  $\beta$   $\alpha$   $n$  and eq: length  $\alpha' = length \alpha$ 
    and le:  $\bigwedge i. i < length \alpha \implies \alpha'!i \leq \alpha!i$ 
  shows partn-lst  $\beta$   $\alpha' n$ 
proof (clarsimp simp: partn-lst-def)
  fix  $f$ 
  assume  $f \in [\beta]^n \rightarrow \{.. < length \alpha'\}$ 
  then obtain  $i H$  where  $i: i < length \alpha$ 
    and  $H \subseteq \beta$  and  $H: card H = (\alpha!i)$  and finite  $H$ 
    and fi:  $f ` nsets H n \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def nsets-def)
  then obtain bij where bij: bij-betw bij H  $\{0.. < \alpha!i\}$ 
    by (metis ex-bij-betw-finite-nat)
  then have inj: inj-on (inv-into H bij)  $\{0.. < \alpha' ! i\}$ 

```

```

by (metis bij-betw-def dual-order.refl i inj-on-inv-into ivl-subset le)
define H' where H' = inv-into H bij ` {0..<α!i}
show ∃ i < length α'. monochromatic β (α!i) n f i
  unfolding monochromatic-def
proof (intro exI bexI conjI)
  show i < length α'
    by (simp add: assms(2) i)
  have H' ⊆ H
    using bij ⟨i < length α⟩ bij-betw-imp-surj-on le
    by (force simp: H'-def image-subset-iff intro: inv-into-into)
  then have finite H'
    by (simp add: finite H finite-subset)
  with ⟨H' ⊆ H⟩ have cardH': card H' = (α!i)
    unfolding H'-def by (simp add: inj card-image)
  show f ` [H']^n ⊆ {i}
    by (meson ⟨H' ⊆ H⟩ dual-order.trans fi image-mono nsets-mono)
  show H' ∈ [β](α!i)
    using ⟨H ⊆ β⟩ ⟨H' ⊆ H⟩ ⟨finite H'⟩ cardH' nsets-def by fastforce
qed
qed

```

91.2 Finite versions of Ramsey’s theorem

To distinguish the finite and infinite ones, lower and upper case names are used (ramsey vs Ramsey).

91.2.1 The Erds–Szekeres theorem exhibits an upper bound for Ramsey numbers

The Erds–Szekeres bound, essentially extracted from the proof

```

fun ES :: [nat,nat,nat] ⇒ nat
  where ES 0 k l = max k l
    |   ES (Suc r) k l =
      (if r=0 then k+l-1
       else if k=0 ∨ l=0 then 1 else Suc (ES r (ES (Suc r) (k-1) l) (ES (Suc
r) k (l-1))))
declare ES.simps [simp del]

lemma ES-0 [simp]: ES 0 k l = max k l
  using ES.simps(1) by blast

lemma ES-1 [simp]: ES 1 k l = k+l-1
  using ES.simps(2) [of 0 k l] by simp

lemma ES-2: ES 2 k l = (if k=0 ∨ l=0 then 1 else ES 2 (k-1) l + ES 2 k (l-1))
  unfolding numeral-2-eq-2

```

by (smt (verit) ES.elims One-nat-def Suc-pred add-gr-0 neq0-conv nat.inject zero-less-Suc)

The Erdős–Szekeres upper bound

```

lemma ES2-choose: ES 2 k l = (k+l) choose k
proof (induct n ≡ k+l arbitrary: k l)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: ES-2)
next
  case (Suc n)
  then have k>0 ==> l>0 ==> ES 2 (k - 1) l + ES 2 k (l - 1) = k + l choose k
    using choose-reduce-nat by force
  then show ?case
    by (metis ES-2 Nat.add-0-right binomial-n-0 binomial-n-n gr0I)
qed
```

91.2.2 Trivial cases

Vacuous, since we are dealing with 0-sets!

```

lemma ramsey0: ∃ N::nat. partn-lst {..} [q1,q2] 0
  by (force simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def ex-in-conv less-Suc-eq nsets-eq-empty-iff)
```

Just the pigeon hole principle, since we are dealing with 1-sets

```

lemma ramsey1-explicit: partn-lst {..proof –
  have ∃ i<Suc (Suc 0). ∃ H∈nsets {..if f ∈ nsets {..for f
  proof –
    define A where A ≡ λi. {q. q < q0+q1-1 ∧ f {q} = i}
    have A 0 ∪ A 1 = {..using that by (auto simp: A-def PiE-iff nsets-one lessThan-Suc-atMost le-Suc-eq)
    moreover have A 0 ∩ A 1 = {}
      by (auto simp: A-def)
    ultimately have q0 + q1 ≤ card (A 0) + card (A 1) + 1
      by (metis card-Un-le card-lessThan le-diff-conv)
    then consider card (A 0) ≥ q0 | card (A 1) ≥ q1
      by linarith
    then obtain i where i < Suc (Suc 0) card (A i) ≥ [q0, q1] ! i
      by (metis One-nat-def lessI nth-Cons-0 nth-Cons-Suc zero-less-Suc)
    then obtain B where B ⊆ A i card B = [q0, q1] ! i finite B
      by (meson obtain-subset-with-card-n)
    then have B ∈ nsets {..by (auto simp: A-def nsets-def card-1-singleton-iff)
    then show ?thesis
      using ⟨i < Suc (Suc 0)⟩ by auto
```

```

qed
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
qed

```

```

lemma ramsey1:  $\exists N::nat. \text{partn-lst} \{.. < N\} [q0, q1] 1$ 
  using ramsey1-explicit by blast

```

91.2.3 Ramsey’s theorem with TWO colours and arbitrary exponents (hypergraph version)

```

lemma ramsey-induction-step:
  fixes p::nat
  assumes p1: partn-lst {.. < p1} [q1-1, q2] (Suc r) and p2: partn-lst {.. < p2}
  [q1, q2-1] (Suc r)
    and p: partn-lst {.. < p} [p1, p2] r
    and q1>0 q2>0
  shows partn-lst {.. < Suc p} [q1, q2] (Suc r)
proof -
  have  $\exists i < \text{Suc } 0. \exists H \in \text{nsets} \{..p\} ([q1, q2] ! i). f ` \text{nsets } H (\text{Suc } r) \subseteq \{i\}$ 
    if  $f: f \in \text{nsets} \{..p\} (\text{Suc } r) \rightarrow \{.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)\}$  for f
  proof -
    define g where  $g \equiv \lambda R. f (\text{insert } p R)$ 
    have  $f (\text{insert } p i) \in \{.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)\}$  if  $i \in \text{nsets} \{.. < p\} r$  for i
      using that card-insert-if by (fastforce simp: nsets-def intro!: Pi-mem [OF f])
    then have g:  $g \in \text{nsets} \{.. < p\} r \rightarrow \{.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)\}$ 
      by (force simp: g-def PiE-iff)
    then obtain i U where i:  $i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$  and gi:  $g ` \text{nsets } U r \subseteq \{i\}$ 
      and U:  $U \in \text{nsets} \{.. < p\} ([p1, p2] ! i)$ 
      using p by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
    then have Us:  $U \subseteq \{.. < p\}$ 
      by (auto simp: nsets-def)
    consider (izero) i = 0 | (ione) i = Suc 0
      using i by linarith
    then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case izero
    then have U:  $U \in \text{nsets} \{.. < p\} p1$ 
      using U by simp
    then obtain u where u: bij-betw u {.. < p1} U
      using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite lessThan-atLeast0 by (fastforce simp: nsets-def)
    have u-nsets:  $u ` X \in \text{nsets} \{..p\} n$  if  $X \in \text{nsets} \{.. < p1\} n$  for X n
    proof -
      have inj-on u X
        using u that bij-betw-imp-inj-on inj-on-subset by (force simp: nsets-def)
      then show ?thesis
        using Us u that bij-betwE
        by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image)
    qed
  qed

```

```

define h where  $h \equiv \lambda R. f(u ` R)$ 
have  $h \in nsets \{.. < p1\} (Suc r) \rightarrow \{.. < Suc (Suc 0)\}$ 
  unfolding h-def using f u-nsets by auto
then obtain j V where  $j: j < Suc (Suc 0)$  and  $hj: h ` nsets V (Suc r) \subseteq \{j\}$ 
  and  $V: V \in nsets \{.. < p1\} ([q1 - Suc 0, q2] ! j)$ 
  using p1 by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
then have Vsub:  $V \subseteq \{.. < p1\}$ 
  by (auto simp: nsets-def)
have invinv-eq:  $u ` inv-into \{.. < p1\} u ` X = X$  if  $X \subseteq u ` \{.. < p1\}$  for  $X$ 
  by (simp add: image-inv-into-cancel that)
let ?W = insert p (u ` V)
consider (jzero)  $j = 0$  | (jone)  $j = Suc 0$ 
  using j by linarith
then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case jzero
    then have V in nsets {.. < p1} (q1 - Suc 0)
      using V by simp
    then have  $u ` V \in nsets \{.. < p1\} (q1 - Suc 0)$ 
      using u-nsets [of - q1 - Suc 0] nsets-mono [OF Vsub] Usub u
      unfolding bij-betw-def nsets-def
      by (fastforce elim!: subsetD)
    then have inq1: ?W in nsets {.. p} q1
      unfolding nsets-def using <q1 > 0 card-insert-if by fastforce
    have invu-nsets: inv-into {.. < p1} u ` X in nsets V r
      if  $X \in nsets (u ` V)$  r for X r
    proof -
      have  $X \subseteq u ` V \wedge finite X \wedge card X = r$ 
        using nsets-def that by auto
      then have [simp]:  $card (inv-into \{.. < p1\} u ` X) = card X$ 
        by (meson Vsub bij-betw-def bij-betw-inv-into card-image image-mono
            inj-on-subset u)
      show ?thesis
        using that u Vsub by (fastforce simp: nsets-def bij-betw-def)
    qed
    have f X = i if  $X: X \in nsets ?W (Suc r)$  for X
    proof (cases p in X)
      case True
      then have Xp:  $X - \{p\} \in nsets (u ` V)$  r
        using X by (auto simp: nsets-def)
      moreover have  $u ` V \subseteq U$ 
        using Vsub bij-betwE u by blast
      ultimately have  $X - \{p\} \in nsets U$  r
        by (meson in-mono nsets-mono)
      then have g (X - {p}) = i
        using gi by blast
      have f X = i
        using gi True <X - {p}> in nsets U r insert-Diff
        by (fastforce simp: g-def image-subset-iff)
    qed
  end
end

```

```

then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: ‹f X = i› ‹g (X - {p}) = i›)
next
  case False
  then have Xim:  $X \in nsets(u ` V)$  ( $Suc r$ )
    using X by (auto simp: nsets-def subset-insert)
  then have u ` inv-into {.. $p_1$ } u ` X = X
    using Vsub bij-betw-imp-inj-on u
    by (fastforce simp: nsets-def image-mono invinv-eq subset-trans)
  then show ?thesis
    using izero jzero hj Xim invu-nsets unfolding h-def
    by (fastforce simp: image-subset-iff)
  qed
  moreover have insert p (u ` V) ∈ nsets {..p} q1
    by (simp add: izero inq1)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (metis izero image-subsetI insertI1 nth-Cons-0 zero-less-Suc)
next
  case jone
  then have u ` V ∈ nsets {..p} q2
    using V u-nsets by auto
  moreover have f ` nsets (u ` V) ( $Suc r$ ) ⊆ {j}
    using hj
    by (force simp: h-def image-subset-iff nsets-def subset-image-inj card-image
dest: finite-imageD)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using jone not-less-eq by fastforce
  qed
next
  case ione
  then have U ∈ nsets {.. $p_1$ } p2
    using U by simp
  then obtain u where u: bij-betw u {.. $p_2$ } U
    using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite lessThan-atLeast0 by (fastforce simp: nsets-def)
  have u-nsets: u ` X ∈ nsets {..p} n if X ∈ nsets {.. $p_2$ } n for X n
  proof -
    have inj-on u X
      using u that bij-betw-imp-inj-on inj-on-subset by (force simp: nsets-def)
    then show ?thesis
      using Usub u that bij-betwE
      by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image)
  qed
define h where h ≡ λR. f (u ` R)
have h ∈ nsets {.. $p_2$ } ( $Suc r$ ) → {.. $< Suc (Suc 0)$ }
  unfolding h-def using f u-nsets by auto
then obtain j V where j:  $j < Suc (Suc 0)$  and hj: h ` nsets V ( $Suc r$ ) ⊆ {j}
  and V: V ∈ nsets {.. $p_2$ } ([q1, q2 - Suc 0] ! j)
    using p2 by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
then have Vsub: V ⊆ {.. $p_2$ }
```

```

by (auto simp: nsets-def)
have invinv-eq:  $u \cdot \text{inv-into} \{.. < p2\} u \cdot X = X$  if  $X \subseteq u \cdot \{.. < p2\}$  for  $X$ 
  by (simp add: image-inv-into-cancel that)
let ?W = insert p (u · V)
consider (jzero)  $j = 0$  | (jone)  $j = \text{Suc } 0$ 
  using j by linarith
then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case jone
    then have  $V \in \text{nsets} \{.. < p2\} (q2 - \text{Suc } 0)$ 
      using V by simp
    then have  $u \cdot V \in \text{nsets} \{.. < p\} (q2 - \text{Suc } 0)$ 
      using u-nsets [of - q2 - Suc 0] nsets-mono [OF Vsub] Usub u
      unfolding bij-betw-def nsets-def
      by (fastforce elim!: subsetD)
    then have inq1: ?W  $\in \text{nsets} \{..p\} q2$ 
      unfolding nsets-def using <q2 > 0 card-insert-if by fastforce
    have invu-nsets:  $\text{inv-into} \{.. < p2\} u \cdot X \in \text{nsets} V r$ 
      if  $X \in \text{nsets} (u \cdot V) r$  for  $X r$ 
    proof -
      have  $X \subseteq u \cdot V \wedge \text{finite } X \wedge \text{card } X = r$ 
        using nsets-def that by auto
      then have [simp]:  $\text{card} (\text{inv-into} \{.. < p2\} u \cdot X) = \text{card } X$ 
        by (meson Vsub bij-betw-def bij-betw-inv-into card-image image-mono
          inj-on-subset u)
      show ?thesis
        using that u Vsub by (fastforce simp: nsets-def bij-betw-def)
    qed
    have f X = i if  $X \in \text{nsets} ?W (\text{Suc } r)$  for  $X$ 
    proof (cases p ∈ X)
      case True
        then have Xp:  $X - \{p\} \in \text{nsets} (u \cdot V) r$ 
          using X by (auto simp: nsets-def)
        moreover have  $u \cdot V \subseteq U$ 
          using Vsub bij-betwE u by blast
        ultimately have  $X - \{p\} \in \text{nsets} U r$ 
          by (meson in-mono nsets-mono)
        then have g (X - {p}) = i
          using gi by blast
        have f X = i
          using gi True <X - {p}> ∈ nsets U r insert-Diff
          by (fastforce simp: g-def image-subset-iff)
        then show ?thesis
          by (simp add: <f X = i> <g (X - {p}) = i>)
    next
      case False
      then have Xim:  $X \in \text{nsets} (u \cdot V) (\text{Suc } r)$ 
        using X by (auto simp: nsets-def subset-insert)
      then have  $u \cdot \text{inv-into} \{.. < p2\} u \cdot X = X$ 

```

```

using Vsub bij-betw-imp-inj-on u
by (fastforce simp: nsets-def image-mono invinv-eq subset-trans)
then show ?thesis
  using ione jone hj Xim invu-nsets unfolding h-def
  by (fastforce simp: image-subset-iff)
qed
moreover have insert p (u ` V) ∈ nsets {..p} q2
  by (simp add: ione inq1)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (metis ione image-subsetI insertI1 lessI nth-Cons-0 nth-Cons-Suc)
next
  case jzero
  then have u ` V ∈ nsets {..p} q1
    using V u-nsets by auto
  moreover have f ` nsets (u ` V) (Suc r) ⊆ {j}
    using hj
    apply (clarsimp simp add: h-def image-subset-iff nsets-def)
    by (metis Zero-not-Suc card-eq-0-iff card-image subset-image-inj)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using jzero not-less-eq by fastforce
qed
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
  using lessThan-Suc lessThan-Suc-atMost
  by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def insert-commute)
qed

proposition ramsey2-full: partn-lst {..<ES r q1 q2} [q1,q2] r
proof (induction r arbitrary: q1 q2)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def less-Suc-eq ex-in-conv nsets-eq-empty-iff)
next
  case (Suc r)
  note outer = this
  show ?case
    proof (cases r = 0)
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        using ramsey1-explicit by (force simp: ES.simps)
    next
      case False
      then have r > 0
        by simp
      show ?thesis
        using Suc.psms
    proof (induct k ≡ q1 + q2 arbitrary: q1 q2)
      case 0

```

```

with partn-lst-0 show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc k)
  consider q1 = 0 ∨ q2 = 0 | q1 ≠ 0 q2 ≠ 0 by auto
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case 1
    with False partn-lst-0 partn-lst-0' show ?thesis
      by blast
  next
    define p1 where p1 ≡ ES (Suc r) (q1 - 1) q2
    define p2 where p2 ≡ ES (Suc r) q1 (q2 - 1)
    define p where p ≡ ES r p1 p2
    case 2
    with Suc have k = (q1 - 1) + q2 k = q1 + (q2 - 1) by auto
    then have p1: partn-lst {..<p1} [q1 - 1, q2] (Suc r)
      and p2: partn-lst {..<p2} [q1, q2 - 1] (Suc r)
      using Suc.hyps unfolding p1-def p2-def by blast+
    then have p: partn-lst {..<p} [p1, p2] r
      using outer Suc.preds unfolding p-def by auto
    show ?thesis
      using ramsey-induction-step [OF p1 p2 p] 2 ES.simps(2) False p1-def
      p2-def p-def by auto
    qed
  qed
  qed
qed

```

91.2.4 Full Ramsey’s theorem with multiple colours and arbitrary exponents

```

theorem ramsey-full: ∃ N::nat. partn-lst {..<N} qs r
proof (induction k ≡ length qs arbitrary: qs)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (rule-tac x= r in exI) (simp add: partn-lst-def)
  next
    case (Suc k)
    note IH = this
    show ?case
    proof (cases k)
      case 0
      with Suc obtain q where qs = [q]
        by (metis length-0-conv length-Suc-conv)
      then show ?thesis
        by (rule-tac x=q in exI) (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def func-
          set-to-empty-iff)
    next
      case (Suc k')
    qed
  qed

```

```

then obtain q1 q2 l where qs: qs = q1#q2#l
  by (metis Suc.hyps(2) length-Suc-conv)
then obtain q::nat where q: partn-lst {..<q} [q1,q2] r
  using ramsey2-full by blast
then obtain p::nat where p: partn-lst {..<p} (q#l) r
  using IH `qs = q1 # q2 # l` by fastforce
have keq: Suc (length l) = k
  using IH qs by auto
show ?thesis
proof (intro exI conjI)
  show partn-lst {..<p} qs r
  proof (auto simp: partn-lst-def)
    fix f
    assume f: f ∈ nsets {..<p} r → {..<length qs}
    define g where g ≡ λX. iff f X < Suc (Suc 0) then 0 else f X – Suc 0
    have g ∈ nsets {..<p} r → {..<k}
      unfolding g-def using f Suc IH
      by (auto simp: Pi-def not-less)
    then obtain i U where i: i < k and gi: g ` nsets U r ⊆ {i}
      and U: U ∈ nsets {..<p} ((q#l) ! i)
      using p keq by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
    show ∃ i<length qs. monochromatic {..<p} (qs!i) r f i
    proof (cases i = 0)
      case True
      then have U ∈ nsets {..<p} q and f01: f ` nsets U r ⊆ {0, Suc 0}
        using U gi unfolding g-def by (auto simp: image-subset-iff)
      then obtain u where u: bij-betw u {..<q} U
        using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite lessThan-atLeast0 by (fastforce simp:
          nsets-def)
      then have Usub: U ⊆ {..<p}
        by (smt (verit) U mem-Collect-eq nsets-def)
      have u-nsets: u ` X ∈ nsets {..<p} n if X ∈ nsets {..<q} n for X n
      proof –
        have inj-on u X
          using u that bij-betw-imp-inj-on inj-on-subset
          by (force simp: nsets-def)
        then show ?thesis
          using Usub u that bij-betwE
          by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image)
      qed
      define h where h ≡ λX. f (u ` X)
      have f (u ` X) < Suc (Suc 0) if X ∈ nsets {..<q} r for X
      proof –
        have u ` X ∈ nsets U r
          using u-u-nsets that by (auto simp: nsets-def bij-betwE subset-eq)
        then show ?thesis
          using f01 by auto
      qed
      then have h ∈ nsets {..<q} r → {..<Suc (Suc 0)}
    
```

```

unfolding h-def by blast
then obtain j V where j:  $j < \text{Suc } 0$  and hj:  $h \cdot \text{nsets } V r \subseteq \{j\}$ 
  and V:  $V \in \text{nsets } \{\dots < q\} ([q1, q2] ! j)$ 
  using q by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
show ?thesis
  unfolding monochromatic-def
proof (intro exI conjI bexI)
  show j < length qs
    using Suc Suc.hyps(2) j by linarith
  have nsets (u ` V) r  $\subseteq (\lambda x. (u ` x)) \cdot \text{nsets } V r$ 
    apply (clar simp simp add: nsets-def image-iff)
    by (metis card_eq_0_iff card_image image_is_empty subset_image_inj)
  then have f ` nsets (u ` V) r  $\subseteq h \cdot \text{nsets } V r$ 
    by (auto simp: h-def)
  then show f ` nsets (u ` V) r  $\subseteq \{j\}$ 
    using hj by auto
  show (u ` V)  $\in \text{nsets } \{\dots < p\} (qs ! j)$ 
    using V j less_2_cases numeral_2_eq_2 qs u-nsets by fastforce
qed
next
case False
then have eq:  $\bigwedge A. [A \in [U]^r] \implies f A = \text{Suc } i$ 
  by (metis Suc_pred diff_0_eq_0 g-def gi image_subset_iff not_gr0 singletonD)
show ?thesis
  unfolding monochromatic-def
proof (intro exI conjI bexI)
  show Suc i < length qs
    using Suc.hyps(2) i by auto
  show f ` nsets U r  $\subseteq \{\text{Suc } i\}$ 
    using False by (auto simp: eq)
  show U  $\in \text{nsets } \{\dots < p\} (qs ! (\text{Suc } i))$ 
    using False U qs by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

91.2.5 Simple graph version

This is the most basic version in terms of cliques and independent sets, i.e. the version for graphs and 2 colours.

definition clique $V E \longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in V. \forall w \in V. v \neq w \rightarrow \{v, w\} \in E)$
definition indep $V E \longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in V. \forall w \in V. v \neq w \rightarrow \{v, w\} \notin E)$

lemma clique-Un: $\llbracket \text{clique } K F; \text{clique } L F; \forall v \in K. \forall w \in L. v \neq w \rightarrow \{v, w\} \in F \rrbracket \implies \text{clique } (K \cup L) F$
 by (metis UnE clique-def doubleton_eq_iff)

```

lemma null-clique[simp]: clique {} E and null-indep[simp]: indep {} E
by (auto simp: clique-def indep-def)

lemma smaller-clique: [[clique R E; R' ⊆ R]]  $\implies$  clique R' E
by (auto simp: clique-def)

lemma smaller-indep: [[indep R E; R' ⊆ R]]  $\implies$  indep R' E
by (auto simp: indep-def)

lemma ramsey2:
 $\exists r \geq 1. \forall (V :: 'a set) (E :: 'a set set). finite V \wedge card V \geq r \longrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists R \subseteq V. card R = m \wedge clique R E \vee card R = n \wedge indep R E)$ 
proof -
  obtain N where N  $\geq Suc 0$  and N: partn-lst {..< N} [m,n] 2
    using ramsey2-full nat-le-linear partn-lst-greater-resource by blast
  have  $\exists R \subseteq V. card R = m \wedge clique R E \vee card R = n \wedge indep R E$ 
    if finite V N  $\leq$  card V for V :: 'a set and E :: 'a set set
  proof -
    from that
    obtain v where u: inj-on v {..< N} v ‘ {..< N}  $\subseteq V$ 
      by (metis card-le-inj card-lessThan finite-lessThan)
    define f where f  $\equiv \lambda e. if v ‘ e \in E then 0 else Suc 0$ 
    have f: f  $\in nsets \{..< N\} 2 \rightarrow \{..< Suc (Suc 0)\}$ 
      by (simp add: f-def)
    then obtain i U where i: i < 2 and gi: f ‘ nsets U 2  $\subseteq \{i\}$ 
      and U: U  $\in nsets \{..< N\} ([m,n] ! i)$ 
      using N numeral-2-eq-2 by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
    show ?thesis
    proof (intro exI conjI)
      show v ‘ U  $\subseteq V$ 
        using U u by (auto simp: image-subset-iff nsets-def)
      show card (v ‘ U) = m  $\wedge$  clique (v ‘ U) E  $\vee$  card (v ‘ U) = n  $\wedge$  indep (v ‘ U) E
        using i unfolding numeral-2-eq-2
        using gi U u
        apply (simp add: image-subset-iff nsets-2-eq clique-def indep-def less-Suc-eq)
        apply (auto simp: f-def nsets-def card-image inj-on-subset split: if-split-asm)
        done
      qed
    qed
    then show ?thesis
      using Suc 0  $\leq N$  by auto
  qed

```

91.3 Preliminaries for the infinitary version

91.3.1 “Axiom” of Dependent Choice

```
primrec choice :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a) set  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
```

where — An integer-indexed chain of choices
 choice-0: choice $P r 0 = (\text{SOME } x. P x)$
 | choice-Suc: choice $P r (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{SOME } y. P y \wedge (\text{choice } P r n, y) \in r)$

```

lemma choice-n:
  assumes P0:  $P x_0$ 
  and Pstep:  $\bigwedge x. P x \implies \exists y. P y \wedge (x, y) \in r$ 
  shows  $P (\text{choice } P r n)$ 
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  show ?case by (force intro: someI P0)
next
  case Suc
  then show ?case by (auto intro: someI2-ex [OF Pstep])
qed

lemma dependent-choice:
  assumes trans: trans r
  and P0:  $P x_0$ 
  and Pstep:  $\bigwedge x. P x \implies \exists y. P y \wedge (x, y) \in r$ 
  obtains f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where  $\bigwedge n. P (f n)$  and  $\bigwedge n m. n < m \implies (f n, f m) \in r$ 
proof
  fix n
  show  $P (\text{choice } P r n)$ 
  by (blast intro: choice-n [OF P0 Pstep])
next
  fix n m :: nat
  assume n < m
  from Pstep [OF choice-n [OF P0 Pstep]] have (choice  $P r k$ , choice  $P r (\text{Suc } k)$ )  $\in r$  for k
  by (auto intro: someI2-ex)
  then show (choice  $P r n$ , choice  $P r m) \in r$ 
  by (auto intro: less-Suc-induct [OF <n < m>] transD [OF trans])
qed
```

91.3.2 Partition functions

definition part-fn :: nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow ('a set \Rightarrow nat) \Rightarrow bool
 — the function f partitions the r -subsets of the typically infinite set Y into s distinct categories.
where part-fn $r s Y f \longleftrightarrow (f \in \text{nsets } Y r \rightarrow \{\dots < s\})$

For induction, we decrease the value of r in partitions.

```

lemma part-fn-Suc-imp-part-fn:
  [ $\text{infinite } Y; \text{part-fn } (\text{Suc } r) s Y f; y \in Y \Rightarrow \text{part-fn } r s (Y - \{y\}) (\lambda u. f (insert y u))$ 
  by (simp add: part-fn-def nsets-def Pi-def subset-Diff-insert)

lemma part-fn-subset: part-fn  $r s YY f \implies Y \subseteq YY \implies \text{part-fn } r s Y f$ 
  unfolding part-fn-def nsets-def by blast
```

91.4 Ramsey's Theorem: Infinitary Version

```

lemma Ramsey-induction:
fixes s r :: nat
and YY :: 'a set
and f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
assumes infinite YY part-fn r s YY f
shows ∃ Y' t'. Y' ⊆ YY ∧ infinite Y' ∧ t' < s ∧ (∀ X. X ⊆ Y' ∧ finite X ∧
card X = r → f X = t')
using assms
proof (induct r arbitrary: YY f)
case 0
then show ?case
by (auto simp add: part-fn-def card-eq-0-iff cong: conj-cong)
next
case (Suc r)
show ?case
proof -
from Suc.prems infinite-imp-nonempty obtain yy where yy: yy ∈ YY
by blast
let ?ramr = {((y, Y, t), (y', Y', t')). y' ∈ Y ∧ Y' ⊆ Y}
let ?propr = λ(y, Y, t).
y ∈ YY ∧ y ≠ Y ∧ Y ⊆ YY ∧ infinite Y ∧ t < s
∧ (∀ X. X ⊆ Y ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → (f ∘ insert y) X = t)
from Suc.prems have infYY': infinite (YY - {yy}) by auto
from Suc.prems have partf': part-fn r s (YY - {yy}) (f ∘ insert yy)
by (simp add: o-def part-fn-Suc-imp-part-fn yy)
have transr: trans ?ramr by (force simp: trans-def)
from Suc.hyps [OF infYY' partf']
obtain Y0 and t0 where Y0 ⊆ YY - {yy} infinite Y0 t0 < s
X ⊆ Y0 ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → (f ∘ insert yy) X = t0 for X
by blast
with yy have propr0: ?propr(yy, Y0, t0) by blast
have proprstep: ∃ y. ?propr y ∧ (x, y) ∈ ?ramr if x: ?propr x for x
proof (cases x)
case (fields yx Yx tx)
with x obtain yx' where yx': yx' ∈ Yx
by (blast dest: infinite-imp-nonempty)
from fields x have infYx': infinite (Yx - {yx'}) by auto
with fields x yx' Suc.prems have partfx': part-fn r s (Yx - {yx'}) (f ∘ insert yx')
by (simp add: o-def part-fn-Suc-imp-part-fn part-fn-subset [where YY=YY
and Y=Yx])
from Suc.hyps [OF infYx' partfx'] obtain Y' and t'
where Y': Y' ⊆ Yx - {yx'} infinite Y' t' < s
X ⊆ Y' ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → (f ∘ insert yx') X = t' for X
by blast
from fields x Y' yx' have ?propr (yx', Y', t') ∧ (x, (yx', Y', t')) ∈ ?ramr
by blast
then show ?thesis ..

```

```

qed
from dependent-choice [OF transr propr0 proprstep]
obtain g where pg: ?propr (g n) and rg: n < m ==> (g n, g m) ∈ ?ramr for
n m :: nat
  by blast
let ?gy = fst ∘ g
let ?gt = snd ∘ snd ∘ g
have rangeg: ∃ k. range ?gt ⊆ {..
proof (intro exI subsetI)
  fix x
  assume x ∈ range ?gt
  then obtain n where x = ?gt n ..
  with pg [of n] show x ∈ {..} by (cases g n) auto
qed
from rangeg have finite (range ?gt)
  by (simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded)
then obtain s' and n' where s': s' = ?gt n' and infeqs': infinite {n. ?gt n =
s'}
  by (rule inf-img-fin-domE) (auto simp add: vimage-def intro: infinite-UNIV-nat)
  with pg [of n'] have less': s' < s by (cases g n') auto
  have inj-gy: inj ?gy
  proof (rule linorder-injI)
    fix m m' :: nat
    assume m < m'
    from rg [OF this] pg [of m] show ?gy m ≠ ?gy m'
      by (cases g m, cases g m') auto
  qed
  show ?thesis
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    from pg show ?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'} ⊆ YY
      by (auto simp add: Let-def split-beta)
    from infeqs' show infinite (?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'})
      by (blast intro: inj-gy [THEN subset-inj-on] dest: finite-imageD)
    show s' < s by (rule less')
    show ∀ X. X ⊆ ?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'} ∧ finite X ∧ card X = Suc r —> f X
      = s'
    proof -
      have f X = s'
        if X: X ⊆ ?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'}
        and cardX: finite X card X = Suc r
        for X
      proof -
        from X obtain AA where AA: AA ⊆ {n. ?gt n = s'} and Xeq: X =
?gy‘AA
          by (auto simp add: subset-image-iff)
          with cardX have AA ≠ {} by auto
        then have AAleast: (LEAST x. x ∈ AA) ∈ AA by (auto intro: LeastI-ex)
        show ?thesis
        proof (cases g (LEAST x. x ∈ AA))

```

```

case (fields ya Ya ta)
with AAleast Xeq have ya: ya ∈ X by (force intro!: rev-image-eqI)
then have f X = f (insert ya (X - {ya})) by (simp add: insert-absorb)
also have ... = ta
proof -
  have *: X - {ya} ⊆ Ya
  proof
    fix x assume x: x ∈ X - {ya}
    then obtain a' where xeq: x = ?gy a' and a': a' ∈ AA
      by (auto simp add: Xeq)
    with fields x have a' ≠ (LEAST x. x ∈ AA) by auto
    with Least-le [of λx. x ∈ AA, OF a'] have (LEAST x. x ∈ AA) < a'
      by arith
    from xeq fields rg [OF this] show x ∈ Ya by auto
  qed
  have card (X - {ya}) = r
    by (simp add: cardX ya)
  with pg [of LEAST x. x ∈ AA] fields cardX * show ?thesis
    by (auto simp del: insert-Diff-single)
  qed
  also from AA AAleast fields have ... = s' by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis by blast
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed

```

theorem Ramsey:

```

fixes s r :: nat
and Z :: 'a set
and f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
shows
  [[infinite Z;
    ∀ X. X ⊆ Z ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → f X < s]]
  ⟹ ∃ Y t. Y ⊆ Z ∧ infinite Y ∧ t < s
    ∧ (∀ X. X ⊆ Y ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → f X = t)
by (blast intro: Ramsey-induction [unfolded part-fn-def nsets-def])

```

corollary Ramsey2:

```

fixes s :: nat
and Z :: 'a set
and f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
assumes infZ: infinite Z
and part: ∀ x∈Z. ∀ y∈Z. x ≠ y → f {x, y} < s
shows ∃ Y t. Y ⊆ Z ∧ infinite Y ∧ t < s ∧ (∀ x∈Y. ∀ y∈Y. x≠y → f {x, y})

```

$= t)$

proof –

from part have part2: $\forall X. X \subseteq Z \wedge \text{finite } X \wedge \text{card } X = 2 \rightarrow f X < s$

by (fastforce simp: eval-nat-numeral card-Suc-eq)

obtain $Y t$ **where** *:

$Y \subseteq Z$ infinite $Y t < s$ ($\forall X. X \subseteq Y \wedge \text{finite } X \wedge \text{card } X = 2 \rightarrow f X = t$)

by (insert Ramsey [OF infZ part2]) auto

then have $\forall x \in Y. \forall y \in Y. x \neq y \rightarrow f \{x, y\} = t$ **by** auto

with * **show** ?thesis **by** iprover

qed

corollary Ramsey-nssets:

fixes $f :: 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

assumes infinite Z $f` \text{nsets } Z r \subseteq \{\dots\}$

obtains $Y t$ **where** $Y \subseteq Z$ infinite $Y t < s$ $f` \text{nsets } Y r \subseteq \{t\}$

using Ramsey [of $Z r f s$] assms **by** (auto simp: nsets-def image-subset-iff)

91.5 Disjunctive Well-Foundedness

An application of Ramsey’s theorem to program termination. See [4].

definition disj-wf :: $('a \times 'a) \text{ set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where $\text{disj-wf } r \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \exists n::\text{nat}. (\forall i < n. \text{wf } (T i)) \wedge r = (\bigcup_{i < n} T i))$

definition transition-idx :: $(\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) \text{ set}) \Rightarrow \text{nat set} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where $\text{transition-idx } s T A = (\text{LEAST } k. \exists i j. A = \{i, j\} \wedge i < j \wedge (s j, s i) \in T k)$

lemma transition-idx-less:

assumes $i < j$ $(s j, s i) \in T k$ $k < n$

shows $\text{transition-idx } s T \{i, j\} < n$

proof –

from assms(1,2) **have** $\text{transition-idx } s T \{i, j\} \leq k$

by (simp add: transition-idx-def, blast intro: Least-le)

with assms(3) **show** ?thesis **by** simp

qed

lemma transition-idx-in:

assumes $i < j$ $(s j, s i) \in T k$

shows $(s j, s i) \in T$ ($\text{transition-idx } s T \{i, j\}$)

using assms

by (simp add: transition-idx-def doubleton-eq-iff conj-disj-distribR cong: conj-cong) (erule LeastI)

To be equal to the union of some well-founded relations is equivalent to being the subset of such a union.

lemma disj-wf: $\text{disj-wf } r \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \exists n::\text{nat}. (\forall i < n. \text{wf } (T i)) \wedge r \subseteq (\bigcup_{i < n} T i))$

proof –

```

have *:  $\bigwedge T n. [\forall i < n. wf(T i); r \subseteq \bigcup (T ' \{.. < n\})]$ 
 $\implies (\forall i < n. wf(T i \cap r)) \wedge r = (\bigcup i < n. T i \cap r)$ 
  by (force simp: wf-Int1)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding disj-wf-def by auto (metis *)
qed

theorem trans-disj-wf-implies-wf:
assumes trans r
and disj-wf r
shows wf r
proof (simp only: wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain, rule notI)
assume  $\exists s. \forall i. (s(Suc i), s i) \in r$ 
then obtain s where ssuc:  $\forall i. (s(Suc i), s i) \in r ..$ 
from ⟨disj-wf r⟩ obtain T and n :: nat where wfT:  $\forall k < n. wf(T k)$  and r:  $r = (\bigcup k < n. T k)$ 
  by (auto simp add: disj-wf-def)
have s-in-T:  $\exists k. (s j, s i) \in T k \wedge k < n$  if i < j for i j
proof -
  from ⟨i < j⟩ have (s j, s i) ∈ r
  proof (induct rule: less-Suc-induct)
    case 1
    then show ?case by (simp add: ssuc)
  next
    case 2
    with ⟨trans r⟩ show ?case
      unfolding trans-def by blast
  qed
  then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: r)
qed
have i < j  $\implies$  transition-idx s T {i, j} < n for i j
using s-in-T transition-idx-less by blast
then have trless:  $i \neq j \implies$  transition-idx s T {i, j} < n for i j
  by (metis doubleton-eq-iff less-linear)
have  $\exists K k. K \subseteq UNIV \wedge infinite K \wedge k < n \wedge$ 
   $(\forall i \in K. \forall j \in K. i \neq j \longrightarrow transition-idx s T \{i, j\} = k)$ 
  by (rule Ramsey2) (auto intro: trless infinite-UNIV-nat)
then obtain K and k where infK: infinite K and k < n
  and allk:  $\forall i \in K. \forall j \in K. i \neq j \longrightarrow transition-idx s T \{i, j\} = k$ 
  by auto
have (s (enumerate K (Suc m)), s (enumerate K m)) ∈ T k for m :: nat
proof -
  let ?j = enumerate K (Suc m)
  let ?i = enumerate K m
  have ij:  $?i < ?j$  by (simp add: enumerate-step infK)
  have ?j ∈ K ?i ∈ K by (simp-all add: enumerate-in-set infK)
  with ij have k:  $k = transition-idx s T \{?i, ?j\}$  by (simp add: allk)
  from s-in-T [OF ij] obtain k' where (s ?j, s ?i) ∈ T k' k' < n by blast
  then show (s ?j, s ?i) ∈ T k by (simp add: k transition-idx-in ij)

```

```

qed
then have  $\neg wf(T k)$ 
  unfolding wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain by iprover
  with  $wfT \langle k < n \rangle$  show False by blast
qed

end

```

92 Modulo and congruence on the reals

```

theory Real-Mod
  imports Complex-Main
begin

```

```

definition rmod :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real (infixl rmod 70) where
   $x \text{ rmod } y = x - |y| * \text{of-int} \lfloor x / |y| \rfloor$ 

lemma rmod-conv-fraction:  $y \neq 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } y = \text{frac}(x / |y|) * |y|$ 
  by (simp add: rmod-def frac-def algebra-simps)

lemma rmod-conv-fraction':  $x \text{ rmod } y = (\text{if } y = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } \text{frac}(x / |y|) * |y|)$ 
  by (simp add: rmod-def frac-def algebra-simps)

lemma rmod-rmod [simp]:  $(x \text{ rmod } y) \text{ rmod } y = x \text{ rmod } y$ 
  by (simp add: rmod-conv-fraction')

lemma rmod-0-right [simp]:  $x \text{ rmod } 0 = x$ 
  by (simp add: rmod-def)

lemma rmod-less:  $m > 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m < m$ 
  by (simp add: rmod-conv-fraction' frac-lt-1)

lemma rmod-less-abs:  $m \neq 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m < |m|$ 
  by (simp add: rmod-conv-fraction' frac-lt-1)

lemma rmod-le:  $m > 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m \leq m$ 
  by (intro less-imp-le rmod-less)

lemma rmod-nonneg:  $m \neq 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m \geq 0$ 
  unfolding rmod-def
  by (metis abs-le-zero-iff diff-ge-0-iff-ge floor-divide-lower linorder-not-le mult.commute)

lemma rmod-unique:
  assumes  $z \in \{0..<|y|\}$   $x = z + \text{of-int } n * y$ 
  shows  $x \text{ rmod } y = z$ 
proof -
  have  $(x - z) / y = \text{of-int } n$ 

```

```

using assms by auto
hence  $(x - z) / |y| = \text{of-int } ((\text{if } y > 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1) * n)$ 
  using assms(1) by (cases y 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto split: if-splits)
  also have ... ∈ ℤ
    by auto
  finally have  $\text{frac } (x / |y|) = z / |y|$ 
    using assms(1) by (subst frac-unique-iff) (auto simp: field-simps)
    thus ?thesis
      using assms(1) by (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac')
qed

lemma rmod-0 [simp]:  $0 \text{ rmod } z = 0$ 
  by (simp add: rmod-def)

lemma rmod-add:  $(x \text{ rmod } z + y \text{ rmod } z) \text{ rmod } z = (x + y) \text{ rmod } z$ 
proof (cases z = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule sym, rule rmod-unique)
    define n where  $n = (\text{if } z > 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1) * ([x / |z|] + [y / |z|] + \lfloor (x + y - (|z| * \text{real-of-int } [x / |z|] + |z| * \text{real-of-int } [y / |z|])) / |z| \rfloor)$ 
    show  $x + y = (x \text{ rmod } z + y \text{ rmod } z) \text{ rmod } z + \text{real-of-int } n * z$ 
      by (simp add: rmod-def algebra-simps n-def)
    qed (auto simp: rmod-less-abs rmod-nonneg)
  qed auto

lemma rmod-diff:  $(x \text{ rmod } z - y \text{ rmod } z) \text{ rmod } z = (x - y) \text{ rmod } z$ 
proof (cases z = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule sym, rule rmod-unique)
    define n where  $n = (\text{if } z > 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1) * ([x / |z|] + \lfloor (x + |z| * \text{real-of-int } [y / |z|] - (y + |z| * \text{real-of-int } [x / |z|])) / |z| \rfloor - \lfloor y / |z| \rfloor)$ 
    show  $x - y = (x \text{ rmod } z - y \text{ rmod } z) \text{ rmod } z + \text{real-of-int } n * z$ 
      by (simp add: rmod-def algebra-simps n-def)
    qed (auto simp: rmod-less-abs rmod-nonneg)
  qed auto

lemma rmod-self [simp]:  $x \text{ rmod } x = 0$ 
  by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-int [simp]:  $(\text{of-int } n * x) \text{ rmod } x = 0$ 
  by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-nat [simp]:  $(\text{of-nat } n * x) \text{ rmod } x = 0$ 
  by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-numeral [simp]:  $(\text{numeral } n * x) \text{ rmod } x = 0$ 

```

```

by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-int' [simp]: (x * of-int n) rmod x = 0
  by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-nat' [simp]: (x * of-nat n) rmod x = 0
  by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-numeral' [simp]: (x * numeral n) rmod x = 0
  by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-idem [simp]: x ∈ {0..<|y|} ⟹ x rmod y = x
  by (rule rmod-unique[of --- 0]) auto

```

definition rcong :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real ⇒ bool ((1[- = -] ('rmod -'))) **where**
 $[x = y] (rmod m) \longleftrightarrow x \text{ rmod } m = y \text{ rmod } m$

named-theorems rcong-intros

lemma rcong-0-right [simp]: [x = y] (rmod 0) ⟷ x = y
by (simp add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-0-iff: [x = 0] (rmod m) ⟷ x rmod m = 0
and rcong-0-iff': [0 = x] (rmod m) ⟷ x rmod m = 0
by (simp-all add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-refl [simp, intro!, rcong-intros]: [x = x] (rmod m)
by (simp add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-sym: [y = x] (rmod m) ⟹ [x = y] (rmod m)
by (simp add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-sym-iff: [y = x] (rmod m) ⟷ [x = y] (rmod m)
unfolding rcong-def **by** (simp add: eq-commute del: rmod-idem)

lemma rcong-trans [trans]: [x = y] (rmod m) ⟹ [y = z] (rmod m) ⟹ [x = z]
 $(rmod m)$
by (simp add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-add [rcong-intros]:
 $[a = b] (rmod m) \Rightarrow [c = d] (rmod m) \Rightarrow [a + c = b + d] (rmod m)$
unfolding rcong-def **using** rmod-add **by** metis

lemma rcong-diff [rcong-intros]:
 $[a = b] (rmod m) \Rightarrow [c = d] (rmod m) \Rightarrow [a - c = b - d] (rmod m)$
unfolding rcong-def **using** rmod-diff **by** metis

```

lemma rcong-uminus [rcong-intros]:
   $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \implies [-a = -b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  using rcong-diff[of 0 0 m a b] by simp

lemma rcong-uminus-uminus-iff [simp]:  $[-x = -y] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  using rcong-uminus minus-minus by metis

lemma rcong-uminus-left-iff:  $[-x = y] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [x = -y] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  using rcong-uminus minus-minus by metis

lemma rcong-add-right-cancel [simp]:  $[a + c = b + c] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  using rcong-add[of a b m c c] rcong-add[of a + c b + c m -c -c] by auto

lemma rcong-add-left-cancel [simp]:  $[c + a = c + b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  by (subst (1 2) add.commute) simp

lemma rcong-diff-right-cancel [simp]:  $[a - c = b - c] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  by (metis rcong-add-left-cancel uminus-add-conv-diff)

lemma rcong-diff-left-cancel [simp]:  $[c - a = c - b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  by (metis minus-diff-eq rcong-diff-right-cancel rcong-uminus-uminus-iff)

lemma rcong-rmod-right-iff [simp]:  $[a = (b \text{ rmod } m)] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  and rcong-rmod-left-iff [simp]:  $[(a \text{ rmod } m) = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  by (simp-all add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-rmod-left [rcong-intros]:  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \implies [(a \text{ rmod } m) = b]$ 
  and rcong-rmod-right [rcong-intros]:  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \implies [a = (b \text{ rmod } m)]$ 
  by simp-all

lemma rcong-mult-of-int-0-left-left [rcong-intros]:  $[0 = \text{of-int } n * m] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  and rcong-mult-of-int-0-right-left [rcong-intros]:  $[0 = m * \text{of-int } n] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  and rcong-mult-of-int-0-left-right [rcong-intros]:  $[\text{of-int } n * m = 0] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  and rcong-mult-of-int-0-right-right [rcong-intros]:  $[m * \text{of-int } n = 0] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
  by (simp-all add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-altdef:  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. b = a + \text{of-int } n * m)$ 
proof (cases m = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis

```

```

proof
  assume  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
  hence  $[a - b = b - b] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
    by (intro rcong-intros)
  hence  $(a - b) \text{ rmod } m = 0$ 
    by (simp add: rcong-def)
  then obtain  $n$  where  $\text{of-int } n = (a - b) / |m|$ 
    using False by (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac elim!: Ints-cases)
  thus  $\exists n. b = a + \text{of-int } n * m$  using False
    by (intro exI[of - if  $m > 0$  then } -n else n]) (auto simp: field-simps)
next
  assume  $\exists n. b = a + \text{of-int } n * m$ 
  then obtain  $n$  where  $b = a + \text{of-int } n * m$ 
    by auto
  have  $[a + 0 = a + \text{of-int } n * m] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
    by (intro rcong-intros)
  with  $n$  show  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
    by simp
qed
qed auto

lemma rcong-conv-diff-rmod-eq-0:  $[x = y] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow (x - y) \text{ rmod } m = 0$ 
  by (metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel rcong-0-iff rcong-diff-right-cancel)

lemma rcong-imp-eq:
  assumes  $[x = y] \text{ (rmod } m) |x - y| < |m|$ 
  shows  $x = y$ 
proof –
  from assms obtain  $n$  where  $y = x + \text{of-int } n * m$ 
    unfolding rcong-altdef by blast
  have  $\text{of-int } |n| * |m| = |x - y|$ 
    by (simp add: n abs-mult)
  also have  $\dots < 1 * |m|$ 
    using assms(2) by simp
  finally have  $n = 0$ 
    by (subst (asm) mult-less-cancel-right) auto
  with  $n$  show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma rcong-mult-modulus:
  assumes  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } (m / c)) c \neq 0$ 
  shows  $[a * c = b * c] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
proof –
  from assms obtain  $k$  where  $k: b = a + \text{of-int } k * (m / c)$ 
    by (auto simp: rcong-altdef)
  have  $b * c = (a + \text{of-int } k * (m / c)) * c$ 
    by (simp only: k)
  also have  $\dots = a * c + \text{of-int } k * m$ 

```

```

  using assms(2) by (auto simp: divide-simps)
  finally show ?thesis
    unfolding rcong-altdef by blast
  qed

lemma rcong-divide-modulus:
  assumes [a = b] (rmod (m * c)) c ≠ 0
  shows [a / c = b / c] (rmod m)
  using rcong-mult-modulus[of a b m 1 / c] assms by (auto simp: field-simps)

end

```

93 Generic reflection and reification

```

theory Reflection
imports Main
begin

ML-file <~~/src/HOL/Tools/reflection.ML>

method-setup reify = ‹
Attrib.thms --
Scan.option (Scan.lift (Args.$$$ () |-- Args.term --| Scan.lift (Args.$$$ ))) 
>>
(fn (user-eqs, to) => fn ctxt => SIMPLE-METHOD' (Reflection.default-reify-tac
ctxt user-eqs to))
› partial automatic reification

method-setup reflection = ‹
let
  fun keyword k = Scan.lift (Args.$$$ k -- Args.colon) >> K ();
  val onlyN = only;
  val rulesN = rules;
  val any-keyword = keyword onlyN || keyword rulesN;
  val thms = Scan.repeats (Scan.unless any-keyword Attrib.multi-thm);
  val terms = thms >> map (Thm.term-of o Drule.dest-term);
in
  thms -- Scan.optional (keyword rulesN |-- thms) [] --
  Scan.option (keyword onlyN |-- Args.term) >>
  (fn ((user-eqs, user-thms), to) => fn ctxt =>
    SIMPLE-METHOD' (Reflection.default-reflection-tac ctxt user-thms user-eqs
to))
end
› partial automatic reflection

end

theory Rewrite

```

```

imports Main
begin

consts rewrite-HOLE :: 'a::{} (□)

lemma eta-expand:
  fixes f :: 'a::{} ⇒ 'b::{}
  shows f ≡ λx. f x .

lemma imp-cong-eq:
  (PROP A ⇒ (PROP B ⇒ PROP C) ≡ (PROP B' ⇒ PROP C')) ≡
  ((PROP B ⇒ PROP A ⇒ PROP C) ≡ (PROP B' ⇒ PROP A ⇒ PROP C'))
  apply (intro Pure.equal-intr-rule)
  apply (drule (1) cut-rl; drule Pure.equal-elim-rule1 Pure.equal-elim-rule2;
assumption)+
  apply (drule Pure.equal-elim-rule1 Pure.equal-elim-rule2; assumption)+
done

ML-file <cconv.ML>
ML-file <rewrite.ML>

end

```

94 Assigning lengths to types by type classes

```

theory Type-Length
imports Numeral-Type
begin

```

The aim of this is to allow any type as index type, but to provide a default instantiation for numeral types. This independence requires some duplication with the definitions in `Numeral_Type.thy`.

```

class len0 =
  fixes len-of :: 'a itself ⇒ nat

syntax -type-length :: type ⇒ nat (⟨(1LENGTH/(1'(-)))⟩)

translations LENGTH('a) →
  CONST len-of (CONST Pure.type :: 'a itself)

print-translation <
let
  fun len-of-itself-tr' ctxt [Const (const-syntax ⟨Pure.type⟩, Type (-, [T]))] =
    Syntax.const syntax-const ⟨-type-length⟩ $ Syntax-Phases.term-of-typ ctxt T
  in [(const-syntax ⟨len-of⟩, len-of-itself-tr')] end
>

```

Some theorems are only true on words with length greater 0.

```

class len = len0 +
  assumes len-gt-0 [iff]: 0 < LENGTH('a)
begin

  lemma len-not-eq-0 [simp]:
    LENGTH('a) ≠ 0
    by simp

  end

  instantiation num0 and num1 :: len0
  begin

    definition len-num0: len-of (- :: num0 itself) = 0
    definition len-num1: len-of (- :: num1 itself) = 1

    instance ..

    end

    instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (len0) len0
    begin

      definition len-bit0: len-of (- :: 'a::len0 bit0 itself) = 2 * LENGTH('a)
      definition len-bit1: len-of (- :: 'a::len0 bit1 itself) = 2 * LENGTH('a) + 1

      instance ..

      end

    lemmas len-of-numeral-defs [simp] = len-num0 len-num1 len-bit0 len-bit1

    instance num1 :: len
      by standard simp
    instance bit0 :: (len) len
      by standard simp
    instance bit1 :: (len0) len
      by standard simp

    instantiation Enum.finite-1 :: len
    begin

      definition
        len-of-finite-1 (x :: Enum.finite-1 itself) ≡ (1 :: nat)

      instance
        by standard (auto simp: len-of-finite-1-def)

    end
  
```

```

instantiation Enum.finite-2 :: len
begin

definition
  len-of-finite-2 (x :: Enum.finite-2 itself)  $\equiv$  (2 :: nat)
instance
  by standard (auto simp: len-of-finite-2-def)
end

instantiation Enum.finite-3 :: len
begin

definition
  len-of-finite-3 (x :: Enum.finite-3 itself)  $\equiv$  (4 :: nat)
instance
  by standard (auto simp: len-of-finite-3-def)
end

lemma length-not-greater-eq-2-iff [simp]:
   $\langle \neg 2 \leq LENGTH('a:len) \longleftrightarrow LENGTH('a) = 1 \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp add: not-le dest: less-2-cases)

context linordered-idom
begin

lemma two-less-eq-exp-length [simp]:
   $\langle 2 \leq 2 \wedge LENGTH('b:len) \rangle$ 
  using mult-left-mono [of 1 < 2 ^ (LENGTH('b:len) - 1) < 2]
  by (cases <LENGTH('b:len)>) simp-all

end

lemma less-eq-decr-length-iff [simp]:
   $\langle n \leq LENGTH('a:len) - Suc 0 \longleftrightarrow n < LENGTH('a) \rangle$ 
  by (cases <LENGTH('a)>) (simp-all add: less-Suc-eq le-less)

lemma decr-length-less-iff [simp]:
   $\langle LENGTH('a:len) - Suc 0 < n \longleftrightarrow LENGTH('a) \leq n \rangle$ 
  by (cases <LENGTH('a)>) auto

end

```

95 Saturated arithmetic

```

theory Saturated
imports Numeral-Type Type-Length
begin

95.1 The type of saturated naturals

typedef (overloaded) ('a::len) sat = {.. LENGTH('a)}
morphisms nat-of Abs-sat
by auto

lemma sat-eqI:
nat-of m = nat-of n ==> m = n
by (simp add: nat-of-inject)

lemma sat-eq-iff:
m = n <=> nat-of m = nat-of n
by (simp add: nat-of-inject)

lemma Abs-sat-nat-of [code abstype]:
Abs-sat (nat-of n) = n
by (fact nat-of-inverse)

definition Abs-sat' :: nat => 'a::len sat where
Abs-sat' n = Abs-sat (min (LENGTH('a)) n)

lemma nat-of-Abs-sat' [simp]:
nat-of (Abs-sat' n :: ('a::len) sat) = min (LENGTH('a)) n
unfolding Abs-sat'-def by (rule Abs-sat-inverse) simp

lemma nat-of-le-len-of [simp]:
nat-of (n :: ('a::len) sat) ≤ LENGTH('a)
using nat-of [where x = n] by simp

lemma min-len-of-nat-of [simp]:
min (LENGTH('a)) (nat-of (n::('a::len) sat)) = nat-of n
by (rule min.absorb2 [OF nat-of-le-len-of])

lemma min-nat-of-len-of [simp]:
min (nat-of (n::('a::len) sat)) (LENGTH('a)) = nat-of n
by (subst min.commute) simp

lemma Abs-sat'-nat-of [simp]:
Abs-sat' (nat-of n) = n
by (simp add: Abs-sat'-def nat-of-inverse)

instantiation sat :: (len) linorder
begin

```

definition

less-eq-sat-def: $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{nat-of } x \leq \text{nat-of } y$

definition

less-sat-def: $x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{nat-of } x < \text{nat-of } y$

instance

by standard

(*auto simp add: less-eq-sat-def less-sat-def not-le sat-eq-iff min.coboundedI1 mult.commute*)

end

instantiation *sat* :: (*len*) {*minus*, *comm-semiring-1*}

begin

definition

$0 = \text{Abs-sat}' 0$

definition

$1 = \text{Abs-sat}' 1$

lemma *nat-of-zero-sat* [*simp, code abstract*]:

$\text{nat-of } 0 = 0$

by (*simp add: zero-sat-def*)

lemma *nat-of-one-sat* [*simp, code abstract*]:

$\text{nat-of } 1 = \min 1 (\text{LENGTH}('a))$

by (*simp add: one-sat-def*)

definition

$x + y = \text{Abs-sat}' (\text{nat-of } x + \text{nat-of } y)$

lemma *nat-of-plus-sat* [*simp, code abstract*]:

$\text{nat-of } (x + y) = \min (\text{nat-of } x + \text{nat-of } y) (\text{LENGTH}('a))$

by (*simp add: plus-sat-def*)

definition

$x - y = \text{Abs-sat}' (\text{nat-of } x - \text{nat-of } y)$

lemma *nat-of-minus-sat* [*simp, code abstract*]:

$\text{nat-of } (x - y) = \text{nat-of } x - \text{nat-of } y$

proof –

from *nat-of-le-len-of* [of *x*] **have** $\text{nat-of } x - \text{nat-of } y \leq \text{LENGTH}('a)$ **by arith**

then show ?*thesis* **by** (*simp add: minus-sat-def*)

qed

definition

$x * y = \text{Abs-sat}' (\text{nat-of } x * \text{nat-of } y)$

```

lemma nat-of-times-sat [simp, code abstract]:
  nat-of (x * y) = min (nat-of x * nat-of y) (LENGTH('a))
  by (simp add: times-sat-def)

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a::len sat
  show a * b * c = a * (b * c)
  proof(cases a = 0)
    case True thus ?thesis by (simp add: sat-eq-iff)
  next
    case False show ?thesis
    proof(cases c = 0)
      case True thus ?thesis by (simp add: sat-eq-iff)
    next
      case False with ‹a ≠ 0› show ?thesis
        by (simp add: sat-eq-iff nat-mult-min-left nat-mult-min-right mult.assoc
min.assoc min.absorb2)
      qed
    qed
    show 1 * a = a
    by (simp add: sat-eq-iff min-def not-le not-less)
    show (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
    proof(cases c = 0)
      case True thus ?thesis by (simp add: sat-eq-iff)
    next
      case False thus ?thesis
      by (simp add: sat-eq-iff nat-mult-min-left add-mult-distrib min-add-distrib-left
min-add-distrib-right min.assoc min.absorb2)
      qed
    qed (simp-all add: sat-eq-iff mult.commute)
  end

instantiation sat :: (len) ordered-comm-semiring
begin

instance
  by standard
  (auto simp add: less-eq-sat-def less-sat-def not-le sat-eq-iff min.coboundedI1
mult.commute)

end

lemma Abs-sat'-eq-of-nat: Abs-sat' n = of-nat n
  by (rule sat-eqI, induct n, simp-all)

abbreviation Sat :: nat ⇒ 'a::len sat where

```

```

 $Sat \equiv of\text{-}nat$ 

lemma nat-of-Sat [simp]:
  nat-of (Sat  $n :: ('a::len) sat$ ) = min (LENGTH('a))  $n$ 
  by (rule nat-of-Abs-sat' [unfolded Abs-sat'-eq-of-nat])

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  of-nat (numeral k) = (numeral k :: 'a::len sat)
  by simp

context
begin

qualified definition sat-of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow ('a::len) sat$ 
  where [code-abbrev]: sat-of-nat = of-nat

lemma [code abstract]:
  nat-of (sat-of-nat n :: ('a::len) sat) = min (LENGTH('a))  $n$ 
  by (simp add: sat-of-nat-def)

end

instance sat :: (len) finite
proof
  show finite (UNIV::'a sat set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-sat]
    using finite by simp
  qed

instantiation sat :: (len) equal
begin

  definition HOL.equal A B  $\longleftrightarrow$  nat-of A = nat-of B

  instance
    by standard (simp add: equal-sat-def nat-of-inject)

  end

instantiation sat :: (len) {bounded-lattice, distrib-lattice}
begin

  definition (inf :: 'a sat  $\Rightarrow 'a sat \Rightarrow 'a sat$ ) = min
  definition (sup :: 'a sat  $\Rightarrow 'a sat \Rightarrow 'a sat$ ) = max
  definition bot = (0 :: 'a sat)
  definition top = Sat (LENGTH('a))

  instance
    by standard

```

```

(simp-all add: inf-sat-def sup-sat-def bot-sat-def top-sat-def max-min-distrib2,
 simp-all add: less-eq-sat-def)

end

instantiation sat :: (len) {Inf, Sup}
begin

global-interpretation Inf-sat: semilattice-neutr-set min <top :: 'a sat>
  defines Inf-sat = Inf-sat.F
  by standard (simp add: min-def)

global-interpretation Sup-sat: semilattice-neutr-set max <bot :: 'a sat>
  defines Sup-sat = Sup-sat.F
  by standard (simp add: max-def bot.extremum-unique)

instance ..

end

instance sat :: (len) complete-lattice
proof
  fix x :: 'a sat
  fix A :: 'a sat set
  note finite
  moreover assume x ∈ A
  ultimately show Inf A ≤ x
    by (induct A) (auto intro: min.coboundedI2)
next
  fix z :: 'a sat
  fix A :: 'a sat set
  note finite
  moreover assume z: ⋀x. x ∈ A ⇒ z ≤ x
  ultimately show z ≤ Inf A by (induct A) simp-all
next
  fix x :: 'a sat
  fix A :: 'a sat set
  note finite
  moreover assume x ∈ A
  ultimately show x ≤ Sup A
    by (induct A) (auto intro: max.coboundedI2)
next
  fix z :: 'a sat
  fix A :: 'a sat set
  note finite
  moreover assume z: ⋀x. x ∈ A ⇒ x ≤ z
  ultimately show Sup A ≤ z by (induct A) auto
next
  show Inf {} = (top::'a sat)

```

```

by (auto simp: top-sat-def)
show Sup {} = (bot::'a sat)
  by (auto simp: bot-sat-def)
qed

end

```

96 Set Idioms

```

theory Set-Idioms
imports Countable-Set

```

```
begin
```

96.1 Idioms for being a suitable union/intersection of something

```

definition union-of :: ('a set set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infixr union'-of 60)
  where P union-of Q  $\equiv$   $\lambda S. \exists \mathcal{U}. P \cup \mathcal{U} \wedge \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \wedge \bigcup \mathcal{U} = S$ 

```

```

definition intersection-of :: ('a set set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infixr intersection'-of 60)
  where P intersection-of Q  $\equiv$   $\lambda S. \exists \mathcal{U}. P \cap \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \wedge \bigcap \mathcal{U} = S$ 

```

```
definition arbitrary:: 'a set set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where arbitrary U  $\equiv$  True
```

```

lemma union-of-inc:  $\llbracket P \{S\}; Q S \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ union-of } Q) S$ 
  by (auto simp: union-of-def)

```

```

lemma intersection-of-inc:
   $\llbracket P \{S\}; Q S \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) S$ 
  by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

```

```

lemma union-of-mono:
   $\llbracket (P \text{ union-of } Q) S; \bigwedge x. Q x \implies Q' x \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ union-of } Q') S$ 
  by (auto simp: union-of-def)

```

```

lemma intersection-of-mono:
   $\llbracket (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) S; \bigwedge x. Q x \implies Q' x \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ intersection-of } Q') S$ 
  by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

```

```

lemma all-union-of:
   $(\forall S. (P \text{ union-of } Q) S \longrightarrow R S) \longleftrightarrow (\forall T. P T \wedge T \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \longrightarrow R(\bigcup T))$ 
  by (auto simp: union-of-def)

```

```

lemma all-intersection-of:
   $(\forall S. (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) S \longrightarrow R S) \longleftrightarrow (\forall T. P T \wedge T \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \longrightarrow R(\bigcap T))$ 

```

by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

lemma intersection-ofE:

[(P intersection-of Q) S; $\bigwedge T. [P T; T \subseteq \text{Collect } Q] \implies R(\bigcap T)] \implies R S$

by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

lemma union-of-empty:

$P \{\} \implies (P \text{ union-of } Q) \{\}$

by (auto simp: union-of-def)

lemma intersection-of-empty:

$P \{\} \implies (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) \text{ UNIV}$

by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

The arbitrary and finite cases

lemma arbitrary-union-of-alt:

(arbitrary union-of Q) S $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \exists U. Q U \wedge x \in U \wedge U \subseteq S)$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

assume ?lhs

then show ?rhs

by (force simp: union-of-def arbitrary-def)

next

assume ?rhs

then have {U. Q U $\wedge U \subseteq S} \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \bigcup \{U. Q U \wedge U \subseteq S\} = S$

by auto

then show ?lhs

unfolding union-of-def arbitrary-def by blast

qed

lemma arbitrary-union-of-empty [simp]: (arbitrary union-of P) {}

by (force simp: union-of-def arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-empty [simp]:

(arbitrary intersection-of P) UNIV

by (force simp: intersection-of-def arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-inc:

$P S \implies (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) S$

by (force simp: union-of-inc arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-inc:

$P S \implies (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) S$

by (force simp: intersection-of-inc arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-complement:

(arbitrary union-of P) S $\longleftrightarrow (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } (\lambda S. P(-S))) (-S)$

(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

```

assume ?lhs
then obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P S = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$ 
  by (auto simp: union-of-def arbitrary-def)
then show ?rhs
  unfolding intersection-of-def arbitrary-def
  by (rule-tac x=uminus ‘ $\mathcal{U}$  in exI) auto
next
assume ?rhs
then obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \{S. P(-S)\} \cap \mathcal{U} = -S$ 
  by (auto simp: union-of-def intersection-of-def arbitrary-def)
then show ?lhs
  unfolding union-of-def arbitrary-def
  by (rule-tac x=uminus ‘ $\mathcal{U}$  in exI) auto
qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-complement:
  (arbitrary intersection-of P) S  $\longleftrightarrow$  (arbitrary union-of ( $\lambda S. P(-S)$ )) (-S)
  by (simp add: arbitrary-union-of-complement)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-idempot [simp]:
  arbitrary union-of arbitrary union-of P = arbitrary union-of P
proof -
  have 1:  $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$  if  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \{S. \exists \mathcal{V} \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{V} = S\}$  for  $\mathcal{U}$ 
proof -
  let ?W = {V.  $\exists \mathcal{V}. \mathcal{V} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \wedge V \in \mathcal{V} \wedge (\exists S \in \mathcal{U}. \bigcup \mathcal{V} = S)}$ 
  have *:  $\bigwedge x U. [\![x \in U; U \in \mathcal{U}]\!] \implies x \in \bigcup ?W$ 
    using that
    apply simp
    apply (drule subsetD, assumption, auto)
    done
  show ?thesis
  apply (rule-tac x={V.  $\exists \mathcal{V}. \mathcal{V} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \wedge V \in \mathcal{V} \wedge (\exists S \in \mathcal{U}. \bigcup \mathcal{V} = S)$ } in exI)
    using that by (blast intro: *)
  qed
  have 2:  $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \{S. \exists \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U} = S\}. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$  if  $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P$  for  $\mathcal{U}$ 
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) union-of-def arbitrary-union-of-inc that)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding union-of-def arbitrary-def by (force simp: 1 2)
qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-idempot:
  arbitrary intersection-of arbitrary intersection-of P = arbitrary intersection-of P
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have - ?lhs = - ?rhs
  unfolding arbitrary-intersection-of-complement by simp

```

then show ?thesis

by simp

qed

lemma arbitrary-union-of-Union:

$(\bigwedge S. S \in \mathcal{U} \implies (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) S) \implies (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (\bigcup \mathcal{U})$

by (metis union-of-def arbitrary-def arbitrary-union-of-idempot mem-Collect-eq subsetI)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-Un:

$\llbracket (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) S; (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) T \rrbracket$

$\implies (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (S \cup T)$

using arbitrary-union-of-Union [of {S, T}] **by** auto

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-Inter:

$(\bigwedge S. S \in \mathcal{U} \implies (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) S) \implies (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) (\bigcap \mathcal{U})$

by (metis intersection-of-def arbitrary-def arbitrary-intersection-of-idempot mem-Collect-eq subsetI)

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-Int:

$\llbracket (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) S; (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) T \rrbracket$

$\implies (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) (S \cap T)$

using arbitrary-intersection-of-Inter [of {S, T}] **by** auto

lemma arbitrary-union-of-Int-eq:

$(\forall S T. (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) S \wedge (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) T$

$\longrightarrow (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (S \cap T))$

$\longleftrightarrow (\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \longrightarrow (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (S \cap T))$ (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

assume ?lhs

then show ?rhs

by (simp add: arbitrary-union-of-inc)

next

assume R: ?rhs

show ?lhs

proof clarify

fix S :: 'a set **and** T :: 'a set

assume (arbitrary union-of P) S **and** (arbitrary union-of P) T

then obtain U V **where** *: U ⊆ Collect P ∪ U = S V ⊆ Collect P ∪ V = T

by (auto simp: union-of-def)

then have (arbitrary union-of P) (⋃ C∈U. ⋃ D∈V. C ∩ D)

using R **by** (blast intro: arbitrary-union-of-Union)

then show (arbitrary union-of P) (S ∩ T)

by (simp add: Int-UN-distrib2 *)

qed

qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-Un-eq:

```


$$(\forall S T. (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) S \wedge (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) T \rightarrow (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) (S \cup T)) \longleftrightarrow$$


$$(\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \rightarrow (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) (S \cup T))$$

apply (simp add: arbitrary-intersection-of-complement)
using arbitrary-union-of-Int-eq [of λS. P (– S)]
by (metis (no-types, lifting) arbitrary-def double-compl union-of-inc)

lemma finite-union-of-empty [simp]: (finite union-of P) {}
by (simp add: union-of-empty)

lemma finite-intersection-of-empty [simp]: (finite intersection-of P) UNIV
by (simp add: intersection-of-empty)

lemma finite-union-of-inc:

$$P S \implies (\text{finite union-of } P) S$$

by (simp add: union-of-inc)

lemma finite-intersection-of-inc:

$$P S \implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) S$$

by (simp add: intersection-of-inc)

lemma finite-union-of-complement:

$$(\text{finite union-of } P) S \longleftrightarrow (\text{finite intersection-of } (\lambda S. P(– S))) (– S)$$

unfolding union-of-def intersection-of-def
apply safe
apply (rule-tac x=uminus ‘U in exI, fastforce)+
done

lemma finite-intersection-of-complement:

$$(\text{finite intersection-of } P) S \longleftrightarrow (\text{finite union-of } (\lambda S. P(– S))) (– S)$$

by (simp add: finite-union-of-complement)

lemma finite-union-of-idempot [simp]:

$$\text{finite union-of finite union-of } P = \text{finite union-of } P$$

proof –
have (finite union-of P) S if S: (finite union-of finite union-of P) S for S
proof –
obtain U where finite U S = ∪U and U: ∀ U∈U. ∃U. finite U ∧ (U ⊆ Collect P) ∧ ∪U = U
using S unfolding union-of-def by (auto simp: subset-eq)
then obtain f where ∀ U∈U. finite (f U) ∧ (f U ⊆ Collect P) ∧ ∪(f U) = U
by metis
then show ?thesis
unfolding union-of-def ⟨S = ∪U⟩
by (rule-tac x = snd ‘Sigma U f in exI’ (fastforce simp: ⟨finite U⟩)
qed
moreover
have (finite union-of finite union-of P) S if (finite union-of P) S for S
by (simp add: finite-union-of-inc that)

```

ultimately show ?thesis

by force

qed

lemma finite-intersection-of-idempot [simp]:

finite intersection-of finite intersection-of $P = \text{finite intersection-of } P$

by (force simp: finite-intersection-of-complement)

lemma finite-union-of-Union:

[finite \mathcal{U} ; $\bigwedge S. S \in \mathcal{U} \implies (\text{finite union-of } P) S$] $\implies (\text{finite union-of } P) (\bigcup \mathcal{U})$

using finite-union-of-idempot [of P]

by (metis mem-Collect-eq subsetI union-of-def)

lemma finite-union-of-Un:

[finite union-of $P) S; (\text{finite union-of } P) T$] $\implies (\text{finite union-of } P) (S \cup T)$

by (auto simp: union-of-def)

lemma finite-intersection-of-Inter:

[finite \mathcal{U} ; $\bigwedge S. S \in \mathcal{U} \implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) S$] $\implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) (\bigcap \mathcal{U})$

using finite-intersection-of-idempot [of P]

by (metis intersection-of-def mem-Collect-eq subsetI)

lemma finite-intersection-of-Int:

[(finite intersection-of $P) S; (\text{finite intersection-of } P) T$]
 $\implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) (S \cap T)$

by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

lemma finite-union-of-Int-eq:

($\forall S T. (\text{finite union-of } P) S \wedge (\text{finite union-of } P) T \longrightarrow (\text{finite union-of } P) (S \cap T))$

$\longleftrightarrow (\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \longrightarrow (\text{finite union-of } P) (S \cap T))$

is ?lhs = ?rhs

proof

assume ?lhs

then show ?rhs

by (simp add: finite-union-of-inc)

next

assume R: ?rhs

show ?lhs

proof clarify

fix $S :: \text{'a set}$ **and** $T :: \text{'a set}$

assume (finite union-of $P) S$ **and** (finite union-of $P) T$

then obtain $\mathcal{U} \mathcal{V}$ **where** $*: \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \bigcup \mathcal{U} = S$ $\text{finite } \mathcal{U} \mathcal{V} \subseteq \text{Collect } P$

$\bigcup \mathcal{V} = T$ $\text{finite } \mathcal{V}$

by (auto simp: union-of-def)

then have (finite union-of $P) (\bigcup C \in \mathcal{U}. \bigcup D \in \mathcal{V}. C \cap D)$

using R

by (blast intro: finite-union-of-Union)

```

then show (finite union-of P) ( $S \cap T$ )
  by (simp add: Int-UN-distrib2 *)
qed
qed

lemma finite-intersection-of-Un-eq:
  ( $\forall S T. (\text{finite intersection-of } P) S \wedge$ 
    $(\text{finite intersection-of } P) T$ 
    $\longrightarrow (\text{finite intersection-of } P) (S \cup T)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
   ( $\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \longrightarrow (\text{finite intersection-of } P) (S \cup T))$ )
  apply (simp add: finite-intersection-of-complement)
  using finite-union-of-Int-eq [of  $\lambda S. P (- S)$ ]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) double-compl)

```

abbreviation *finite' :: 'a set \Rightarrow bool*
where *finite' A \equiv finite A $\wedge A \neq \{\}$*

```

lemma finite'-intersection-of-Int:
   $\llbracket (\text{finite' intersection-of } P) S; (\text{finite' intersection-of } P) T \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (\text{finite' intersection-of } P) (S \cap T)$ 
by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

```

```

lemma finite'-intersection-of-inc:
   $P S \implies (\text{finite' intersection-of } P) S$ 
by (simp add: intersection-of-inc)

```

96.2 The “Relative to” operator

A somewhat cheap but handy way of getting localized forms of various topological concepts (open, closed, borel, fsigma, gdelta etc.)

```

definition relative-to :: ['a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool, 'a set, 'a set]  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infixl relative'-to 55)
where P relative-to S  $\equiv$   $\lambda T. \exists U. P U \wedge S \cap U = T$ 

```

```

lemma relative-to-UNIV [simp]: (P relative-to UNIV)  $S \longleftrightarrow P S$ 
by (simp add: relative-to-def)

```

```

lemma relative-to-imp-subset:
  (P relative-to S)  $T \implies T \subseteq S$ 
by (auto simp: relative-to-def)

```

```

lemma all-relative-to: ( $\forall S. (P \text{ relative-to } U) S \longrightarrow Q S$ )  $\longleftrightarrow (\forall S. P S \longrightarrow Q(U \cap S))$ 
by (auto simp: relative-to-def)

```

```

lemma relative-toE:  $\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } U) S; \bigwedge S. P S \implies Q(U \cap S) \rrbracket \implies Q S$ 
by (auto simp: relative-to-def)

```

lemma *relative-to-inc*:

$P \in S \implies (P \text{ relative-to } U) \ (U \cap S)$
by (*auto simp: relative-to-def*)

lemma *relative-to-relative-to* [*simp*]:

$P \text{ relative-to } S \text{ relative-to } T = P \text{ relative-to } (S \cap T)$
unfolding *relative-to-def*
by *auto*

lemma *relative-to-compl*:

$S \subseteq U \implies ((P \text{ relative-to } U) \ (U - S) \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda c. P(-c)) \text{ relative-to } U) \ S)$
unfolding *relative-to-def*
by (*metis Diff-Diff-Int Diff-eq double-compl inf.absorb-iff2*)

lemma *relative-to-subset-trans*:

$\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } U) \ S; S \subseteq T; T \subseteq U \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ relative-to } T) \ S$
unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *relative-to-mono*:

$\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } U) \ S; \bigwedge S. P \in S \implies Q \in S \rrbracket \implies (Q \text{ relative-to } U) \ S$
unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *relative-to-subset-inc*: $\llbracket S \subseteq U; P \in S \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ relative-to } U) \ S$

unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *relative-to-Int*:

$\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } S) \ C; (P \text{ relative-to } S) \ D; \bigwedge X Y. \llbracket P \in X; P \in Y \rrbracket \implies P(X \cap Y) \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ relative-to } S) \ (C \cap D)$
unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *relative-to-Un*:

$\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } S) \ C; (P \text{ relative-to } S) \ D; \bigwedge X Y. \llbracket P \in X; P \in Y \rrbracket \implies P(X \cup Y) \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ relative-to } S) \ (C \cup D)$
unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *arbitrary-union-of-relative-to*:

$((\text{arbitrary union-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = (\text{arbitrary union-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U))$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof –

have ?rhs *S* **if** *L*: ?lhs *S* **for** *S*

proof –

obtain *U* **where** *S* = *U* ∩ ⋃*U* *U* ⊆ *Collect P*

using *L* **unfolding** *relative-to-def union-of-def* **by** *auto*

then show ?thesis

unfolding *relative-to-def union-of-def arbitrary-def*

by (*rule-tac x=(λX. U ∩ X) ‘U in exI*) *auto*

qed

moreover have ?lhs *S* **if** *R*: ?rhs *S* **for** *S*

proof –

```

obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T$ 
  using  $R$  unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto
  then obtain  $f$  where  $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$ 
=  $T$ 
  by metis
  then have  $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U})$ 
    by (metis image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq)
  moreover have eq:  $U \cap \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U}) = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$ 
    using  $f$  by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def arbitrary-def  $\langle S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \rangle$ 
    by metis
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma finite-union-of-relative-to:
   $((\text{finite union-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = (\text{finite union-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U))$  (is ?rhs)
= ?rhs
proof -
  have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S
  proof -
    obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $S = U \cap \bigcup \mathcal{U} \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \text{ finite } \mathcal{U}$ 
      using L unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto
    then show ?thesis
      unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def
      by (rule-tac  $x=(\lambda X. U \cap X)$  ‘ $\mathcal{U}$  in exI) auto
    qed
    moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S
    proof -
      obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T \text{ finite } \mathcal{U}$ 
        using R unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto
      then obtain  $f$  where  $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$ 
=  $T$ 
        by metis
      then have  $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U})$ 
        by (metis image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq)
      moreover have eq:  $U \cap \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U}) = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$ 
        using  $f$  by auto
      ultimately show ?thesis
        unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def  $\langle S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \rangle$ 
        by (rule-tac  $x=\bigcup (f' \mathcal{U})$  in exI) (metis finite-imageI image-subsetI mem-Collect-eq)
      qed
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by blast
    qed
  
```

lemma countable-union-of-relative-to:
 $((\text{countable union-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = (\text{countable union-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U))$
 (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof –

have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $S = U \cap \bigcup \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \text{ countable } \mathcal{U}$

using L unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto

then show ?thesis

unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def
 by (rule-tac $x=(\lambda X. U \cap X) \cdot \mathcal{U}$ in exI) auto

qed

moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T \text{ countable } \mathcal{U}$

using R unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto

then obtain f where $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \wedge T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$

by metis

then have $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup (f \cdot \mathcal{U})$

by (metis image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq)

moreover have eq: $U \cap \bigcup (f \cdot \mathcal{U}) = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$

using f by auto

ultimately show ?thesis

using ⟨countable U⟩ f

unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def ⟨S = ∪U⟩
 by (rule-tac $x=\bigcup (f \cdot \mathcal{U})$ in exI) (metis countable-image image-subsetI mem-Collect-eq)

qed

ultimately show ?thesis

by blast

qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-relative-to:
 $((\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = ((\text{arbitrary intersection-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U)) \text{ relative-to } U)$ (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof –

have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $U: S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P$

using L unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto

show ?thesis

unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def arbitrary-def

proof (intro exI conjI)

show $U \cap (\bigcap X \in \mathcal{U}. U \cap X) = S$ (\cap) $U \cdot \mathcal{U} \subseteq \{T. \exists U_a. P U_a \wedge U \cap U_a = T\}$

using U by blast+

qed auto

```

qed
moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S
proof -
  obtain U where S = U ∩ ⋂U ∀ T ∈ U. ∃ V. P V ∧ U ∩ V = T
    using R unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto
  then obtain f where f: ⋀T. T ∈ U ⇒ P (f T) ⋀T. T ∈ U ⇒ U ∩ (f T)
= T
  by metis
  then have f ` U ⊆ Collect P
    by auto
  moreover have eq: U ∩ ⋂(f ` U) = U ∩ ⋂U
    using f by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def arbitrary-def `S = U ∩ ⋂U`
    by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma finite-intersection-of-relative-to:
((finite intersection-of P) relative-to U) = ((finite intersection-of (P relative-to
U)) relative-to U) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S
  proof -
    obtain U where U: S = U ∩ ⋂U U ⊆ Collect P finite U
      using L unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto
    show ?thesis
      unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def
    proof (intro exI conjI)
      show U ∩ (⋂X ∈ U. U ∩ X) = S (∩) U ` U ⊆ {T. ∃ Ua. P Ua ∧ U ∩ Ua =
      T}
        using U by blast+
      show finite ((∩) U ` U)
        by (simp add: finite U)
    qed auto
  qed
  moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S
  proof -
    obtain U where S = U ∩ ⋂U ∀ T ∈ U. ∃ V. P V ∧ U ∩ V = T finite U
      using R unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto
    then obtain f where f: ⋀T. T ∈ U ⇒ P (f T) ⋀T. T ∈ U ⇒ U ∩ (f T)
= T
      by metis
    then have f ` U ⊆ Collect P
      by auto
    moreover have eq: U ∩ ⋂(f ` U) = U ∩ ⋂U
      using f by auto
  qed

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def ‹S = U ∩ ⋂U›
  using ‹finite U›
  by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma countable-intersection-of-relative-to:
  ((countable intersection-of P) relative-to U) = ((countable intersection-of (P
relative-to U)) relative-to U) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S
  proof -
    obtain U where U: S = U ∩ ⋂U U ⊆ Collect P countable U
    using L unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto
    show ?thesis
      unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def
      proof (intro exI conjI)
        show U ∩ (⋂X∈U. U ∩ X) = S (∩) U ‘U ⊆ {T. ∃ Ua. P Ua ∧ U ∩ Ua =
T}
        using U by blast+
        show countable ((∩) U ‘U)
        by (simp add: ‹countable U›)
      qed auto
    qed
    moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S
    proof -
      obtain U where S = U ∩ ⋂U ∀ T∈U. ∃ V. P V ∧ U ∩ V = T countable U
      using R unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto
      then obtain f where f: ∀ T. T ∈ U ⟹ P (f T) ∧ T ∈ U ⟹ U ∩ (f T) =
T
      by metis
      then have f ‘ U ⊆ Collect P
      by auto
      moreover have eq: U ∩ ⋂ (f ‘U) = U ∩ ⋂ U
      using f by auto
      ultimately show ?thesis
        unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def ‹S = U ∩ ⋂U›
        using ‹countable U› countable-image
        by auto
      qed
      ultimately show ?thesis
      by blast
    qed
  qed

lemma countable-union-of-empty [simp]: (countable union-of P) {}
  by (simp add: union-of-empty)

```

lemma *countable-intersection-of-empty* [*simp*]: (*countable intersection-of P*) *UNIV*
by (*simp add: intersection-of-empty*)

lemma *countable-union-of-inc*: *P S* \implies (*countable union-of P*) *S*
by (*simp add: union-of-inc*)

lemma *countable-intersection-of-inc*: *P S* \implies (*countable intersection-of P*) *S*
by (*simp add: intersection-of-inc*)

lemma *countable-union-of-complement*:
(*countable union-of P*) *S* \longleftrightarrow (*countable intersection-of* ($\lambda S. P(-S)$)) $(-S)$
is *?lhs=?rhs*

proof

assume *?lhs*

then obtain *U* **where** *countable U* **and** *U: U ⊆ Collect P ∪ U = S*
by (*metis union-of-def*)

define *U'* **where** *U' ≡ (λC. -C) ` U*

have *U' ⊆ {S. P (- S)} ∩ U' = -S*

using *U'-def U* **by** *auto*

then show *?rhs*

unfolding *intersection-of-def* **by** (*metis U'-def `countable U` countable-image*)

next

assume *?rhs*

then obtain *U* **where** *countable U* **and** *U: U ⊆ {S. P (- S)} ∩ U = -S*
by (*metis intersection-of-def*)

define *U'* **where** *U' ≡ (λC. -C) ` U*

have *U' ⊆ Collect P ∪ U' = S*

using *U'-def U* **by** *auto*

then show *?lhs*

unfolding *union-of-def*

by (*metis U'-def `countable U` countable-image*)

qed

lemma *countable-intersection-of-complement*:

(*countable intersection-of P*) *S* \longleftrightarrow (*countable union-of* ($\lambda S. P(-S)$)) $(-S)$
by (*simp add: countable-union-of-complement*)

lemma *countable-union-of-explicit*:

assumes *P {}*

shows (*countable union-of P*) *S* \longleftrightarrow

($\exists T. (\forall n::nat. P(T n)) \wedge \bigcup(\text{range } T) = S$) **is** *?lhs=?rhs*

proof

assume *?lhs*

then obtain *U* **where** *countable U* **and** *U: U ⊆ Collect P ∪ U = S*

by (*metis union-of-def*)

then show *?rhs*

by (*metis SUP-bot Sup-empty assms from-nat-into mem-Collect-eq range-from-nat-into subsetD*)

```

next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs
    by (metis countableI-type countable-image image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq union-of-def)
qed

lemma countable-union-of-ascending:
  assumes empty: P {} and Un:  $\bigwedge T U. [P T; P U] \implies P(T \cup U)$ 
  shows (countable union-of P) S  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\exists T. (\forall n. P(T n)) \wedge (\forall n. T n \subseteq T(Suc n)) \wedge \bigcup(range T) = S$ ) (is
    ?lhs=?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain T where T:  $\bigwedge n::nat. P(T n) \cup (range T) = S$ 
    by (meson empty countable-union-of-explicit)
  have P ( $\bigcup (T ' \{..n\})$ ) for n
    by (induction n) (auto simp: atMost-Suc Un T)
  with T show ?rhs
    by (rule-tac x= $\lambda n. \bigcup k \leq n. T k$  in exI) force
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs
    using empty countable-union-of-explicit by auto
qed

lemma countable-union-of-idem [simp]:
  countable union-of countable union-of P = countable union-of P (is ?lhs=?rhs)
proof
  fix S
  show (countable union-of countable union-of P) S = (countable union-of P) S
  proof
    assume L: ?lhs S
    then obtain U where countable U and U:  $U \subseteq \text{Collect}(\text{countable union-of}$ 
    P)  $\bigcup U = S$ 
      by (metis union-of-def)
    then have  $\forall U \in U. \exists V. \text{countable } V \wedge V \subseteq \text{Collect } P \wedge U = \bigcup V$ 
      by (metis Ball-Collect union-of-def)
    then obtain F where F:  $\forall U \in U. \text{countable } (F U) \wedge F U \subseteq \text{Collect } P \wedge U$ 
    =  $\bigcup(F U)$ 
      by metis
    have countable ( $\bigcup (F ' U)$ )
      using F <countable U> by blast
    moreover have  $\bigcup (F ' U) \subseteq \text{Collect } P$ 
      by (simp add: Sup-le-iff F)
    moreover have  $\bigcup (\bigcup (F ' U)) = S$ 
      by auto (metis Union-iff FU(2))+
    ultimately show ?rhs S
      by (meson union-of-def)
qed (simp add: countable-union-of-inc)

```

qed

lemma *countable-intersection-of-idem* [*simp*]:
countable intersection-of countable intersection-of P =
countable intersection-of P
by (*force simp: countable-intersection-of-complement*)

lemma *countable-union-of-Union*:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } U; \bigwedge S. S \in U \implies (\text{countable union-of } P) S \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (\bigcup U)$
by (*metis Ball-Collect countable-union-of-idem union-of-def*)

lemma *countable-union-of-UN*:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } I; \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (U i) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (\bigcup_{i \in I} U i)$
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) countable-image countable-union-of-Union imageE*)

lemma *countable-union-of-Un*:
 $\llbracket (\text{countable union-of } P) S; (\text{countable union-of } P) T \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (S \cup T)$
by (*smt (verit) Union-Un-distrib countable-Un le-sup-iff union-of-def*)

lemma *countable-intersection-of-Inter*:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } U; \bigwedge S. S \in U \implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) S \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (\bigcap U)$
by (*metis countable-intersection-of-idem intersection-of-def mem-Collect-eq subsetI*)

lemma *countable-intersection-of-INT*:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } I; \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (U i) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (\bigcap_{i \in I} U i)$
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) countable-image countable-intersection-of-Inter imageE*)

lemma *countable-intersection-of-inter*:
 $\llbracket (\text{countable intersection-of } P) S; (\text{countable intersection-of } P) T \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (S \cap T)$
by (*simp add: countable-intersection-of-complement countable-union-of-Un*)

lemma *countable-union-of-Int*:
assumes *S: (countable union-of P) S and T: (countable union-of P) T*
and *Int: $\bigwedge S T. P S \wedge P T \implies P(S \cap T)$*
shows *(countable union-of P) (S ∩ T)*
proof -
obtain *U where countable U and U: $U \subseteq \text{Collect } P \bigcup \mathcal{U} = S$*
using *S by (metis union-of-def)*
obtain *V where countable V and V: $V \subseteq \text{Collect } P \bigcup \mathcal{V} = T$*
using *T by (metis union-of-def)*
have $\bigwedge U V. \llbracket U \in \mathcal{U}; V \in \mathcal{V} \rrbracket \implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (U \cap V)$

```

using  $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{V}$  by (metis Ball-Collect countable-union-of-inc local.Int)
then have (countable union-of  $P$ ) ( $\bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \bigcup_{V \in \mathcal{V}} U \cap V$ )
  by (meson ‹countable  $\mathcal{U}$ › ‹countable  $\mathcal{V}$ › countable-union-of-UN)
moreover have  $S \cap T = (\bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \bigcup_{V \in \mathcal{V}} U \cap V)$ 
  by (simp add:  $\mathcal{U}$   $\mathcal{V}$ )
ultimately show ?thesis
  by presburger
qed

lemma countable-intersection-of-union:
  assumes  $S$ : (countable intersection-of  $P$ )  $S$  and  $T$ : (countable intersection-of  $P$ )
 $T$ 
  and  $\bigwedge S T. P S \wedge P T \implies P(S \cup T)$ 
  shows (countable intersection-of  $P$ ) ( $S \cup T$ )
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Compl-Int  $S T$  Un compl-sup countable-intersection-of-complement
countable-union-of-Int)

end

```

97 Signed division: negative results rounded towards zero rather than minus infinity.

```

theory Signed-Division
  imports Main
begin

class signed-divide =
  fixes signed-divide :: ‹'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a› (infixl ‹sdiv› 70)

class signed-modulo =
  fixes signed-modulo :: ‹'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a› (infixl ‹smod› 70)

class signed-division = comm-semiring-1-cancel + signed-divide + signed-modulo
+
assumes sdiv-mult-smod-eq: ‹a sdiv b * b + a smod b = a›
begin

lemma mult-sdiv-smod-eq:
  ‹b * (a sdiv b) + a smod b = a›
  using sdiv-mult-smod-eq [of a b] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma smod-sdiv-mult-eq:
  ‹a smod b + a sdiv b * b = a›
  using sdiv-mult-smod-eq [of a b] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma smod-mult-sdiv-eq:
  ‹a smod b + b * (a sdiv b) = a›
  using sdiv-mult-smod-eq [of a b] by (simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma minus-sdiv-mult-eq-smod:
  ⟨ $a - a \text{sdiv } b * b = a \text{smod } b$ ⟩
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact smod-sdiv-mult-eq)

lemma minus-mult-sdiv-eq-smod:
  ⟨ $a - b * (a \text{sdiv } b) = a \text{smod } b$ ⟩
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact smod-mult-sdiv-eq)

lemma minus-smod-eq-sdiv-mult:
  ⟨ $a - a \text{smod } b = a \text{sdiv } b * b$ ⟩
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact sdiv-mult-smod-eq)

lemma minus-smod-eq-mult-sdiv:
  ⟨ $a - a \text{smod } b = b * (a \text{sdiv } b)$ ⟩
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact mult-sdiv-smod-eq)

end

```

The following specification of division is named “T-division” in [2]. It is motivated by ISO C99, which in turn adopted the typical behavior of hardware modern in the beginning of the 1990ies; but note ISO C99 describes the instance on machine words, not mathematical integers.

```

instantiation int :: signed-division
begin

definition signed-divide-int :: ⟨int ⇒ int ⇒ int⟩
  where ⟨ $k \text{sdiv } l = \text{sgn } k * \text{sgn } l * (|k| \text{div } |l|)$ ⟩ for k l :: int

definition signed-modulo-int :: ⟨int ⇒ int ⇒ int⟩
  where ⟨ $k \text{smod } l = \text{sgn } k * (|k| \text{mod } |l|)$ ⟩ for k l :: int

instance by standard
  (simp add: signed-divide-int-def signed-modulo-int-def div-abs-eq mod-abs-eq algebra-simps)

end

lemma divide-int-eq-signed-divide-int:
  ⟨ $k \text{div } l = k \text{sdiv } l - \text{of-bool } (l \neq 0 \wedge \text{sgn } k \neq \text{sgn } l \wedge \neg l \text{dvd } k)$ ⟩
  for k l :: int
  by (simp add: div-eq-div-abs [of k l] signed-divide-int-def)

lemma signed-divide-int-eq-divide-int:
  ⟨ $k \text{sdiv } l = k \text{div } l + \text{of-bool } (l \neq 0 \wedge \text{sgn } k \neq \text{sgn } l \wedge \neg l \text{dvd } k)$ ⟩
  for k l :: int
  by (simp add: divide-int-eq-signed-divide-int)

lemma modulo-int-eq-signed-modulo-int:

```

```

⟨k mod l = k smod l + l * of-bool (sgn k ≠ sgn l ∧ ¬ l dvd k)⟩
for k l :: int
by (simp add: mod-eq-mod-abs [of k l] signed-modulo-int-def)

lemma signed-modulo-int-eq-modulo-int:
⟨k smod l = k mod l - l * of-bool (sgn k ≠ sgn l ∧ ¬ l dvd k)⟩
for k l :: int
by (simp add: modulo-int-eq-signed-modulo-int)

lemma sdiv-int-div-0:
(x :: int) sdiv 0 = 0
by (clarsimp simp: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma sdiv-int-0-div [simp]:
0 sdiv (x :: int) = 0
by (clarsimp simp: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma smod-int-alt-def:
(a::int) smod b = sgn (a) * (abs a mod abs b)
by (fact signed-modulo-int-def)

lemma int-sdiv-simps [simp]:
(a :: int) sdiv 1 = a
(a :: int) sdiv 0 = 0
(a :: int) sdiv -1 = -a
apply (auto simp: signed-divide-int-def sgn-if)
done

lemma smod-int-mod-0 [simp]:
x smod (0 :: int) = x
by (clarsimp simp: signed-modulo-int-def abs-mult-sgn ac-simps)

lemma smod-int-0-mod [simp]:
0 smod (x :: int) = 0
by (clarsimp simp: smod-int-alt-def)

lemma sgn-sdiv-eq-sgn-mult:
a sdiv b ≠ 0 ⟹ sgn ((a :: int) sdiv b) = sgn (a * b)
by (auto simp: signed-divide-int-def sgn-div-eq-sgn-mult sgn-mult)

lemma int-sdiv-same-is-1 [simp]:
a ≠ 0 ⟹ ((a :: int) sdiv b = a) = (b = 1)
apply (rule iffI)
apply (clarsimp simp: signed-divide-int-def)
apply (subgoal-tac b > 0)
apply (case-tac a > 0)
apply (clarsimp simp: sgn-if)
apply (simp-all add: not-less algebra-split-simps sgn-if split: if-splits)
using int-div-less-self [of a b] apply linarith

```

```

apply (metis add.commute add.inverse-inverse group-cancel.rule0 int-div-less-self
linorder-neqE-linordered-idom neg-0-le-iff-le not-less verit-comp-simplify1(1) zless-imp-add1-zle)
apply (metis div-minus-right neg-imp-zdiv-neg-iff neg-le-0-iff-le not-less order.not-eq-order-implies-strict)
apply (metis abs-le-zero-iff abs-of-nonneg neg-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff order.not-eq-order-implies-strict)
done

lemma int-sdiv-negated-is-minus1 [simp]:
 $a \neq 0 \implies ((a :: \text{int}) \text{sdiv } b = -a) = (b = -1)$ 
apply (clar simp: signed-divide-int-def)
apply (rule iffI)
apply (subgoal-tac  $b < 0$ )
apply (case-tac  $a > 0$ )
apply (clar simp simp: sgn-if algebra-split-simps not-less)
apply (case-tac sgn ( $a * b$ ) = -1)
apply (simp-all add: not-less algebra-split-simps sgn-if split: if-splits)
apply (metis add.inverse-inverse int-div-less-self int-one-le-iff-zero-less less-le
neg-0-less-iff-less)
apply (metis add.inverse-inverse div-minus-right int-div-less-self int-one-le-iff-zero-less
less-le neg-0-less-iff-less)
apply (metis less-le neg-less-0-iff-less not-less pos-imp-zdiv-neg-iff)
apply (metis div-minus-right dual-order.eq-iff neg-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff neg-less-0-iff-less)
done

lemma sdiv-int-range:
 $\langle a \text{sdiv } b \in \{-|a|..|a|\} \rangle \text{ for } a \text{ } b :: \text{int}$ 
using zdiv-mono2 [of  $\langle |a| \rangle$  1  $\langle |b| \rangle$ ]
by (cases  $\langle b = 0 \rangle$ ; cases  $\langle \text{sgn } b = \text{sgn } a \rangle$ )
  (auto simp add: signed-divide-int-def pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff
dest!: sgn-not-eq-imp intro: order-trans [of - 0])

lemma smod-int-range:
 $\langle a \text{smod } b \in \{-|b| + 1..|b| - 1\} \rangle$ 
 $\text{if } \langle b \neq 0 \rangle \text{ for } a \text{ } b :: \text{int}$ 
proof –
  define m n where  $\langle m = \text{nat } |a| \rangle$   $\langle n = \text{nat } |b| \rangle$ 
  then have  $\langle |a| = \text{int } m \rangle$   $\langle |b| = \text{int } n \rangle$ 
    by simp-all
  with that have  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$ 
    by simp
  with signed-modulo-int-def [of a b]  $\langle |a| = \text{int } m \rangle$   $\langle |b| = \text{int } n \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: sgn-if diff-le-eq int-one-le-iff-zero-less simp flip: of-nat-mod
of-nat-diff)
qed

lemma smod-int-compare:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b < b$ 
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b$ 
 $\llbracket a \leq 0; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies -b < (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b$ 

```

```

 $\llbracket a \leq 0; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies (a :: int) \text{ smod } b \leq 0$ 
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies (a :: int) \text{ smod } b < -b$ 
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq (a :: int) \text{ smod } b$ 
 $\llbracket a \leq 0; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies (a :: int) \text{ smod } b \leq 0$ 
 $\llbracket a \leq 0; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies b \leq (a :: int) \text{ smod } b$ 
apply (insert smod-int-range [where a=a and b=b])
apply (auto simp: add1-zle-eq smod-int-alt-def sgn-if)
done

lemma smod-mod-positive:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq (a :: int); 0 \leq b \rrbracket \implies a \text{ smod } b = a \text{ mod } b$ 
by (clar simp simp: smod-int-alt-def zsgn-def)

lemma minus-sdiv-eq [simp]:
 $\langle -k \text{ sdiv } l = - (k \text{ sdiv } l) \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma sdiv-minus-eq [simp]:
 $\langle k \text{ sdiv } -l = - (k \text{ sdiv } l) \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma sdiv-int-numeral-numeral [simp]:
 $\langle \text{numeral } m \text{ sdiv numeral } n = \text{numeral } m \text{ div } (\text{numeral } n :: \text{int}) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma minus-smod-eq [simp]:
 $\langle -k \text{ smod } l = - (k \text{ smod } l) \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: smod-int-alt-def)

lemma smod-minus-eq [simp]:
 $\langle k \text{ smod } -l = k \text{ smod } l \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: smod-int-alt-def)

lemma smod-int-numeral-numeral [simp]:
 $\langle \text{numeral } m \text{ smod numeral } n = \text{numeral } m \text{ mod } (\text{numeral } n :: \text{int}) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: smod-int-alt-def)

end

```

98 State monad

```

theory State-Monad
imports Monad-Syntax
begin

datatype ('s, 'a) state = State (run-state: 's ⇒ ('a × 's))

lemma set-state-iff:  $x \in \text{set-state } m \longleftrightarrow (\exists s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s'))$ 
by (cases m) (simp add: prod-set-defs eq-fst-iff)

```

```

lemma pred-stateI[intro]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge a s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (a, s') \implies P a$ 
  shows pred-state  $P m$ 
proof (subst state.pred-set, rule)
  fix  $x$ 
  assume  $x \in \text{set-state } m$ 
  then obtain  $s s'$  where  $\text{run-state } m s = (x, s')$ 
    by (auto simp: set-state-iff)
  with assms show  $P x$  .
qed

lemma pred-stateD[dest]:
  assumes pred-state  $P m$   $\text{run-state } m s = (a, s')$ 
  shows  $P a$ 
proof (rule state.exhaust[of  $m$ ])
  fix  $f$ 
  assume  $m = \text{State } f$ 
  with assms have pred-fun  $(\lambda -. \text{True}) (\text{pred-prod } P \text{ top}) f$ 
    by (metis state.pred-inject)
  moreover have  $f s = (a, s')$ 
    using assms unfolding  $\langle m = \_\_ \rangle$  by auto
  ultimately show  $P a$ 
    unfolding pred-prod-beta pred-fun-def
    by (metis fst-conv)
qed

lemma pred-state-run-state: pred-state  $P m \implies P (\text{fst} (\text{run-state } m s))$ 
by (meson pred-stateD prod.exhaust-sel)

definition state-io-rel ::  $('s \Rightarrow 's \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('s, 'a) \text{state} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
  state-io-rel  $P m = (\forall s. P s (\text{snd} (\text{run-state } m s)))$ 

lemma state-io-rell[intro]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge a s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (a, s') \implies P s s'$ 
  shows state-io-rel  $P m$ 
using assms unfolding state-io-rel-def
by (metis prod.collapse)

lemma state-io-relD[dest]:
  assumes state-io-rel  $P m$   $\text{run-state } m s = (a, s')$ 
  shows  $P s s'$ 
using assms unfolding state-io-rel-def
by (metis snd-conv)

lemma state-io-rel-mono[mono]:  $P \leq Q \implies \text{state-io-rel } P \leq \text{state-io-rel } Q$ 
by blast

lemma state-ext:

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge s. \text{run-state } m s = \text{run-state } n s$ 
shows  $m = n$ 
using assms
by (cases  $m$ ; cases  $n$ ) auto

context begin

qualified definition  $\text{return} :: 'a \Rightarrow ('s, 'a) \text{ state}$  where
 $\text{return } a = \text{State } (\text{Pair } a)$ 

lemma  $\text{run-state-return}[simp]: \text{run-state } (\text{return } x) s = (x, s)$ 
unfolding  $\text{return-def}$ 
by simp

qualified definition  $\text{ap} :: ('s, 'a \Rightarrow 'b) \text{ state} \Rightarrow ('s, 'a) \text{ state} \Rightarrow ('s, 'b) \text{ state}$  where
 $\text{ap } f x = \text{State } (\lambda s. \text{case run-state } f s \text{ of } (g, s') \Rightarrow \text{case run-state } x s' \text{ of } (y, s'') \Rightarrow (g y, s''))$ 

lemma  $\text{run-state-ap}[simp]:$ 
 $\text{run-state } (\text{ap } f x) s = (\text{case run-state } f s \text{ of } (g, s') \Rightarrow \text{case run-state } x s' \text{ of } (y, s'') \Rightarrow (g y, s''))$ 
unfolding  $\text{ap-def}$  by auto

qualified definition  $\text{bind} :: ('s, 'a) \text{ state} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow ('s, 'b) \text{ state}) \Rightarrow ('s, 'b) \text{ state}$  where
 $\text{bind } x f = \text{State } (\lambda s. \text{case run-state } x s \text{ of } (a, s') \Rightarrow \text{run-state } (f a) s')$ 

lemma  $\text{run-state-bind}[simp]:$ 
 $\text{run-state } (\text{bind } x f) s = (\text{case run-state } x s \text{ of } (a, s') \Rightarrow \text{run-state } (f a) s')$ 
unfolding  $\text{bind-def}$  by auto

adhoc-overloading Monad-Syntax.bind bind

lemma  $\text{bind-left-identity}[simp]: \text{bind } (\text{return } a) f = f a$ 
unfolding  $\text{return-def}$   $\text{bind-def}$  by simp

lemma  $\text{bind-right-identity}[simp]: \text{bind } m \text{return} = m$ 
unfolding  $\text{return-def}$   $\text{bind-def}$  by simp

lemma  $\text{bind-assoc}[simp]: \text{bind } (\text{bind } m f) g = \text{bind } m (\lambda x. \text{bind } (f x) g)$ 
unfolding  $\text{bind-def}$  by (auto split: prod.splits)

lemma  $\text{bind-predI}[intro]:$ 
assumes  $\text{pred-state } (\lambda x. \text{pred-state } P (f x)) m$ 
shows  $\text{pred-state } P (\text{bind } m f)$ 
apply (rule pred-stateI)
unfolding  $\text{bind-def}$ 
using assms by (auto split: prod.splits)

```

```

qualified definition get :: ('s, 's) state where
get = State (λs. (s, s))

lemma run-state-get[simp]: run-state get s = (s, s)
unfolding get-def by simp

qualified definition set :: 's ⇒ ('s, unit) state where
set s' = State (λ-. ((), s'))

lemma run-state-set[simp]: run-state (set s') s = (((), s')
unfolding set-def by simp

lemma get-set[simp]: bind get set = return ()
unfolding bind-def get-def set-def return-def
by simp

lemma set-set[simp]: bind (set s) (λ-. set s') = set s'
unfolding bind-def set-def
by simp

lemma get-bind-set[simp]: bind get (λs. bind (set s) (f s)) = bind get (λs. f s ())
unfolding bind-def get-def set-def
by simp

lemma get-const[simp]: bind get (λ-. m) = m
unfolding get-def bind-def
by simp

fun traverse-list :: ('a ⇒ ('b, 'c) state) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ ('b, 'c list) state where
traverse-list - [] = return []
traverse-list f (x # xs) = do {
  x ← f x;
  xs ← traverse-list f xs;
  return (x # xs)
}

lemma traverse-list-app[simp]: traverse-list f (xs @ ys) = do {
  xs ← traverse-list f xs;
  ys ← traverse-list f ys;
  return (xs @ ys)
}
by (induction xs) auto

lemma traverse-comp[simp]: traverse-list (g ∘ f) xs = traverse-list g (map f xs)
by (induction xs) auto

abbreviation mono-state :: ('s::preorder, 'a) state ⇒ bool where
mono-state ≡ state-io-rel (≤)

```

abbreviation strict-mono-state :: ('s::preorder, 'a) state \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\text{strict-mono-state} \equiv \text{state-io-rel } (<)$

corollary strict-mono-implies-mono: strict-mono-state m \Longrightarrow mono-state m
unfolding state-io-rel-def
by (simp add: less-imp-le)

lemma return-mono[simp, intro]: mono-state (return x)
unfolding return-def **by** auto

lemma get-mono[simp, intro]: mono-state get
unfolding get-def **by** auto

lemma put-mono:
assumes $\bigwedge x. s' \geq x$
shows mono-state (set s')
using assms unfolding set-def
by auto

lemma map-mono[intro]: mono-state m \Longrightarrow mono-state (map-state f m)
by (auto intro!: state-io-relI split: prod.splits simp: map-prod-def state.map-sel)

lemma map-strict-mono[intro]: strict-mono-state m \Longrightarrow strict-mono-state (map-state f m)
by (auto intro!: state-io-relI split: prod.splits simp: map-prod-def state.map-sel)

lemma bind-mono-strong:
assumes mono-state m
assumes $\bigwedge x s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s') \Longrightarrow \text{mono-state } (f x)$
shows mono-state (bind m f)
unfolding bind-def
apply (rule state-io-relI)
using assms by (auto split: prod.splits dest!: state-io-relD intro: order-trans)

lemma bind-strict-mono-strong1:
assumes mono-state m
assumes $\bigwedge x s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s') \Longrightarrow \text{strict-mono-state } (f x)$
shows strict-mono-state (bind m f)
unfolding bind-def
apply (rule state-io-relI)
using assms by (auto split: prod.splits dest!: state-io-relD intro: le-less-trans)

lemma bind-strict-mono-strong2:
assumes strict-mono-state m
assumes $\bigwedge x s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s') \Longrightarrow \text{mono-state } (f x)$
shows strict-mono-state (bind m f)
unfolding bind-def
apply (rule state-io-relI)

```

using assms by (auto split: prod.splits dest!: state-io-relD intro: less-le-trans)

corollary bind-strict-mono-strong:
assumes strict-mono-state m
assumes  $\bigwedge x s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s') \implies \text{strict-mono-state } (f x)$ 
shows strict-mono-state (bind m f)
using assms by (auto intro: bind-strict-mono-strong1 strict-mono-implies-mono)

qualified definition update :: ('s  $\Rightarrow$  's)  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, unit) state where
update f = bind get (set o f)

lemma update-id[simp]: update ( $\lambda x. x$ ) = return ()
unfolding update-def return-def get-def set-def bind-def
by auto

lemma update-comp[simp]: bind (update f) ( $\lambda -. \text{update } g$ ) = update (g o f)
unfolding update-def return-def get-def set-def bind-def
by auto

lemma set-update[simp]: bind (set s) ( $\lambda -. \text{update } f$ ) = set (f s)
unfolding set-def update-def bind-def get-def set-def
by simp

lemma set-bind-update[simp]: bind (set s) ( $\lambda -. \text{bind } (\text{update } f) g$ ) = bind (set (f s)) g
unfolding set-def update-def bind-def get-def set-def
by simp

lemma update-mono:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \leq f x$ 
shows mono-state (update f)
using assms unfolding update-def get-def set-def bind-def
by (auto intro!: state-io-relI)

lemma update-strict-mono:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x < f x$ 
shows strict-mono-state (update f)
using assms unfolding update-def get-def set-def bind-def
by (auto intro!: state-io-relI)

end

end

theory Comparator
imports Main
begin

```

99 Comparators on linear quasi-orders

99.1 Basic properties

datatype *comp* = *Less* | *Equiv* | *Greater*

```
locale comparator =
  fixes cmp :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ comp
  assumes refl [simp]:  $\bigwedge a. \text{cmp } a a = \text{Equiv}$ 
    and trans-equiv:  $\bigwedge a b c. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv} \implies \text{cmp } b c = \text{Equiv} \implies \text{cmp } a c = \text{Equiv}$ 
  assumes trans-less:  $\text{cmp } a b = \text{Less} \implies \text{cmp } b c = \text{Less} \implies \text{cmp } a c = \text{Less}$ 
    and greater-iff-sym-less:  $\bigwedge b a. \text{cmp } b a = \text{Greater} \longleftrightarrow \text{cmp } a b = \text{Less}$ 
begin
```

Dual properties

```
lemma trans-greater:
   $\text{cmp } a c = \text{Greater}$  if  $\text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$   $\text{cmp } b c = \text{Greater}$ 
  using that greater-iff-sym-less trans-less by blast
```

```
lemma less-iff-sym-greater:
   $\text{cmp } b a = \text{Less} \longleftrightarrow \text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$ 
  by (simp add: greater-iff-sym-less)
```

The equivalence part

```
lemma sym:
   $\text{cmp } b a = \text{Equiv} \longleftrightarrow \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv}$ 
  by (metis (full-types) comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less)
```

```
lemma reflp:
  reflp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv}$ )
  by (rule reflpI) simp
```

```
lemma symp:
  symp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv}$ )
  by (rule sympI) (simp add: sym)
```

```
lemma transp:
  transp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv}$ )
  by (rule transpI) (fact trans-equiv)
```

```
lemma equivp:
  equivp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv}$ )
  using reflp symp transp by (rule equivpI)
```

The strict part

```
lemma irreflp-less:
  irreflp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Less}$ )
  by (rule irreflpI) simp
```

```

lemma irreflp-greater:
  irreflp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$ )
  by (rule irreflpI) simp

lemma asym-less:
  cmp b a  $\neq \text{Less}$  if cmp a b = Less
  using that greater-iff-sym-less by force

lemma asym-greater:
  cmp b a  $\neq \text{Greater}$  if cmp a b = Greater
  using that greater-iff-sym-less by force

lemma asymp-less:
  asymp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Less}$ )
  using irreflp-less by (auto intro: asympI dest: asym-less)

lemma asymp-greater:
  asymp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$ )
  using irreflp-greater by (auto intro!: asympI dest: asym-greater)

lemma trans-equiv-less:
  cmp a c = Less if cmp a b = Equiv and cmp b c = Less
  using that
  by (metis (full-types) comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv trans-less)

lemma trans-less-equiv:
  cmp a c = Less if cmp a b = Less and cmp b c = Equiv
  using that
  by (metis (full-types) comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv trans-less)

lemma trans-equiv-greater:
  cmp a c = Greater if cmp a b = Equiv and cmp b c = Greater
  using that by (simp add: sym [of a b] greater-iff-sym-less trans-less-equiv)

lemma trans-greater-equiv:
  cmp a c = Greater if cmp a b = Greater and cmp b c = Equiv
  using that by (simp add: sym [of b c] greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv-less)

lemma transp-less:
  transp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Less}$ )
  by (rule transpI) (fact trans-less)

lemma transp-greater:
  transp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$ )
  by (rule transpI) (fact trans-greater)

  The reflexive part

lemma reflp-not-less:
  reflp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Less}$ )

```

```

by (rule reflpI) simp

lemma reflp-not-greater:
  reflp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Greater}$ )
  by (rule reflpI) simp

lemma quasisym-not-less:
   $\text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv if } \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Less and } \text{cmp } b a \neq \text{Less}$ 
  using that comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less by auto

lemma quasisym-not-greater:
   $\text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv if } \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Greater and } \text{cmp } b a \neq \text{Greater}$ 
  using that comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less by auto

lemma trans-not-less:
   $\text{cmp } a c \neq \text{Less if } \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Less and } \text{cmp } b c \neq \text{Less}$ 
  using that by (metis comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv trans-less)

lemma trans-not-greater:
   $\text{cmp } a c \neq \text{Greater if } \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Greater and } \text{cmp } b c \neq \text{Greater}$ 
  using that greater-iff-sym-less trans-not-less by blast

lemma transp-not-less:
  transp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Less}$ )
  by (rule transpI) (fact trans-not-less)

lemma transp-not-greater:
  transp ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Greater}$ )
  by (rule transpI) (fact trans-not-greater)

Substitution under equivalences

lemma equiv-subst-left:
   $\text{cmp } z y = \text{comp} \longleftrightarrow \text{cmp } x y = \text{comp}$  if  $\text{cmp } z x = \text{Equiv}$  for comp
proof -
  from that have  $\text{cmp } x z = \text{Equiv}$ 
  by (simp add: sym)
  with that show ?thesis
  by (cases comp) (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-equiv-less trans-equiv-greater)
qed

lemma equiv-subst-right:
   $\text{cmp } x z = \text{comp} \longleftrightarrow \text{cmp } x y = \text{comp}$  if  $\text{cmp } z y = \text{Equiv}$  for comp
proof -
  from that have  $\text{cmp } y z = \text{Equiv}$ 
  by (simp add: sym)
  with that show ?thesis
  by (cases comp) (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-less-equiv trans-greater-equiv)
qed

```

end

typedef '*a* comparator = {*cmp* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow comp. comparator *cmp*}
morphisms compare Abs-comparator
proof –
have comparator (λ - -. Equiv)
by standard simp-all
then show ?thesis
by auto
qed

setup-lifting type-definition-comparator

global-interpretation compare: comparator compare *cmp*
using compare [of *cmp*] **by** simp

lift-definition flat :: '*a* comparator
is λ - -. Equiv **by** standard simp-all

instantiation comparator :: (linorder) default
begin

lift-definition default-comparator :: '*a* comparator
is $\lambda x y.$ if $x < y$ then Less else if $x > y$ then Greater else Equiv
by standard (auto split: if-splits)

instance ..

end

A rudimentary quickcheck setup

instantiation comparator :: (enum) equal
begin

lift-definition equal-comparator :: '*a* comparator \Rightarrow '*a* comparator \Rightarrow bool
is $\lambda f g.$ $\forall x \in$ set *Enum.enum*. $f x = g x$.

instance

by (standard; transfer) (auto simp add: enum-UNIV)

end

lemma [code]:

HOL.equal *cmp1* *cmp2* \longleftrightarrow *Enum.enum-all* ($\lambda x.$ compare *cmp1* *x* = compare *cmp2* *x*)
by transfer (simp add: enum-UNIV)

lemma [code nbe]:

HOL.equal (*cmp* :: '*a*::enum comparator) *cmp* \longleftrightarrow True

```

by (fact equal-refl)

instantiation comparator :: ({linorder, typerep}) full-exhaustive
begin

definition full-exhaustive-comparator :: 
  ('a comparator × (unit ⇒ term) ⇒ (bool × term list) option)
  ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option
where full-exhaustive-comparator f s =
  Quickcheck-Exhaustive.orelse
  (f (flat, (λu. Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "Comparator.flat") TYPEREP('a
comparator))))
  (f (default, (λu. Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "HOL.default-class.default")
TYPEREP('a comparator)))))

instance ..

end

```

99.2 Fundamental comparator combinators

```

lift-definition reversed :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a comparator
  is λcmp a b. cmp b a
proof -
  fix cmp :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ comp
  assume comparator cmp
  then interpret comparator cmp .
  show comparator (λa b. cmp b a)
    by standard (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-less simp: greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

lift-definition key :: ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a comparator ⇒ 'b comparator
  is λf cmp a b. cmp (f a) (f b)
proof -
  fix cmp :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ comp and f :: 'b ⇒ 'a
  assume comparator cmp
  then interpret comparator cmp .
  show comparator (λa b. cmp (f a) (f b))
    by standard (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-less simp: greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

```

99.3 Direct implementations for linear orders on selected types

```

definition comparator-bool :: bool comparator
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: comparator-bool = default

lemma compare-comparator-bool [code abstract]:
  compare comparator-bool = (λp q.

```

```

if p then if q then Equiv else Greater
else if q then Less else Equiv)
by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff) (transfer; simp)+

definition raw-comparator-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  comp
  where [simp]: raw-comparator-nat = compare default

lemma default-comparator-nat [simp, code]:
  raw-comparator-nat (0::nat) 0 = Equiv
  raw-comparator-nat (Suc m) 0 = Greater
  raw-comparator-nat 0 (Suc n) = Less
  raw-comparator-nat (Suc m) (Suc n) = raw-comparator-nat m n
  by (transfer; simp)+

definition comparator-nat :: nat comparator
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: comparator-nat = default

lemma compare-comparator-nat [code abstract]:
  compare comparator-nat = raw-comparator-nat
  by simp

definition comparator-linordered-group :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add comparator
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: comparator-linordered-group = default

lemma comparator-linordered-group [code abstract]:
  compare comparator-linordered-group = ( $\lambda a\ b.$ 
    let  $c = a - b$  in if c < 0 then Less
else if c = 0 then Equiv else Greater)
  proof (rule ext)+
    fix a b :: 'a
    show compare comparator-linordered-group a b =
      (let  $c = a - b$  in if c < 0 then Less
else if c = 0 then Equiv else Greater)
    by (simp add: Let-def not-less) (transfer; auto)
  qed

  end

```

```

theory Sorting-Algorithms
  imports Main Multiset Comparator
begin

```

100 Stably sorted lists

```

abbreviation (input) stable-segment :: 'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where stable-segment cmp x  $\equiv$  filter ( $\lambda y.$  compare cmp x y = Equiv)

fun sorted :: 'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

where sorted-Nil: sorted cmp []  $\leftrightarrow$  True
| sorted-single: sorted cmp [x]  $\leftrightarrow$  True
| sorted-rec: sorted cmp (y # x # xs)  $\leftrightarrow$  compare cmp y x  $\neq$  Greater  $\wedge$  sorted
  cmp (x # xs)

lemma sorted-ConsI:
  sorted cmp (x # xs) if sorted cmp xs
  and  $\bigwedge y ys. xs = y \# ys \Rightarrow \text{compare cmp } x y \neq \text{Greater}$ 
  using that by (cases xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-Cons-imp-sorted:
  sorted cmp xs if sorted cmp (x # xs)
  using that by (cases xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-Cons-imp-not-less:
  compare cmp y x  $\neq$  Greater if sorted cmp (y # xs)
  and x  $\in$  set xs
  using that by (induction xs arbitrary: y) (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater)

lemma sorted-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Cons, induct pred: sorted]:
  P xs if sorted cmp xs and P []
  and *:  $\bigwedge x xs. \text{sorted cmp } xs \Rightarrow P xs$ 
   $\Rightarrow (\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set } xs \Rightarrow \text{compare cmp } x y \neq \text{Greater}) \Rightarrow P (x \# xs)$ 
  using <sorted cmp xs> proof (induction xs)
    case Nil
    show ?case
      by (rule <P []>)
  next
    case (Cons x xs)
    from <sorted cmp (x # xs)> have sorted cmp xs
      by (cases xs) simp-all
    moreover have P xs using <sorted cmp xs>
      by (rule Cons.IH)
    moreover have compare cmp x y  $\neq$  Greater if y  $\in$  set xs for y
    using that <sorted cmp (x # xs)> proof (induction xs)
      case Nil
      then show ?case
        by simp
    next
      case (Cons z zs)
      then show ?case
      proof (cases zs)
        case Nil
        with Cons.preds show ?thesis
          by simp
    next
      case (Cons w ws)
        with Cons.preds have compare cmp z w  $\neq$  Greater compare cmp x z  $\neq$ 
        Greater

```

```

by auto
then have compare cmp x w ≠ Greater
  by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater)
with Cons show ?thesis
  using Cons.preds Cons.IH by auto
qed
qed
ultimately show ?case
  by (rule *)
qed

lemma sorted-induct-remove1 [consumes 1, case-names Nil minimum]:
P xs if sorted cmp xs and P []
and *: ∀x xs. sorted cmp xs ⇒ P (remove1 x xs)
  ⇒ x ∈ set xs ⇒ hd (stable-segment cmp x xs) = x ⇒ (∀y. y ∈ set xs ⇒
compare cmp x y ≠ Greater)
  ⇒ P xs
using ⟨sorted cmp xs⟩ proof (induction xs)
case Nil
show ?case
  by (rule ⟨P []⟩)
next
case (Cons x xs)
then have sorted cmp (x # xs)
  by (simp add: sorted-ConsI)
moreover note Cons.IH
moreover have ∀y. compare cmp x y = Greater ⇒ y ∈ set xs ⇒ False
  using Cons.hyps by simp
ultimately show ?case
  by (auto intro!: * [of x # xs x]) blast
qed

lemma sorted-remove1:
sorted cmp (remove1 x xs) if sorted cmp xs
proof (cases x ∈ set xs)
case False
with that show ?thesis
  by (simp add: remove1-idem)
next
case True
with that show ?thesis proof (induction xs)
case Nil
then show ?case
  by simp
next
case (Cons y ys)
show ?case proof (cases x = y)
case True
with Cons.hyps show ?thesis

```

```

by simp
next
  case False
  then have sorted cmp (remove1 x ys)
    using Cons.IH Cons.preds by auto
  then have sorted cmp (y # remove1 x ys)
  proof (rule sorted-ConsI)
    fix z zs
    assume remove1 x ys = z # zs
    with ‹x ≠ y› have z ∈ set ys
      using notin-set-remove1 [of z ys x] by auto
    then show compare cmp y z ≠ Greater
      by (rule Cons.hyps(2))
  qed
  with False show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed
  qed
qed

lemma sorted-stable-segment:
  sorted cmp (stable-segment cmp x xs)
proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys)
  then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: sorted-ConsI simp add: filter-eq-Cons-iff compare.sym)
    (auto dest: compare.trans-equiv simp add: compare.sym compare.greater-iff-sym-less)

qed

primrec insort :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where insort cmp y [] = [y]
        | insort cmp y (x # xs) = (if compare cmp y x ≠ Greater
          then y # x # xs
          else x # insort cmp y xs)

lemma mset-insort [simp]:
  mset (insort cmp x xs) = add-mset x (mset xs)
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma length-insort [simp]:
  length (insort cmp x xs) = Suc (length xs)
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-insort:

```

```

sorted cmp (insort cmp x xs) if sorted cmp xs
using that proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys)
  then show ?case by (cases ys)
    (auto, simp-all add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

lemma stable-insort-equiv:
  stable-segment cmp y (insort cmp x xs) = x # stable-segment cmp y xs
  if compare cmp y x = Equiv
proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  from that show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons z xs)
  moreover from that have compare cmp y z = Equiv ==> compare cmp z x =
  Equiv
    by (auto intro: compare.trans-equiv simp add: compare.sym)
  ultimately show ?case
    using that by (auto simp add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

lemma stable-insort-not-equiv:
  stable-segment cmp y (insort cmp x xs) = stable-segment cmp y xs
  if compare cmp y x ≠ Equiv
  using that by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma remove1-insort-same-eq [simp]:
  remove1 x (insort cmp x xs) = xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma insort-eq-ConsI:
  insort cmp x xs = x # xs
  if sorted cmp xs ∧ y. y ∈ set xs ==> compare cmp x y ≠ Greater
  using that by (induction xs) (simp-all add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)

lemma remove1-insort-not-same-eq [simp]:
  remove1 y (insort cmp x xs) = insort cmp x (remove1 y xs)
  if sorted cmp xs x ≠ y
  using that proof (induction xs)
    case Nil
    then show ?case
      by simp
next

```

```

case (Cons z zs)
show ?case
proof (cases compare cmp x z = Greater)
  case True
    with Cons show ?thesis
      by simp
next
  case False
    then have compare cmp x y ≠ Greater if y ∈ set zs for y
      using that Cons.hyps
      by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater)
    with Cons show ?thesis
      by (simp add: insort-eq-ConsI)
qed
qed

lemma insort-remove1-same-eq:
  insort cmp x (remove1 x xs) = xs
  if sorted cmp xs and x ∈ set xs and hd (stable-segment cmp x xs) = x
using that proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
    then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys)
    then have compare cmp x y ≠ Less
    by (auto simp add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)
    then consider compare cmp x y = Greater | compare cmp x y = Equiv
    by (cases compare cmp x y) auto
    then show ?case proof cases
      case 1
        with Cons.prems Cons.IH show ?thesis
        by auto
next
  case 2
    with Cons.prems have x = y
    by simp
    with Cons.hyps show ?thesis
    by (simp add: insort-eq-ConsI)
qed
qed

lemma sorted-append-iff:
  sorted cmp (xs @ ys) ↔ sorted cmp xs ∧ sorted cmp ys
   $\wedge (\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{compare cmp } x y \neq \text{Greater})$  (is ?P  $\leftrightarrow$  ?R  $\wedge$  ?S  $\wedge$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P
  have ?R

```

```

using ‹?P› by (induction xs)
  (auto simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-not-less,
   auto simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted intro: sorted-ConsI)
moreover have ?S
  using ‹?P› by (induction xs) (auto dest: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
moreover have ?Q
  using ‹?P› by (induction xs) (auto simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-not-less,
   simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
ultimately show ?R ∧ ?S ∧ ?Q
  by simp
next
  assume ?R ∧ ?S ∧ ?Q
  then have ?R ?S ?Q
    by simp-all
  then show ?P
    by (induction xs)
      (auto simp add: append-eq-Cons-conv intro!: sorted-ConsI)
qed

definition sort :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where sort cmp xs = foldr (insort cmp) xs []

lemma sort-simps [simp]:
  sort cmp [] = []
  sort cmp (x # xs) = insert cmp x (sort cmp xs)
  by (simp-all add: sort-def)

lemma mset-sort [simp]:
  mset (sort cmp xs) = mset xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma length-sort [simp]:
  length (sort cmp xs) = length xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-sort [simp]:
  sorted cmp (sort cmp xs)
  by (induction xs) (simp-all add: sorted-insort)

lemma stable-sort:
  stable-segment cmp x (sort cmp xs) = stable-segment cmp x xs
  by (induction xs) (simp-all add: stable-insort-equiv stable-insort-not-equiv)

lemma sort-remove1-eq [simp]:
  sort cmp (remove1 x xs) = remove1 x (sort cmp xs)
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma set-insort [simp]:
  set (insort cmp x xs) = insert x (set xs)

```

```

by (induction xs) auto

lemma set-sort [simp]:
  set (sort cmp xs) = set xs
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma sort-eqI:
  sort cmp ys = xs
  if permutation: mset ys = mset xs
  and sorted: sorted cmp xs
  and stable:  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set } ys \implies$ 
    stable-segment cmp y ys = stable-segment cmp y xs
proof -
  have stable': stable-segment cmp y ys =
    stable-segment cmp y xs for y
  proof (cases  $\exists x \in \text{set } ys. \text{compare } cmp y x = \text{Equiv}$ )
    case True
    then obtain z where  $z \in \text{set } ys$  and compare cmp y z = Equiv
      by auto
    then have compare cmp y x = Equiv  $\longleftrightarrow$  compare cmp z x = Equiv for x
      by (meson compare.sym compare.trans-equiv)
    moreover have stable-segment cmp z ys =
      stable-segment cmp z xs
      using  $\langle z \in \text{set } ys \rangle$  by (rule stable)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case False
    moreover from permutation have set ys = set xs
      by (rule mset-eq-setD)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
  show ?thesis
  using sorted permutation stable' proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys rule: sorted-induct-remove1)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by simp
  next
    case (minimum x xs)
    from  $\langle \text{mset } ys = \text{mset } xs \rangle$  have ys: set ys = set xs
      by (rule mset-eq-setD)
    then have compare cmp x y  $\neq \text{Greater}$  if  $y \in \text{set } ys$  for y
      using that minimum.hyps by simp
    from minimum.preds have stable: stable-segment cmp x ys = stable-segment
      cmp x xs
      by simp
    have sort cmp (remove1 x ys) = remove1 x xs
      by (rule minimum.IH) (simp-all add: minimum.preds filter-remove1)
  
```

```

then have remove1 x (sort cmp ys) = remove1 x xs
  by simp
then have insort cmp x (remove1 x (sort cmp ys)) =
  insort cmp x (remove1 x xs)
  by simp
also from minimum.hyps ys stable have insort cmp x (remove1 x (sort cmp
ys)) = sort cmp ys
  by (simp add: stable-sort insort-remove1-same-eq)
also from minimum.hyps have insort cmp x (remove1 x xs) = xs
  by (simp add: insort-remove1-same-eq)
finally show ?case .
qed
qed

lemma filter-insort:
filter P (insort cmp x xs) = insort cmp x (filter P xs)
if sorted cmp xs and P x
using that by (induction xs)
  (auto simp add: compare.trans-not-greater insort-eq-ConsI)

lemma filter-insort-triv:
filter P (insort cmp x xs) = filter P xs
if  $\neg$  P x
using that by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma filter-sort:
filter P (sort cmp xs) = sort cmp (filter P xs)
by (induction xs) (auto simp add: filter-insort filter-insort-triv)

```

101 Alternative sorting algorithms

101.1 Quicksort

```

definition quicksort :: 'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where quicksort-is-sort [simp]: quicksort = sort

```

```

lemma sort-by-quicksort:
sort = quicksort
by simp

lemma sort-by-quicksort-rec:
sort cmp xs = sort cmp [x $\leftarrow$ xs. compare cmp x (xs ! (length xs div 2)) = Less]
@ stable-segment cmp (xs ! (length xs div 2)) xs
@ sort cmp [x $\leftarrow$ xs. compare cmp x (xs ! (length xs div 2)) = Greater] (is - =
?rhs)
proof (rule sort-eqI)
show mset xs = mset ?rhs
  by (rule multiset-eqI) (auto simp add: compare.sym intro: comp.exhaust)
next

```

```

show sorted cmp ?rhs
  by (auto simp add: sorted-append-iff sorted-stable-segment compare.equiv-subst-right
  dest: compare.trans-greater)
next
  let ?pivot = xs ! (length xs div 2)
  fix l
  have compare cmp x ?pivot = comp ∧ compare cmp l x = Equiv
     $\longleftrightarrow$  compare cmp l ?pivot = comp ∧ compare cmp l x = Equiv for x comp
proof -
  have compare cmp x ?pivot = comp  $\longleftrightarrow$  compare cmp l ?pivot = comp
    if compare cmp l x = Equiv
      using that by (simp add: compare.equiv-subst-left compare.sym)
      then show ?thesis by blast
qed
then show stable-segment cmp l xs = stable-segment cmp l ?rhs
  by (simp add: stable-sort compare.sym [of - ?pivot])
  (cases compare cmp l ?pivot, simp-all)
qed

context
begin

qualified definition partition :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list × 'a list
 $\times$  'a list
where partition cmp pivot xs =
   $([x \leftarrow xs. \text{compare cmp } x \text{ pivot} = \text{Less}], \text{stable-segment cmp pivot } xs, [x \leftarrow xs.$ 
  compare cmp x pivot = Greater])

qualified lemma partition-code [code]:
  partition cmp pivot [] = ([][], [], [])
  partition cmp pivot (x # xs) =
    (let (lts, eqs, gts) = partition cmp pivot xs
      in case compare cmp x pivot of
        Less ⇒ (x # lts, eqs, gts)
        | Equiv ⇒ (lts, x # eqs, gts)
        | Greater ⇒ (lts, eqs, x # gts))
    using comp.exhaust by (auto simp add: partition-def Let-def compare.sym [of -
    pivot])

lemma quicksort-code [code]:
  quicksort cmp xs =
    (case xs of
      [] ⇒ []
      | [x] ⇒ xs
      | [x, y] ⇒ (if compare cmp x y ≠ Greater then xs else [y, x])
      | - ⇒
        let (lts, eqs, gts) = partition cmp (xs ! (length xs div 2)) xs
        in quicksort cmp lts @ eqs @ quicksort cmp gts)
proof (cases length xs ≥ 3)

```

```

case False
then have length xs ∈ {0, 1, 2}
  by (auto simp add: not-le le-less less-antisym)
then consider xs = [] | x where xs = [x] | x y where xs = [x, y]
  by (auto simp add: length-Suc-conv numeral-2-eq-2)
then show ?thesis
  by cases simp-all
next
  case True
  then obtain x y z zs where xs = x # y # z # zs
  by (metis le-0-eq length-0-conv length-Cons list.exhaust not-less-eq-eq numeral-3-eq-3)
  moreover have quicksort cmp xs =
    (let (lts, eqs, gts) = partition cmp (xs ! (length xs div 2)) xs
     in quicksort cmp lts @ eqs @ quicksort cmp gts)
    using sort-by-quicksort-rec [of cmp xs] by (simp add: partition-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

end

```

101.2 Mergesort

```

definition mergesort :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where mergesort-is-sort [simp]: mergesort = sort

```

```

lemma sort-by-mergesort:
  sort = mergesort
  by simp

```

```

context
  fixes cmp :: 'a comparator
begin

```

```

qualified function merge :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where merge [] ys = ys
  | merge xs [] = xs
  | merge (x # xs) (y # ys) = (if compare cmp x y = Greater
    then y # merge (x # xs) ys else x # merge xs (y # ys))
  by pat-completeness auto

```

qualified termination by lexicographic-order

```

lemma mset-merge:
  mset (merge xs ys) = mset xs + mset ys
  by (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma merge-eq-Cons-imp:
  xs ≠ [] ∧ z = hd xs ∨ ys ≠ [] ∧ z = hd ys

```

```

if merge xs ys = z # zs
using that by (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct) (auto split: if-splits)

lemma filter-merge:
filter P (merge xs ys) = merge (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
if sorted cmp xs and sorted cmp ys
using that proof (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct)
case (1 ys)
then show ?case
by simp
next
case (2 xs)
then show ?case
by simp
next
case (3 x xs y ys)
show ?case
proof (cases compare cmp x y = Greater)
case True
with 3 have hyp: filter P (merge (x # xs) ys) =
merge (filter P (x # xs)) (filter P ys)
by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
show ?thesis
proof (cases ¬ P x ∧ P y)
case False
with {compare cmp x y = Greater} show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: hyp)
next
case True
from {compare cmp x y = Greater} 3.prems
have *: compare cmp z y = Greater if z ∈ set (filter P xs) for z
using that by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)
from {compare cmp x y = Greater} show ?thesis
by (cases filter P xs) (simp-all add: hyp *)
qed
next
case False
with 3 have hyp: filter P (merge xs (y # ys)) =
merge (filter P xs) (filter P (y # ys))
by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
show ?thesis
proof (cases P x ∧ ¬ P y)
case False
with {compare cmp x y ≠ Greater} show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: hyp)
next
case True
from {compare cmp x y ≠ Greater} 3.prems
have *: compare cmp x z ≠ Greater if z ∈ set (filter P ys) for z

```

```

using that by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)
from `compare cmp x y ≠ Greater` show ?thesis
  by (cases filter P ys) (simp-all add: hyp *)
qed
qed
qed

lemma sorted-merge:
  sorted cmp (merge xs ys) if sorted cmp xs and sorted cmp ys
using that proof (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct)
  case (1 ys)
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (2 xs)
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (3 x xs y ys)
  show ?case
  proof (cases compare cmp x y = Greater)
    case True
    with 3 have sorted cmp (merge (x # xs) ys)
      by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
    then have sorted cmp (y # merge (x # xs) ys)
    proof (rule sorted-ConsI)
      fix z zs
      assume merge (x # xs) ys = z # zs
      with 3(4) True show compare cmp y z ≠ Greater
        by (clar simp simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted dest!: merge-eq-Cons-imp)
          (auto simp add: compare.asym-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)
    qed
    with True show ?thesis
      by simp
next
  case False
  with 3 have sorted cmp (merge xs (y # ys))
    by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
  then have sorted cmp (x # merge xs (y # ys))
  proof (rule sorted-ConsI)
    fix z zs
    assume merge xs (y # ys) = z # zs
    with 3(3) False show compare cmp x z ≠ Greater
      by (clar simp simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted dest!: merge-eq-Cons-imp)
        (auto simp add: compare.asym-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)
  qed
  with False show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

qed

lemma *merge-eq-appendI*:
merge xs ys = xs @ ys
if $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } ys \implies \text{compare cmp } x y \neq \text{Greater}$
using that by (*induction xs ys rule: merge.induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *merge-stable-segments*:
merge (stable-segment cmp l xs) (stable-segment cmp l ys) =
stable-segment cmp l xs @ stable-segment cmp l ys
by (*rule merge-eq-appendI*) (*auto dest: compare.trans-equiv-greater*)

lemma *sort-by-mergesort-rec*:
sort cmp xs =
merge (sort cmp (take (length xs div 2) xs))
(sort cmp (drop (length xs div 2) xs)) (is - = ?rhs)
proof (*rule sort-eqI*)
have *mset (take (length xs div 2) xs) + mset (drop (length xs div 2) xs) =*
mset (take (length xs div 2) xs @ drop (length xs div 2) xs)
by (*simp only: mset-append*)
then show *mset xs = mset ?rhs*
by (*simp add: mset-merge*)
next
show *sorted cmp ?rhs*
by (*simp add: sorted-merge*)
next
fix *l*
have *stable-segment cmp l (take (length xs div 2) xs) @ stable-segment cmp l*
(drop (length xs div 2) xs)
= stable-segment cmp l xs
by (*simp only: filter-append [symmetric] append-take-drop-id*)
have *merge (stable-segment cmp l (take (length xs div 2) xs))*
(stable-segment cmp l (drop (length xs div 2) xs)) =
stable-segment cmp l (take (length xs div 2) xs) @ stable-segment cmp l (drop
(length xs div 2) xs)
by (*rule merge-eq-appendI*) (*auto simp add: compare.trans-equiv-greater*)
also have ... = *stable-segment cmp l xs*
by (*simp only: filter-append [symmetric] append-take-drop-id*)
finally show *stable-segment cmp l xs = stable-segment cmp l ?rhs*
by (*simp add: stable-sort filter-merge*)
qed

lemma *mergesort-code* [*code*]:
mergesort cmp xs =
(case xs of
[] => []
| [x] => xs
| [x, y] => (if compare cmp x y ≠ Greater then xs else [y, x])
| _ =>

```

let
  half = length xs div 2;
  ys = take half xs;
  zs = drop half xs
in merge (mergesort cmp ys) (mergesort cmp zs))
proof (cases length xs ≥ 3)
  case False
    then have length xs ∈ {0, 1, 2}
      by (auto simp add: not-le le-less less-antisym)
    then consider xs = [] | x where xs = [x] | x y where xs = [x, y]
      by (auto simp add: length-Suc-conv numeral-2-eq-2)
    then show ?thesis
      by cases simp-all
next
  case True
    then obtain x y z zs where xs = x # y # z # zs
      by (metis le-0-eq length-0-conv length-Cons list.exhaust not-less-eq-eq numeral-3-eq-3)
    moreover have mergesort cmp xs =
      (let
        half = length xs div 2;
        ys = take half xs;
        zs = drop half xs
      in merge (mergesort cmp ys) (mergesort cmp zs))
      using sort-by-mergesort-rec [of xs] by (simp add: Let-def)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by simp
qed

end

end

```

102 A decision procedure for universal multivariate real arithmetic with addition, multiplication and ordering using semidefinite programming

```

theory Sum-of-Squares
imports Complex-Main
begin

ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/positivstellensatz.ML>
ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/positivstellensatz-tools.ML>
ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/sum-of-squares.ML>
ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/sos-wrapper.ML>

end

```

103 A table-based implementation of the reflexive transitive closure

```

theory Transitive-Closure-Table
imports Main
begin

inductive rtrancl-path :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  for r :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
where
  base: rtrancl-path r x [] x
  | step: r x y ==> rtrancl-path r y ys z ==> rtrancl-path r x (y # ys) z

lemma rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-path: r** x y <→ (Ǝ xs. rtrancl-path r x xs y)
proof
  show Ǝ xs. rtrancl-path r x xs y if r** x y
    using that
  proof (induct rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
    case base
      have rtrancl-path r y [] y by (rule rtrancl-path.base)
      then show ?case ..
    next
      case (step x z)
        from Ǝ xs. rtrancl-path r z xs y
        obtain xs where rtrancl-path r z xs y ..
        with ⟨r x z⟩ have rtrancl-path r x (z # xs) y
          by (rule rtrancl-path.step)
        then show ?case ..
    qed
    show r** x y if Ǝ xs. rtrancl-path r x xs y
    proof –
      from that obtain xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y ..
      then show ?thesis
    proof induct
      case (base x)
        show ?case
        by (rule rtranclp.rtrancl-refl)
    next
      case (step x y ys z)
        from ⟨r x y⟩ ⟨r** y z⟩ show ?case
        by (rule converse-rtranclp-into-rtranclp)
    qed
  qed
qed

lemma rtrancl-path-trans:
  assumes xy: rtrancl-path r x xs y
  and yz: rtrancl-path r y ys z
  shows rtrancl-path r x (xs @ ys) z using xy yz

```

```

proof (induct arbitrary: z)
  case (base x)
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (step x y xs)
      then have rtrancl-path r y (xs @ ys) z
        by simp
      with ⟨r x y⟩ have rtrancl-path r x (y # (xs @ ys)) z
        by (rule rtrancl-path.step)
      then show ?case by simp
  qed

lemma rtrancl-path-appendE:
  assumes xz: rtrancl-path r x (xs @ y # ys) z
  obtains rtrancl-path r x (xs @ [y]) y and rtrancl-path r y ys z
  using xz
  proof (induct xs arbitrary: x)
    case Nil
      then have rtrancl-path r x (y # ys) z by simp
      then obtain xy: r x y and yz: rtrancl-path r y ys z
        by cases auto
      from xy have rtrancl-path r x [y] y
        by (rule rtrancl-path.step [OF - rtrancl-path.base])
      then have rtrancl-path r x ([] @ [y]) y by simp
      then show thesis using yz by (rule Nil)
    next
      case (Cons a as)
        then have rtrancl-path r x (a # (as @ y # ys)) z by simp
        then obtain xa: r x a and az: rtrancl-path r a (as @ y # ys) z
          by cases auto
        show thesis
        proof (rule Cons(1) [OF - az])
          assume rtrancl-path r y ys z
          assume rtrancl-path r a (as @ [y]) y
          with xa have rtrancl-path r x (a # (as @ [y])) y
            by (rule rtrancl-path.step)
          then have rtrancl-path r x ((a # as) @ [y]) y
            by simp
          then show thesis using ⟨rtrancl-path r y ys z⟩
            by (rule Cons(2))
        qed
    qed

lemma rtrancl-path-distinct:
  assumes xy: rtrancl-path r x xs y
  obtains xs' where rtrancl-path r x xs' y and distinct (x # xs') and set xs' ⊆ set xs
  using xy
  proof (induct xs rule: measure-induct-rule [of length])

```

```

case (less xs)
show ?case
proof (cases distinct (x # xs))
  case True
    with ⟨rtrancl-path r x xs y⟩ show ?thesis by (rule less) simp
next
  case False
  then have  $\exists as\ bs\ cs\ a. x \# xs = as @ [a] @ bs @ [a] @ cs$ 
    by (rule not-distinct-decomp)
  then obtain as bs cs a where xxs: x # xs = as @ [a] @ bs @ [a] @ cs
    by iprover
  show ?thesis
proof (cases as)
  case Nil
  with xxs have x: x = a and xs: xs = bs @ a # cs
    by auto
  from x xs ⟨rtrancl-path r x xs y⟩ have cs: rtrancl-path r x cs y set cs ⊆ set xs
    by (auto elim: rtrancl-path-appendE)
  from xs have length cs < length xs by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule less(1)) (blast intro: cs less(2) order-trans del: subsetI)+
next
  case (Cons d ds)
  with xxs have xs: xs = ds @ a # (bs @ [a] @ cs)
    by auto
  with ⟨rtrancl-path r x xs y⟩ obtain xa: rtrancl-path r x (ds @ [a]) a
    and ay: rtrancl-path r a (bs @ a # cs) y
    by (auto elim: rtrancl-path-appendE)
  from ay have rtrancl-path r a cs y by (auto elim: rtrancl-path-appendE)
  with xa have xy: rtrancl-path r x ((ds @ [a]) @ cs) y
    by (rule rtrancl-path-trans)
  from xs have set: set ((ds @ [a]) @ cs) ⊆ set xs by auto
  from xs have length ((ds @ [a]) @ cs) < length xs by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule less(1)) (blast intro: xy less(2) set[THEN subsetD])+
qed
qed
qed

inductive rtrancl-tab :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  for r :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
where
  base: rtrancl-tab r xs x x
  | step: x ∈ set xs ⇒ r x y ⇒ rtrancl-tab r (x # xs) y z ⇒ rtrancl-tab r xs x z

lemma rtrancl-path-imp-rtrancl-tab:
  assumes path: rtrancl-path r x xs y
  and x: distinct (x # xs)
  and ys: ({x} ∪ set xs) ∩ set ys = {}

```

```

shows rtrancl-tab r ys x y
using path x ys
proof (induct arbitrary: ys)
  case base
    show ?case
      by (rule rtrancl-tab.base)
next
  case (step x y zs z)
  then have x ∉ set ys
    by auto
  from step have distinct (y # zs)
    by simp
  moreover from step have ({y} ∪ set zs) ∩ set (x # ys) = {}
    by auto
  ultimately have rtrancl-tab r (x # ys) y z
    by (rule step)
  with ⟨x ∉ set ys⟩ ⟨r x y⟩ show ?case
    by (rule rtrancl-tab.step)
qed

lemma rtrancl-tab-imp-rtrancl-path:
assumes tab: rtrancl-tab r ys x y
obtains xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y
using tab
proof induct
  case base
    from rtrancl-path.base show ?case
      by (rule base)
next
  case step
    show ?case
      by (iprover intro: step rtrancl-path.step)
qed

lemma rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-tab-nil: r** x y ↔ rtrancl-tab r [] x y
proof
  show rtrancl-tab r [] x y if r** x y
  proof –
    from that obtain xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y
      by (auto simp add: rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-path)
    then obtain xs' where xs': rtrancl-path r x xs' y and distinct: distinct (x # xs')
      by (rule rtrancl-path-distinct)
    have ({x} ∪ set xs') ∩ set [] = {}
      by simp
    with xs' distinct show ?thesis
      by (rule rtrancl-path-imp-rtrancl-tab)
  qed
  show r** x y if rtrancl-tab r [] x y

```

```

proof -
  from that obtain xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y
    by (rule rtrancl-tab-imp-rtrancl-path)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-path)
qed
qed

declare rtranclp-rtrancl-eq [code del]
declare rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-tab-nil [THEN iffD2, code-pred-intro]

code-pred rtranclp
  using rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-tab-nil [THEN iffD1] by fastforce

lemma rtrancl-path-Range:  $\llbracket \text{rtrancl-path } R \ x \ xs \ y; z \in \text{set } xs \rrbracket \implies \text{Rangep } R \ z$ 
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct) auto

lemma rtrancl-path-Range-end:  $\llbracket \text{rtrancl-path } R \ x \ xs \ y; xs \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{Rangep } R \ y$ 
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct)(auto elim: rtrancl-path.cases)

lemma rtrancl-path-nth:
   $\llbracket \text{rtrancl-path } R \ x \ xs \ y; i < \text{length } xs \rrbracket \implies R ((x \# xs) ! i) (xs ! i)$ 
proof(induction arbitrary: i rule: rtrancl-path.induct)
  case step thus ?case by(cases i) simp-all
qed simp

lemma rtrancl-path-last:  $\llbracket \text{rtrancl-path } R \ x \ xs \ y; xs \neq [] \rrbracket \implies \text{last } xs = y$ 
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct)(auto elim: rtrancl-path.cases)

lemma rtrancl-path-mono:
   $\llbracket \text{rtrancl-path } R \ x \ p \ y; \bigwedge x \ y. R \ x \ y \implies S \ x \ y \rrbracket \implies \text{rtrancl-path } S \ x \ p \ y$ 
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct)(auto intro: rtrancl-path.intros)

end

```

104 Binary Tree

```

theory Tree
imports Main
begin

datatype 'a tree =
  Leaf () |
  Node 'a tree ('value: 'a) 'a tree ((1<-, / -, / -)))
datatype-compat tree

primrec left :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where
  left (Node l v r) = l |
  left Leaf = Leaf

```

```
primrec right :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where
right (Node l v r) = r |
right Leaf = Leaf
```

Counting the number of leaves rather than nodes:

```
fun size1 :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
size1  $\langle \rangle$  = 1 |
size1  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  = size1 l + size1 r

fun subtrees :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree set where
subtrees  $\langle \rangle$  = { $\langle \rangle$ } |
subtrees  $\langle \langle l, a, r \rangle \rangle$  = { $\langle l, a, r \rangle$ }  $\cup$  subtrees l  $\cup$  subtrees r
```

```
fun mirror :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree where
mirror  $\langle \rangle$  = Leaf |
mirror  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  =  $\langle \text{mirror } r, x, \text{mirror } l \rangle$ 
```

```
class height = fixes height :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
```

```
instantiation tree :: (type)height
begin
```

```
fun height-tree :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
height Leaf = 0 |
height (Node l a r) = max (height l) (height r) + 1
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
fun min-height :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
min-height Leaf = 0 |
min-height (Node l - r) = min (min-height l) (min-height r) + 1
```

```
fun complete :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
complete Leaf = True |
complete (Node l x r) = (height l = height r  $\wedge$  complete l  $\wedge$  complete r)
```

Almost complete:

```
definition acomplete :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
acomplete t = (height t - min-height t  $\leq$  1)
```

Weight balanced:

```
fun wbalanced :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
wbalanced Leaf = True |
wbalanced (Node l x r) = (abs(int(size l) - int(size r))  $\leq$  1  $\wedge$  wbalanced l  $\wedge$  wbalanced r)
```

Internal path length:

```
fun ipl :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
ipl Leaf = 0 |
ipl (Node l - r) = ipl l + size l + ipl r + size r
```

```
fun preorder :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
preorder  $\langle \rangle$  = [] |
preorder  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  = x # preorder l @ preorder r
```

```
fun inorder :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
inorder  $\langle \rangle$  = [] |
inorder  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  = inorder l @ [x] @ inorder r
```

A linear version avoiding append:

```
fun inorder2 :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
inorder2  $\langle \rangle$  xs = xs |
inorder2  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  xs = inorder2 l (x # inorder2 r xs)
```

```
fun postorder :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
postorder  $\langle \rangle$  = [] |
postorder  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  = postorder l @ postorder r @ [x]
```

Binary Search Tree:

```
fun bst-wrt :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
bst-wrt P  $\langle \rangle$   $\longleftrightarrow$  True |
bst-wrt P  $\langle l, a, r \rangle$   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall x \in \text{set-tree } l. P x a) \wedge (\forall x \in \text{set-tree } r. P a x) \wedge \text{bst-wrt } P l \wedge \text{bst-wrt } P r$ 
```

```
abbreviation bst :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
bst  $\equiv$  bst-wrt ( $<$ )
```

```
fun (in linorder) heap :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
heap Leaf = True |
heap (Node l m r) =
 $(\forall x \in \text{set-tree } l \cup \text{set-tree } r. m \leq x) \wedge \text{heap } l \wedge \text{heap } r$ 
```

104.1 map-tree

```
lemma eq-map-tree-Leaf[simp]: map-tree f t = Leaf  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = Leaf
by (rule tree.map-disc-iff)
```

```
lemma eq-Leaf-map-tree[simp]: Leaf = map-tree f t  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = Leaf
by (cases t) auto
```

104.2 size

```
lemma size1-size: size1 t = size t + 1
by (induction t) simp-all
```

```
lemma size1-ge0[simp]: 0 < size1 t
by (simp add: size1-size)
```

lemma *eq-size-0*[simp]: $\text{size } t = 0 \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by(cases *t*) auto

lemma *eq-0-size*[simp]: $0 = \text{size } t \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by(cases *t*) auto

lemma *neq-Leaf-iff*: $(t \neq \langle \rangle) = (\exists l\ a\ r.\ t = \langle l, a, r \rangle)$
by (cases *t*) auto

lemma *size-map-tree*[simp]: $\text{size } (\text{map-tree } f\ t) = \text{size } t$
by (induction *t*) auto

lemma *size1-map-tree*[simp]: $\text{size1 } (\text{map-tree } f\ t) = \text{size1 } t$
by (simp add: *size1-size*)

104.3 set-tree

lemma *eq-set-tree-empty*[simp]: $\text{set-tree } t = \{\} \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (cases *t*) auto

lemma *eq-empty-set-tree*[simp]: $\{\} = \text{set-tree } t \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (cases *t*) auto

lemma *finite-set-tree*[simp]: $\text{finite}(\text{set-tree } t)$
by(induction *t*) auto

104.4 subtrees

lemma *neq-subtrees-empty*[simp]: $\text{subtrees } t \neq \{\}$
by (cases *t*)(auto)

lemma *neq-empty-subtrees*[simp]: $\{\} \neq \text{subtrees } t$
by (cases *t*)(auto)

lemma *size-subtrees*: $s \in \text{subtrees } t \implies \text{size } s \leq \text{size } t$
by(induction *t*)(auto)

lemma *set-treeE*: $a \in \text{set-tree } t \implies \exists l\ r.\ \langle l, a, r \rangle \in \text{subtrees } t$
by (induction *t*)(auto)

lemma *Node-notin-subtrees-if*[simp]: $a \notin \text{set-tree } t \implies \text{Node } l\ a\ r \notin \text{subtrees } t$
by (induction *t*) auto

lemma *in-set-tree-if*: $\langle l, a, r \rangle \in \text{subtrees } t \implies a \in \text{set-tree } t$
by (metis *Node-notin-subtrees-if*)

104.5 height and min-height

lemma *eq-height-0*[simp]: $\text{height } t = 0 \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$

```

by(cases t) auto

lemma eq-0-height[simp]: 0 = height t  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = Leaf
by(cases t) auto

lemma height-map-tree[simp]: height (map-tree f t) = height t
by (induction t) auto

lemma height-le-size-tree: height t  $\leq$  size (t::'a tree)
by (induction t) auto

lemma size1-height: size1 t  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  height (t::'a tree)
proof(induction t)
  case (Node l a r)
  show ?case
  proof (cases height l  $\leq$  height r)
    case True
    have size1(Node l a r) = size1 l + size1 r by simp
    also have ...  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  height l + 2  $\wedge$  height r using Node.IH by arith
    also have ...  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  height r + 2  $\wedge$  height r using True by simp
    also have ... = 2  $\wedge$  height (Node l a r)
      using True by (auto simp: max-def mult-2)
    finally show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    have size1(Node l a r) = size1 l + size1 r by simp
    also have ...  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  height l + 2  $\wedge$  height r using Node.IH by arith
    also have ...  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  height l + 2  $\wedge$  height l using False by simp
    finally show ?thesis using False by (auto simp: max-def mult-2)
  qed
qed simp

corollary size-height: size t  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  height (t::'a tree) - 1
using size1-height[of t, unfolded size1-size] by(arith)

lemma height-subtrees: s  $\in$  subtrees t  $\implies$  height s  $\leq$  height t
by (induction t) auto

lemma min-height-le-height: min-height t  $\leq$  height t
by(induction t) auto

lemma min-height-map-tree[simp]: min-height (map-tree f t) = min-height t
by (induction t) auto

lemma min-height-size1: 2  $\wedge$  min-height t  $\leq$  size1 t
proof(induction t)
  case (Node l a r)
  have (2::nat)  $\wedge$  min-height (Node l a r)  $\leq$  2  $\wedge$  min-height l + 2  $\wedge$  min-height r

```

```

    by (simp add: min-def)
also have ... ≤ size1(Node l a r) using Node.IH by simp
finally show ?case .
qed simp

```

104.6 complete

```

lemma complete-iff-height: complete t ↔ (min-height t = height t)
apply(induction t)
  apply simp
apply (simp add: min-def max-def)
by (metis le-antisym le-trans min-height-le-height)

lemma size1-if-complete: complete t ⇒ size1 t = 2 ^ height t
by (induction t) auto

lemma size-if-complete: complete t ⇒ size t = 2 ^ height t - 1
using size1-if-complete[simplified size1-size] by fastforce

lemma size1-height-if-incomplete:
  ¬ complete t ⇒ size1 t < 2 ^ height t
proof(induction t)
  case Leaf thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Node l x r)
  have 1: ?case if h: height l < height r
    using h size1-height[of l] size1-height[of r] power-strict-increasing[OF h, of
2::nat]
    by(auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff)
  have 2: ?case if h: height l > height r
    using h size1-height[of l] size1-height[of r] power-strict-increasing[OF h, of
2::nat]
    by(auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff)
  have 3: ?case if h: height l = height r and c: ¬ complete l
    using h size1-height[of r] Node.IH(1)[OF c] by(simp)
  have 4: ?case if h: height l = height r and c: ¬ complete r
    using h size1-height[of l] Node.IH(2)[OF c] by(simp)
  from 1 2 3 4 Node.preds show ?case apply (simp add: max-def) by linarith
qed

lemma complete-iff-min-height: complete t ↔ (height t = min-height t)
by(auto simp add: complete-iff-height)

lemma min-height-size1-if-incomplete:
  ¬ complete t ⇒ 2 ^ min-height t < size1 t
proof(induction t)
  case Leaf thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Node l x r)

```

```

have 1: ?case if  $h: \text{min-height } l < \text{min-height } r$ 
  using  $h \text{ min-height-size1[of } l] \text{ min-height-size1[of } r]$  power-strict-increasing[ $OF$ 
 $h, \text{ of } 2::\text{nat}$ ]
  by(auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff)
have 2: ?case if  $h: \text{min-height } l > \text{min-height } r$ 
  using  $h \text{ min-height-size1[of } l] \text{ min-height-size1[of } r]$  power-strict-increasing[ $OF$ 
 $h, \text{ of } 2::\text{nat}$ ]
  by(auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff)
have 3: ?case if  $h: \text{min-height } l = \text{min-height } r \text{ and } c: \neg \text{complete } l$ 
  using  $h \text{ min-height-size1[of } r]$  Node.IH(1)[ $OF c$ ] by(simp add: complete-iff-min-height)
have 4: ?case if  $h: \text{min-height } l = \text{min-height } r \text{ and } c: \neg \text{complete } r$ 
  using  $h \text{ min-height-size1[of } l]$  Node.IH(2)[ $OF c$ ] by(simp add: complete-iff-min-height)
from 1 2 3 4 Node.preds show ?case
  by (fastforce simp: complete-iff-min-height[THEN iffD1])
qed

lemma complete-if-size1-height:  $\text{size1 } t = 2 \wedge \text{height } t \implies \text{complete } t$ 
using size1-height-if-incomplete by fastforce

lemma complete-if-size1-min-height:  $\text{size1 } t = 2 \wedge \text{min-height } t \implies \text{complete } t$ 
using min-height-size1-if-incomplete by fastforce

lemma complete-iff-size1:  $\text{complete } t \longleftrightarrow \text{size1 } t = 2 \wedge \text{height } t$ 
using complete-if-size1-height size1-if-complete by blast

```

104.7 acomplete

```

lemma acomplete-subtreeL: acomplete (Node l x r)  $\implies$  acomplete l
by(simp add: acomplete-def)

lemma acomplete-subtreeR: acomplete (Node l x r)  $\implies$  acomplete r
by(simp add: acomplete-def)

lemma acomplete-subtrees:  $\llbracket \text{acomplete } t; s \in \text{subtrees } t \rrbracket \implies \text{acomplete } s$ 
using [[simp-depth-limit=1]]
by(induction t arbitrary: s)
  (auto simp add: acomplete-subtreeL acomplete-subtreeR)

```

Balanced trees have optimal height:

```

lemma acomplete-optimal:
fixes  $t :: 'a \text{ tree}$  and  $t' :: 'b \text{ tree}$ 
assumes acomplete  $t$   $\text{size } t \leq \text{size } t'$  shows  $\text{height } t \leq \text{height } t'$ 
proof (cases complete t)
  case True
  have  $(2::\text{nat}) \wedge \text{height } t \leq 2 \wedge \text{height } t'$ 
  proof –
    have  $2 \wedge \text{height } t = \text{size1 } t$ 
    using True by (simp add: size1-if-complete)
    also have  $\dots \leq \text{size1 } t'$  using assms(2) by(simp add: size1-size)
    also have  $\dots \leq 2 \wedge \text{height } t'$  by (rule size1-height)

```

```

  finally show ?thesis .
qed
thus ?thesis by (simp)
next
  case False
  have (2::nat) ^ min-height t < 2 ^ height t'
  proof -
    have (2::nat) ^ min-height t < size1 t
      by(rule min-height-size1-if-incomplete[OF False])
    also have ... ≤ size1 t' using assms(2) by (simp add: size1-size)
    also have ... ≤ 2 ^ height t' by(rule size1-height)
    finally have (2::nat) ^ min-height t < (2::nat) ^ height t' .
    thus ?thesis .
  qed
  hence *: min-height t < height t' by simp
  have min-height t + 1 = height t
    using min-height-le-height[of t] assms(1) False
    by (simp add: complete-iff-height acomplete-def)
  with * show ?thesis by arith
qed

```

104.8 *wbalanced*

```

lemma wbalanced-subtrees: [| wbalanced t; s ∈ subtrees t |] ==> wbalanced s
using [[simp-depth-lmit=1]] by(induction t arbitrary: s) auto

```

104.9 *ipl*

The internal path length of a tree:

```

lemma ipl-if-complete-int:
  complete t ==> int(ipl t) = (int(height t) - 2) * 2^(height t) + 2
apply(induction t)
  apply simp
  apply simp
apply (simp add: algebra-simps size-if-complete of-nat-diff)
done

```

104.10 List of entries

```

lemma eq-inorder-Nil[simp]: inorder t = [] ↔ t = Leaf
by (cases t) auto

```

```

lemma eq-Nil-inorder[simp]: [] = inorder t ↔ t = Leaf
by (cases t) auto

```

```

lemma set-inorder[simp]: set (inorder t) = set-tree t
by (induction t) auto

```

```

lemma set-preorder[simp]: set (preorder t) = set-tree t

```

by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *set-postorder*[*simp*]: *set (postorder t) = set-tree t*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *length-preorder*[*simp*]: *length (preorder t) = size t*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *length-inorder*[*simp*]: *length (inorder t) = size t*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *length-postorder*[*simp*]: *length (postorder t) = size t*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *preorder-map*: *preorder (map-tree f t) = map f (preorder t)*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *inorder-map*: *inorder (map-tree f t) = map f (inorder t)*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *postorder-map*: *postorder (map-tree f t) = map f (postorder t)*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *inorder2-inorder*: *inorder2 t xs = inorder t @ xs*
by (*induction t arbitrary: xs*) *auto*

104.11 Binary Search Tree

lemma *bst-wrt-mono*: $(\bigwedge x y. P x y \implies Q x y) \implies bst\text{-wrt } P t \implies bst\text{-wrt } Q t$
by (*induction t*) (*auto*)

lemma *bst-wrt-le-if-bst*: *bst t \implies bst-wrt (\leq) t*
using *bst-wrt-mono less-imp-le* **by** *blast*

lemma *bst-wrt-le-iff-sorted*: *bst-wrt (\leq) t \longleftrightarrow sorted (inorder t)*
apply (*induction t*)
apply(*simp*)
by (*fastforce simp: sorted-append intro: less-imp-le less-trans*)

lemma *bst-iff-sorted-wrt-less*: *bst t \longleftrightarrow sorted-wrt ($<$) (inorder t)*
apply (*induction t*)
apply *simp*
apply (*fastforce simp: sorted-wrt-append*)
done

104.12 heap

104.13 mirror

lemma *mirror-Leaf*[*simp*]: *mirror t = ⟨⟩ \longleftrightarrow t = ⟨⟩*

by (induction t) simp-all

lemma Leaf-mirror[simp]: $\langle \rangle = \text{mirror } t \longleftrightarrow t = \langle \rangle$
using mirror-Leaf **by** fastforce

lemma size-mirror[simp]: $\text{size}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{size } t$
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma size1-mirror[simp]: $\text{size1}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{size1 } t$
by (simp add: size1-size)

lemma height-mirror[simp]: $\text{height}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{height } t$
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma min-height-mirror [simp]: $\text{min-height}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{min-height } t$
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma ipl-mirror [simp]: $\text{ipl}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{ipl } t$
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma inorder-mirror: $\text{inorder}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{rev}(\text{inorder } t)$
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma map-mirror: $\text{map-tree } f(\text{mirror } t) = \text{mirror}(\text{map-tree } f t)$
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma mirror-mirror[simp]: $\text{mirror}(\text{mirror } t) = t$
by (induction t) simp-all

end

105 Multiset of Elements of Binary Tree

theory Tree-Multiset
imports Multiset Tree
begin

Kept separate from theory *HOL-Library.Tree* to avoid importing all of theory *HOL-Library.Multiset* into *HOL-Library.Tree*. Should be merged if *HOL-Library.Multiset* ever becomes part of *Main*.

fun mset-tree :: 'a tree \Rightarrow 'a multiset **where**
 $\text{mset-tree Leaf} = \{\#\}$ |
 $\text{mset-tree (Node } l a r\text{)} = \{\#a\#} + \text{mset-tree } l + \text{mset-tree } r$

fun subtrees-mset :: 'a tree \Rightarrow 'a tree multiset **where**
 $\text{subtrees-mset Leaf} = \{\#\#Leaf\#}\}$ |
 $\text{subtrees-mset (Node } l x r\text{)} = \text{add-mset}(\text{Node } l x r)(\text{subtrees-mset } l + \text{subtrees-mset } r)$

```

lemma mset-tree-empty-iff[simp]: mset-tree t = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = Leaf
by (cases t) auto

lemma set-mset-tree[simp]: set-mset (mset-tree t) = set-tree t
by(induction t) auto

lemma size-mset-tree[simp]: size(mset-tree t) = size t
by(induction t) auto

lemma mset-map-tree: mset-tree (map-tree f t) = image-mset f (mset-tree t)
by (induction t) auto

lemma mset-iff-set-tree: x  $\in$  # mset-tree t  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$  set-tree t
by(induction t arbitrary: x) auto

lemma mset-preorder[simp]: mset (preorder t) = mset-tree t
by (induction t) (auto simp: ac-simps)

lemma mset-inorder[simp]: mset (inorder t) = mset-tree t
by (induction t) (auto simp: ac-simps)

lemma map-mirror: mset-tree (mirror t) = mset-tree t
by (induction t) (simp-all add: ac-simps)

lemma in-subtrees-mset-iff[simp]: s  $\in$  # subtrees-mset t  $\longleftrightarrow$  s  $\in$  subtrees t
by(induction t) auto

end

```

```

theory Tree-Real
imports
  Complex-Main
  Tree
begin

```

This theory is separate from *HOL-Library.Tree* because the former is discrete and builds on *Main* whereas this theory builds on *Complex-Main*.

```

lemma size1-height-log: log 2 (size1 t)  $\leq$  height t
by (simp add: log2-of-power-le size1-height)

lemma min-height-size1-log: min-height t  $\leq$  log 2 (size1 t)
by (simp add: le-log2-of-power min-height-size1)

lemma size1-log-if-complete: complete t  $\implies$  height t = log 2 (size1 t)
by (simp add: size1-if-complete)

lemma min-height-size1-log-if-incomplete:

```

$\neg \text{complete } t \implies \text{min-height } t < \log 2 (\text{size1 } t)$
by (*simp add: less-log2-of-power min-height-size1-if-incomplete*)

lemma *min-height-acomplete*: **assumes** *acomplete t*
shows *min-height t = nat(floor(log 2 (size1 t)))*
proof cases
assume *: *complete t*
hence *size1 t = 2 ^ min-height t*
by (*simp add: complete-iff-height size1-if-complete*)
from *log2-of-power-eq[OF this]* **show** ?thesis **by** linarith
next
assume *: $\neg \text{complete } t$
hence *height t = min-height t + 1*
using *assms min-height-le-height[of t]*
by (*auto simp: acomplete-def complete-iff-height*)
hence *size1 t < 2 ^ (min-height t + 1)* **by** (*metis * size1-height-if-incomplete*)
from *floor-log-nat-eq-if[OF min-height-size1 this]* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *height-acomplete*: **assumes** *acomplete t*
shows *height t = nat(ceiling(log 2 (size1 t)))*
proof cases
assume *: *complete t*
hence *size1 t = 2 ^ height t* **by** (*simp add: size1-if-complete*)
from *log2-of-power-eq[OF this]* **show** ?thesis **by** linarith
next
assume *: $\neg \text{complete } t$
hence **: *height t = min-height t + 1*
using *assms min-height-le-height[of t]*
by (*auto simp add: acomplete-def complete-iff-height*)
hence *size1 t ≤ 2 ^ (min-height t + 1)* **by** (*metis size1-height*)
from *log2-of-power-le[OF this size1-ge0]* *min-height-size1-log-if-incomplete[OF *]*
**
show ?thesis **by** linarith
qed

lemma *acomplete-Node-if-wbal1*:
assumes *acomplete l acomplete r size l = size r + 1*
shows *acomplete ⟨l, x, r⟩*
proof –
from *assms(3)* **have** [*simp*]: *size1 l = size1 r + 1* **by** (*simp add: size1-size*)
have *nat ⌈ log 2 (1 + size1 r) ⌉ ≥ nat ⌈ log 2 (size1 r) ⌉*
by (*rule nat-mono[OF ceiling-mono]*) *simp*
hence 1: *height(Node l x r) = nat ⌈ log 2 (1 + size1 r) ⌉ + 1*
using *height-acomplete[OF assms(1)] height-acomplete[OF assms(2)]*
by (*simp del: nat-ceiling-le-eq add: max-def*)
have *nat ⌈ log 2 (1 + size1 r) ⌉ ≥ nat ⌈ log 2 (size1 r) ⌉*
by (*rule nat-mono[OF floor-mono]*) *simp*

```

hence 2: min-height(Node l x r) = nat ⌊ log 2 (size1 r) ⌋ + 1
  using min-height-acomplete[OF assms(1)] min-height-acomplete[OF assms(2)]
  by (simp)
have size1 r ≥ 1 by(simp add: size1-size)
then obtain i where i: 2 ^ i ≤ size1 r size1 r < 2 ^ (i + 1)
  using ex-power-ivl1[of 2 size1 r] by auto
hence i1: 2 ^ i < size1 r + 1 size1 r + 1 ≤ 2 ^ (i + 1) by auto
from 1 2 floor-log-nat-eq-if[OF i] ceiling-log-nat-eq-if[OF i1]
show ?thesis by(simp add: acomplete-def)
qed

lemma acomplete-sym: acomplete ⟨l, x, r⟩ ⟹ acomplete ⟨r, y, l⟩
by(auto simp: acomplete-def)

lemma acomplete-Node-if-wbal2:
assumes acomplete l acomplete r abs(int(size l) - int(size r)) ≤ 1
shows acomplete ⟨l, x, r⟩
proof -
  have size l = size r ∨ (size l = size r + 1 ∨ size r = size l + 1) (is ?A ∨ ?B)
    using assms(3) by linarith
  thus ?thesis
  proof
    assume ?A
    thus ?thesis using assms(1,2)
      apply(simp add: acomplete-def min-def max-def)
      by (metis assms(1,2) acomplete-optimal le-antisym le-less)
  next
    assume ?B
    thus ?thesis
      by (meson assms(1,2) acomplete-sym acomplete-Node-if-wbal1)
  qed
qed

lemma acomplete-if-wbalanced: wbalanced t ⟹ acomplete t
proof(induction t)
  case Leaf show ?case by (simp add: acomplete-def)
next
  case (Node l x r)
    thus ?case by(simp add: acomplete-Node-if-wbal2)
qed

end

```

106 Unordered pairs

```

theory Uprod imports Main begin

typedef ('a, 'b) commute = {f :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b. ∀ x y. f x y = f y x}
morphisms apply-commute Abs-commute

```

```

by auto

setup-lifting type-definition-commute

lemma apply-commute-commute: apply-commute f x y = apply-commute f y x
by(transfer) simp

context includes lifting-syntax begin

lift-definition rel-commute :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('c ⇒ 'd ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'c)
commute ⇒ ('b, 'd) commute ⇒ bool
is λA B. A ===> A ===> B .

end

definition eq-upair :: ('a × 'a) ⇒ ('a × 'a) ⇒ bool
where eq-upair = (λ(a, b) (c, d). a = c ∧ b = d ∨ a = d ∧ b = c)

lemma eq-upair-simps [simp]:
eq-upair (a, b) (c, d) ←→ a = c ∧ b = d ∨ a = d ∧ b = c
by(simp add: eq-upair-def)

lemma equivp-eq-upair: equivp eq-upair
by(auto simp add: equivp-def fun-eq-iff)

quotient-type 'a uprod = 'a × 'a / eq-upair by(rule equivp-eq-upair)

lift-definition Upair :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a uprod is Pair parametric Pair-transfer[of
A A for A] .

lemma uprod-exhaust [case-names Upair, cases type: uprod]:
obtains a b where x = Upair a b
by transfer fastforce

lemma Upair-inject [simp]: Upair a b = Upair c d ←→ a = c ∧ b = d ∨ a = d ∧
b = c
by transfer auto

code-datatype Upair

lift-definition case-uprod :: ('a, 'b) commute ⇒ 'a uprod ⇒ 'b is case-prod
parametric case-prod-transfer[of A A for A] by auto

lemma case-uprod-simps [simp, code]: case-uprod f (Upair x y) = apply-commute
f x y
by transfer auto

lemma uprod-split: P (case-uprod f x) ←→ (∀ a b. x = Upair a b → P (apply-commute
f a b))

```

by transfer auto

lemma uprod-split-asm: $P \ (\text{case-uprod } f x) \longleftrightarrow \neg (\exists a\ b. x = \text{Upair } a\ b \wedge \neg P \ (\text{apply-commute } f a\ b))$
by transfer auto

lift-definition not-equal :: ('a, bool) commute **is** (\neq) **by auto**

lemma apply-not-equal [simp]: apply-commute not-equal $x\ y \longleftrightarrow x \neq y$
by transfer simp

definition proper-uprod :: 'a uprod \Rightarrow bool
where proper-uprod = case-uprod not-equal

lemma proper-uprod-simps [simp, code]: proper-uprod (Upair x y) $\longleftrightarrow x \neq y$
by(simp add: proper-uprod-def)

context includes lifting-syntax **begin**

private lemma set-uprod-parametric':
 $((\text{rel-prod } A\ A \implies \text{rel-set } A) \ (\lambda(a,\ b). \{a,\ b\}) \ (\lambda(a,\ b). \{a,\ b\})$
by transfer-prover

lift-definition set-uprod :: 'a uprod \Rightarrow 'a set **is** $\lambda(a,\ b). \{a,\ b\}$
parametric set-uprod-parametric' **by auto**

lemma set-uprod-simps [simp, code]: set-uprod (Upair x y) = {x, y}
by transfer simp

lemma finite-set-uprod [simp]: finite (set-uprod x)
by(cases x) simp

private lemma map-uprod-parametric':
 $((A \implies B) \implies \text{rel-prod } A\ A \implies \text{rel-prod } B\ B) \ (\lambda f. \text{map-prod } ff) \ (\lambda f. \text{map-prod } ff)$
by transfer-prover

lift-definition map-uprod :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a uprod \Rightarrow 'b uprod **is** $\lambda f. \text{map-prod } ff$
parametric map-uprod-parametric' **by auto**

lemma map-uprod-simps [simp, code]: map-uprod f (Upair x y) = Upair (f x) (f y)
by transfer simp

private lemma rel-uprod-transfer':
 $((A \implies B \implies (=)) \implies \text{rel-prod } A\ A \implies \text{rel-prod } B\ B \implies (=))$
 $(\lambda R\ (a,\ b)\ (c,\ d). R\ a\ c \wedge R\ b\ d \vee R\ a\ d \wedge R\ b\ c) \ (\lambda R\ (a,\ b)\ (c,\ d). R\ a\ c \wedge R\ b\ d \vee R\ a\ d \wedge R\ b\ c)$

by transfer-prover

lift-definition rel-uprod :: ($'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$) $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ uprod} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ uprod} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 is $\lambda R (a, b) (c, d). R a c \wedge R b d \vee R a d \wedge R b c$ parametric rel-uprod-transfer'
 by auto

lemma rel-uprod-simps [simp, code]:
 $\text{rel-uprod } R (\text{Upair } a b) (\text{Upair } c d) \longleftrightarrow R a c \wedge R b d \vee R a d \wedge R b c$
 by transfer auto

lemma Upair-parametric [transfer-rule]: ($A \implies A \implies \text{rel-uprod } A$) Upair
 Upair
 unfolding rel-fun-def by transfer auto

lemma case-uprod-parametric [transfer-rule]:
 $(\text{rel-commute } A B \implies \text{rel-uprod } A \implies B)$ case-uprod case-uprod
 unfolding rel-fun-def by transfer(force dest: rel-funD)

end

bnf uprod: ' a uprod
 map: map-uprod
 sets: set-uprod
 bd: natLeq
 rel: rel-uprod

proof -

show map-uprod id = id unfolding fun-eq-iff by transfer auto
 show map-uprod (g o f) = map-uprod g o map-uprod f for f :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'b$ and g :: ' $b \Rightarrow 'c$
 unfolding fun-eq-iff by transfer auto
 show map-uprod f x = map-uprod g x if $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set-uprod } x \implies f z = g z$
 for f :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'b$ and g x using that by transfer auto
 show set-uprod o map-uprod f = (' f o set-uprod for f :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'b$ by transfer
 auto
 show card-order natLeq by(rule natLeq-card-order)
 show BNF-Cardinal-Arithmetic.cinfinite natLeq by(rule natLeq-cinfinite)
 show regularCard natLeq by(rule regularCard-natLeq)
 show ordLess2 (card-of (set-uprod x)) natLeq for x :: ' a uprod
 by (auto simp flip: finite-iff-ordLess-natLeq)
 show rel-uprod R OO rel-uprod S \leq rel-uprod (R OO S)
 for R :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ and S :: ' $b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ by(rule predicate2I)(transfer;
 auto)
 show rel-uprod R = ($\lambda x y. \exists z. \text{set-uprod } z \subseteq \{(x, y). R x y\} \wedge \text{map-uprod } \text{fst } z = x \wedge \text{map-uprod } \text{snd } z = y$)
 for R :: ' $a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ by transfer(auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
 qed

lemma pred-uprod-code [simp, code]: pred-uprod P (Upair x y) $\longleftrightarrow P x \wedge P y$
 by(simp add: pred-uprod-def)

```

instantiation uprod :: (equal) equal begin

definition equal-uprod :: 'a uprod ⇒ 'a uprod ⇒ bool
where equal-uprod = (=)

lemma equal-uprod-code [code]:
HOL.equal (Upair x y) (Upair z u) ←→ x = z ∧ y = u ∨ x = u ∧ y = z
unfolding equal-uprod-def by simp

instance by standard(simp add: equal-uprod-def)
end

quickcheck-generator uprod constructors: Upair

lemma UNIV-uprod: UNIV = (λx. Upair x x) ` UNIV ∪ (λ(x, y). Upair x y) ` Sigma UNIV (λx. UNIV - {x})
apply(rule set-eqI)
subgoal for x by(cases x) auto
done

context begin
private lift-definition upair-inv :: 'a uprod ⇒ 'a
is λ(x, y). if x = y then x else undefined by auto

lemma finite-UNIV-prod [simp]:
finite (UNIV :: 'a uprod set) ←→ finite (UNIV :: 'a set) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?lhs
hence finite (range (λx :: 'a. Upair x x)) by(rule finite-subset[rotated]) simp
hence finite (upair-inv ` range (λx :: 'a. Upair x x)) by(rule finite-imageI)
also have upair-inv (Upair x x) = x for x :: 'a by transfer simp
then have upair-inv ` range (λx :: 'a. Upair x x) = UNIV by(auto simp add: image-image)
finally show ?rhs .
qed(simp add: UNIV-uprod)

end

lemma card-UNIV-uprod:
card (UNIV :: 'a uprod set) = card (UNIV :: 'a set) * (card (UNIV :: 'a set) +
1) div 2
(is ?UPROD = ?A * - div -)
proof(cases finite (UNIV :: 'a set))
case True
from True obtain f :: nat ⇒ 'a where bij: bij-betw f {0..<?A} UNIV
by (blast dest: ex-bij-betw-nat-finite)
hence [simp]: f ` {0..<?A} = UNIV by(rule bij-betw-imp-surj-on)
have UNIV = (λ(x, y). Upair (f x) (f y)) ` (SIGMA x:{0..<?A}. {..x})

```

```

apply(rule set-eqI)
subgoal for x
  apply(cases x)
  apply(clarsimp)
  subgoal for a b
    apply(cases inv-into {0..<?A} f a ≤ inv-into {0..<?A} f b)
    subgoal by(rule rev-image-eqI[where x=(inv-into {0..<?A} f -, inv-into
{0..<?A} f -)])
      (auto simp add: inv-into-into[where A={0..<?A} and f=f,
simplified] intro: f-inv-into-f[where f=f, symmetric])
    subgoal
      apply(simp only: not-le)
      apply(drule less-imp-le)
      apply(rule rev-image-eqI[where x=(inv-into {0..<?A} f -, inv-into
{0..<?A} f -)])
        apply(auto simp add: inv-into-into[where A={0..<?A} and f=f, simplified]
intro: f-inv-into-f[where f=f, symmetric])
      done
    done
  done
done
hence ?UPROD = card ... by simp
also have ... = card (SIGMA x:{0..<?A}. {..x})
  apply(rule card-image)
  using bij[THEN bij-betw-imp-inj-on]
  by(simp add: inj-on-def Ball-def)(metis leD le-eq-less-or-eq le-less-trans)
also have ... = sum Suc {0..<?A}
  by (subst card-SigmaI) simp-all
also have ... = sum of-nat {Suc 0..?A}
  using sum.atLeastLessThan-reindex [symmetric, of Suc 0 ?A id]
  by (simp del: sum.op-ivl-Suc add: atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost)
also have ... = ?A * (?A + 1) div 2
  using gauss-sum-from-Suc-0 [of ?A, where ?'a = nat] by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed simp

end

```

107 A type of finite bit strings

```

theory Word
imports
  HOL-Library.Type-Length
begin

```

107.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff:
  ‹signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len) - Suc 0) k = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a)

```

– $Suc\ 0) \ l$
 $\longleftrightarrow take-bit\ LENGTH('a)\ k = take-bit\ LENGTH('a)\ l \wedge$
by (cases $\langle LENGTH('a) \rangle$)
 $(simp-all\ add:\ signed-take-bit-eq-iff-take-bit-eq)$

107.2 Fundamentals

107.2.1 Type definition

quotient-type (overloaded) $'a\ word = int\ / \langle \lambda k\ l. take-bit\ LENGTH('a)\ k = take-bit\ LENGTH('a::len)\ l \rangle$
morphisms $rep\ Word$ **by** (auto intro!: equivpI reflpI sympI transpI)

hide-const (open) rep — only for foundational purpose
hide-const (open) $Word$ — only for code generation

107.2.2 Basic arithmetic

instantiation $word :: (len)\ comm-ring-1$
begin

lift-definition $zero-word :: \langle 'a\ word \rangle$
is 0 .

lift-definition $one-word :: \langle 'a\ word \rangle$
is 1 .

lift-definition $plus-word :: \langle 'a\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word \rangle$
is $\langle (+) \rangle$
by (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-add-cong)

lift-definition $minus-word :: \langle 'a\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word \rangle$
is $\langle (-) \rangle$
by (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-diff-cong)

lift-definition $uminus-word :: \langle 'a\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word \rangle$
is $uminus$
by (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-minus-cong)

lift-definition $times-word :: \langle 'a\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word \Rightarrow 'a\ word \rangle$
is $\langle (*) \rangle$
by (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-mult-cong)

instance
by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

end

context
includes lifting-syntax

notes

power-transfer [transfer-rule]
transfer-rule-of-bool [transfer-rule]
transfer-rule-numeral [transfer-rule]
transfer-rule-of-nat [transfer-rule]
transfer-rule-of-int [transfer-rule]

begin

lemma *power-transfer-word [transfer-rule]*:
 $\langle (pcr\text{-}word \implies (=) \implies pcr\text{-}word) \wedge (\neg) \rangle$
by *transfer-prover*

lemma *[transfer-rule]*:
 $\langle ((=) \implies pcr\text{-}word) \text{ of-bool of-bool} \rangle$
by *transfer-prover*

lemma *[transfer-rule]*:
 $\langle ((=) \implies pcr\text{-}word) \text{ numeral numeral} \rangle$
by *transfer-prover*

lemma *[transfer-rule]*:
 $\langle ((=) \implies pcr\text{-}word) \text{ int of-nat} \rangle$
by *transfer-prover*

lemma *[transfer-rule]*:
 $\langle ((=) \implies pcr\text{-}word) (\lambda k. k) \text{ of-int} \rangle$
proof –
have $\langle ((=) \implies pcr\text{-}word) \text{ of-int of-int} \rangle$
by *transfer-prover*
then show ?thesis **by** (simp add: id-def)
qed

lemma *[transfer-rule]*:
 $\langle (pcr\text{-}word \implies (\leftrightarrow)) \text{ even } ((dvd) 2 :: 'a::len word \Rightarrow bool) \rangle$
proof –
have even-word-unfold: $\text{even } k \iff (\exists l. \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k = \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} (2 * l))$ (**is** ?P \iff ?Q)
for $k :: \text{int}$
proof
assume ?P
then show ?Q
by *auto*
next
assume ?Q
then obtain l **where** $\text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k = \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} (2 * l)$..
then have even (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)
by *simp*
then show ?P

```

    by simp
qed
show ?thesis by (simp only: even-word-unfold [abs-def] dvd-def [where ?a =
'a word, abs-def])
  transfer-prover
qed

end

lemma exp-eq-zero-iff [simp]:
  ⌈2 ⌈n = (0 :: 'a::len word) ⌉↔ n ≥ LENGTH('a)⌉
  by transfer auto

lemma word-exp-length-eq-0 [simp]:
  ⌈(2 :: 'a::len word) ⌈LENGTH('a) = 0⌉
  by simp

```

107.2.3 Basic tool setup

ML-file `⟨Tools/word-lib.ML⟩`

107.2.4 Basic code generation setup

context

begin

qualified lift-definition `the-int :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ int⟩`
 is `⟨take-bit LENGTH('a)⟩`.

end

lemma [code abstype]:
 ⌈Word.Word (Word.the-int w) = w⌉
 by transfer simp

lemma Word-eq-word-of-int [code-post, simp]:
 ⌈Word.Word = of-int⌉
 by (rule; transfer) simp

quickcheck-generator `word`
 constructors:
`⟨0 :: 'a::len word⟩,`
`⟨numeral :: num ⇒ 'a::len word⟩`

instantiation `word :: (len) equal`
 begin

lift-definition `equal-word :: ⟨'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool⟩`
 is `⟨λk l. take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) l⟩`
 by simp

```

instance
  by (standard; transfer) rule

end

lemma [code]:
  ‹HOL.equal v w ⟷ HOL.equal (Word.the-int v) (Word.the-int w)›
  by transfer (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int 0 = 0›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int 1 = 1›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v + w) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (Word.the-int v + Word.the-int
w)›
  for v w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-add)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (‐ w) = (let k = Word.the-int w in if w = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ LENGTH('a) – k)›
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod zmod-zminus1-eq-if)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v – w) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (Word.the-int v – Word.the-int
w)›
  for v w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-diff)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v * w) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (Word.the-int v * Word.the-int
w)›
  for v w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-mult)

```

107.2.5 Basic conversions

```

abbreviation word-of-nat :: ‹nat ⇒ 'a::len word›
  where ‹word-of-nat ≡ of-nat›

abbreviation word-of-int :: ‹int ⇒ 'a::len word›
  where ‹word-of-int ≡ of-int›

```

```

lemma word-of-nat-eq-iff:
  ⟨word-of-nat m = (word-of-nat n :: 'a::len word) ⟷ take-bit LENGTH('a) m
  = take-bit LENGTH('a) n⟩
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma word-of-int-eq-iff:
  ⟨word-of-int k = (word-of-int l :: 'a::len word) ⟷ take-bit LENGTH('a) k =
  take-bit LENGTH('a) l⟩
  by transfer rule

lemma word-of-nat-eq-0-iff:
  ⟨word-of-nat n = (0 :: 'a::len word) ⟷ 2 ^ LENGTH('a) dvd n⟩
  using word-of-nat-eq-iff [where ?'a = 'a, of n 0] by (simp add: take-bit-eq-0-iff)

lemma word-of-int-eq-0-iff:
  ⟨word-of-int k = (0 :: 'a::len word) ⟷ 2 ^ LENGTH('a) dvd k⟩
  using word-of-int-eq-iff [where ?'a = 'a, of k 0] by (simp add: take-bit-eq-0-iff)

context semiring-1
begin

lift-definition unsigned :: ⟨'b::len word ⇒ 'a⟩
  is ⟨of-nat ∘ nat ∘ take-bit LENGTH('b)⟩
  by simp

lemma unsigned-0 [simp]:
  ⟨unsigned 0 = 0⟩
  by transfer simp

lemma unsigned-1 [simp]:
  ⟨unsigned 1 = 1⟩
  by transfer simp

lemma unsigned-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨unsigned (numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-nat (take-bit LENGTH('b) (numeral
  n))⟩
  by transfer (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq)

lemma unsigned-neg-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨unsigned (− numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-nat (nat (take-bit LENGTH('b) (−
  numeral n)))⟩
  by transfer simp

end

context semiring-1
begin

```

```

lemma unsigned-of-nat:
  ‹unsigned (word-of-nat  $n :: 'b::len word$ ) = of-nat (take-bit LENGTH('b)  $n$ )›
  by transfer (simp add: nat-eq-iff take-bit-of-nat)

lemma unsigned-of-int:
  ‹unsigned (word-of-int  $k :: 'b::len word$ ) = of-nat (nat (take-bit LENGTH('b)  $k$ ))›
  by transfer simp

end

context semiring-char-0
begin

lemma unsigned-word-eqI:
  ‹ $v = w$  if ‹unsigned  $v = \text{unsigned } w$ 
  using that by transfer (simp add: eq-nat-nat-iff)›

lemma word-eq-iff-unsigned:
  ‹ $v = w \longleftrightarrow \text{unsigned } v = \text{unsigned } w$ 
  by (auto intro: unsigned-word-eqI)›

lemma inj-unsigned [simp]:
  ‹inj unsigned›
  by (rule injI) (simp add: unsigned-word-eqI)›

lemma unsigned-eq-0-iff:
  ‹unsigned  $w = 0 \longleftrightarrow w = 0$ ›
  using word-eq-iff-unsigned [of  $w 0$ ] by simp

end

context ring-1
begin

lift-definition signed :: ‹ $'b::len word \Rightarrow 'a$ ›
  is ‹of-int o signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) - Suc 0)›
  by (simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

lemma signed-0 [simp]:
  ‹signed 0 = 0›
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-1 [simp]:
  ‹signed (1 :: 'b::len word) = (if LENGTH('b) = 1 then - 1 else 1)›
  by (transfer fixing: uminus; cases ‹LENGTH('b)›) (auto dest: gr0-implies-Suc)

lemma signed-minus-1 [simp]:
  ‹signed (- 1 :: 'b::len word) = - 1›
  by (transfer fixing: uminus) simp

```

```

lemma signed-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed (numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) - 1)
  (numeral n))›
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-neg-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed (- numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) -
  1) (- numeral n))›
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-of-nat:
  ‹signed (word-of-nat n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) -
  Suc 0) (int n))›
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-of-int:
  ‹signed (word-of-int n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) -
  Suc 0) n)›
  by transfer simp

end

context ring-char-0
begin

lemma signed-word-eqI:
  ‹v = w› if ‹signed v = signed w›
  using that by transfer (simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

lemma word-eq-iff-signed:
  ‹v = w  $\longleftrightarrow$  signed v = signed w›
  by (auto intro: signed-word-eqI)

lemma inj-signed [simp]:
  ‹inj signed›
  by (rule injI) (simp add: signed-word-eqI)

lemma signed-eq-0-iff:
  ‹signed w = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  w = 0›
  using word-eq-iff-signed [of w 0] by simp

end

abbreviation unat :: ‹'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  nat›
  where ‹unat  $\equiv$  unsigned›

abbreviation uint :: ‹'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  int›
  where ‹uint  $\equiv$  unsigned›

```

```

abbreviation sint :: <'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  int>
  where <sint  $\equiv$  signed>

abbreviation ucast :: <'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word>
  where <ucast  $\equiv$  unsigned>

abbreviation scast :: <'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word>
  where <scast  $\equiv$  signed>

context
  includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  <(pcr-word ==> (=)) (nat  $\circ$  take-bit LENGTH('a)) (unat :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  nat)>
  using unsigned.transfer [where ?'a = nat] by simp

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  <(pcr-word ==> (=)) (take-bit LENGTH('a)) (uint :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  int)>
  using unsigned.transfer [where ?'a = int] by (simp add: comp-def)

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  <(pcr-word ==> (=)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)) (sint :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  int)>
  using signed.transfer [where ?'a = int] by simp

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  <(pcr-word ==> pcr-word) (take-bit LENGTH('a)) (ucast :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word)>
proof (rule rel-funI)
  fix k :: int and w :: <'a word>
  assume <pcr-word k w>
  then have <w = word-of-int k>
    by (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
  moreover have <pcr-word (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) (ucast (word-of-int k :: 'a word))>
    by transfer (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
  ultimately show <pcr-word (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) (ucast w)>
    by simp
qed

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  <(pcr-word ==> pcr-word) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)) (scast :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word)>
proof (rule rel-funI)
  fix k :: int and w :: <'a word>
  assume <pcr-word k w>

```

```

then have ⟨w = word-of-int k⟩
  by (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
moreover have ⟨pcr-word (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) k) (scast
  (word-of-int k :: 'a word))⟩
  by transfer (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
ultimately show ⟨pcr-word (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) k) (scast
  w)⟩
  by simp
qed

end

lemma of-nat-unat [simp]:
⟨of-nat (unat w) = unsigned w⟩
by transfer simp

lemma of-int-uint [simp]:
⟨of-int (uint w) = unsigned w⟩
by transfer simp

lemma of-int-sint [simp]:
⟨of-int (sint a) = signed a⟩
by transfer (simp-all add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma nat-uint-eq [simp]:
⟨nat (uint w) = unat w⟩
by transfer simp

lemma sgn-uint-eq [simp]:
⟨sgn (uint w) = of-bool (w ≠ 0)⟩
by transfer (simp add: less-le)

  Aliasses only for code generation

context
begin

qualified lift-definition of-int :: ⟨int ⇒ 'a::len word⟩
  is ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a)⟩ .

qualified lift-definition of-nat :: ⟨nat ⇒ 'a::len word⟩
  is ⟨int ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)⟩ .

qualified lift-definition the-nat :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ nat⟩
  is ⟨nat ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)⟩ by simp

qualified lift-definition the-signed-int :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ int⟩
  is ⟨signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩ by (simp add: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

qualified lift-definition cast :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩

```

```

is ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a)⟩ by simp

qualified lift-definition signed-cast :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
is ⟨signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0)⟩ by (metis signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

end

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
⟨Word.the-int = uint⟩
by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-int (Word.of-int k :: 'a::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('a) k⟩
by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
⟨Word.of-int = word-of-int⟩
by (rule; transfer) simp

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-int (Word.of-nat n :: 'a::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (int n)⟩
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
⟨Word.of-nat = word-of-nat⟩
by (rule; transfer) (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-nat w = nat (Word.the-int w)⟩
by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
⟨Word.the-nat = unat⟩
by (rule; transfer) simp

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-signed-int w = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0) (Word.the-int w)⟩
for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-take-bit)

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
⟨Word.the-signed-int = sint⟩
by (rule; transfer) simp

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-int (Word.cast w :: 'b::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('b) (Word.the-int w)⟩
for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩

```

```

by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
  ‹Word.cast = ucast›
  by (rule; transfer) simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (Word.signed-cast w :: 'b::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('b) (Word.the-signed-int w)›
  for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
  ‹Word.signed-cast = scast›
  by (rule; transfer) simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹unsigned w = of-nat (nat (Word.the-int w))›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹signed w = of-int (Word.the-signed-int w)›
  by transfer simp

```

107.2.6 Basic ordering

```

instantiation word :: (len) linorder
begin

```

```

lift-definition less-eq-word :: 'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool
  is λa b. take-bit LENGTH('a) a ≤ take-bit LENGTH('a) b
  by simp

```

```

lift-definition less-word :: 'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool
  is λa b. take-bit LENGTH('a) a < take-bit LENGTH('a) b
  by simp

```

```

instance
  by (standard; transfer) auto

```

```

end

```

```

interpretation word-order: ordering-top ‹(≤)› ‹(<)› ‹- 1 :: 'a::len word›
  by (standard; transfer) (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod zmod-minus1)

```

```

interpretation word-coorder: ordering-top ‹(≥)› ‹(>)› ‹0 :: 'a::len word›
  by (standard; transfer) simp

```

```

lemma word-of-nat-less-eq-iff:

```

$\langle \text{word-of-nat } m \leq (\text{word-of-nat } n :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } m \leq \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } n \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma *word-of-int-less-eq-iff*:
 $\langle \text{word-of-int } k \leq (\text{word-of-int } l :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } k \leq \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } l \rangle$
by transfer rule

lemma *word-of-nat-less-iff*:
 $\langle \text{word-of-nat } m < (\text{word-of-nat } n :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } m < \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } n \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma *word-of-int-less-iff*:
 $\langle \text{word-of-int } k < (\text{word-of-int } l :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } k < \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } l \rangle$
by transfer rule

lemma *word-le-def [code]*:
 $a \leq b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a \leq \text{uint } b$
by transfer rule

lemma *word-less-def [code]*:
 $a < b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a < \text{uint } b$
by transfer rule

lemma *word-greater-zero-iff*:
 $\langle a > 0 \longleftrightarrow a \neq 0 \rangle \text{ for } a :: \langle 'a::\text{len word} \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: less-le)

lemma *of-nat-word-less-eq-iff*:
 $\langle \text{of-nat } m \leq (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } m \leq \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } n \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma *of-nat-word-less-iff*:
 $\langle \text{of-nat } m < (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } m < \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } n \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma *of-int-word-less-eq-iff*:
 $\langle \text{of-int } k \leq (\text{of-int } l :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } k \leq \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } l \rangle$
by transfer rule

lemma *of-int-word-less-iff*:
 $\langle \text{of-int } k < (\text{of-int } l :: 'a::\text{len word}) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } k < \text{take-bit LENGTH('a) } l \rangle$

by transfer rule

107.3 Enumeration

```

lemma inj-on-word-of-nat:
  ⟨inj-on (word-of-nat :: nat ⇒ 'a::len word) {0..<2 ^ LENGTH('a)}⟩
  by (rule inj-onI; transfer) (simp-all add: take-bit-int-eq-self)

lemma UNIV-word-eq-word-of-nat:
  ⟨(UNIV :: 'a::len word set) = word-of-nat ‘{0..<2 ^ LENGTH('a)}’ (is ‘- = ?A’)
  proof
    show ⟨word-of-nat ‘{0..<2 ^ LENGTH('a)}’ ⊆ UNIV⟩
      by simp
    show ⟨UNIV ⊆ ?A⟩
    proof
      fix w :: ⟨'a word⟩
      show ⟨w ∈ (word-of-nat ‘{0..<2 ^ LENGTH('a)}’ :: 'a word set)⟩
        by (rule image-eqI [of - - ⟨unat w⟩]; transfer) simp-all
    qed
  qed

instantiation word :: (len) enum
begin

definition enum-word :: ⟨'a word list⟩
  where ⟨enum-word = map word-of-nat [0..<2 ^ LENGTH('a)]⟩

definition enum-all-word :: ⟨('a word ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool⟩
  where ⟨enum-all-word = All⟩

definition enum-ex-word :: ⟨('a word ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool⟩
  where ⟨enum-ex-word = Ex⟩

instance
  by standard
  (simp-all add: enum-all-word-def enum-ex-word-def enum-word-def distinct-map
  inj-on-word-of-nat flip: UNIV-word-eq-word-of-nat)

end

lemma [code]:
  ⟨Enum.enum-all P ↔ list-all P Enum.enum⟩
  ⟨Enum.enum-ex P ↔ list-ex P Enum.enum⟩ for P :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ bool⟩
  by (simp-all add: enum-all-word-def enum-ex-word-def enum-UNIV list-all-iff
  list-ex-iff)

```

107.4 Bit-wise operations

The following specification of word division just lifts the pre-existing division on integers named “F-Division” in [2].

```

instantiation word :: (len) semiring-modulo
begin

lift-definition divide-word :: <'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is  $\langle \lambda a b. \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} a \text{ div take-bit LENGTH('a)} b \rangle$ 
  by simp

lift-definition modulo-word :: <'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is  $\langle \lambda a b. \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} a \text{ mod take-bit LENGTH('a)} b \rangle$ 
  by simp

instance proof
  show  $a \text{ div } b * b + a \text{ mod } b = a$  for  $a b :: 'a \text{ word}$ 
  proof transfer
    fix  $k l :: \text{int}$ 
    define  $r :: \text{int}$  where  $r = 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH('a)}$ 
    then have  $r : \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k = k \text{ mod } r$  for  $k$ 
      by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)
    have  $k \text{ mod } r = ((k \text{ mod } r) \text{ div } (l \text{ mod } r) * (l \text{ mod } r)$ 
       $+ (k \text{ mod } r) \text{ mod } (l \text{ mod } r)) \text{ mod } r$ 
      by (simp add: div-mult-mod-eq)
    also have ...  $= (((k \text{ mod } r) \text{ div } (l \text{ mod } r) * (l \text{ mod } r)) \text{ mod } r$ 
       $+ (k \text{ mod } r) \text{ mod } (l \text{ mod } r)) \text{ mod } r$ 
      by (simp add: mod-add-left-eq)
    also have ...  $= (((k \text{ mod } r) \text{ div } (l \text{ mod } r) * l) \text{ mod } r$ 
       $+ (k \text{ mod } r) \text{ mod } (l \text{ mod } r)) \text{ mod } r$ 
      by (simp add: mod-mult-right-eq)
    finally have  $k \text{ mod } r = ((k \text{ mod } r) \text{ div } (l \text{ mod } r) * l$ 
       $+ (k \text{ mod } r) \text{ mod } (l \text{ mod } r)) \text{ mod } r$ 
      by (simp add: mod-simps)
    with  $r$  show  $\text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} (\text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k \text{ div take-bit LENGTH('a)} l * l$ 
       $+ \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k \text{ mod take-bit LENGTH('a)} l) = \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k$ 
      by simp
    qed
  qed

end

lemma unat-div-distrib:
   $\langle \text{unat } (v \text{ div } w) = \text{unat } v \text{ div } \text{unat } w \rangle$ 
proof transfer
  fix  $k l$ 
  have  $\langle \text{nat } (\text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k) \text{ div } \text{nat } (\text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} l) \leq \text{nat}$ 
```

```

(take-bit LENGTH('a) k)
  by (rule div-le-dividend)
also have <nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)>
  by (simp add: nat-less-iff)
finally show <(nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k div take-bit
LENGTH('a) l) =
  (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) k div (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) l>
  by (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq div-int-pos-iff nat-div-distrib take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff)
qed

lemma unat-mod-distrib:
  <unat (v mod w) = unat v mod unat w>
proof transfer
  fix k l
  have <nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) mod nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) l) ≤ nat
(take-bit LENGTH('a) k)>
  by (rule mod-less-eq-dividend)
also have <nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)>
  by (simp add: nat-less-iff)
finally show <(nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k mod take-bit
LENGTH('a) l) =
  (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) k mod (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) l>
  by (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq mod-int-pos-iff less-le nat-mod-distrib take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff)
qed

instance word :: (len) semiring-parity
  by (standard; transfer)
    (auto simp add: mod-2-eq-odd take-bit-Suc elim: evenE dest: le-Suc-ex)

lemma word-bit-induct [case-names zero even odd]:
<P a> if word-zero: <P 0>
  and word-even: <A a. P a ==> 0 < a ==> a < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) ==>
P (2 * a)
  and word-odd: <A a. P a ==> a < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) ==> P (1 + 2
* a)>
  for P and a :: 'a::len word,
proof -
  define m :: nat where <m = LENGTH('a) - Suc 0>
  then have l: <LENGTH('a) = Suc m>
  by simp
  define n :: nat where <n = unat a>
  then have <n < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)>
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)
  then have <n < 2 * 2 ^ m>
  by (simp add: l)
  then have <P (of-nat n)>
  proof (induction n rule: nat-bit-induct)
    case zero
    show ?case
  
```

```

    by simp (rule word-zero)
next
  case (even n)
  then have ⟨n < 2 ^ m⟩
    by simp
  with even.IH have ⟨P (of-nat n)⟩
    by simp
  moreover from ⟨n < 2 ^ m⟩ even.hyps have ⟨0 < (of-nat n :: 'a word)⟩
    by (auto simp add: word-greater-zero-iff l word-of-nat-eq-0-iff)
  moreover from ⟨n < 2 ^ m⟩ have ⟨(of-nat n :: 'a word) < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩
    using of-nat-word-less-iff [where ?'a = 'a, of n < 2 ^ m]
    by (simp add: l take-bit-eq-mod)
  ultimately have ⟨P (2 * of-nat n)⟩
    by (rule word-even)
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (odd n)
  then have ⟨Suc n ≤ 2 ^ m⟩
    by simp
  with odd.IH have ⟨P (of-nat n)⟩
    by simp
  moreover from ⟨Suc n ≤ 2 ^ m⟩ have ⟨(of-nat n :: 'a word) < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩
    using of-nat-word-less-iff [where ?'a = 'a, of n < 2 ^ m]
    by (simp add: l take-bit-eq-mod)
  ultimately have ⟨P (1 + 2 * of-nat n)⟩
    by (rule word-odd)
  then show ?case
    by simp
qed
moreover have ⟨of-nat (nat (uint a)) = a⟩
  by transfer simp
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: n-def)
qed

lemma bit-word-half-eq:
  ⟨(of-bool b + a * 2) div 2 = a⟩
  if ⟨a < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩
  for a :: 'a::len word
proof (cases ⟨2 ≤ LENGTH('a::len)⟩)
  case False
  have ⟨of-bool (odd k) < (1 :: int) ↔ even k⟩ for k :: int
    by auto
  with False that show ?thesis
    by transfer (simp add: eq-iff)
next

```

```

case True
obtain n where length:  $\langle \text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ 
  by (cases  $\langle \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ ) simp-all
show ?thesis proof (cases b)
  case False
    moreover have  $\langle a * 2 \text{ div } 2 = a \rangle$ 
    using that proof transfer
    fix k :: int
    from length have  $\langle k * 2 \text{ mod } 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) = (k \text{ mod } 2 \wedge n) * 2 \rangle$ 
      by simp
    moreover assume  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k < \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0)) \rangle$ 
      with  $\langle \text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  have  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k = \text{take-bit } n \text{ } k \rangle$ 
        by (auto simp add: take-bit-Suc-from-most)
      ultimately have  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (k * 2) = \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k \rangle$ 
    * 2
      by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)
    with True show  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (\text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (k * 2) \text{ div take-bit LENGTH}('a) 2) = \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k \rangle$ 
      by simp
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case True
    moreover have  $\langle (1 + a * 2) \text{ div } 2 = a \rangle$ 
    using that proof transfer
    fix k :: int
    from length have  $\langle (1 + k * 2) \text{ mod } 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) = 1 + (k \text{ mod } 2 \wedge n) \rangle$ 
    * 2
      using pos-zmod-mult-2 [of  $\langle 2 \wedge n \rangle$  k] by (simp add: ac-simps)
    moreover assume  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k < \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0)) \rangle$ 
      with  $\langle \text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{Suc } n \rangle$  have  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k = \text{take-bit } n \text{ } k \rangle$ 
        by (auto simp add: take-bit-Suc-from-most)
      ultimately have  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (1 + k * 2) = 1 + \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k * 2 \rangle$ 
        by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)
    with True show  $\langle \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (\text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) (1 + k * 2) \text{ div take-bit LENGTH}('a) 2) = \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k \rangle$ 
      by (auto simp add: take-bit-Suc)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma even-mult-exp-div-word-iff:
  ⟨even (a * 2 ^ m div 2 ^ n) ⟷ ¬ (
    m ≤ n ∧
    n < LENGTH('a) ∧ odd (a div 2 ^ (n - m)))⟩ for a :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by transfer
  (auto simp flip: drop-bit-eq-div simp add: even-drop-bit-iff-not-bit bit-take-bit-iff,
   simp-all flip: push-bit-eq-mult add: bit-push-bit-iff-int)

instantiation word :: (len) semiring-bits
begin

lift-definition bit-word :: ⟨'a word ⇒ nat ⇒ bool⟩
  is ⟨λk n. n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k n⟩
proof
  fix k l :: int and n :: nat
  assume*: ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) l⟩
  show ⟨n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k n ⟷ n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit l n⟩
  proof (cases ⟨n < LENGTH('a)⟩)
    case True
      from* have ⟨bit (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) n ⟷ bit (take-bit LENGTH('a)
l) n⟩
        by simp
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff)
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        by simp
    qed
  qed

instance proof
  show ⟨P a⟩ if stable: ⟨∀a. a div 2 = a ⇒ P a⟩
    and rec: ⟨∀a b. P a ⇒ (of-bool b + 2 * a) div 2 = a ⇒ P (of-bool b + 2 *
a)⟩
  for P and a :: ⟨'a word⟩
  proof (induction a rule: word-bit-induct)
    case zero
    have ⟨0 div 2 = (0::'a word)⟩
      by transfer simp
    with stable [of 0] show ?case
      by simp
    next
      case (even a)
      with rec [of a False] show ?case
        using bit-word-half-eq [of a False] by (simp add: ac-simps)
    next
      case (odd a)
      with rec [of a True] show ?case

```

```

using bit-word-half-eq [of a True] by (simp add: ac-simps)
qed
show ⟨bit a n ↔ odd (a div 2 ^ n)⟩ for a :: 'a word and n
  by transfer (simp flip: drop-bit-eq-div add: drop-bit-take-bit bit-iff-odd-drop-bit)
show ⟨a div 0 = 0⟩
  for a :: 'a word
  by transfer simp
show ⟨a div 1 = a⟩
  for a :: 'a word
  by transfer simp
show ⟨0 div a = 0⟩
  for a :: 'a word
  by transfer simp
show ⟨a mod b div b = 0⟩
  for a b :: 'a word
  by (simp add: word-eq-iff-unsigned [where ?'a = nat] unat-div-distrib unat-mod-distrib)
show ⟨a div 2 div 2 ^ n = a div 2 ^ Suc n⟩
  for a :: 'a word and m n :: nat
  apply transfer
  using drop-bit-eq-div [symmetric, where ?'a = int.of - 1]
  apply (auto simp add: not-less take-bit-drop-bit ac-simps simp flip: drop-bit-eq-div
  simp del: power.simps)
  apply (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit)
  done
show ⟨even (2 * a div 2 ^ Suc n) ↔ even (a div 2 ^ n)⟩ if ⟨2 ^ Suc n ≠ (0::'a
word)⟩
  for a :: 'a word and n :: nat
  using that by transfer
  (simp add: even-drop-bit-iff-not-bit bit-simps flip: drop-bit-eq-div del: power.simps)
qed

end

lemma bit-word-eqI:
  ⟨a = b⟩ if ⟨∀n. n < LENGTH('a) ⇒ bit a n ↔ bit b n⟩
  for a b :: 'a:len word
  using that by transfer (auto simp add: nat-less-le bit-eq-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

lemma bit-imp-le-length:
  ⟨n < LENGTH('a)⟩ if ⟨bit w n⟩
  for w :: 'a:len word
  using that by transfer simp

lemma not-bit-length [simp]:
  ⟨¬ bit w LENGTH('a)⟩ for w :: 'a:len word
  by transfer simp

lemma finite-bit-word [simp]:
  ⟨finite {n. bit w n}⟩

```

```

for  $w :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle$ 
proof -
  have  $\langle \{n. \text{bit } w n\} \subseteq \{0.. \text{LENGTH}('a)\} \rangle$ 
    by (auto dest: bit-imp-le-length)
  moreover have  $\langle \text{finite } \{0.. \text{LENGTH}('a)\} \rangle$ 
    by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (rule finite-subset)
qed

lemma bit-numeral-word-iff [simp]:
   $\langle \text{bit } (\text{numeral } w :: 'a :: \text{len word}) n$ 
   $\longleftrightarrow n < \text{LENGTH}('a) \wedge \text{bit } (\text{numeral } w :: \text{int}) n \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma bit-neg-numeral-word-iff [simp]:
   $\langle \text{bit } (- \text{numeral } w :: 'a :: \text{len word}) n$ 
   $\longleftrightarrow n < \text{LENGTH}('a) \wedge \text{bit } (- \text{numeral } w :: \text{int}) n \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

instantiation word :: (len) ring-bit-operations
begin

  lift-definition not-word ::  $\langle 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ 
    is not
    by (simp add: take-bit-not-iff)

  lift-definition and-word ::  $\langle 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ 
    is and
    by simp

  lift-definition or-word ::  $\langle 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ 
    is or
    by simp

  lift-definition xor-word ::  $\langle 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ 
    is xor
    by simp

  lift-definition mask-word ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ 
    is mask
    .

  lift-definition set-bit-word ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ 
    is set-bit
    by (simp add: set-bit-def)

  lift-definition unset-bit-word ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ 
    is unset-bit

```

```

by (simp add: unset-bit-def)

lift-definition flip-bit-word :: <nat ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is flip-bit
  by (simp add: flip-bit-def)

lift-definition push-bit-word :: <nat ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is push-bit
proof -
  show <take-bit LENGTH('a) (push-bit n k) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (push-bit n l)>
    if <take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) l> for k l :: int and n :: nat
    proof -
      from that
      have <take-bit (LENGTH('a) - n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)
        = take-bit (LENGTH('a) - n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) l)>
        by simp
      moreover have <min (LENGTH('a) - n) LENGTH('a) = LENGTH('a) - n>
        by simp
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by (simp add: take-bit-push-bit)
    qed
qed

lift-definition drop-bit-word :: <nat ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is <λn. drop-bit n ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)>
  by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

lift-definition take-bit-word :: <nat ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is <λn. take-bit (min LENGTH('a) n)>
  by (simp add: ac-simps) (simp only: flip: take-bit-take-bit)

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

instance proof
  fix v w :: <'a word> and n m :: nat
  show <NOT v = - v - 1>
    by transfer (simp add: not-eq-complement)
  show <v AND w = of-bool (odd v ∧ odd w) + 2 * (v div 2 AND w div 2)>
    apply transfer
    apply (rule bit-eqI)
    apply (auto simp add: even-bit-successive iff bit-simps bit-0 simp flip: bit-Suc)
    done
  show <v OR w = of-bool (odd v ∨ odd w) + 2 * (v div 2 OR w div 2)>
    apply transfer

```

```

apply (rule bit-eqI)
apply (auto simp add: even-bit-succ-iff bit-simps bit-0 simp flip: bit-Suc)
done
show < $v \text{ XOR } w = \text{of\_bool}(\text{odd } v \neq \text{odd } w) + 2 * (v \text{ div } 2 \text{ XOR } w \text{ div } 2)$ >
apply transfer
apply (rule bit-eqI)
subgoal for k l n
apply (cases n)
apply (auto simp add: even-bit-succ-iff bit-simps bit-0 even-xor-iff simp flip:
bit-Suc)
done
done
show < $\text{mask } n = 2^{\wedge} n - (1 :: 'a \text{ word})$ >
by transfer (simp flip: mask-eq-exp-minus-1)
show < $\text{set-bit } n v = v \text{ OR } \text{push-bit } n 1$ >
by transfer (simp add: set-bit-eq-or)
show < $\text{unset-bit } n v = (v \text{ OR } \text{push-bit } n 1) \text{ XOR } \text{push-bit } n 1$ >
by transfer (simp add: unset-bit-eq-or-xor)
show < $\text{flip-bit } n v = v \text{ XOR } \text{push-bit } n 1$ >
by transfer (simp add: flip-bit-eq-xor)
show < $\text{push-bit } n v = v * 2^{\wedge} n$ >
by transfer (simp add: push-bit-eq-mult)
show < $\text{drop-bit } n v = v \text{ div } 2^{\wedge} n$ >
by transfer (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit flip: drop-bit-eq-div)
show < $\text{take-bit } n v = v \text{ mod } 2^{\wedge} n$ >
by transfer (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod)
qed

end

end

lemma [code]:
< $\text{push-bit } n w = w * 2^{\wedge} n$ > for w :: <'a::len word>
by (fact push-bit-eq-mult)

lemma [code]:
< $\text{Word.the-int}(\text{drop-bit } n w) = \text{drop-bit } n (\text{Word.the-int } w)$ >
by transfer (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit min-def le-less less-diff-conv)

lemma [code]:
< $\text{Word.the-int}(\text{take-bit } n w) = (\text{if } n < \text{LENGTH}('a::len) \text{ then } \text{take-bit } n (\text{Word.the-int } w) \text{ else } \text{Word.the-int } w)$ >
for w :: <'a::len word>
by transfer (simp add: not-le not-less ac-simps min-absorb2)

lemma [code-abbrev]:
< $\text{push-bit } n 1 = (2 :: 'a::len word)^{\wedge} n$ >
by (fact push-bit-of-1)

```

```

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma [code]:
  ‹NOT w = Word.of-int (NOT (Word.the-int w))›
  for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v AND w) = Word.the-int v AND Word.the-int w›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v OR w) = Word.the-int v OR Word.the-int w›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v XOR w) = Word.the-int v XOR Word.the-int w›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (mask n :: 'a::len word) = mask (min LENGTH('a) n)›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹set-bit n w = w OR push-bit n 1› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (fact set-bit-eq-or)

lemma [code]:
  ‹unset-bit n w = w AND NOT (push-bit n 1)› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (fact unset-bit-eq-and-not)

lemma [code]:
  ‹flip-bit n w = w XOR push-bit n 1› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (fact flip-bit-eq-xor)

context
  includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma set-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹((=) ===> pcr-word ===> pcr-word) set-bit set-bit›
  by (unfold set-bit-def) transfer-prover

lemma unset-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹((=) ===> pcr-word ===> pcr-word) unset-bit unset-bit›
  by (unfold unset-bit-def) transfer-prover

```

```

lemma flip-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word) flip-bit flip-bit›
  by (unfold flip-bit-def) transfer-prover

lemma signed-take-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word)
    (λn k. signed-take-bit n (take-bit LENGTH('a::len) k))
    (signed-take-bit :: nat ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word)›

proof –
  let ?K = ‹λn (k :: int). take-bit (min LENGTH('a) n) k OR of-bool (n <
  LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k n) * NOT (mask n)›
  let ?W = ‹λn (w :: 'a word). take-bit n w OR of-bool (bit w n) * NOT (mask
  n)›
  have ‹(=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word) ?K ?W›
  by transfer-prover
  also have ‹?K = (λn k. signed-take-bit n (take-bit LENGTH('a::len) k))›
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff signed-take-bit-def bit-take-bit-iff ac-simps)
  also have ‹?W = signed-take-bit›
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff signed-take-bit-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed

end

end

```

107.5 Conversions including casts

107.5.1 Generic unsigned conversion

```

context semiring-bits
begin

```

```

lemma bit-unsigned-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (unsigned w) n ↔ possible-bit TYPE('a) n ∧ bit w n›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: bit) (simp add: bit-of-nat-iff bit-nat-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

end

lemma possible-bit-word[simp]:
  ‹possible-bit TYPE('a :: len) word) m ↔ m < LENGTH('a)›
  by (simp add: possible-bit-def linorder-not-le)

context semiring-bit-operations
begin

lemma unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask:
  ‹unsigned (- 1 :: 'b::len word) = mask LENGTH('b)›

```

```

by (transfer fixing: mask) (simp add: nat-mask-eq of-nat-mask-eq)

lemma unsigned-push-bit-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (push-bit n w) = take-bit LENGTH('b) (push-bit n (unsigned w))⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
proof (rule bit-eqI)
  fix m
  assume ⟨possible-bit TYPE('a) m⟩
  show ⟨bit (unsigned (push-bit n w)) m = bit (take-bit LENGTH('b) (push-bit n (unsigned w))) m⟩
proof (cases ⟨n ≤ m⟩)
  case True
  with ⟨possible-bit TYPE('a) m⟩ have ⟨possible-bit TYPE('a) (m - n)⟩
  by (simp add: possible-bit-less-imp)
  with True show ?thesis
  by (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-push-bit-iff Bit-Operations.bit-push-bit-iff
  bit-take-bit-iff not-le ac-simps)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: not-le bit-unsigned-iff bit-push-bit-iff Bit-Operations.bit-push-bit-iff
  bit-take-bit-iff)
qed
qed

lemma unsigned-take-bit-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (take-bit n w) = take-bit n (unsigned w)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-take-bit-iff Bit-Operations.bit-take-bit-iff)

end

context linordered-euclidean-semiring-bit-operations
begin

lemma unsigned-drop-bit-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (take-bit LENGTH('b) (unsigned w))⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (rule bit-eqI) (auto simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-take-bit-iff bit-drop-bit-eq
  Bit-Operations.bit-drop-bit-eq possible-bit-def dest: bit-imp-le-length)

end

lemma ucast-drop-bit-eq:
  ⟨ucast (drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (ucast w :: 'b::len word)⟩
  if ⟨LENGTH('a) ≤ LENGTH('b)⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (use that in ⟨auto simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-drop-bit-eq
  dest: bit-imp-le-length⟩)

```

```

context semiring-bit-operations
begin

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma unsigned-and-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (v AND w) = unsigned v AND unsigned w⟩
  for v w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

lemma unsigned-or-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (v OR w) = unsigned v OR unsigned w⟩
  for v w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

lemma unsigned-xor-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (v XOR w) = unsigned v XOR unsigned w⟩
  for v w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

end

end

context ring-bit-operations
begin

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma unsigned-not-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (NOT w) = take-bit LENGTH('b) (NOT (unsigned w))⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

end

end

context unique-euclidean-semiring-numeral
begin

lemma unsigned-greater-eq [simp]:
  ⟨0 ≤ unsigned w⟩ for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (transfer fixing: less-eq) simp

```

```

lemma unsigned-less [simp]:
  ‹unsigned w < 2 ^ LENGTH('b)› for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: less) simp

end

context linordered-semidom
begin

lemma word-less-eq-iff-unsigned:
  a ≤ b ↔ unsigned a ≤ unsigned b
  by (transfer fixing: less-eq) (simp add: nat-le-eq-zle)

lemma word-less-iff-unsigned:
  a < b ↔ unsigned a < unsigned b
  by (transfer fixing: less) (auto dest: preorder-class.le-less-trans [OF take-bit-nonnegative])

end

```

107.5.2 Generic signed conversion

```

context ring-bit-operations
begin

lemma bit-signed-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (signed w) n ↔ possible-bit TYPE('a) n ∧ bit w (min (LENGTH('b) − Suc 0) n)›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: bit)
  (auto simp add: bit-of-int-iff Bit-Operations.bit-signed-take-bit-iff min-def)

lemma signed-push-bit-eq:
  ‹signed (push-bit n w) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) − Suc 0) (push-bit n (signed w :: 'a))›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  apply (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps possible-bit-less-imp min-less-iff-disj)
  apply (cases n, simp-all add: min-def)
  done

lemma signed-take-bit-eq:
  ‹signed (take-bit n w) = (if n < LENGTH('b) then take-bit n (signed w) else signed w)›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: take-bit; cases LENGTH('b))
  (auto simp add: Bit-Operations.signed-take-bit-take-bit Bit-Operations.take-bit-signed-take-bit
  take-bit-of-int min-def less-Suc-eq)

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax

```

```

begin

lemma signed-not-eq:
  ‹signed (NOT w) = signed-take-bit LENGTH('b) (NOT (signed w))›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps possible-bit-less-imp min-less-iff-disj)
    (auto simp: min-def)

lemma signed-and-eq:
  ‹signed (v AND w) = signed v AND signed w›
  for v w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-iff bit-and-iff Bit-Operations.bit-and-iff)

lemma signed-or-eq:
  ‹signed (v OR w) = signed v OR signed w›
  for v w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-iff bit-or-iff Bit-Operations.bit-or-iff)

lemma signed-xor-eq:
  ‹signed (v XOR w) = signed v XOR signed w›
  for v w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-iff bit-xor-iff Bit-Operations.bit-xor-iff)

end

end

```

107.5.3 More

```

lemma sint-greater-eq:
  ‹-- (2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)) ≤ sint w› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
proof (cases ‹bit w (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)›)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-eq-if-negative minus-exp-eq-not-mask
      or-greater-eq ac-simps)
  next
    have *: ‹-- (2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)) ≤ (0::int)›
      by simp
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by transfer (auto simp add: signed-take-bit-eq intro: order-trans *)
qed

lemma sint-less:
  ‹sint w < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
by (cases ‹bit w (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)›; transfer)
  (simp-all add: signed-take-bit-eq signed-take-bit-def not-eq-complement mask-eq-exp-minus-1
    OR-upper)

```

```

lemma uint-div-distrib:
  ⟨uint (v div w) = uint v div uint w⟩
proof –
  have ⟨int (unat (v div w)) = int (unat v div unat w)⟩
    by (simp add: unat-div-distrib)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: of-nat-div)
qed

lemma unat-drop-bit-eq:
  ⟨unat (drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (unat w)⟩
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-drop-bit-eq)

lemma uint-mod-distrib:
  ⟨uint (v mod w) = uint v mod uint w⟩
proof –
  have ⟨int (unat (v mod w)) = int (unat v mod unat w)⟩
    by (simp add: unat-mod-distrib)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: of-nat-mod)
qed

context semiring-bit-operations
begin

lemma unsigned-ucast-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (ucast w :: 'c::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('c) (unsigned w)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff Word.bit-unsigned-iff bit-take-bit-iff
not-le)

end

context ring-bit-operations
begin

lemma signed-ucast-eq:
  ⟨signed (ucast w :: 'c::len word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('c) - Suc 0) (unsigned w)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps min-less-iff-disj)

lemma signed-scast-eq:
  ⟨signed (scast w :: 'c::len word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('c) - Suc 0) (signed w)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps min-less-iff-disj)

```

end

lemma *uint-nonnegative*: $0 \leq \text{uint } w$
by (*fact unsigned-greater-eq*)

lemma *uint-bounded*: $\text{uint } w < 2^{\text{LENGTH}('a)}$
for $w :: 'a::\text{len word}$
by (*fact unsigned-less*)

lemma *uint-idem*: $\text{uint } w \bmod 2^{\text{LENGTH}('a)} = \text{uint } w$
for $w :: 'a::\text{len word}$
by (*transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)*)

lemma *word-uint-eqI*: $\text{uint } a = \text{uint } b \implies a = b$
by (*fact unsigned-word-eqI*)

lemma *word-uint-eq-iff*: $a = b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a = \text{uint } b$
by (*fact word-eq-iff-unsigned*)

lemma *uint-word-of-int-eq*:
 $\langle \text{uint } (\text{word-of-int } k :: 'a::\text{len word}) = \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k \rangle$
by (*transfer rule*)

lemma *uint-word-of-int*: $\text{uint } (\text{word-of-int } k :: 'a::\text{len word}) = k \bmod 2^{\text{LENGTH}('a)}$
by (*simp add: uint-word-of-int-eq take-bit-eq-mod*)

lemma *word-of-int-uint*: $\text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } w) = w$
by (*transfer simp*)

lemma *word-div-def* [*code*]:
 $a \text{ div } b = \text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } a \text{ div } \text{uint } b)$
by (*transfer rule*)

lemma *word-mod-def* [*code*]:
 $a \text{ mod } b = \text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } a \text{ mod } \text{uint } b)$
by (*transfer rule*)

lemma *split-word-all*: $(\bigwedge x :: 'a::\text{len word}. \text{PROP } P x) \equiv (\bigwedge x. \text{PROP } P (\text{word-of-int } x))$
proof
fix $x :: 'a \text{ word}$
assume $\bigwedge x. \text{PROP } P (\text{word-of-int } x)$
then have $\text{PROP } P (\text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } x))$.
then show $\text{PROP } P x$
by (*simp only: word-of-int-uint*)
qed

lemma *sint-uint*:
 $\langle \text{sint } w = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0) (\text{uint } w) \rangle$

```

for w :: <'a::len word>
by (cases <LENGTH('a)>; transfer) (simp-all add: signed-take-bit-take-bit)

lemma unat-eq-nat-uint:
  <unat w = nat (uint w)>
by simp

lemma ucast-eq:
  <ucast w = word-of-int (uint w)>
by transfer simp

lemma scast-eq:
  <scast w = word-of-int (sint w)>
by transfer simp

lemma uint-0-eq:
  <uint 0 = 0>
by (fact unsigned-0)

lemma uint-1-eq:
  <uint 1 = 1>
by (fact unsigned-1)

lemma word-m1-wi: - 1 = word-of-int (- 1)
by simp

lemma uint-0-iff: uint x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
by (auto simp add: unsigned-word-eqI)

lemma unat-0-iff: unat x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
by (auto simp add: unsigned-word-eqI)

lemma unat-0: unat 0 = 0
by (fact unsigned-0)

lemma unat-gt-0: 0 < unat x  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\neq$  0
by (auto simp: unat-0-iff [symmetric])

lemma ucast-0: ucast 0 = 0
by (fact unsigned-0)

lemma sint-0: sint 0 = 0
by (fact signed-0)

lemma scast-0: scast 0 = 0
by (fact signed-0)

lemma sint-n1: sint (- 1) = - 1
by (fact signed-minus-1)

```

```

lemma scast-n1: scast (− 1) = − 1
  by (fact signed-minus-1)

lemma uint-1: uint (1::'a::len word) = 1
  by (fact uint-1-eq)

lemma unat-1: unat (1::'a::len word) = 1
  by (fact unsigned-1)

lemma ucast-1: ucast (1::'a::len word) = 1
  by (fact unsigned-1)

instantiation word :: (len) size
begin

  lift-definition size-word :: ⟨'a word ⇒ nat⟩
    is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a)⟩ ..

  instance ..

end

lemma word-size [code]:
  ⟨size w = LENGTH('a)⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (fact size-word.rep-eq)

lemma word-size-gt-0 [iff]: 0 < size w
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: word-size)

lemmas lens-gt-0 = word-size-gt-0 len-gt-0

lemma lens-not-0 [iff]:
  ⟨size w ≠ 0⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by auto

lift-definition source-size :: ⟨('a::len word ⇒ 'b) ⇒ nat⟩
  is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a)⟩ .

lift-definition target-size :: ⟨('a ⇒ 'b::len word) ⇒ nat⟩
  is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('b)⟩ ..

lift-definition is-up :: ⟨('a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word) ⇒ bool⟩
  is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a) ≤ LENGTH('b)⟩ ..

lift-definition is-down :: ⟨('a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word) ⇒ bool⟩
  is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a) ≥ LENGTH('b)⟩ ..

```

```

lemma is-up-eq:
  ‹is-up f ⇔ source-size f ≤ target-size f›
  for f :: ‹'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word›
  by (simp add: source-size.rep-eq target-size.rep-eq is-up.rep-eq)

lemma is-down-eq:
  ‹is-down f ⇔ target-size f ≤ source-size f›
  for f :: ‹'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word›
  by (simp add: source-size.rep-eq target-size.rep-eq is-down.rep-eq)

lift-definition word-int-case :: ‹(int ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ 'b›
  is ‹λf. f ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)› by simp

lemma word-int-case-eq-uint [code]:
  ‹word-int-case f w = f (uint w)›
  by transfer simp

```

translations

```

case x of XCONST of-int y ⇒ b ⇐ CONST word-int-case (λy. b) x
case x of (XCONST of-int :: 'a) y ⇒ b ⇐ CONST word-int-case (λy. b) x

```

107.6 Arithmetic operations

```

lemma div-word-self:
  ‹w div w = 1› if ‹w ≠ 0› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  using that by transfer simp

lemma mod-word-self [simp]:
  ‹w mod w = 0› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  apply (cases ‹w = 0›)
  apply auto
  using div-mult-mod-eq [of w w] by (simp add: div-word-self)

lemma div-word-less:
  ‹w div v = 0› if ‹w < v› for w v :: ‹'a::len word›
  using that by transfer simp

lemma mod-word-less:
  ‹w mod v = w› if ‹w < v› for w v :: ‹'a::len word›
  using div-mult-mod-eq [of w v] using that by (simp add: div-word-less)

lemma div-word-one [simp]:
  ‹1 div w = of-bool (w = 1)› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  proof transfer
    fix k :: int
    show ‹take-bit LENGTH('a) (take-bit LENGTH('a) 1 div take-bit LENGTH('a)
k) =
      take-bit LENGTH('a) (of-bool (take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a
1)))›

```

```

proof (cases ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) k > 1⟩)
  case False
  with take-bit-nonnegative [of ⟨LENGTH('a)⟩ k]
  have ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) k = 0 ∨ take-bit LENGTH('a) k = 1⟩
    by linarith
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
  next
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
qed

lemma mod-word-one [simp]:
  ⟨1 mod w = 1 − w * of-bool (w = 1)⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  using div-mult-mod-eq [of 1 w] by auto

lemma div-word-by-minus-1-eq [simp]:
  ⟨w div − 1 = of-bool (w = − 1)⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (auto intro: div-word-less simp add: div-word-self word-order.not-eq-extremum)

lemma mod-word-by-minus-1-eq [simp]:
  ⟨w mod − 1 = w * of-bool (w < − 1)⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
proof (cases ⟨w = − 1⟩)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
  next
  case False
  moreover have ⟨w < − 1⟩
    using False by (simp add: word-order.not-eq-extremum)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: mod-word-less)
qed

```

Legacy theorems:

```

lemma word-add-def [code]:
  a + b = word-of-int (uint a + uint b)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-add)

lemma word-sub-wi [code]:
  a − b = word-of-int (uint a − uint b)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-diff)

lemma word-mult-def [code]:
  a * b = word-of-int (uint a * uint b)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)

```

```

lemma word-minus-def [code]:
  –  $a = \text{word-of-int} (- \text{uint } a)$ 
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-minus)

lemma word-0-wi:
   $0 = \text{word-of-int } 0$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma word-1-wi:
   $1 = \text{word-of-int } 1$ 
  by transfer simp

lift-definition word-succ :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word is  $\lambda x. x + 1$ 
  by (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-add-cong)

lift-definition word-pred :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word is  $\lambda x. x - 1$ 
  by (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-diff-cong)

lemma word-succ-alt [code]:
  word-succ  $a = \text{word-of-int} (\text{uint } a + 1)$ 
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)

lemma word-pred-alt [code]:
  word-pred  $a = \text{word-of-int} (\text{uint } a - 1)$ 
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)

lemmas word-arith-wis =
  word-add-def word-sub-wi word-mult-def
  word-minus-def word-succ-alt word-pred-alt
  word-0-wi word-1-wi

lemma wi-homs:
  shows wi-hom-add: word-of-int  $a + \text{word-of-int } b = \text{word-of-int} (a + b)$ 
  and wi-hom-sub: word-of-int  $a - \text{word-of-int } b = \text{word-of-int} (a - b)$ 
  and wi-hom-mult: word-of-int  $a * \text{word-of-int } b = \text{word-of-int} (a * b)$ 
  and wi-hom-neg:  $- \text{word-of-int } a = \text{word-of-int} (- a)$ 
  and wi-hom-succ: word-succ (word-of-int  $a) = \text{word-of-int} (a + 1)$ 
  and wi-hom-pred: word-pred (word-of-int  $a) = \text{word-of-int} (a - 1)$ 
  by (transfer, simp)+

lemmas wi-hom-syms = wi-homs [symmetric]

lemmas word-of-int-homs = wi-homs word-0-wi word-1-wi

lemmas word-of-int-hom-syms = word-of-int-homs [symmetric]

lemma double-eq-zero-iff:
   $\langle 2 * a = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \vee a = 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{Suc } 0) \rangle$ 
  for  $a :: \langle 'a::len \text{word} \rangle$ 

```

```

proof –
define n where <n = LENGTH('a) − Suc 0>
then have *: <LENGTH('a) = Suc n>
  by simp
have <a = 0> if <2 * a = 0> and <a ≠ 2 ∧ (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0)>
  using that by transfer
    (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-0-iff take-bit-eq-mod */)
  moreover have <2 ^ LENGTH('a) = (0 :: 'a word)>
    by transfer simp
then have <2 * 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0) = (0 :: 'a word)>
  by (simp add: *)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

```

107.7 Ordering

```

lift-definition word-sle :: <'a::len word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool>
  is <λk l. signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0) k ≤ signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a)
  − Suc 0) l>
  by (simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

```

```

lift-definition word-sless :: <'a::len word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool>
  is <λk l. signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0) k < signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a)
  − Suc 0) l>
  by (simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

```

```

notation
  word-sle ('(≤s')) and
  word-sle ((-/ ≤s -) [51, 51] 50) and
  word-sless ('(<s')) and
  word-sless ((-/ <s -) [51, 51] 50)

```

```

notation (input)
  word-sle ((-/ <=s -) [51, 51] 50)

```

```

lemma word-sle-eq [code]:
  <a <=s b ↔ sint a ≤ sint b>
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma [code]:
  <a <s b ↔ sint a < sint b>
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma signed-ordering: <ordering word-sle word-sless>
  apply (standard; transfer)
  using signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff by force+

```

```

lemma signed-linorder: <class.linorder word-sle word-sless>

```

```

by (standard; transfer) (auto simp add: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

interpretation signed: linorder word-sle word-sless
  by (fact signed-linorder)

lemma word-sless-eq:
  ‹x <s y ⟷ x <=s y ∧ x ≠ y›
  by (fact signed.less-le)

lemma word-less-alt: a < b ⟷ uint a < uint b
  by (fact word-less-def)

lemma word-zero-le [simp]: 0 ≤ y
  for y :: 'a::len word
  by (fact word-coorder.extremum)

lemma word-m1-ge [simp]: word-pred 0 ≥ y
  by transfer (simp add: mask-eq-exp-minus-1)

lemma word-n1-ge [simp]: y ≤ -1
  for y :: 'a::len word
  by (fact word-order.extremum)

lemmas word-not-simps [simp] =
  word-zero-le [THEN leD] word-m1-ge [THEN leD] word-n1-ge [THEN leD]

lemma word-gt-0: 0 < y ⟷ 0 ≠ y
  for y :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: less-le)

lemmas word-gt-0-no [simp] = word-gt-0 [of numeral y] for y

lemma word-sless-alt: a <s b ⟷ sint a < sint b
  by transfer simp

lemma word-le-nat-alt: a ≤ b ⟷ unat a ≤ unat b
  by transfer (simp add: nat-le-eq-zle)

lemma word-less-nat-alt: a < b ⟷ unat a < unat b
  by transfer (auto simp add: less-le [of 0])

lemmas unat-mono = word-less-nat-alt [THEN iffD1]

instance word :: (len) wellorder
proof
  fix P :: 'a word ⇒ bool and a
  assume *: (⋀b. (⋀a. a < b ⇒ P a) ⇒ P b)
  have wf (measure unat) ..
  moreover have {(a, b :: ('a::len) word). a < b} ⊆ measure unat

```

```

by (auto simp add: word-less-nat-alt)
ultimately have wf {(a, b :: ('a::len) word). a < b}
  by (rule wf-subset)
  then show P a using *
    by induction blast
qed

```

```

lemma wi-less:
(word-of-int n < (word-of-int m :: 'a::len word)) =
  (n mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) < m mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a))
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

```

```

lemma wi-le:
(word-of-int n ≤ (word-of-int m :: 'a::len word)) =
  (n mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) ≤ m mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a))
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

```

107.8 Bit-wise operations

context

includes bit-operations-syntax

begin

```

lemma uint-take-bit-eq:
<uint (take-bit n w) = take-bit n (uint w)>
by transfer (simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma take-bit-word-eq-self:
<take-bit n w = w> if <LENGTH('a) ≤ n> for w :: ('a::len word)
using that by transfer simp

```

```

lemma take-bit-length-eq [simp]:
<take-bit LENGTH('a) w = w> for w :: ('a::len word)
by (rule take-bit-word-eq-self) simp

```

```

lemma bit-word-of-int-iff:
<bit (word-of-int k :: 'a::len word) n ↔ n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k n>
by transfer rule

```

```

lemma bit-uint-iff:
<bit (uint w) n ↔ n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit w n>
  for w :: ('a::len word)
by transfer (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff)

```

```

lemma bit-sint-iff:
<bit (sint w) n ↔ n ≥ LENGTH('a) ∧ bit w (LENGTH('a) - 1) ∨ bit w n>
  for w :: ('a::len word)
by transfer (auto simp add: bit-signed-take-bit-iff min-def le-less not-less)

```

```

lemma bit-word-ucast-iff:
  ⟨bit (ucast w :: 'b::len word) n ⟷ n < LENGTH('a) ∧ n < LENGTH('b) ∧
  bit w n⟩
  for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by transfer (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff ac-simps)

lemma bit-word-scast-iff:
  ⟨bit (scast w :: 'b::len word) n ⟷
  n < LENGTH('b) ∧ (bit w n ∨ LENGTH('a) ≤ n ∧ bit w (LENGTH('a) −
  Suc 0))⟩
  for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by transfer (auto simp add: bit-signed-take-bit-iff le-less min-def)

lemma bit-word-iff-drop-bit-and [code]:
  ⟨bit a n ⟷ drop-bit n a AND 1 = 1⟩ for a :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-iff-odd-drop-bit odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one and-one-eq)

lemma
  word-not-def: NOT (a::'a::len word) = word-of-int (NOT (uint a))
  and word-and-def: (a::'a word) AND b = word-of-int (uint a AND uint b)
  and word-or-def: (a::'a word) OR b = word-of-int (uint a OR uint b)
  and word-xor-def: (a::'a word) XOR b = word-of-int (uint a XOR uint b)
  by (transfer, simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit)+

definition even-word :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ bool⟩
  where [code-abbrev]: ⟨even-word = even⟩

lemma even-word-iff [code]:
  ⟨even-word a ⟷ a AND 1 = 0⟩
  by (simp add: and-one-eq even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero even-word-def)

lemma map-bit-range-eq-if-take-bit-eq:
  ⟨map (bit k) [0..<n] = map (bit l) [0..<n]⟩
  if ⟨take-bit n k = take-bit n l⟩ for k l :: int
  using that proof (induction n arbitrary: k l)
  case 0
  then show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc.preds have ⟨take-bit n (k div 2) = take-bit n (l div 2)⟩
  by (simp add: take-bit-Suc)
  then have ⟨map (bit (k div 2)) [0..<n] = map (bit (l div 2)) [0..<n]⟩
  by (rule Suc.IH)
  moreover have ⟨bit (r div 2) = bit r ∘ Suc⟩ for r :: int
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff bit-Suc)
  moreover from Suc.preds have ⟨even k ⟷ even l⟩
  by (auto simp add: take-bit-Suc elim!: evenE oddE) arith+
  ultimately show ?case

```

```

by (simp only: map-Suc-upt upt-conv-Cons flip: list.map-comp) (simp add:
bit-0)
qed

lemma
  take-bit-word-Bit0-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (numeral (num.Bit0 m)) :: 'a::len word⟩
= 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (numeral m) (is ?P)
and take-bit-word-Bit1-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (numeral (num.Bit1 m)) :: 'a::len word⟩
= 1 + 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (numeral m) (is ?Q)
and take-bit-word-minus-Bit0-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (− numeral (num.Bit0 m)) :: 'a::len word⟩
= 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (− numeral m) (is ?R)
and take-bit-word-minus-Bit1-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (− numeral (num.Bit1 m)) :: 'a::len word⟩
= 1 + 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (− numeral (Num.inc m)) (is ?S)
proof −
  define w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  where ⟨w = numeral m⟩
  moreover define q :: nat
  where ⟨q = pred-numeral n⟩
  ultimately have num:
    ⟨numeral m = w⟩
    ⟨numeral (num.Bit0 m) = 2 * w⟩
    ⟨numeral (num.Bit1 m) = 1 + 2 * w⟩
    ⟨numeral (Num.inc m) = 1 + w⟩
    ⟨pred-numeral n = q⟩
    ⟨numeral n = Suc q⟩
by (simp-all only: w-def q-def numeral-Bit0 [of m] numeral-Bit1 [of m] ac-simps
  numeral-inc numeral-eq-Suc flip: mult-2)
have even: ⟨take-bit (Suc q) (2 * w) = 2 * take-bit q w⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by (rule bit-word-eqI)
  (auto simp add: bit-take-bit-iff bit-double-iff)
have odd: ⟨take-bit (Suc q) (1 + 2 * w) = 1 + 2 * take-bit q w⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by (rule bit-eqI)
  (auto simp add: bit-take-bit-iff bit-double-iff even-bit-succ-iff)
show ?P
  using even [of w] by (simp add: num)
show ?Q
  using odd [of w] by (simp add: num)
show ?R
  using even [of ⟨− w⟩] by (simp add: num)
show ?S
  using odd [of ⟨− (1 + w)⟩] by (simp add: num)
qed

```

107.9 More shift operations

```

lift-definition signed-drop-bit :: <nat ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a::len word>
  is ⟨λn. drop-bit n ○ signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0)⟩
  using signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff
  by (simp add: take-bit-drop-bit) force

lemma bit-signed-drop-bit-iff [bit-simps]:
  ⟨bit (signed-drop-bit m w) n ⟷ bit w (if LENGTH('a) − m ≤ n ∧ n <
  LENGTH('a) then LENGTH('a) − 1 else m + n)⟩
  for w :: <'a::len word>
  apply transfer
  apply (auto simp add: bit-drop-bit-eq bit-signed-take-bit-iff not-le min-def)
  apply (metis add.commute le-antisym less-diff-conv less-eq-decr-length-iff)
  apply (metis le-antisym less-eq-decr-length-iff)
  done

lemma [code]:
  ⟨Word.the-int (signed-drop-bit n w) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (drop-bit n (Word.the-signed-int
  w))⟩
  for w :: <'a::len word>
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-of-0 [simp]:
  ⟨signed-drop-bit n 0 = 0⟩
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-of-minus-1 [simp]:
  ⟨signed-drop-bit n (− 1) = − 1⟩
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-signed-drop-bit [simp]:
  ⟨signed-drop-bit m (signed-drop-bit n w) = signed-drop-bit (m + n) w⟩
  for w :: <'a::len word>
  proof (cases ⟨LENGTH('a)⟩)
    case 0
    then show ?thesis
      using len-not-eq-0 by blast
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?thesis
      by (force simp add: bit-signed-drop-bit-iff not-le less-diff-conv ac-simps intro!
      bit-word-eqI)
  qed

lemma signed-drop-bit-0 [simp]:
  ⟨signed-drop-bit 0 w = w⟩
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma sint-signed-drop-bit-eq:

```

```

⟨sint (signed-drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (sint w)⟩
proof (cases ⟨LENGTH('a) = 0 ∨ n=0⟩)
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    apply simp
    apply (rule bit-eqI)
  by (auto simp add: bit-sint-iff bit-drop-bit-eq bit-signed-drop-bit-iff dest: bit-imp-le-length)
qed auto

```

107.10 Single-bit operations

```

lemma set-bit-eq-idem-iff:
  ⟨Bit-Operations.set-bit n w = w ⟷ bit w n ∨ n ≥ LENGTH('a)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff) (auto simp add: bit-simps not-le)

lemma unset-bit-eq-idem-iff:
  ⟨unset-bit n w = w ⟷ bit w n ⟷ n ≥ LENGTH('a)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff) (auto simp add: bit-simps dest: bit-imp-le-length)

lemma flip-bit-eq-idem-iff:
  ⟨flip-bit n w = w ⟷ n ≥ LENGTH('a)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  using linorder-le-less-linear
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff) (auto simp add: bit-simps)

```

107.11 Rotation

```

lift-definition word-rotr :: ⟨nat ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ 'a::len word⟩
  is ⟨λn k. concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a))
    (drop-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k))
    (take-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) k)⟩
  subgoal for n k l
    by (simp add: concat-bit-def nat-le-iff less-imp-le
      take-bit-tightened [of ⟨LENGTH('a)⟩ k l ⟨n mod LENGTH('a::len)⟩])
  done

lift-definition word-rotl :: ⟨nat ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ 'a::len word⟩
  is ⟨λn k. concat-bit (n mod LENGTH('a))
    (drop-bit (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k))
    (take-bit (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a)) k)⟩
  subgoal for n k l
    by (simp add: concat-bit-def nat-le-iff less-imp-le
      take-bit-tightened [of ⟨LENGTH('a)⟩ k l ⟨LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a::len)⟩])
  done

lift-definition word-roti :: ⟨int ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ 'a::len word⟩
  is ⟨λr k. concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - nat (r mod int LENGTH('a)))
    (drop-bit (nat (r mod int LENGTH('a))) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k))⟩

```

```

(take-bit (nat (r mod int LENGTH('a))) k)›
subgoal for r k l
by (simp add: concat-bit-def nat-le-iff less-imp-le
  take-bit-tightened [of <LENGTH('a)> k l <nat (r mod int LENGTH('a::len))>])
done

lemma word-rotl-eq-word-rotr [code]:
  <word-rotl n = (word-rotr (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a)) :: 'a::len word
  ⇒ 'a word)>
by (rule ext, cases <n mod LENGTH('a) = 0>; transfer) simp-all

lemma word-roti-eq-word-rotr-word-rotl [code]:
  <word-roti i w =
    (if i ≥ 0 then word-rotr (nat i) w else word-rotl (nat (- i)) w)>
proof (cases <i ≥ 0>)
  case True
  moreover define n where <n = nat i>
  ultimately have <i = int n>
    by simp
  moreover have <word-roti (int n) = (word-rotr n :: - ⇒ 'a word)>
    by (rule ext, transfer) (simp add: nat-mod-distrib)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case False
  moreover define n where <n = nat (- i)>
  ultimately have <i = - int n> <n > 0>
    by simp-all
  moreover have <word-roti (- int n) = (word-rotl n :: - ⇒ 'a word)>
    by (rule ext, transfer)
    (simp add: zmod-zminus1-eq-if flip: of-nat-mod of-nat-diff)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma bit-word-rotr-iff [bit-simps]:
  <bit (word-rotr m w) n ↔
    n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit w ((n + m) mod LENGTH('a))›
  for w :: <'a::len word>
proof transfer
  fix k :: int and m n :: nat
  define q where <q = m mod LENGTH('a)>
  have <q < LENGTH('a)>
    by (simp add: q-def)
  then have <q ≤ LENGTH('a)>
    by simp
  have <m mod LENGTH('a) = q>
    by (simp add: q-def)
  moreover have <(n + m) mod LENGTH('a) = (n + q) mod LENGTH('a)>

```

```

by (subst mod-add-right-eq [symmetric]) (simp add: ‹m mod LENGTH('a) = q›)
moreover have ‹n < LENGTH('a) ∧
  bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - q) (drop-bit q (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)))
  (take-bit q k)) n ↔
  n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k ((n + q) mod LENGTH('a))›
using ‹q < LENGTH('a)›
by (cases ‹q + n ≥ LENGTH('a)›)
  (auto simp add: bit-concat-bit-iff bit-drop-bit-eq
    bit-take-bit-iff le-mod-geq ac-simps)
ultimately show ‹n < LENGTH('a) ∧
  bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - m mod LENGTH('a))
  (drop-bit (m mod LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k))
  (take-bit (m mod LENGTH('a)) k)) n
  ↔ n < LENGTH('a) ∧
  (n + m) mod LENGTH('a) < LENGTH('a) ∧
  bit k ((n + m) mod LENGTH('a))›
by simp
qed

lemma bit-word-rotl-iff [bit-simps]:
⟨bit (word-rotl m w) n ↔
  n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit w ((n + (LENGTH('a) - m mod LENGTH('a))) mod
  LENGTH('a))›
for w :: ‹'a::len word›
by (simp add: word-rotl-eq-word-rotr bit-word-rotr-iff)

lemma bit-word-roti-iff [bit-simps]:
⟨bit (word-roti k w) n ↔
  n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit w (nat ((int n + k) mod int LENGTH('a)))›
for w :: ‹'a::len word›
proof transfer
  fix k l :: int and n :: nat
  define m where ‹m = nat (k mod int LENGTH('a))›
  have ‹m < LENGTH('a)›
    by (simp add: nat-less-iff m-def)
  then have ‹m ≤ LENGTH('a)›
    by simp
  have ‹k mod int LENGTH('a) = int m›
    by (simp add: nat-less-iff m-def)
  moreover have ‹(int n + k) mod int LENGTH('a) = int ((n + m) mod
  LENGTH('a))›
    by (subst mod-add-right-eq [symmetric]) (simp add: of-nat-mod ‹k mod int
  LENGTH('a) = int m›)
  moreover have ‹n < LENGTH('a) ∧
  bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - m) (drop-bit m (take-bit LENGTH('a) l))
  (take-bit m l)) n ↔
  n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit l ((n + m) mod LENGTH('a))›
  using ‹m < LENGTH('a)›

```

```

by (cases `m + n ≥ LENGTH('a)`)
  (auto simp add: bit-concat-bit-iff bit-drop-bit-eq
    bit-take-bit-iff nat-less-iff not-le not-less ac-simps
    le-diff-conv le-mod-geq)
ultimately show `n < LENGTH('a)
  ∧ bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - nat (k mod int LENGTH('a)))
    (drop-bit (nat (k mod int LENGTH('a))) (take-bit LENGTH('a) l))
    (take-bit (nat (k mod int LENGTH('a))) l)) n ↔
    n < LENGTH('a)
  ∧ nat ((int n + k) mod int LENGTH('a)) < LENGTH('a)
  ∧ bit l (nat ((int n + k) mod int LENGTH('a)))
by simp
qed

lemma uint-word-rotr-eq:
  `uint (word-rotr n w) = concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a))
    (drop-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) (uint w))
    (uint (take-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) w))`
for w :: `'a::len word`
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-concat-bit-eq)

lemma [code]:
  `Word.the-int (word-rotr n w) = concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a))
    (drop-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) (Word.the-int w))
    (Word.the-int (take-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) w))`
for w :: `'a::len word`
using uint-word-rotr-eq [of n w] by simp

```

107.12 Split and cat operations

```

lift-definition word-cat :: `'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word ⇒ 'c::len word`
  is `λk l. concat-bit LENGTH('b) l (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)`
by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-concat-bit-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

```

```

lemma word-cat-eq:
  `((word-cat v w :: 'c::len word) = push-bit LENGTH('b) (ucast v) + ucast w)`
for v :: `'a::len word` and w :: `'b::len word`
by transfer (simp add: concat-bit-eq ac-simps)

```

```

lemma word-cat-eq' [code]:
  `word-cat a b = word-of-int (concat-bit LENGTH('b) (uint b) (uint a))`
for a :: `'a::len word` and b :: `'b::len word`
by transfer (simp add: concat-bit-take-bit-eq)

```

```

lemma bit-word-cat-iff [bit-simps]:
  `bit (word-cat v w :: 'c::len word) n ↔ n < LENGTH('c) ∧ (if n < LENGTH('b)
  then bit w n else bit v (n - LENGTH('b)))`
for v :: `'a::len word` and w :: `'b::len word`
by transfer (simp add: bit-concat-bit-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

```

```

definition word-split :: <'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word  $\times$  'c::len word>
where <word-split w =
  (ucast (drop-bit LENGTH('c) w) :: 'b::len word, ucast w :: 'c::len word)>

definition word-rcat :: <'a::len word list  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word>
where <word-rcat = word-of-int  $\circ$  horner-sum uint ( $2^{\wedge} LENGTH('a)$ )  $\circ$  rev>

```

107.13 More on conversions

```

lemma int-word-sint:
  <sint (word-of-int x :: 'a::len word) = (x +  $2^{\wedge} (LENGTH('a) - 1)$ ) mod  $2^{\wedge} LENGTH('a) - 2^{\wedge} (LENGTH('a) - 1)$ >
  by transfer (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: signed-take-bit-eq-take-bit-shift)

lemma sint-sbintrunc': sint (word-of-int bin :: 'a word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len) - 1) bin
  by (simp add: signed-of-int)

lemma uint-sint: uint w = take-bit LENGTH('a) (sint w)
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma bintr-uint: LENGTH('a)  $\leq$  n  $\implies$  take-bit n (uint w) = uint w
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: min-def)

lemma wi-bintr:
  LENGTH('a::len)  $\leq$  n  $\implies$ 
    word-of-int (take-bit n w) = (word-of-int w :: 'a word)
  by transfer simp

lemma word-numeral-alt: numeral b = word-of-int (numeral b)
  by (induct b, simp-all only: numeral.simps word-of-int-homs)

declare word-numeral-alt [symmetric, code-abbrev]

lemma word-neg-numeral-alt:  $-$  numeral b = word-of-int ( $-$  numeral b)
  by (simp only: word-numeral-alt wi-hom-neg)

declare word-neg-numeral-alt [symmetric, code-abbrev]

lemma uint-bintrunc [simp]:
  uint (numeral bin :: 'a word) =
    take-bit (LENGTH('a::len)) (numeral bin)
  by transfer rule

lemma uint-bintrunc-neg [simp]:
  uint ( $-$  numeral bin :: 'a word) = take-bit (LENGTH('a::len)) ( $-$  numeral bin)

```

by transfer rule

lemma *sint-sbintrunc* [*simp*]:
sint (*numeral bin* :: '*a word*) = *signed-take-bit* (*LENGTH('a:len) - 1*) (*numeral bin*)
by transfer simp

lemma *sint-sbintrunc-neg* [*simp*]:
sint (*- numeral bin* :: '*a word*) = *signed-take-bit* (*LENGTH('a:len) - 1*) (*- numeral bin*)
by transfer simp

lemma *unat-bintrunc* [*simp*]:
unat (*numeral bin* :: '*a:len word*) = *nat* (*take-bit* (*LENGTH('a)*) (*numeral bin*))
by transfer simp

lemma *unat-bintrunc-neg* [*simp*]:
unat (*- numeral bin* :: '*a:len word*) = *nat* (*take-bit* (*LENGTH('a)*) (*- numeral bin*))
by transfer simp

lemma *size-0-eq*: *size w = 0* $\implies v = w$
for *v w* :: '*a:len word*
by transfer simp

lemma *uint-ge-0* [*iff*]: *0 ≤ uint x*
by (*fact unsigned-greater-eq*)

lemma *uint-lt2p* [*iff*]: *uint x < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)*
for *x* :: '*a:len word*
by (*fact unsigned-less*)

lemma *sint-ge*: *- (2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)) ≤ sint x*
for *x* :: '*a:len word*
using *sint-greater-eq* [*of x*] **by** *simp*

lemma *sint-lt*: *sint x < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)*
for *x* :: '*a:len word*
using *sint-less* [*of x*] **by** *simp*

lemma *uint-m2p-neg*: *uint x - 2 ^ LENGTH('a) < 0*
for *x* :: '*a:len word*
by (*simp only: diff-less-0-iff-less uint-lt2p*)

lemma *uint-m2p-not-non-neg*: *¬ 0 ≤ uint x - 2 ^ LENGTH('a)*
for *x* :: '*a:len word*
by (*simp only: not-le uint-m2p-neg*)

lemma *lt2p-lem*: *LENGTH('a) ≤ n* $\implies \text{uint } w < 2 ^ n$

```

for w :: 'a::len word
using uint-bounded [of w] by (rule less-le-trans) simp

lemma uint-le-0-iff [simp]: uint x ≤ 0 ↔ uint x = 0
  by (fact uint-ge-0 [THEN leD, THEN antisym-conv1])

lemma uint-nat: uint w = int (unat w)
  by transfer simp

lemma uint-numeral: uint (numeral b :: 'a::len word) = numeral b mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: of-nat-take-bit)

lemma uint-neg-numeral: uint (- numeral b :: 'a::len word) = - numeral b mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: of-nat-take-bit)

lemma unat-numeral: unat (numeral b :: 'a::len word) = numeral b mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod nat-mod-distrib nat-power-eq)

lemma sint-numeral:
  sint (numeral b :: 'a::len word) =
    (numeral b + 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) - 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)
  by (metis int-word-sint word-numeral-alt)

lemma word-of-int-0 [simp, code-post]: word-of-int 0 = 0
  by (fact of-int-0)

lemma word-of-int-1 [simp, code-post]: word-of-int 1 = 1
  by (fact of-int-1)

lemma word-of-int-neg-1 [simp]: word-of-int (- 1) = - 1
  by (simp add: wi-hom-syms)

lemma word-of-int-numeral [simp] : (word-of-int (numeral bin) :: 'a::len word) =
  numeral bin
  by (fact of-int-numeral)

lemma word-of-int-neg-numeral [simp]:
  (word-of-int (- numeral bin) :: 'a::len word) = - numeral bin
  by (fact of-int-neg-numeral)

lemma word-int-case-wi:
  word-int-case f (word-of-int i :: 'b word) = f (i mod 2 ^ LENGTH('b::len))
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma word-int-split:

```

```

 $P (\text{word-int-case } f x) =$ 
 $(\forall i. x = (\text{word-of-int } i :: 'b::len word) \wedge 0 \leq i \wedge i < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('b) \rightarrow P(f i))$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma word-int-split-asm:
 $P (\text{word-int-case } f x) =$ 
 $(\nexists n. x = (\text{word-of-int } n :: 'b::len word) \wedge 0 \leq n \wedge n < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('b::len)$ 
 $\wedge \neg P(f n))$ 
by transfer (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma uint-range-size:  $0 \leq \text{uint } w \wedge \text{uint } w < 2 \wedge \text{size } w$ 
by transfer simp

lemma sint-range-size:  $- (2 \wedge (\text{size } w - \text{Suc } 0)) \leq \text{sint } w \wedge \text{sint } w < 2 \wedge (\text{size } w$ 
 $- \text{Suc } 0)$ 
by (simp add: word-size sint-greater-eq sint-less)

lemma sint-above-size:  $2 \wedge (\text{size } w - 1) \leq x \implies \text{sint } w < x$ 
for w :: 'a::len word
unfolding word-size by (rule less-le-trans [OF sint-lt])

lemma sint-below-size:  $x \leq - (2 \wedge (\text{size } w - 1)) \implies x \leq \text{sint } w$ 
for w :: 'a::len word
unfolding word-size by (rule order-trans [OF - sint-ge])

lemma word-unat-eq-iff:
 $\langle v = w \longleftrightarrow \text{unat } v = \text{unat } w \rangle$ 
for v w :: 'a::len word
by (fact word-eq-iff-unsigned)

```

107.14 Testing bits

```

lemma bin-nth-uint-imp: bit (uint w) n  $\implies n < \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 
for w :: 'a::len word
by transfer (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff)

lemma bin-nth-sint:
 $\text{LENGTH}('a) \leq n \implies$ 
 $\text{bit } (\text{sint } w) n = \text{bit } (\text{sint } w) (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1)$ 
for w :: 'a::len word
by (transfer fixing: n) (simp add: bit-signed-take-bit-iff le-diff-conv min-def)

lemma num-of-bintr':
 $\text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a::len)) (\text{numeral } a :: \text{int}) = (\text{numeral } b) \implies$ 
 $\text{numeral } a = (\text{numeral } b :: 'a \text{ word})$ 
proof (transfer fixing: a b)
assume ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int) = numeral b⟩
then have ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int)) =

```

```

take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral b)
  by simp
  then show <take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int) = take-bit LENGTH('a)
  (numeral b)>
    by simp
qed

lemma num-of-sbintr':
  signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len) - 1) (numeral a :: int) = (numeral b) ==>
  numeral a = (numeral b :: 'a word)
proof (transfer fixing: a b)
  assume <signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral a :: int) = numeral b>
  then have <take-bit LENGTH('a) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral
  a :: int)) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral b)>
    by simp
  then show <take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int) = take-bit LENGTH('a)
  (numeral b)>
    by (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)
qed

lemma num-abs-bintr:
  (numeral x :: 'a word) =
  word-of-int (take-bit (LENGTH('a::len)) (numeral x))
  by transfer simp

lemma num-abs-sbintr:
  (numeral x :: 'a word) =
  word-of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len) - 1) (numeral x))
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

cast – note, no arg for new length, as it's determined by type of result,
thus in cast w = w, the type means cast to length of w!

lemma bit-ucast-iff:
  <bit (ucast a :: 'a::len word) n <=> n < LENGTH('a::len) ∧ bit a n>
  by transfer (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff)

lemma ucast-id [simp]: ucast w = w
  by transfer simp

lemma scast-id [simp]: scast w = w
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma ucast-mask-eq:
  <ucast (mask n :: 'b word) = mask (min LENGTH('b::len) n)>
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff) (auto simp add: bit-mask-iff bit-ucast-iff)

— literal u(s)cast
lemma ucast-bintr [simp]:
  ucast (numeral w :: 'a::len word) =

```

*word-of-int (take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (numeral w))
by transfer simp*

```

lemma scast-sbintr [simp]:
  scast (numeral w :: 'a::len word) =
    word-of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) (numeral w))
  by transfer simp

lemma source-size: source-size (c::'a::len word ⇒ -) = LENGTH('a)
  by transfer simp

lemma target-size: target-size (c::- ⇒ 'b::len word) = LENGTH('b)
  by transfer simp

lemma is-down: is-down c ←→ LENGTH('b) ≤ LENGTH('a)
  for c :: 'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word
  by transfer simp

lemma is-up: is-up c ←→ LENGTH('a) ≤ LENGTH('b)
  for c :: 'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word
  by transfer simp

lemma is-up-down:
  ⟨is-up c ←→ is-down d⟩
  for c :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
  and d :: ⟨'b::len word ⇒ 'a::len word⟩
  by transfer simp

context
  fixes dummy-types :: ⟨'a::len × 'b::len⟩
begin

private abbreviation (input) UCST :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
  where ⟨UCST == ucast⟩

private abbreviation (input) SCST :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
  where ⟨SCST == scast⟩

lemma down-cast-same:
  ⟨UCST = scast⟩ if ⟨is-down UCST⟩
  by (rule ext, use that in transfer) (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma sint-up-scast:
  ⟨sint (SCST w) = sint w⟩ if ⟨is-up SCST⟩
  using that by transfer (simp add: min-def Suc-leI le-diff-iff)

lemma uint-up-ucast:

```

```

⟨uint (UCAST w) = uint w⟩ if ⟨is-up UCAST⟩
using that by transfer (simp add: min-def)

lemma ucast-up-ucast:
⟨ucast (UCAST w) = ucast w⟩ if ⟨is-up UCAST⟩
using that by transfer (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma ucast-up-ucast-id:
⟨ucast (UCAST w) = w⟩ if ⟨is-up UCAST⟩
using that by (simp add: ucast-up-ucast)

lemma scast-up-scast:
⟨scast (SCAST w) = scast w⟩ if ⟨is-up SCAST⟩
using that by transfer (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma scast-up-scast-id:
⟨scast (SCAST w) = w⟩ if ⟨is-up SCAST⟩
using that by (simp add: scast-up-scast)

lemma isduu:
⟨is-up UCAST⟩ if ⟨is-down d⟩
for d :: 'b word ⇒ 'a word
using that is-up-down [of UCAST d] by simp

lemma isdus:
⟨is-up SCAST⟩ if ⟨is-down d⟩
for d :: 'b word ⇒ 'a word
using that is-up-down [of SCAST d] by simp

lemmas ucast-down-ucast-id = isduu [THEN ucast-up-ucast-id]
lemmas scast-down-scast-id = isdus [THEN scast-up-scast-id]

lemma up-ucast-surj:
⟨surj (ucast :: 'b word ⇒ 'a word)⟩ if ⟨is-up UCAST⟩
by (rule surjI) (use that in ⟨rule ucast-up-ucast-id⟩)

lemma up-scast-surj:
⟨surj (scast :: 'b word ⇒ 'a word)⟩ if ⟨is-up SCAST⟩
by (rule surjI) (use that in ⟨rule scast-up-scast-id⟩)

lemma down-ucast-inj:
⟨inj-on UCAST A⟩ if ⟨is-down (ucast :: 'b word ⇒ 'a word)⟩
by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (use that in ⟨rule ucast-down-ucast-id⟩)

lemma down-scast-inj:
⟨inj-on SCAST A⟩ if ⟨is-down (scast :: 'b word ⇒ 'a word)⟩
by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (use that in ⟨rule scast-down-scast-id⟩)

lemma ucast-down-wi:

```

```

⟨UCAST (word-of-int x) = word-of-int x⟩ if ⟨is-down UCAST⟩
using that by transfer simp

lemma ucast-down-no:
⟨UCAST (numeral bin) = numeral bin⟩ if ⟨is-down UCAST⟩
using that by transfer simp

end

lemmas word-log-defs = word-and-def word-or-def word-xor-def word-not-def

lemma bit-last-iff:
⟨bit w (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) ⟷ sint w < 0⟩ (is ⟨?P ⟷ ?Q⟩)
for w :: 'a::len word
proof -
have ⟨?P ⟷ bit (uint w) (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩
  by (simp add: bit-uint-iff)
also have ⟨... ⟷ ?Q⟩
  by (simp add: sint-uint)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma drop-bit-eq-zero-iff-not-bit-last:
⟨drop-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) w = 0 ⟷ ¬ bit w (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩
for w :: 'a::len word
proof (cases ⟨LENGTH('a)⟩)
case (Suc n)
then show ?thesis
apply transfer
apply (simp add: take-bit-drop-bit)
by (simp add: bit-iff-odd-drop-bit drop-bit-take-bit odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one)
qed auto

lemma unat-div:
⟨unat (x div y) = unat x div unat y⟩
by (fact unat-div-distrib)

lemma unat-mod:
⟨unat (x mod y) = unat x mod unat y⟩
by (fact unat-mod-distrib)

```

107.15 Word Arithmetic

```

lemmas less-eq-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
word-le-def [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas less-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
word-less-def [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg

```

```

unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-eq-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-le-def [of <- numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-less-def [of <- numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-eq-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-le-def [of <numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-less-def [of <numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-eq-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-le-def [of <- numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-less-def [of <- numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-numeral-minus-1 [simp] =
  word-less-def [of <numeral a> <- 1>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-minus-numeral-minus-1 [simp] =
  word-less-def [of <- numeral a> <- 1>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b

lemmas sless-eq-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sle-eq [of <numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sless-alt [of <numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-eq-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sle-eq [of <- numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sless-alt [of <- numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-eq-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-sle-eq [of <numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]

```

```

for a b
lemmas sless-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-sless-alt [of <numeral a> ← numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
for a b
lemmas sless-eq-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-sle-eq [of <– numeral a> ← numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
for a b
lemmas sless-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-sless-alt [of <– numeral a> ← numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
for a b

lemmas div-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
word-div-def [of <numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
word-div-def [of <– numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas div-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-div-def [of <numeral a> <– numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-div-def [of <– numeral a> <– numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-1-numeral [simp] =
word-div-def [of <– 1> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-1-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-div-def [of <– 1> <– numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b

lemmas mod-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
word-mod-def [of <numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
word-mod-def [of <– numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas mod-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-mod-def [of <numeral a> <– numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =

```

```

word-mod-def [of <- numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-1-numeral [simp] =
word-mod-def [of <- 1> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-1-minus-numeral [simp] =
word-mod-def [of <- 1> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
for a b

lemma signed-drop-bit-of-1 [simp]:
<signed-drop-bit n (1 :: 'a::len word) = of-bool (LENGTH('a) = 1 ∨ n = 0)>
apply (transfer fixing: n)
apply (cases <LENGTH('a)>)
apply (auto simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)
apply (auto simp add: take-bit-drop-bit gr0-conv-Suc simp flip: take-bit-eq-self-iff-drop-bit-eq-0)
done

lemma take-bit-word-beyond-length-eq:
<take-bit n w = w> if <LENGTH('a) ≤ n> for w :: <'a::len word>
using that by transfer simp

lemmas word-div-no [simp] = word-div-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-mod-no [simp] = word-mod-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-less-no [simp] = word-less-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-le-no [simp] = word-le-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-sless-no [simp] = word-sless-eq [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-sle-no [simp] = word-sle-eq [of numeral a numeral b] for a b

lemma size-0-same': size w = 0  $\implies$  w = v
for v w :: 'a::len word
by (unfold word-size) simp

lemmas size-0-same = size-0-same' [unfolded word-size]

lemmas unat-eq-0 = unat-0-iff
lemmas unat-eq-zero = unat-0-iff

lemma mask-1: mask 1 = 1
by simp

lemma mask-Suc-0: mask (Suc 0) = 1
by simp

lemma bin-last-bintrunc: odd (take-bit l n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  l > 0  $\wedge$  odd n
by simp

```

```

lemma push-bit-word-beyond [simp]:
  ‹push-bit n w = 0› if ‹LENGTH('a) ≤ n› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  using that by (transfer fixing: n) (simp add: take-bit-push-bit)

lemma drop-bit-word-beyond [simp]:
  ‹drop-bit n w = 0› if ‹LENGTH('a) ≤ n› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  using that by (transfer fixing: n) (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit)

lemma signed-drop-bit-beyond:
  ‹signed-drop-bit n w = (if bit w (LENGTH('a) – Suc 0) then – 1 else 0)›
  if ‹LENGTH('a) ≤ n› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-drop-bit-iff that)

lemma take-bit-numeral-minus-numeral-word [simp]:
  ‹take-bit (numeral m) (– numeral n :: 'a::len word) =
    (case take-bit-num (numeral m) n of None ⇒ 0 | Some q ⇒ take-bit (numeral
    m) (2 ^ numeral m – numeral q))› (is ‹?lhs = ?rhs›)
  proof (cases ‹LENGTH('a) ≤ numeral m›)
    case True
    then have *: ‹(take-bit (numeral m) :: 'a word ⇒ 'a word) = id›
      by (simp add: fun-eq-iff take-bit-word-eq-self)
    have **: ‹2 ^ numeral m = (0 :: 'a word)›
      using True by (simp flip: exp-eq-zero-iff)
    show ?thesis
      by (auto simp only: * ** split: option.split
        dest!: take-bit-num-eq-None-imp [where ?'a = ‹'a word›] take-bit-num-eq-Some-imp
        [where ?'a = ‹'a word›])
        simp-all
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (transfer fixing: m n) simp
  qed

lemma of-nat-inverse:
  ‹word-of-nat r = a ⇒ r < 2 ^ LENGTH('a) ⇒ unat a = r›
  for a :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (metis id-apply of-nat-eq-id take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff unsigned-of-nat)

```

107.16 Transferring goals from words to ints

```

lemma word-ths:
  shows word-succ-p1: word-succ a = a + 1
  and word-pred-m1: word-pred a = a – 1
  and word-pred-succ: word-pred (word-succ a) = a
  and word-succ-pred: word-succ (word-pred a) = a
  and word-mult-succ: word-succ a * b = b + a * b
  by (transfer, simp add: algebra-simps)+
```

```

lemma uint-cong:  $x = y \implies \text{uint } x = \text{uint } y$ 
  by simp

lemma uint-word-ariths:
  fixes  $a b :: 'a::len word$ 
  shows  $\text{uint } (a + b) = (\text{uint } a + \text{uint } b) \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a::len) \rceil}$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (a - b) = (\text{uint } a - \text{uint } b) \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a) \rceil}$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (a * b) = \text{uint } a * \text{uint } b \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a) \rceil}$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (-a) = -\text{uint } a \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a) \rceil}$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (\text{wordsucc } a) = (\text{uint } a + 1) \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a) \rceil}$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (\text{wordpred } a) = (\text{uint } a - 1) \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a) \rceil}$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (0 :: 'a word) = 0 \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a) \rceil}$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (1 :: 'a word) = 1 \bmod 2^{\lceil \text{LENGTH}('a) \rceil}$ 
  by (simp-all only: word-arith-wis uint-word-of-int-eq flip: take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma uint-word-arith-bintrs:
  fixes  $a b :: 'a::len word$ 
  shows  $\text{uint } (a + b) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) (\text{uint } a + \text{uint } b)$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (a - b) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) (\text{uint } a - \text{uint } b)$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (a * b) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) (\text{uint } a * \text{uint } b)$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (-a) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) (-\text{uint } a)$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (\text{wordsucc } a) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) (\text{uint } a + 1)$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (\text{wordpred } a) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) (\text{uint } a - 1)$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (0 :: 'a word) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) 0$ 
    and  $\text{uint } (1 :: 'a word) = \text{take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a)) 1$ 
  by (simp-all add: uint-word-ariths take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma sint-word-ariths:
  fixes  $a b :: 'a::len word$ 
  shows  $\text{sint } (a + b) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) (\text{sint } a + \text{sint } b)$ 
    and  $\text{sint } (a - b) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) (\text{sint } a - \text{sint } b)$ 
    and  $\text{sint } (a * b) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) (\text{sint } a * \text{sint } b)$ 
    and  $\text{sint } (-a) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) (-\text{sint } a)$ 
    and  $\text{sint } (\text{wordsucc } a) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) (\text{sint } a + 1)$ 
    and  $\text{sint } (\text{wordpred } a) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) (\text{sint } a - 1)$ 
    and  $\text{sint } (0 :: 'a word) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) 0$ 
    and  $\text{sint } (1 :: 'a word) = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - 1) 1$ 
  subgoal
    by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-add)
  subgoal
    by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-diff)
  subgoal
    by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-mult)
  subgoal
    by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-minus)
    apply (metis of-int-sint scast-id sint-sbintrunc' wi-hom-succ)
    apply (metis of-int-sint scast-id sint-sbintrunc' wi-hom-pred)
    apply (simp-all add: sint-uint)
  done

```

```

lemma word-pred-0-n1: word-pred 0 = word-of-int (- 1)
  unfolding word-pred-m1 by simp

lemma succ-pred-no [simp]:
  word-succ (numeral w) = numeral w + 1
  word-pred (numeral w) = numeral w - 1
  word-succ (- numeral w) = - numeral w + 1
  word-pred (- numeral w) = - numeral w - 1
  by (simp-all add: word-succ-p1 word-pred-m1)

lemma word-sp-01 [simp]:
  word-succ (- 1) = 0 ∧ word-succ 0 = 1 ∧ word-pred 0 = - 1 ∧ word-pred 1 = 0
  by (simp-all add: word-succ-p1 word-pred-m1)

— alternative approach to lifting arithmetic equalities
lemma word-of-int-Ex: ∃ y. x = word-of-int y
  by (rule-tac x=uint x in exI) simp

```

107.17 Order on fixed-length words

```

lift-definition udvd :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ bool⟩ (infixl ⟨udvd⟩ 50)
  is ⟨λk l. take-bit LENGTH('a) k dvd take-bit LENGTH('a) l⟩ by simp

lemma udvd-iff-dvd:
  ⟨x udvd y ⟷ unat x dvd unat y⟩
  by transfer (simp add: nat-dvd-iff)

lemma udvd-iff-dvd-int:
  ⟨v udvd w ⟷ uint v dvd uint w⟩
  by transfer rule

lemma udvdI [intro]:
  ⟨v udvd w⟩ if ⟨unat w = unat v * unat u⟩
  proof -
    from that have ⟨unat v dvd unat w⟩ ..
    then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: udvd-iff-dvd)
  qed

```

```

lemma udvdE [elim]:
  fixes v w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  assumes ⟨v udvd w⟩
  obtains u :: ⟨'a word⟩ where ⟨unat w = unat v * unat u⟩
  proof (cases ⟨v = 0⟩)
    case True
    moreover from True ⟨v udvd w⟩ have ⟨w = 0⟩
    by transfer simp

```

ultimately show thesis
using that by simp

next

case False

then have $\langle \text{unat } v > 0 \rangle$
by (simp add: unat-gt-0)

from $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$ have $\langle \text{unat } v \text{ dvd unat } w \rangle$
by (simp add: udvd-iff-dvd)

then obtain n where $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * n \rangle ..$

moreover have $\langle n < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$

proof (rule ccontr)

assume $\neg n < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)$

then have $\langle n \geq 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$
by (simp add: not-le)

then have $\langle \text{unat } v * n \geq 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$
using $\langle \text{unat } v > 0 \rangle$ mult-le-mono [of 1 $\langle \text{unat } v \rangle$ $\langle 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ n]
by simp

with $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * n \rangle$
have $\langle \text{unat } w \geq 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$
by simp

with unsigned-less [of w , where ?'a = nat] show False
by linarith

qed

ultimately have $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * \text{unat } (\text{word-of-nat } n :: 'a \text{ word}) \rangle$
by (auto simp add: take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff unsigned-of-nat intro: sym)
with that show thesis .

qed

lemma udvd-imp-mod-eq-0:
 $\langle w \text{ mod } v = 0 \rangle$ if $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$
using that by transfer simp

lemma mod-eq-0-imp-udvd [intro?]:
 $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$ if $\langle w \text{ mod } v = 0 \rangle$

proof –

from that have $\langle \text{unat } (w \text{ mod } v) = \text{unat } 0 \rangle$
by simp

then have $\langle \text{unat } w \text{ mod } \text{unat } v = 0 \rangle$
by (simp add: unat-mod-distrib)

then have $\langle \text{unat } v \text{ dvd } \text{unat } w \rangle ..$

then show ?thesis
by (simp add: udvd-iff-dvd)

qed

lemma udvd-imp-dvd:
 $\langle v \text{ dvd } w \rangle$ if $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$ for $v \text{ } w :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle$

proof –

from that obtain $u :: \langle 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ where $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * \text{unat } u \rangle ..$

then have $\langle (\text{word-of-nat } (\text{unat } w) :: 'a \text{ word}) = \text{word-of-nat } (\text{unat } v * \text{unat } u) \rangle$

```

by simp
then have ⟨w = v * u⟩
  by simp
  then show ⟨v dvd w⟩ ..
qed

lemma exp-dvd-iff-exp-udvd:
⟨2 ^ n dvd w ⟷ 2 ^ n udvd w⟩ for v w :: 'a::len word
proof
  assume ⟨2 ^ n udvd w⟩ then show ⟨2 ^ n dvd w⟩
    by (rule udvd-imp-dvd)
next
  assume ⟨2 ^ n dvd w⟩
  then obtain u :: 'a word where ⟨w = 2 ^ n * u⟩ ..
  then have ⟨w = push-bit n u⟩
    by (simp add: push-bit-eq-mult)
  then show ⟨2 ^ n udvd w⟩
    by transfer (simp add: take-bit-push-bit dvd-eq-mod-eq-0 flip: take-bit-eq-mod)
qed

lemma udvd-nat-alt:
⟨a udvd b ⟷ (∃n. unat b = n * unat a)⟩
by (auto simp add: udvd-iff-dvd)

lemma udvd-unfold-int:
⟨a udvd b ⟷ (∃n≥0. uint b = n * uint a)⟩
unfolding udvd-iff-dvd-int
by (metis dvd-div-mult-self dvd-triv-right uint-div-distrib uint-ge-0)

lemma unat-minus-one:
⟨unat (w - 1) = unat w - 1 if ⟨w ≠ 0⟩
proof -
  have 0 ≤ uint w by (fact uint-nonnegative)
  moreover from that have 0 ≠ uint w
    by (simp add: uint-0-iff)
  ultimately have 1 ≤ uint w
    by arith
  from uint-lt2p [of w] have uint w - 1 < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
    by arith
  with ⟨1 ≤ uint w⟩ have (uint w - 1) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) = uint w - 1
    by (auto intro: mod-pos-pos-trivial)
  with ⟨1 ≤ uint w⟩ have nat ((uint w - 1) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)) = nat (uint w) - 1
    by (auto simp del: nat-uint-eq)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp only: unat-eq-nat-uint word-arith-wis mod-diff-right-eq)
      (metis of-int-1 uint-word-of-int unsigned-1)
qed

```

```

lemma measure-unat:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{unat}(p - 1) < \text{unat } p$ 
  by (simp add: unat-minus-one) (simp add: unat-0-iff [symmetric])

lemmas uint-add-ge0 [simp] = add-nonneg-nonneg [OF uint-ge-0 uint-ge-0]
lemmas uint-mult-ge0 [simp] = mult-nonneg-nonneg [OF uint-ge-0 uint-ge-0]

lemma uint-sub-lt2p [simp]:  $\text{uint } x - \text{uint } y < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 
  for  $x :: 'a:\text{len word}$  and  $y :: 'b:\text{len word}$ 
  using uint-ge-0 [of  $y$ ] uint-lt2p [of  $x$ ] by arith

```

107.18 Conditions for the addition (etc) of two words to overflow

```

lemma uint-add-lem:
  ( $\text{uint } x + \text{uint } y < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)$ ) =
    ( $\text{uint } (x + y) = \text{uint } x + \text{uint } y$ )
  for  $x y :: 'a:\text{len word}$ 
  by (metis add.right-neutral add-mono-thms-linordered-semiring(1) mod-pos-pos-trivial
  of-nat-0-le-iff uint-lt2p uint-nat uint-word-ariths(1))

lemma uint-mult-lem:
  ( $\text{uint } x * \text{uint } y < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)$ ) =
    ( $\text{uint } (x * y) = \text{uint } x * \text{uint } y$ )
  for  $x y :: 'a:\text{len word}$ 
  by (metis mod-pos-pos-trivial uint-lt2p uint-mult-ge0 uint-word-ariths(3))

lemma uint-sub-lem:  $\text{uint } x \geq \text{uint } y \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } (x - y) = \text{uint } x - \text{uint } y$ 
  by (metis diff-ge-0-iff-ge of-nat-0-le-iff uint-nat uint-sub-lt2p uint-word-of-int
  unique-euclidean-semiring-numeral-class.mod-less word-sub-wi)

lemma uint-add-le:  $\text{uint } (x + y) \leq \text{uint } x + \text{uint } y$ 
  unfolding uint-word-ariths by (simp add: zmod-le-nonneg-dividend)

lemma uint-sub-ge:  $\text{uint } (x - y) \geq \text{uint } x - \text{uint } y$ 
  unfolding uint-word-ariths
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: take-bit-int-greater-eq-self-iff)

lemma int-mod-ge:  $\langle a \leq a \bmod n \rangle \text{ if } \langle a < n \rangle \langle 0 < n \rangle$ 
  for  $a n :: \text{int}$ 
  using that order.trans [of  $a 0 \langle a \bmod n \rangle$ ] by (cases  $\langle a < 0 \rangle$ ) auto

lemma mod-add-if-z:
   $\llbracket x < z; y < z; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq z \rrbracket \implies$ 
    ( $x + y) \bmod z = (\text{if } x + y < z \text{ then } x + y \text{ else } x + y - z$ )
  for  $x y z :: \text{int}$ 
  apply (simp add: not-less)
  by (metis (no-types) add-strict-mono diff-ge-0-iff-ge diff-less-eq minus-mod-self2
  mod-pos-pos-trivial)

```

lemma *uint-plus-if'*:
 $\text{uint } (a + b) =$
 $(\text{if } \text{uint } a + \text{uint } b < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a) \text{ then } \text{uint } a + \text{uint } b$
 $\quad \text{else } \text{uint } a + \text{uint } b - 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a))$
for $a \ b :: 'a::len \text{ word}$
using *mod-add-if-z* [*of uint a - uint b*] **by** (*simp add: uint-word-ariths*)

lemma *mod-sub-if-z*:
 $\llbracket x < z; y < z; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq z \rrbracket \implies$
 $(x - y) \text{ mod } z = (\text{if } y \leq x \text{ then } x - y \text{ else } x - y + z)$
for $x \ y \ z :: \text{int}$
using *mod-pos-pos-trivial* [*of x - y + z z*] **by** (*auto simp add: not-le*)

lemma *uint-sub-if'*:
 $\text{uint } (a - b) =$
 $(\text{if } \text{uint } b \leq \text{uint } a \text{ then } \text{uint } a - \text{uint } b$
 $\quad \text{else } \text{uint } a - \text{uint } b + 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a))$
for $a \ b :: 'a::len \text{ word}$
using *mod-sub-if-z* [*of uint a - uint b*] **by** (*simp add: uint-word-ariths*)

lemma *word-of-int-inverse*:
 $\text{word-of-int } r = a \implies 0 \leq r \implies r < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a) \implies \text{uint } a = r$
for $a :: 'a::len \text{ word}$
by *transfer* (*simp add: take-bit-int-eq-self*)

lemma *unat-split*: $P(\text{unat } x) \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. \text{ of-nat } n = x \wedge n < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a) \longrightarrow P n)$
for $x :: 'a::len \text{ word}$
by (*auto simp add: unsigned-of-nat take-bit-nat-eq-self*)

lemma *unat-split-asm*: $P(\text{unat } x) \longleftrightarrow (\nexists n. \text{ of-nat } n = x \wedge n < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a) \wedge \neg P n)$
for $x :: 'a::len \text{ word}$
by (*auto simp add: unsigned-of-nat take-bit-nat-eq-self*)

lemma *un-ui-le*:
 $\langle \text{unat } a \leq \text{unat } b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a \leq \text{uint } b \rangle$
by *transfer* (*simp add: nat-le-iff*)

lemma *unat-plus-if'*:
 $\langle \text{unat } (a + b) =$
 $(\text{if } \text{unat } a + \text{unat } b < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a)$
 $\quad \text{then } \text{unat } a + \text{unat } b$
 $\quad \text{else } \text{unat } a + \text{unat } b - 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'(a)) \rangle$ **for** $a \ b :: 'a::len \text{ word}$
apply (*auto simp add: not-less le-iff-add*)
apply (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) of-nat-add of-nat-unat take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff unsigned-less unsigned-of-nat unsigned-word-eqI*)
apply (*smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) dbl-simps(3) dbl-simps(5) numerals(1) of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-add of-nat-eq-iff of-nat-numeral of-nat-power of-nat-unat uint-plus-if' un-*

```

signed-1)
done

lemma unat-sub-if-size:
  unat (x − y) =
    (if unat y ≤ unat x
     then unat x − unat y
     else unat x + 2 ^ size x − unat y)
proof −
  { assume xy: ¬ uint y ≤ uint x
    have nat (uint x − uint y + 2 ^ LENGTH('a)) = nat (uint x + 2 ^
    LENGTH('a) − uint y)
    by simp
    also have ... = nat (uint x + 2 ^ LENGTH('a)) − nat (uint y)
    by (simp add: nat-diff-distrib')
    also have ... = nat (uint x) + 2 ^ LENGTH('a) − nat (uint y)
    by (metis nat-add-distrib nat-eq-numeral-power-cancel-iff order-less-imp-le
    unsigned-0 unsigned-greater-eq unsigned-less)
    finally have nat (uint x − uint y + 2 ^ LENGTH('a)) = nat (uint x) + 2 ^
    LENGTH('a) − nat (uint y) .
  }
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: word-size) (metis nat-diff-distrib' uint-sub-if' un-ui-le unat-eq-nat-uint
  unsigned-greater-eq)
qed

```

lemmas *unat-sub-if' = unat-sub-if-size* [*unfolded word-size*]

```

lemma uint-split:
  P (uint x) = (¬ i. word-of-int i = x ∧ 0 ≤ i ∧ i < 2 ^ LENGTH('a) → P i)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (auto simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

```

```

lemma uint-split-asm:
  P (uint x) = (¬ i. word-of-int i = x ∧ 0 ≤ i ∧ i < 2 ^ LENGTH('a) ∧ ¬ P i)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (auto simp add: unsigned-of-int take-bit-int-eq-self)

```

107.19 Some proof tool support

```

lemma power-False-cong: False ⇒ a ^ b = c ^ d
  by auto

```

lemmas *unat-splits = unat-split unat-split-asm*

```

lemmas unat-arith-simps =
  word-le-nat-alt word-less-nat-alt
  word-unat-eq-iff
  unat-sub-if' unat-plus-if' unat-div unat-mod

```

```

lemmas uint-splits = uint-split uint-split-asm

lemmas uint-arith-simps =
  word-le-def word-less-alt
  word-uint-eq-iff
  uint-sub-if' uint-plus-if'

— unat-arith-tac: tactic to reduce word arithmetic to nat, try to solve via arith
ML ‹
val unat-arith-simpset =
  @{context} (* TODO: completely explicitly determined simpset *)
|> fold Simplifier.add-simp @{thms unat-arith-simps}
|> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms if-split-asm}
|> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong}
|> simpset-of

fun unat-arith-tacs ctxt =
  let
    fun arith-tac' n t =
      Arith-Data.arith-tac ctxt n t
      handle Cooper.COOPER -=> Seq.empty;
  in
    [clarify-tac ctxt 1,
     full-simp-tac (put-simpset unat-arith-simpset ctxt) 1,
     ALLGOALS (full-simp-tac
       (put-simpset HOL-ss ctxt
        |> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms unat-splits}
        |> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong})),
     rewrite-goals-tac ctxt @{thms word-size},
     ALLGOALS (fn n => REPEAT (resolve-tac ctxt [allI, impI] n) THEN
       REPEAT (eresolve-tac ctxt [conjE] n) THEN
       REPEAT (dresolve-tac ctxt @{thms of-nat-inverse} n THEN
         assume-tac ctxt n)),
     TRYALL arith-tac']
  end

fun unat-arith-tac ctxt = SELECT-GOAL (EVERY (unat-arith-tacs ctxt))
›

method-setup unat-arith =
  ‹Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o unat-arith-tac)›
  solving word arithmetic via natural numbers and arith

— uint-arith-tac: reduce to arithmetic on int, try to solve by arith
ML ‹
val uint-arith-simpset =
  @{context} (* TODO: completely explicitly determined simpset *)
|> fold Simplifier.add-simp @{thms uint-arith-simps}

```

```

|> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms if-split-asm}
|> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong}
|> simpset-of;

fun uint-arith-tacs ctxt =
let
  fun arith-tac' n t =
    Arith-Data.arith-tac ctxt n t
    handle Cooper.COOPER -=> Seq.empty;
in
  [ clarify-tac ctxt 1,
    full-simp-tac (put-simpset uint-arith-simpset ctxt) 1,
    ALLGOALS (full-simp-tac
      (put-simpset HOL-ss ctxt
        |> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms uint-splits}
        |> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong})),
    rewrite-goals-tac ctxt @{thms word-size},
    ALLGOALS (fn n => REPEAT (resolve-tac ctxt [allU, impI] n) THEN
      REPEAT (eresolve-tac ctxt [conjE] n) THEN
      REPEAT (dresolve-tac ctxt @{thms word-of-int-inverse} n
        THEN assume-tac ctxt n
        THEN assume-tac ctxt n)),
    TRYALL arith-tac' ]
end

fun uint-arith-tac ctxt = SELECT-GOAL (EVERY (uint-arith-tacs ctxt))
>

method-setup uint-arith =
  <Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o uint-arith-tac)>
  solving word arithmetic via integers and arith

```

107.20 More on overflows and monotonicity

```

lemma no-plus-overflow-uint-size:  $x \leq x + y \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } x + \text{uint } y < 2^{\wedge \text{size } x}$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  by (auto simp add: word-size word-le-def uint-add-lem uint-sub-lem)

lemmas no-olen-add = no-plus-overflow-uint-size [unfolded word-size]

lemma no-ulen-sub:  $x \geq x - y \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } y \leq \text{uint } x$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  by (auto simp add: word-size word-le-def uint-add-lem uint-sub-lem)

lemma no-olen-add':  $x \leq y + x \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } y + \text{uint } x < 2^{\wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)}$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps no-olen-add)

lemmas olen-add-equiv = trans [OF no-olen-add no-olen-add' [symmetric]]

```

```

lemmas uint-plus-simple-iff = trans [OF no-olen-add uint-add-lem]
lemmas uint-plus-simple = uint-plus-simple-iff [THEN iffD1]
lemmas uint-minus-simple-iff = trans [OF no-ulen-sub uint-sub-lem]
lemmas uint-minus-simple-alt = uint-sub-lem [folded word-le-def]
lemmas word-sub-le-iff = no-ulen-sub [folded word-le-def]
lemmas word-sub-le = word-sub-le-iff [THEN iffD2]

lemma word-less-sub1:  $x \neq 0 \implies 1 < x \longleftrightarrow 0 < x - 1$ 
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-decr-eq)

lemma word-le-sub1:  $x \neq 0 \implies 1 \leq x \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq x - 1$ 
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: int-one-le-iff-zero-less less-le)

lemma sub-wrap-lt:  $x < x - z \longleftrightarrow x < z$ 
  for x z :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: word-less-def uint-sub-lem)
    (meson linorder-not-le uint-minus-simple-iff uint-sub-lem word-less-iff-unsigned)

lemma sub-wrap:  $x \leq x - z \longleftrightarrow z = 0 \vee x < z$ 
  for x z :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: le-less sub-wrap-lt ac-simps)

lemma plus-minus-not-NULL-ab:  $x \leq ab - c \implies c \leq ab \implies c \neq 0 \implies x + c \neq 0$ 
  for x ab c :: 'a::len word
  by uint-arith

lemma plus-minus-no-overflow-ab:  $x \leq ab - c \implies c \leq ab \implies x \leq x + c$ 
  for x ab c :: 'a::len word
  by uint-arith

lemma le-minus':  $a + c \leq b \implies a \leq a + c \implies c \leq b - a$ 
  for a b c :: 'a::len word
  by uint-arith

lemma le-plus':  $a \leq b \implies c \leq b - a \implies a + c \leq b$ 
  for a b c :: 'a::len word
  by uint-arith

lemmas le-plus = le-plus' [rotated]

lemmas le-minus = leD [THEN thin-rl, THEN le-minus']

lemma word-plus-mono-right:  $y \leq z \implies x \leq x + z \implies x + y \leq x + z$ 
  for x y z :: 'a::len word
  by uint-arith

```

```

lemma word-less-minus-cancel:  $y - x < z - x \implies x \leq z \implies y < z$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-less-minus-mono-left:  $y < z \implies x \leq y \implies y - x < z - x$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-less-minus-mono:  $a < c \implies d < b \implies a - b < a \implies c - d < c$ 
 $\implies a - b < c - d$ 
  for  $a b c d :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-le-minus-cancel:  $y - x \leq z - x \implies x \leq z \implies y \leq z$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-le-minus-mono-left:  $y \leq z \implies x \leq y \implies y - x \leq z - x$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-le-minus-mono:
 $a \leq c \implies d \leq b \implies a - b \leq a \implies c - d \leq c \implies a - b \leq c - d$ 
  for  $a b c d :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma plus-le-left-cancel-wrap:  $x + y' < x \implies x + y < x \implies x + y' < x + y$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow y' < y$ 
  for  $x y y' :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma plus-le-left-cancel-nowrap:  $x \leq x + y' \implies x \leq x + y \implies x + y' < x + y$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow y' < y$ 
  for  $x y y' :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-plus-mono-right2:  $a \leq a + b \implies c \leq b \implies a \leq a + c$ 
  for  $a b c :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-less-add-right:  $x < y - z \implies z \leq y \implies x + z < y$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-less-sub-right:  $x < y + z \implies y \leq x \implies x - y < z$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

```

```

lemma word-le-plus-either:  $x \leq y \vee x \leq z \implies y \leq y + z \implies x \leq y + z$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-less-nowrapI:  $x < z - k \implies k \leq z \implies 0 < k \implies x < x + k$ 
  for  $x z k :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma inc-le:  $i < m \implies i + 1 \leq m$ 
  for  $i m :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma inc-i:  $1 \leq i \implies i < m \implies 1 \leq i + 1 \wedge i + 1 \leq m$ 
  for  $i m :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma udvd-incr-lem:
   $up < uq \implies up = ua + n * \text{uint } K \implies$ 
   $uq = ua + n' * \text{uint } K \implies up + \text{uint } K \leq uq$ 
  by auto (metis int-distrib(1) linorder-not-less mult.left-neutral mult-right-mono
  uint-nonnegative zless-imp-add1-zle)

lemma udvd-incr':
   $p < q \implies \text{uint } p = ua + n * \text{uint } K \implies$ 
   $\text{uint } q = ua + n' * \text{uint } K \implies p + K \leq q$ 
  unfolding word-less-alt word-le-def
  by (metis (full-types) order-trans udvd-incr-lem uint-add-le)

lemma udvd-decr':
  assumes  $p < q \text{ uint } p = ua + n * \text{uint } K \text{ uint } q = ua + n' * \text{uint } K$ 
  shows  $\text{uint } q = ua + n' * \text{uint } K \implies p \leq q - K$ 
  proof -
    have  $\bigwedge w wa. \text{uint } (w :: 'a word) \leq \text{uint } wa + \text{uint } (w - wa)$ 
    by (metis (no-types) add-diff-cancel-left' diff-add-cancel uint-add-le)
    moreover have  $\text{uint } K + \text{uint } p \leq \text{uint } q$ 
    using assms by (metis (no-types) add-diff-cancel-left' diff-add-cancel udvd-incr-lem
    word-less-def)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    by (meson add-le-cancel-left order-trans word-less-eq-iff-unsigned)
  qed

lemmas udvd-incr-lem0 = udvd-incr-lem [where ua=0, unfolded add-0-left]
lemmas udvd-incr0 = udvd-incr' [where ua=0, unfolded add-0-left]
lemmas udvd-decr0 = udvd-decr' [where ua=0, unfolded add-0-left]

lemma udvd-minus-le':  $xy < k \implies z \text{ udvd } xy \implies z \text{ udvd } k \implies xy \leq k - z$ 
  unfolding udvd-unfold-int
  by (meson udvd-decr0)

```

```

lemma udvd-incr2-K:
   $p < a + s \implies a \leq a + s \implies K \text{ udvd } s \implies K \text{ udvd } p - a \implies a \leq p \implies$ 
   $0 < K \implies p \leq p + K \wedge p + K \leq a + s$ 
  unfolding udvd-unfold-int
  apply (simp add: uint-arith-simps split: if-split-asm)
  apply (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) le-add-diff-inverse le-less-trans udvd-incr-lem)
  using uint-lt2p [of s] by simp

```

107.21 Arithmetic type class instantiations

```

lemmas word-le-0-iff [simp] =
  word-zero-le [THEN leD, THEN antisym-conv1]

```

```

lemma word-of-int-nat:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{word-of-int } x = \text{of-nat } (\text{nat } x)$ 
  by simp

```

note that *iszero-def* is only for class *comm-semiring-1-cancel*, which requires word length ≥ 1 , ie ' $a::len$ word'

```

lemma iszero-word-no [simp]:
  iszero (numeral bin :: 'a::len word) =
  iszero (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral bin :: int))
  by (metis iszero-def uint-0-iff uint-bintrunc)

```

Use *iszero* to simplify equalities between word numerals.

```

lemmas word-eq-numeral-iff-iszero [simp] =
  eq-numeral-iff-iszero [where 'a='a::len word]

```

```

lemma word-less-eq-imp-half-less-eq:
   $\langle v \text{ div } 2 \leq w \text{ div } 2 \rangle \text{ if } \langle v \leq w \rangle \text{ for } v \text{ } w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$ 
  using that by (simp add: word-le-nat-alt unat-div div-le-mono)

```

```

lemma word-half-less-imp-less-eq:
   $\langle v \leq w \rangle \text{ if } \langle v \text{ div } 2 < w \text{ div } 2 \rangle \text{ for } v \text{ } w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$ 
  using that linorder-linear word-less-eq-imp-half-less-eq by fastforce

```

107.22 Word and nat

```

lemma word-nchotomy:  $\forall w :: 'a::len word. \exists n. w = \text{of-nat } n \wedge n < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 
  by (metis of-nat-unat ucast-id unsigned-less)

```

```

lemma of-nat-eq:  $\text{of-nat } n = w \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. n = \text{unat } w + q * 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a))$ 
  for w :: 'a::len word
  using mod-div-mult-eq [of n 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a), symmetric]
  by (auto simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod simp add: unsigned-of-nat)

```

```

lemma of-nat-eq-size:  $\text{of-nat } n = w \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. n = \text{unat } w + q * 2^{\wedge} \text{size } w)$ 
  unfolding word-size by (rule of-nat-eq)

```

```

lemma of-nat-0:  $\text{of-nat } m = (0::'a::len word) \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. m = q * 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a))$ 

```

```

by (simp add: of-nat-eq)

lemma of-nat-2p [simp]: of-nat ( $2 \wedge LENGTH('a)$ ) = ( $0 :: 'a :: len word$ )
  by (fact mult-1 [symmetric, THEN iffD2 [OF of-nat-0 exI]])

lemma of-nat-gt-0: of-nat  $k \neq 0 \implies 0 < k$ 
  by (cases k) auto

lemma of-nat-neq-0:  $0 < k \implies k < 2 \wedge LENGTH('a :: len) \implies of-nat k \neq (0 :: 'a :: len word)$ 
  by (auto simp add : of-nat-0)

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-add: of-nat  $a + of-nat b = of-nat (a + b)$ 
  by simp

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-mult: of-nat  $a * of-nat b = (of-nat (a * b) :: 'a :: len word)$ 
  by (simp add: wi-hom-mult)

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-Suc: word-succ (of-nat a) = of-nat (Suc a)
  by (transfer simp add: ac-simps)

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-0: ( $0 :: 'a :: len word$ ) = of-nat 0
  by simp

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-1: ( $1 :: 'a :: len word$ ) = of-nat (Suc 0)
  by simp

lemmas Abs-fnat-homs =
  Abs-fnat-hom-add Abs-fnat-hom-mult Abs-fnat-hom-Suc
  Abs-fnat-hom-0 Abs-fnat-hom-1

lemma word-arith-nat-add:  $a + b = of-nat (unat a + unat b)$ 
  by simp

lemma word-arith-nat-mult:  $a * b = of-nat (unat a * unat b)$ 
  by simp

lemma word-arith-nat-Suc: word-succ  $a = of-nat (Suc (unat a))$ 
  by (subst Abs-fnat-hom-Suc [symmetric]) simp

lemma word-arith-nat-div:  $a \text{ div } b = of-nat (unat a \text{ div } unat b)$ 
  by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-unat of-nat-div word-div-def)

lemma word-arith-nat-mod:  $a \text{ mod } b = of-nat (unat a \text{ mod } unat b)$ 
  by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-mod of-nat-unat word-mod-def)

lemmas word-arith-nat-defs =
  word-arith-nat-add word-arith-nat-mult
  word-arith-nat-Suc Abs-fnat-hom-0

```

*Abs-fnat-hom-1 word-arith-nat-div
word-arith-nat-mod*

lemma *unat-cong*: $x = y \implies \text{unat } x = \text{unat } y$
by (*fact arg-cong*)

lemma *unat-of-nat*:
 $\langle \text{unat } (\text{word-of-nat } x :: 'a::len \text{ word}) = x \bmod 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$
by *transfer* (*simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: nat-take-bit-eq*)

lemmas *unat-word-ariths* = *word-arith-nat-defs*
[THEN *trans* [*OF unat-cong unat-of-nat*]]

lemmas *word-sub-less-iff* = *word-sub-le-iff*
[unfolded *linorder-not-less* [*symmetric*] *Not-eq-iff*]

lemma *unat-add-lem*:
 $\text{unat } x + \text{unat } y < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \longleftrightarrow \text{unat } (x + y) = \text{unat } x + \text{unat } y$
for *x y :: 'a::len word*
by (*metis mod-less unat-word-ariths(1) unsigned-less*)

lemma *unat-mult-lem*:
 $\text{unat } x * \text{unat } y < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \longleftrightarrow \text{unat } (x * y) = \text{unat } x * \text{unat } y$
for *x y :: 'a::len word*
by (*metis mod-less unat-word-ariths(2) unsigned-less*)

lemma *le-no-overflow*: $x \leq b \implies a \leq a + b \implies x \leq a + b$
for *a b x :: 'a::len word*
using *word-le-plus-either* **by** *blast*

lemma *uint-div*:
 $\langle \text{uint } (x \text{ div } y) = \text{uint } x \text{ div } \text{uint } y \rangle$
by (*fact uint-div-distrib*)

lemma *uint-mod*:
 $\langle \text{uint } (x \bmod y) = \text{uint } x \bmod \text{uint } y \rangle$
by (*fact uint-mod-distrib*)

lemma *no-plus-overflow-unat-size*: $x \leq x + y \longleftrightarrow \text{unat } x + \text{unat } y < 2 \wedge \text{size } x$
for *x y :: 'a::len word*
unfolding *word-size* **by** *unat-arith*

lemmas *no-olen-add-nat* =
no-plus-overflow-unat-size [unfolded *word-size*]

lemmas *unat-plus-simple* =
trans [*OF no-olen-add-nat unat-add-lem*]

lemma *word-div-mult*: $\llbracket 0 < y; \text{unat } x * \text{unat } y < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rrbracket \implies x * y$

```


div y = x
for x y :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: unat-eq-zero unat-mult-lem word-arith-nat-div)

lemma div-lt': i ≤ k div x ==> unat i * unat x < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
for i k x :: 'a::len word
by unat-arith (meson le-less-trans less-mult-imp-div-less not-le unsigned-less)

lemmas div-lt'' = order-less-imp-le [THEN div-lt']

lemma div-lt-mult: [|i < k div x; 0 < x|] ==> i * x < k
for i k x :: 'a::len word
by (metis div-le-mono div-lt'' not-le unat-div word-div-mult word-less-iff-unsigned)

lemma div-le-mult: [|i ≤ k div x; 0 < x|] ==> i * x ≤ k
for i k x :: 'a::len word
by (metis div-lt' less-mult-imp-div-less not-less unat-arith-simps(2) unat-div unat-mult-lem)

lemma div-lt-uint': i ≤ k div x ==> uint i * uint x < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
for i k x :: 'a::len word
unfolding uint-nat
by (metis div-lt' int-ops(7) of-nat-unat uint-mult-lem unat-mult-lem)

lemmas div-lt-uint'' = order-less-imp-le [THEN div-lt-uint']

lemma word-le-exists': x ≤ y ==> ∃z. y = x + z ∧ uint x + uint z < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
for x y z :: 'a::len word
by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel no-olen-add)

lemmas plus-minus-not-NUL = order-less-imp-le [THEN plus-minus-not-NUL-ab]

lemmas plus-minus-no-overflow =
order-less-imp-le [THEN plus-minus-no-overflow-ab]

lemmas mcs = word-less-minus-cancel word-less-minus-mono-left
word-le-minus-cancel word-le-minus-mono-left

lemmas word-l-diffs = mcs [where y = w + x, unfolded add-diff-cancel] for w x
lemmas word-diff-ls = mcs [where z = w + x, unfolded add-diff-cancel] for w x
lemmas word-plus-mcs = word-diff-ls [where y = v + x, unfolded add-diff-cancel]
for v x

lemma le-unat-uoi:
⟨y ≤ unat z ==> unat (word-of-nat y :: 'a word) = y⟩
for z :: ('a::len word)
by transfer (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff le-less-trans)

lemmas thd = times-div-less-eq-dividend


```

```

lemmas uno-simps [THEN le-unat-uoi] = mod-le-divisor div-le-dividend

lemma word-mod-div-equality: ( $n \text{ div } b$ ) *  $b + (n \text{ mod } b) = n$ 
  for  $n b :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  by (fact div-mult-mod-eq)

lemma word-div-mult-le:  $a \text{ div } b * b \leq a$ 
  for  $a b :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  by (metis div-le-mult mult-not-zero order.not-eq-order-implies-strict order-refl
word-zero-le)

lemma word-mod-less-divisor:  $0 < n \implies m \text{ mod } n < n$ 
  for  $m n :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  by (simp add: unat-arith-simps)

lemma word-of-int-power-hom:  $\text{word-of-int } a \wedge n = (\text{word-of-int } (a \wedge n) :: 'a::len \text{ word})$ 
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: wi-hom-mult [symmetric])

lemma word-arith-power-alt:  $a \wedge n = (\text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } a \wedge n) :: 'a::len \text{ word})$ 
  by (simp add : word-of-int-power-hom [symmetric])

lemma unatSuc:  $1 + n \neq 0 \implies \text{unat } (1 + n) = \text{Suc } (\text{unat } n)$ 
  for  $n :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  by unat-arith

```

107.23 Cardinality, finiteness of set of words

```

lemma inj-on-word-of-int: <inj-on (word-of-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a word) { $0..<2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a::len)$ }>
  unfold inj-on-def
  by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff word-of-int-inverse)

lemma range-uint: <range (uint :: 'a word  $\Rightarrow$  int) = { $0..<2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a::len)$ }>
  apply transfer
  apply (auto simp add: image-iff)
  apply (metis take-bit-int-eq-self-iff)
  done

lemma UNIV-eq: <(UNIV :: 'a word set) = word-of-int ‘{ $0..<2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a::len)$ }>
  by (auto simp add: image-iff) (metis atLeastLessThan-iff linorder-not-le uint-split)

lemma card-word: CARD('a word) =  $2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a::len)$ 
  by (simp add: UNIV-eq card-image inj-on-word-of-int)

lemma card-word-size: CARD('a word) =  $2 \wedge \text{size } x$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  unfold word-size by (rule card-word)

```

```
end
```

```
instance word :: (len) finite
  by standard (simp add: UNIV-eq)
```

107.24 Bitwise Operations on Words

```
context
```

```
  includes bit-operations-syntax
```

```
begin
```

```
lemma word-wi-log-defs:
```

```
  NOT (word-of-int a) = word-of-int (NOT a)
  word-of-int a AND word-of-int b = word-of-int (a AND b)
  word-of-int a OR word-of-int b = word-of-int (a OR b)
  word-of-int a XOR word-of-int b = word-of-int (a XOR b)
  by (transfer, rule refl)+
```

```
lemma word-no-log-defs [simp]:
```

```
  NOT (numeral a) = word-of-int (NOT (numeral a))
  NOT (- numeral a) = word-of-int (NOT (- numeral a))
  numeral a AND numeral b = word-of-int (numeral a AND numeral b)
  numeral a AND - numeral b = word-of-int (numeral a AND - numeral b)
  - numeral a AND numeral b = word-of-int (- numeral a AND numeral b)
  - numeral a AND - numeral b = word-of-int (- numeral a AND - numeral b)
  numeral a OR numeral b = word-of-int (numeral a OR numeral b)
  numeral a OR - numeral b = word-of-int (numeral a OR - numeral b)
  - numeral a OR numeral b = word-of-int (- numeral a OR numeral b)
  - numeral a OR - numeral b = word-of-int (- numeral a OR - numeral b)
  numeral a XOR numeral b = word-of-int (numeral a XOR numeral b)
  numeral a XOR - numeral b = word-of-int (numeral a XOR - numeral b)
  - numeral a XOR numeral b = word-of-int (- numeral a XOR numeral b)
  - numeral a XOR - numeral b = word-of-int (- numeral a XOR - numeral b)
  by (transfer, rule refl)+
```

Special cases for when one of the arguments equals 1.

```
lemma word-bitwise-1-simps [simp]:
```

```
  NOT (1::'a::len word) = -2
  1 AND numeral b = word-of-int (1 AND numeral b)
  1 AND - numeral b = word-of-int (1 AND - numeral b)
  numeral a AND 1 = word-of-int (numeral a AND 1)
  - numeral a AND 1 = word-of-int (- numeral a AND 1)
  1 OR numeral b = word-of-int (1 OR numeral b)
  1 OR - numeral b = word-of-int (1 OR - numeral b)
  numeral a OR 1 = word-of-int (numeral a OR 1)
  - numeral a OR 1 = word-of-int (- numeral a OR 1)
  1 XOR numeral b = word-of-int (1 XOR numeral b)
  1 XOR - numeral b = word-of-int (1 XOR - numeral b)
  numeral a XOR 1 = word-of-int (numeral a XOR 1)
  - numeral a XOR 1 = word-of-int (- numeral a XOR 1)
```

```

apply (simp-all add: word-uint-eq-iff unsigned-not-eq unsigned-and-eq
unsigned-or-eq
unsigned-xor-eq of-nat-take-bit ac-simps unsigned-of-int)
apply (simp-all add: minus-numeral-eq-not-sub-one)
apply (simp-all only: sub-one-eq-not-neg bit.xor-compl-right take-bit-xor bit.double-compl)
apply simp-all
done

```

Special cases for when one of the arguments equals -1.

```
lemma word-bitwise-m1-simps [simp]:
```

```

 $\text{NOT}(-1::'a:len \text{word}) = 0$ 
 $(-1::'a:len \text{word}) \text{AND } x = x$ 
 $x \text{AND} (-1::'a:len \text{word}) = x$ 
 $(-1::'a:len \text{word}) \text{OR } x = -1$ 
 $x \text{OR} (-1::'a:len \text{word}) = -1$ 
 $(-1::'a:len \text{word}) \text{XOR } x = \text{NOT } x$ 
 $x \text{XOR} (-1::'a:len \text{word}) = \text{NOT } x$ 
by (transfer, simp)+

```

```
lemma word-of-int-not-numeral-eq [simp]:
```

```

⟨(word-of-int (NOT (numeral bin)) :: 'a:len word) = - numeral bin - 1⟩
by transfer (simp add: not-eq-complement)

```

```
lemma uint-and:
```

```

⟨uint (x AND y) = uint x AND uint y⟩
by transfer simp

```

```
lemma uint-or:
```

```

⟨uint (x OR y) = uint x OR uint y⟩
by transfer simp

```

```
lemma uint-xor:
```

```

⟨uint (x XOR y) = uint x XOR uint y⟩
by transfer simp

```

— get from commutativity, associativity etc of *int-and* etc to same for *word-and* etc

```
lemmas bwsimps =
```

```

wi-hom-add
word-wi-log-defs

```

```
lemma word-bw-assocs:
```

```

 $(x \text{AND } y) \text{AND } z = x \text{AND } y \text{AND } z$ 
 $(x \text{OR } y) \text{OR } z = x \text{OR } y \text{OR } z$ 
 $(x \text{XOR } y) \text{XOR } z = x \text{XOR } y \text{XOR } z$ 
for  $x :: 'a:len \text{word}$ 
by (fact ac-simps)+

```

```
lemma word-bw-comms:
```

$x \text{ AND } y = y \text{ AND } x$
 $x \text{ OR } y = y \text{ OR } x$
 $x \text{ XOR } y = y \text{ XOR } x$
for $x :: 'a::\text{len word}$
by (fact ac-simps)+

lemma word-bw-lcs:
 $y \text{ AND } x \text{ AND } z = x \text{ AND } y \text{ AND } z$
 $y \text{ OR } x \text{ OR } z = x \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } z$
 $y \text{ XOR } x \text{ XOR } z = x \text{ XOR } y \text{ XOR } z$
for $x :: 'a::\text{len word}$
by (fact ac-simps)+

lemma word-log-esimps:
 $x \text{ AND } 0 = 0$
 $x \text{ AND } -1 = x$
 $x \text{ OR } 0 = x$
 $x \text{ OR } -1 = -1$
 $x \text{ XOR } 0 = x$
 $x \text{ XOR } -1 = \text{NOT } x$
 $0 \text{ AND } x = 0$
 $-1 \text{ AND } x = x$
 $0 \text{ OR } x = x$
 $-1 \text{ OR } x = -1$
 $0 \text{ XOR } x = x$
 $-1 \text{ XOR } x = \text{NOT } x$
for $x :: 'a::\text{len word}$
by simp-all

lemma word-not-dist:
 $\text{NOT } (x \text{ OR } y) = \text{NOT } x \text{ AND } \text{NOT } y$
 $\text{NOT } (x \text{ AND } y) = \text{NOT } x \text{ OR } \text{NOT } y$
for $x :: 'a::\text{len word}$
by simp-all

lemma word-bw-same:
 $x \text{ AND } x = x$
 $x \text{ OR } x = x$
 $x \text{ XOR } x = 0$
for $x :: 'a::\text{len word}$
by simp-all

lemma word-ao-absorbs [simp]:
 $x \text{ AND } (y \text{ OR } x) = x$
 $x \text{ OR } y \text{ AND } x = x$
 $x \text{ AND } (x \text{ OR } y) = x$
 $y \text{ AND } x \text{ OR } x = x$
 $(y \text{ OR } x) \text{ AND } x = x$
 $x \text{ OR } x \text{ AND } y = x$

```

(x OR y) AND x = x
x AND y OR x = x
for x :: 'a::len word
by (auto intro: bit-eqI simp add: bit-and-iff bit-or-iff)

lemma word-not-not [simp]: NOT (NOT x) = x
for x :: 'a::len word
by (fact bit.double-compl)

lemma word-ao-dist: (x OR y) AND z = x AND z OR y AND z
for x :: 'a::len word
by (fact bit.conj-disj-distrib2)

lemma word-oa-dist: x AND y OR z = (x OR z) AND (y OR z)
for x :: 'a::len word
by (fact bit.disj-conj-distrib2)

lemma word-add-not [simp]: x + NOT x = -1
for x :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: not-eq-complement)

lemma word-plus-and-or [simp]: (x AND y) + (x OR y) = x + y
for x :: 'a::len word
by transfer (simp add: plus-and-or)

lemma leoa: w = x OR y  $\implies$  y = w AND y
for x :: 'a::len word
by auto

lemma leao: w' = x' AND y'  $\implies$  x' = x' OR w'
for x' :: 'a::len word
by auto

lemma word-ao-equiv: w = w OR w'  $\longleftrightarrow$  w' = w AND w'
for w w' :: 'a::len word
by (auto intro: leoa leao)

lemma le-word-or2: x  $\leq$  x OR y
for x y :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: or-greater-eq uint-or word-le-def)

lemmas le-word-or1 = xtrans(3) [OF word-bw-comm (2) le-word-or2]
lemmas word-and-le1 = xtrans(3) [OF word-ao-absorbs (4) [symmetric] le-word-or2]
lemmas word-and-le2 = xtrans(3) [OF word-ao-absorbs (8) [symmetric] le-word-or2]

lemma bit-horner-sum-bit-word-iff [bit-simps]:
  ⋄ bit (horner-sum of-bool (2 :: 'a::len word) bs) n
     $\longleftrightarrow$  n < min LENGTH('a) (length bs)  $\wedge$  bs ! n
by transfer (simp add: bit-horner-sum-bit-iff)

```

```

definition word-reverse ::  $'a::len word \Rightarrow 'a word$ 
  where word-reverse w = horner-sum of-bool 2 (rev (map (bit w) [0.. $< LENGTH('a)$ ]))

lemma bit-word-reverse-iff [bit-simps]:
  bit (word-reverse w) n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n  $< LENGTH('a) \wedge$  bit w ( $LENGTH('a) - Suc n$ )
  for w ::  $'a::len word$ 
  by (cases  $n < LENGTH('a)$ )
    (simp-all add: word-reverse-def bit-horner-sum-bit-word-iff rev-nth)

lemma word-rev-rev [simp] : word-reverse (word-reverse w) = w
  by (rule bit-word-eqI)
    (auto simp add: bit-word-reverse-iff bit-imp-le-length Suc-diff-Suc)

lemma word-rev-gal: word-reverse w = u  $\Longrightarrow$  word-reverse u = w
  by (metis word-rev-rev)

lemma word-rev-gal': u = word-reverse w  $\Longrightarrow$  w = word-reverse u
  by simp

lemma uint-2p:  $(0::'a::len word) < 2^n \Longrightarrow$  uint ( $2^n::'a::len word$ ) =  $2^n$ 
  by (cases  $n < LENGTH('a)$ ; transfer; force)

lemma word-of-int-2p: (word-of-int ( $2^n$ ) ::  $'a::len word$ ) =  $2^n$ 
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: wi-hom-syms)

```

107.24.1 shift functions in terms of lists of bools

```

lemma drop-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
  drop-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) ::  $'a::len word$ )
  by transfer simp

lemma drop-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
  drop-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) ::  $'a::len word$ )
  by transfer simp

lemma drop-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
  drop-bit (numeral n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (- numeral k))) ::  $'a::len word$ )
  by transfer simp

lemma drop-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
  drop-bit (Suc n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (- numeral k))) ::  $'a::len$ 

```

```

word)›
by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-drop-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral
k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-drop-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral
k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-drop-bit (numeral n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (-
numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-drop-bit (Suc n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (- numeral
k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma take-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
  ‹take-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (numeral n)) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len
word)›
by transfer rule

lemma take-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
  ‹take-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (Suc n)) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer rule

lemma take-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹take-bit (numeral n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (numeral n)) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len
word)›
by transfer rule

lemma take-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹take-bit (Suc n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (Suc n)) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len
word)›
by transfer rule

```

```

lemma signed-take-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (numeral n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word›
  by transfer rule

lemma signed-take-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (Suc n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word›
  by transfer rule

lemma signed-take-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (numeral n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (numeral n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len word›
  by transfer rule

lemma signed-take-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (Suc n) (- numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (Suc n)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len word›
  by transfer rule

lemma False-map2-or: [|set xs ⊆ {False}; length ys = length xs|] ==> map2 (∨) xs
ys = ys
  by (induction xs arbitrary: ys) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv)

lemma align-lem-or:
  assumes length xs = n + m length ys = n + m
  and drop m xs = replicate n False take m ys = replicate m False
  shows map2 (∨) xs ys = take m xs @ drop m ys
  using assms
  proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys m)
    case (Cons a xs)
    then show ?case
      by (cases m) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv False-map2-or)
  qed auto

lemma False-map2-and: [|set xs ⊆ {False}; length ys = length xs|] ==> map2 ( ∧ )
xs ys = xs
  by (induction xs arbitrary: ys) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv)

lemma align-lem-and:
  assumes length xs = n + m length ys = n + m
  and drop m xs = replicate n False take m ys = replicate m False
  shows map2 ( ∧ ) xs ys = replicate (n + m) False
  using assms

```

```

proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys m)
  case (Cons a xs)
  then show ?case
    by (cases m) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv set-replicate-conv-if False-map2-and)
  qed auto

```

107.24.2 Mask

```

lemma minus-1-eq-mask:
  ‹- 1 = (mask LENGTH('a) :: 'a::len word)›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-exp-iff bit-mask-iff)

lemma mask-eq-decr-exp:
  ‹mask n = 2 ^ n - (1 :: 'a::len word)›
  by (fact mask-eq-exp-minus-1)

lemma mask-Suc-rec:
  ‹mask (Suc n) = 2 * mask n + (1 :: 'a::len word)›
  by (simp add: mask-eq-exp-minus-1)

context
begin

qualified lemma bit-mask-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (mask m :: 'a::len word) n ↔ n < min LENGTH('a) m›
  by (simp add: bit-mask-iff not-le)

end

lemma mask-bin: mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n (- 1))
  by transfer simp

lemma and-mask-bintr: w AND mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n (uint w))
  by transfer (simp add: ac-simps take-bit-eq-mask)

lemma and-mask-wi: word-of-int i AND mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n i)
  by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mask of-int-and-eq of-int-mask-eq)

lemma and-mask-wi':
  word-of-int i AND mask n = (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) n) i) :: 'a::len word)
  by (auto simp add: and-mask-wi min-def wi-bintr)

lemma and-mask-no: numeral i AND mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n (numeral i))
  unfolding word-numeral-alt by (rule and-mask-wi)

lemma and-mask-mod-2p: w AND mask n = word-of-int (uint w mod 2 ^ n)
  by (simp only: and-mask-bintr take-bit-eq-mod)

```

```

lemma uint-mask-eq:
   $\langle \text{uint} (\text{mask } n :: 'a::len \text{ word}) = \text{mask} (\text{min LENGTH}('a) n) \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma and-mask-lt-2p:  $\text{uint} (w \text{ AND mask } n) < 2^n$ 
  by (metis take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-int-less-exp unsigned-take-bit-eq)

lemma mask-eq-iff:  $w \text{ AND mask } n = w \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } w < 2^n$ 
  apply (auto simp flip: take-bit-eq-mask)
  apply (metis take-bit-int-eq-self-iff uint-take-bit-eq)
  apply (simp add: take-bit-int-eq-self unsigned-take-bit-eq word-uint-eqI)
  done

lemma and-mask-dvd:  $2^n \text{ dvd } \text{uint } w \longleftrightarrow w \text{ AND mask } n = 0$ 
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-eq-mod unsigned-take-bit-eq add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0
    uint-0-iff)

lemma and-mask-dvd-nat:  $2^n \text{ dvd } \text{unat } w \longleftrightarrow w \text{ AND mask } n = 0$ 
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-eq-mod unsigned-take-bit-eq add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0
    unat-0-iff uint-0-iff)

lemma word-2p-lem:  $n < \text{size } w \implies w < 2^n = (\text{uint } w < 2^n)$ 
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer simp

lemma less-mask-eq:
  fixes x :: 'a::len word
  assumes  $x < 2^n$  shows  $x \text{ AND mask } n = x$ 
  by (metis (no-types) assms lt2p-lem mask-eq-iff not-less word-2p-lem word-size)

lemmas mask-eq-iff-w2p = trans [OF mask-eq-iff word-2p-lem [symmetric]]

lemmas and-mask-less' = iffD2 [OF word-2p-lem and-mask-lt-2p, simplified word-size]

lemma and-mask-less-size:  $n < \text{size } x \implies x \text{ AND mask } n < 2^n$ 
  for x :: 'a::len word
  unfolding word-size by (erule and-mask-less')

lemma word-mod-2p-is-mask [OF refl]:  $c = 2^n \implies c > 0 \implies x \text{ mod } c = x$ 
  AND  $\text{mask } n$ 
  for c x :: 'a::len word
  by (auto simp: word-mod-def uint-2p and-mask-mod-2p)

lemma mask-eqs:
   $(a \text{ AND mask } n) + b \text{ AND mask } n = a + b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $a + (b \text{ AND mask } n) \text{ AND mask } n = a + b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $(a \text{ AND mask } n) - b \text{ AND mask } n = a - b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $a - (b \text{ AND mask } n) \text{ AND mask } n = a - b \text{ AND mask } n$ 

```

```


$$a * (b \text{ AND } mask\ n) \text{ AND } mask\ n = a * b \text{ AND } mask\ n$$


$$(b \text{ AND } mask\ n) * a \text{ AND } mask\ n = b * a \text{ AND } mask\ n$$


$$(a \text{ AND } mask\ n) + (b \text{ AND } mask\ n) \text{ AND } mask\ n = a + b \text{ AND } mask\ n$$


$$(a \text{ AND } mask\ n) - (b \text{ AND } mask\ n) \text{ AND } mask\ n = a - b \text{ AND } mask\ n$$


$$(a \text{ AND } mask\ n) * (b \text{ AND } mask\ n) \text{ AND } mask\ n = a * b \text{ AND } mask\ n$$


$$- (a \text{ AND } mask\ n) \text{ AND } mask\ n = - a \text{ AND } mask\ n$$


$$\text{word-succ}\ (a \text{ AND } mask\ n) \text{ AND } mask\ n = \text{word-succ}\ a \text{ AND } mask\ n$$


$$\text{word-pred}\ (a \text{ AND } mask\ n) \text{ AND } mask\ n = \text{word-pred}\ a \text{ AND } mask\ n$$

using word-of-int-Ex [where  $x=a$ ] word-of-int-Ex [where  $x=b$ ]
unfolding take-bit-eq-mask [symmetric]
by (transfer; simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)+

lemma mask-power-eq:  $(x \text{ AND } mask\ n) \wedge k \text{ AND } mask\ n = x \wedge k \text{ AND } mask\ n$ 
for  $x :: 'a::len\ word$ 
using word-of-int-Ex [where  $x=x$ ]
unfolding take-bit-eq-mask [symmetric]
by (transfer; simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)+

lemma mask-full [simp]:  $\text{mask}\ LENGTH('a) = (-1 :: 'a::len\ word)$ 
by transfer simp

```

107.24.3 Slices

```

definition slice1 ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::len\ word \Rightarrow 'b::len\ word \rangle$ 
where  $\langle \text{slice1}\ n\ w = (\text{if } n < LENGTH('a)$ 
 $\text{then ucast}\ (\text{drop-bit}\ (LENGTH('a) - n)\ w)$ 
 $\text{else push-bit}\ (n - LENGTH('a))\ (\text{ucast}\ w)) \rangle$ 

lemma bit-slice1-iff [bit-simps]:
 $\langle \text{bit}\ (\text{slice1}\ m\ w :: 'b::len\ word) \ n \longleftrightarrow m - LENGTH('a) \leq n \wedge n < min$ 
 $LENGTH('b)\ m$ 
 $\wedge \text{bit}\ w\ (n + (LENGTH('a) - m) - (m - LENGTH('a))) \rangle$ 
for  $w :: 'a::len\ word$ 
by (auto simp add: slice1-def bit-ucast-iff bit-drop-bit-eq bit-push-bit-iff not-less
not-le ac-simps
dest: bit-imp-le-length)

definition slice ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::len\ word \Rightarrow 'b::len\ word \rangle$ 
where  $\langle \text{slice}\ n = \text{slice1}\ (\text{LENGTH}('a) - n) \rangle$ 

lemma bit-slice-iff [bit-simps]:
 $\langle \text{bit}\ (\text{slice}\ m\ w :: 'b::len\ word) \ n \longleftrightarrow n < min\ LENGTH('b)\ (LENGTH('a) -$ 
 $m) \wedge \text{bit}\ w\ (n + LENGTH('a) - (LENGTH('a) - m)) \rangle$ 
for  $w :: 'a::len\ word$ 
by (simp add: slice-def word-size bit-slice1-iff)

lemma slice1-0 [simp] :  $\text{slice1}\ n\ 0 = 0$ 
unfolding slice1-def by simp

```

```

lemma slice-0 [simp] : slice n 0 = 0
  unfolding slice-def by auto

lemma ucast-slice1: ucast w = slice1 (size w) w
  unfolding slice1-def by (simp add: size-word.rep-eq)

lemma ucast-slice: ucast w = slice 0 w
  by (simp add: slice-def slice1-def)

lemma slice-id: slice 0 t = t
  by (simp only: ucast-slice [symmetric] ucast-id)

lemma rev-slice1:
  ‹slice1 n (word-reverse w :: 'b::len word) = word-reverse (slice1 k w :: 'a::len word)›
    if ‹n + k = LENGTH('a) + LENGTH('b)›
  proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
    fix m
    assume *: ‹m < LENGTH('a)›
    from that have **: ‹LENGTH('b) = n + k - LENGTH('a)›
      by simp
    show ‹bit (slice1 n (word-reverse w :: 'b word) :: 'a word) m  $\longleftrightarrow$  bit (word-reverse (slice1 k w :: 'a word)) m›
      unfolding bit-slice1-iff bit-word-reverse-iff
      using * **
        by (cases ‹n ≤ LENGTH('a)›; cases ‹k ≤ LENGTH('a)›) auto
  qed

lemma rev-slice:
  n + k + LENGTH('a::len) = LENGTH('b::len)  $\Longrightarrow$ 
    slice n (word-reverse (w::'b word)) = word-reverse (slice k w :: 'a word)
  unfolding slice-def word-size
  by (simp add: rev-slice1)

```

107.24.4 Revcast

```

definition revcast :: ‹'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word›
  where ‹revcast = slice1 LENGTH('b)›

lemma bit-revcast-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (revcast w :: 'b::len word) n  $\longleftrightarrow$  LENGTH('b) - LENGTH('a) ≤ n ∧ n < LENGTH('b)
  ∧ bit w (n + (LENGTH('a) - LENGTH('b)) - (LENGTH('b) - LENGTH('a)))›
  for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (simp add: revcast-def bit-slice1-iff)

lemma revcast-slice1 [OF refl]: rc = revcast w  $\Longrightarrow$  slice1 (size rc) w = rc
  by (simp add: revcast-def word-size)

```

```

lemma revcast-rev-ucast [OF refl refl refl]:
  cs = [rc, uc] ==> rc = revcast (word-reverse w) ==> uc = ucast w ==>
    rc = word-reverse uc
  by (metis rev-slice1 revcast-slice1 ucast-slice1 word-size)

lemma revcast-ucast: revcast w = word-reverse (ucast (word-reverse w))
  using revcast-rev-ucast [of word-reverse w] by simp

lemma ucast-revcast: ucast w = word-reverse (revcast (word-reverse w))
  by (fact revcast-rev-ucast [THEN word-rev-gal'])

lemma ucast-rev-revcast: ucast (word-reverse w) = word-reverse (revcast w)
  by (fact revcast-ucast [THEN word-rev-gal'])

  linking revcast and cast via shift

lemmas wsst-TYs = source-size target-size word-size

```

```

lemmas sym-notr =
  not-iff [THEN iffD2, THEN not-sym, THEN not-iff [THEN iffD1]]

```

107.25 Split and cat

```

lemmas word-split-bin' = word-split-def
lemmas word-cat-bin' = word-cat-eq

```

— this odd result is analogous to *ucast-id*, result to the length given by the result type

```

lemma word-cat-id: word-cat a b = b
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-concat-bit-eq)

lemma word-cat-split-alt: [|size w ≤ size u + size v; word-split w = (u,v)|] ==>
  word-cat u v = w
  unfolding word-split-def
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (auto simp add: bit-word-cat-iff not-less word-size bit-ucast-iff
  bit-drop-bit-eq)

lemmas word-cat-split-size = sym [THEN [2] word-cat-split-alt [symmetric]]

```

107.25.1 Split and slice

```

lemma split-slices:
  assumes word-split w = (u, v)
  shows u = slice (size v) w ∧ v = slice 0 w
  unfolding word-size
  proof (intro conjI)
    have §: ∀n. [|ucast (drop-bit LENGTH('b) w) = u; LENGTH('c) < LENGTH('b)|]
    ==> ¬ bit u n
    by (metis bit-take-bit-iff bit-word-of-int-iff diff-is-0-eq' drop-bit-take-bit less-imp-le
    less-nat-zero-code of-int-uint unsigned-drop-bit-eq)

```

```

show  $u = \text{slice LENGTH('b)} w$ 
proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
  show  $\text{bit } u \ n = \text{bit } ((\text{slice LENGTH('b)} w) :: 'a \text{ word}) \ n \ \text{if } n < \text{LENGTH('a)}$ 
for  $n$ 
  using assms bit-imp-le-length
  unfolding word-split-def bit-slice-iff
  by (fastforce simp add: § ac-simps word-size bit-ucast-iff bit-drop-bit-eq)
  qed
  show  $v = \text{slice } 0 \ w$ 
  by (metis Pair-inject assms ucast-slice word-split-bin')
qed

lemma slice-cat1 [OF refl]:
   $\llbracket wc = \text{word-cat } a \ b; \text{size } a + \text{size } b \leq \text{size } wc \rrbracket \implies \text{slice } (\text{size } b) \ wc = a$ 
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (auto simp add: bit-slice-iff bit-word-cat-iff word-size)

lemmas slice-cat2 = trans [OF slice-id word-cat-id]

lemma cat-slices:
   $\llbracket a = \text{slice } n \ c; \ b = \text{slice } 0 \ c; \ n = \text{size } b; \ \text{size } c \leq \text{size } a + \text{size } b \rrbracket \implies \text{word-cat } a \ b = c$ 
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (auto simp add: bit-slice-iff bit-word-cat-iff word-size)

lemma word-split-cat-alt:
  assumes  $w = \text{word-cat } u \ v$  and  $\text{size: size } u + \text{size } v \leq \text{size } w$ 
  shows  $\text{word-split } w = (u, v)$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{ucast } ((\text{drop-bit LENGTH('c)} (\text{word-cat } u \ v)) :: 'a \text{ word}) = u \ \text{ucast } ((\text{word-cat } u \ v) :: 'a \text{ word}) = v$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: word-size bit-ucast-iff bit-drop-bit-eq bit-word-cat-iff intro: bit-eqI)
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: assms(1) word-split-bin')
qed

lemma horner-sum-uint-exp-Cons-eq:
   $\langle \text{horner-sum uint } (2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH('a)}) (w \# ws) = \text{concat-bit LENGTH('a)} (\text{uint } w) (\text{horner-sum uint } (2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH('a)}) ws) \rangle$ 
  for  $ws :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word list} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: bintr-uint concat-bit-eq push-bit-eq-mult)

lemma bit-horner-sum-uint-exp-iff:
   $\langle \text{bit } (\text{horner-sum uint } (2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH('a)}) ws) \ n \longleftrightarrow n \ \text{div LENGTH('a)} < \text{length ws} \wedge \text{bit } (ws ! (n \ \text{div LENGTH('a)))) \ (n \ \text{mod LENGTH('a))} \rangle$ 
  for  $ws :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word list} \rangle$ 
proof (induction ws arbitrary: n)

```

```

case Nil
then show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons w ws)
  then show ?case
    by (cases ‹n ≥ LENGTH('a)›)
      (simp-all only: horner-sum-uint-exp-Cons-eq, simp-all add: bit-concat-bit-iff
       le-div-geq le-mod-geq bit-uint-iff Cons)
qed

```

107.26 Rotation

```

lemma word-rotr-word-rotr-eq: ‹word-rotr m (word-rotr n w) = word-rotr (m +
n) w›
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (simp add: bit-word-rotr-iff ac-simps mod-add-right-eq)

lemma word-rot-lem: ‹l + k = d + k mod l; n < l›  $\implies$  ((d + n) mod l) = n for
l::nat
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute add.right-neutral add-diff-cancel-left'
mod-if mod-mult-div-eq mod-mult-self2 mod-self)

lemma word-rot-rl [simp]: ‹word-rotl k (word-rotr k v) = v›
proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
  show bit (word-rotl k (word-rotr k v)) n = bit v n if n < LENGTH('a) for n
  using that
  by (auto simp: word-rot-lem word-rotl-eq-word-rotr word-rotr-word-rotr-eq bit-word-rotr-iff
algebra-simps split: nat-diff-split)
qed

lemma word-rot-lr [simp]: ‹word-rotr k (word-rotl k v) = v›
proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
  show bit (word-rotr k (word-rotl k v)) n = bit v n if n < LENGTH('a) for n
  using that
  by (auto simp add: word-rot-lem word-rotl-eq-word-rotr word-rotr-word-rotr-eq
bit-word-rotr-iff algebra-simps split: nat-diff-split)
qed

lemma word-rot-gal:
  ‹word-rotr n v = w  $\longleftrightarrow$  word-rotl n w = v›
  by auto

lemma word-rot-gal':
  ‹w = word-rotr n v  $\longleftrightarrow$  v = word-rotl n w›
  by auto

lemma word-rotr-rev:
  ‹word-rotr n w = word-reverse (word-rotl n (word-reverse w))›
proof (rule bit-word-eqI)

```

```

fix m
assume < $m < \text{LENGTH}('a)$ >
moreover have < $1 + ((\text{int } m + \text{int } n \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a)) \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a) + (\text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a) * 2) \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a) - (1 + (\text{int } m + \text{int } n \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a))) \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a)) = \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a)$ >
apply (cases < $(1 + (\text{int } m + \text{int } n \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a))) \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a) = 0$ >)
using zmod-zminus1-eq-if [of < $1 + (\text{int } m + \text{int } n \bmod \text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a))$ > < $\text{int } \text{LENGTH}('a)$ >]
apply simp-all
apply (auto simp add: algebra-simps)
apply (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) Abs-fnat-hom-add mod-Suc mod-mult-self2-is-0
of-nat-Suc of-nat-mod semiring-char-0-class.of-nat-neq-0)
apply (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Abs-fnat-hom-add less-not-refl mod-Suc
of-nat-Suc of-nat-gt-0 of-nat-mod)
done
then have < $\text{int } ((m + n) \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)) = \text{int } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } ((\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } m + \text{LENGTH}('a) - n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)) \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)))$ >
using < $m < \text{LENGTH}('a)$ >
by (simp only: of-nat-mod mod-simps)
(simp add: of-nat-diff of-nat-mod Suc-le-eq add-less-mono algebra-simps mod-simps)
then have < $(m + n) \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } ((\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } m + \text{LENGTH}('a) - n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)) \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a))$ >
by simp
ultimately show < $\text{bit } (\text{word-rotr } n w) m \longleftrightarrow \text{bit } (\text{word-reverse } (\text{word-rotl } n (\text{word-reverse } w))) m$ >
by (simp add: word-rotl-eq-word-rotr bit-word-rotr-iff bit-word-reverse-iff)
qed

lemma word-roti-0 [simp]: word-roti 0 w = w
by transfer simp

lemma word-roti-add: word-roti (m + n) w = word-roti m (word-roti n w)
by (rule bit-word-eqI)
(simp add: bit-word-roti-iff nat-less-iff mod-simps ac-simps)

lemma word-roti-conv-mod':
word-roti n w = word-roti (n mod int (size w)) w
by transfer simp

lemmas word-roti-conv-mod = word-roti-conv-mod' [unfolded word-size]

end

```

107.26.1 "Word rotation commutes with bit-wise operations"

```

locale word-rotate
begin

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma word-rot-logs:
  word-rotl n (NOT v) = NOT (word-rotl n v)
  word-rotr n (NOT v) = NOT (word-rotr n v)
  word-rotl n (x AND y) = word-rotl n x AND word-rotl n y
  word-rotr n (x AND y) = word-rotr n x AND word-rotr n y
  word-rotl n (x OR y) = word-rotl n x OR word-rotl n y
  word-rotr n (x OR y) = word-rotr n x OR word-rotr n y
  word-rotl n (x XOR y) = word-rotl n x XOR word-rotl n y
  word-rotr n (x XOR y) = word-rotr n x XOR word-rotr n y
  by (rule bit-word-eqI, auto simp add: bit-word-rotl-iff bit-word-rotr-iff bit-and-iff
    bit-or-iff bit-xor-iff bit-not-iff algebra-simps not-le)+

end

end

lemmas word-rot-logs = word-rotate.word-rot-logs

lemma word-rotx-0 [simp] : word-rotr i 0 = 0 ∧ word-rotl i 0 = 0
  by transfer simp-all

lemma word-roti-0' [simp] : word-roti n 0 = 0
  by transfer simp

declare word-roti-eq-word-rotr-word-rotl [simp]

```

107.27 Maximum machine word

```

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma word-int-cases:
  fixes x :: 'a::len word
  obtains n where x = word-of-int n and 0 ≤ n and n < 2^LENGTH('a)
  by (rule that [of `uint x`]) simp-all

lemma word-nat-cases [cases type: word]:
  fixes x :: 'a::len word
  obtains n where x = of-nat n and n < 2^LENGTH('a)
  by (rule that [of `unat x`]) simp-all

```

```

lemma max-word-max [intro!]:
  ‹ $n \leq -1$ › for  $n :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact word-order.extremum)

lemma word-of-int-2p-len: word-of-int  $(2 \wedge LENGTH('a)) = (0 :: 'a::len word)$ 
  by simp

lemma word-pow-0:  $(2 :: 'a::len word) \wedge LENGTH('a) = 0$ 
  by (fact word-exp-length-eq-0)

lemma max-word-wrap:
  ‹ $x + 1 = 0 \implies x = -1$ › for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)

lemma word-and-max:
  ‹ $x \text{ AND } -1 = x$ › for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact word-log-esimps)

lemma word-or-max:
  ‹ $x \text{ OR } -1 = -1$ › for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact word-log-esimps)

lemma word-ao-dist2:  $x \text{ AND } (y \text{ OR } z) = x \text{ AND } y \text{ OR } x \text{ AND } z$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact bit.conj-disj-distrib)

lemma word-oa-dist2:  $x \text{ OR } y \text{ AND } z = (x \text{ OR } y) \text{ AND } (x \text{ OR } z)$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact bit.disj-conj-distrib)

lemma word-and-not [simp]:  $x \text{ AND } \text{NOT } x = 0$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact bit.conj-cancel-right)

lemma word-or-not [simp]:
  ‹ $x \text{ OR } \text{NOT } x = -1$ › for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact bit.disj-cancel-right)

lemma word-xor-and-or:  $x \text{ XOR } y = x \text{ AND } \text{NOT } y \text{ OR } \text{NOT } x \text{ AND } y$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact bit.xor-def)

lemma uint-lt-0 [simp]:  $\text{uint } x < 0 = \text{False}$ 
  by (simp add: linorder-not-less)

lemma word-less-1 [simp]:  $x < 1 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (simp add: word-less-nat-alt unat-0-iff)

```

```

lemma uint-plus-if-size:
  uint (x + y) =
    (if uint x + uint y < 2size x
     then uint x + uint y
     else uint x + uint y - 2size x)
by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod word-size uint-word-of-int-eq uint-plus-if')

lemma unat-plus-if-size:
  unat (x + y) =
    (if unat x + unat y < 2size x
     then unat x + unat y
     else unat x + unat y - 2size x)
for x y :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: size-word.rep-eq unat-arith-simps)

lemma word-neq-0-conv: w ≠ 0 ↔ 0 < w
for w :: 'a::len word
by (fact word-coorder.not-eq-extremum)

lemma max-lt: unat (max a b div c) = unat (max a b) div unat c
for c :: 'a::len word
by (fact unat-div)

lemma uint-sub-if-size:
  uint (x - y) =
    (if uint y ≤ uint x
     then uint x - uint y
     else uint x - uint y + 2size x)
by (simp add: size-word.rep-eq uint-sub-if')

lemma unat-sub:
  ⟨unat (a - b) = unat a - unat b⟩
  if ⟨b ≤ a⟩
  by (meson that unat-sub-if-size word-le-nat-alt)

lemmas word-less-sub1-numberof [simp] = word-less-sub1 [of numeral w] for w
lemmas word-le-sub1-numberof [simp] = word-le-sub1 [of numeral w] for w

lemma word-of-int-minus: word-of-int (2LENGTH('a) - i) = (word-of-int (-i)::'a::len word)
by simp

lemma word-of-int-inj:
  ⟨(word-of-int x :: 'a::len word) = word-of-int y ↔ x = y⟩
  if ⟨0 ≤ x ∧ x < 2LENGTH('a)⟩ ⟨0 ≤ y ∧ y < 2LENGTH('a)⟩
  using that by (transfer fixing: x y) (simp add: take-bit-int-eq-self)

lemma word-le-less-eq: x ≤ y ↔ x = y ∨ x < y

```

```

for x y :: 'z::len word
by (auto simp add: order-class.le-less)

lemma mod-plus-cong:
  fixes b b' :: int
  assumes 1: b = b'
  and 2: x mod b' = x' mod b'
  and 3: y mod b' = y' mod b'
  and 4: x' + y' = z'
  shows (x + y) mod b = z' mod b'
proof -
  from 1 2[symmetric] 3[symmetric] have (x + y) mod b = (x' mod b' + y' mod b') mod b'
    by (simp add: mod-add-eq)
  also have ... = (x' + y') mod b'
    by (simp add: mod-add-eq)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: 4)
qed

lemma mod-minus-cong:
  fixes b b' :: int
  assumes b = b'
  and x mod b' = x' mod b'
  and y mod b' = y' mod b'
  and x' - y' = z'
  shows (x - y) mod b = z' mod b'
  using assms [symmetric] by (auto intro: mod-diff-cong)

lemma word-induct-less [case-names zero less]:
  <P m> if zero: <P 0> and less: <A n. n < m ==> P n ==> P (1 + n)>
  for m :: 'a::len word
proof -
  define q where <q = unat m>
  with less have <A n. n < word-of-nat q ==> P n ==> P (1 + n)>
    by simp
  then have <P (word-of-nat q :: 'a word)>
  proof (induction q)
    case 0
      show ?case
        by (simp add: zero)
    next
      case (Suc q)
      show ?case
        proof (cases <1 + word-of-nat q = (0 :: 'a word)>)
          case True
          then show ?thesis
            by (simp add: zero)
        next

```

```

case False
then have *: <word-of-nat q < (word-of-nat (Suc q) :: 'a word)>
  by (simp add: unatSuc word-less-nat-alt)
then have **: <n < (1 + word-of-nat q :: 'a word)  $\longleftrightarrow$  n ≤ (word-of-nat q
:: 'a word)> for n
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute inc-le le-less-trans not-less
of-nat-Suc)
have <P (word-of-nat q)>
  by (simp add: ** Suc.IH Suc.prems)
with * have <P (1 + word-of-nat q)>
  by (rule Suc.prems)
then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed
with <q = unat m> show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma word-induct: P 0  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge n$ . P n  $\implies$  P (1 + n))  $\implies$  P m
  for P :: 'a:len word  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  by (rule word-induct-less)

lemma word-induct2 [case-names zero suc, induct type]: P 0  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge n$ . 1 + n  $\neq$ 
0  $\implies$  P n  $\implies$  P (1 + n))  $\implies$  P n
  for P :: 'b:len word  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  by (induction rule: word-induct-less; force)

```

107.28 Recursion combinator for words

```

definition word-rec :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b:len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'b word  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where word-rec forZero forSuc n = rec-nat forZero (forSuc o of-nat) (unat n)

lemma word-rec-0 [simp]: word-rec z s 0 = z
  by (simp add: word-rec-def)

lemma word-rec-Suc [simp]: 1 + n  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  word-rec z s (1 + n) = s n (word-rec
z s n)
  for n :: 'a:len word
  by (simp add: unatSuc word-rec-def)

lemma word-rec-Pred: n  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  word-rec z s n = s (n - 1) (word-rec z s (n -
1))
  by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel word-rec-Suc)

lemma word-rec-in: f (word-rec z (λ-. f) n) = word-rec (f z) (λ-. f) n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma word-rec-in2: f n (word-rec z f n) = word-rec (f 0 z) (f o (+) 1) n

```

```

by (induct n) simp-all

lemma word-rec-twice:
 $m \leq n \implies \text{word-rec } z f n = \text{word-rec } (\text{word-rec } z f (n - m)) (f \circ (+) (n - m))$ 
 $m$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: z f)
  case zero
  then show ?case
    by (metis diff-0-right word-le-0-iff word-rec-0)
  next
    case (suc n z f)
    show ?case
      proof (cases 1 + (n - m) = 0)
        case True
        then show ?thesis
          by (simp add: add-diff-eq)
        next
          case False
          then have eq: 1 + n - m = 1 + (n - m)
            by simp
          with False have m ≤ n
            by (metis suc.prems add.commute dual-order.antisym eq-iff-diff-eq-0 inc-le
leI)
          with False suc.hyps show ?thesis
            using suc.IH [of f 0 z f o (+) 1]
            by (simp add: word-rec-in2_eq add.assoc o-def)
        qed
      qed

lemma word-rec-id: word-rec z (λ-. id) n = z
  by (induct n) auto

lemma word-rec-id-eq: ( $\bigwedge m. m < n \implies f m = id$ )  $\implies \text{word-rec } z f n = z$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp add: unatSuc unat-arith-simps(2))

lemma word-rec-max:
  assumes  $\forall m \geq n. m \neq -1 \longrightarrow f m = id$ 
  shows word-rec z f (- 1) = word-rec z f n
proof -
  have §:  $\bigwedge m. [m < -1 - n] \implies (f \circ (+) n) m = id$ 
  using assms
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) add.commute add-diff-cancel-left' comp-apply
less-le olen-add-eqv plus-minus-no-overflow word-n1-ge)
  have word-rec z f (- 1) = word-rec (word-rec z f (- 1 - (- 1 - n))) (f o (+)
(- 1 - (- 1 - n))) (- 1 - n)
    by (meson word-n1-ge word-rec-twice)
  also have ... = word-rec z f n
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) § diff-add-cancel minus-diff-eq uminus-add-conv-diff
word-rec-id-eq)

```

```

  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

107.29 Tool support

ML-file *<Tools/smt-word.ML>*

```

end

```

108 The Field of Integers mod 2

```

theory Z2
imports Main
begin

```

Note that in most cases *bool* is appropriate when a binary type is needed; the type provided here, for historical reasons named *bit*, is only needed if proper field operations are required.

```

typedef bit = <UNIV :: bool set> ..

instantiation bit :: zero-neq-one
begin

definition zero-bit :: bit
  where <0 = Abs-bit False>

definition one-bit :: bit
  where <1 = Abs-bit True>

instance
  by standard (simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def Abs-bit-inject)

end

free-constructors case-bit for <0::bit> | <1::bit>
proof -
  fix P :: bool
  fix a :: bit
  assume <a = 0 ==> P> and <a = 1 ==> P>
  then show P
    by (cases a) (auto simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def Abs-bit-inject)
qed simp

lemma bit-not-zero-iff [simp]:
  <a ≠ 0 ↔ a = 1> for a :: bit
  by (cases a) simp-all

```

```

lemma bit-not-one-iff [simp]:
   $\langle a \neq 1 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \rangle$  for a :: bit
  by (cases a) simp-all

instantiation bit :: semidom-modulo
begin

  definition plus-bit ::  $\langle \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \rangle$ 
    where  $\langle a + b = \text{Abs-bit} (\text{Rep-bit } a \neq \text{Rep-bit } b) \rangle$ 

  definition minus-bit ::  $\langle \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \rangle$ 
    where [simp]:  $\langle \text{minus-bit} = \text{plus} \rangle$ 

  definition times-bit ::  $\langle \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \rangle$ 
    where  $\langle a * b = \text{Abs-bit} (\text{Rep-bit } a \wedge \text{Rep-bit } b) \rangle$ 

  definition divide-bit ::  $\langle \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \rangle$ 
    where [simp]:  $\langle \text{divide-bit} = \text{times} \rangle$ 

  definition modulo-bit ::  $\langle \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \Rightarrow \text{bit} \rangle$ 
    where  $\langle a \bmod b = \text{Abs-bit} (\text{Rep-bit } a \wedge \neg \text{Rep-bit } b) \rangle$ 

  instance
    by standard
      (auto simp flip: Rep-bit-inject
       simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def plus-bit-def times-bit-def modulo-bit-def Abs-bit-inverse
       Rep-bit-inverse)

  end

lemma bit-2-eq-0 [simp]:
   $\langle 2 = (0::\text{bit}) \rangle$ 
  by (simp flip: one-add-one add: zero-bit-def plus-bit-def)

instance bit :: semiring-parity
  apply standard
    apply (auto simp flip: Rep-bit-inject simp add: modulo-bit-def Abs-bit-inverse
    Rep-bit-inverse)
    apply (auto simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def Abs-bit-inverse Rep-bit-inverse)
  done

lemma Abs-bit-eq-of-bool [code-abbrev]:
   $\langle \text{Abs-bit} = \text{of-bool} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff zero-bit-def one-bit-def)

lemma Rep-bit-eq-odd:
   $\langle \text{Rep-bit} = \text{odd} \rangle$ 
proof -
  have  $\langle \neg \text{Rep-bit } 0 \rangle$ 

```

```

by (simp only: zero-bit-def) (subst Abs-bit-inverse, auto)
then show ?thesis
by (auto simp flip: Rep-bit-inject simp add: fun-eq-iff)
qed

lemma Rep-bit-iff-odd [code-abbrev]:
  ‹Rep-bit b  $\longleftrightarrow$  odd b›
  by (simp add: Rep-bit-eq-odd)

lemma Not-Rep-bit-iff-even [code-abbrev]:
  ‹ $\neg$  Rep-bit b  $\longleftrightarrow$  even b›
  by (simp add: Rep-bit-eq-odd)

lemma Not-Not-Rep-bit [code-unfold]:
  ‹ $\neg \neg$  Rep-bit b  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit b›
  by simp

code-datatype ‹0::bit› ‹1::bit›

lemma Abs-bit-code [code]:
  ‹Abs-bit False = 0›
  ‹Abs-bit True = 1›
  by (simp-all add: Abs-bit-eq-of-bool)

lemma Rep-bit-code [code]:
  ‹Rep-bit 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  False›
  ‹Rep-bit 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  True›
  by (simp-all add: Rep-bit-eq-odd)

context zero-neq-one
begin

abbreviation of-bit :: ‹bit  $\Rightarrow$  'a›
  where ‹of-bit b  $\equiv$  of-bool (odd b)›

end

context
begin

qualified lemma bit-eq-iff:
  ‹a = b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (even a  $\longleftrightarrow$  even b)› for a b :: bit
  by (cases a; cases b) simp-all

end

lemma modulo-bit-unfold [simp, code]:
  ‹a mod b = of-bool (odd a  $\wedge$  even b)› for a b :: bit
  by (simp add: modulo-bit-def Abs-bit-eq-of-bool Rep-bit-eq-odd)

```

```

lemma power-bit-unfold [simp]:
  ⟨a ^ n = of-bool (odd a ∨ n = 0)⟩ for a :: bit
  by (cases a) simp-all

instantiation bit :: field
begin

definition uminus-bit :: ⟨bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨uminus-bit = id⟩

definition inverse-bit :: ⟨bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨inverse-bit = id⟩

instance
  apply standard
    apply simp-all
    apply (simp only: Z2.bit-eq-iff even-add even-zero refl)
  done

end

instantiation bit :: semiring-bits
begin

definition bit-bit :: ⟨bit ⇒ nat ⇒ bool⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨bit-bit b n ↔ odd b ∧ n = 0⟩

instance
  by standard
    (auto intro: Abs-bit-induct simp add: Abs-bit-eq-of-bool)

end

instantiation bit :: ring-bit-operations
begin

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

definition not-bit :: ⟨bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨NOT b = of-bool (even b)⟩ for b :: bit

definition and-bit :: ⟨bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨b AND c = of-bool (odd b ∧ odd c)⟩ for b c :: bit

definition or-bit :: ⟨bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨b OR c = of-bool (odd b ∨ odd c)⟩ for b c :: bit

```

```

definition xor-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <b XOR c = of-bool (odd b ≠ odd c)> for b c :: bit

definition mask-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <mask n = (of-bool (n > 0) :: bit)>

definition set-bit-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <set-bit n b = of-bool (n = 0 ∨ odd b)> for b :: bit

definition unset-bit-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <unset-bit n b = of-bool (n > 0 ∧ odd b)> for b :: bit

definition flip-bit-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <flip-bit n b = of-bool ((n = 0) ≠ odd b)> for b :: bit

definition push-bit-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <push-bit n b = of-bool (odd b ∧ n = 0)> for b :: bit

definition drop-bit-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <drop-bit n b = of-bool (odd b ∧ n = 0)> for b :: bit

definition take-bit-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <take-bit n b = of-bool (odd b ∧ n > 0)> for b :: bit

end

instance
  by standard auto

end

lemma add-bit-eq-xor [simp, code]:
  <(+) = (Bit-Operations.xor :: bit ⇒ -)>
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma mult-bit-eq-and [simp, code]:
  <(*) = (Bit-Operations.and :: bit ⇒ -)>
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma bit-numeral-even [simp]:
  <numeral (Num.Bit0 n) = (0 :: bit)>
  by (simp only: Z2.bit-eq-iff even-numeral) simp

lemma bit-numeral-odd [simp]:
  <numeral (Num.Bit1 n) = (1 :: bit)>
  by (simp only: Z2.bit-eq-iff odd-numeral) simp

```

```
end
```

109 Pointwise order on product types

```
theory Product-Order
imports Product-Plus
begin
```

109.1 Pointwise ordering

```
instantiation prod :: (ord, ord) ord
begin
```

```
definition
```

$$x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x \leq \text{snd } y$$

```
definition
```

$$(x::'a \times 'b) < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$$

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemma fst-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma snd-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{snd } x \leq \text{snd } y$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma Pair-mono:  $x \leq x' \implies y \leq y' \implies (x, y) \leq (x', y')$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma Pair-le [simp]:  $(a, b) \leq (c, d) \longleftrightarrow a \leq c \wedge b \leq d$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma atLeastAtMost-prod-eq:  $\{a..b\} = \{\text{fst } a..\text{fst } b\} \times \{\text{snd } a..\text{snd } b\}$ 
  by (auto simp: less-eq-prod-def)
```

```
instance prod :: (preorder, preorder) preorder
proof
```

```
fix x y z :: 'a \times 'b
```

```
show  $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$ 
```

```
  by (rule less-prod-def)
```

```
show  $x \leq x$ 
```

```
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def
```

```
  by fast
```

```
assume  $x \leq y$  and  $y \leq z$  thus  $x \leq z$ 
```

```
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def
```

```
  by (fast elim: order-trans)
```

qed

instance *prod* :: (*order*, *order*) *order*
by *standard auto*

109.2 Binary infimum and supremum

instantiation *prod* :: (*inf*, *inf*) *inf*
begin

definition *inf* *x* *y* = (*inf* (*fst* *x*) (*fst* *y*), *inf* (*snd* *x*) (*snd* *y*))

lemma *inf*-Pair-Pair [*simp*]: *inf* (*a*, *b*) (*c*, *d*) = (*inf a c*, *inf b d*)
unfolding *inf*-prod-def **by** *simp*

lemma *fst*-*inf* [*simp*]: *fst* (*inf* *x* *y*) = *inf* (*fst* *x*) (*fst* *y*)
unfolding *inf*-prod-def **by** *simp*

lemma *snd*-*inf* [*simp*]: *snd* (*inf* *x* *y*) = *inf* (*snd* *x*) (*snd* *y*)
unfolding *inf*-prod-def **by** *simp*

instance ..

end

instance *prod* :: (*semilattice-inf*, *semilattice-inf*) *semilattice-inf*
by *standard auto*

instantiation *prod* :: (*sup*, *sup*) *sup*
begin

definition

sup *x* *y* = (*sup* (*fst* *x*) (*fst* *y*), *sup* (*snd* *x*) (*snd* *y*))

lemma *sup*-Pair-Pair [*simp*]: *sup* (*a*, *b*) (*c*, *d*) = (*sup a c*, *sup b d*)
unfolding *sup*-prod-def **by** *simp*

lemma *fst*-*sup* [*simp*]: *fst* (*sup* *x* *y*) = *sup* (*fst* *x*) (*fst* *y*)
unfolding *sup*-prod-def **by** *simp*

lemma *snd*-*sup* [*simp*]: *snd* (*sup* *x* *y*) = *sup* (*snd* *x*) (*snd* *y*)
unfolding *sup*-prod-def **by** *simp*

instance ..

end

instance *prod* :: (*semilattice-sup*, *semilattice-sup*) *semilattice-sup*

```

by standard auto

instance prod :: (lattice, lattice) lattice ..

instance prod :: (distrib-lattice, distrib-lattice) distrib-lattice
  by standard (auto simp add: sup-inf-distrib1)

```

109.3 Top and bottom elements

```

instantiation prod :: (top, top) top
begin

```

```

definition
  top = (top, top)

```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```

lemma fst-top [simp]: fst top = top
  unfolding top-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma snd-top [simp]: snd top = top
  unfolding top-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma Pair-top-top: (top, top) = top
  unfolding top-prod-def by simp

```

```

instance prod :: (order-top, order-top) order-top
  by standard (auto simp add: top-prod-def)

```

```

instantiation prod :: (bot, bot) bot
begin

```

```

definition
  bot = (bot, bot)

```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```

lemma fst-bot [simp]: fst bot = bot
  unfolding bot-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma snd-bot [simp]: snd bot = bot
  unfolding bot-prod-def by simp

```

```

lemma Pair-bot-bot: (bot, bot) = bot
  unfolding bot-prod-def by simp

```

```

instance prod :: (order-bot, order-bot) order-bot
  by standard (auto simp add: bot-prod-def)

instance prod :: (bounded-lattice, bounded-lattice) bounded-lattice ..

instance prod :: (boolean-algebra, boolean-algebra) boolean-algebra
  by standard (auto simp add: prod-eqI diff-eq)

```

109.4 Complete lattice operations

```

instantiation prod :: (Inf, Inf) Inf
begin

definition Inf A = (INF x∈A. fst x, INF x∈A. snd x)

instance ..

end

instantiation prod :: (Sup, Sup) Sup
begin

definition Sup A = (SUP x∈A. fst x, SUP x∈A. snd x)

instance ..

end

instance prod :: (conditionally-complete-lattice, conditionally-complete-lattice)
  conditionally-complete-lattice
  by standard (force simp: less-eq-prod-def Inf-prod-def Sup-prod-def bdd-below-def
  bdd-above-def
  intro!: cInf-lower cSup-upper cInf-greatest cSup-least)+

instance prod :: (complete-lattice, complete-lattice) complete-lattice
  by standard (simp-all add: less-eq-prod-def Inf-prod-def Sup-prod-def
  INF-lower SUP-upper le-INF-iff SUP-le-iff bot-prod-def top-prod-def)

lemma fst-Inf: fst (Inf A) = (INF x∈A. fst x)
  by (simp add: Inf-prod-def)

lemma fst-INF: fst (INF x∈A. f x) = (INF x∈A. fst (f x))
  by (simp add: fst-Inf image-image)

lemma fst-Sup: fst (Sup A) = (SUP x∈A. fst x)
  by (simp add: Sup-prod-def)

lemma fst-SUP: fst (SUP x∈A. f x) = (SUP x∈A. fst (f x))

```

```

by (simp add: fst-Sup image-image)

lemma snd-Inf: snd (Inf A) = (INF x∈A. snd x)
  by (simp add: Inf-prod-def)

lemma snd-INF: snd (INF x∈A. f x) = (INF x∈A. snd (f x))
  by (simp add: snd-Inf image-image)

lemma snd-Sup: snd (Sup A) = (SUP x∈A. snd x)
  by (simp add: Sup-prod-def)

lemma snd-SUP: snd (SUP x∈A. f x) = (SUP x∈A. snd (f x))
  by (simp add: snd-Sup image-image)

lemma INF-Pair: (INF x∈A. (f x, g x)) = (INF x∈A. f x, INF x∈A. g x)
  by (simp add: Inf-prod-def image-image)

lemma SUP-Pair: (SUP x∈A. (f x, g x)) = (SUP x∈A. f x, SUP x∈A. g x)
  by (simp add: Sup-prod-def image-image)

```

Alternative formulations for set infima and suprema over the product of two complete lattices:

```

lemma INF-prod-alt-def:
  Inf (f ` A) = (Inf ((fst ∘ f) ` A), Inf ((snd ∘ f) ` A))
  by (simp add: Inf-prod-def image-image)

lemma SUP-prod-alt-def:
  Sup (f ` A) = (Sup ((fst ∘ f) ` A), Sup((snd ∘ f) ` A))
  by (simp add: Sup-prod-def image-image)

```

109.5 Complete distributive lattices

instance prod :: (complete-distrib-lattice, complete-distrib-lattice) complete-distrib-lattice

```

proof
  fix A::('a×'b) set set
  show Inf (Sup ` A) ≤ Sup (Inf ` {f ` A |f. ∀ Y∈A. f Y ∈ Y})
    by (simp add: Inf-prod-def Sup-prod-def INF-SUP-set image-image)
qed

```

109.6 Bekic's Theorem

Simultaneous fixed points over pairs can be written in terms of separate fixed points. Transliterated from HOLCF.Fix by Peter Gammie

```

lemma lfp-prod:
  fixes F :: 'a::complete-lattice × 'b::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a × 'b
  assumes mono F
  shows lfp F = (lfp (λx. fst (F (x, lfp (λy. snd (F (x, y)))))),
    (lfp (λy. snd (F (lfp (λx. fst (F (x, lfp (λy. snd (F (x, y))))), y))))))

```

```

(is lfp F = (?x, ?y))
proof(rule lfp-eqI[OF assms])
have 1: fst (F (?x, ?y)) = ?x
  by (rule trans [symmetric, OF lfp-unfold])
  (blast intro!: monoI monoD[OF assms(1)] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono
lfp-mono)+

have 2: snd (F (?x, ?y)) = ?y
  by (rule trans [symmetric, OF lfp-unfold])
  (blast intro!: monoI monoD[OF assms(1)] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono
lfp-mono)+

from 1 2 show F (?x, ?y) = (?x, ?y) by (simp add: prod-eq-iff)

next
fix z assume F-z: F z = z
obtain x y where z: z = (x, y) by (rule prod.exhaust)
from F-z z have F-x: fst (F (x, y)) = x by simp
from F-z z have F-y: snd (F (x, y)) = y by simp
let ?y1 = lfp (?y. snd (F (x, y)))
have ?y1 ≤ y by (rule lfp-lowerbound, simp add: F-y)
hence fst (F (x, ?y1)) ≤ fst (F (x, y))
  by (simp add: assms fst-mono monoD)
hence fst (F (x, ?y1)) ≤ x using F-x by simp
hence 1: ?x ≤ x by (simp add: lfp-lowerbound)
hence snd (F (?x, y)) ≤ snd (F (x, y))
  by (simp add: assms snd-mono monoD)
hence snd (F (?x, y)) ≤ y using F-y by simp
hence 2: ?y ≤ y by (simp add: lfp-lowerbound)
show (?x, ?y) ≤ z using z 1 2 by simp
qed

lemma gfp-prod:
fixes F :: "'a::complete-lattice × 'b::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a × 'b"
assumes mono F
shows gfp F = (gfp (?x. fst (F (x, gfp (?y. snd (F (x, y))))))),
  (gfp (?y. snd (F (gfp (?x. fst (F (x, gfp (?y. snd (F (x, y)))))), y)))))

(is gfp F = (?x, ?y))
proof(rule gfp-eqI[OF assms])
have 1: fst (F (?x, ?y)) = ?x
  by (rule trans [symmetric, OF gfp-unfold])
  (blast intro!: monoI monoD[OF assms(1)] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono
gfp-mono)+

have 2: snd (F (?x, ?y)) = ?y
  by (rule trans [symmetric, OF gfp-unfold])
  (blast intro!: monoI monoD[OF assms(1)] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono
gfp-mono)+

from 1 2 show F (?x, ?y) = (?x, ?y) by (simp add: prod-eq-iff)

next
fix z assume F-z: F z = z
obtain x y where z: z = (x, y) by (rule prod.exhaust)
from F-z z have F-x: fst (F (x, y)) = x by simp

```

```

from F-z z have F-y: snd (F (x, y)) = y by simp
let ?y1 = gfp (λy. snd (F (x, y)))
have y ≤ ?y1 by (rule gfp-upperbound, simp add: F-y)
hence fst (F (x, y)) ≤ fst (F (x, ?y1))
  by (simp add: assms fst-mono monoD)
hence x ≤ fst (F (x, ?y1)) using F-x by simp
hence 1: x ≤ ?x by (simp add: gfp-upperbound)
hence snd (F (x, y)) ≤ snd (F (?x, y))
  by (simp add: assms snd-mono monoD)
hence y ≤ snd (F (?x, y)) using F-y by simp
hence 2: y ≤ ?y by (simp add: gfp-upperbound)
show z ≤ (?x, ?y) using z 1 2 by simp
qed
end

```

110 Finite Lattices

```

theory Finite-Lattice
imports Product-Order
begin

```

110.1 Finite Complete Lattices

A non-empty finite lattice is a complete lattice. Since types are never empty in Isabelle/HOL, a type of classes *finite* and *lattice* should also have class *complete-lattice*. A type class is defined that extends classes *finite* and *lattice* with the operators *bot*, *top*, *Inf*, and *Sup*, along with assumptions that define these operators in terms of the ones of classes *finite* and *lattice*. The resulting class is a subclass of *complete-lattice*.

```

class finite-lattice-complete = finite + lattice + bot + top + Inf + Sup +
assumes bot-def: bot = Inf-fin UNIV
assumes top-def: top = Sup-fin UNIV
assumes Inf-def: Inf A = Finite-Set.fold inf top A
assumes Sup-def: Sup A = Finite-Set.fold sup bot A

```

The definitional assumptions on the operators *bot* and *top* of class *finite-lattice-complete* ensure that they yield bottom and top.

```

lemma finite-lattice-complete-bot-least: (bot:'a::finite-lattice-complete) ≤ x
  by (auto simp: bot-def intro: Inf-fin.coboundedI)

```

```

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ order-bot
  by standard (auto simp: finite-lattice-complete-bot-least)

```

```

lemma finite-lattice-complete-top-greatest: (top:'a::finite-lattice-complete) ≥ x
  by (auto simp: top-def Sup-fin.coboundedI)

```

```

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ order-top

```

by standard (auto simp: finite-lattice-complete-top-greatest)

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ bounded-lattice ..

The definitional assumptions on the operators *Inf* and *Sup* of class *finite-lattice-complete* ensure that they yield infimum and supremum.

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-empty: $\text{Inf } \{\} = (\text{top} :: 'a::\text{finite-lattice-complete})$
by (simp add: Inf-def)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-empty: $\text{Sup } \{\} = (\text{bot} :: 'a::\text{finite-lattice-complete})$
by (simp add: Sup-def)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-insert:
fixes A :: 'a::finite-lattice-complete set
shows Inf (insert x A) = inf x (Inf A)
proof –
interpret comp-fun-idem inf :: 'a ⇒ -
by (fact comp-fun-idem-inf)
show ?thesis by (simp add: Inf-def)
qed

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-insert:
fixes A :: 'a::finite-lattice-complete set
shows Sup (insert x A) = sup x (Sup A)
proof –
interpret comp-fun-idem sup :: 'a ⇒ -
by (fact comp-fun-idem-sup)
show ?thesis by (simp add: Sup-def)
qed

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-lower:
 $(x :: 'a :: \text{finite-lattice-complete}) \in A \implies \text{Inf } A \leq x$
using finite [of A]
by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Inf-insert intro: le-infi2)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-greatest:
 $\forall x :: 'a :: \text{finite-lattice-complete} \in A. z \leq x \implies z \leq \text{Inf } A$
using finite [of A]
by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Inf-empty finite-lattice-complete-Inf-insert)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-upper:
 $(x :: 'a :: \text{finite-lattice-complete}) \in A \implies \text{Sup } A \geq x$
using finite [of A]
by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Sup-insert intro: le-supI2)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-least:
 $\forall x :: 'a :: \text{finite-lattice-complete} \in A. z \geq x \implies z \geq \text{Sup } A$
using finite [of A]
by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Sup-empty finite-lattice-complete-Sup-insert)

```

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ complete-lattice
proof
qed (auto simp:
  finite-lattice-complete-Inf-lower
  finite-lattice-complete-Inf-greatest
  finite-lattice-complete-Sup-upper
  finite-lattice-complete-Sup-least
  finite-lattice-complete-Inf-empty
  finite-lattice-complete-Sup-empty)

```

The product of two finite lattices is already a finite lattice.

```

lemma finite-bot-prod:
  (bot :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) =
    Inf-fin UNIV
  by (metis Inf-fin.coboundedI UNIV-I bot.extremum-uniqueI finite-UNIV)

```

```

lemma finite-top-prod:
  (top :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) =
    Sup-fin UNIV
  by (metis Sup-fin.coboundedI UNIV-I top.extremum-uniqueI finite-UNIV)

```

```

lemma finite-Inf-prod:
  Inf(A :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
    Finite-Set.fold inf top A
  by (metis Inf-fold-inf finite)

```

```

lemma finite-Sup-prod:
  Sup(A :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
    Finite-Set.fold sup bot A
  by (metis Sup-fold-sup finite)

```

```

instance prod :: (finite-lattice-complete, finite-lattice-complete) finite-lattice-complete
  by standard (auto simp: finite-bot-prod finite-top-prod finite-Inf-prod finite-Sup-prod)

```

Functions with a finite domain and with a finite lattice as codomain already form a finite lattice.

```

lemma finite-bot-fun: (bot :: ('a::finite ⇒ 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) = Inf-fin UNIV
  by (metis Inf-UNIV Inf-fin-Inf empty-not-UNIV finite)

```

```

lemma finite-top-fun: (top :: ('a::finite ⇒ 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) = Sup-fin UNIV
  by (metis Sup-UNIV Sup-fin-Sup empty-not-UNIV finite)

```

```

lemma finite-Inf-fun:
  Inf(A :: ('a::finite ⇒ 'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
    Finite-Set.fold inf top A
  by (metis Inf-fold-inf finite)

```

```

lemma finite-Sup-fun:
  Sup (A::('a::finite  $\Rightarrow$  'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
    Finite-Set.fold sup bot A
  by (metis Sup-fold-sup finite)

instance fun :: (finite, finite-lattice-complete) finite-lattice-complete
  by standard (auto simp: finite-bot-fun finite-top-fun finite-Inf-fun finite-Sup-fun)

```

110.2 Finite Distributive Lattices

A finite distributive lattice is a complete lattice whose *inf* and *sup* operators distribute over *Sup* and *Inf*.

```

class finite-distrib-lattice-complete =
  distrib-lattice + finite-lattice-complete

lemma finite-distrib-lattice-complete-sup-Inf:
  sup (x::'a::finite-distrib-lattice-complete) (Inf A) = (INF y $\in$ A. sup x y)
  using finite
  by (induct A rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: sup-inf-distrib1)

lemma finite-distrib-lattice-complete-inf-Sup:
  inf (x::'a::finite-distrib-lattice-complete) (Sup A) = (SUP y $\in$ A. inf x y)
  using finite [of A] by induct (simp-all add: inf-sup-distrib1)

context finite-distrib-lattice-complete
begin
subclass finite-distrib-lattice
proof -
  show class.finite-distrib-lattice Inf Sup inf ( $\leq$ ) (<) sup bot top
  proof
    show bot = Inf UNIV
    unfolding bot-def top-def Inf-def
    using Inf-fin.eq-fold Inf-fin.insert inf.absorb2 by force
  next
    show top = Sup UNIV
    unfolding bot-def top-def Sup-def
    using Sup-fin.eq-fold Sup-fin.insert by force
  next
    show Inf {} = Sup UNIV
    unfolding Inf-def Sup-def bot-def top-def
    using Sup-fin.eq-fold Sup-fin.insert by force
  next
    show Sup {} = Inf UNIV
    unfolding Inf-def Sup-def bot-def top-def
    using Inf-fin.eq-fold Inf-fin.insert inf.absorb2 by force
  next
    interpret comp-fun-idem-inf: comp-fun-idem inf
      by (fact comp-fun-idem-inf)
    show Inf (insert a A) = inf a (Inf A) for a A

```

```

using comp-fun-idem-inf.fold-insert-idem Inf-def finite by simp
next
interpret comp-fun-idem-sup: comp-fun-idem sup
  by (fact comp-fun-idem-sup)
show Sup (insert a A) = sup a (Sup A) for a A
  using comp-fun-idem-sup.fold-insert-idem Sup-def finite by simp
qed
qed
end

```

instance finite-distrib-lattice-complete \subseteq complete-distrib-lattice ..

The product of two finite distributive lattices is already a finite distributive lattice.

```

instance prod :: 
  (finite-distrib-lattice-complete, finite-distrib-lattice-complete)
  finite-distrib-lattice-complete
..

```

Functions with a finite domain and with a finite distributive lattice as codomain already form a finite distributive lattice.

```

instance fun :: 
  (finite, finite-distrib-lattice-complete) finite-distrib-lattice-complete
..

```

110.3 Linear Orders

A linear order is a distributive lattice. A type class is defined that extends class *linorder* with the operators *inf* and *sup*, along with assumptions that define these operators in terms of the ones of class *linorder*. The resulting class is a subclass of *distrib-lattice*.

```

class linorder-lattice = linorder + inf + sup +
assumes inf-def: inf x y = (if x ≤ y then x else y)
assumes sup-def: sup x y = (if x ≥ y then x else y)

```

The definitional assumptions on the operators *inf* and *sup* of class *linorder-lattice* ensure that they yield infimum and supremum and that they distribute over each other.

```

lemma linorder-lattice-inf-le1: inf (x::'a::linorder-lattice) y ≤ x
  unfolding inf-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)

```

```

lemma linorder-lattice-inf-le2: inf (x::'a::linorder-lattice) y ≤ y
  unfolding inf-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)

```

```

lemma linorder-lattice-inf-greatest:
  (x::'a::linorder-lattice) ≤ y ==> x ≤ z ==> x ≤ inf y z
  unfolding inf-def by (metis (full-types))

```

```

lemma linorder-lattice-sup-ge1: sup (x::'a::linorder-lattice) y ≥ x
  unfolding sup-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)

lemma linorder-lattice-sup-ge2: sup (x::'a::linorder-lattice) y ≥ y
  unfolding sup-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)

lemma linorder-lattice-sup-least:
  (x::'a::linorder-lattice) ≥ y ==> x ≥ z ==> x ≥ sup y z
  by (auto simp: sup-def)

lemma linorder-lattice-sup-inf-distrib1:
  sup (x::'a::linorder-lattice) (inf y z) = inf (sup x y) (sup x z)
  by (auto simp: inf-def sup-def)

instance linorder-lattice ⊆ distrib-lattice
proof
qed (auto simp:
  linorder-lattice-inf-le1
  linorder-lattice-inf-le2
  linorder-lattice-inf-greatest
  linorder-lattice-sup-ge1
  linorder-lattice-sup-ge2
  linorder-lattice-sup-least
  linorder-lattice-sup-inf-distrib1)

```

110.4 Finite Linear Orders

A (non-empty) finite linear order is a complete linear order.

```
class finite-linorder-complete = linorder-lattice + finite-lattice-complete
```

```
instance finite-linorder-complete ⊆ complete-linorder ..
```

A (non-empty) finite linear order is a complete lattice whose *inf* and *sup* operators distribute over *Sup* and *Inf*.

```
instance finite-linorder-complete ⊆ finite-distrib-lattice-complete ..
```

```
end
```

111 Lexicographic order on lists

```

theory List-Lexorder
imports Main
begin

instantiation list :: (ord) ord
begin

definition

```

```

list-less-def:  $xs < ys \longleftrightarrow (xs, ys) \in \text{lexord } \{(u, v). u < v\}$ 

definition
list-le-def:  $(xs :: - list) \leq ys \longleftrightarrow xs < ys \vee xs = ys$ 

instance ..
end

instance list :: (order) order
proof
let ?r =  $\{(u, v::'a). u < v\}$ 
have tr: trans ?r
using trans-def by fastforce
have §: False
if  $(xs,ys) \in \text{lexord } ?r$   $(ys,xs) \in \text{lexord } ?r$  for  $xs\ ys :: 'a\ list$ 
proof –
have  $(xs,xs) \in \text{lexord } ?r$ 
using that transD [OF lexord-transI [OF tr]] by blast
then show False
by (meson case-prodD lexord-irreflexive less-irrefl mem-Collect-eq)
qed
show  $xs \leq xs$  for  $xs :: 'a\ list$  by (simp add: list-le-def)
show  $xs \leq zs$  if  $xs \leq ys$  and  $ys \leq zs$  for  $xs\ ys\ zs :: 'a\ list$ 
using that transD [OF lexord-transI [OF tr]] by (auto simp add: list-le-def
list-less-def)
show  $xs = ys$  if  $xs \leq ys$   $ys \leq xs$  for  $xs\ ys :: 'a\ list$ 
using § that list-le-def list-less-def by blast
show  $xs < ys \longleftrightarrow xs \leq ys \wedge \neg ys \leq xs$  for  $xs\ ys :: 'a\ list$ 
by (auto simp add: list-less-def list-le-def dest: §)
qed

instance list :: (linorder) linorder
proof
fix xs ys :: 'a list
have total (lexord  $\{(u, v::'a). u < v\}$ )
by (rule total-lexord) (auto simp: total-on-def)
then show  $xs \leq ys \vee ys \leq xs$ 
by (auto simp add: total-on-def list-le-def list-less-def)
qed

instantiation list :: (linorder) distrib-lattice
begin

definition (inf :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  -) = min
definition (sup :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  -) = max

instance

```

```

by standard (auto simp add: inf-list-def sup-list-def max-min-distrib2)

end

lemma not-less-Nil [simp]:  $\neg x < []$ 
  by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma Nil-less-Cons [simp]:  $[] < a \# x$ 
  by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma Cons-less-Cons [simp]:  $a \# x < b \# y \longleftrightarrow a < b \vee a = b \wedge x < y$ 
  by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma le-Nil [simp]:  $x \leq [] \longleftrightarrow x = []$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by (cases x) auto

lemma Nil-le-Cons [simp]:  $[] \leq x$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by (cases x) auto

lemma Cons-le-Cons [simp]:  $a \# x \leq b \# y \longleftrightarrow a < b \vee a = b \wedge x \leq y$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by auto

instantiation list :: (order) order-bot
begin

definition bot = []

instance
  by standard (simp add: bot-list-def)

end

lemma less-list-code [code]:
   $xs < ([]:'a::\{equal, order\} list) \longleftrightarrow False$ 
   $[] < (x:'a::\{equal, order\}) \# xs \longleftrightarrow True$ 
   $(x:'a::\{equal, order\}) \# xs < y \# ys \longleftrightarrow x < y \vee x = y \wedge xs < ys$ 
  by simp-all

lemma less-eq-list-code [code]:
   $x \# xs \leq ([]:'a::\{equal, order\} list) \longleftrightarrow False$ 
   $[] \leq (x:'a::\{equal, order\} list) \longleftrightarrow True$ 
   $(x:'a::\{equal, order\}) \# xs \leq y \# ys \longleftrightarrow x < y \vee x = y \wedge xs \leq ys$ 
  by simp-all

end

```

112 Lexicographic order on lists

This version prioritises length and can yield wellorderings

```

theory List-Lenlexorder
imports Main
begin

instantiation list :: (ord) ord
begin

definition
list-less-def:  $xs < ys \longleftrightarrow (xs, ys) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\}$ 

definition
list-le-def:  $(xs :: - list) \leq ys \longleftrightarrow xs < ys \vee xs = ys$ 

instance ..

end

instance list :: (order) order
proof
have tr: trans  $\{(u, v::'a). u < v\}$ 
using trans-def by fastforce
have §: False
if  $(xs,ys) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\} (ys,xs) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\}$  for  $xs\,ys :: 'a\,list$ 
proof –
have  $(xs,xs) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\}$ 
using that transD [OF lenlex-transI [OF tr]] by blast
then show False
by (meson case-prodD lenlex-irreflexive less-irrefl mem-Collect-eq)
qed
show  $xs \leq xs$  for  $xs :: 'a\,list$  by (simp add: list-le-def)
show  $xs \leq ys$  if  $xs \leq ys$  and  $ys \leq xs$  for  $xs\,ys\,zs :: 'a\,list$ 
using that transD [OF lenlex-transI [OF tr]] by (auto simp add: list-le-def
list-less-def)
show  $xs = ys$  if  $xs \leq ys$   $ys \leq xs$  for  $xs\,ys :: 'a\,list$ 
using § that list-le-def list-less-def by blast
show  $xs < ys \longleftrightarrow xs \leq ys \wedge \neg ys \leq xs$  for  $xs\,ys :: 'a\,list$ 
by (auto simp add: list-less-def list-le-def dest: §)
qed

instance list :: (linorder) linorder
proof
fix xs ys :: 'a list
have total (lenlex  $\{(u, v::'a). u < v\}$ )
by (rule total-lenlex) (auto simp: total-on-def)
then show  $xs \leq ys \vee ys \leq xs$ 
by (auto simp add: total-on-def list-le-def list-less-def)
qed

```

```

instance list :: (wellorder) wellorder
proof
  fix P :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool and a
  assume  $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. y < x \Rightarrow P y) \Rightarrow P x$ 
  then show P a
    unfolding list-less-def by (metis wf-lenlex wf-induct wf-lenlex wf)
  qed

instantiation list :: (linorder) distrib-lattice
begin

definition (inf :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  -) = min
definition (sup :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  -) = max

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: inf-list-def sup-list-def max-min-distrib2)

end

lemma not-less-Nil [simp]:  $\neg x < []$ 
  by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma Nil-less-Cons [simp]:  $[] < a \# x$ 
  by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma Cons-less-Cons:  $a \# x < b \# y \longleftrightarrow \text{length } x < \text{length } y \vee \text{length } x = \text{length } y \wedge (a < b \vee a = b \wedge x < y)$ 
  using lenlex-length
  by (fastforce simp: list-less-def Cons-lenlex-iff)

lemma le-Nil [simp]:  $x \leq [] \longleftrightarrow x = []$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by (cases x) auto

lemma Nil-le-Cons [simp]:  $[] \leq x$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by (cases x) auto

lemma Cons-le-Cons:  $a \# x \leq b \# y \longleftrightarrow \text{length } x < \text{length } y \vee \text{length } x = \text{length } y \wedge (a < b \vee a = b \wedge x \leq y)$ 
  by (auto simp: list-le-def Cons-less-Cons)

instantiation list :: (order) order-bot
begin

definition bot = []

instance
  by standard (simp add: bot-list-def)

```

```
end
```

```
end
```

113 Prefix order on lists as order class instance

```
theory Prefix-Order
imports Sublist
begin

instantiation list :: (type) order
begin

definition xs ≤ ys ≡ prefix xs ys for xs ys :: 'a list
definition xs < ys ≡ xs ≤ ys ∧ ¬(ys ≤ xs) for xs ys :: 'a list

instance
  by standard (auto simp: less-eq-list-def less-list-def)

end

lemma less-list-def': xs < ys ↔ strict-prefix xs ys for xs ys :: 'a list
  by (simp add: less-eq-list-def order.strict-iff-order prefix-order.less-le)

lemmas prefixI [intro?] = prefixI [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefixE [elim?] = prefixE [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas strict-prefixI' [intro?] = strict-prefixI' [folded less-list-def']
lemmas strict-prefixE' [elim?] = strict-prefixE' [folded less-list-def']
lemmas strict-prefixI [intro?] = strict-prefixI [folded less-list-def']
lemmas strict-prefixE [elim?] = strict-prefixE [folded less-list-def']
lemmas Nil-prefix [iff] = Nil-prefix [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-Nil [simp] = prefix-Nil [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-snoc [simp] = prefix-snoc [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas Cons-prefix-Cons [simp] = Cons-prefix-Cons [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas same-prefix-prefix [simp] = same-prefix-prefix [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas same-prefix-nil [iff] = same-prefix-nil [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-prefix [simp] = prefix-prefix [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-Cons = prefix-Cons [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-length-le = prefix-length-le [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas strict-prefix-simps [simp, code] = strict-prefix-simps [folded less-list-def']
lemmas not-prefix-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Neq Eq] =
  not-prefix-induct [folded less-eq-list-def]

end
```

114 Lexicographic order on product types

```

theory Product-Lexorder
imports Main
begin

instantiation prod :: (ord, ord) ord
begin

definition
   $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x < \text{fst } y \vee \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x \leq \text{snd } y$ 

definition
   $x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x < \text{fst } y \vee \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x < \text{snd } y$ 

instance ..

end

lemma less-eq-prod-simp [simp, code]:
   $(x1, y1) \leq (x2, y2) \longleftrightarrow x1 < x2 \vee x1 \leq x2 \wedge y1 \leq y2$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-prod-def)

lemma less-prod-simp [simp, code]:
   $(x1, y1) < (x2, y2) \longleftrightarrow x1 < x2 \vee x1 \leq x2 \wedge y1 < y2$ 
  by (simp add: less-prod-def)

A stronger version for partial orders.

lemma less-prod-def':
  fixes x y :: 'a::order × 'b::ord
  shows  $x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x < \text{fst } y \vee \text{fst } x = \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x < \text{snd } y$ 
  by (auto simp add: less-prod-def le-less)

instance prod :: (preorder, preorder) preorder
  by standard (auto simp: less-eq-prod-def less-prod-def less-le-not-le intro: order-trans)

instance prod :: (order, order) order
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-prod-def)

instance prod :: (linorder, linorder) linorder
  by standard (auto simp: less-eq-prod-def)

instantiation prod :: (linorder, linorder) distrib-lattice
begin

definition
   $\text{inf} :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - = \text{min}$ 

definition

```

```

(sup :: 'a × 'b ⇒ - ⇒ -) = max

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: inf-prod-def sup-prod-def max-min-distrib2)

end

instantiation prod :: (bot, bot) bot
begin

  definition
    bot = (bot, bot)

  instance ..

  end

  instance prod :: (order-bot, order-bot) order-bot
    by standard (auto simp add: bot-prod-def)

  instantiation prod :: (top, top) top
  begin

    definition
      top = (top, top)

    instance ..

    end

    instance prod :: (order-top, order-top) order-top
      by standard (auto simp add: top-prod-def)

    instance prod :: (wellorder, wellorder) wellorder
    proof
      fix P :: 'a × 'b ⇒ bool and z :: 'a × 'b
      assume P:  $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. y < x \implies P y) \implies P x$ 
      show P z
      proof (induct z)
        case (Pair a b)
        show P (a, b)
        proof (induct a arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
          case (less a1) note a1 = this
          show P (a1, b)
          proof (induct b rule: less-induct)
            case (less b1) note b1 = this
            show P (a1, b1)
            proof (rule P)
              fix p assume p: p < (a1, b1)

```

```

show P p
proof (cases fst p < a1)
  case True
    then have P (fst p, snd p) by (rule a1)
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    with p have 1: a1 = fst p and 2: snd p < b1
      by (simp-all add: less-prod-def')
    from 2 have P (a1, snd p) by (rule b1)
      with 1 show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

Legacy lemma bindings

```

lemmas prod-le-def = less-eq-prod-def
lemmas prod-less-def = less-prod-def
lemmas prod-less-eq = less-prod-def'

```

end

115 Subsequence Ordering

```

theory Subseq-Order
imports Sublist
begin

```

This theory defines subsequence ordering on lists. A list ys is a subsequence of a list xs , iff one obtains ys by erasing some elements from xs .

115.1 Definitions and basic lemmas

```

instantiation list :: (type) ord
begin

definition less-eq-list
  where <math>\langle xs \leq ys \longleftrightarrow subseq xs ys \rangle</math> for xs ys :: <'a list>

definition less-list
  where <math>\langle xs < ys \longleftrightarrow xs \leq ys \wedge \neg ys \leq xs \rangle</math> for xs ys :: <'a list>

instance ..

end

```

```

instance list :: (type) order
proof
  fix xs ys zs :: 'a list
  show xs < ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs  $\leq$  ys  $\wedge$   $\neg$  ys  $\leq$  xs
    unfolding less-list-def ..
  show xs  $\leq$  xs
    by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)
  show xs = ys if xs  $\leq$  ys and ys  $\leq$  xs
    using that unfolding less-eq-list-def
    by (rule subseq-order.antisym)
  show xs  $\leq$  zs if xs  $\leq$  ys and ys  $\leq$  zs
    using that unfolding less-eq-list-def
    by (rule subseq-order.order-trans)
qed

lemmas less-eq-list-induct [consumes 1, case-names empty drop take] =
list-emb.induct [of (=), folded less-eq-list-def]

lemma less-eq-list-empty [code]:
 $\langle [] \leq xs \longleftrightarrow \text{True} \rangle$ 
by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-eq-list-below-empty [code]:
 $\langle x \# xs \leq [] \longleftrightarrow \text{False} \rangle$ 
by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)

lemma le-list-Cons2-iff [simp, code]:
 $\langle x \# xs \leq y \# ys \longleftrightarrow (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } xs \leq ys \text{ else } x \# xs \leq ys) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-empty [simp]:
 $\langle [] < xs \longleftrightarrow xs \neq [] \rangle$ 
by (metis less-eq-list-def list-emb-Nil order-less-le)

lemma less-list-empty-Cons [code]:
 $\langle [] < x \# xs \longleftrightarrow \text{True} \rangle$ 
by simp-all

lemma less-list-below-empty [simp, code]:
 $\langle xs < [] \longleftrightarrow \text{False} \rangle$ 
by (metis list-emb-Nil less-eq-list-def less-list-def)

lemma less-list-Cons2-iff [code]:
 $\langle x \# xs < y \# ys \longleftrightarrow (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } xs < ys \text{ else } x \# xs \leq ys) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: less-le)

lemmas less-eq-list-drop = list-emb.list-emb-Cons [of (=), folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas le-list-map = subseq-map [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas le-list-filter = subseq-filter [folded less-eq-list-def]

```

```

lemmas le-list-length = list-emb-length [of (=), folded less-eq-list-def]

lemma less-list-length: xs < ys  $\implies$  length xs < length ys
  by (metis list-emb-length subseq-same-length le-neq-implies-less less-list-def less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-drop: xs < ys  $\implies$  xs < x # ys
  by (unfold less-le less-eq-list-def) (auto)

lemma less-list-take-iff: x # xs < x # ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs < ys
  by (metis subseq-Cons2-iff less-list-def less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-drop-many: xs < ys  $\implies$  xs < zs @ ys
  by (metis subseq-append-le-same-iff subseq-drop-many order-less-le
    self-append-conv2 less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-take-many-iff: zs @ xs < zs @ ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs < ys
  by (metis less-list-def less-eq-list-def subseq-append')

lemma less-list-rev-take: xs @ zs < ys @ zs  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs < ys
  by (unfold less-le less-eq-list-def) auto

end

```

116 Records based on BNF/datatype machinery

```

theory Datatype-Records
imports Main
keywords datatype-record :: thy-defn
begin

```

This theory provides an alternative, stripped-down implementation of records based on the machinery of the **datatype** package.

It supports:

- similar declaration syntax as records
- record creation and update syntax (using () ... ()) brackets)
- regular datatype features (e.g. dead type variables etc.)
- “after-the-fact” registration of single-free-constructor types as records

Caveats:

- there is no compatibility layer; importing this theory will disrupt existing syntax
- extensible records are not supported

no-syntax

<i>-constify</i>	$:: id \Rightarrow ident$	(-)
<i>-constify</i>	$:: longid \Rightarrow ident$	(-)
<i>-field-type</i>	$:: ident \Rightarrow type \Rightarrow field-type$	((2- ::/ -))
	$:: field-type \Rightarrow field-types$	(-)
<i>-field-types</i>	$:: field-type \Rightarrow field-types \Rightarrow field-types$	(-,/ -)
<i>-record-type</i>	$:: field-types \Rightarrow type$	((3(-)))
<i>-record-type-scheme</i>	$:: field-types \Rightarrow type \Rightarrow type$	((3(-/, (2... ::/ -))))
<i>-field</i>	$:: ident \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow field$	((2- =/ -))
	$:: field \Rightarrow fields$	(-)
<i>-fields</i>	$:: field \Rightarrow fields \Rightarrow fields$	(-,/ -)
<i>-record</i>	$:: fields \Rightarrow 'a$	((3(-)))
<i>-record-scheme</i>	$:: fields \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$	((3(-/, (2... =/ -))))
<i>-field-update</i>	$:: ident \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow field-update$	((2- :=/ -))
	$:: field-update \Rightarrow field-updates$	(-)
<i>-field-updates</i>	$:: field-update \Rightarrow field-updates \Rightarrow field-updates$	(-,/ -)
<i>-record-update</i>	$:: 'a \Rightarrow field-updates \Rightarrow 'b$	(-/(3(-)) [900, 0] 900)

no-syntax (ASCII)

<i>-record-type</i>	$:: field-types \Rightarrow type$	((3'(- ')))
<i>-record-type-scheme</i>	$:: field-types \Rightarrow type \Rightarrow type$	((3'(-,/ (2... ::/ -) ')))
<i>-record</i>	$:: fields \Rightarrow 'a$	((3'(- ')))
<i>-record-scheme</i>	$:: fields \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$	((3'(-,/ (2... =/ -) ')))
<i>-record-update</i>	$:: 'a \Rightarrow field-updates \Rightarrow 'b$	(-/(3'(- ')) [900, 0] 900)

nonterminal

field and
fields and
field-update and
field-updates

syntax

<i>-constify</i>	$:: id \Rightarrow ident$	(-)
<i>-constify</i>	$:: longid \Rightarrow ident$	(-)
<i>-datatype-field</i>	$:: ident \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow field$	((2- =/ -))
	$:: field \Rightarrow fields$	(-)
<i>-datatype-fields</i>	$:: field \Rightarrow fields \Rightarrow fields$	(-,/ -)
<i>-datatype-record</i>	$:: fields \Rightarrow 'a$	((3(-)))
<i>-datatype-field-update</i>	$:: ident \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow field-update$	((2- :=/ -))
	$:: field-update \Rightarrow field-updates$	(-)
<i>-datatype-field-updates</i>	$:: field-update \Rightarrow field-updates \Rightarrow field-updates$	(-,/ -)
<i>-datatype-record-update</i>	$:: 'a \Rightarrow field-updates \Rightarrow 'b$	(-/(3(-)) [900, 0] 900)

```

syntax (ASCII)
  -datatype-record      :: fields => 'a           ((3'(| -|'))))
  -datatype-record-scheme :: fields => 'a => 'a       ((3'(| -,/ (2... =/ -)
|'))))
  -datatype-record-update :: 'a => field-updates => 'b   (-/(3'(| -|')) [900,
0] 900)

named-theorems datatype-record-update

ML-file <datatype-records.ML>
setup <Datatype-Records.setup>

end

```

117 Implementation of mappings with Association Lists

```

theory AList-Mapping
  imports AList Mapping
  begin

  lift-definition Mapping :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping is map-of .

  code-datatype Mapping

  lemma lookup-Mapping [simp, code]: Mapping.lookup (Mapping xs) = map-of xs
    by transfer rule

  lemma keys-Mapping [simp, code]: Mapping.keys (Mapping xs) = set (map fst xs)
    by transfer (simp add: dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

  lemma empty-Mapping [code]: Mapping.empty = Mapping []
    by transfer simp

  lemma is-empty-Mapping [code]: Mapping.is-empty (Mapping xs) ←→ List.null xs
    by (cases xs) (simp-all add: is-empty-def null-def)

  lemma update-Mapping [code]: Mapping.update k v (Mapping xs) = Mapping (AList.update
k v xs)
    by transfer (simp add: update-conv')

  lemma delete-Mapping [code]: Mapping.delete k (Mapping xs) = Mapping (AList.delete
k xs)
    by transfer (simp add: delete-conv')

  lemma ordered-keys-Mapping [code]:
    Mapping.ordered-keys (Mapping xs) = sort (remdups (map fst xs))

```

```

by (simp only: ordered-keys-def keys-Mapping sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups) simp

lemma entries-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.entries (Mapping xs) = set (AList.clearjunk xs)
  by transfer (fact graph-map-of)

lemma ordered-entries-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.ordered-entries (Mapping xs) = sort-key fst (AList.clearjunk xs)
proof -
  have distinct: distinct (sort-key fst (AList.clearjunk xs))
  using distinct-clearjunk distinct-map distinct-sort by blast
  note folding-Map-graph.idem-if-sorted-distinct[where ?m=map-of xs, OF - sorted-sort-key
  distinct]
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding ordered-entries-def
  by (transfer fixing: xs) (auto simp: graph-map-of)
qed

lemma fold-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.fold f (Mapping xs) a = List.fold (case-prod f) (sort-key fst (AList.clearjunk
  xs)) a
  by (simp add: Mapping.fold-def ordered-entries-Mapping)

lemma size-Mapping [code]: Mapping.size (Mapping xs) = length (remdups (map
  fst xs))
  by (simp add: size-def length-remdups-card-conv dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

lemma tabulate-Mapping [code]: Mapping.tabulate ks f = Mapping (map (λk. (k,
  f k)) ks)
  by transfer (simp add: map-of-map-restrict)

lemma bulkload-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.bulkload vs = Mapping (map (λn. (n, vs ! n)) [0..<length vs])
  by transfer (simp add: map-of-map-restrict fun-eq-iff)

lemma equal-Mapping [code]:
  HOL.equal (Mapping xs) (Mapping ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (let ks = map fst xs; ls = map fst ys
   in ( $\forall l \in \text{set } ls$ .  $l \in \text{set } ks$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall k \in \text{set } ks$ .  $k \in \text{set } ls \wedge \text{map-of } xs k = \text{map-of } ys k$ ))
proof -
  have *:  $(a, b) \in \text{set } xs \implies a \in \text{fst } ' \text{set } xs$  for a b xs
  by (auto simp add: image-def intro!: bexI)
  show ?thesis
  apply transfer
  apply (auto intro!: map-of-eqI)
  apply (auto dest!: map-of-eq-dom intro: *)
  done
qed

```

```

lemma map-values-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.map-values f (Mapping xs) = Mapping (map (λ(x,y). (x, f x y)) xs)
  for f :: 'c ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b and xs :: ('c × 'a) list
  apply transfer
  apply (rule ext)
  subgoal for f xs x by (induct xs) auto
  done

lemma combine-with-key-code [code]:
  Mapping.combine-with-key f (Mapping xs) (Mapping ys) =
    Mapping.tabulate (remdups (map fst xs @ map fst ys))
      (λx. the (combine-options (f x) (map-of xs x) (map-of ys x)))
  apply transfer
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (rule sym)
  subgoal for f xs ys x
  apply (cases map-of xs x; cases map-of ys x; simp)
    apply (force simp: map-of-eq-None-iff combine-options-def option.the-def
o-def image-iff
    dest: map-of-SomeD split: option.splits)+
  done
  done

lemma combine-code [code]:
  Mapping.combine f (Mapping xs) (Mapping ys) =
    Mapping.tabulate (remdups (map fst xs @ map fst ys))
      (λx. the (combine-options f (map-of xs x) (map-of ys x)))
  apply transfer
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (rule sym)
  subgoal for f xs ys x
  apply (cases map-of xs x; cases map-of ys x; simp)
    apply (force simp: map-of-eq-None-iff combine-options-def option.the-def
o-def image-iff
    dest: map-of-SomeD split: option.splits)+
  done
  done

lemma map-of-filter-distinct:
  assumes distinct (map fst xs)
  shows map-of (filter P xs) x =
  (case map-of xs x of
    None ⇒ None
    | Some y ⇒ if P (x,y) then Some y else None)
  using assms
  by (auto simp: map-of-eq-None-iff filter-map distinct-map-filter dest: map-of-SomeD
    simp del: map-of-eq-Some-iff intro!: map-of-is-SomeI split: option.splits)

```

```

lemma filter-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.filter P (Mapping xs) = Mapping (filter ( $\lambda(k, v). P k v$ ) (AList.clearjunk xs))
apply transfer
apply (rule ext)
apply (subst map-of-filter-distinct)
apply (simp-all add: map-of-clearjunk split: option.split)
done

lemma [code nbe]: HOL.equal (x :: ('a, 'b) mapping) x  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
by (fact equal-refl)

end

theory Code-Abstract-Char
imports
  Main
  HOL-Library.Char-ord
begin

definition Chr :: <integer  $\Rightarrow$  char>
  where [simp]: <Chr = char-of>

lemma char-of-integer-of-char [code abstype]:
  <Chr (integer-of-char c) = c>
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma char-of-integer-code [code]:
  <integer-of-char (char-of-integer k) = (if  $0 \leq k \wedge k < 256$  then k else k mod 256)>
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def char-of-integer-def integer-eq-iff integer-less-eq-iff integer-less-iff)

lemma of-char-code [code]:
  <of-char c = of-nat (nat-of-integer (integer-of-char c))>
proof -
  have <int-of-integer (of-char c) = of-char c>
    by (cases c) simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: integer-of-char-def nat-of-integer-def of-nat-of-char)
qed

definition byte :: <bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  integer>
  where [simp]: <byte b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 = horner-sum of-bool 2 [b0, b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, b6, b7]>

lemma byte-code [code]:

```

```

⟨byte b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 = (
  let
    s0 = if b0 then 1 else 0;
    s1 = if b1 then s0 + 2 else s0;
    s2 = if b2 then s1 + 4 else s1;
    s3 = if b3 then s2 + 8 else s2;
    s4 = if b4 then s3 + 16 else s3;
    s5 = if b5 then s4 + 32 else s4;
    s6 = if b6 then s5 + 64 else s5;
    s7 = if b7 then s6 + 128 else s6
  in s7)⟩
by simp

lemma Char-code [code]:
  ⟨integer-of-char (Char b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7) = byte b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7⟩
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-0-code [code]:
  ⟨digit0 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 0⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-1-code [code]:
  ⟨digit1 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 1⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-2-code [code]:
  ⟨digit2 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 2⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-3-code [code]:
  ⟨digit3 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 3⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-4-code [code]:
  ⟨digit4 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 4⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-5-code [code]:
  ⟨digit5 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 5⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-6-code [code]:
  ⟨digit6 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 6⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-7-code [code]:
  ⟨digit7 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 7⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

```

```

lemma case-char-code [code]:
  ‹case-char f c = f (digit0 c) (digit1 c) (digit2 c) (digit3 c) (digit4 c) (digit5 c)
  (digit6 c) (digit7 c)›
  by (fact char.case-eq-if)

lemma rec-char-code [code]:
  ‹rec-char f c = f (digit0 c) (digit1 c) (digit2 c) (digit3 c) (digit4 c) (digit5 c)
  (digit6 c) (digit7 c)›
  by (cases c) simp

lemma char-of-code [code]:
  ‹integer-of-char (char-of a) =
    byte (bit a 0) (bit a 1) (bit a 2) (bit a 3) (bit a 4) (bit a 5) (bit a 6) (bit a 7)›
  by (simp add: char-of-def integer-of-char-def)

lemma ascii-of-code [code]:
  ‹integer-of-char (String.ascii-of c) = (let k = integer-of-char c in if k < 128 then
  k else k - 128)›
  proof (cases ‹of-char c < (128 :: integer)›)
    case True
      moreover have ‹(of-nat 0 :: integer) ≤ of-nat (of-char c)›
      by simp
      then have ‹(0 :: integer) ≤ of-char c›
      by (simp only: of-nat-0 of-nat-of-char)
      ultimately show ?thesis
      by (simp add: Let-def integer-of-char-def take-bit-eq-mod integer-eq-iff integer-less-eq-iff integer-less-iff)
    next
      case False
      then have ‹(128 :: integer) ≤ of-char c›
      by simp
      moreover have ‹of-nat (of-char c) < (of-nat 256 :: integer)›
      by (simp only: of-nat-less-iff) simp
      then have ‹of-char c < (256 :: integer)›
      by (simp add: of-nat-of-char)
      moreover define k :: integer where ‹k = of-char c - 128›
      then have ‹of-char c = k + 128›
      by simp
      ultimately show ?thesis
      by (simp add: Let-def integer-of-char-def take-bit-eq-mod integer-eq-iff integer-less-eq-iff integer-less-iff)
  qed

lemma equal-char-code [code]:
  ‹HOL.equal c d ⟷ integer-of-char c = integer-of-char d›
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def equal)

lemma less-eq-char-code [code]:
  ‹c ≤ d ⟷ integer-of-char c ≤ integer-of-char d› (is ‹?P ⟷ ?Q›)

```

```

proof -
  have  $\langle ?P \longleftrightarrow \text{of-nat}(\text{of-char } c) \leq (\text{of-nat}(\text{of-char } d) :: \text{integer}) \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: less-eq-char-def)
  also have  $\langle \dots \longleftrightarrow ?Q \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: of-nat-of-char integer-of-char-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma less-char-code [code]:
 $\langle c < d \longleftrightarrow \text{integer-of-char } c < \text{integer-of-char } d \rangle$  (is  $\langle ?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q \rangle$ )
proof -
  have  $\langle ?P \longleftrightarrow \text{of-nat}(\text{of-char } c) < (\text{of-nat}(\text{of-char } d) :: \text{integer}) \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: less-char-def)
  also have  $\langle \dots \longleftrightarrow ?Q \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: of-nat-of-char integer-of-char-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma absdef-simps:
 $\langle \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 [] = (0 :: \text{integer}) \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{False} \# bs) = (0 :: \text{integer}) \longleftrightarrow \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 bs = (0 :: \text{integer}) \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{True} \# bs) = (1 :: \text{integer}) \longleftrightarrow \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 bs = (0 :: \text{integer}) \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{False} \# bs) = (\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } n) :: \text{integer}) \longleftrightarrow \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 bs = (\text{numeral } n :: \text{integer}) \rangle$ 
 $\langle \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 (\text{True} \# bs) = (\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit1 } n) :: \text{integer}) \longleftrightarrow \text{horner-sum of-bool } 2 bs = (\text{numeral } n :: \text{integer}) \rangle$ 
by auto (auto simp only: numeral-Bit0 [of n] numeral-Bit1 [of n] mult-2 [symmetric]
add.commute [of - 1] add.left-cancel mult-cancel-left)
```

local-setup <

```

let
  val simps = @{thms absdef-simps integer-of-char-def of-char-Char numeral-One}
  fun prove-eqn lthy n lhs def-eqn =
    let
      val eqn = (HOLogic.mk-Trueprop o HOLogic.mk-eq)
      (term  $\langle \text{integer-of-char} \rangle \$ \text{lhs}$ , HOLogic.mk-number typ  $\langle \text{integer} \rangle$  n)
    in
      Goal.prove-future lthy [] [] eqn (fn {context = ctxt, ...} =>
        unfold-tac ctxt (def-eqn :: simps))
    end
  fun define n =
    let
      val s = Char- $\wedge$ String-Syntax.hex n;
      val b = Binding.name s;
      val b-def = Thm.def-binding b;
      val b-code = Binding.name (s  $\wedge$ -code);
    in
```

```

Local-Theory.define ((b, Mixfix.NoSyn),
  ((Binding.empty, []), HOLogic.mk-char n))
#-> (fn (lhs, (-, raw-def-eqn)) =>
  Local-Theory.note ((b-def, @{attributes [code-abbrev]}), [HOLogic.mk-obj-eq
  raw-def-eqn])
    #-> (fn (-, [def-eqn]) => ‘(fn lthy => prove-eqn lthy n lhs def-eqn))
    #-> (fn raw-code-eqn => Local-Theory.note ((b-code, []), [raw-code-eqn]))
    #-> (fn (-, [code-eqn]) => Code.declare-abstract-eqn code-eqn))
  end
in
  fold define (0 upto 255)
end
>

code-identifier
code-module Code-Abstract-Char →
  (SML) Str and (OCaml) Str and (Haskell) Str and (Scala) Str

end

```

118 Avoidance of pattern matching on natural numbers

```

theory Code-Abstract-Nat
imports Main
begin

```

When natural numbers are implemented in another than the conventional inductive *0/Suc* representation, it is necessary to avoid all pattern matching on natural numbers altogether. This is accomplished by this theory (up to a certain extent).

118.1 Case analysis

Case analysis on natural numbers is rephrased using a conditional expression:

```

lemma [code, code-unfold]:
  case-nat = (λf g n. if n = 0 then f else g (n - 1))
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff dest!: gr0-implies-Suc)

```

118.2 Preprocessors

The term *Suc n* is no longer a valid pattern. Therefore, all occurrences of this term in a position where a pattern is expected (i.e. on the left-hand side of a code equation) must be eliminated. This can be accomplished – as far as possible – by applying the following transformation rule:

```

lemma Suc-if-eq:

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge n. f(Suc\ n) \equiv h\ n$ 
assumes  $f\ 0 \equiv g$ 
shows  $f\ n \equiv \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } g \text{ else } h\ (n - 1)$ 
by (rule eq-reflection) (cases n, insert assms, simp-all)

```

The rule above is built into a preprocessor that is plugged into the code generator.

```

setup ‹
let

val Suc-if-eq = Thm.incr-indexes 1 @{thm Suc-if-eq};

fun remove-suc ctxt thms =
  let
    val vname = singleton (Name.variant-list (map fst
      (fold (Term.add-var-names o Thm.full-prop-of) thms []))) n;
    val cv = Thm.cterm-of ctxt (Var ((vname, 0), HOLogic.natT));
    val lhs-of = snd o Thm.dest-comb o fst o Thm.dest-comb o Thm.cprop-of;
    val rhs-of = snd o Thm.dest-comb o Thm.cprop-of;
    fun find-vars ct = (case Thm.term-of ct of
      (Const (const-name `Suc`, _) $ Var _) => [(cv, snd (Thm.dest-comb ct))]
    | _ =>
      let val (ct1, ct2) = Thm.dest-comb ct
      in
        map (apfst (fn ct => Thm.apply ct ct2)) (find-vars ct1) @
        map (apfst (Thm.apply ct1)) (find-vars ct2)
      end
    | _ => []);
    val eqs = maps
      (fn thm => map (pair thm) (find-vars (lhs-of thm))) thms;
    fun mk-thms (thm, (ct, cv')) =
      let
        val thm' =
          Thm.implies-elim
            (Conv.fconv-rule (Thm.beta-conversion true)
             (Thm.instantiate'
              [SOME (Thm.ctyp-of-cterm ct)] [SOME (Thm.lambda cv ct),
               SOME (Thm.lambda cv' (rhs-of thm)), NONE, SOME cv']
              Suc-if-eq)) (Thm.forall-intr cv' thm)
      in
        case map-filter (fn thm'' =>
          SOME (thm'', singleton
            (Variable.trade (K (fn [thm''] => [thm''' RS thm'])))
            (Variable.declare-thm thm'' ctxt))) thm'')
        handle THM _ => NONE thms of
          [] => NONE
        | thmps =>
          let val (thms1, thms2) = split-list thmps
          in SOME (subtract Thm.eq-thm (thm :: thms1) thms @ thms2) end
      end
  in
    map (fn thm => Thm.incr-indexes 1 @{thm Suc-if-eq}) thms
  end
in
  map (fn thm => Thm.incr-indexes 1 @{thm Suc-if-eq}) thms
end

```

```

end
in get-first mk-thms eqs end;

fun eqn-suc-base-preproc ctxt thms =
let
  val dest = fst o Logic.dest_equals o Thm.prop_of;
  val contains-suc = exists-Const (fn (c, _) => c = const-name`Suc);
in
  if forall (can dest) thms andalso exists (contains-suc o dest) thms
  then thms |> perhaps-loop (remove-suc ctxt) |> (Option.map o map) Drule.zero-var-indexes
  else NONE
end;

val eqn-suc-preproc = Code-Preproc.simple-functrans eqn-suc-base-preproc;

in
  Code-Preproc.add-functrans (eqn-Suc, eqn-suc-preproc)
end
>

```

118.3 Candidates which need special treatment

```

lemma drop-bit-int-code [code]:
<drop-bit n k = k div 2 ^ n> for k :: int
  by (fact drop-bit-eq-div)

lemma take-bit-num-code [code]:
<take-bit-num n Num.One =
  (case n of 0 => None | Suc n => Some Num.One)>
<take-bit-num n (Num.Bit0 m) =
  (case n of 0 => None | Suc n => (case take-bit-num n m of None => None |
  Some q => Some (Num.Bit0 q)))>
<take-bit-num n (Num.Bit1 m) =
  (case n of 0 => None | Suc n => Some (case take-bit-num n m of None =>
  Num.One | Some q => Num.Bit1 q))>
  apply (cases n; simp)+
done

end

```

119 Implementation of natural numbers as binary numerals

```

theory Code-Binary-Nat
imports Code-Abstract-Nat
begin

```

When generating code for functions on natural numbers, the canonical representation using 0 and Suc is unsuitable for computations involving large numbers. This theory refines the representation of natural numbers for code generation to use binary numerals, which do not grow linear in size but logarithmic.

119.1 Representation

code-datatype $0::nat$ $nat\text{-}of\text{-}num$

```
lemma [code]:
  num-of-nat 0 = Num.One
  num-of-nat (nat-of-num k) = k
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-inverse)
```

```
lemma [code]:
  (1::nat) = Numeral1
  by simp
```

```
lemma [code-abbrev]: Numeral1 = (1::nat)
  by simp
```

```
lemma [code]:
  Suc n = n + 1
  by simp
```

119.2 Basic arithmetic

```
context
begin
```

```
declare [[code drop: plus :: nat ⇒ -]]
```

```
lemma plus-nat-code [code]:
  nat-of-num k + nat-of-num l = nat-of-num (k + l)
  m + 0 = (m::nat)
  0 + n = (n::nat)
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)
```

Bounded subtraction needs some auxiliary

```
qualified definition dup :: nat ⇒ nat where
  dup n = n + n
```

```
lemma dup-code [code]:
  dup 0 = 0
  dup (nat-of-num k) = nat-of-num (Num.Bit0 k)
  by (simp-all add: dup-def numeral-Bit0)
```

```
qualified definition sub :: num ⇒ num ⇒ nat option where
```

```

sub k l = (if k ≥ l then Some (numeral k - numeral l) else None)

lemma sub-code [code]:
  sub Num.One Num.One = Some 0
  sub (Num.Bit0 m) Num.One = Some (nat-of-num (Num.BitM m))
  sub (Num.Bit1 m) Num.One = Some (nat-of-num (Num.Bit0 m))
  sub Num.One (Num.Bit0 n) = None
  sub Num.One (Num.Bit1 n) = None
  sub (Num.Bit0 m) (Num.Bit0 n) = map-option dup (sub m n)
  sub (Num.Bit1 m) (Num.Bit1 n) = map-option dup (sub m n)
  sub (Num.Bit1 m) (Num.Bit0 n) = map-option (λq. dup q + 1) (sub m n)
  sub (Num.Bit0 m) (Num.Bit1 n) = (case sub m n of None ⇒ None
    | Some q ⇒ if q = 0 then None else Some (dup q - 1))
apply (auto simp add: nat-of-num-numeral
  Num dbl-def Num dbl-inc-def Num dbl-dec-def
  Let-def le-imp-diff-is-add BitM-plus-one sub-def dup-def)
apply (simp-all add: sub-non-positive)
apply (simp-all add: sub-non-negative [symmetric, where ?'a = int])
done

declare [[code drop: minus :: nat ⇒ -]]

lemma minus-nat-code [code]:
  nat-of-num k - nat-of-num l = (case sub k l of None ⇒ 0 | Some j ⇒ j)
  m - 0 = (m::nat)
  0 - n = (0::nat)
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral sub-non-positive sub-def)

declare [[code drop: times :: nat ⇒ -]]

lemma times-nat-code [code]:
  nat-of-num k * nat-of-num l = nat-of-num (k * l)
  m * 0 = (0::nat)
  0 * n = (0::nat)
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

declare [[code drop: HOL.equal :: nat ⇒ -]]

lemma equal-nat-code [code]:
  HOL.equal 0 (0::nat) ↔ True
  HOL.equal 0 (nat-of-num l) ↔ False
  HOL.equal (nat-of-num k) 0 ↔ False
  HOL.equal (nat-of-num k) (nat-of-num l) ↔ HOL.equal k l
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral equal)

lemma equal-nat-refl [code nbe]:
  HOL.equal (n::nat) n ↔ True
by (rule equal-refl)

```

```

declare [[code drop: less-eq :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  -]]

lemma less-eq-nat-code [code]:
   $0 \leq (n::nat) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
   $\text{nat-of-num } k \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
   $\text{nat-of-num } k \leq \text{nat-of-num } l \longleftrightarrow k \leq l$ 
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

declare [[code drop: less :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  -]]

lemma less-nat-code [code]:
   $(m::nat) < 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
   $0 < \text{nat-of-num } l \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
   $\text{nat-of-num } k < \text{nat-of-num } l \longleftrightarrow k < l$ 
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

declare [[code drop: Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat]]

lemma divmod-nat-code [code]:
  Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat (nat-of-num k) (nat-of-num l) = divmod k l
  Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat m 0 = (0, m)
  Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat 0 n = (0, 0)
  by (simp-all add: Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def nat-of-num-numeral)

end

```

119.3 Conversions

```

declare [[code drop: of-nat]]

lemma of-nat-code [code]:
  of-nat 0 = 0
  of-nat (nat-of-num k) = numeral k
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

```

```

code-identifier
code-module Code-Binary-Nat  $\rightarrow$ 
  (SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith

end

```

120 Code generation of prolog programs

```

theory Code-Prolog
imports Main
keywords values-prolog :: diag
begin

```

ML-file $\langle \sim /src/HOL/Tools/Predicate-Compile/code-prolog.ML \rangle$

121 Setup for Numerals

```
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore_consts [const-name <numeral>]›
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.keep_functions [const-name <numeral>]›
end
```

122 Implementation of integer numbers by target-language integers

```
theory Code-Target-Int
imports Main
begin

code-datatype int-of-integer

declare [[code drop: integer-of-int]]

context
includes integer.lifting
begin

lemma [code]:
  integer-of-int (int-of-integer k) = k
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  Int.Pos = int-of-integer ∘ integer-of-num
  by transfer (simp add: fun(eq)-iff)

lemma [code]:
  Int.Neg = int-of-integer ∘ uminus ∘ integer-of-num
  by transfer (simp add: fun(eq)-iff)

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  int-of-integer (numeral k) = Int.Pos k
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  int-of-integer (‐ numeral k) = Int.Neg k
  by transfer simp

context
begin
```

```

qualified definition positive :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where [simp]: positive = numeral

qualified definition negative :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where [simp]: negative = uminus  $\circ$  numeral

lemma [code-computation-unfold]:
  numeral = positive
  Int.Pos = positive
  Int.Neg = negative
  by (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

end

lemma [code, symmetric, code-post]:
  0 = int-of-integer 0
  by transfer simp

lemma [code, symmetric, code-post]:
  1 = int-of-integer 1
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-post]:
  int-of-integer (- 1) = - 1
  by simp

lemma [code]:
  k + l = int-of-integer (of-int k + of-int l)
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  - k = int-of-integer (- of-int k)
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  k - l = int-of-integer (of-int k - of-int l)
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  Int.dup k = int-of-integer (Code-Numeral.dup (of-int k))
  by transfer simp

declare [[code drop: Int.sub]]

lemma [code]:
  k * l = int-of-integer (of-int k * of-int l)
  by simp

lemma [code]:

```

```

 $k \text{ div } l = \text{int-of-integer} (\text{of-int } k \text{ div } \text{of-int } l)$ 
by simp

lemma [code]:
 $k \text{ mod } l = \text{int-of-integer} (\text{of-int } k \text{ mod } \text{of-int } l)$ 
by simp

lemma [code]:
 $\text{divmod } m n = \text{map-prod int-of-integer int-of-integer} (\text{divmod } m n)$ 
unfolding prod-eq-iff divmod-def map-prod-def case-prod-beta fst-conv snd-conv
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
 $HOL.\text{equal } k l = HOL.\text{equal} (\text{of-int } k :: \text{integer}) (\text{of-int } l)$ 
by transfer (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
 $k \leq l \longleftrightarrow (\text{of-int } k :: \text{integer}) \leq \text{of-int } l$ 
by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
 $k < l \longleftrightarrow (\text{of-int } k :: \text{integer}) < \text{of-int } l$ 
by transfer rule

declare [[code drop: gcd :: int ⇒ - lcm :: int ⇒ -]]

lemma gcd-int-of-integer [code]:
 $\text{gcd} (\text{int-of-integer } x) (\text{int-of-integer } y) = \text{int-of-integer} (\text{gcd } x y)$ 
by transfer rule

lemma lcm-int-of-integer [code]:
 $\text{lcm} (\text{int-of-integer } x) (\text{int-of-integer } y) = \text{int-of-integer} (\text{lcm } x y)$ 
by transfer rule

end

lemma (in ring-1) of-int-code-if:
 $\text{of-int } k = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 0$ 
 $\text{else if } k < 0 \text{ then } - \text{ of-int } (- k)$ 
 $\text{else let } l = 2 * \text{of-int } (k \text{ div } 2);$ 
 $j = k \text{ mod } 2$ 
 $\text{in if } j = 0 \text{ then } l \text{ else } l + 1)$ 
proof –
from div-mult-mod-eq have *: of-int } k = of-int } (k div 2 * 2 + k mod 2) by simp
show ?thesis
by (simp add: Let-def of-int-add [symmetric]) (simp add: * mult.commute)
qed

```

```

declare of-int-code-if [code]

lemma [code]:
  nat = nat-of-integer o of-int
  including integer.lifting by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

definition char-of-int :: int ⇒ char
  where [code-abbrev]: char-of-int = char-of

definition int-of-char :: char ⇒ int
  where [code-abbrev]: int-of-char = of-char

lemma [code]:
  char-of-int = char-of-integer o integer-of-int
  including integer.lifting unfolding char-of-integer-def char-of-int-def
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma [code]:
  int-of-char = int-of-integer o integer-of-char
  including integer.lifting unfolding integer-of-char-def int-of-char-def
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

context
  includes integer.lifting bit-operations-syntax
begin

declare [[code drop: <bit :: int ⇒ -> <not :: int ⇒ ->
  <and :: int ⇒ -> <or :: int ⇒ -> <xor :: int ⇒ ->
  <push-bit :: - ⇒ - ⇒ int> <drop-bit :: - ⇒ - ⇒ int> <take-bit :: - ⇒ - ⇒ int>]]]

lemma [code]:
  <bit (int-of-integer k) n ⟷ bit k n>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <NOT (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (NOT k)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <int-of-integer k AND int-of-integer l = int-of-integer (k AND l)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <int-of-integer k OR int-of-integer l = int-of-integer (k OR l)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <int-of-integer k XOR int-of-integer l = int-of-integer (k XOR l)>
  by transfer rule

```

```

lemma [code]:
  ‹push-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (push-bit n k)›
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  ‹drop-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (drop-bit n k)›
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  ‹take-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (take-bit n k)›
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  ‹mask n = int-of-integer (mask n)›
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  ‹set-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (set-bit n k)›
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  ‹unset-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (unset-bit n k)›
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  ‹flip-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (flip-bit n k)›
  by transfer rule

end

code-identifier
  code-module Code-Target-Int →
    (SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith

end

```

```

theory Code-Real-Approx-By-Float
imports Complex-Main Code-Target-Int
begin

```

WARNING! This theory implements mathematical reals by machine reals (floats). This is inconsistent. See the proof of False at the end of the theory, where an equality on mathematical reals is (incorrectly) disproved by mapping it to machine reals.

The **value** command cannot display real results yet.

The only legitimate use of this theory is as a tool for code generation purposes.

```

context
begin

qualified definition real-of-integer :: integer  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where [code-abbrev]: real-of-integer = of-int  $\circ$  int-of-integer

end

code-datatype Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer  $\langle(\rangle$  :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real $\rangle$ 

lemma [code-unfold del]: numeral k  $\equiv$  real-of-rat (numeral k)
  by simp

lemma [code-unfold del]: - numeral k  $\equiv$  real-of-rat (- numeral k)
  by simp

context
begin

qualified definition real-of-int ::  $\langle$ int  $\Rightarrow$  real $\rangle$ 
  where [code-abbrev]: real-of-int = of-int

lemma [code]: real-of-int = Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer  $\circ$  integer-of-int
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer-def real-of-int-def)

qualified definition exp-real ::  $\langle$ real  $\Rightarrow$  real $\rangle$ 
  where [code-abbrev, code del]: exp-real = exp

qualified definition sin-real ::  $\langle$ real  $\Rightarrow$  real $\rangle$ 
  where [code-abbrev, code del]: sin-real = sin

qualified definition cos-real ::  $\langle$ real  $\Rightarrow$  real $\rangle$ 
  where [code-abbrev, code del]: cos-real = cos

qualified definition tan-real ::  $\langle$ real  $\Rightarrow$  real $\rangle$ 
  where [code-abbrev, code del]: tan-real = tan

end

lemma [code]: Ratreal r = (case quotient-of r of (p, q)  $\Rightarrow$  real-of-int p / real-of-int q)
  by (cases r) (simp add: quotient-of-Fract of-rat-rat)

lemma [code]: inverse r = 1 / r for r :: real
  by (fact inverse-eq-divide)

declare [[code drop: HOL.equal :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool]
   $\langle(\leq)\rangle$  :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  bool]

```

```

⟨(⟨) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool⟩
⟨plus :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
⟨times :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
⟨uminus :: real ⇒ real⟩
⟨minus :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
⟨divide :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
sqrt
⟨ln :: real ⇒ real⟩
pi
arcsin
arccos
arctan]]]

```

code-reserved SML Real

```

code-printing
type-constructor real →
  (SML) real
  and (OCaml) float
  and (Haskell) Prelude.Double
| constant 0 :: real →
  (SML) 0.0
  and (OCaml) 0.0
  and (Haskell) 0.0
| constant 1 :: real →
  (SML) 1.0
  and (OCaml) 1.0
  and (Haskell) 1.0
| constant HOL.equal :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool →
  (SML) Real.== ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.(=)
  and (Haskell) infix 4 ==
| class-instance real :: HOL.equal => (Haskell) -
| constant (≤) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool →
  (SML) Real.≤= ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.(≤)
  and (Haskell) infix 4 ≤=
| constant (<) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool →
  (SML) Real.< ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.(<)
  and (Haskell) infix 4 <
| constant (+) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Real.+ ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.( +. )
  and (Haskell) infixl 6 +
| constant (*) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Real.* ((-, (-))
  and (Haskell) infixl 7 *
| constant uminus :: real ⇒ real →

```

```

(SML) Real.~  

and (OCaml) Pervasives.( ~-. )  

and (Haskell) negate  

| constant (-) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →  

  (SML) Real.- ((-, (-))  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.( -. )  

  and (Haskell) infixl 6 -  

| constant (/) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →  

  (SML) Real./( (-, (-))  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.( '/. )  

  and (Haskell) infixl 7 /  

| constant sqrt :: real ⇒ real →  

  (SML) Math.sqrt  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.sqrt  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.sqrt  

| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.exp-real →  

  (SML) Math.exp  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.exp  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.exp  

| constant ln →  

  (SML) Math.ln  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.ln  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.log  

| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.sin-real →  

  (SML) Math.sin  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.sin  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.sin  

| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.cos-real →  

  (SML) Math.cos  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.cos  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.cos  

| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.tan-real →  

  (SML) Math.tan  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.tan  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.tan  

| constant pi →  

  (SML) Math.pi  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.pi  

| constant arcsin →  

  (SML) Math.asin  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.asin  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.asin  

| constant arccos →  

  (SML) Math.acos  

  and (OCaml) Pervasives.acos  

  and (Haskell) Prelude.acos  

| constant arctan →  

  (SML) Math.atan

```

```

and (OCaml) Pervasives.atan
and (Haskell) Prelude.atan
| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer →
  (SML) Real.fromInt
and (OCaml) Pervasives.float/ (Big'-int.toInt (-))
and (Haskell) Prelude.fromIntegral (-)

notepad
begin
  have cos (pi/2) = 0 by (rule cos-pi-half)
  moreover have cos (pi/2) ≠ 0 by eval
  ultimately have False by blast
end

end

```

123 Implementation of natural numbers by target-language integers

```

theory Code-Target-Nat
imports Code-Abstract-Nat
begin

```

123.1 Implementation for nat

```

context
includes natural.lifting integer.lifting
begin

```

```

lift-definition Nat :: integer ⇒ nat
  is nat
  .

```

```

lemma [code-post]:
  Nat 0 = 0
  Nat 1 = 1
  Nat (numeral k) = numeral k
  by (transfer, simp) +

```

```

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  integer-of-nat = of-nat
  by transfer rule

```

```

lemma [code-unfold]:
  Int.nat (int-of-integer k) = nat-of-integer k
  by transfer rule

```

```

lemma [code abstype]:

```

```

Code-Target-Nat.Nat (integer-of-nat n) = n
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
integer-of-nat (nat-of-integer k) = max 0 k
by transfer auto

lemma [code-abbrev]:
nat-of-integer (numeral k) = nat-of-num k
by transfer (simp add: nat-of-num-numeral)

context
begin

qualified definition natural :: num  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where [simp]: natural = nat-of-num

lemma [code-computation-unfold]:
numeral = natural
nat-of-num = natural
by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

end

lemma [code abstract]:
integer-of-nat (nat-of-num n) = integer-of-num n
by (simp add: nat-of-num-numeral integer-of-nat-numeral)

lemma [code abstract]:
integer-of-nat 0 = 0
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
integer-of-nat 1 = 1
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
Suc n = n + 1
by simp

lemma [code abstract]:
integer-of-nat (m + n) = of-nat m + of-nat n
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
integer-of-nat (m - n) = max 0 (of-nat m - of-nat n)
by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:

```

integer-of-nat ($m * n$) = *of-nat m * of-nat n*
by transfer (*simp add: of-nat-mult*)

lemma [*code abstract*]:
integer-of-nat ($m \text{ div } n$) = *of-nat m div of-nat n*
by transfer (*simp add: zdiv-int*)

lemma [*code abstract*]:
integer-of-nat ($m \text{ mod } n$) = *of-nat m mod of-nat n*
by transfer (*simp add: zmod-int*)

context
 includes *integer.lifting*
begin

lemma *divmod-nat-code* [*code*]:
Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat $m\ n =$ (
 let $k = \text{integer-of-nat } m$; $l = \text{integer-of-nat } n$
 in map-prod nat-of-integer nat-of-integer
 (*if* $k = 0$ *then* $(0, 0)$
 else if $l = 0$ *then* $(0, k)$ *else*
 Code-Numeral.divmod-abs $k\ l$))
by (*simp add: prod-eq-iff Let-def Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def; transfer*)
 (*simp add: nat-div-distrib nat-mod-distrib*)

end

lemma [*code*]:
divmod $m\ n = \text{map-prod nat-of-integer nat-of-integer} (*divmod* $m\ n$)
by (*simp only: prod-eq-iff divmod-def map-prod-def case-prod-beta fst-conv snd-conv; transfer*)
 (*simp-all only: nat-div-distrib nat-mod-distrib zero-le-numeral nat-numeral*)$

lemma [*code*]:
HOL.equal $m\ n = \text{HOL.equal}$ (*of-nat m :: integer*) (*of-nat n*)
by transfer (*simp add: equal*)

lemma [*code*]:
 $m \leq n \longleftrightarrow (\text{of-nat } m :: \text{integer}) \leq \text{of-nat } n$
by *simp*

lemma [*code*]:
 $m < n \longleftrightarrow (\text{of-nat } m :: \text{integer}) < \text{of-nat } n$
by *simp*

lemma *num-of-nat-code* [*code*]:
num-of-nat = *num-of-integer o of-nat*
by transfer (*simp add: fun-eq-iff*)

end

lemma (in semiring-1) of-nat-code-if:
 $of\text{-}nat\ n = (if\ n = 0\ then\ 0\ else\ let\ (m,\ q) = Euclidean\text{-}Rings.divmod\text{-}nat\ n\ 2;\ m' = 2 * of\text{-}nat\ m\ in\ if\ q = 0\ then\ m'\ else\ m' + 1)$
by (cases n)
 $(simp\ all\ add:\ Let\text{-}def\ Euclidean\text{-}Rings.divmod\text{-}nat\text{-}def\ ac\text{-}simps\ flip:\ of\text{-}nat\text{-}numeral\ of\text{-}nat\text{-}mult\ minus\text{-}mod\text{-}eq\text{-}mult\text{-}div)$

declare of-nat-code-if [code]

definition int-of-nat :: nat \Rightarrow int **where**
 $[code\text{-}abbrev]: int\text{-}of\text{-}nat = of\text{-}nat$

lemma [code]:
 $int\text{-}of\text{-}nat\ n = int\text{-}of\text{-}integer\ (of\text{-}nat\ n)$
by (simp add: int-of-nat-def)

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer\text{-}of\text{-}nat\ (nat\ k) = max\ 0\ (integer\text{-}of\text{-}int\ k)$
including integer.lifting **by** transfer auto

definition char-of-nat :: nat \Rightarrow char
where [code-abbrev]: char-of-nat = char-of

definition nat-of-char :: char \Rightarrow nat
where [code-abbrev]: nat-of-char = of-char

lemma [code]:
 $char\text{-}of\text{-}nat = char\text{-}of\text{-}integer \circ integer\text{-}of\text{-}nat$
including integer.lifting **unfolding** char-of-integer-def char-of-nat-def
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma [code abstract]:
 $integer\text{-}of\text{-}nat\ (nat\text{-}of\text{-}char\ c) = integer\text{-}of\text{-}char\ c$
by (cases c) (simp add: nat-of-char-def integer-of-char-def integer-of-nat-eq-of-nat)

lemma term-of-nat-code [code]:

— Use nat-of-integer in term reconstruction instead of Code-Target-Nat.Nat such that reconstructed terms can be fed back to the code generator

$term\text{-}of\text{-}class.term\text{-}of\ n =$
 $Code\text{-}Evaluation.App$
 $(Code\text{-}Evaluation.Const\ (STR\ "Code\text{-}Numeral.nat\text{-}of\text{-}integer"))$
 $(typerep.Typerep\ (STR\ "fun"))$
 $[typerep.Typerep\ (STR\ "Code\text{-}Numeral.integer")\ []],$

```

typerep.Typerep (STR "Nat.nat'") []))
(term-of-class.term-of (integer-of-nat n))
by (simp add: term-of-anything)  

lemma nat-of-integer-code-post [code-post]:
nat-of-integer 0 = 0
nat-of-integer 1 = 1
nat-of-integer (numeral k) = numeral k
including integer.lifting by (transfer, simp)+  

code-identifier
code-module Code-Target-Nat  $\rightarrow$ 
(SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith  

end

```

124 Implementation of natural and integer numbers by target-language integers

```

theory Code-Target-Numeral
imports Code-Target-Int Code-Target-Nat
begin  

end

```

125 Preprocessor setup for floats implemented by target language numerals

```

theory Code-Target-Numeral-Float
imports Float Code-Target-Numeral
begin  

lemma numeral-float-computation-unfold [code-computation-unfold]:
<numeral k = Float (int-of-integer (Code-Numeral.positive k)) 0>
<- numeral k = Float (int-of-integer (Code-Numeral.negative k)) 0>
by (simp-all add: Float.compute-float-numeral Float.compute-float-neg-numeral)  

end

```

```

theory Complex-Order
imports Complex-Main
begin  

instantiation complex :: order begin  

definition x < y  $\longleftrightarrow$  Re x < Re y  $\wedge$  Im x = Im y

```

```

definition  $\langle x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{Re } x \leq \text{Re } y \wedge \text{Im } x = \text{Im } y \rangle$ 

instance
  apply standard
  by (auto simp: less-complex-def less-eq-complex-def complex-eq-iff)
end

lemma nonnegative-complex-is-real:  $\langle (x::\text{complex}) \geq 0 \implies x \in \mathbb{R} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: complex-is-Real-iff less-eq-complex-def)

lemma complex-is-real-iff-compare0:  $\langle (x::\text{complex}) \in \mathbb{R} \longleftrightarrow x \leq 0 \vee x \geq 0 \rangle$ 
  using complex-is-Real-iff less-eq-complex-def by auto

instance complex :: ordered-comm-ring
  apply standard
  by (auto simp: less-complex-def less-eq-complex-def complex-eq-iff mult-left-mono
    mult-right-mono)

instance complex :: ordered-real-vector
  apply standard
  by (auto simp: less-complex-def less-eq-complex-def mult-left-mono mult-right-mono)

instance complex :: ordered-cancel-comm-semiring
  by standard

end

```

126 Abstract type of association lists with unique keys

```

theory DAList
imports AList
begin

```

This was based on some existing fragments in the AFP-Collection framework.

126.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma distinct-map-fst-filter:
  distinct (map fst xs)  $\implies$  distinct (map fst (List.filter P xs))
  by (induct xs) auto

```

126.2 Type ('key, 'value) alist

```

typedef ('key, 'value) alist = {xs :: ('key × 'value) list. (distinct ∘ map fst) xs}
  morphisms impl-of Alist
proof

```

```

show [] ∈ {xs. (distinct ∘ map fst) xs}
  by simp
qed

setup-lifting type-definition-alist

lemma alist-ext: impl-of xs = impl-of ys ==> xs = ys
  by (simp add: impl-of-inject)

lemma alist-eq-iff: xs = ys <=> impl-of xs = impl-of ys
  by (simp add: impl-of-inject)

lemma impl-of-distinct [simp, intro]: distinct (map fst (impl-of xs))
  using impl-of[of xs] by simp

lemma Alist-impl-of [code abstype]: Alist (impl-of xs) = xs
  by (rule impl-of-inverse)

```

126.3 Primitive operations

lift-definition lookup :: ('key, 'value) alist \Rightarrow 'key \Rightarrow 'value option **is** map-of .

lift-definition empty :: ('key, 'value) alist **is** []

by simp

lift-definition update :: 'key \Rightarrow 'value \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist

is AList.update

by (simp add: distinct-update)

lift-definition delete :: 'key \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist

is AList.delete

by (simp add: distinct-delete)

lift-definition map-entry ::
 'key \Rightarrow ('value \Rightarrow 'value) \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist

is AList.map-entry

by (simp add: distinct-map-entry)

lift-definition filter :: ('key \times 'value \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist

is List.filter

by (simp add: distinct-map-fst-filter)

lift-definition map-default ::
 'key \Rightarrow 'value \Rightarrow ('value \Rightarrow 'value) \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist \Rightarrow ('key, 'value) alist

is AList.map-default

by (simp add: distinct-map-default)

126.4 Abstract operation properties

```

lemma lookup-empty [simp]: lookup empty k = None
by (simp add: empty-def lookup-def Alist-inverse)

lemma lookup-update:
  lookup (update k1 v xs) k2 = (if k1 = k2 then Some v else lookup xs k2)
by(transfer)(simp add: update-conv')

lemma lookup-update-eq [simp]:
  k1 = k2 ==> lookup (update k1 v xs) k2 = Some v
by(simp add: lookup-update)

lemma lookup-update-neq [simp]:
  k1 ≠ k2 ==> lookup (update k1 v xs) k2 = lookup xs k2
by(simp add: lookup-update)

lemma update-update-eq [simp]:
  k1 = k2 ==> update k2 v2 (update k1 v1 xs) = update k2 v2 xs
by(transfer)(simp add: update-conv')

lemma lookup-delete [simp]: lookup (delete k al) = (lookup al)(k := None)
by (simp add: lookup-def delete-def Alist-inverse distinct-delete delete-conv')

```

126.5 Further operations

126.5.1 Equality

```

instantiation alist :: (equal, equal) equal
begin

```

```

definition HOL.equal (xs :: ('a, 'b) alist) ys == impl-of xs = impl-of ys

```

```

instance
  by standard (simp add: equal-alist-def impl-of-inject)

```

```
end
```

126.5.2 Size

```

instantiation alist :: (type, type) size
begin

```

```

definition size (al :: ('a, 'b) alist) = length (impl-of al)

```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

126.6 Quickcheck generators

```

context
  includes state-combinator-syntax term-syntax
begin

definition
  valterm-empty :: ('key :: typerep, 'value :: typerep) alist × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term)
  where valterm-empty = Code-Evaluation.valtermify empty

definition
  valterm-update :: 'key :: typerep × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) ⇒
  'value :: typerep × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) ⇒
  ('key, 'value) alist × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) ⇒
  ('key, 'value) alist × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) where
    [code-unfold]: valterm-update k v a = Code-Evaluation.valtermify update {·} k {·}
    v {·}a

fun random-aux-alist
where
  random-aux-alist i j =
    (if i = 0 then Pair valterm-empty
     else Quickcheck-Random.collapse
       (Random.select-weight
        [(i, Quickcheck-Random.random j o→ (λk. Quickcheck-Random.random j
        o→
          (λv. random-aux-alist (i - 1) j o→ (λa. Pair (valterm-update k v a))))),
       (1, Pair valterm-empty)]))

end

instantiation alist :: (random, random) random
begin

definition random-alist
where
  random-alist i = random-aux-alist i i

instance ..

end

instantiation alist :: (exhaustive, exhaustive) exhaustive
begin

fun exhaustive-alist :: (('a, 'b) alist ⇒ (bool × term list) option) ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option
where
  exhaustive-alist f i =
    (if i = 0 then None

```

```

else
  case f empty of
    Some ts ⇒ Some ts
  | None ⇒
    exhaustive-alist
    (λa. Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive
      (λk. Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive (λv. f (update k v a)) (i - 1))
    (i - 1))
    (i - 1))

instance ..

end

instantiation alist :: (full-exhaustive, full-exhaustive) full-exhaustive
begin

fun full-exhaustive-alist :: (('a, 'b) alist × (unit ⇒ term) ⇒ (bool × term list) option) ⇒ natural ⇒
  (bool × term list) option
where
  full-exhaustive-alist f i =
  (if i = 0 then None
   else
     case f valterm-empty of
       Some ts ⇒ Some ts
     | None ⇒
       full-exhaustive-alist
       (λa.
         Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive
         (λk. Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive (λv. f (valterm-update k v
a)) (i - 1))
         (i - 1))
       (i - 1))

instance ..

end

```

127 alist is a BNF

```

lift-bnf (dead 'k, set: 'v) alist [wits: [] :: ('k × 'v) list] for map: map rel: rel
by auto

```

```

hide-const valterm-empty valterm-update random-aux-alist

```

```

hide-fact (open) lookup-def empty-def update-def delete-def map-entry-def filter-def
map-default-def
hide-const (open) impl-of lookup empty update delete map-entry filter map-default

```

```
map set rel
```

```
end
```

128 Multisets partially implemented by association lists

```
theory DAList-Multiset
imports Multiset DAList
begin
```

Delete preexisting code equations

```
declare [[code drop: {#} Multiset.is-empty add-mset
plus :: 'a multiset ⇒ - minus :: 'a multiset ⇒ -
inter-mset union-mset image-mset filter-mset count
size :: - multiset ⇒ nat sum-mset prod-mset
set-mset sorted-list-of-multiset subset-mset subsequeq-mset
equal-multiset-inst.equal-multiset]]
```

Raw operations on lists

```
definition join/raw :: ('key ⇒ 'val × 'val ⇒ 'val) ⇒
  ('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list
where join/raw f xs ys = foldr (λ(k, v). map-default k v (λv'. f k (v', v))) ys xs
```

```
lemma join/raw-Nil [simp]: join/raw f xs [] = xs
by (simp add: join/raw-def)
```

```
lemma join/raw-Cons [simp]:
join/raw f xs ((k, v) # ys) = map-default k v (λv'. f k (v', v)) (join/raw f xs ys)
by (simp add: join/raw-def)
```

```
lemma map-of-join/raw:
assumes distinct (map fst ys)
shows map-of (join/raw f xs ys) x =
(case map-of xs x of
None ⇒ map-of ys x
| Some v ⇒ (case map-of ys x of None ⇒ Some v | Some v' ⇒ Some (f x (v, v'))))
using assms
apply (induct ys)
apply (auto simp add: map-of-map-default split: option.split)
apply (metis map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(2) weak-map-of-SomeI)
apply (metis Some-eq-map-of-iff map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(2))
done
```

```
lemma distinct-join/raw:
assumes distinct (map fst xs)
```

```

shows distinct (map fst (join-raw f xs ys))
using assms
proof (induct ys)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys)
  then show ?case by (cases y) (simp add: distinct-map-default)
qed

definition subtract-entries-raw xs ys = foldr (λ(k, v). AList.map-entry k (λv'. v' - v)) ys xs

lemma map-of-subtract-entries-raw:
assumes distinct (map fst ys)
shows map-of (subtract-entries-raw xs ys) x =
(case map-of xs x of
  None ⇒ None
  | Some v ⇒ (case map-of ys x of None ⇒ Some v | Some v' ⇒ Some (v - v'))))
using assms
unfolding subtract-entries-raw-def
apply (induct ys)
apply auto
apply (simp split: option.split)
apply (simp add: map-of-map-entry)
apply (auto split: option.split)
apply (metis map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(3) option.simps(4))
apply (metis map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(4) option.simps(5))
done

lemma distinct-subtract-entries-raw:
assumes distinct (map fst xs)
shows distinct (map fst (subtract-entries-raw xs ys))
using assms
unfolding subtract-entries-raw-def
by (induct ys) (auto simp add: distinct-map-entry)

Operations on alists with distinct keys

lift-definition join :: ('a ⇒ 'b × 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist
is join-raw
by (simp add: distinct-join-raw)

lift-definition subtract-entries :: ('a, ('b :: minus)) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist
is subtract-entries-raw
by (simp add: distinct-subtract-entries-raw)

Implementing multisets by means of association lists

definition count-of :: ('a × nat) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat

```

```

where count-of xs x = (case map-of xs x of None => 0 | Some n => n)

lemma count-of-multiset: finite {x. 0 < count-of xs x}
proof -
  let ?A = {x::'a. 0 < (case map-of xs x of None => 0::nat | Some n => n)}
  have ?A ⊆ dom (map-of xs)
  proof
    fix x
    assume x ∈ ?A
    then have 0 < (case map-of xs x of None => 0::nat | Some n => n)
      by simp
    then have map-of xs x ≠ None
      by (cases map-of xs x) auto
    then show x ∈ dom (map-of xs)
      by auto
  qed
  with finite-dom-map-of [of xs] have finite ?A
    by (auto intro: finite-subset)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: count-of-def fun-eq-iff)
qed

lemma count-simps [simp]:
  count-of [] = (λ-. 0)
  count-of ((x, n) # xs) = (λy. if x = y then n else count-of xs y)
  by (simp-all add: count-of-def fun-eq-iff)

lemma count-of-empty: x ∉ fst ` set xs ==> count-of xs x = 0
  by (induct xs) (simp-all add: count-of-def)

lemma count-of-filter: count-of (List.filter (P ∘ fst) xs) x = (if P x then count-of xs x else 0)
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma count-of-map-default [simp]:
  count-of (map-default x b (λx. x + b) xs) y =
    (if x = y then count-of xs x + b else count-of xs y)
  unfolding count-of-def by (simp add: map-of-map-default split: option.split)

lemma count-of-join-raw:
  distinct (map fst ys) ==>
  count-of xs x + count-of ys x = count-of (join-raw (λx (x, y). x + y) xs ys) x
  unfolding count-of-def by (simp add: map-of-join-raw split: option.split)

lemma count-of-subtract-entries-raw:
  distinct (map fst ys) ==>
  count-of xs x - count-of ys x = count-of (subtract-entries-raw xs ys) x
  unfolding count-of-def by (simp add: map-of-subtract-entries-raw split: option.split)

```

Code equations for multiset operations

```

definition Bag :: ('a, nat) alist  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset
  where Bag xs = Abs-multiset (count-of (DAList.impl-of xs))

code-datatype Bag

lemma count-Bag [simp, code]: count (Bag xs) = count-of (DAList.impl-of xs)
  by (simp add: Bag-def count-of-multiset)

lemma Mempty-Bag [code]: {} = Bag (DAList.empty)
  by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff alist.Alist-inverse DAList.empty-def)

lift-definition is-empty-Bag-impl :: ('a, nat) alist  $\Rightarrow$  bool is
   $\lambda$ xs. list-all ( $\lambda$ x. snd x = 0) xs .

lemma is-empty-Bag [code]: Multiset.is-empty (Bag xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  is-empty-Bag-impl xs
proof -
  have Multiset.is-empty (Bag xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$ x. count (Bag xs) x = 0)
    unfolding Multiset.is-empty-def multiset-eq-iff by simp
  also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall$ x $\in$ fst `set (alist.impl-of xs). count (Bag xs) x = 0)
    proof (intro iffI allI ballI)
      fix x assume A:  $\forall$ x $\in$ fst `set (alist.impl-of xs). count (Bag xs) x = 0
      thus count (Bag xs) x = 0
      proof (cases x  $\in$  fst `set (alist.impl-of xs))
        case False
        thus ?thesis by (force simp: count-of-def split: option.splits)
        qed (insert A, auto)
      qed simp-all
      also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-all ( $\lambda$ x. snd x = 0) (alist.impl-of xs)
        by (auto simp: count-of-def list-all-def)
      finally show ?thesis by (simp add: is-empty-Bag-impl.rep-eq)
    qed

lemma union-Bag [code]: Bag xs + Bag ys = Bag (join ( $\lambda$ x (n1, n2). n1 + n2)
  xs ys)
  by (rule multiset-eqI)
    (simp add: count-of-join-raw alist.Alist-inverse distinct-join-raw join-def)

lemma add-mset-Bag [code]: add-mset x (Bag xs) =
  Bag (join ( $\lambda$ x (n1, n2). n1 + n2) (DAList.update x 1 DAList.empty) xs)
  unfolding add-mset-add-single[of x Bag xs] union-Bag[symmetric]
  by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff update.rep-eq empty.rep-eq)

lemma minus-Bag [code]: Bag xs - Bag ys = Bag (subtract-entries xs ys)
  by (rule multiset-eqI)
    (simp add: count-of-subtract-entries-raw alist.Alist-inverse
    distinct-subtract-entries-raw subtract-entries-def)

lemma filter-Bag [code]: filter-mset P (Bag xs) = Bag (DAList.filter (P  $\circ$  fst) xs)

```

by (*rule multiset-eqI*) (*simp add: count-of-filter DAList.filter.rep-eq*)

lemma *mset-eq* [*code*]: *HOL.equal* (*m1::'a::equal multiset*) *m2* \longleftrightarrow *m1* $\subseteq\#$ *m2* \wedge *m2* $\subseteq\#$ *m1*
by (*metis equal-multiset-def subset-mset.order-eq-iff*)

By default the code for $<$ is $(xs < ys) = (xs \leq ys \wedge xs \neq ys)$. With equality implemented by \leq , this leads to three calls of \leq . Here is a more efficient version:

lemma *mset-less*[*code*]: *xs* $\subset\#$ (*ys :: 'a multiset*) \longleftrightarrow *xs* $\subseteq\#$ *ys* \wedge \neg *ys* $\subseteq\#$ *xs*
by (*rule subset-mset.less-le-not-le*)

lemma *mset-less-eq-Bag0*:
Bag xs $\subseteq\#$ *A* \longleftrightarrow $(\forall (x, n) \in set (DAList.impl-of xs). count-of (DAList.impl-of xs) x \leq count A x)$
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)
proof
assume ?lhs
then show ?rhs **by** (*auto simp add: subsequeq-mset-def*)
next
assume ?rhs
show ?lhs
proof (*rule mset-subset-eqI*)
fix *x*
from ‹?rhs› **have** *count-of* (*DAList.impl-of xs*) *x* \leq *count A x*
by (*cases x ∈ fst ` set (DAList.impl-of xs)) (auto simp add: count-of-empty)*
then show *count* (*Bag xs*) *x* \leq *count A x* **by** (*simp add: subset-mset-def*)
qed
qed

lemma *mset-less-eq-Bag* [*code*]:
Bag xs $\subseteq\#$ (*A :: 'a multiset*) \longleftrightarrow $(\forall (x, n) \in set (DAList.impl-of xs). n \leq count A x)$
proof –
{
fix *x n*
assume *(x,n) ∈ set (DAList.impl-of xs)*
then have *count-of* (*DAList.impl-of xs*) *x = n*
proof transfer
fix *x n*
fix *xs :: ('a × nat) list*
show (*distinct ∘ map fst*) *xs* \Longrightarrow *(x, n) ∈ set xs* \Longrightarrow *count-of xs x = n*
proof (*induct xs*)
case *Nil*
then show ?case **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons ym ys*)
obtain *y m* **where** *ym: ym = (y,m)* **by** *force*

```

note Cons = Cons[unfolded ym]
show ?case
proof (cases x = y)
  case False
    with Cons show ?thesis
      unfolding ym by auto
  next
    case True
      with Cons(2–3) have m = n by force
      with True show ?thesis
        unfolding ym by auto
    qed
  qed
  qed
}
then show ?thesis
  unfolding mset-less-eq-Bag0 by auto
qed

declare inter-mset-def [code]
declare union-mset-def [code]
declare mset.simps [code]

fun fold-impl :: ('a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a × nat) list ⇒ 'b
where
  fold-impl fn e ((a,n) # ms) = (fold-impl fn ((fn a n) e) ms)
  | fold-impl fn e [] = e

context
begin

qualified definition fold :: ('a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, nat) alist ⇒ 'b
  where fold f e al = fold-impl f e (DAList.impl-of al)

end

context comp-fun-commute
begin

lemma DAList-Multiset-fold:
  assumes fn:  $\bigwedge a n x. fn\ a\ n\ x = (f\ a\ \widehat{\sim}\ n)\ x$ 
  shows fold-mset f e (Bag al) = DAList-Multiset.fold fn e al
  unfolding DAList-Multiset.fold-def
  proof (induct al)
    fix ys
    let ?inv = {xs :: ('a × nat) list. (distinct ∘ map fst) xs}
    note cs[simp del] = count-simps
    have count[simp]:  $\bigwedge x. count(Abs\text{-}multiset(count\text{-}of\ }x)) = count\text{-}of\ x$ 

```

```

by (rule Abs-multiset-inverse) (simp add: count-of-multiset)
assume ys: ys ∈ ?inv
then show fold-mset f e (Bag (Alist ys)) = fold-impl fn e (DAList.impl-of (Alist
ys))
  unfolding Bag-def unfolding Alist-inverse[OF ys]
proof (induct ys arbitrary: e rule: list.induct)
  case Nil
  show ?case
    by (rule trans[OF arg-cong[of - {#} fold-mset f e, OF multiset-eqI]])
      (auto, simp add: cs)
next
  case (Cons pair ys e)
  obtain a n where pair: pair = (a,n)
    by force
  from fn[of a n] have [simp]: fn a n = (f a ∼ n)
    by auto
  have inv: ys ∈ ?inv
    using Cons(2) by auto
  note IH = Cons(1)[OF inv]
  define Ys where Ys = Abs-multiset (count-of ys)
  have id: Abs-multiset (count-of ((a, n) # ys)) = (((+) {# a #}) ∼ n) Ys
    unfolding Ys-def
  proof (rule multiset-eqI, unfold count)
    fix c
    show count-of ((a, n) # ys) c =
      count (((+) {# a #}) ∼ n) (Abs-multiset (count-of ys)) c (is ?l = ?r)
    proof (cases c = a)
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        unfolding cs by (induct n) auto
    next
      case True
      then have ?l = n by (simp add: cs)
      also have n = ?r unfolding True
      proof (induct n)
        case 0
        from Cons(2)[unfolded pair] have a ∉ fst ` set ys by auto
        then show ?case by (induct ys) (simp, auto simp: cs)
      next
        case Suc
        then show ?case by simp
      qed
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  qed
  show ?case
    unfolding pair
    apply (simp add: IH[symmetric])
    unfolding id Ys-def[symmetric]

```

```

apply (induct n)
apply (auto simp: fold-mset-fun-left-comm[symmetric])
done
qed
qed

end

context
begin

private lift-definition single-alist-entry :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist is λa b. [(a,
b)]
by auto

lemma image-mset-Bag [code]:
image-mset f (Bag ms) =
DAList-Multiset.fold (λa n m. Bag (single-alist-entry (f a) n) + m) {#} ms
unfolding image-mset-def
proof (rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold, unfold-locales, (auto simp:
ac-simps)[1])
fix a n m
show Bag (single-alist-entry (f a) n) + m = ((add-mset ∘ f) a ∘ n) m (is ?l
= ?r)
proof (rule multiset-eqI)
fix x
have count ?r x = (if x = f a then n + count m x else count m x)
by (induct n) auto
also have ... = count ?l x
by (simp add: single-alist-entry.rep-eq)
finally show count ?l x = count ?r x ..
qed
qed

end

```

— we cannot use $\lambda a n. (+) (a * n)$ for folding, since $(*)$ is not defined in *comm-monoid-add*

```

lemma sum-mset-Bag[code]: sum-mset (Bag ms) = DAList-Multiset.fold (λa n.
((+) a) ∘ n)) 0 ms
unfolding sum-mset.eq-fold
apply (rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold)
apply unfold-locales
apply (auto simp: ac-simps)
done

```

— we cannot use $\lambda a n. (*) (a ∘ n)$ for folding, since (\circ) is not defined in *comm-monoid-mult*

```

lemma prod-mset-Bag[code]: prod-mset (Bag ms) = DAList-Multiset.fold (λa n.
((*) a) ∘ n)) 1 ms
unfolding prod-mset.eq-fold

```

```

apply (rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold)
apply unfold-locales
apply (auto simp: ac-simps)
done

lemma size-fold: size A = fold-mset (λ-. Suc) 0 A (is - = fold-mset ?f - -)
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute ?f by standard auto
  show ?thesis by (induct A) auto
qed

lemma size-Bag[code]: size (Bag ms) = DAList-Multiset.fold (λa n. (+) n) 0 ms
  unfolding size-fold
proof (rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold, unfold-locales, simp)
  fix a n x
  show n + x = (Suc ∘ n) x
    by (induct n) auto
qed

lemma set-mset-fold: set-mset A = fold-mset insert {} A (is - = fold-mset ?f - -)
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute ?f by standard auto
  show ?thesis by (induct A) auto
qed

lemma set-mset-Bag[code]:
  set-mset (Bag ms) = DAList-Multiset.fold (λa n. (if n = 0 then (λm. m) else
  insert a)) {} ms
  unfolding set-mset-fold
proof (rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold, unfold-locales, (auto simp:
  ac-simps)[1])
  fix a n x
  show (if n = 0 then λm. m else insert a) x = (insert a ∘ n) x (is ?l n = ?r n)
  proof (cases n)
    case 0
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Suc m)
    then have ?l n = insert a x by simp
    moreover have ?r n = insert a x unfolding Suc by (induct m) auto
    ultimately show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed

instantiation multiset :: (exhaustive) exhaustive
begin

```

```

definition exhaustive-multiset :: 
  ('a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option)  $\Rightarrow$  natural  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option
  where exhaustive-multiset f i = Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive ( $\lambda$ xs. f (Bag xs)) i

instance ..

end

end

```

129 Implementation of Red-Black Trees

```

theory RBT-Impl
imports Main
begin

```

For applications, you should use theory *RBT* which defines an abstract type of red-black tree obeying the invariant.

129.1 Datatype of RB trees

```

datatype color = R | B
datatype ('a, 'b) rbt = Empty | Branch color ('a, 'b) rbt 'a 'b ('a, 'b) rbt

lemma rbt-cases:
  obtains (Empty) t = Empty
  | (Red) l k v r where t = Branch R l k v r
  | (Black) l k v r where t = Branch B l k v r
proof (cases t)
  case Empty with that show thesis by blast
next
  case (Branch c) with that show thesis by (cases c) blast+
qed

```

129.2 Tree properties

129.2.1 Content of a tree

```

primrec entries :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list
where
  entries Empty = []
  | entries (Branch - l k v r) = entries l @ (k, v) # entries r

abbreviation (input) entry-in-tree :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  entry-in-tree k v t  $\equiv$  (k, v)  $\in$  set (entries t)

definition keys :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where

```

```

keys t = map fst (entries t)

lemma keys-simps [simp, code]:
  keys Empty = []
  keys (Branch c l k v r) = keys l @ k # keys r
  by (simp-all add: keys-def)

lemma entry-in-tree-keys:
  assumes (k, v) ∈ set (entries t)
  shows k ∈ set (keys t)
  proof -
    from assms have fst (k, v) ∈ fst ` set (entries t) by (rule imageI)
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: keys-def)
  qed

lemma keys-entries:
  k ∈ set (keys t) ↔ (∃ v. (k, v) ∈ set (entries t))
  by (auto intro: entry-in-tree-keys) (auto simp add: keys-def)

lemma non-empty-rbt-keys:
  t ≠ rbt.Empty ==> keys t ≠ []
  by (cases t) simp-all

```

129.2.2 Search tree properties

```

context ord begin

definition rbt-less :: 'a ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool
where
  rbt-less-prop: rbt-less k t ↔ (∀ x ∈ set (keys t). x < k)

abbreviation rbt-less-symbol (infix |« 50)
where t |« x ≡ rbt-less x t

definition rbt-greater :: 'a ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool (infix «| 50)
where
  rbt-greater-prop: rbt-greater k t = (∀ x ∈ set (keys t). k < x)

lemma rbt-less-simps [simp]:
  Empty |« k = True
  Branch c lt kt v rt |« k ↔ kt < k ∧ lt |« k ∧ rt |« k
  by (auto simp add: rbt-less-prop)

lemma rbt-greater-simps [simp]:
  k «| Empty = True
  k «| (Branch c lt kt v rt) ↔ k < kt ∧ k «| lt ∧ k «| rt
  by (auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop)

lemmas rbt-ord-props = rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop

```

```

lemmas rbt-greater-nit = rbt-greater-prop entry-in-tree-keys
lemmas rbt-less-nit = rbt-less-prop entry-in-tree-keys

lemma (in order)
  shows rbt-less-eq-trans:  $l \mid\ll u \implies u \leq v \implies l \mid\ll v$ 
  and rbt-less-trans:  $t \mid\ll x \implies x < y \implies t \mid\ll y$ 
  and rbt-greater-eq-trans:  $u \leq v \implies v \ll r \implies u \ll r$ 
  and rbt-greater-trans:  $x < y \implies y \ll t \implies x \ll t$ 
  by (auto simp: rbt-ord-props)

primrec rbt-sorted :: "('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool"
where
  rbt-sorted Empty = True
  | rbt-sorted (Branch c l k v r) = ( $l \mid\ll k \wedge k \ll r \wedge \text{rbt-sorted } l \wedge \text{rbt-sorted } r$ )
end

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-sorted-entries:
  rbt-sorted t ⇒ List.sorted (map fst (entries t))
  by (induct t) (force simp: sorted-append rbt-ord-props dest!: entry-in-tree-keys)+

lemma distinct-entries:
  rbt-sorted t ⇒ distinct (map fst (entries t))
  by (induct t) (force simp: sorted-append rbt-ord-props dest!: entry-in-tree-keys)+

lemma distinct-keys:
  rbt-sorted t ⇒ distinct (keys t)
  by (simp add: distinct-entries keys-def)

```

129.2.3 Tree lookup

```

primrec (in ord) rbt-lookup :: "('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a → 'b"
where
  rbt-lookup Empty k = None
  | rbt-lookup (Branch - l x y r) k =
    (if  $k < x$  then rbt-lookup l k else if  $x < k$  then rbt-lookup r k else Some y)

lemma rbt-lookup-keys: rbt-sorted t ⇒ dom (rbt-lookup t) = set (keys t)
  by (induct t) (auto simp: dom-def rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop)

lemma dom-rbt-lookup-Branch:
  rbt-sorted (Branch c t1 k v t2) ⇒
    dom (rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2))
    = Set.insert k (dom (rbt-lookup t1) ∪ dom (rbt-lookup t2))
proof -
  assume rbt-sorted (Branch c t1 k v t2)

```

```

then show ?thesis by (simp add: rbt-lookup-keys)
qed

lemma finite-dom-rbt-lookup [simp, intro!]: finite (dom (rbt-lookup t))
proof (induct t)
  case Empty then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Branch color t1 a b t2)
    let ?A = Set.insert a (dom (rbt-lookup t1) ∪ dom (rbt-lookup t2))
    have dom (rbt-lookup (Branch color t1 a b t2)) ⊆ ?A by (auto split: if-split-asm)
    moreover from Branch have finite (insert a (dom (rbt-lookup t1) ∪ dom (rbt-lookup t2))) by simp
    ultimately show ?case by (rule finite-subset)
  qed

end

context ord begin

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-less[simp]: t |« k ==> rbt-lookup t k = None
by (induct t) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-greater[simp]: k «| t ==> rbt-lookup t k = None
by (induct t) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-Empty: rbt-lookup Empty = Map.empty
by (rule ext) simp

end

context linorder begin

lemma map-of-entries:
  rbt-sorted t ==> map-of (entries t) = rbt-lookup t
proof (induct t)
  case Empty thus ?case by (simp add: rbt-lookup-Empty)
next
  case (Branch c t1 k v t2)
  have rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) = rbt-lookup t2 ++ [k ↦ v] ++ rbt-lookup t1
  proof (rule ext)
    fix x
    from Branch have RBT-SORTED: rbt-sorted (Branch c t1 k v t2) by simp
    let ?thesis = rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x = (rbt-lookup t2 ++ [k ↦ v] ++ rbt-lookup t1) x

    have DOM-T1: !!k'. k' ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t1) ==> k > k'
    proof -
      fix k'

```

```

from RBT-SORTED have t1 |< k by simp
with rbt-less-prop have ∀ k'∈set (keys t1). k>k' by auto
moreover assume k'∈dom (rbt-lookup t1)
ultimately show k>k' using rbt-lookup-keys RBT-SORTED by auto
qed

have DOM-T2: !!k'. k'∈dom (rbt-lookup t2) ==> k<k'
proof -
  fix k'
  from RBT-SORTED have k «| t2 by simp
  with rbt-greater-prop have ∀ k'∈set (keys t2). k<k' by auto
  moreover assume k'∈dom (rbt-lookup t2)
  ultimately show k<k' using rbt-lookup-keys RBT-SORTED by auto
qed

{
  assume C: x<k
  hence rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x = rbt-lookup t1 x by simp
  moreover from C have x∉dom [k→v] by simp
  moreover have x ∉ dom (rbt-lookup t2)
  proof
    assume x ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t2)
    with DOM-T2 have k<x by blast
    with C show False by simp
  qed
  ultimately have ?thesis by (simp add: map-add-upd-left map-add-dom-app-simps)
} moreover {
  assume [simp]: x=k
  hence rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x = [k ↦ v] x by simp
  moreover have x ∉ dom (rbt-lookup t1)
  proof
    assume x ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t1)
    with DOM-T1 have k>x by blast
    thus False by simp
  qed
  ultimately have ?thesis by (simp add: map-add-upd-left map-add-dom-app-simps)
} moreover {
  assume C: x>k
  hence rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x = rbt-lookup t2 x by (simp add:
  less-not-sym[of k x])
  moreover from C have x∉dom [k→v] by simp
  moreover have x∉dom (rbt-lookup t1) proof
    assume x∈dom (rbt-lookup t1)
    with DOM-T1 have k>x by simp
    with C show False by simp
  qed
  ultimately have ?thesis by (simp add: map-add-upd-left map-add-dom-app-simps)
} ultimately show ?thesis using less-linear by blast
qed

```

```

also from Branch
have rbt-lookup t2 ++ [k ↦ v] ++ rbt-lookup t1 = map-of (entries (Branch c
t1 k v t2)) by simp
finally show ?case by simp
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-in-tree: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-lookup t k = Some v  $\longleftrightarrow$  (k, v)  $\in$ 
set (entries t)
by (simp add: map-of-entries [symmetric] distinct-entries)

lemma set-entries-inject:
assumes rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
shows set (entries t1) = set (entries t2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  entries t1 = entries t2
proof –
from rbt-sorted have distinct (map fst (entries t1))
distinct (map fst (entries t2))
by (auto intro: distinct-entries)
with rbt-sorted show ?thesis
by (auto intro: map-sorted-distinct-set-unique rbt-sorted-entries simp add: dis-
tinct-map)
qed

lemma entries-eqI:
assumes rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
assumes rbt-lookup: rbt-lookup t1 = rbt-lookup t2
shows entries t1 = entries t2
proof –
from rbt-sorted rbt-lookup have map-of (entries t1) = map-of (entries t2)
by (simp add: map-of-entries)
with rbt-sorted have set (entries t1) = set (entries t2)
by (simp add: map-of-inject-set distinct-entries)
with rbt-sorted show ?thesis by (simp add: set-entries-inject)
qed

lemma entries-rbt-lookup:
assumes rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
shows entries t1 = entries t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  rbt-lookup t1 = rbt-lookup t2
using assms by (auto intro: entries-eqI simp add: map-of-entries [symmetric])

lemma rbt-lookup-from-in-tree:
assumes rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
and  $\bigwedge v. (k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t1) \longleftrightarrow (k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t2)$ 
shows rbt-lookup t1 k = rbt-lookup t2 k
proof –
from assms have k  $\in \text{dom}(\text{rbt-lookup } t1) \longleftrightarrow k \in \text{dom}(\text{rbt-lookup } t2)$ 
by (simp add: keys-entries rbt-lookup-keys)
with assms show ?thesis by (auto simp add: rbt-lookup-in-tree [symmetric])
qed

```

```
end
```

129.2.4 Red-black properties

```
primrec color-of :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ color
where
  color-of Empty = B
  | color-of (Branch c ---) = c

primrec bheight :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ nat
where
  bheight Empty = 0
  | bheight (Branch c lt k v rt) = (if c = B then Suc (bheight lt) else bheight lt)

primrec inv1 :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool
where
  inv1 Empty = True
  | inv1 (Branch c lt k v rt) ←→ inv1 lt ∧ inv1 rt ∧ (c = B ∨ color-of lt = B ∧
  color-of rt = B)

primrec inv1l :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool — Weaker version
where
  inv1l Empty = True
  | inv1l (Branch c l k v r) = (inv1 l ∧ inv1 r)
lemma [simp]: inv1 t ⇒ inv1l t by (cases t) simp+

primrec inv2 :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool
where
  inv2 Empty = True
  | inv2 (Branch c lt k v rt) = (inv2 lt ∧ inv2 rt ∧ bheight lt = bheight rt)

context ord begin

definition is-rbt :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool where
  is-rbt t ←→ inv1 t ∧ inv2 t ∧ color-of t = B ∧ rbt-sorted t

lemma is-rbt-rbt-sorted [simp]:
  is-rbt t ⇒ rbt-sorted t by (simp add: is-rbt-def)

theorem Empty-is-rbt [simp]:
  is-rbt Empty by (simp add: is-rbt-def)

end
```

129.3 Insertion

The function definitions are based on the book by Okasaki.

```
fun
  balance :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt
```

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{balance}(\text{Branch } R \ a \ w \ x \ b) \ s \ t \ (\text{Branch } R \ c \ y \ z \ d) = \text{Branch } R \ (\text{Branch } B \ a \ w \ x \\
 & b) \ s \ t \ (\text{Branch } B \ c \ y \ z \ d) \mid \\
 & \text{balance}(\text{Branch } R \ (\text{Branch } R \ a \ w \ x \ b) \ s \ t \ c) \ y \ z \ d = \text{Branch } R \ (\text{Branch } B \ a \ w \ x \\
 & b) \ s \ t \ (\text{Branch } B \ c \ y \ z \ d) \mid \\
 & \text{balance}(\text{Branch } R \ a \ w \ x \ (\text{Branch } R \ b \ s \ t \ c)) \ y \ z \ d = \text{Branch } R \ (\text{Branch } B \ a \ w \ x \\
 & b) \ s \ t \ (\text{Branch } B \ c \ y \ z \ d) \mid \\
 & \text{balance} \ a \ w \ x \ (\text{Branch } R \ b \ s \ t \ (\text{Branch } R \ c \ y \ z \ d)) = \text{Branch } R \ (\text{Branch } B \ a \ w \ x \\
 & b) \ s \ t \ (\text{Branch } B \ c \ y \ z \ d) \mid \\
 & \text{balance} \ a \ w \ x \ (\text{Branch } R \ (\text{Branch } R \ b \ s \ t \ c)) \ y \ z \ d = \text{Branch } R \ (\text{Branch } B \ a \ w \ x \\
 & b) \ s \ t \ (\text{Branch } B \ c \ y \ z \ d) \mid \\
 & \text{balance} \ a \ s \ t \ b = \text{Branch } B \ a \ s \ t \ b
 \end{aligned}$$

lemma *balance-inv1*: $\llbracket \text{inv1l } l; \text{inv1l } r \rrbracket \implies \text{inv1}(\text{balance } l \ k \ v \ r)$
by (*induct l k v r rule: balance.induct*) *auto*

lemma *balance-bheight*: $bheight \ l = bheight \ r \implies bheight(\text{balance } l \ k \ v \ r) = \text{Suc}(bheight \ l)$
by (*induct l k v r rule: balance.induct*) *auto*

lemma *balance-inv2*:
assumes $\text{inv2 } l \ \text{inv2 } r \ bheight \ l = bheight \ r$
shows $\text{inv2}(\text{balance } l \ k \ v \ r)$
using assms
by (*induct l k v r rule: balance.induct*) *auto*

context *ord begin*

lemma *balance-rbt-greater[simp]*: $(v \ll| \text{balance } a \ k \ x \ b) = (v \ll| a \wedge v \ll| b \wedge v < k)$
by (*induct a k x b rule: balance.induct*) *auto*

lemma *balance-rbt-less[simp]*: $(\text{balance } a \ k \ x \ b \mid\ll v) = (a \mid\ll v \wedge b \mid\ll v \wedge k < v)$
by (*induct a k x b rule: balance.induct*) *auto*

end

lemma (in linorder) *balance-rbt-sorted*:
fixes *k* :: ‘*a*
assumes *rbt-sorted l rbt-sorted r l* $\mid\ll k \ k \ll| r$
shows *rbt-sorted (balance l k v r)*
using assms proof (*induct l k v r rule: balance.induct*)
case (2-2 *a x w b y t c z s va vb vd vc*)
hence $y < z \wedge z \ll| \text{Branch } B \ va \ vb \ vd \ vc$
by (*auto simp add: rbt-ord-props*)
hence $y \ll| (\text{Branch } B \ va \ vb \ vd \ vc)$ **by** (*blast dest: rbt-greater-trans*)
with 2-2 show ?case by simp
next
case (3-2 *va vb vd vc x w b y s c z*)

```

from 3-2 have  $x < y \wedge \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc} \mid\ll x$ 
  by simp
  hence  $\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc} \mid\ll y$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  with 3-2 show ?case by simp
next
  case (3-3  $x w b y s c z t \text{ va vb vd vc}$ )
  from 3-3 have  $y < z \wedge z \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc}$  by simp
  hence  $y \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc}$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
  with 3-3 show ?case by simp
next
  case (3-4  $vd ve vg vf x w b y s c z t \text{ va vb vii vc}$ )
  hence  $x < y \wedge \text{Branch } B \text{ vd ve vg vf} \mid\ll x$  by simp
  hence 1:  $\text{Branch } B \text{ vd ve vg vf} \mid\ll y$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  from 3-4 have  $y < z \wedge z \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vii vc}$  by simp
  hence  $y \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vii vc}$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
  with 1 3-4 show ?case by simp
next
  case (4-2  $va vb vd vc x w b y s c z t dd$ )
  hence  $x < y \wedge \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc} \mid\ll x$  by simp
  hence  $\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc} \mid\ll y$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  with 4-2 show ?case by simp
next
  case (5-2  $x w b y s c z t \text{ va vb vd vc}$ )
  hence  $y < z \wedge z \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc}$  by simp
  hence  $y \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc}$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
  with 5-2 show ?case by simp
next
  case (5-3  $va vb vd vc x w b y s c z t$ )
  hence  $x < y \wedge \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc} \mid\ll x$  by simp
  hence  $\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc} \mid\ll y$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  with 5-3 show ?case by simp
next
  case (5-4  $va vb vg vc x w b y s c z t vd ve viii vf$ )
  hence  $x < y \wedge \text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vg vc} \mid\ll x$  by simp
  hence 1:  $\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vg vc} \mid\ll y$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  from 5-4 have  $y < z \wedge z \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ vd ve viii vf}$  by simp
  hence  $y \mid\ll \text{Branch } B \text{ vd ve viii vf}$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
  with 1 5-4 show ?case by simp
qed simp+

```

lemma entries-balance [simp]:
 $\text{entries}(\text{balance } l k v r) = \text{entries } l @ (k, v) \# \text{entries } r$
by (induct l k v r rule: balance.induct) auto

lemma keys-balance [simp]:
 $\text{keys}(\text{balance } l k v r) = \text{keys } l @ k \# \text{keys } r$
by (simp add: keys-def)

lemma balance-in-tree:

```

entry-in-tree k x (balance l v y r)  $\longleftrightarrow$  entry-in-tree k x l  $\vee$  k = v  $\wedge$  x = y  $\vee$ 
entry-in-tree k x r
by (auto simp add: keys-def)

lemma (in linorder) rbt-lookup-balance[simp]:
fixes k :: 'a
assumes rbt-sorted l rbt-sorted r l |« k k «| r
shows rbt-lookup (balance l k v r) x = rbt-lookup (Branch B l k v r) x
by (rule rbt-lookup-from-in-tree) (auto simp:assms balance-in-tree balance-rbt-sorted)

primrec paint :: color  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt
where
  paint c Empty = Empty
  | paint c (Branch - l k v r) = Branch c l k v r

lemma paint-inv1l[simp]: inv1l t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1l (paint c t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-inv1[simp]: inv1l t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1 (paint B t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-inv2[simp]: inv2 t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv2 (paint c t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-color-of[simp]: color-of (paint B t) = B by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-in-tree[simp]: entry-in-tree k x (paint c t) = entry-in-tree k x t by
(cases t) auto

context ord begin

lemma paint-rbt-sorted[simp]: rbt-sorted t  $\Longrightarrow$  rbt-sorted (paint c t) by (cases t)
auto
lemma paint-rbt-lookup[simp]: rbt-lookup (paint c t) = rbt-lookup t by (rule ext)
(cases t, auto)
lemma paint-rbt-greater[simp]: (v «| paint c t) = (v «| t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-rbt-less[simp]: (paint c t |« v) = (t |« v) by (cases t) auto

fun
  rbt-ins :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt
where
  rbt-ins f k v Empty = Branch R Empty k v Empty |
  rbt-ins f k v (Branch B l x y r) = (if k < x then balance (rbt-ins f k v l) x y r
                                         else if k > x then balance l x y (rbt-ins f k v r)
                                         else Branch B l x (f k y v) r) |
  rbt-ins f k v (Branch R l x y r) = (if k < x then Branch R (rbt-ins f k v l) x y r
                                         else if k > x then Branch R l x y (rbt-ins f k v r)
                                         else Branch R l x (f k y v) r)

lemma ins-inv1-inv2:
assumes inv1 t inv2 t
shows inv2 (rbt-ins f k x t) bheight (rbt-ins f k x t) = bheight t
color-of t = B  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1 (rbt-ins f k x t) inv1l (rbt-ins f k x t)
using assms
by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv1 balance-inv2
balance-bheight)

```

```

end

context linorder begin

lemma ins-rbt-greater[simp]: ( $v \ll| rbt\text{-}ins f (k :: 'a) x t$ ) = ( $v \ll| t \wedge k > v$ )
  by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto
lemma ins-rbt-less[simp]: ( $rbt\text{-}ins f k x t |< v$ ) = ( $t |< v \wedge k < v$ )
  by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto
lemma ins-rbt-sorted[simp]: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-sorted ( $rbt\text{-}ins f k x t$ )
  by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) (auto simp: balance-rbt-sorted)

lemma keys-ins: set (keys ( $rbt\text{-}ins f k v t$ )) = { k }  $\cup$  set (keys t)
  by (induct f k v t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-ins:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes rbt-sorted t
  shows rbt-lookup ( $rbt\text{-}ins f k v t$ ) x = ((rbt-lookup t)(k | $\rightarrow$  case rbt-lookup t k
of None  $\Rightarrow$  v
                                | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  f k w v)) x
  using assms by (induct f k v t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto

end

context ord begin

definition rbt-insert-with-key :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$ 
('a, 'b) rbt
where rbt-insert-with-key f k v t = paint B ( $rbt\text{-}ins f k v t$ )

definition rbt-insertw-def: rbt-insert-with f = rbt-insert-with-key ( $\lambda\text{-}.$  f)

definition rbt-insert :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
rbt-insert = rbt-insert-with-key ( $\lambda\text{-}.$  - nv. nv)

end

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-sorted ( $rbt\text{-}insert-with-key f (k :: 'a) x t$ )
  by (auto simp: rbt-insert-with-key-def)

theorem rbt-insertwk-is-rbt:
  assumes inv: is-rbt t
  shows is-rbt ( $rbt\text{-}insert-with-key f k x t$ )
using assms
unfolding rbt-insert-with-key-def is-rbt-def

```

```

by (auto simp: ins-inv1-inv2)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk:
  assumes rbt-sorted t
  shows rbt-lookup (rbt-insert-with-key f k v t) x = ((rbt-lookup t)(k |-> case
rbt-lookup t k of None => v
                                         | Some w => f k w v)) x
  unfolding rbt-insert-with-key-def using assms
  by (simp add: rbt-lookup-ins)

lemma rbt-insertw-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t ==> rbt-sorted (rbt-insert-with f k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted rbt-insertw-def)
theorem rbt-insertw-is-rbt: is-rbt t ==> is-rbt (rbt-insert-with f k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-is-rbt rbt-insertw-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-insertw:
  is-rbt t ==>
  rbt-lookup (rbt-insert-with f k v t) =
    (rbt-lookup t)(k ↪ (if k ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t) then f (the (rbt-lookup t k)) v
else v))
  by (rule ext, cases rbt-lookup t k) (auto simp: rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk dom-def
rbt-insertw-def)

lemma rbt-insert-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t ==> rbt-sorted (rbt-insert k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted rbt-insert-def)
theorem rbt-insert-is-rbt [simp]: is-rbt t ==> is-rbt (rbt-insert k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-is-rbt rbt-insert-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-insert: is-rbt t ==> rbt-lookup (rbt-insert k v t) = (rbt-lookup
t)(k ↪ v)
  by (rule ext) (simp add: rbt-insert-def rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk split: option.split)

end

```

129.4 Deletion

```

lemma bheight-paintR'[simp]: color-of t = B ==> bheight (paint R t) = bheight t
  – 1
  by (cases t rule: rbt-cases) auto

```

The function definitions are based on the Haskell code by Stefan Kahrs at <http://www.cs.ukc.ac.uk/people/staff/smk/redblack/rb.html>.

```

fun
  balance-left :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt
where
  balance-left (Branch R a k x b) s y c = Branch R (Branch B a k x b) s y c |
  balance-left bl k x (Branch B a s y b) = balance bl k x (Branch R a s y b) |
  balance-left bl k x (Branch R (Branch B a s y b) t z c) = Branch R (Branch B bl
k x a) s y (balance b t z (paint R c)) |

```

```

balance-left t k x s = Empty

lemma balance-left-inv2-with-inv1:
  assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt + 1 = bheight rt inv1 rt
  shows bheight (balance-left lt k v rt) = bheight lt + 1
  and inv2 (balance-left lt k v rt)
using assms
by (induct lt k v rt rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv2 balance-bheight)

lemma balance-left-inv2-app:
  assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt + 1 = bheight rt color-of rt = B
  shows inv2 (balance-left lt k v rt)
    bheight (balance-left lt k v rt) = bheight rt
using assms
by (induct lt k v rt rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp add: balance-inv2 balance-bheight)+

lemma balance-left-inv1: [inv1l a; inv1 b; color-of b = B] ==> inv1 (balance-left a k x b)
by (induct a k x b rule: balance-left.induct) (simp add: balance-inv1)+

lemma balance-left-inv1l: [ inv1l lt; inv1 rt ] ==> inv1l (balance-left lt k x rt)
by (induct lt k x rt rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv1)

lemma (in linorder) balance-left-rbt-sorted:
  [ rbt-sorted l; rbt-sorted r; rbt-less k l; k «| r ] ==> rbt-sorted (balance-left l k v r)
apply (induct l k v r rule: balance-left.induct)
apply (auto simp: balance-rbt-sorted)
apply (unfold rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop)
by force+

context order begin

lemma balance-left-rbt-greater:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes k «| a k «| b k < x
  shows k «| balance-left a x t b
using assms
by (induct a x t b rule: balance-left.induct) auto

lemma balance-left-rbt-less:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes a |« k b |« k x < k
  shows balance-left a x t b |« k
using assms
by (induct a x t b rule: balance-left.induct) auto

end

```

```

lemma balance-left-in-tree:
  assumes inv1l l inv1 r bheight l + 1 = bheight r
  shows entry-in-tree k v (balance-left l a b r) = (entry-in-tree k v l ∨ k = a ∧ v
= b ∨ entry-in-tree k v r)
  using assms
  by (induct l k v r rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp: balance-in-tree)

fun
  balance-right :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt
where
  balance-right a k x (Branch R b s y c) = Branch R a k x (Branch B b s y c) |
  balance-right (Branch B a k x b) s y bl = balance (Branch R a k x b) s y bl |
  balance-right (Branch R a k x (Branch B b s y c)) t z bl = Branch R (balance
  (paint R a) k x b) s y (Branch B c t z bl) |
  balance-right t k x s = Empty

lemma balance-right-inv2-with-inv1:
  assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt = bheight rt + 1 inv1 lt
  shows inv2 (balance-right lt k v rt) ∧ bheight (balance-right lt k v rt) = bheight
lt
  using assms
  by (induct lt k v rt rule: balance-right.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv2 balance-bheight)

lemma balance-right-inv1: [inv1 a; inv1 b; color-of a = B] ⇒ inv1 (balance-right
a k x b)
  by (induct a k x b rule: balance-right.induct) (simp add: balance-inv1)+

lemma balance-right-inv1l: [inv1 lt; inv1l rt] ⇒ inv1l (balance-right lt k x rt)
  by (induct lt k x rt rule: balance-right.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv1)

lemma (in linorder) balance-right-rbt-sorted:
  [rbt-sorted l; rbt-sorted r; rbt-less k l; k «| r] ⇒ rbt-sorted (balance-right l k v
r)
  apply (induct l k v r rule: balance-right.induct)
  apply (auto simp:balance-rbt-sorted)
  apply (unfold rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop)
  by force+

context order begin

lemma balance-right-rbt-greater:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes k «| a k «| b k < x
  shows k «| balance-right a x t b
  using assms by (induct a x t b rule: balance-right.induct) auto

lemma balance-right-rbt-less:
  fixes k :: 'a

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assumes a |< k b |< k x < k
shows balance-right a x t b |< k
using assms by (induct a x t b rule: balance-right.induct) auto

end

lemma balance-right-in-tree:
assumes inv1 l inv1l r bheight l = bheight r + 1 inv2 l inv2 r
shows entry-in-tree x y (balance-right l k v r) = (entry-in-tree x y l ∨ x = k ∧
y = v ∨ entry-in-tree x y r)
using assms by (induct l k v r rule: balance-right.induct) (auto simp: balance-in-tree)

fun
combine :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt
where
combine Empty x = x
| combine x Empty = x
| combine (Branch R a k x b) (Branch R c s y d) = (case (combine b c) of
Branch R b2 t z c2 ⇒ (Branch R (Branch R a k x
b2) t z (Branch R c2 s y d)) |
bc ⇒ Branch R a k x (Branch R bc s y d))
| combine (Branch B a k x b) (Branch B c s y d) = (case (combine b c) of
Branch R b2 t z c2 ⇒ Branch R (Branch B a k x b2)
t z (Branch B c2 s y d) |
bc ⇒ balance-left a k x (Branch B bc s y d))
| combine a (Branch R b k x c) = Branch R (combine a b) k x c
| combine (Branch R a k x b) c = Branch R a k x (combine b c)

lemma combine-inv2:
assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt = bheight rt
shows bheight (combine lt rt) = bheight lt inv2 (combine lt rt)
using assms
by (induct lt rt rule: combine.induct)
(auto simp: balance-left-inv2-app split: rbt.splits color.splits)

lemma combine-inv1:
assumes inv1 lt inv1 rt
shows color-of lt = B ⇒ color-of rt = B ⇒ inv1 (combine lt rt)
inv1l (combine lt rt)
using assms
by (induct lt rt rule: combine.induct)
(auto simp: balance-left-inv1 split: rbt.splits color.splits)

context linorder begin

lemma combine-rbt-greater[simp]:
fixes k :: 'a
assumes k «| l k «| r
shows k «| combine l r

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using assms
by (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-greater split:rbt.splits color.splits)

lemma combine-rbt-less[simp]:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes l |« k r |« k
  shows combine l r |« k
using assms
by (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-less split:rbt.splits color.splits)

lemma combine-rbt-sorted:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes rbt-sorted l rbt-sorted r l |« k k «| r
  shows rbt-sorted (combine l r)
using assms proof (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
  case (3 a x v b c y w d)
  hence ineqs: a |« x x «| b b |« k k «| c c |« y y «| d
    by auto
  with 3
  show ?case
    by (cases combine b c rule: rbt-cases)
    (auto, (metis combine-rbt-greater combine-rbt-less ineqs ineqs rbt-less-simps(2)
rbt-greater-simps(2) rbt-greater-trans rbt-less-trans)+)
next
  case (4 a x v b c y w d)
  hence x < k ∧ rbt-greater k c by simp
  hence rbt-greater x c by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
  with 4 have 2: rbt-greater x (combine b c) by (simp add: combine-rbt-greater)
  from 4 have k < y ∧ rbt-less k b by simp
  hence rbt-less y b by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  with 4 have 3: rbt-less y (combine b c) by (simp add: combine-rbt-less)
  show ?case
  proof (cases combine b c rule: rbt-cases)
    case Empty
    from 4 have x < y ∧ rbt-greater y d by auto
    hence rbt-greater x d by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
    with 4 Empty have rbt-sorted a and rbt-sorted (Branch B Empty y w d)
      and rbt-less x a and rbt-greater x (Branch B Empty y w d) by auto
    with Empty show ?thesis by (simp add: balance-left-rbt-sorted)
next
  case (Red lta va ka rta)
  with 2 4 have x < va ∧ rbt-less x a by simp
  hence 5: rbt-less va a by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  from Red 3 4 have va < y ∧ rbt-greater y d by simp
  hence rbt-greater va d by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
  with Red 2 3 4 5 show ?thesis by simp
next

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case (Black lta va ka rta)
from 4 have  $x < y \wedge \text{rbt-greater } y d$  by auto
hence  $\text{rbt-greater } x d$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with Black 2 3 4 have  $\text{rbt-sorted } a \text{ and } \text{rbt-sorted } (\text{Branch } B \text{ (combine } b c) y w d)$ 
and  $\text{rbt-less } x a \text{ and } \text{rbt-greater } x (\text{Branch } B \text{ (combine } b c) y w d)$  by auto
with Black show ?thesis by (simp add: balance-left-rbt-sorted)
qed
next
case (5 va vb vd vc b x w c)
hence  $k < x \wedge \text{rbt-less } k (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by simp
hence  $\text{rbt-less } x (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with 5 show ?case by (simp add: combine-rbt-less)
next
case (6 a x v b va vb vd vc)
hence  $x < k \wedge \text{rbt-greater } k (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by simp
hence  $\text{rbt-greater } x (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with 6 show ?case by (simp add: combine-rbt-greater)
qed simp+

end

lemma combine-in-tree:
assumes  $\text{inv2 } l \text{ inv2 } r \text{ bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \text{ inv1 } l \text{ inv1 } r$ 
shows  $\text{entry-in-tree } k v (\text{combine } l r) = (\text{entry-in-tree } k v l \vee \text{entry-in-tree } k v r)$ 
using assms
proof (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
case (4 - - - b c)
hence  $a: \text{bheight } (\text{combine } b c) = \text{bheight } b$  by (simp add: combine-inv2)
from 4 have  $b: \text{inv1l } (\text{combine } b c)$  by (simp add: combine-inv1)

show ?case
proof (cases combine b c rule: rbt-cases)
case Empty
with 4 a show ?thesis by (auto simp: balance-left-in-tree)
next
case (Red lta ka va rta)
with 4 show ?thesis by auto
next
case (Black lta ka va rta)
with a b 4 show ?thesis by (auto simp: balance-left-in-tree)
qed
qed (auto split: rbt.splits color.splits)

context ord begin

fun
rbt-del-from-left :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt and
rbt-del-from-right :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt and

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rbt-del :: 'a⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt
where
  rbt-del x Empty = Empty |
  rbt-del x (Branch c a y s b) =
    (if x < y then rbt-del-from-left x a y s b
     else (if x > y then rbt-del-from-right x a y s b else combine a b)) |
    rbt-del-from-left x (Branch B lt z v rt) y s b = balance-left (rbt-del x (Branch B
    lt z v rt)) y s b |
    rbt-del-from-left x a y s b = Branch R (rbt-del x a) y s b |
    rbt-del-from-right x a y s (Branch B lt z v rt) = balance-right a y s (rbt-del x
    (Branch B lt z v rt)) |
    rbt-del-from-right x a y s b = Branch R a y s (rbt-del x b)

end

context linorder begin

lemma
  assumes inv2 lt inv1 lt
  shows [[inv2 rt; bheight lt = bheight rt; inv1 rt]] ==>
    inv2 (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt) ∧
    bheight (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt) = bheight lt ∧
    (color-of lt = B ∧ color-of rt = B ∧ inv1 (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt) ∨
     (color-of lt ≠ B ∨ color-of rt ≠ B) ∧ inv1l (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt))
  and [[inv2 rt; bheight lt = bheight rt; inv1 rt]] ==>
    inv2 (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt) ∧
    bheight (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt) = bheight lt ∧
    (color-of lt = B ∧ color-of rt = B ∧ inv1 (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt) ∨
     (color-of lt ≠ B ∨ color-of rt ≠ B) ∧ inv1l (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt))
  and rbt-del-inv1-inv2: inv2 (rbt-del x lt) ∧ (color-of lt = R ∧ bheight (rbt-del x
  lt) = bheight lt ∧ inv1 (rbt-del x lt)
  ∨ color-of lt = B ∧ bheight (rbt-del x lt) = bheight lt - 1 ∧ inv1l (rbt-del x lt))
  using assms
  proof (induct x lt k v rt and x lt k v rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
  case (? y c - y')
    have y = y' ∨ y < y' ∨ y > y' by auto
    thus ?case proof (elim disjE)
      assume y = y'
      with ? show ?thesis by (cases c) (simp add: combine-inv2 combine-inv1)+

    next
      assume y < y'
      with ? show ?thesis by (cases c) auto
    next
      assume y' < y
      with ? show ?thesis by (cases c) auto
    qed
  next
  case (? y lt z v rta y' ss bb)

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thus ?case by (cases color-of (Branch B lt z v rta) = B ∧ color-of bb = B) (simp
add: balance-left-inv2-with-inv1 balance-left-inv1 balance-left-inv1l)+

next
  case (5 y a y' ss lt z v rta)
  thus ?case by (cases color-of a = B ∧ color-of (Branch B lt z v rta) = B) (simp
add: balance-right-inv2-with-inv1 balance-right-inv1 balance-right-inv1l)+

next
  case (6-1 y a y' ss) thus ?case by (cases color-of a = B ∧ color-of Empty = B)
simp+
qed auto

lemma
  rbt-del-from-left-rbt-less: [lt |< v; rt |< v; k < v] ==> rbt-del-from-left x lt k y rt
|< v
  and rbt-del-from-right-rbt-less: [lt |< v; rt |< v; k < v] ==> rbt-del-from-right x
lt k y rt |< v
  and rbt-del-rbt-less: lt |< v ==> rbt-del x lt |< v
by (induct x lt k y rt and x lt k y rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-less balance-right-rbt-less)

lemma rbt-del-from-left-rbt-greater: [v <| lt; v <| rt; k > v] ==> v <| rbt-del-from-left
x lt k y rt
  and rbt-del-from-right-rbt-greater: [v <| lt; v <| rt; k > v] ==> v <| rbt-del-from-right
x lt k y rt
  and rbt-del-rbt-greater: v <| lt ==> v <| rbt-del x lt
by (induct x lt k y rt and x lt k y rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-greater balance-right-rbt-greater)

lemma [rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |< k; k <| rt] ==> rbt-sorted (rbt-del-from-left
x lt k y rt)
  and [rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |< k; k <| rt] ==> rbt-sorted (rbt-del-from-right
x lt k y rt)
  and rbt-del-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted lt ==> rbt-sorted (rbt-del x lt)
proof (induct x lt k y rt and x lt k y rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
  case (3 x lta zz v rta yy ss bb)
  from 3 have Branch B lta zz v rta |< yy by simp
  hence rbt-del x (Branch B lta zz v rta) |< yy by (rule rbt-del-rbt-less)
  with 3 show ?case by (simp add: balance-left-rbt-sorted)
next
  case (4-2 x vaa vbb vdd vc yy ss bb)
  hence Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc |< yy by simp
  hence rbt-del x (Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc) |< yy by (rule rbt-del-rbt-less)
  with 4-2 show ?case by simp
next
  case (5 x aa yy ss lta zz v rta)
  hence yy <| Branch B lta zz v rta by simp
  hence yy <| rbt-del x (Branch B lta zz v rta) by (rule rbt-del-rbt-greater)
  with 5 show ?case by (simp add: balance-right-rbt-sorted)

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next
  case (6-2  $x aa yy ss vaa vbb vdd vc$ )
    hence  $yy \ll| Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc$  by simp
    hence  $yy \ll| rbt-del x (Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc)$  by (rule rbt-del-rbt-greater)
    with 6-2 show ?case by simp
  qed (auto simp: combine-rbt-sorted)

lemma [rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |< kt; kt |< rt; inv1 lt; inv1 rt; inv2 lt; inv2 rt; bheight lt = bheight rt;  $x < kt$ ]  $\implies$  entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-left x lt kt y rt) = (False  $\vee$  ( $x \neq k \wedge$  entry-in-tree k v (Branch c lt kt y rt)))
  and [rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |< kt; kt |< rt; inv1 lt; inv1 rt; inv2 lt; inv2 rt; bheight lt = bheight rt;  $x > kt$ ]  $\implies$  entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-right x lt kt y rt) = (False  $\vee$  ( $x \neq k \wedge$  entry-in-tree k v (Branch c lt kt y rt)))
  and rbt-del-in-tree: [rbt-sorted t; inv1 t; inv2 t]  $\implies$  entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del x t) = (False  $\vee$  ( $x \neq k \wedge$  entry-in-tree k v t))
proof (induct x lt kt y rt and x lt kt y rt and x t rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
  case (2 xx c aa yy ss bb)
    have  $xx = yy \vee xx < yy \vee xx > yy$  by auto
    from this 2 show ?case proof (elim disjE)
      assume  $xx = yy$ 
      with 2 show ?thesis proof (cases xx = k)
        case True
        from 2 <math> xx = yy </math> <math> xx = k </math> have rbt-sorted (Branch c aa yy ss bb)  $\wedge$  k = yy
        by simp
        hence  $\neg$  entry-in-tree k v aa  $\neg$  entry-in-tree k v bb by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit rbt-greater-prop)
        with <math> xx = yy </math> 2 <math> xx = k </math> show ?thesis by (simp add: combine-in-tree)
        qed (simp add: combine-in-tree)
      qed simp+
next
  case (3 xx lta zz vv rta yy ss bb)
  define mt where [simp]: mt = Branch B lta zz vv rta
  from 3 have inv2 mt  $\wedge$  inv1 mt by simp
  hence inv2 (rbt-del xx mt)  $\wedge$  (color-of mt = R  $\wedge$  bheight (rbt-del xx mt) = bheight mt  $\wedge$  inv1 (rbt-del xx mt))  $\vee$  color-of mt = B  $\wedge$  bheight (rbt-del xx mt) = bheight mt - 1  $\wedge$  inv1 (rbt-del xx mt)) by (blast dest: rbt-del-inv1-inv2)
  with 3 have 4: entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-left xx mt yy ss bb) = (False  $\vee$  xx  $\neq$  k  $\wedge$  entry-in-tree k v mt  $\vee$  (k = yy  $\wedge$  v = ss)  $\vee$  entry-in-tree k v bb) by (simp add: balance-left-in-tree)
  thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
    case True
    from 3 True have  $yy \ll| bb \wedge yy > k$  by simp
    hence  $k \ll| bb$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
    with 3 4 True show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-greater-nit)
  qed auto
next
  case (4-1 xx yy ss bb)
  show ?case proof (cases xx = k)
    case True

```

```

with 4-1 have yy «| bb ∧ k < yy by simp
hence k «| bb by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with 4-1 ⟨xx = k⟩
have entry-in-tree k v (Branch R Empty yy ss bb) = entry-in-tree k v Empty by
(auto simp: rbt-greater-nit)
thus ?thesis by auto
qed simp+
next
case (4-2 xx vaa vbb vdd vc yy ss bb)
thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
with 4-2 have k < yy ∧ yy «| bb by simp
hence k «| bb by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with True 4-2 show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-greater-nit)
qed auto
next
case (5 xx aa yy ss lta zz vv rta)
define mt where [simp]: mt = Branch B lta zz vv rta
from 5 have inv2 mt ∧ inv1 mt by simp
hence inv2 (rbt-del xx mt) ∧ (color-of mt = R ∧ bheight (rbt-del xx mt) = bheight
mt ∧ inv1 (rbt-del xx mt) ∨ color-of mt = B ∧ bheight (rbt-del xx mt) = bheight
mt - 1 ∧ inv1 (rbt-del xx mt)) by (blast dest: rbt-del-inv1-inv2)
with 5 have 3: entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-right xx aa yy ss mt) = (entry-in-tree
k v aa ∨ (k = yy ∧ v = ss) ∨ False ∨ xx ≠ k ∧ entry-in-tree k v mt) by (simp
add: balance-right-in-tree)
thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
from 5 True have aa |« yy ∧ yy < k by simp
hence aa |« k by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with 3 5 True show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit)
qed auto
next
case (6-1 xx aa yy ss)
show ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
with 6-1 have aa |« yy ∧ k > yy by simp
hence aa |« k by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with 6-1 ⟨xx = k⟩ show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit)
qed simp
next
case (6-2 xx aa yy ss vaa vbb vdd vc)
thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
with 6-2 have k > yy ∧ aa |« yy by simp
hence aa |« k by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with True 6-2 show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit)
qed auto
qed simp

```

```

definition (in ord) rbt-delete where
  rbt-delete k t = paint B (rbt-del k t)

theorem rbt-delete-is-rbt [simp]: assumes is-rbt t shows is-rbt (rbt-delete k t)
proof -
  from assms have inv2 t and inv1 t unfolding is-rbt-def by auto
  hence inv2 (rbt-del k t) ∧ (color-of t = R ∧ bheight (rbt-del k t) = bheight t ∧
  inv1 (rbt-del k t) ∨ color-of t = B ∧ bheight (rbt-del k t) = bheight t - 1 ∧ inv1l
  (rbt-del k t)) by (rule rbt-del-inv1-inv2)
  hence inv2 (rbt-del k t) ∧ inv1l (rbt-del k t) by (cases color-of t) auto
  with assms show ?thesis
    unfolding is-rbt-def rbt-delete-def
    by (auto intro: paint-rbt-sorted rbt-del-rbt-sorted)
qed

lemma rbt-delete-in-tree:
  assumes is-rbt t
  shows entry-in-tree k v (rbt-delete x t) = (x ≠ k ∧ entry-in-tree k v t)
  using assms unfolding is-rbt-def rbt-delete-def
  by (auto simp: rbt-del-in-tree)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-delete:
  assumes is-rbt: is-rbt t
  shows rbt-lookup (rbt-delete k t) = (rbt-lookup t) | `(-{k})
proof
  fix x
  show rbt-lookup (rbt-delete k t) x = (rbt-lookup t) | `(-{k}) x
  proof (cases x = k)
    assume x = k
    with is-rbt show ?thesis
    by (cases rbt-lookup (rbt-delete k t) k) (auto simp: rbt-lookup-in-tree rbt-delete-in-tree)
  next
    assume x ≠ k
    thus ?thesis
    by auto (metis is-rbt rbt-delete-is-rbt rbt-delete-in-tree is-rbt-rbt-sorted rbt-lookup-from-in-tree)
  qed
qed

end

```

129.5 Modifying existing entries

```

context ord begin

primrec
  rbt-map-entry :: 'a ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
  where
    rbt-map-entry k f Empty = Empty
    | rbt-map-entry k f (Branch c lt x v rt) =

```

```
(if  $k < x$  then Branch  $c$  (rbt-map-entry  $k f lt$ )  $x v rt$ 
else if  $k > x$  then (Branch  $c lt x v$  (rbt-map-entry  $k f rt$ ))
else Branch  $c lt x (f v) rt$ )
```

```
lemma rbt-map-entry-color-of: color-of (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = color-of  $t$  by
(induct  $t$ ) simp+
lemma rbt-map-entry-inv1: inv1 (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = inv1  $t$  by (induct  $t$ ) (simp
add: rbt-map-entry-color-of)+
lemma rbt-map-entry-inv2: inv2 (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = inv2  $t$  bheight (rbt-map-entry
 $k f t$ ) = bheight  $t$  by (induct  $t$ ) simp+
lemma rbt-map-entry-rbt-greater: rbt-greater  $a$  (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = rbt-greater
 $a t$  by (induct  $t$ ) simp+
lemma rbt-map-entry-rbt-less: rbt-less  $a$  (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = rbt-less  $a t$  by
(induct  $t$ ) simp+
lemma rbt-map-entry-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = rbt-sorted  $t$ 
by (induct  $t$ ) (simp-all add: rbt-map-entry-rbt-less rbt-map-entry-rbt-greater)

theorem rbt-map-entry-is-rbt [simp]: is-rbt (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = is-rbt  $t$ 
unfolding is-rbt-def by (simp add: rbt-map-entry-inv2 rbt-map-entry-color-of rbt-map-entry-rbt-sorted
rbt-map-entry-inv1)

end

theorem (in linorder) rbt-lookup-rbt-map-entry:
rbt-lookup (rbt-map-entry  $k f t$ ) = (rbt-lookup  $t$ ) ( $k := map\text{-option } f (rbt\text{-lookup } t$ 
 $k)$ )
by (induct  $t$ ) (auto split: option.splits simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

129.6 Mapping all entries

```
primrec
map :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'c) rbt
where
map  $f$  Empty = Empty
| map  $f$  (Branch  $c lt k v rt$ ) = Branch  $c$  (map  $f lt$ )  $k (f k v) (map f rt)$ 

lemma map-entries [simp]: entries (map  $f t$ ) = List.map ( $\lambda(k, v). (k, f k v)$ )
(entries  $t$ )
by (induct  $t$ ) auto
lemma map-keys [simp]: keys (map  $f t$ ) = keys  $t$  by (simp add: keys-def split-def)
lemma map-color-of: color-of (map  $f t$ ) = color-of  $t$  by (induct  $t$ ) simp+
lemma map-inv1: inv1 (map  $f t$ ) = inv1  $t$  by (induct  $t$ ) (simp add: map-color-of)+
lemma map-inv2: inv2 (map  $f t$ ) = inv2  $t$  bheight (map  $f t$ ) = bheight  $t$  by (induct
 $t$ ) simp+

context ord begin

lemma map-rbt-greater: rbt-greater  $k$  (map  $f t$ ) = rbt-greater  $k t$  by (induct  $t$ )
```

```

simp+
lemma map-rbt-less: rbt-less k (map f t) = rbt-less k t by (induct t) simp+
lemma map-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted (map f t) = rbt-sorted t by (induct t) (simp
add: map-rbt-less map-rbt-greater)+
theorem map-is-rbt [simp]: is-rbt (map f t) = is-rbt t
unfolding is-rbt-def by (simp add: map-inv1 map-inv2 map-rbt-sorted map-color-of)

end

```

```

theorem (in linorder) rbt-lookup-map: rbt-lookup (map f t) x = map-option (f x)
(rbt-lookup t x)
by (induct t) (auto simp: antisym-conv3)

```

hide-const (open) map

129.7 Folding over entries

```

definition fold :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'c) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'c where
fold f t = List.fold (case-prod f) (entries t)

```

```

lemma fold-simps [simp]:
fold f Empty = id
fold f (Branch c lt k v rt) = fold f rt ∘ f k v ∘ fold f lt
by (simp-all add: fold-def fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fold-code [code]:
fold f Empty x = x
fold f (Branch c lt k v rt) x = fold f rt (f k v (fold f lt x))
by (simp-all)

```

— fold with continuation predicate

```

fun foldi :: ('c ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'c) ⇒ ('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'c ⇒
'c
where
foldi c f Empty s = s |
foldi c f (Branch col l k v r) s = (
  if (c s) then
    let s' = foldi c f l s in
    if (c s') then
      foldi c f r (f k v s')
    else s'
  else
    s
)

```

129.8 Bulkloading a tree

```

definition (in ord) rbt-bulkload :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
rbt-bulkload xs = foldr (λ(k, v). rbt-insert k v) xs Empty

```

```

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-bulkload-is-rbt [simp, intro]:
  is-rbt (rbt-bulkload xs)
  unfolding rbt-bulkload-def by (induct xs) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-bulkload:
  rbt-lookup (rbt-bulkload xs) = map-of xs
proof –
  obtain ys where ys = rev xs by simp
  have  $\bigwedge t. \text{is-rbt } t \implies$ 
    rbt-lookup (List.fold (case-prod rbt-insert) ys t) = rbt-lookup t ++ map-of (rev ys)
    by (induct ys) (simp-all add: rbt-bulkload-def rbt-lookup-rbt-insert case-prod-beta)
    from this Empty-is-rbt have
      rbt-lookup (List.fold (case-prod rbt-insert) (rev xs) Empty) = rbt-lookup Empty
      ++ map-of xs
      by (simp add: `ys = rev xs`)
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: rbt-bulkload-def rbt-lookup-Empty foldr-conv-fold)
  qed

end

```

129.9 Building a RBT from a sorted list

These functions have been adapted from Andrew W. Appel, Efficient Verified Red-Black Trees (September 2011)

```

fun rbtreeify-f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\times$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list
  and rbtreeify-g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\times$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list
where
  rbtreeify-f n kvs =
    (if n = 0 then (Empty, kvs)
     else if n = 1 then
       case kvs of (k, v) # kvs'  $\Rightarrow$  (Branch R Empty k v Empty, kvs')
     else if (n mod 2 = 0) then
       case rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
         apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreetify-g (n div 2) kvs')
       else case rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
         apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreetify-f (n div 2) kvs')

  | rbtreeify-g n kvs =
    (if n = 0  $\vee$  n = 1 then (Empty, kvs)
     else if n mod 2 = 0 then
       case rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
         apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreetify-g (n div 2) kvs')
     else case rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
       apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreetify-g (n div 2) kvs'))

```

```

definition rbtreeify :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
where rbtreeify kvs = fst (rbtreeify-g (Suc (length kvs)) kvs)

declare rbtreeify-f.simps [simp del] rbtreeify-g.simps [simp del]

lemma rbtreeify-f-code [code]:
rbtreeify-f n kvs =
(if n = 0 then (Empty, kvs)
else if n = 1 then
  case kvs of (k, v) # kvs' ⇒
    (Branch R Empty k v Empty, kvs')
else let (n', r) = Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat n 2 in
  if r = 0 then
    case rbtreeify-f n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') ⇒
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n' kvs')
    else case rbtreeify-f n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') ⇒
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-f n' kvs'))
by (subst rbtreeify-f.simps) (simp only: Let-def Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def prod.case)

lemma rbtreeify-g-code [code]:
rbtreeify-g n kvs =
(if n = 0 ∨ n = 1 then (Empty, kvs)
else let (n', r) = Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat n 2 in
  if r = 0 then
    case rbtreeify-g n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') ⇒
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n' kvs')
    else case rbtreeify-f n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') ⇒
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n' kvs'))
by(subst rbtreeify-g.simps)(simp only: Let-def Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def prod.case)

lemma Suc-double-half: Suc (2 * n) div 2 = n
by simp

lemma div2-plus-div2: n div 2 + n div 2 = (n :: nat) - n mod 2
by arith

lemma rbtreeify-f-rec-aux-lemma:
[!k - n div 2 = Suc k'; n ≤ k; n mod 2 = Suc 0]
  ==> k' - n div 2 = k - n
apply(rule add-right-imp-eq[where a = n - n div 2])
apply(subst add-diff-assoc2, arith)
apply(simp add: div2-plus-div2)
done

lemma rbtreeify-f-simps:
rbtreeify-f 0 kvs = (Empty, kvs)
rbtreeify-f (Suc 0) ((k, v) # kvs) =
(Branch R Empty k v Empty, kvs)

```

```

 $0 < n \implies \text{rbtreeify-f} (2 * n) \text{kvs} =$ 
 $(\text{case } \text{rbtreeify-f} n \text{kvs} \text{ of } (t1, (k, v) \# \text{kvs}') \Rightarrow$ 
 $\quad \text{apfst} (\text{Branch B} t1 k v) (\text{rbtreeify-g} n \text{kvs}'))$ 
 $0 < n \implies \text{rbtreeify-f} (\text{Suc} (2 * n)) \text{kvs} =$ 
 $(\text{case } \text{rbtreeify-f} n \text{kvs} \text{ of } (t1, (k, v) \# \text{kvs}') \Rightarrow$ 
 $\quad \text{apfst} (\text{Branch B} t1 k v) (\text{rbtreeify-f} n \text{kvs}'))$ 
by(subst (1) rbtreeify-f.simps, simp add: Suc-double-half)+
```

```

lemma rbtreeify-g-simps:
 $\text{rbtreeify-g} 0 \text{kvs} = (\text{Empty}, \text{kvs})$ 
 $\text{rbtreeify-g} (\text{Suc} 0) \text{kvs} = (\text{Empty}, \text{kvs})$ 
 $0 < n \implies \text{rbtreeify-g} (2 * n) \text{kvs} =$ 
 $(\text{case } \text{rbtreeify-g} n \text{kvs} \text{ of } (t1, (k, v) \# \text{kvs}') \Rightarrow$ 
 $\quad \text{apfst} (\text{Branch B} t1 k v) (\text{rbtreeify-g} n \text{kvs}'))$ 
 $0 < n \implies \text{rbtreeify-g} (\text{Suc} (2 * n)) \text{kvs} =$ 
 $(\text{case } \text{rbtreeify-f} n \text{kvs} \text{ of } (t1, (k, v) \# \text{kvs}') \Rightarrow$ 
 $\quad \text{apfst} (\text{Branch B} t1 k v) (\text{rbtreeify-g} n \text{kvs}'))$ 
by(subst (1) rbtreeify-g.simps, simp add: Suc-double-half)+
```

```
declare rbtreeify-f.simps[simp] rbtreeify-g.simps[simp]
```

```

lemma length-rbtreeify-f:  $n \leq \text{length} \text{kvs}$ 
 $\implies \text{length} (\text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n \text{kvs})) = \text{length} \text{kvs} - n$ 
and length-rbtreeify-g:[  $0 < n; n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length} \text{kvs})$  ]
 $\implies \text{length} (\text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n \text{kvs})) = \text{Suc} (\text{length} \text{kvs}) - n$ 
proof(induction n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-f.rbtreeify-g.induct)
  case (1 n kvs)
  show ?case
  proof(cases n  $\leq 1$ )
    case True thus ?thesis using 1.prems
    by(cases n kvs rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust]) auto
  next
    case False
    hence  $n \neq 0$   $n \neq 1$  by simp-all
    note IH = 1.IH[OF this]
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases n mod 2 = 0)
      case True
      hence  $\text{length} (\text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n \text{kvs})) =$ 
 $\quad \text{length} (\text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-f} (2 * (n \text{ div } 2)) \text{kvs}))$ 
      by(metis minus-nat.diff-0 minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
      also from 1.prems False obtain k v kvs'
        where kvs:  $\text{kvs} = (k, v) \# \text{kvs}'$  by(cases kvs) auto
      also have  $0 < n \text{ div } 2$  using False by(simp)
      note rbtreeify-f.simps(3)[OF this]
      also note kvs[symmetric]
      also let ?rest1 =  $\text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-f} (n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs})$ 
      from 1.prems have  $n \text{ div } 2 \leq \text{length} \text{kvs}$  by simp
      with True have len:  $\text{length} ?\text{rest1} = \text{length} \text{kvs} - n \text{ div } 2$  by(rule IH)
```

```

with 1.prems False obtain t1 k' v' kvs"
  where kvs'': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t1, (k', v') # kvs'')
    by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
  note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
  also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
  also have 0 < n div 2 n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs'')
    using len 1.prems False unfolding kvs'' by simp-all
  with True kvs''[symmetric] refl refl
  have length (snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs'')) =
    Suc (length kvs'') - n div 2 by(rule IH)
  finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 1.prems True
    by(simp add: Suc-diff-le[symmetric] mult-2[symmetric] minus-mod-eq-mult-div
       [symmetric])
  next
  case False
  hence length (snd (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) =
    length (snd (rbtreeify-f (Suc (2 * (n div 2))) kvs))
    by (simp add: mod-eq-0-iff-dvd)
  also from 1.prems ⊢ n ≤ 1 obtain k v kvs'
    where kvs: kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by(cases kvs) auto
  also have 0 < n div 2 using ⊢ n ≤ 1 by(simp)
  note rbtreeify-f-simps(4)[OF this]
  also note kvs[symmetric]
  also let ?rest1 = snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs)
  from 1.prems have n div 2 ≤ length kvs by simp
  with False have len: length ?rest1 = length kvs - n div 2 by(rule IH)
  with 1.prems ⊢ n ≤ 1 obtain t1 k' v' kvs''
    where kvs'': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t1, (k', v') # kvs'')
      by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
    note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
    also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
    also have n div 2 ≤ length kvs''
      using len 1.prems False unfolding kvs'' by simp arith
    with False kvs''[symmetric] refl refl
    have length (snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs'')) = length kvs'' - n div 2
      by(rule IH)
    finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 1.prems False
      by simp(rule rbtreeify-f-rec-aux-lemma[OF sym])
  qed
  qed
next
  case (2 n kvs)
  show ?case
  proof(cases n > 1)
    case False with ⊢ 0 < n show ?thesis
      by(cases n kvs rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust]) simp-all
  next
    case True
    hence ⊢ (n = 0 ∨ n = 1) by simp
  
```

```

note  $IH = \lambda n. IH[n]$  [OF this]
show ?thesis
proof(cases  $n \bmod 2 = 0$ )
  case True
    hence  $\text{length}(\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-g } n \ kvs)) =$ 
       $\text{length}(\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-g } (2 * (n \bmod 2)) \ kvs))$ 
      by(metis minus-nat.diff-0 minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
    also from 2.prems True obtain k v kvs'
      where kvs:  $kvs = (k, v) \# kvs'$  by(cases kvs) auto
    also have  $0 < n \bmod 2$  using ‹ $1 < n$ › by(simp)
    note rbtreeify-g-simps(3)[OF this]
    also note kvs[symmetric]
    also let ?rest1 =  $\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-g } (n \bmod 2) \ kvs)$ 
    from 2.prems ‹ $1 < n$ ›
    have  $0 < n \bmod 2 \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs)$  by simp-all
    with True have len:  $\text{length } ?rest1 = \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs) - n \bmod 2$  by(rule IH)
    with 2.prems obtain t1 k' v' kvs'''
      where kvs'''':  $rbtreeify-g(n \bmod 2) \ kvs = (t1, (k', v') \# kvs''')$ 
      by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
    note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
    also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
    also have  $n \bmod 2 \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs'')$ 
      using len 2.prems unfolding kvs'' by simp
    with True kvs''[symmetric] refl refl ‹ $0 < n \bmod 2$ ›
    have  $\text{length}(\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-g } (n \bmod 2) \ kvs'')) = \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs'') - n \bmod 2$ 
      by(rule IH)
    finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 2.prems True
    by(simp add: Suc-diff-le[symmetric] mult-2[symmetric] minus-mod-eq-mult-div
      [symmetric])
  next
    case False
    hence  $\text{length}(\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-g } n \ kvs)) =$ 
       $\text{length}(\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-g } (\text{Suc}(2 * (n \bmod 2))) \ kvs))$ 
      by(simp add: mod-eq-0-iff-dvd)
    also from 2.prems ‹ $1 < n$ › obtain k v kvs'
      where kvs:  $kvs = (k, v) \# kvs'$  by(cases kvs) auto
    also have  $0 < n \bmod 2$  using ‹ $1 < n$ › by(simp)
    note rbtreeify-g-simps(4)[OF this]
    also note kvs[symmetric]
    also let ?rest1 =  $\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-f } (n \bmod 2) \ kvs)$ 
    from 2.prems have  $n \bmod 2 \leq \text{length } kvs$  by simp
    with False have len:  $\text{length } ?rest1 = \text{length } kvs - n \bmod 2$  by(rule IH)
    with 2.prems ‹ $1 < n$ › False obtain t1 k' v' kvs'''
      where kvs'''':  $rbtreeify-f(n \bmod 2) \ kvs = (t1, (k', v') \# kvs''')$ 
      by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm, arith)
    note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
    also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
    also have  $n \bmod 2 \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs'')$ 
      using len 2.prems False unfolding kvs'' by simp arith
  
```

```

with False kvs''[symmetric] refl refl <0 < n div 2>
have length (snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs'')) = Suc (length kvs'') - n div 2
  by(rule IH)
finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 2.prems False
  by(simp add: div2-plus-div2)
qed
qed
qed

lemma rbtreeify-induct [consumes 1, case-names f-0 f-1 f-even f-odd g-0 g-1 g-even
g-odd]:
fixes P Q
defines f0 == (Λkvs. P 0 kvs)
and f1 == (Λk v kvs. P (Suc 0) ((k, v) # kvs))
and feven ==
(Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ length kvs; P n kvs;
rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ Suc (length kvs'); Q n kvs' |]
Longrightarrow P (2 * n) kvs)
and fodd ==
(Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ length kvs; P n kvs;
rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ length kvs'; P n kvs' |]
Longrightarrow P (Suc (2 * n)) kvs)
and g0 == (Λkvs. Q 0 kvs)
and g1 == (Λkvs. Q (Suc 0) kvs)
and geven ==
(Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ Suc (length kvs); Q n kvs;
rbtreeify-g n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ Suc (length kvs'); Q n kvs' |]
Longrightarrow Q (2 * n) kvs)
and godd ==
(Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ length kvs; P n kvs;
rbtreeify-g n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ Suc (length kvs'); Q n kvs' |]
Longrightarrow Q (Suc (2 * n)) kvs)
shows [| n ≤ length kvs;
PROP f0; PROP f1; PROP feven; PROP fodd;
PROP g0; PROP g1; PROP geven; PROP godd |]
Longrightarrow P n kvs
and [| n ≤ Suc (length kvs);
PROP f0; PROP f1; PROP feven; PROP fodd;
PROP g0; PROP g1; PROP geven; PROP godd |]
Longrightarrow Q n kvs
proof -
assume f0: PROP f0 and f1: PROP f1 and feven: PROP feven and fodd:
PROP fodd
  and g0: PROP g0 and g1: PROP g1 and geven: PROP geven and godd:
PROP godd
  show n ≤ length kvsLongrightarrow P n kvs and n ≤ Suc (length kvs)Longrightarrow Q n kvs
  proof(induction rule: rbtreeify-f-rbtreeify-g.induct)
    case (1 n kvs)
    show ?case
  qed
qed

```

```

proof(cases n ≤ 1)
  case True thus ?thesis using 1.prems
    by(cases n kvs rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust])
      (auto simp add: f0[unfolded f0-def] f1[unfolded f1-def])
next
  case False
  hence ns: n ≠ 0 n ≠ 1 by simp-all
  hence ge0: n div 2 > 0 by simp
  note IH = 1.IH[OF ns]
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases n mod 2 = 0)
    case True note ge0
    moreover from 1.prems have n2: n div 2 ≤ length kvs by simp
    moreover from True n2 have P (n div 2) kvs by(rule IH)
    moreover from length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 1.prems obtain t k v kvs'
      where kvs': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')
        by(cases snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs))
          (auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
    moreover from 1.prems length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0
    have n2': n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs') by(simp add: kvs')
    moreover from True kvs'[symmetric] refl refl n2'
    have Q (n div 2) kvs' by(rule IH)
    moreover note feven[unfolded feven-def]

    ultimately have P (2 * (n div 2)) kvs by -
      thus ?thesis using True by (metis minus-mod-eq-div-mult [symmetric]
        minus-nat.diff-0 mult.commute)
  next
    case False note ge0
    moreover from 1.prems have n2: n div 2 ≤ length kvs by simp
    moreover from False n2 have P (n div 2) kvs by(rule IH)
    moreover from length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 1.prems obtain t k v kvs'
      where kvs': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')
        by(cases snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs))
          (auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
    moreover from 1.prems length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 False
    have n2': n div 2 ≤ length kvs' by(simp add: kvs') arith
    moreover from False kvs'[symmetric] refl refl n2' have P (n div 2) kvs'
      by(rule IH)
    moreover note fodd[unfolded fodd-def]
    ultimately have P (Suc (2 * (n div 2))) kvs by -
      thus ?thesis using False
      by simp (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1-left le-add-diff-inverse mod-less-eq-dividend
        minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
    qed
    qed
  next
    case (2 n kvs)
    show ?case

```

```

proof(cases n ≤ 1)
  case True thus ?thesis using 2.prems
    by(cases n kvs rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust])
      (auto simp add: g0[unfolded g0-def] g1[unfolded g1-def])
next
  case False
  hence ns: ¬(n = 0 ∨ n = 1) by simp
  hence ge0: n div 2 > 0 by simp
  note IH = 2.IH[OF ns]
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases n mod 2 = 0)
    case True note ge0
    moreover from 2.prems have n2: n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs) by simp
    moreover from True n2 have Q (n div 2) kvs by(rule IH)
    moreover from length-rbtreeify-g[OF ge0 n2] ge0 2.prems obtain t k v kvs'
      where kvs': rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')
        by(cases snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs))
          (auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
      moreover from 2.prems length-rbtreeify-g[OF ge0 n2] ge0
      have n2': n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs') by(simp add: kvs')
      moreover from True kvs'[symmetric] refl refl n2'
      have Q (n div 2) kvs' by(rule IH)
      moreover note geven[unfolded geven-def]
      ultimately have Q (2 * (n div 2)) kvs by -
      thus ?thesis using True
      by(metis minus-mod-eq-div-mult [symmetric] minus-nat.diff-0 mult.commute)
    next
    case False note ge0
    moreover from 2.prems have n2: n div 2 ≤ length kvs by simp
    moreover from False n2 have P (n div 2) kvs by(rule IH)
    moreover from length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 2.prems False obtain t k v
      kvs'
      where kvs': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')
        by(cases snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs))
          (auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm, arith)
      moreover from 2.prems length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 False
      have n2': n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs') by(simp add: kvs') arith
      moreover from False kvs'[symmetric] refl refl n2'
      have Q (n div 2) kvs' by(rule IH)
      moreover note godd[unfolded godd-def]
      ultimately have Q (Suc (2 * (n div 2))) kvs by -
      thus ?thesis using False
      by simp (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1-left le-add-diff-inverse mod-less-eq-dividend
        minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric]))
    qed
    qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma inv1-rbtreeify-f:  $n \leq \text{length } kvs$ 
   $\implies \text{inv1} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs))$ 
  and inv1-rbtreeify-g:  $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs)$ 
   $\implies \text{inv1} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs))$ 
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

fun plog2 :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where plog2 n = (if  $n \leq 1$  then 0 else plog2 ( $n \text{ div } 2$ ) + 1)

declare plog2.simps [simp del]

lemma plog2-simps [simp]:
  plog2 0 = 0 plog2 (Suc 0) = 0
   $0 < n \implies \text{plog2} (2 * n) = 1 + \text{plog2} n$ 
   $0 < n \implies \text{plog2} (\text{Suc} (2 * n)) = 1 + \text{plog2} n$ 
by(subst plog2.simps, simp add: Suc-double-half)+

lemma bheight-rbtreeify-f:  $n \leq \text{length } kvs$ 
   $\implies \text{bheight} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs)) = \text{plog2} n$ 
  and bheight-rbtreeify-g:  $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs)$ 
   $\implies \text{bheight} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs)) = \text{plog2} n$ 
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

lemma bheight-rbtreeify-f-eq-plog2I:
   $\llbracket \text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs = (t, kvs'); n \leq \text{length } kvs \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{bheight} t = \text{plog2} n$ 
using bheight-rbtreeify-f[of n kvs] by simp

lemma bheight-rbtreeify-g-eq-plog2I:
   $\llbracket \text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs = (t, kvs'); n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{bheight} t = \text{plog2} n$ 
using bheight-rbtreeify-g[of n kvs] by simp

hide-const (open) plog2

lemma inv2-rbtreeify-f:  $n \leq \text{length } kvs$ 
   $\implies \text{inv2} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs))$ 
  and inv2-rbtreeify-g:  $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs)$ 
   $\implies \text{inv2} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs))$ 
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct)
  (auto simp add: bheight-rbtreeify-f bheight-rbtreeify-g
    intro: bheight-rbtreeify-f-eq-plog2I bheight-rbtreeify-g-eq-plog2I)

lemma  $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{True}$ 
  and color-of-rbtreeify-g:
   $\llbracket n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs); 0 < n \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{color-of} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs)) = B$ 
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

```

lemma *entries-rbtreeify-f-append*:
 $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{entries}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ kvs)) @ \text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ kvs) = kvs$
and *entries-rbtreeify-g-append*:
 $n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs) \implies \text{entries}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ kvs)) @ \text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ kvs) = kvs$
by(induction rule: *rbtreeify-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *length-entries-rbtreeify-f*:
 $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{length}(\text{entries}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ kvs))) = n$
and *length-entries-rbtreeify-g*:
 $n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs) \implies \text{length}(\text{entries}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ kvs))) = n - 1$
by(induct rule: *rbtreeify-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *rbtreeify-f-conv-drop*:
 $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ kvs) = \text{drop}\ n\ kvs$
using *entries-rbtreeify-f-append*[of $n\ kvs$]
by(*simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-f*)

lemma *rbtreeify-g-conv-drop*:
 $n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs) \implies \text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ kvs) = \text{drop}\ (n - 1)\ kvs$
using *entries-rbtreeify-g-append*[of $n\ kvs$]
by(*simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-g*)

lemma *entries-rbtreeify-f* [*simp*]:
 $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{entries}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ kvs)) = \text{take}\ n\ kvs$
using *entries-rbtreeify-f-append*[of $n\ kvs$]
by(*simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-f*)

lemma *entries-rbtreeify-g* [*simp*]:
 $n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs) \implies \text{entries}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ kvs)) = \text{take}\ (n - 1)\ kvs$
using *entries-rbtreeify-g-append*[of $n\ kvs$]
by(*simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-g*)

lemma *keys-rbtreeify-f* [*simp*]: $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{keys}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ kvs)) = \text{take}\ n\ (\text{map} \text{fst} kvs)$
by(*simp add: keys-def take-map*)

lemma *keys-rbtreeify-g* [*simp*]: $n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs) \implies \text{keys}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ kvs)) = \text{take}\ (n - 1)\ (\text{map} \text{fst} kvs)$
by(*simp add: keys-def take-map*)

lemma *rbtreeify-fD*:
 $\llbracket \text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ kvs = (t, kvs'); n \leq \text{length } kvs \rrbracket \implies \text{entries } t = \text{take}\ n\ kvs \wedge kvs' = \text{drop}\ n\ kvs$
using *rbtreeify-f-conv-drop*[of $n\ kvs$] *entries-rbtreeify-f*[of $n\ kvs$] **by** *simp*

lemma *rbtreeify-gD*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\![\text{rbtreeify-g } n \text{ kvs} = (t, \text{kvs}'); n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length kvs})]\!] \\ & \implies \text{entries } t = \text{take}(n - 1) \text{ kvs} \wedge \text{kvs}' = \text{drop}(n - 1) \text{ kvs} \\ & \text{using } \text{rbtreeify-g-conv-drop}[of n \text{ kvs}] \text{ entries-rbtreeify-g}[of n \text{ kvs}] \text{ by simp} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *entries-rbtreeify* [simp]: $\text{entries}(\text{rbtreeify kvs}) = \text{kvs}$
by(simp add: *rbtreeify-def* *entries-rbtreeify-g*)

context *linorder* **begin**

lemma *rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-f*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\![n \leq \text{length kvs}; \text{sorted}(\text{map fst kvs}); \text{distinct}(\text{map fst kvs})]\!] \\ & \implies \text{rbt-sorted}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-f } n \text{ kvs})) \\ & \text{and } \text{rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-g}: \\ & [\![n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length kvs}); \text{sorted}(\text{map fst kvs}); \text{distinct}(\text{map fst kvs})]\!] \\ & \implies \text{rbt-sorted}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-g } n \text{ kvs})) \end{aligned}$$

proof(induction n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct)

case (*f-even* *n kvs t k v kvs'*)

from *rbtreeify-fD*[OF ‘*rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')*’ ‘*n ≤ length kvs*’]
have *entries t = take n kvs*

and *kvs': drop n kvs = (k, v) # kvs'* **by** simp-all

hence *unfold: kvs = take n kvs @ (k, v) # kvs'* **by**(metis append-take-drop-id)

from ‘*sorted (map fst kvs)*’ *kvs'*

have $(\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } n \text{ kvs}). x \leq k) \wedge (\forall (x, y) \in \text{set } kvs'. k \leq x)$

by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)

moreover from ‘*distinct (map fst kvs)*’ *kvs'*

have $(\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } n \text{ kvs}). x \neq k) \wedge (\forall (x, y) \in \text{set } kvs'. x \neq k)$

by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)

ultimately have $(\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } n \text{ kvs}). x < k) \wedge (\forall (x, y) \in \text{set } kvs'. k < x)$

by fastforce

hence *fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs) |< k k <| fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs')*

using ‘*n ≤ Suc (length kvs')*’ ‘*n ≤ length kvs*’ *set-take-subset*[of *n - 1 kvs*]

by(auto simp add: ord.rbt-greater-prop ord.rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)

moreover from ‘*sorted (map fst kvs)*’ ‘*distinct (map fst kvs)*’

have *rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs))* **by**(rule *f-even.IH*)

moreover have *sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')*

using ‘*sorted (map fst kvs)*’ ‘*distinct (map fst kvs)*’

by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+

hence *rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs'))* **by**(rule *f-even.IH*)

ultimately show ?case

using ‘*0 < n*’ ‘*rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')*’ **by** simp

next

case (*f-odd n kvs t k v kvs'*)

from *rbtreeify-fD*[OF ‘*rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')*’ ‘*n ≤ length kvs*’]

have *entries t = take n kvs*

and *kvs': drop n kvs = (k, v) # kvs'* **by** simp-all

hence *unfold: kvs = take n kvs @ (k, v) # kvs'* **by**(metis append-take-drop-id)

from ‘*sorted (map fst kvs)*’ *kvs'*

```

have ( $\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } n \text{ kvs}). x \leq k \wedge \forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{kvs}'). k \leq x$ )
  by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)
moreover from ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩ kvs'
have ( $\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } n \text{ kvs}). x \neq k \wedge \forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{kvs}'). x \neq k$ )
  by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)
ultimately have ( $\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } n \text{ kvs}). x < k \wedge \forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{kvs}'). k <$ 
  x)
  by fastforce
hence fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs) |« k k «| fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs')
  using ⟨ $n \leq \text{length } \text{kvs}'$ ⟩ ⟨ $n \leq \text{length } \text{kvs}$ ⟩ set-take-subset[of n kvs']
    by(auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)
moreover from ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
have rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) by(rule f-odd.IH)
moreover have sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')
  using ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
  by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+
hence rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs')) by(rule f-odd.IH)
ultimately show ?case
  using ⟨ $0 < n$ ⟩ ⟨rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')⟩ by simp
next
case (g-even n kvs t k v kvs')
  from rbtreeify-gD[OF ⟨rbtreeify-g n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')⟩ ⟨n ≤ Suc (length kvs)⟩]
have t: entries t = take (n - 1) kvs
  and kvs': drop (n - 1) kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by simp-all
hence unfold: kvs = take (n - 1) kvs @ (k, v) # kvs' by(metis append-take-drop-id)
from ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ kvs'
have ( $\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } (n - 1) \text{ kvs}). x \leq k \wedge \forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{kvs}'). k \leq x$ )
  by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)
moreover from ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩ kvs'
have ( $\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } (n - 1) \text{ kvs}). x \neq k \wedge \forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{kvs}'). x \neq k$ )
  by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)
ultimately have ( $\forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{take } (n - 1) \text{ kvs}). x < k \wedge \forall (x, y) \in \text{set}(\text{kvs}'). k < x$ )
  by fastforce
hence fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs) |« k k «| fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs')
  using ⟨ $n \leq \text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{kvs}')$ ⟩ ⟨ $n \leq \text{Suc } (\text{length } \text{kvs})$ ⟩ set-take-subset[of n - 1 kvs']
    by(auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)
moreover from ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
have rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs)) by(rule g-even.IH)
moreover have sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')
  using ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
  by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+
hence rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs')) by(rule g-even.IH)
ultimately show ?case using ⟨ $0 < n$ ⟩ ⟨rbtreeify-g n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')⟩
by simp
next
case (g-odd n kvs t k v kvs')

```

```

from rbtreeify-fD[OF <rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')> <n ≤ length kvs>]
have entries t = take n kvs
  and kvs': drop n kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by simp-all
hence unfold: kvs = take n kvs @ (k, v) # kvs' by(metis append-take-drop-id)
from <sorted (map fst kvs)> kvs'
have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x ≤ k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k ≤ x)
  by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)
moreover from <distinct (map fst kvs)> kvs'
have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x ≠ k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. x ≠ k)
  by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)
ultimately have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x < k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k <
x)
  by fastforce
hence fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs) |« k k «| fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs')
  using <n ≤ Suc (length kvs')> <n ≤ length kvs> set-take-subset[of n - 1 kvs]
  by(auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)
moreover from <sorted (map fst kvs)> <distinct (map fst kvs)>
have rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) by(rule g-odd.IH)
moreover have sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')
  using <sorted (map fst kvs)> <distinct (map fst kvs)>
  by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+
hence rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs')) by(rule g-odd.IH)
ultimately show ?case
  using <0 < n> <rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')> by simp
qed simp-all

lemma rbt-sorted-rbtreeify:
  [ sorted (map fst kvs); distinct (map fst kvs) ] ==> rbt-sorted (rbtreeify kvs)
by(simp add: rbtreeify-def rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-g)

lemma is-rbt-rbtreeify:
  [ sorted (map fst kvs); distinct (map fst kvs) ]
  ==> is-rbt (rbtreeify kvs)
by(simp add: is-rbt-def rbtreeify-def inv1-rbtreeify-g inv2-rbtreeify-g rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-g
color-of-rbtreeify-g)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbtreeify:
  [ sorted (map fst kvs); distinct (map fst kvs) ] ==>
  rbt-lookup (rbtreeify kvs) = map-of kvs
by(simp add: map-of-entries[symmetric] rbt-sorted-rbtreeify)

```

end

Functions to compare the height of two rbt trees, taken from Andrew W. Appel, Efficient Verified Red-Black Trees (September 2011)

```

fun skip-red :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
where
  skip-red (Branch color.R l k v r) = l
  | skip-red t = t

```

```

definition skip-black :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt
where
  skip-black t = (let t' = skip-red t in case t' of Branch color.B l k v r  $\Rightarrow$  l | -  $\Rightarrow$  t')
datatype compare = LT | GT | EQ

partial-function (tailrec) compare-height :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b)
rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  compare
where
  compare-height sx s t tx =
    (case (skip-red sx, skip-red s, skip-red t, skip-red tx) of
     (Branch - sx' ---, Branch - s' ---, Branch - t' ---, Branch - tx' ---)  $\Rightarrow$ 
       compare-height (skip-black sx') s' t' (skip-black tx')
     | (-, rbt.Empty, -, Branch - - - -)  $\Rightarrow$  LT
     | (Branch - - - -, -, rbt.Empty, -)  $\Rightarrow$  GT
     | (Branch - sx' ---, Branch - s' ---, Branch - t' ---, rbt.Empty)  $\Rightarrow$ 
       compare-height (skip-black sx') s' t' rbt.Empty
     | (rbt.Empty, Branch - s' ---, Branch - t' ---, Branch - tx' ---)  $\Rightarrow$ 
       compare-height rbt.Empty s' t' (skip-black tx')
     | -  $\Rightarrow$  EQ)

declare compare-height.simps [code]

hide-type (open) compare
hide-const (open)
  compare-height skip-black skip-red LT GT EQ case-compare rec-compare
  Abs-compare Rep-compare
hide-fact (open)
  Abs-compare-cases Abs-compare-induct Abs-compare-inject Abs-compare-inverse
  Rep-compare Rep-compare-cases Rep-compare-induct Rep-compare-inject Rep-compare-inverse
  compare.simps compare.exhaust compare.induct compare.rec compare.simps
  compare.size compare.case-cong compare.case-cong-weak compare.case
  compare.nchotomy compare.split compare.split-asm compare.eq.refl compare.eq.simps
  equal-compare-def
  skip-red.simps skip-red.cases skip-red.induct
  skip-black-def
  compare-height.simps

```

129.10 union and intersection of sorted associative lists

context ord **begin**

```

function sunion-with :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$ 
('a  $\times$  'b) list
where
  sunion-with f ((k, v) # as) ((k', v') # bs) =
    (if k > k' then (k', v') # sunion-with f ((k, v) # as) bs

```

```

else if  $k < k'$  then  $(k, v) \# \text{sunion-with } f \text{ as } ((k', v') \# bs)$ 
else  $(k, f k v v') \# \text{sunion-with } f \text{ as } bs)$ 
|  $\text{sunion-with } f [] bs = bs$ 
|  $\text{sunion-with } f \text{ as } [] = as$ 
by pat-completeness auto
termination by lexicographic-order

function sinter-with :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a × 'b) list ⇒
('a × 'b) list
where
sinter-with  $f ((k, v) \# as) ((k', v') \# bs) =$ 
(if  $k > k'$  then sinter-with  $f ((k, v) \# as) bs$ 
else if  $k < k'$  then sinter-with  $f \text{ as } ((k', v') \# bs)$ 
else  $(k, f k v v') \# \text{sinter-with } f \text{ as } bs)$ 
|  $\text{sinter-with } f [] - = []$ 
|  $\text{sinter-with } f - [] = []$ 
by pat-completeness auto
termination by lexicographic-order

end

declare ord.sunion-with.simps [code] ord.sinter-with.simps[code]

context linorder begin

lemma set-fst-sunion-with:
set (map fst (sunion-with f xs ys)) = set (map fst xs) ∪ set (map fst ys)
by(induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct) auto

lemma sorted-sunion-with [simp]:
[| sorted (map fst xs); sorted (map fst ys) |]
implies sorted (map fst (sunion-with f xs ys))
by(induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct)
(auto simp add: set-fst-sunion-with simp del: set-map)

lemma distinct-sunion-with [simp]:
[| distinct (map fst xs); distinct (map fst ys); sorted (map fst xs); sorted (map fst ys) |]
implies distinct (map fst (sunion-with f xs ys))
proof(induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct)
case (1 f k v xs k' v' ys)
have [| ¬ k < k'; ¬ k' < k |] implies k = k' by simp
thus ?case using 1
by(auto simp add: set-fst-sunion-with simp del: set-map)
qed simp-all

lemma map-of-sunion-with:
[| sorted (map fst xs); sorted (map fst ys) |]
implies map-of (sunion-with f xs ys) k =

```

```

(case map-of xs k of None => map-of ys k
| Some v => case map-of ys k of None => Some v
| Some w => Some (f k v w))
by(induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct)(auto split: option.split dest: map-of-SomeD
bspec)

lemma set-fst-sinter-with [simp]:
  [] sorted (map fst xs); sorted (map fst ys) []
  ==> set (map fst (sinter-with f xs ys)) = set (map fst xs) ∩ set (map fst ys)
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)(auto simp del: set-map)

lemma set-fst-sinter-with-subset1:
  set (map fst (sinter-with f xs ys)) ⊆ set (map fst xs)
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct) auto

lemma set-fst-sinter-with-subset2:
  set (map fst (sinter-with f xs ys)) ⊆ set (map fst ys)
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)(auto simp del: set-map)

lemma sorted-sinter-with [simp]:
  [] sorted (map fst xs); sorted (map fst ys) []
  ==> sorted (map fst (sinter-with f xs ys))
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)(auto simp del: set-map)

lemma distinct-sinter-with [simp]:
  [] distinct (map fst xs); distinct (map fst ys) []
  ==> distinct (map fst (sinter-with f xs ys))
proof(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)
  case (1 f k v as k' v' bs)
  have [] ¬ k < k'; ¬ k' < k [] ==> k = k' by simp
  thus ?case using 1 set-fst-sinter-with-subset1[of f as bs]
    set-fst-sinter-with-subset2[of f as bs]
    by(auto simp del: set-map)
qed simp-all

lemma map-of-sinter-with:
  [] sorted (map fst xs); sorted (map fst ys) []
  ==> map-of (sinter-with f xs ys) k =
  (case map-of xs k of None => None | Some v => map-option (f k v) (map-of ys
k))
apply(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)
apply(auto simp add: map-option-case split: option.splits dest: map-of-SomeD bspec)
done

end

lemma distinct-map-of-rev: distinct (map fst xs) ==> map-of (rev xs) = map-of xs
by(induct xs)(auto 4 3 simp add: map-add-def intro!: ext split: option.split intro:
rev-image-eqI)

```

```

lemma map-map-filter:
  map f (List.map-filter g xs) = List.map-filter (map-option f o g) xs
by(auto simp add: List.map-filter-def)

lemma map-filter-map-option-const:
  List.map-filter (λx. map-option (λy. f x) (g (f x))) xs = filter (λx. g x ≠ None)
  (map f xs)
by(auto simp add: map-filter-def filter-map o-def)

lemma set-map-filter: set (List.map-filter P xs) = the ` (P ` set xs - {None})
by(auto simp add: List.map-filter-def intro: rev-image-eqI)

definition is-rbt-empty :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool where
  is-rbt-empty t ←→ (case t of RBT-Impl.Empty ⇒ True | _ ⇒ False)

lemma is-rbt-empty-prop[simp]: is-rbt-empty t ←→ t = RBT-Impl.Empty
by (auto simp: is-rbt-empty-def split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits)

definition small-rbt :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool where
  small-rbt t ←→ bheight t < 4

definition flip-rbt :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool where
  flip-rbt t1 t2 ←→ bheight t2 < bheight t1

abbreviation (input) MR where MR l a b r ≡ Branch RBT-Impl.R l a b r
abbreviation (input) MB where MB l a b r ≡ Branch RBT-Impl.B l a b r

fun rbt-baliL :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-baliL (MR (MR t1 a b t2) a' b' t3) a'' b'' t4 = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (MB
  t3 a'' b'' t4)
  | rbt-baliL (MR t1 a b (MR t2 a' b' t3)) a'' b'' t4 = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (MB
  t3 a'' b'' t4)
  | rbt-baliL t1 a b t2 = MB t1 a b t2

fun rbt-baliR :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-baliR t1 a b (MR t2 a' b' (MR t3 a'' b'' t4)) = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (MB
  t3 a'' b'' t4)
  | rbt-baliR t1 a b (MR (MR t2 a' b' t3) a'' b'' t4) = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (MB
  t3 a'' b'' t4)
  | rbt-baliR t1 a b t2 = MB t1 a b t2

fun rbt-baldL :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-baldL (MR t1 a b t2) a' b' t3 = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' t3
  | rbt-baldL t1 a b (MB t2 a' b' t3) = rbt-baliR t1 a b (MR t2 a' b' t3)
  | rbt-baldL t1 a b (MR (MB t2 a' b' t3) a'' b'' t4) =
    MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (rbt-baliR t3 a'' b'' (paint RBT-Impl.R t4))

```

```

| rbt-baldL t1 a b t2 = MR t1 a b t2

fun rbt-baldR :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-baldR t1 a b (MR t2 a' b' t3) = MR t1 a b (MB t2 a' b' t3)
| rbt-baldR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' t3 = rbt-baliL (MR t1 a b t2) a' b' t3
| rbt-baldR (MR t1 a b (MB t2 a' b' t3)) a'' b'' t4 =
  MR (rbt-baliL (paint RBT-Impl.R t1) a b t2) a' b' (MB t3 a'' b'' t4)
| rbt-baldR t1 a b t2 = MR t1 a b t2

fun rbt-app :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-app RBT-Impl.Empty t = t
| rbt-app t RBT-Impl.Empty = t
| rbt-app (MR t1 a b t2) (MR t3 a'' b'' t4) = (case rbt-app t2 t3 of
  MR u2 a' b' u3  $\Rightarrow$  (MR (MR t1 a b u2) a' b' (MR u3 a'' b'' t4))
  | t23  $\Rightarrow$  MR t1 a b (MR t23 a'' b'' t4))
| rbt-app (MB t1 a b t2) (MB t3 a'' b'' t4) = (case rbt-app t2 t3 of
  MR u2 a' b' u3  $\Rightarrow$  MR (MB t1 a b u2) a' b' (MB u3 a'' b'' t4)
  | t23  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-baldL t1 a b (MB t23 a'' b'' t4))
| rbt-app t1 (MR t2 a b t3) = MR (rbt-app t1 t2) a b t3
| rbt-app (MR t1 a b t2) t3 = MR t1 a b (rbt-app t2 t3)

fun rbt-joinL :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-joinL l a b r = (if bheight l  $\geq$  bheight r then MR l a b r
  else case r of MB l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-baliL (rbt-joinL l a b l') a' b' r'
  | MR l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  MR (rbt-joinL l a b l') a' b' r')

declare rbt-joinL.simps[simp del]

fun rbt-joinR :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-joinR l a b r = (if bheight l  $\leq$  bheight r then MR l a b r
  else case l of MB l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-baliR l' a' b' (rbt-joinR r' a b r)
  | MR l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  MR l' a' b' (rbt-joinR r' a b r))

declare rbt-joinR.simps[simp del]

definition rbt-join :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-join l a b r =
    (let bhl = bheight l; bhr = bheight r
     in if bhl > bhr
        then paint RBT-Impl.B (rbt-joinR l a b r)
        else if bhl < bhr
            then paint RBT-Impl.B (rbt-joinL l a b r)
            else MB l a b r)

lemma size-paint[simp]: size (paint c t) = size t
  by (cases t) auto

lemma size-baliL[simp]: size (rbt-baliL t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baliL.induct) auto

```

```

lemma size-baliR[simp]: size (rbt-baliR t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baliR.induct) auto

lemma size-baldL[simp]: size (rbt-baldL t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baldL.induct) auto

lemma size-baldR[simp]: size (rbt-baldR t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baldR.induct) auto

lemma size-rbt-app[simp]: size (rbt-app t1 t2) = size t1 + size t2
by (induction t1 t2 rule: rbt-app.induct)
  (auto split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma size-rbt-joinL[simp]: size (rbt-joinL t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  (auto simp: rbt-joinL.simps split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma size-rbt-joinR[simp]: size (rbt-joinR t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  (auto simp: rbt-joinR.simps split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma size-rbt-join[simp]: size (rbt-join t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
by (auto simp: rbt-join-def Let-def)

definition inv-12 t  $\longleftrightarrow$  inv1 t  $\wedge$  inv2 t

lemma rbt-Node: inv-12 (RBT-Impl.Branch c l a b r)  $\implies$  inv-12 l  $\wedge$  inv-12 r
by (auto simp: inv-12-def)

lemma paint2: paint c2 (paint c1 t) = paint c2 t
by (cases t) auto

lemma inv1-rbt-baliL: inv1l l  $\implies$  inv1 r  $\implies$  inv1 (rbt-baliL l a b r)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct) auto

lemma inv1-rbt-baliR: inv1 l  $\implies$  inv1r r  $\implies$  inv1 (rbt-baliR l a b r)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct) auto

lemma rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL: bheight l = bheight r  $\implies$  bheight (rbt-baliL l a b r)
= Suc (bheight l)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct) auto

lemma rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR: bheight l = bheight r  $\implies$  bheight (rbt-baliR l a b r)
= Suc (bheight l)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct) auto

lemma inv2-rbt-baliL: inv2 l  $\implies$  inv2 r  $\implies$  bheight l = bheight r  $\implies$  inv2
(rbt-baliL l a b r)

```

```

by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct) auto

lemma inv2-rbt-baliR: inv2 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv2 r  $\Rightarrow$  bheight l = bheight r  $\Rightarrow$  inv2
(rbt-baliR l a b r)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct) auto

lemma inv-rbt-baliR: inv2 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv2 r  $\Rightarrow$  inv1 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv1l r  $\Rightarrow$  bheight l =
bheight r  $\Rightarrow$ 
inv1 (rbt-baliR l a b r)  $\wedge$  inv2 (rbt-baliR l a b r)  $\wedge$  bheight (rbt-baliR l a b r) =
Suc (bheight l)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct) auto

lemma inv-rbt-baliL: inv2 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv2 r  $\Rightarrow$  inv1l l  $\Rightarrow$  inv1 r  $\Rightarrow$  bheight l =
bheight r  $\Rightarrow$ 
inv1 (rbt-baliL l a b r)  $\wedge$  inv2 (rbt-baliL l a b r)  $\wedge$  bheight (rbt-baliL l a b r) =
Suc (bheight l)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct) auto

lemma inv2-rbt-baldL-inv1: inv2 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv2 r  $\Rightarrow$  bheight l + 1 = bheight r  $\Rightarrow$ 
inv1 r  $\Rightarrow$ 
inv2 (rbt-baldL l a b r)  $\wedge$  bheight (rbt-baldL l a b r) = bheight r
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct) (auto simp: inv2-rbt-baliR rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR)

lemma inv2-rbt-baldL-B: inv2 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv2 r  $\Rightarrow$  bheight l + 1 = bheight r  $\Rightarrow$ 
color-of r = RBT-Impl.B  $\Rightarrow$ 
inv2 (rbt-baldL l a b r)  $\wedge$  bheight (rbt-baldL l a b r) = bheight r
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct) (auto simp add: inv2-rbt-baliR rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR)

lemma inv1-rbt-baldL: inv1l l  $\Rightarrow$  inv1 r  $\Rightarrow$  color-of r = RBT-Impl.B  $\Rightarrow$  inv1
(rbt-baldL l a b r)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct) (simp-all add: inv1-rbt-baliR)

lemma inv1lU: inv1 t  $\Rightarrow$  inv1l t
by (cases t) auto

lemma neq-Black[simp]: (c  $\neq$  RBT-Impl.B) = (c = RBT-Impl.R)
by (cases c) auto

lemma inv1l-rbt-baldL: inv1l l  $\Rightarrow$  inv1 r  $\Rightarrow$  inv1l (rbt-baldL l a b r)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct) (auto simp: inv1-rbt-baliR paint2)

lemma inv2-rbt-baldR-inv1: inv2 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv2 r  $\Rightarrow$  bheight l = bheight r + 1  $\Rightarrow$ 
inv1 l  $\Rightarrow$ 
inv2 (rbt-baldR l a b r)  $\wedge$  bheight (rbt-baldR l a b r) = bheight l
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct) (auto simp: inv2-rbt-baliL rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL)

lemma inv1-rbt-baldR: inv1 l  $\Rightarrow$  inv1l r  $\Rightarrow$  color-of l = RBT-Impl.B  $\Rightarrow$  inv1
(rbt-baldR l a b r)
by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct) (simp-all add: inv1-rbt-baliL)

```

lemma inv1l-rbt-baldR : $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1l } r \implies \text{inv1l } (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct*) (*auto simp: inv1-rbt-baliL paint2*)

lemma inv2-rbt-app : $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies$
 $\text{inv2 } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) \wedge \text{bheight } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) = \text{bheight } l$
by (*induct l r rule: rbt-app.induct*)
(*auto simp: inv2-rbt-baldL-B split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits*)

lemma inv1-rbt-app : $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies (\text{color-of } l = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \wedge$
 $\text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1 } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r)) \wedge \text{inv1l } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r)$
by (*induct l r rule: rbt-app.induct*)
(*auto simp: inv1-rbt-baldL split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits*)

lemma inv-rbt-baldL : $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l + 1 = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv1l } l$
 $\implies \text{inv1 } r \implies$
 $\text{inv2 } (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight } (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{bheight } r \wedge$
 $\text{inv1l } (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge (\text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1 } (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r))$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct*) (*auto simp: inv-rbt-baliR rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR paint2*)

lemma inv-rbt-baldR : $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r + 1 \implies \text{inv1 } l$
 $\implies \text{inv1l } r \implies$
 $\text{inv2 } (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight } (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{bheight } l \wedge$
 $\text{inv1l } (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge (\text{color-of } l = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1 } (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r))$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct*) (*auto simp: inv-rbt-baliL rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL paint2*)

lemma inv-rbt-app : $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv1 } l \implies$
 $\text{inv1 } r \implies$
 $\text{inv2 } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) \wedge \text{bheight } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) = \text{bheight } l \wedge$
 $\text{inv1l } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) \wedge (\text{color-of } l = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \wedge \text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow$
 $\text{inv1 } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r))$
by (*induct l r rule: rbt-app.induct*)
(*auto simp: inv2-rbt-baldL-B inv-rbt-baldL split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits*)

lemma inv1l-rbt-joinL : $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies \text{bheight } l \leq \text{bheight } r \implies$
 $\text{inv1l } (\text{rbt-joinL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge$
 $(\text{bheight } l \neq \text{bheight } r \wedge \text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1 } (\text{rbt-joinL } l \ a \ b \ r))$
proof (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct*)
case ($1 \ l \ a \ b \ r$)
then show ?case
by (*auto simp: inv1-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]*
split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma inv1l-rbt-joinR : $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l \geq$

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bheight r ==>
inv1l (rbt-joinR l a b r) ∧
(bheight l ≠ bheight r ∧ color-of l = RBT-Impl.B → inv1 (rbt-joinR l a b r))
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (fastforce simp: inv1-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
          split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma bheight-rbt-joinL: inv2 l ==> inv2 r ==> bheight l ≤ bheight r ==>
bheight (rbt-joinL l a b r) = bheight r
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]
          split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma inv2-rbt-joinL: inv2 l ==> inv2 r ==> bheight l ≤ bheight r ==> inv2
(rbt-joinL l a b r)
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: inv2-rbt-baliL bheight-rbt-joinL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]
          split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma bheight-rbt-joinR: inv2 l ==> inv2 r ==> bheight l ≥ bheight r ==>
bheight (rbt-joinR l a b r) = bheight l
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (fastforce simp: rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
          split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma inv2-rbt-joinR: inv2 l ==> inv2 r ==> bheight l ≥ bheight r ==> inv2
(rbt-joinR l a b r)
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (fastforce simp: inv2-rbt-baliR bheight-rbt-joinR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
          split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma keys-paint[simp]: RBT-Impl.keys (paint c t) = RBT-Impl.keys t
  by (cases t) auto

```

```

lemma keys-rbt-baliL: RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baliL l a b r) = RBT-Impl.keys l @ a
# RBT-Impl.keys r
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases) auto

lemma keys-rbt-baliR: RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baliR l a b r) = RBT-Impl.keys l @ a
# RBT-Impl.keys r
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases) auto

lemma keys-rbt-baldL: RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baldL l a b r) = RBT-Impl.keys l @ a
# RBT-Impl.keys r
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baldL.cases) (auto simp: keys-rbt-baliL keys-rbt-baliR)

lemma keys-rbt-baldR: RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baldR l a b r) = RBT-Impl.keys l @ a
# RBT-Impl.keys r
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baldR.cases) (auto simp: keys-rbt-baliL keys-rbt-baliR)

lemma keys-rbt-app: RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-app l r) = RBT-Impl.keys l @ RBT-Impl.keys r
by (induction l r rule: rbt-app.induct)
  (auto simp: keys-rbt-baldL keys-rbt-baldR split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma keys-rbt-joinL: bheight l ≤ bheight r ==>
  RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-joinL l a b r) = RBT-Impl.keys l @ a # RBT-Impl.keys r
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: keys-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
  qed

lemma keys-rbt-joinR: RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-joinR l a b r) = RBT-Impl.keys l @ a
# RBT-Impl.keys r
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  thus ?case
    by (force simp: keys-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
  qed

lemma rbt-set-rbt-baliL: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baliL l a b r)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases) auto

lemma set-rbt-joinL: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-joinL l a b r)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r])

```

```

split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-set-rbt-baliR: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baliR l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases) auto

lemma set-rbt-joinR: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-joinR l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
case (1 l a b r)
thus ?case
  by (force simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
    split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma set-keys-paint: set (RBT-Impl.keys (paint c t)) = set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
by (cases t) auto

lemma set-rbt-join: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-join l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
by (simp add: set-rbt-joinL set-rbt-joinR set-keys-paint rbt-join-def Let-def)

lemma inv-rbt-join: inv-12 l ==> inv-12 r ==> inv-12 (rbt-join l a b r)
by (auto simp: rbt-join-def Let-def inv1l-rbt-joinL inv1l-rbt-joinR
inv2-rbt-joinL inv2-rbt-joinR inv-12-def)

fun rbt-recolor :: ('a, 'b) rbt => ('a, 'b) rbt where
rbt-recolor (Branch RBT-Impl.R t1 k v t2) =
(if color-of t1 = RBT-Impl.B ∧ color-of t2 = RBT-Impl.B then Branch
RBT-Impl.B t1 k v t2
else Branch RBT-Impl.R t1 k v t2)
| rbt-recolor t = t

lemma rbt-recolor: inv-12 t ==> inv-12 (rbt-recolor t)
by (induction t rule: rbt-recolor.induct) (auto simp: inv-12-def)

fun rbt-split-min :: ('a, 'b) rbt => 'a × 'b × ('a, 'b) rbt where
rbt-split-min RBT-Impl.Empty = undefined
| rbt-split-min (RBT-Impl.Branch - l a b r) =
(if is-rbt-empty l then (a,b,r) else let (a',b',l') = rbt-split-min l in (a',b',rbt-join
l' a b r))

lemma rbt-split-min-set:
rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t') ==> t ≠ RBT-Impl.Empty ==>
a ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t) ∧ set (RBT-Impl.keys t) = {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys
t')
by (induction t arbitrary: t') (auto simp: set-rbt-join split: prod.splits if-splits)

```

```

lemma rbt-split-min-inv: rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t')  $\implies$  inv-12 t  $\implies$  t  $\neq$  RBT-Impl.Empty
 $\implies$  inv-12 t'
by (induction t arbitrary: t')
  (auto simp: inv-rbt-join split: if-splits prod.splits dest: rbt-Node)

definition rbt-join2 :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-join2 l r = (if is-rbt-empty r then l else let (a,b,r') = rbt-split-min r in rbt-join
  l a b r')

lemma set-rbt-join2[simp]: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-join2 l r)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l)  $\cup$  set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
by (simp add: rbt-join2-def rbt-split-min-set set-rbt-join split: prod.split)

lemma inv-rbt-join2: inv-12 l  $\implies$  inv-12 r  $\implies$  inv-12 (rbt-join2 l r)
by (simp add: rbt-join2-def inv-rbt-join rbt-split-min-set rbt-split-min-inv split:
prod.split)

context ord begin

fun rbt-split :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\times$  'b option  $\times$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-split RBT-Impl.Empty k = (RBT-Impl.Empty, None, RBT-Impl.Empty)
  | rbt-split (RBT-Impl.Branch - l a b r) x =
    (if x < a then (case rbt-split l x of (l1, β, l2)  $\Rightarrow$  (l1, β, rbt-join l2 a b r))
     else if a < x then (case rbt-split r x of (r1, β, r2)  $\Rightarrow$  (rbt-join l a b r1, β, r2))
     else (l, Some b, r))

lemma rbt-split: rbt-split t x = (l,β,r)  $\implies$  inv-12 t  $\implies$  inv-12 l  $\wedge$  inv-12 r
by (induction t arbitrary: l r)
  (auto simp: set-rbt-join inv-rbt-join rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop
  split: if-splits prod.splits dest!: rbt-Node)

lemma rbt-split-size: (l2,β,r2) = rbt-split t2 a  $\implies$  size l2 + size r2  $\leq$  size t2
by (induction t2 a arbitrary: l2 r2 rule: rbt-split.induct) (auto split: if-splits
prod.splits)

function rbt-union-rec :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,
'b) rbt where
  rbt-union-rec f t1 t2 = (let (f, t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\lambda$ k v v'. f k v' v, t1, t2) else (f, t2, t1) in
    if small-rbt t2 then RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t2 t1
    else (case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$  t2
      | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1  $\Rightarrow$ 
        case rbt-split t2 a of (l2, β, r2)  $\Rightarrow$ 
          rbt-join (rbt-union-rec f l1 l2) a (case β of None  $\Rightarrow$  b | Some b'  $\Rightarrow$  f a b
          b') (rbt-union-rec f r1 r2)))
    by pat-completeness auto

termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda$ (f,t1,t2). size t1 + size t2)) (fastforce split: if-splits)+
```

```

declare rbt-union-rec.simps[simp del]

function rbt-union-swap-rec :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-union-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  t1 t2 = (let ( $\gamma$ , t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\neg\gamma$ , t1, t2) else ( $\gamma$ , t2, t1);
    f' = (if  $\gamma$  then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v$ ) else f) in
    if small-rbt t2 then RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f') t2 t1
    else (case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$  t2
      | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1  $\Rightarrow$ 
        case rbt-split t2 a of (l2,  $\beta$ , r2)  $\Rightarrow$ 
          rbt-join (rbt-union-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  l1 l2) a (case  $\beta$  of None  $\Rightarrow$  b | Some b'  $\Rightarrow$ 
            f' a b b') (rbt-union-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  r1 r2))
      by pat-completeness auto
termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda(f,\gamma,t1,t2). \text{size } t1 + \text{size } t2$ )) (fastforce split: if-splits)+

declare rbt-union-swap-rec.simps[simp del]

lemma rbt-union-swap-rec: rbt-union-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  t1 t2 =
  rbt-union-rec (if  $\gamma$  then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v$ ) else f) t1 t2
proof (induction f  $\gamma$  t1 t2 rule: rbt-union-swap-rec.induct)
  case (1 f  $\gamma$  t1 t2)
  show ?case
    using 1[OF refl - refl refl - refl - refl]
    unfolding rbt-union-swap-rec.simps[of - - t1] rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1]
    by (auto simp: Let-def split: rbt.splits prod.splits option.splits)
  qed

lemma rbt-fold-rbt-insert:
  assumes inv-12 t2
  shows inv-12 (RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t1 t2)
proof -
  define xs where xs = RBT-Impl.entries t1
  from assms show ?thesis
    unfolding RBT-Impl.fold-def xs-def[symmetric]
    by (induct xs rule: rev-induct)
      (auto simp: inv-12-def rbt-insert-with-key-def ins-inv1-inv2)
  qed

lemma rbt-union-rec: inv-12 t1  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 t2  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2)
proof (induction f t1 t2 rule: rbt-union-rec.induct)
  case (1 t1 t2)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-union-rec.simps[of t1 t2] inv-rbt-join rbt-split rbt-fold-rbt-insert
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits prod.split if-splits dest:
      rbt-Node)

```

qed

```

definition map-filter-inter f t1 t2 = List.map-filter ( $\lambda(k, v).$ 
  case rbt-lookup t1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  None
  | Some v'  $\Rightarrow$  Some (k, f k v' v)) (RBT-Impl.entries t2)

function rbt-inter-rec :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,
'b) rbt where
  rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2 = (let (f, t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v, t1, t2$ ) else (f, t2, t1) in
    if small-rbt t2 then rbtreeify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2)
    else case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$  RBT-Impl.Empty
    | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1  $\Rightarrow$ 
      case rbt-split t2 a of (l2,  $\beta$ , r2)  $\Rightarrow$  let l' = rbt-inter-rec f l1 l2; r' = rbt-inter-rec
      f r1 r2 in
        (case  $\beta$  of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join2 l' r' | Some b'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join l' a (f a b b') r')
    by pat-completeness auto
termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda(f,t1,t2).$  size t1 + size t2)) (fastforce split: if-splits)+

declare rbt-inter-rec.simps[simp del]

function rbt-inter-swap-rec :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,
'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-inter-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  t1 t2 = (let ( $\gamma$ , t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\neg\gamma, t1, t2$ ) else ( $\gamma, t2, t1$ );
    f' = (if  $\gamma$  then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v$ ) else f) in
    if small-rbt t2 then rbtreeify (map-filter-inter f' t1 t2)
    else case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$  RBT-Impl.Empty
    | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1  $\Rightarrow$ 
      case rbt-split t2 a of (l2,  $\beta$ , r2)  $\Rightarrow$  let l' = rbt-inter-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  l1 l2; r' =
      rbt-inter-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  r1 r2 in
        (case  $\beta$  of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join2 l' r' | Some b'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join l' a (f' a b b') r')
    by pat-completeness auto
termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda(f,\gamma,t1,t2).$  size t1 + size t2)) (fastforce split: if-splits)+

declare rbt-inter-swap-rec.simps[simp del]

lemma rbt-inter-swap-rec: rbt-inter-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  t1 t2 =
  rbt-inter-rec (if  $\gamma$  then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v$ ) else f) t1 t2
proof (induction f  $\gamma$  t1 t2 rule: rbt-inter-swap-rec.induct)
  case (1 f  $\gamma$  t1 t2)
  show ?case
    using 1[OF refl - refl refl - refl - refl]
    unfolding rbt-inter-swap-rec.simps[of - - t1] rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def split: rbt.splits prod.splits option.splits)

```

qed

```

lemma rbt-rbtreeify[simp]: inv-12 (rbt-treeify kvs)
  by (simp add: inv-12-def rbt-treeify-def inv1-rbt-treeify-g inv2-rbt-treeify-g)

lemma rbt-inter-rec: inv-12 t1 ==> inv-12 t2 ==> inv-12 (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2)
proof(induction f t1 t2 rule: rbt-inter-rec.induct)
  case (1 t1 t2)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-inter-rec.simps[of t1 t2] inv-rbt-join inv-rbt-join2 rbt-split
      Let-def
        split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits prod.split if-splits
        option.splits dest!: rbt-Node)
  qed

definition filter-minus t1 t2 = filter (λ(k, -). rbt-lookup t2 k = None) (RBT-Impl.entries t1)

fun rbt-minus-rec :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-minus-rec t1 t2 = (if small-rbt t2 then RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1
  else if small-rbt t1 then rbt-treeify (filter-minus t1 t2)
  else case t2 of RBT-Impl.Empty ⇒ t1
    | RBT-Impl.Branch - l2 a b r2 ⇒
      case rbt-split t1 a of (l1, -, r1) ⇒ rbt-join2 (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2) (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2))

declare rbt-minus-rec.simps[simp del]

end

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-sorted-entries-right-unique:
  [(k, v) ∈ set (entries t); (k, v') ∈ set (entries t);
   rbt-sorted t] ==> v = v'
  by(auto dest!: distinct-entries inj-onD[where x=(k, v) and y=(k, v')] simp add:
  distinct-map)

lemma rbt-sorted-fold-rbt-insertwk:
  rbt-sorted t ==> rbt-sorted (List.fold (λ(k, v). rbt-insert-with-key f k v) xs t)
  by(induct xs rule: rev-induct)(auto simp add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted)

lemma is-rbt-fold-rbt-insertwk:
  assumes is-rbt t1
  shows is-rbt (fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t2 t1)
proof –
  define xs where xs = entries t2
  from assms show ?thesis unfolding fold-def xs-def[symmetric]

```

```

by(induct xs rule: rev-induct)(auto simp add: rbt-insertwk-is-rbt)
qed

lemma rbt-delete: inv-12 t ==> inv-12 (rbt-delete x t)
  using rbt-del-inv1-inv2[of t x]
  by (auto simp: inv-12-def rbt-delete-def rbt-del-inv1-inv2)

lemma rbt-sorted-delete: rbt-sorted t ==> rbt-sorted (rbt-delete x t)
  by (auto simp: rbt-delete-def rbt-del-rbt-sorted)

lemma rbt-fold-rbt-delete:
  assumes inv-12 t2
  shows inv-12 (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t1 t2)
proof –
  define xs where xs = RBT-Impl.entries t1
  from assms show ?thesis
    unfolding RBT-Impl.fold-def xs-def[symmetric]
    by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (auto simp: rbt-delete)
qed

lemma rbt-minus-rec: inv-12 t1 ==> inv-12 t2 ==> inv-12 (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2)
proof(induction t1 t2 rule: rbt-minus-rec.induct)
  case (1 t1 t2)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1 t2] inv-rbt-join inv-rbt-join2 rbt-split
      rbt-fold-rbt-delete split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits prod.split
      if-splits
      dest: rbt-Node)
  qed

end

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-baliL: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
  rbt-sorted (rbt-baliL l a b r)
  using rbt-greater-trans rbt-less-trans
  by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases) fastforce+

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-baliL: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
  rbt-lookup (rbt-baliL l a b r) k =
  (if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
  by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases) (auto split!: if-splits)

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-baliR: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
  rbt-sorted (rbt-baliR l a b r)
  using rbt-greater-trans rbt-less-trans
  by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases) fastforce+

```

```

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-baliR: rbt-sorted l  $\implies$  rbt-sorted r  $\implies$  l |« a  $\implies$  a «| r  $\implies$ 
rbt-lookup (rbt-baliR l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases) (auto split!: if-splits)

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-joinL: rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.Branch c l a b r)  $\implies$  bheight l
 $\leq$  bheight r  $\implies$ 
rbt-sorted (rbt-joinL l a b r)
proof (induction l a b r arbitrary: c rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
case (1 l a b r)
thus ?case
by (auto simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r] set-rbt-joinL rbt-less-prop
intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-baliL split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-joinL: rbt-sorted l  $\implies$  rbt-sorted r  $\implies$  l |« a  $\implies$  a «| r  $\implies$ 
rbt-lookup (rbt-joinL l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
case (1 l a b r)
have less-rbt-joinL:
rbt-sorted r1  $\implies$  r1 |« x  $\implies$  a «| r1  $\implies$  a < x  $\implies$  rbt-joinL l a b r1 |« x for
x r1
using 1(5)
by (auto simp: rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop set-rbt-joinL)
show ?case
using 1 less-rbt-joinL rbt-lookup-rbt-baliL[OF rbt-sorted-rbt-joinL[of - l a b],
where ?k=k]
by (auto simp: rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r] split!: if-splits rbt.splits color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-joinR: rbt-sorted l  $\implies$  rbt-sorted r  $\implies$  l |« a  $\implies$  a «| r  $\implies$ 
rbt-sorted (rbt-joinR l a b r)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
case (1 l a b r)
thus ?case
by (auto simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r] set-rbt-joinR rbt-greater-prop
intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-baliR split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-joinR: rbt-sorted l  $\implies$  rbt-sorted r  $\implies$  l |« a  $\implies$  a «| r
 $\implies$ 
rbt-lookup (rbt-joinR l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
case (1 l a b r)
have less-rbt-joinR:
rbt-sorted l1  $\implies$  x |« l1  $\implies$  l1 |« a  $\implies$  x < a  $\implies$  x «| rbt-joinR l1 a b r for
x l1

```

```

using 1(6)
by (auto simp: rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop set-rbt-joinR)
show ?case
  using 1 less-rbt-joinR rbt-lookup-rbt-baliR[OF - rbt-sorted-rbt-joinR[of - r a b],
where ?k=k]
  by (auto simp: rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r] split!: if-splits rbt.splits color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-sorted-paint: rbt-sorted (paint c t) = rbt-sorted t
by (cases t) auto

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-join: rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.Branch c l a b r) ==>
  rbt-sorted (rbt-join l a b r)
by (auto simp: rbt-sorted-paint rbt-sorted-rbt-joinL rbt-sorted-rbt-joinR rbt-join-def
Let-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-join: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |< a ==> a |<< r ==>
  rbt-lookup (rbt-join l a b r) k =
  (if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
by (auto simp: rbt-join-def Let-def rbt-lookup-rbt-joinL rbt-lookup-rbt-joinR)

lemma rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted: rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t') ==> rbt-sorted t ==> t ≠
RBT-Impl.Empty ==>
  rbt-sorted t' ∧ (∀x ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t')). a < x
by (induction t arbitrary: t')
  (fastforce simp: rbt-split-min-set rbt-sorted-rbt-join set-rbt-join rbt-less-prop
rbt-greater-prop
  split: if-splits prod.splits)+

lemma rbt-split-min-rbt-lookup: rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t') ==> rbt-sorted t ==> t ≠
RBT-Impl.Empty ==>
  rbt-lookup t k = (if k < a then None else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup t'
k)
apply (induction t arbitrary: a b t')
apply(simp-all split: if-splits prod.splits)
apply(auto simp: rbt-less-prop rbt-split-min-set rbt-lookup-rbt-join rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted)
done

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-join2: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==>
  ∀x ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys l). ∀y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys r). x < y ==> rbt-sorted
(rbtx-join2 l r)
by (simp add: rbt-join2-def rbt-sorted-rbt-join rbt-split-min-set rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted
set-rbt-join
  rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop split: prod.split)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-join2: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==>
  ∀x ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys l). ∀y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys r). x < y ==>
  rbt-lookup (rbt-join2 l r) k = (case rbt-lookup l k of None => rbt-lookup r k | Some
v => Some v)

```

```

using rbt-lookup-keys
by (fastforce simp: rbt-join2-def rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop rbt-lookup-rbt-join
      rbt-split-min-rbt-lookup rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted rbt-split-min-set split: option.splits prod.splits)

lemma rbt-split-props: rbt-split t x = (l,β,r)  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$ 
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l) = {a ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t). a < x}  $\wedge$ 
  set (RBT-Impl.keys r) = {a ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t). x < a}  $\wedge$ 
  rbt-sorted l  $\wedge$  rbt-sorted r
apply (induction t arbitrary: l r)
apply(simp-all split!: prod.splits if-splits)
apply(force simp: set-rbt-join rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop
      intro: rbt-sorted-rbt-join)+
done

lemma rbt-split-lookup: rbt-split t x = (l,β,r)  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$ 
  rbt-lookup t k = (if k < x then rbt-lookup l k else if k = x then β else rbt-lookup r k)
proof (induction t arbitrary: x l β r)
case (Branch c t1 a b t2)
have rbt-sorted r1 r1 |< a if rbt-split t1 x = (l, β, r1) for r1
using rbt-split-props Branch(4) that
by (fastforce simp: rbt-less-prop)+
moreover have rbt-sorted l1 a |< l1 if rbt-split t2 x = (l1, β, r) for l1
using rbt-split-props Branch(4) that
by (fastforce simp: rbt-greater-prop)+
ultimately show ?case
using Branch rbt-lookup-rbt-join[of t1 - a b k] rbt-lookup-rbt-join[of - t2 a b k]
by (auto split!: if-splits prod.splits)
qed simp

lemma rbt-sorted-fold-insertwk: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$ 
  rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t' t)
by (induct t' arbitrary: t)
  (simp-all add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted)

lemma rbt-lookup-iff-keys:
  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t) = {k.  $\exists v.$  rbt-lookup t k = Some v}
  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-lookup t k = None  $\longleftrightarrow$  k  $\notin$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  ( $\exists v.$  rbt-lookup t k = Some v)  $\longleftrightarrow$  k  $\in$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
using entry-in-tree-keys rbt-lookup-keys[of t]
by force+

lemma rbt-lookup-fold-rbt-insertwk:
assumes t1: rbt-sorted t1 and t2: rbt-sorted t2
shows rbt-lookup (fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup t2 k
   | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  case rbt-lookup t2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v
   | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f k w v))

```

```

proof -
define xs where xs = entries t1
hence dt1: distinct (map fst xs) using t1 by(simp add: distinct-entries)
with t2 show ?thesis
  unfolding fold-def map-of-entries[OF t1, symmetric]
    xs-def[symmetric] distinct-map-of-rev[OF dt1, symmetric]
  apply(induct xs rule: rev-induct)
  apply(auto simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk rbt-sorted-fold-rbt-insertwk split:
option.splits)
  apply(auto simp add: distinct-map-of-rev intro: rev-image-eqI)
  done
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-union-rec: rbt-sorted t1  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-sorted t2  $\Rightarrow$ 
rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2)  $\wedge$  rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2) k =
(case rbt-lookup t1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup t2 k
| Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v
| Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f k v w)))
proof(induction f t1 t2 arbitrary: k rule: rbt-union-rec.induct)
  case (1 f t1 t2)
  obtain f' t1' t2' where flip: (f', t2', t1') =
  (if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\lambda$ k v v'. f k v' v, t1, t2) else (f, t2, t1))
  by fastforce
  have rbt-sorted': rbt-sorted t1' rbt-sorted t2'
  using 1(3,4) flip
  by (auto split: if-splits)
  show ?case
  proof (cases t1')
    case Empty
    show ?thesis
      unfolding rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
      using flip rbt-sorted' rbt-split-props[of t2]
      by (auto simp: Empty rbt-lookup-fold-rbt-insertwk
intro!: rbt-sorted-fold-insertwk split: if-splits option.splits)
  next
    case (Branch c l1 a b r1)
    {
      assume not-small:  $\neg$ small-rbt t2'
      obtain l2  $\beta$  r2 where rbt-split-t2': rbt-split t2' a = (l2,  $\beta$ , r2)
      by (cases rbt-split t2' a) auto
      have rbt-sort: rbt-sorted l1 rbt-sorted r1
      using 1(3,4) flip
      by (auto simp: Branch split: if-splits)
      note rbt-split-t2'-props = rbt-split-props[OF rbt-split-t2' rbt-sorted'(2)]
      have union-l1-l2: rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f' l1 l2) rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec
f' l1 l2) k =
      (case rbt-lookup l1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup l2 k
      | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup l2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f'
k v w))) for k
    }
  
```

```

using 1(1)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
rbt-split-t2'-props
by (auto simp: not-small)
have union-r1-r2: rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f' r1 r2) rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec
f' r1 r2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup r1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup r2 k
  | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup r2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f'
k v w))) for k
using 1(2)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
rbt-split-t2'-props
by (auto simp: not-small)
have union-l1-l2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-union-rec f' l1 l2)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l1)  $\cup$  set (RBT-Impl.keys l2)
using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) union-l1-l2 split: option.splits)
have union-r1-r2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-union-rec f' r1 r2)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys r1)  $\cup$  set (RBT-Impl.keys r2)
using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) union-r1-r2 split: option.splits)
have union-l1-l2-less: rbt-union-rec f' l1 l2  $\mid\!\!<$  a
using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
by (auto simp: Branch rbt-less-prop union-l1-l2-keys)
have union-r1-r2-greater: a  $\mid\!\!>$  rbt-union-rec f' r1 r2
using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
by (auto simp: Branch rbt-greater-prop union-r1-r2-keys)
have rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1' k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup t2' k
  | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup t2' k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f'
k v w)))
using rbt-sorted' union-l1-l2 union-r1-r2 rbt-split-t2'-props
  union-l1-l2-less union-r1-r2-greater not-small
by (auto simp: rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] Branch
  rbt-split-t2' rbt-lookup-rbt-join rbt-split-lookup[OF rbt-split-t2'] split:
option.splits)
moreover have rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2)
using rbt-sorted' rbt-split-t2'-props not-small
by (auto simp: rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] Branch rbt-split-t2'
  union-l1-l2 union-r1-r2 union-l1-l2-keys union-r1-r2-keys rbt-less-prop
  rbt-greater-prop intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-join)
ultimately have ?thesis
using flip
by (auto split: if-splits option.splits)
}
then show ?thesis
unfolding rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
using rbt-sorted' flip
by (auto simp: rbt-sorted-fold-insertwk rbt-lookup-fold-rbt-insertwk split: op-
tion.splits)
qed

```

qed

```

lemma rbtreeify-map-filter-inter:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b
  assumes rbt-sorted t2
  shows rbt-sorted (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
    rbt-lookup (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2)) k =
      (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
       | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f k v
w)))
proof –
  have map-of-map-filter: map-of (List.map-filter (λ(k, v).
    case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None | Some v' ⇒ Some (k, f k v' v)) xs) k =
    (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case map-of xs k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f k v w)))
  for xs k
    by (induction xs) (auto simp: List.map-filter-def split: option.splits)
  have map-fst-map-filter: map fst (List.map-filter (λ(k, v).
    case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None | Some v' ⇒ Some (k, f k v' v)) xs) =
    filter (λk. rbt-lookup t1 k ≠ None) (map fst xs) for xs
    by (induction xs) (auto simp: List.map-filter-def split: option.splits)
  have sorted (map fst (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
    using sorted-filter[of id] rbt-sorted-entries[OF assms]
    by (auto simp: map-filter-inter-def map-fst-map-filter)
  moreover have distinct (map fst (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
    using distinct-filter distinct-entries[OF assms]
    by (auto simp: map-filter-inter-def map-fst-map-filter)
  ultimately show
    rbt-sorted (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
    rbt-lookup (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2)) k =
      (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
       | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f k v
w)))
    using rbt-sorted-rbtreetify
    by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-rbtreetify map-filter-inter-def map-of-map-filter
          map-of-entries[OF assms] split: option.splits)
qed

```

```

lemma rbt-lookup-inter-rec: rbt-sorted t1 ⇒ rbt-sorted t2 ⇒
  rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2) ∧ rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
   | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f k v w)))
proof(induction f t1 t2 arbitrary: k rule: rbt-inter-rec.induct)
  case (1 f t1 t2)
  obtain f' t1' t2' where flip: (f', t2', t1') =
    (if flip-rbt t2 t1 then (λk v v'. f k v' v, t1, t2) else (f, t2, t1))
  by fastforce
  have rbt-sorted': rbt-sorted t1' rbt-sorted t2'
  using 1(3,4) flip

```

```

by (auto split: if-splits)
show ?case
proof (cases t1')
case Empty
show ?thesis
  unfolding rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
using flip rbt-sorted' rbt-split-props[of t2] rbtreeify-map-filter-inter[OF rbt-sorted'(2)]
  by (auto simp: Empty split: option.splits)
next
case (Branch c l1 a b r1)
{
  assume not-small: ¬small-rbt t2'
  obtain l2 β r2 where rbt-split-t2': rbt-split t2' a = (l2, β, r2)
    by (cases rbt-split t2' a) auto
  note rbt-split-t2'-props = rbt-split-props[OF rbt-split-t2' rbt-sorted'(2)]
  have rbt-sort: rbt-sorted l1 rbt-sorted r1 rbt-sorted l2 rbt-sorted r2
    using 1(3,4) flip
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-split-t2'-props split: if-splits)
  have inter-l1-l2: rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2) rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f'
l1 l2) k =
    (case rbt-lookup l1 k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup l2 k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f' k
v w))) for k
    using 1(1)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: not-small)
  have inter-r1-r2: rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f' r1 r2) rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f'
r1 r2) k =
    (case rbt-lookup r1 k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup r2 k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f' k
v w))) for k
    using 1(2)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: not-small)
  have inter-l1-l2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2)) =
    set (RBT-Impl.keys l1) ∩ set (RBT-Impl.keys l2)
    using inter-l1-l2(1)
  by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) inter-l1-l2(2) rbt-sort split: option.splits)
  have inter-r1-r2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-inter-rec f' r1 r2)) =
    set (RBT-Impl.keys r1) ∩ set (RBT-Impl.keys r2)
    using inter-r1-r2(1)
  by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) inter-r1-r2(2) rbt-sort split: option.splits)
  have inter-l1-l2-less: rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2 |« a
    using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-less-prop inter-l1-l2-keys)
  have inter-r1-r2-greater: a «| rbt-inter-rec f' r1 r2
    using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-greater-prop inter-r1-r2-keys)
}

```

```

have rbt-lookup-join2: rbt-lookup (rbt-join2 (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2) (rbt-inter-rec
f' r1 r2)) k =
  (case rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2) k of None => rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec
f' r1 r2) k
  | Some v => Some v) for k
  using rbt-lookup-rbt-join2[OF inter-l1-l2(1) inter-r1-r2(1)] rbt-sorted'(1)
  by (fastforce simp: Branch inter-l1-l2-keys inter-r1-r2-keys rbt-less-prop
rbt-greater-prop)
have rbt-lookup-l1-k: rbt-lookup l1 k = Some v ==> k < a for k v
  using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)
  by (auto simp: Branch rbt-less-prop)
have rbt-lookup-r1-k: rbt-lookup r1 k = Some v ==> a < k for k v
  using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)
  by (auto simp: Branch rbt-greater-prop)
have rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1' k of None => None
  | Some v => (case rbt-lookup t2' k of None => None | Some w => Some (f' k
v w)))
  by (auto simp: Let-def rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] not-small
Branch
  rbt-split-t2' rbt-lookup-join2 rbt-lookup-rbt-join inter-l1-l2-less in-
ter-r1-r2-greater
  rbt-split-lookup[OF rbt-split-t2' rbt-sorted'(2)] inter-l1-l2 inter-r1-r2
  split!: if-splits option.splits dest: rbt-lookup-l1-k rbt-lookup-r1-k)
moreover have rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2)
  using rbt-sorted' inter-l1-l2 inter-r1-r2 rbt-split-t2'-props not-small
  by (auto simp: Let-def rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] Branch
rbt-split-t2'
  rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop inter-l1-l2-less inter-r1-r2-greater
  inter-l1-l2-keys inter-r1-r2-keys intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-join rbt-sorted-rbt-join2
  split: if-splits option.splits dest!: bspec)
ultimately have ?thesis
  using flip
  by (auto split: if-splits split: option.splits)
}
then show ?thesis
  unfolding rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
  using rbt-sorted' flip rbtreeify-map-filter-inter[OF rbt-sorted'(2)]
  by (auto split: option.splits)
qed
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-delete:
assumes inv-12 t rbt-sorted t
shows rbt-lookup (rbt-delete x t) k = (if x = k then None else rbt-lookup t k)
proof -
  note rbt-sorted-del = rbt-del-rbt-sorted[OF assms(2), of x]
  show ?thesis
    using assms rbt-sorted-del rbt-del-in-tree rbt-lookup-from-in-tree[OF assms(2)]

```

```

rbt-sorted-del]
  by (fastforce simp: inv-12-def rbt-delete-def rbt-lookup-iff-keys(2) keys-entries)
qed

lemma fold-rbt-delete:
  assumes inv-12 t1 rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
  shows inv-12 (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-lookup (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) k =
      (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
       | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | - ⇒ None))
proof -
  define xs where xs = RBT-Impl.entries t2
  show inv-12 (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-lookup (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) k =
      (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
       | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | - ⇒ None))
  using assms(1,2)
  unfolding map-of-entries[OF assms(3), symmetric] RBT-Impl.fold-def xs-def[symmetric]
  by (induction xs arbitrary: t1 rule: rev-induct)
    (auto simp: rbt-delete rbt-sorted-delete rbt-lookup-delete split!: option.splits)
qed

lemma rbtreeify-filter-minus:
  assumes rbt-sorted t1
  shows rbt-sorted (rbtreeify (filter-minus t1 t2)) ∧
    rbt-lookup (rbtreeify (filter-minus t1 t2)) k =
      (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
       | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | - ⇒ None))
proof -
  have map-of-filter: map-of (filter (λ(k, -). rbt-lookup t2 k = None) xs) k =
    (case map-of xs k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | Some x ⇒ Map.empty x))
    for xs :: ('a × 'b) list
    by (induction xs) (auto split: option.splits)
  have map-fst-filter-minus: map fst (filter-minus t1 t2) =
    filter (λk. rbt-lookup t2 k = None) (map fst (RBT-Impl.entries t1))
    by (auto simp: filter-minus-def filter-map comp-def case-prod-unfold)
  have sorted (map fst (filter-minus t1 t2)) distinct (map fst (filter-minus t1 t2))
    using distinct-filter distinct-entries[OF assms]
    sorted-filter[of id] rbt-sorted-entries[OF assms]
    by (auto simp: map-fst-filter-minus intro!: rbt-sorted-rbtreeify)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-rbtreeify filter-minus-def map-of-filter map-of-entries[OF assms]
                  intro!: rbt-sorted-rbtreeify)
qed

```

```

lemma rbt-lookup-minus-rec: inv-12 t1 ==> rbt-sorted t1 ==> rbt-sorted t2 ==>
  rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2) & rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None => None
   | Some v => (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None => Some v | - => None))
proof(induction t1 t2 arbitrary: k rule: rbt-minus-rec.induct)
  case (1 t1 t2)
  show ?case
  proof (cases t2)
    case Empty
    show ?thesis
    using rbtreeify-filter-minus[OF 1(4)] 1(4)
    by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1] Empty split: option.splits)
  next
  case (Branch c l2 a b r2)
  {
    assume not-small: ¬small-rbt t2 ¬small-rbt t1
    obtain l1 β r1 where rbt-split-t1: rbt-split t1 a = (l1, β, r1)
      by (cases rbt-split t1 a) auto
    note rbt-split-t1-props = rbt-split-props[OF rbt-split-t1 1(4)]
    have minus-l1-l2: rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2)
      rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2) k =
      (case rbt-lookup l1 k of None => None
       | Some v => (case rbt-lookup l2 k of None => Some v | Some x => None))
    for k
      using 1(1)[OF not-small Branch rbt-split-t1[symmetric] refl] 1(5) rbt-split-t1-props
        rbt-split[OF rbt-split-t1 1(3)]
      by (auto simp: Branch)
    have minus-r1-r2: rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2)
      rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2) k =
      (case rbt-lookup r1 k of None => None
       | Some v => (case rbt-lookup r2 k of None => Some v | Some x => None))
    for k
      using 1(2)[OF not-small Branch rbt-split-t1[symmetric] refl] 1(5) rbt-split-t1-props
        rbt-split[OF rbt-split-t1 1(3)]
      by (auto simp: Branch)
    have minus-l1-l2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2)) =
      set (RBT-Impl.keys l1) – set (RBT-Impl.keys l2)
      using minus-l1-l2(1) 1(5) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3) rbt-split-t1-props
        by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) minus-l1-l2(2) split: option.splits)
    have minus-r1-r2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2)) =
      set (RBT-Impl.keys r1) – set (RBT-Impl.keys r2)
      using minus-r1-r2(1) 1(5) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3) rbt-split-t1-props
        by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) minus-r1-r2(2) split: option.splits)
    have rbt-lookup-join2: rbt-lookup (rbt-join2 (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2) (rbt-minus-rec
      r1 r2)) k =
      (case rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2) k of None => rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec
        r1 r2) k | Some v => Some v)
  }

```

```

r1 r2) k
| Some v ⇒ Some v) for k
using rbt-lookup-rbt-join2[OF minus-l1-l2(1) minus-r1-r2(1)] rbt-split-t1-props
by (fastforce simp: minus-l1-l2-keys minus-r1-r2-keys)
have lookup-l1-r1-a: rbt-lookup l1 a = None rbt-lookup r1 a = None
using rbt-split-t1-props
by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-iff-keys(2))
have rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2) k =
(case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
| Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | - ⇒ None))
using not-small rbt-lookup-iff-keys(2)[of l1] rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)[of l1]
rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)[of r1] rbt-split-t1-props
using [[simp-depth-limit = 2]]
by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1] Branch rbt-split-t1 rbt-lookup-join2
minus-l1-l2(2) minus-r1-r2(2) rbt-split-lookup[OF rbt-split-t1 1(4)]
lookup-l1-r1-a
split: option.splits)
moreover have rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2)
using not-small minus-l1-l2(1) minus-r1-r2(1) rbt-split-t1-props rbt-sorted-rbt-join2
by (fastforce simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1] Branch rbt-split-t1 minus-l1-l2-keys
minus-r1-r2-keys)
ultimately have ?thesis
by (auto split: if-splits split: option.splits)
}
then show ?thesis
using fold-rbt-delete[OF 1(3,4,5)] rbtreeify-filter-minus[OF 1(4)]
by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1])
qed
qed

end

context ord begin

definition rbt-union-with-key :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
where
rbt-union-with-key f t1 t2 = paint B (rbt-union-swap-rec f False t1 t2)

definition rbt-union-with where
rbt-union-with f = rbt-union-with-key (λ_. f)

definition rbt-union where
rbt-union = rbt-union-with-key (%- - rv. rv)

definition rbt-inter-with-key :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
where
rbt-inter-with-key f t1 t2 = paint B (rbt-inter-swap-rec f False t1 t2)

```

```

definition rbt-inter-with where
  rbt-inter-with f = rbt-inter-with-key (λ-. f)

definition rbt-inter where
  rbt-inter = rbt-inter-with-key (λ- - rv. rv)

definition rbt-minus where
  rbt-minus t1 t2 = paint B (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2)

end

context linorder begin

lemma is-rbt-rbt-unionwk [simp]:
  [| is-rbt t1; is-rbt t2 |] ==> is-rbt (rbt-union-with-key f t1 t2)
  using rbt-union-rec rbt-lookup-union-rec
  by (fastforce simp: rbt-union-with-key-def rbt-union-swap-rec is-rbt-def inv-12-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-unionwk:
  [| rbt-sorted t1; rbt-sorted t2 |]
  ==> rbt-lookup (rbt-union-with-key f t1 t2) k =
    (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None => rbt-lookup t2 k
     | Some v => case rbt-lookup t2 k of None => Some v
                  | Some w => Some (f k v w))
  using rbt-lookup-union-rec
  by (auto simp: rbt-union-with-key-def rbt-union-swap-rec)

lemma rbt-unionw-is-rbt: [| is-rbt lt; is-rbt rt |] ==> is-rbt (rbt-union-with f lt rt)
by(simp add: rbt-union-with-def)

lemma rbt-union-is-rbt: [| is-rbt lt; is-rbt rt |] ==> is-rbt (rbt-union lt rt)
by(simp add: rbt-union-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-union:
  [| rbt-sorted s; rbt-sorted t |] ==>
  rbt-lookup (rbt-union s t) = rbt-lookup s ++ rbt-lookup t
by(rule ext)(simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-unionwk rbt-union-def map-add-def split: option.split)

lemma rbt-interwk-is-rbt [simp]:
  [| is-rbt t1; is-rbt t2 |] ==> is-rbt (rbt-inter-with-key f t1 t2)
  using rbt-inter-rec rbt-lookup-inter-rec
  by (fastforce simp: rbt-inter-with-key-def rbt-inter-swap-rec is-rbt-def inv-12-def
    rbt-sorted-paint)

lemma rbt-interw-is-rbt:
  [| is-rbt t1; is-rbt t2 |] ==> is-rbt (rbt-inter-with f t1 t2)
by(simp add: rbt-inter-with-def)

```

```

lemma rbt-inter-is-rbt:
   $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{is-rbt} (\text{rbt-inter } t1 \ t2)$ 
  by(simp add: rbt-inter-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-interwk:
   $\llbracket \text{rbt-sorted } t1; \text{rbt-sorted } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{rbt-lookup} (\text{rbt-inter-with-key } f \ t1 \ t2) \ k =$ 
   $(\text{case rbt-lookup } t1 \ k \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$ 
   $| \text{Some } v \Rightarrow \text{case rbt-lookup } t2 \ k \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$ 
   $| \text{Some } w \Rightarrow \text{Some} (f \ k \ v \ w))$ 
  using rbt-lookup-inter-rec
  by (auto simp: rbt-inter-with-key-def rbt-inter-swap-rec)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-inter:
   $\llbracket \text{rbt-sorted } t1; \text{rbt-sorted } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{rbt-lookup} (\text{rbt-inter } t1 \ t2) = \text{rbt-lookup } t2 \ |` \text{dom} (\text{rbt-lookup } t1)$ 
  by(auto simp add: rbt-inter-def rbt-lookup-rbt-interwk restrict-map-def split: option.split)

lemma rbt-minus-is-rbt:
   $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{is-rbt} (\text{rbt-minus } t1 \ t2)$ 
  using rbt-minus-rec[of t1 t2] rbt-lookup-minus-rec[of t1 t2]
  by (auto simp: rbt-minus-def is-rbt-def inv-12-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-minus:
   $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{rbt-lookup} (\text{rbt-minus } t1 \ t2) = \text{rbt-lookup } t1 \ |` (- \text{dom} (\text{rbt-lookup } t2))$ 
  by (rule ext)
  (auto simp: rbt-minus-def is-rbt-def inv-12-def restrict-map-def rbt-lookup-minus-rec
  split: option.splits)

end

```

129.11 Code generator setup

```

lemmas [code] =
  ord.rbt-less-prop
  ord.rbt-greater-prop
  ord.rbt-sorted.simps
  ord.rbt-lookup.simps
  ord.is-rbt-def
  ord.rbt-ins.simps
  ord.rbt-insert-with-key-def
  ord.rbt-insertw-def
  ord.rbt-insert-def
  ord.rbt-del-from-left.simps
  ord.rbt-del-from-right.simps
  ord.rbt-del.simps

```

```

ord.rbt-delete-def
ord.rbt-split.simps
ord.rbt-union-swap-rec.simps
ord.map-filter-inter-def
ord.rbt-inter-swap-rec.simps
ord.filter-minus-def
ord.rbt-minus-rec.simps
ord.rbt-union-with-key-def
ord.rbt-union-with-def
ord.rbt-union-def
ord.rbt-inter-with-key-def
ord.rbt-inter-with-def
ord.rbt-inter-def
ord.rbt-minus-def
ord.rbt-map-entry.simps
ord.rbt-bulkload-def

```

More efficient implementations for *entries* and *keys*

```

definition gen-entries :: 
  (('a × 'b) × ('a, 'b) rbt) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a × 'b) list
where
  gen-entries kvts t = entries t @ concat (map (λ(kv, t). kv # entries t) kvts)

lemma gen-entries-simps [simp, code]:
  gen-entries [] Empty = []
  gen-entries ((kv, t) # kvts) Empty = kv # gen-entries kvts t
  gen-entries kvts (Branch c l k v r) = gen-entries (((k, v), r) # kvts) l
by(simp-all add: gen-entries-def)

lemma entries-code [code]:
  entries = gen-entries []
by(simp add: gen-entries-def fun-eq-iff)

definition gen-keys :: ('a × ('a, 'b) rbt) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a list
where
  gen-keys kts t = RBT-Impl.keys t @ concat (List.map (λ(k, t). k # keys t) kts)

lemma gen-keys-simps [simp, code]:
  gen-keys [] Empty = []
  gen-keys ((k, t) # kts) Empty = k # gen-keys kts t
  gen-keys kts (Branch c l k v r) = gen-keys (((k, v), r) # kts) l
by(simp-all add: gen-keys-def)

lemma keys-code [code]:
  keys = gen-keys []
by(simp add: gen-keys-def fun-eq-iff)

```

Restore original type constraints for constants

```
setup ‹
```

```

fold Sign.add-const-constraint
[(
  const-name <rbt-less>, SOME typ <('a :: order) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool>,
  const-name <rbt-greater>, SOME typ <('a :: order) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool>,
  const-name <rbt-sorted>, SOME typ <('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool>,
  const-name <rbt-lookup>, SOME typ <('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a → 'b>,
  const-name <is-rbt>, SOME typ <('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool>,
  const-name <rbt-ins>, SOME typ <('a::linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
    ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-insert-with-key>, SOME typ <('a::linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b)
    ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-insert-with>, SOME typ <('b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a :: linorder)
    ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-insert>, SOME typ <('a :: linorder) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒
    ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-del-from-left>, SOME typ <('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ 'a
    ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-del-from-right>, SOME typ <('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒
    'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-del>, SOME typ <('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-delete>, SOME typ <('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b)
    rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-union-with-key>, SOME typ <('a::linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b)
    ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-union-with>, SOME typ <('b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a::linorder, 'b)
    rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-union>, SOME typ <('a::linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒
    ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-map-entry>, SOME typ <'a::linorder ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a,'b)
    rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt>,
  const-name <rbt-bulkload>, SOME typ <('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt>]
)

```

hide-const (open) MR MB R B Empty entries keys fold gen-keys gen-entries

end

130 Abstract type of RBT trees

```

theory RBT
imports Main RBT-Impl
begin

```

130.1 Type definition

```

typedef (overloaded) ('a, 'b) rbt = {t :: ('a::linorder, 'b) RBT-Impl.rbt. is-rbt
t}
morphisms impl-of RBT
proof -
have RBT-Impl.Empty ∈ ?rbt by simp

```

```

then show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma rbt-eq-iff:
 $t1 = t2 \longleftrightarrow \text{impl-of } t1 = \text{impl-of } t2$ 
by (simp add: impl-of-inject)

lemma rbt-eqI:
 $\text{impl-of } t1 = \text{impl-of } t2 \implies t1 = t2$ 
by (simp add: rbt-eq-iff)

lemma is-rbt-impl-of [simp, intro]:
is-rbt (impl-of t)
using impl-of [of t] by simp

lemma RBT-impl-of [simp, code abstype]:
RBT (impl-of t) = t
by (simp add: impl-of-inverse)

```

130.2 Primitive operations

setup-lifting type-definition-rbt

lift-definition lookup :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow 'a \rightharpoonup 'b **is** rbt-lookup .

lift-definition empty :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt **is** RBT-Impl.Empty
by (simp add: empty-def)

lift-definition insert :: 'a::linorder \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt **is** rbt-insert
by simp

lift-definition delete :: 'a::linorder \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt **is** rbt-delete
by simp

lift-definition entries :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list **is** RBT-Impl.entries
.

lift-definition keys :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow 'a list **is** RBT-Impl.keys .

lift-definition bulkload :: ('a::linorder \times 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt **is** rbt-bulkload ..

lift-definition map-entry :: 'a \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt
is rbt-map-entry
by simp

lift-definition map :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'c) rbt **is**
RBT-Impl.map
by simp

lift-definition *fold* :: ($'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'c **is** *RBT-Impl.fold* .$

lift-definition *union* :: ($'a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt **is** *rbt-union*
by (*simp add: rbt-union-is-rbt*)$

lift-definition *foldi* :: ($'c \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'c$ **is** *RBT-Impl.foldi* .

lift-definition *combine-with-key* :: ($'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt **is** *RBT-Impl.rbt-union-with-key* **by** (*rule is-rbt-rbt-unionwk*)$

lift-definition *combine* :: ($'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt **is** *RBT-Impl.rbt-union-with* **by** (*rule rbt-unionw-is-rbt*)$

130.3 Derived operations

definition *is-empty* :: ($'a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
[*code*]: *is-empty t = (case impl-of t of RBT-Impl.Empty \Rightarrow True | - \Rightarrow False)*

definition *filter* :: ($'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt$ **where**
[*code*]: *filter P t = fold (λk v t. if P k v then insert k v t else t) t empty*

130.4 Abstract lookup properties

lemma *lookup-RBT*:
is-rbt t \Longrightarrow lookup (RBT t) = rbt-lookup t
by (*simp add: lookup-def RBT-inverse*)

lemma *lookup-impl-of*:
rbt-lookup (impl-of t) = lookup t
by *transfer (rule refl)*

lemma *entries-impl-of*:
RBT-Impl.entries (impl-of t) = entries t
by *transfer (rule refl)*

lemma *keys-impl-of*:
RBT-Impl.keys (impl-of t) = keys t
by *transfer (rule refl)*

lemma *lookup-keys*:
dom (lookup t) = set (keys t)
by *transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-keys)*

```

lemma lookup-empty [simp]:
  lookup empty = Map.empty
  by (simp add: empty-def lookup-RBT fun-eq-iff)

lemma lookup-insert [simp]:
  lookup (insert k v t) = (lookup t)(k ↦ v)
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-rbt-insert)

lemma lookup-delete [simp]:
  lookup (delete k t) = (lookup t)(k := None)
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-delete restrict-complement-singleton-eq)

lemma map-of-entries [simp]:
  map-of (entries t) = lookup t
  by transfer (simp add: map-of-entries)

lemma entries-lookup:
  entries t1 = entries t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  lookup t1 = lookup t2
  by transfer (simp add: entries-rbt-lookup)

lemma lookup-bulkload [simp]:
  lookup (bulkload xs) = map-of xs
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-rbt-bulkload)

lemma lookup-map-entry [simp]:
  lookup (map-entry k f t) = (lookup t)(k := map-option f (lookup t k))
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-rbt-map-entry)

lemma lookup-map [simp]:
  lookup (map f t) k = map-option (f k) (lookup t k)
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-map)

lemma lookup-combine-with-key [simp]:
  lookup (combine-with-key f t1 t2) k = combine-options (f k) (lookup t1 k) (lookup t2 k)
  by transfer (simp-all add: combine-options-def rbt-lookup-rbt-unionwk)

lemma combine-altdef: combine f t1 t2 = combine-with-key (λ-. f) t1 t2
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-union-with-def)

lemma lookup-combine [simp]:
  lookup (combine f t1 t2) k = combine-options f (lookup t1 k) (lookup t2 k)
  by (simp add: combine-altdef)

lemma fold-fold:
  fold f t = List.fold (case-prod f) (entries t)
  by transfer (rule RBT-Impl.fold-def)

```

```

lemma impl-of-empty:
  impl-of empty = RBT-Impl.Empty
  by transfer (rule refl)

lemma is-empty-empty [simp]:
  is-empty t  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = empty
  unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (simp split: rbt.split)

lemma RBT-lookup-empty [simp]:
  rbt-lookup t = Map.empty  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = empty
  by (cases t) (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma lookup-empty-empty [simp]:
  lookup t = Map.empty  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = empty
  by transfer (rule RBT-lookup-empty)

lemma sorted-keys [iff]:
  sorted (keys t)
  by transfer (simp add: RBT-Impl.keys-def rbt-sorted-entries)

lemma distinct-keys [iff]:
  distinct (keys t)
  by transfer (simp add: RBT-Impl.keys-def distinct-entries)

lemma finite-dom-lookup [simp, intro!]: finite (dom (lookup t))
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-union: lookup (union s t) = lookup s ++ lookup t
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-union)

lemma lookup-in-tree: (lookup t k = Some v) = ((k, v) ∈ set (entries t))
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-in-tree)

lemma keys-entries: (k ∈ set (keys t)) = (∃ v. (k, v) ∈ set (entries t))
  by transfer (simp add: keys-entries)

lemma fold-def-alt:
  fold f t = List.fold (case-prod f) (entries t)
  by transfer (auto simp: RBT-Impl.fold-def)

lemma distinct-entries: distinct (List.map fst (entries t))
  by transfer (simp add: distinct-entries)

lemma sorted-entries: sorted (List.map fst (entries t))
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-sorted-entries)

lemma non-empty-keys: t ≠ empty  $\Longrightarrow$  keys t ≠ []
  by transfer (simp add: non-empty-rbt-keys)

```

```

lemma keys-def-alt:
  keys t = List.map fst (entries t)
  by transfer (simp add: RBT-Impl.keys-def)

context
begin

private lemma lookup-filter-aux:
  assumes distinct (List.map fst xs)
  shows lookup (List.fold (λ(k, v) t. if P k v then insert k v t else t) xs t) k =
    (case map-of xs k of
     None ⇒ lookup t k
     | Some v ⇒ if P k v then Some v else lookup t k)
  using assms by (induction xs arbitrary: t) (force split: option.splits)+

lemma lookup-filter:
  lookup (filter P t) k =
    (case lookup t k of None ⇒ None | Some v ⇒ if P k v then Some v else None)
  unfolding filter-def using lookup-filter-aux[of entries t P empty k]
  by (simp add: fold-fold distinct-entries split: option.splits)

end

```

130.5 Quickcheck generators

quickcheck-generator rbt predicate: is-rbt constructors: empty, insert

130.6 Hide implementation details

lifting-update rbt.lifting
lifting-forget rbt.lifting

```

hide-const (open) impl-of empty lookup keys entries bulkload delete map fold
union insert map-entry foldi
is-empty filter
hide-fact (open) empty-def lookup-def keys-def entries-def bulkload-def delete-def
map-def fold-def
union-def insert-def map-entry-def foldi-def is-empty-def filter-def

```

end

131 Implementation of mappings with Red-Black Trees

This theory defines abstract red-black trees as an efficient representation of finite maps, backed by the implementation in *HOL-Library.RBT-Impl*.

131.1 Data type and invariant

The type $('k, 'v) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt$ denotes red-black trees with keys of type $'k$ and values of type $'v$. To function properly, the key type must be a member of the *linorder* class.

A value t of this type is a valid red-black tree if it satisfies the invariant *is-rbt* t . The abstract type $('k, 'v) RBT.rbt$ always obeys this invariant, and for this reason you should only use this in our application. Going back to $('k, 'v) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt$ may be necessary in proofs if not yet proven properties about the operations must be established.

The interpretation function $RBT.lookup$ returns the partial map represented by a red-black tree:

$RBT.lookup::('a, 'b) RBT.rbt \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ option}$

This function should be used for reasoning about the semantics of the RBT operations. Furthermore, it implements the lookup functionality for the data structure: It is executable and the lookup is performed in $O(\log n)$.

131.2 Operations

Currently, the following operations are supported:

$RBT.empty::('a, 'b) RBT.rbt$

Returns the empty tree. $O(1)$

$RBT.insert::'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt$

Updates the map at a given position. $O(\log n)$

$RBT.delete::'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt$

Deletes a map entry at a given position. $O(\log n)$

$RBT.entries::('a, 'b) RBT.rbt \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list$

Returns a corresponding key-value list for a tree.

$RBT.bulkload::('a \times 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt$

Builds a tree from a key-value list.

$RBT.map-entry::'a \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt$

Maps a single entry in a tree.

$RBT.map::('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'c) RBT.rbt$

Maps all values in a tree. $O(n)$

$RBT.fold::('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'c) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) RBT.rbt \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow 'c$

Folds over all entries in a tree. $O(n)$

131.3 Invariant preservation

<i>is-rbt rbt.Empty</i>	(Empty-is-rbt)
<i>is-rbt ?t</i> \implies <i>is-rbt (rbt-insert ?k ?v ?t)</i>	(rbt-insert-is-rbt)
<i>is-rbt ?t</i> \implies <i>is-rbt (rbt-delete ?k ?t)</i>	(delete-is-rbt)
<i>is-rbt (rbt-bulkload ?xs)</i>	(bulkload-is-rbt)
<i>is-rbt (rbt-map-entry ?k ?f ?t) = is-rbt ?t</i>	(map-entry-is-rbt)
<i>is-rbt (RBT-Impl.map ?f ?t) = is-rbt ?t</i>	(map-is-rbt)
<i>[is-rbt ?lt; is-rbt ?rt] \implies is-rbt (rbt-union ?lt ?rt)</i>	(union-is-rbt)

131.4 Map Semantics

lookup-empty

Mapping.lookup Mapping.empty ?k = None

lookup-insert

RBT.lookup (RBT.insert ?k ?v ?t) = (RBT.lookup ?t)(?k \mapsto ?v)

lookup-delete

Mapping.lookup (Mapping.delete ?k ?m) ?k = None

lookup-bulkload

RBT.lookup (RBT.bulkload ?xs) = map-of ?xs

lookup-map

RBT.lookup (RBT.map ?f ?t) ?k = map-option (?f ?k) (RBT.lookup ?t ?k)

end

132 Implementation of sets using RBT trees

```
theory RBT-Set
imports RBT Product-Lexorder
begin
```

133 Definition of code datatype constructors

```
definition Set :: ('a::linorder, unit) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where Set t = {x . RBT.lookup t x = Some ()}
```

```
definition Coset :: ('a::linorder, unit) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where [simp]: Coset t = - Set t
```

134 Deletion of already existing code equations

```
declare [[code drop: Set.empty Set.is-empty uminus-set-inst.uminus-set
          Set.member Set.insert Set.remove UNIV Set.filter image
          Set.subset-eq Ball Bex can-select Set.union minus-set-inst.minus-set Set.inter
          card the-elem Pow sum prod Product-Type.product Id-on
          Image tranc1 relcomp wf-on wf-code Min Inf-fin Max Sup-fin
          (Inf :: 'a set set ⇒ 'a set) (Sup :: 'a set set ⇒ 'a set)
          sorted-list-of-set List.map-project List.Bleast]]
```

135 Lemmas

135.1 Auxiliary lemmas

```
lemma [simp]:  $x \neq \text{Some } () \longleftrightarrow x = \text{None}$ 
by (auto simp: not-Some-eq[THEN iffD1])
```

```
lemma Set-set-keys: Set  $x = \text{dom} (\text{RBT.lookup } x)$ 
by (auto simp: Set-def)
```

```
lemma finite-Set [simp, intro!]: finite (Set  $x$ )
by (simp add: Set-set-keys)
```

```
lemma set-keys: Set  $t = \text{set}(\text{RBT.keys } t)$ 
by (simp add: Set-set-keys lookup-keys)
```

135.2 fold and filter

```
lemma finite-fold-rbt-fold-eq:
assumes comp-fun-commute  $f$ 
shows Finite-Set.fold  $f A$  (set (RBT.entries  $t$ )) = RBT.fold (curry  $f$ )  $t A$ 
proof -
interpret comp-fun-commute: comp-fun-commute  $f$ 
by (fact assms)
have *: remdups (RBT.entries  $t$ ) = RBT.entries  $t$ 
using distinct-entries distinct-map by (auto intro: distinct-remdups-id)
show ?thesis using assms by (auto simp: fold-def-alt comp-fun-commute.fold-set-fold-remdups *)
qed
```

```
definition fold-keys :: ('a :: linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, -) rbt ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b
where [code-unfold]: fold-keys  $f t A$  = RBT.fold (λk - t.  $f k t$ )  $t A$ 
```

```
lemma fold-keys-def-alt:
fold-keys  $f t s$  = List.fold  $f$  (RBT.keys  $t$ )  $s$ 
by (auto simp: fold-map o-def split-def fold-def-alt keys-def-alt fold-keys-def)
```

```
lemma finite-fold-fold-keys:
assumes comp-fun-commute  $f$ 
```

```

shows Finite-Set.fold f A (Set t) = fold-keys f t A
using assms
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute f by fact
  have set (RBT.keys t) = fst ` (set (RBT.entries t)) by (auto simp: fst-eq-Domain
keys-entries)
  moreover have inj-on fst (set (RBT.entries t)) using distinct-entries dis-
tinct-map by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: set-keys fold-keys-def curry-def fold-image finite-fold-rbt-fold-eq
comp-comp-fun-commute)
qed

```

```

definition rbt-filter :: ('a :: linorder ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a set where
rbt-filter P t = RBT.fold (λk - A'. if P k then Set.insert k A' else A') t {}

```

```

lemma Set-filter-rbt-filter:
  Set.filter P (Set t) = rbt-filter P t
by (simp add: fold-keys-def Set-filter-fold rbt-filter-def
finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-filter-fold])

```

135.3 foldi and Ball

```

lemma Ball-False: RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t False = False
by (induction t) auto

```

```

lemma rbt-foldi-fold-conj:
  RBT-Impl.foldi (λs. s = True) (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t val = RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s.
s ∧ P k) t val
proof (induction t arbitrary: val)
  case (Branch c t1) then show ?case
  by (cases RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t1 True) (simp-all add: Ball-False)
qed simp

```

```

lemma foldi-fold-conj: RBT.foldi (λs. s = True) (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t val = fold-keys
(λk s. s ∧ P k) t val
unfolding fold-keys-def including rbt.lifting by transfer (rule rbt-foldi-fold-conj)

```

135.4 foldi and Bex

```

lemma Bex-True: RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s. s ∨ P k) t True = True
by (induction t) auto

```

```

lemma rbt-foldi-fold-disj:
  RBT-Impl.foldi (λs. s = False) (λk v s. s ∨ P k) t val = RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s.
s ∨ P k) t val
proof (induction t arbitrary: val)
  case (Branch c t1) then show ?case
  by (cases RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s. s ∨ P k) t1 False) (simp-all add: Bex-True)

```

qed simp

lemma foldi-fold-disj: $RBT.foldi (\lambda s. s = False) (\lambda k v s. s \vee P k) t val = fold\text{-}keys (\lambda k s. s \vee P k) t val$
unfolding fold-keys-def including rbt.lifting by transfer (rule rbt-foldi-fold-disj)

135.5 folding over non empty trees and selecting the minimal and maximal element

135.5.1 concrete

The concrete part is here because it's probably not general enough to be moved to *RBT-Impl*

definition rbt-fold1-keys :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt \Rightarrow 'a$
where $rbt\text{-}fold1\text{-}keys f t = List.fold f (tl(RBT\text{-}Impl.keys t)) (hd(RBT\text{-}Impl.keys t))$

minimum definition rbt-min :: $('a::linorder, unit) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt \Rightarrow 'a$
where $rbt\text{-}min t = rbt\text{-}fold1\text{-}keys min t$

lemma key-le-right: $rbt\text{-sorted } (Branch c lt k v rt) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in set (RBT\text{-}Impl.keys rt) \implies k \leq x)$
by (auto simp: rbt-greater-prop less-imp-le)

lemma left-le-key: $rbt\text{-sorted } (Branch c lt k v rt) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in set (RBT\text{-}Impl.keys lt) \implies x \leq k)$
by (auto simp: rbt-less-prop less-imp-le)

lemma fold-min-triv:
fixes $k :: - :: linorder$
shows $(\forall x \in set xs. k \leq x) \implies List.fold min xs k = k$
by (induct xs) (auto simp add: min-def)

lemma rbt-min-simps:
 $is\text{-}rbt (Branch c RBT\text{-}Impl.Empty k v rt) \implies rbt\text{-}min (Branch c RBT\text{-}Impl.Empty k v rt) = k$
by (auto intro: fold-min-triv dest: key-le-right is-rbt-rbt-sorted simp: rbt-fold1-keys-def rbt-min-def)

fun rbt-min-opt where
 $rbt\text{-}min\text{-}opt (Branch c RBT\text{-}Impl.Empty k v rt) = k \mid$
 $rbt\text{-}min\text{-}opt (Branch c (Branch lc llc lk lv lrt) k v rt) = rbt\text{-}min\text{-}opt (Branch lc llc lk lv lrt)$

lemma rbt-min-opt-Branch:
 $t1 \neq rbt\text{-}Empty \implies rbt\text{-}min\text{-}opt (Branch c t1 k () t2) = rbt\text{-}min\text{-}opt t1$
by (cases t1) auto

```

lemma rbt-min-opt-induct [case-names empty left-empty left-non-empty]:
  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
  assumes P rbt.Empty
  assumes  $\bigwedge \text{color } t1 a b t2. P t1 \implies P t2 \implies t1 = \text{rbt.Empty} \implies P (\text{Branch}$ 
   $\text{color } t1 a b t2)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge \text{color } t1 a b t2. P t1 \implies P t2 \implies t1 \neq \text{rbt.Empty} \implies P (\text{Branch}$ 
   $\text{color } t1 a b t2)$ 
  shows P t
  using assms
proof (induct t)
  case Empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Branch x1 t1 x3 x4 t2)
  then show ?case by (cases t1 = rbt.Empty) simp-all
qed

lemma rbt-min-opt-in-set:
  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
  assumes t ≠ rbt.Empty
  shows rbt-min-opt t ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
  using assms by (induction t rule: rbt-min-opt.induct) (auto)

lemma rbt-min-opt-is-min:
  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
  assumes rbt-sorted t
  assumes t ≠ rbt.Empty
  shows  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t) \implies y \geq \text{rbt-min-opt } t$ 
  using assms
proof (induction t rule: rbt-min-opt-induct)
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case left-empty
  then show ?case by (auto intro: key-le-right simp del: rbt-sorted.simps)
next
  case (left-non-empty c t1 k v t2 y)
  then consider y = k | y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t1) | y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t2)
    by auto
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case 1
    with left-non-empty show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rbt-min-opt-Branch intro: left-le-key rbt-min-opt-in-set)
  next
    case 2
    with left-non-empty show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rbt-min-opt-Branch)

```

```

next
  case  $y : \beta$ 
    have  $\text{rbt-min-opt } t_1 \leq k$ 
      using  $\text{left-non-empty}$  by ( $\text{simp add: left-le-key rbt-min-opt-in-set}$ )
    moreover have  $k \leq y$ 
      using  $\text{left-non-empty } y$  by ( $\text{simp add: key-le-right}$ )
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using  $\text{left-non-empty } y$  by ( $\text{simp add: rbt-min-opt-Branch}$ )
  qed
qed

lemma  $\text{rbt-min-eq-rbt-min-opt}:$ 
  assumes  $t \neq \text{RBT-Impl.Empty}$ 
  assumes  $\text{is-rbt } t$ 
  shows  $\text{rbt-min } t = \text{rbt-min-opt } t$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{hd}(\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t) \# \text{tl}(\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } t$  by ( $\text{cases } t$ )  $\text{simp-all}$ 
  with assms show ?thesis
    by ( $\text{simp add: rbt-min-def rbt-fold1-keys-def rbt-min-opt-is-min}$ 
          $\text{Min.set-eq-fold [symmetric] Min-eqI rbt-min-opt-in-set}$ )
  qed

maximum definition  $\text{rbt-max} :: (\text{'a::linorder, unit}) \text{ RBT-Impl.rbt} \Rightarrow \text{'a}$ 
  where  $\text{rbt-max } t = \text{rbt-fold1-keys max } t$ 

lemma  $\text{fold-max-triv}:$ 
  fixes  $k :: \text{'a :: linorder}$ 
  shows  $(\forall x \in \text{set } xs. x \leq k) \implies \text{List.fold max } xs k = k$ 
  by ( $\text{induct xs}$ ) ( $\text{auto simp add: max-def}$ )

lemma  $\text{fold-max-rev-eq}:$ 
  fixes  $xs :: (\text{'a :: linorder}) \text{ list}$ 
  assumes  $xs \neq []$ 
  shows  $\text{List.fold max } (\text{tl } xs) (\text{hd } xs) = \text{List.fold max } (\text{tl } (\text{rev } xs)) (\text{hd } (\text{rev } xs))$ 
  using assms by ( $\text{simp add: Max.set-eq-fold [symmetric]}$ )

lemma  $\text{rbt-max-simps}:$ 
  assumes  $\text{is-rbt } (\text{Branch } c \text{ lt } k \text{ v } \text{RBT-Impl.Empty})$ 
  shows  $\text{rbt-max } (\text{Branch } c \text{ lt } k \text{ v } \text{RBT-Impl.Empty}) = k$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{List.fold max } (\text{tl } (\text{rev } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } \text{lt } @ [k]))) (\text{hd } (\text{rev } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } \text{lt } @ [k]))) = k$ 
  using assms by ( $\text{auto intro!: fold-max-triv dest!: left-le-key is-rbt-rbt-sorted}$ )
  then show ?thesis by ( $\text{auto simp add: rbt-max-def rbt-fold1-keys-def fold-max-rev-eq}$ )
qed

fun  $\text{rbt-max-opt}$  where
   $\text{rbt-max-opt } (\text{Branch } c \text{ lt } k \text{ v } \text{RBT-Impl.Empty}) = k \mid$ 

```

$\text{rbt-max-opt} (\text{Branch } c \text{ lt } k \text{ v } (\text{Branch } rc \text{ rlc } rk \text{ rv } rrt)) = \text{rbt-max-opt} (\text{Branch } rc \text{ rlc } rk \text{ rv } rrt)$

lemma *rbt-max-opt-Branch*:

$t2 \neq \text{rbt.Empty} \implies \text{rbt-max-opt} (\text{Branch } c \text{ t1 } k \text{ () } t2) = \text{rbt-max-opt} t2$
by (*cases t2*) *auto*

lemma *rbt-max-opt-induct* [*case-names empty right-empty right-non-empty*]:

fixes $t :: ('a :: \text{linorder}, \text{unit}) \text{ RBT-Impl.rbt}$
assumes $P \text{ rbt.Empty}$
assumes $\bigwedge \text{color } t1 \text{ a b } t2. P \text{ t1} \implies P \text{ t2} \implies t2 = \text{rbt.Empty} \implies P (\text{Branch color } t1 \text{ a b } t2)$
assumes $\bigwedge \text{color } t1 \text{ a b } t2. P \text{ t1} \implies P \text{ t2} \implies t2 \neq \text{rbt.Empty} \implies P (\text{Branch color } t1 \text{ a b } t2)$
shows $P \text{ t}$
using *assms*
proof (*induct t*)
case *Empty*
then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case $(\text{Branch } x1 \text{ t1 } x3 \text{ x4 } t2)$
then show *?case* **by** (*cases t2 = rbt.Empty*) *simp-all*
qed

lemma *rbt-max-opt-in-set*:

fixes $t :: ('a :: \text{linorder}, \text{unit}) \text{ RBT-Impl.rbt}$
assumes $t \neq \text{rbt.Empty}$
shows $\text{rbt-max-opt } t \in \text{set} (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t)$
using *assms* **by** (*induction t rule: rbt-max-opt.induct*) (*auto*)

lemma *rbt-max-opt-is-max*:

fixes $t :: ('a :: \text{linorder}, \text{unit}) \text{ RBT-Impl.rbt}$
assumes *rbt-sorted t*
assumes $t \neq \text{rbt.Empty}$
shows $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set} (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t) \implies y \leq \text{rbt-max-opt } t$
using *assms*
proof (*induction t rule: rbt-max-opt-induct*)
case *empty*
then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case *right-empty*
then show *?case* **by** (*auto intro: left-le-key simp del: rbt-sorted.simps*)
next
case $(\text{right-non-empty } c \text{ t1 } k \text{ v } t2 \text{ y})$
then consider $y = k \mid y \in \text{set} (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t2) \mid y \in \text{set} (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t1)$
by *auto*
then show *?case*
proof *cases*

```

case 1
with right-non-empty show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: rbt-max-opt-Branch intro: key-le-right rbt-max-opt-in-set)
next
case 2
with right-non-empty show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: rbt-max-opt-Branch)
next
case y: 3
have rbt-max-opt t2 ≥ k
using right-non-empty by (simp add: key-le-right rbt-max-opt-in-set)
moreover have y ≤ k
using right-non-empty y by (simp add: left-le-key)
ultimately show ?thesis
using right-non-empty by (simp add: rbt-max-opt-Branch)
qed
qed

lemma rbt-max-eq-rbt-max-opt:
assumes t ≠ RBT-Impl.Empty
assumes is-rbt t
shows rbt-max t = rbt-max-opt t
proof –
from assms have hd (RBT-Impl.keys t) # tl (RBT-Impl.keys t) = RBT-Impl.keys t
by (cases t) simp-all
with assms show ?thesis
by (simp add: rbt-max-def rbt-fold1-keys-def rbt-max-opt-is-max
Max.set-eq-fold [symmetric] Max-eqI rbt-max-opt-in-set)
qed

```

135.5.2 abstract

```

context includes rbt.lifting begin
lift-definition fold1-keys :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a
is rbt-fold1-keys .

lemma fold1-keys-def-alt:
fold1-keys f t = List.fold f (tl (RBT.keys t)) (hd (RBT.keys t))
by transfer (simp add: rbt-fold1-keys-def)

lemma finite-fold1-fold1-keys:
assumes semilattice f
assumes ¬ RBT.is-empty t
shows semilattice-set.F f (Set t) = fold1-keys f t
proof –
from ‹semilattice f› interpret semilattice-set f by (rule semilattice-set.intro)
show ?thesis using assms
by (auto simp: fold1-keys-def-alt set-keys fold-def-alt non-empty-keys set-eq-fold
[symmetric])

```

qed

minimum lift-definition $r\text{-min} :: ('a :: \text{linorder}, \text{unit}) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ is } \text{rbt-min} .$

lift-definition $r\text{-min-opt} :: ('a :: \text{linorder}, \text{unit}) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ is } \text{rbt-min-opt} .$

lemma $r\text{-min-alt-def}: r\text{-min } t = \text{fold1-keys min } t$
by transfer (simp add: rbt-min-def)

lemma $r\text{-min-eq-r-min-opt}:$
assumes $\neg (\text{RBT.is-empty } t)$
shows $r\text{-min } t = r\text{-min-opt } t$
using assms unfolding is-empty-empty **by** transfer (auto intro: rbt-min-eq-rbt-min-opt)

lemma $\text{fold-keys-min-top-eq}:$
fixes $t :: ('a :: \{\text{linorder}, \text{bounded-lattice-top}\}, \text{unit}) \text{ rbt}$
assumes $\neg (\text{RBT.is-empty } t)$
shows $\text{fold-keys min } t \text{ top} = \text{fold1-keys min } t$
proof –
have $*: \bigwedge t. \text{RBT-Impl.keys } t \neq [] \implies \text{List.fold min } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t) \text{ top} =$
 $\quad \text{List.fold min } (\text{hd } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t) \# \text{tl } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t)) \text{ top}$
by (simp add: hd-Cons-tl[symmetric])
have $**: \text{List.fold min } (x \# xs) \text{ top} = \text{List.fold min } xs \text{ x for } x :: 'a \text{ and } xs$
by (simp add: inf-min[symmetric])
show ?thesis
using assms
unfolding fold-keys-def-alt fold1-keys-def-alt is-empty-empty
apply transfer
apply (case-tac t)
apply simp
apply (subst *)
apply simp
apply (subst **)
apply simp
done
qed

maximum lift-definition $r\text{-max} :: ('a :: \text{linorder}, \text{unit}) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ is } \text{rbt-max} .$

lift-definition $r\text{-max-opt} :: ('a :: \text{linorder}, \text{unit}) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ is } \text{rbt-max-opt} .$

lemma $r\text{-max-alt-def}: r\text{-max } t = \text{fold1-keys max } t$
by transfer (simp add: rbt-max-def)

lemma $r\text{-max-eq-r-max-opt}:$
assumes $\neg (\text{RBT.is-empty } t)$
shows $r\text{-max } t = r\text{-max-opt } t$
using assms unfolding is-empty-empty **by** transfer (auto intro: rbt-max-eq-rbt-max-opt)

```

lemma fold-keys-max-bot-eq:
  fixes t :: ('a::{linorder,bounded-lattice-bot}, unit) rbt
  assumes  $\neg (RBT.\text{is-empty } t)$ 
  shows fold-keys max t bot = fold1-keys max t
proof -
  have *:  $\bigwedge t. RBT.\text{Impl.keys } t \neq [] \implies \text{List.fold max } (RBT.\text{Impl.keys } t) \text{ bot} =$ 
     $\text{List.fold max } (\text{hd}(RBT.\text{Impl.keys } t) \# \text{tl}(RBT.\text{Impl.keys } t)) \text{ bot}$ 
    by (simp add: hd-Cons-tl[symmetric])
  have **:  $\text{List.fold max } (x \# xs) \text{ bot} = \text{List.fold max } xs \ x \text{ for } x :: 'a \text{ and } xs$ 
    by (simp add: sup-max[symmetric])
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    unfolding fold-keys-def-alt fold1-keys-def-alt is-empty-empty
    apply transfer
    apply (case-tac t)
    apply simp
    apply (subst *)
    apply simp
    apply (subst **)
    apply simp
    done
  qed
end

```

136 Code equations

code-datatype Set Coset

declare list.set[code]

lemma empty-Set [code]:
 $Set.\text{empty} = Set RBT.\text{empty}$
by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma UNIV-Coset [code]:
 $UNIV = Coset RBT.\text{empty}$
by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma is-empty-Set [code]:
 $Set.\text{is-empty } (Set t) = RBT.\text{is-empty } t$
unfolding Set.is-empty-def **by** (auto simp: fun-eq-iff Set-def intro: lookup-empty-empty[THEN iffD1])

lemma compl-code [code]:
 – $Set xs = Coset xs$
 – $Coset xs = Set xs$
by (simp-all add: Set-def)

```

lemma member-code [code]:
   $x \in (\text{Set } t) = (RBT.\text{lookup } t x = \text{Some } ())$ 
   $x \in (\text{Coset } t) = (RBT.\text{lookup } t x = \text{None})$ 
by (simp-all add: Set-def)

lemma insert-code [code]:
   $\text{Set.insert } x (\text{Set } t) = \text{Set} (RBT.\text{insert } x () t)$ 
   $\text{Set.insert } x (\text{Coset } t) = \text{Coset} (RBT.\text{delete } x t)$ 
by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma remove-code [code]:
   $\text{Set.remove } x (\text{Set } t) = \text{Set} (RBT.\text{delete } x t)$ 
   $\text{Set.remove } x (\text{Coset } t) = \text{Coset} (RBT.\text{insert } x () t)$ 
by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma union-Set [code]:
   $\text{Set } t \cup A = \text{fold-keys } \text{Set.insert } t A$ 
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-idem Set.insert
    by (fact comp-fun-idem-insert)
  from finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-axioms]
  show ?thesis by (auto simp add: union-fold-insert)
qed

lemma inter-Set [code]:
   $A \cap \text{Set } t = \text{rbt-filter } (\lambda k. k \in A) t$ 
by (simp add: inter-Set-filter Set-filter-rbt-filter)

lemma minus-Set [code]:
   $A - \text{Set } t = \text{fold-keys } \text{Set.remove } t A$ 
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-idem Set.remove
    by (fact comp-fun-idem-remove)
  from finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-axioms]
  show ?thesis by (auto simp add: minus-fold-remove)
qed

lemma union-Coset [code]:
   $\text{Coset } t \cup A = - \text{rbt-filter } (\lambda k. k \notin A) t$ 
proof –
  have *:  $\bigwedge A B. (-A \cup B) = -(-B \cap A)$  by blast
  show ?thesis by (simp del: boolean-algebra-class.compl-inf add: * inter-Set)
qed

lemma union-Set-Set [code]:
   $\text{Set } t1 \cup \text{Set } t2 = \text{Set} (RBT.\text{union } t1 t2)$ 
by (auto simp add: lookup-union map-add-Some-iff Set-def)

lemma inter-Coset [code]:

```

```


$$A \cap \text{Coset } t = \text{fold-keys Set.remove } t A$$

by (simp add: Diff-eq [symmetric] minus-Set)

lemma inter-Coset-Coset [code]:

$$\text{Coset } t1 \cap \text{Coset } t2 = \text{Coset } (\text{RBT.union } t1 t2)$$

by (auto simp add: lookup-union map-add-Some-iff Set-def)

lemma minus-Coset [code]:

$$A - \text{Coset } t = \text{rbt-filter } (\lambda k. k \in A) t$$

by (simp add: inter-Set[simplified Int-commute])

lemma filter-Set [code]:

$$\text{Set.filter } P (\text{Set } t) = (\text{rbt-filter } P t)$$

by (auto simp add: Set-filter-rbt-filter)

lemma image-Set [code]:

$$\text{image } f (\text{Set } t) = \text{fold-keys } (\lambda k. \text{Set.insert } (f k) A) t \{\}$$

proof –
  have comp-fun-commute  $(\lambda k. \text{Set.insert } (f k))$ 
    by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: image-fold-insert intro!: finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

lemma Ball-Set [code]:

$$\text{Ball } (\text{Set } t) P \longleftrightarrow \text{RBT.foldi } (\lambda s. s = \text{True}) (\lambda k v s. s \wedge P k) t \text{ True}$$

proof –
  have comp-fun-commute  $(\lambda k s. s \wedge P k)$ 
    by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: foldi-fold-conj[symmetric] Ball-fold finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

lemma Bex-Set [code]:

$$\text{Bex } (\text{Set } t) P \longleftrightarrow \text{RBT.foldi } (\lambda s. s = \text{False}) (\lambda k v s. s \vee P k) t \text{ False}$$

proof –
  have comp-fun-commute  $(\lambda k s. s \vee P k)$ 
    by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: foldi-fold-disj[symmetric] Bex-fold finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

lemma subset-code [code]:

$$\text{Set } t \leq B \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{Set } t. x \in B)$$


$$A \leq \text{Coset } t \longleftrightarrow (\forall y \in \text{Set } t. y \notin A)$$

by auto

lemma subset-Coset-empty-Set-empty [code]:

$$\text{Coset } t1 \leq \text{Set } t2 \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } (\text{RBT.impl-of } t1, \text{RBT.impl-of } t2) \text{ of }$$


```

```
(rbt.Empty, rbt.Empty) ⇒ False |  

  (-, -) ⇒ Code.abort (STR "non-empty-trees") (λ-. Coset t1 ≤ Set t2))  

proof –  

  have *: ∀t. RBT.impl-of t = rbt.Empty ⇒ t = RBT rbt.Empty  

    by (subst(asm) RBT-inverse[symmetric]) (auto simp: impl-of-inject)  

  have **: eq-onp is-rbt rbt.Empty rbt.Empty unfolding eq-onp-def by simp  

  show ?thesis  

    by (auto simp: Set-def lookup.abs-eq[OF **] dest!: * split: rbt.split)  

qed
```

A frequent case – avoid intermediate sets

```
lemma [code-unfold]:  

  Set t1 ⊆ Set t2 ←→ RBT.foldi (λs. s = True) (λk v s. s ∧ k ∈ Set t2) t1 True  

  by (simp add: subset-code Ball-Set)
```

```
lemma card-Set [code]:  

  card (Set t) = fold-keys (λn. n + 1) t 0  

  by (auto simp add: card.eq-fold intro: finite-fold-fold-keys comp-fun-commute-const)
```

```
lemma sum-Set [code]:  

  sum f (Set xs) = fold-keys (plus ∘ f) xs 0  

proof –  

  have comp-fun-commute (λx. (+) (f x))  

    by standard (auto simp: ac-simps)  

  then show ?thesis  

    by (auto simp add: sum.eq-fold finite-fold-fold-keys o-def)  

qed
```

```
lemma the-elem-set [code]:  

  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) rbt  

  shows the-elem (Set t) = (case RBT.impl-of t of  

    Branch RBT-Impl.B RBT-Impl.Empty x () RBT-Impl.Empty ⇒ x  

    | - ⇒ Code.abort (STR "not-a-singleton-tree") (λ-. the-elem (Set t)))  

proof –
```

```
{  

  fix x :: 'a :: linorder  

  let ?t = Branch RBT-Impl.B RBT-Impl.Empty x () RBT-Impl.Empty  

  have *:?t ∈ {t. is-rbt t} unfolding is-rbt-def by auto  

  then have **:eq-onp is-rbt ?t ?t unfolding eq-onp-def by auto
```

```
have RBT.impl-of t = ?t ⇒ the-elem (Set t) = x  

  by (subst(asm) RBT-inverse[symmetric, OF **])  

    (auto simp: Set-def the-elem-def lookup.abs-eq[OF **] impl-of-inject)
```

}

```
then show ?thesis  

  by (auto split: rbt.split unit.split color.split)  

qed
```

```
lemma Pow-Set [code]: Pow (Set t) = fold-keys (λx A. A ∪ Set.insert x ` A) t
```

```

{[]}
by (simp add: Pow-fold finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-Pow-fold])

lemma product-Set [code]:
  Product-Type.product (Set t1) (Set t2) =
    fold-keys (λx A. fold-keys (λy. Set.insert (x, y)) t2 A) t1 {}
proof –
  have *: comp-fun-commute (λy. Set.insert (x, y)) for x
  by standard auto
  show ?thesis using finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-product-fold, of
  Set t2 {} t1]
  by (simp add: product-fold Product-Type.product-def finite-fold-fold-keys[OF *])
qed

lemma Id-on-Set [code]: Id-on (Set t) = fold-keys (λx. Set.insert (x, x)) t {}
proof –
  have comp-fun-commute (λx. Set.insert (x, x))
  by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: Id-on-fold intro!: finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

lemma Image-Set [code]:
  (Set t) “ S = fold-keys (λ(x,y) A. if x ∈ S then Set.insert y A else A) t {}
by (auto simp add: Image-fold finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-Image-fold])

lemma trancl-set-ntrancl [code]:
  trancl (Set t) = ntrancl (card (Set t) - 1) (Set t)
by (simp add: finite-trancl-ntrancl)

lemma relcomp-Set[code]:
  (Set t1) O (Set t2) = fold-keys
    (λ(x,y) A. fold-keys (λ(w,z) A'. if y = w then Set.insert (x,z) A' else A') t2 A)
  t1 {}
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-idem Set.insert
  by (fact comp-fun-idem-insert)
  have *: ∀x y. comp-fun-commute (λ(w, z) A'. if y = w then Set.insert (x, z) A' else A')
  by standard (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  show ?thesis
  using finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-relcomp-fold, of Set t2 {} t1]
  by (simp add: relcomp-fold finite-fold-fold-keys[OF *])
qed

lemma wf-set: wf (Set t) = acyclic (Set t)
by (simp add: wf-iff-acyclic-if-finite)

lemma wf-code-set[code]: wf-code (Set t) = acyclic (Set t)

```

unfolding *wf-code-def* **using** *wf-set* .

```

lemma Min-fin-set-fold [code]:
  Min (Set t) =
  (if RBT.is-empty t
   then Code.abort (STR "not-non-empty-tree") (λ-. Min (Set t))
   else r-min-opt t)
proof -
  have *: semilattice (min :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ..
  with finite-fold1-fold1-keys [OF *, folded Min-def]
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: r-min-alt-def r-min-eq-r-min-opt [symmetric])
qed

lemma Inf-fin-set-fold [code]:
  Inf-fin (Set t) = Min (Set t)
  by (simp add: inf-min Inf-fin-def Min-def)

lemma Inf-Set-fold:
  fixes t :: ('a :: {linorder, complete-lattice}, unit) rbt
  shows Inf (Set t) = (if RBT.is-empty t then top else r-min-opt t)
proof -
  have comp-fun-commute (min :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a)
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)
  then have t ≠ RBT.empty ⇒ Finite-Set.fold min top (Set t) = fold1-keys min
  t
    by (simp add: finite-fold-fold-keys fold-keys-min-top-eq)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: Inf-fold-inf inf-min empty-Set[symmetric]
      r-min-eq-r-min-opt[symmetric] r-min-alt-def)
qed

lemma Max-fin-set-fold [code]:
  Max (Set t) =
  (if RBT.is-empty t
   then Code.abort (STR "not-non-empty-tree") (λ-. Max (Set t))
   else r-max-opt t)
proof -
  have *: semilattice (max :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ..
  with finite-fold1-fold1-keys [OF *, folded Max-def]
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: r-max-alt-def r-max-eq-r-max-opt [symmetric])
qed

lemma Sup-fin-set-fold [code]:
  Sup-fin (Set t) = Max (Set t)
  by (simp add: sup-max Sup-fin-def Max-def)

lemma Sup-Set-fold:
```

```

fixes t :: ('a :: {linorder, complete-lattice}, unit) rbt
shows Sup (Set t) = (if RBT.is-empty t then bot else r-max-opt t)
proof -
  have comp-fun-commute (max :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a)
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)
  then have t ≠ RBT.empty ==> Finite-Set.fold max bot (Set t) = fold1-keys max
  t
    by (simp add: finite-fold-fold-keys fold-keys-max-bot-eq)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: Sup-fold-sup sup-max empty-Set[symmetric]
      r-max-eq-r-max-opt[symmetric] r-max-alt-def)
qed

context
begin

declare [[code drop: Gcd-fin Lcm-fin ‹Gcd :: - ⇒ nat› ‹Gcd :: - ⇒ int› ‹Lcm :: - ⇒ nat› ‹Lcm :: - ⇒ int›]]

lemma [code]:
  Gcdfin (Set t) = fold-keys gcd t (0::'a::{semiring-gcd, linorder})
proof -
  have comp-fun-commute (gcd :: 'a ⇒ -)
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)
  with finite-fold-fold-keys [of - 0 t]
  have Finite-Set.fold gcd 0 (Set t) = fold-keys gcd t 0
    by blast
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Gcd-fin.eq-fold)
qed

lemma [code]:
  Gcd (Set t) = (Gcdfin (Set t) :: nat)
  by simp

lemma [code]:
  Gcd (Set t) = (Gcdfin (Set t) :: int)
  by simp

lemma [code]:
  Lcmfin (Set t) = fold-keys lcm t (1::'a::{semiring-gcd, linorder})
proof -
  have comp-fun-commute (lcm :: 'a ⇒ -)
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)
  with finite-fold-fold-keys [of - 1 t]
  have Finite-Set.fold lcm 1 (Set t) = fold-keys lcm t 1
    by blast
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Lcm-fin.eq-fold)

```

qed

lemma [code drop: $Lcm :: - \Rightarrow nat$, code]:
 $Lcm (Set t) = (Lcm_{fin} (Set t) :: nat)$
by simp

lemma [code drop: $Lcm :: - \Rightarrow int$, code]:
 $Lcm (Set t) = (Lcm_{fin} (Set t) :: int)$
by simp

qualified definition $Inf' :: 'a :: \{linorder, complete-lattice\} set \Rightarrow 'a$
where [code-abbrev]: $Inf' = Inf$

lemma Inf' -Set-fold [code]:
 $Inf' (Set t) = (\text{if } RBT.\text{is-empty } t \text{ then top else r-min-opt } t)$
by (simp add: Inf' -def Inf-Set-fold)

qualified definition $Sup' :: 'a :: \{linorder, complete-lattice\} set \Rightarrow 'a$
where [code-abbrev]: $Sup' = Sup$

lemma Sup' -Set-fold [code]:
 $Sup' (Set t) = (\text{if } RBT.\text{is-empty } t \text{ then bot else r-max-opt } t)$
by (simp add: Sup' -def Sup-Set-fold)

end

lemma sorted-list-set[code]: $\text{sorted-list-of-set} (Set t) = RBT.keys t$
by (auto simp add: set-keys intro: sorted-distinct-set-unique)

lemma Bleast-code [code]:
 $Bleast (Set t) P =$
 $(\text{case } List.\text{filter } P (RBT.keys t) \text{ of}$
 $x \# xs \Rightarrow x$
 $| [] \Rightarrow \text{abort-Bleast} (Set t) P)$
proof (cases $List.\text{filter } P (RBT.keys t)$)
case Nil
thus ?thesis **by** (simp add: Bleast-def abort-Bleast-def)
next
case (Cons x ys)
have ($\text{LEAST } x. x \in Set t \wedge P x = x$)
proof (rule Least-equality)
show $x \in Set t \wedge P x$
using Cons[symmetric]
by (auto simp add: set-keys Cons-eq-filter-iff)
next
fix y
assume $y \in Set t \wedge P y$
then show $x \leq y$
using Cons[symmetric]

```

by(auto simp add: set-keys Cons-eq-filter-iff)
      (metis sorted-wrt.simps(2) sorted-append sorted-keys)
qed
thus ?thesis using Cons by (simp add: Bleast-def)
qed

hide-const (open) RBT-Set.Set RBT-Set.Coset
end

```

```

theory Predicate-Compile-Alternative-Defs
  imports Main
begin

```

137 Common constants

```

declare HOL.if-bool-eq-disj[code-pred-inline]

declare bool-diff-def[code-pred-inline]
declare inf-bool-def[abs-def, code-pred-inline]
declare less-bool-def[abs-def, code-pred-inline]
declare le-bool-def[abs-def, code-pred-inline]

lemma min-bool-eq [code-pred-inline]: (min :: bool => bool => bool) == (λ)
by (rule eq-reflection) (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff min-def)

lemma [code-pred-inline]:
  ((A::bool) ≠ (B::bool)) = ((A ∧ ¬ B) ∨ (B ∧ ¬ A))
by fast

setup ⟨Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name ⟨Let⟩]⟩

```

138 Pairs

```

setup ⟨Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name ⟨fst⟩, const-name ⟨snd⟩,
const-name ⟨case-prod⟩]⟩

```

139 Filters

```

setup ⟨Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name ⟨Abs-filter⟩, const-name ⟨Rep-filter⟩]⟩

```

140 Bounded quantifiers

```

declare Ball-def[code-pred-inline]

```

```
declare Bex-def[code-pred-inline]
```

141 Operations on Predicates

```
lemma Diff[code-pred-inline]:
  ( $A - B$ ) = (%x. A x  $\wedge$   $\neg B x$ )
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma subset-eq[code-pred-inline]:
  ( $P :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ) < ( $Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )  $\equiv$  (( $\exists x. Q x \wedge (\neg P x)$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall x. P x \longrightarrow Q x$ ))
  by (rule eq-reflection) (auto simp add: less-fun-def le-fun-def)
```

```
lemma set-equality[code-pred-inline]:
   $A = B \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. A x \longrightarrow B x) \wedge (\forall x. B x \longrightarrow A x)$ 
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

142 Setup for Numerals

```
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name⟨numeral⟩]›
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.keep-functions [const-name⟨numeral⟩]›
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name⟨Char⟩]›
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.keep-functions [const-name⟨Char⟩]›

setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name⟨divide⟩, const-name⟨modulo⟩,
const-name⟨times⟩]›
```

143 Arithmetic operations

143.1 Arithmetic on naturals and integers

```
definition plus-eq-nat :: nat => nat => nat => bool
where
  plus-eq-nat x y z = (x + y = z)
```

```
definition minus-eq-nat :: nat => nat => nat => bool
where
  minus-eq-nat x y z = (x - y = z)
```

```
definition plus-eq-int :: int => int => int => bool
where
  plus-eq-int x y z = (x + y = z)
```

```
definition minus-eq-int :: int => int => int => bool
where
  minus-eq-int x y z = (x - y = z)
```

```
definition subtract
```

```

where
  [code-unfold]: subtract x y = y - x

setup ‹
let
  val Fun = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Fun
  val Input = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Input
  val Output = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Output
  val Bool = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Bool
  val iio = Fun (Input, Fun (Input, Fun (Output, Bool)))
  val ioi = Fun (Input, Fun (Output, Fun (Input, Bool)))
  val oii = Fun (Output, Fun (Input, Fun (Input, Bool)))
  val ooi = Fun (Output, Fun (Output, Fun (Input, Bool)))
  val plus-nat = Core-Data.functional-compilation const-name⟨plus⟩ iio
  val minus-nat = Core-Data.functional-compilation const-name⟨minus⟩ iio
  fun subtract-nat compfun (‐ : typ) =
    let
      val T = Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-monadT compfun typ ⟨nat⟩
    in
      absdummy typ ⟨nat⟩ (absdummy typ ⟨nat⟩
        (Const (const-name⟨If⟩, typ ⟨bool⟩ --> T --> T --> T) $
          (term ⟨(>) :: nat => nat => bool⟩ $ Bound 1 $ Bound 0) $
          Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-empty compfun typ ⟨nat⟩ $
          Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-single compfun
          (term ⟨(‐) :: nat => nat => nat⟩ $ Bound 0 $ Bound 1)))
    end
    fun enumerate-addups-nat compfun (‐ : typ) =
      absdummy typ ⟨nat⟩ (Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-iterate-upto compfun typ ⟨nat⟩
      * nat)
      (absdummy typ ⟨natural⟩ (term ⟨Pair :: nat => nat => nat * nat⟩ $
        (term ⟨nat-of-natural⟩ $ Bound 0) $
        (term ⟨(‐) :: nat => nat => nat⟩ $ Bound 1 $ (term ⟨nat-of-natural⟩ $ Bound 0)))
      , term ⟨0 :: natural⟩, term ⟨natural-of-nat⟩ $ Bound 0))
    fun enumerate-nats compfun (‐ : typ) =
      let
        val (single-const, ‐) = strip-comb (Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-single compfun
        term ⟨0 :: nat⟩)
        val T = Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-monadT compfun typ ⟨nat⟩
      in
        absdummy typ ⟨nat⟩ (absdummy typ ⟨nat⟩
          (Const (const-name⟨If⟩, typ ⟨bool⟩ --> T --> T --> T) $
            (term ⟨(=) :: nat => nat => bool⟩ $ Bound 0 $ term ⟨0::nat⟩) $
            (Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-iterate-upto compfun typ ⟨nat⟩ (term ⟨nat-of-natural⟩,
              term ⟨0::natural⟩, term ⟨natural-of-nat⟩ $ Bound 1)) $
            (single-const $ (term ⟨(+) :: nat => nat => nat⟩ $ Bound 1 $ Bound
            0))))
        end
      in

```

```

Core-Data.force-modes-and-compilations const-name <plus-eq-nat>
  [(iio, (plus-nat, false)), (oii, (subtract-nat, false)), (ioi, (subtract-nat, false)),
   (ooi, (enumerate-addups-nat, false))]

#> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
  (term <plus :: nat => nat => nat>, term <plus-eq-nat>)

#> Core-Data.force-modes-and-compilations const-name <minus-eq-nat>
  [(iio, (minus-nat, false)), (oii, (enumerate-nats, false))]

#> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
  (term <minus :: nat => nat => nat>, term <minus-eq-nat>)

#> Core-Data.force-modes-and-functions const-name <plus-eq-int>
  [(iio, (const-name <plus>, false)), (ioi, (const-name <subtract>, false)),
   (oii, (const-name <subtract>, false))]

#> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
  (term <plus :: int => int => int>, term <plus-eq-int>)

#> Core-Data.force-modes-and-functions const-name <minus-eq-int>
  [(iio, (const-name <minus>, false)), (oii, (const-name <plus>, false)),
   (ioi, (const-name <minus>, false))]

#> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
  (term <minus :: int => int => int>, term <minus-eq-int>)

end
'

```

143.2 Inductive definitions for ordering on naturals

inductive *less-nat*

where

```

less-nat 0 (Suc y)
| less-nat x y ==> less-nat (Suc x) (Suc y)

```

lemma *less-nat*[*code-pred-inline*]:

```

x < y = less-nat x y
apply (rule iffI)
apply (induct x arbitrary: y)
apply (case-tac y) apply (auto intro: less-nat.intros)
apply (case-tac y)
apply (auto intro: less-nat.intros)
apply (induct rule: less-nat.induct)
apply auto
done

```

inductive *less-eq-nat*

where

```

less-eq-nat 0 y
| less-eq-nat x y ==> less-eq-nat (Suc x) (Suc y)

```

lemma [*code-pred-inline*]:

```

x <= y = less-eq-nat x y
apply (rule iffI)
apply (induct x arbitrary: y)

```

```

apply (auto intro: less-eq-nat.intros)
apply (case-tac y) apply (auto intro: less-eq-nat.intros)
apply (induct rule: less-eq-nat.induct)
apply auto done

```

144 Alternative list definitions

144.1 Alternative rules for *length*

```

definition size-list' :: 'a list => nat
where size-list' = size

lemma size-list'-simp:
  size-list' [] = 0
  size-list' (x # xs) = Suc (size-list' xs)
by (auto simp add: size-list'-def)

declare size-list'-simp[code-pred-def]
declare size-list'-def[symmetric, code-pred-inline]

```

144.2 Alternative rules for *list-all2*

```

lemma list-all2-NilI [code-pred-intro]: list-all2 P [] []
by auto

lemma list-all2-ConsI [code-pred-intro]: list-all2 P xs ys ==> P x y ==> list-all2
P (x#xs) (y#ys)
by auto

code-pred [skip-proof] list-all2
proof -
  case list-all2
  from this show thesis
    apply -
    apply (case-tac xb)
    apply (case-tac xc)
    apply auto
    apply (case-tac xc)
    apply auto
    done
qed

```

144.3 Alternative rules for membership in lists

```

declare in-set-member[code-pred-inline]

lemma member-intros [code-pred-intro]:
  List.member (x#xs) x
  List.member xs x ==> List.member (y#xs) x

```

```

by(simp-all add: List.member-def)

code-pred List.member
  by(auto simp add: List.member-def elim: list.set-cases)

code-identifier constant member-i-i
  → (SML) List.member-i-i
  and (OCaml) List.member-i-i
  and (Haskell) List.member-i-i
  and (Scala) List.member-i-i

code-identifier constant member-i-o
  → (SML) List.member-i-o
  and (OCaml) List.member-i-o
  and (Haskell) List.member-i-o
  and (Scala) List.member-i-o

```

145 Setup for String.literal

```
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name ‹String.Literal›]›
```

146 Simplification rules for optimisation

```

lemma [code-pred-simp]:  $\neg \text{False} == \text{True}$ 
  by auto

```

```

lemma [code-pred-simp]:  $\neg \text{True} == \text{False}$ 
  by auto

```

```

lemma less-nat-k-0 [code-pred-simp]: less-nat k 0 == False
  unfolding less-nat[symmetric] by auto

```

```
end
```

147 A Prototype of Quickcheck based on the Predicate Compiler

```

theory Predicate-Compile-Quickcheck
  imports Predicate-Compile-Alternative-Defs
begin

ML-file ‹../Tools/Predicate-Compile/predicate-compile-quickcheck.ML›

end

```

148 TFL: recursive function definitions

```
theory Old-Recdef
imports Main
keywords
  recdef :: thy-defn and
  permissive congs hints
begin
```

148.1 Lemmas for TFL

```
lemma tfl-wf-induct:  $\forall R. wf R \longrightarrow (\forall P. (\forall x. (\forall y. (y,x) \in R \longrightarrow P y) \longrightarrow P x) \longrightarrow (\forall x. P x))$ 
  apply clarify
  apply (rule-tac r = R and P = P and a = x in wf-induct, assumption, blast)
  done

lemma tfl-cut-def:  $cut f r x \equiv (\lambda y. if (y,x) \in r then f y else undefined)$ 
  unfolding cut-def .

lemma tfl-cut-apply:  $\forall f R. (x,a) \in R \longrightarrow (cut f R a)(x) = f(x)$ 
  apply clarify
  apply (rule cut-apply, assumption)
  done

lemma tfl-wfrec:
   $\forall M R f. (f = wfrec R M) \longrightarrow wf R \longrightarrow (\forall x. f x = M (cut f R x) x)$ 
  apply clarify
  apply (erule wfrec)
  done

lemma tfl-eq-True:  $(x = True) \longrightarrow x$ 
  by blast

lemma tfl-rev-eq-mp:  $(x = y) \longrightarrow y \longrightarrow x$ 
  by blast

lemma tfl-simp-thm:  $(x \longrightarrow y) \longrightarrow (x = x') \longrightarrow (x' \longrightarrow y)$ 
  by blast

lemma tfl-P-imp-P-iff-True:  $P \Longrightarrow P = True$ 
  by blast

lemma tfl-imp-trans:  $(A \longrightarrow B) \Longrightarrow (B \longrightarrow C) \Longrightarrow (A \longrightarrow C)$ 
  by blast

lemma tfl-disj-assoc:  $(a \vee b) \vee c \equiv a \vee (b \vee c)$ 
  by simp

lemma tfl-disjE:  $P \vee Q \Longrightarrow P \longrightarrow R \Longrightarrow Q \longrightarrow R \Longrightarrow R$ 
```

by *blast*

lemma *tfl-exE*: $\exists x. P x \implies \forall x. P x \longrightarrow Q \implies Q$
by *blast*

ML-file $\langle old\text{-}recdef.ML \rangle$

148.2 Rule setup

lemmas [*recdef-simp*] =

inv-image-def
measure-def
lex-prod-def
same-fst-def
less-Suc-eq [*THEN iffD2*]

lemmas [*recdef-cong*] =

if-cong *let-cong* *image-cong* *INF-cong* *SUP-cong* *bex-cong* *ball-cong* *imp-cong*
map-cong *filter-cong* *takeWhile-cong* *dropWhile-cong* *foldl-cong* *foldr-cong*

lemmas [*recdef-wf*] =

wf-trancl
wf-less-than
wf-lex-prod
wf-inv-image
wf-measure
wf-measures
wf-pred-nat
wf-same-fst
wf-empty

end

149 Program extraction from proofs involving datatypes and inductive predicates

theory *Realizers*

imports *Main*

begin

ML-file $\langle \sim \sim /src/HOL/Tools/datatype-realizer.ML \rangle$
ML-file $\langle \sim \sim /src/HOL/Tools/inductive-realizer.ML \rangle$

end

150 Refute

theory *Refute*

```

imports Main
keywords
refute :: diag and
refute-params :: thy-decl
begin

ML-file <refute.ML>

refute-params
[itself = 1,
 minsize = 1,
 maxsize = 8,
 maxvars = 10000,
 maxtime = 60,
 satsolver = auto,
 no-assms = false]

(* -----
(* REFUTE
(*
(* We use a SAT solver to search for a (finite) model that refutes a given
(* HOL formula.
(* -----
(* -----
(* NOTE
(*
(* I strongly recommend that you install a stand-alone SAT solver if you
(* want to use 'refute'. For details see 'HOL/Tools/sat_solver.ML'. If you
(* have installed (a supported version of) zChaff, simply set 'ZCHAFF_HOME'
(* in 'etc/settings'.
(* -----
(* -----
(* USAGE
(*
(* See the file 'HOL/ex/Refute_Examples.thy' for examples. The supported
(* parameters are explained below.
(* -----
(* -----
(* CURRENT LIMITATIONS
(*
(* 'refute' currently accepts formulas of higher-order predicate logic (with
(* equality), including free/bound/schematic variables, lambda abstractions,
(* sets and set membership, "arbitrary", "The", "Eps", records and
(* inductively defined sets. Constants are unfolded automatically, and sort
(* axioms are added as well. Other, user-asserted axioms however are
(* ignored. Inductive datatypes and recursive functions are supported, but
(*

```

```

(* may lead to spurious countermodels. *)
(*
(* The (space) complexity of the algorithm is non-elementary.
(*
(* Schematic type variables are not supported.
(* -----
(* -----
(* PARAMETERS
(*
(* The following global parameters are currently supported (and required,
(* except for "expect"):
(*
(* Name      Type   Description
(*
(* "minsize"    int    Only search for models with size at least
(*                      'minsize'.
(* "maxsize"    int    If >0, only search for models with size at most
(*                      'maxsize'.
(* "maxvars"    int    If >0, use at most 'maxvars' boolean variables
(*                      when transforming the term into a propositional
(*                      formula.
(* "maxtime"    int    If >0, terminate after at most 'maxtime' seconds.
(*                      This value is ignored under some ML compilers.
(* "satsolver"  string  Name of the SAT solver to be used.
(* "no_assms"   bool    If "true", assumptions in structured proofs are
(*                      not considered.
(* "expect"     string  Expected result ("genuine", "potential", "none", or
(*                      "unknown").
(*
(* The size of particular types can be specified in the form type=size
(* (where 'type' is a string, and 'size' is an int). Examples:
(* "'a"=1
(* "List.list"=2
(* -----
(* -----
(* FILES
(*
(* HOL/Tools/prop_logic.ML    Propositional logic
(* HOL/Tools/sat_solver.ML    SAT solvers
(* HOL/Tools/refute.ML        Translation HOL -> propositional logic and
(*                                Boolean assignment -> HOL model
(* HOL/Refute.thy             This file: loads the ML files, basic setup,
(*                                documentation
(* HOL/SAT.thy                Sets default parameters
(* HOL/ex/Refute_Examples.thy Examples
(* -----

```

end

References

- [1] F. Haftmann and T. Nipkow. Code generation via higher-order rewrite systems. In M. Blume, N. Kobayashi, and G. Vidal, editors, *Functional and Logic Programming: 10th International Symposium: FLOPS 2010*, volume 6009, 2010.
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- [3] A. Lochbihler and P. Stoop. Lazy algebraic types in Isabelle/HOL. In *Isabelle Workshop 2018*, 2018.
- [4] A. Podelski and A. Rybalchenko. Transition invariants. In *19th Annual IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science (LICS'04)*, pages 32–41, 2004.