

CPSVerification

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theory *hs-prelims*

imports *Ordinary-Differential-Equations.Picard-Lindelof-Qualitative*

begin

Chapter 1

Hybrid Systems Preliminaries

This chapter contains preliminary lemmas for verification of Hybrid Systems.

1.1 Miscellaneous

1.1.1 Functions

lemma *case-of-fst[simp]*: $(\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of } (t, x) \Rightarrow f t) = (\lambda x. (f \circ \text{fst}) x)$
by *auto*

lemma *case-of-snd[simp]*: $(\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of } (t, x) \Rightarrow f x) = (\lambda x. (f \circ \text{snd}) x)$
by *auto*

1.1.2 Orders

lemma *cSup-eq-linorder*:
 fixes *c::'a::conditionally-complete-linorder*
 assumes $X \neq \{\}$ **and** $\forall x \in X. x \leq c$
 and *bdd-above* X **and** $\forall y < c. \exists x \in X. y < x$
 shows $\text{Sup } X = c$
 apply(*rule order-antisym*)
 using *assms* **apply**(*simp add: cSup-least*)
 using *assms* **by**(*subst le-cSup-iff*)

lemma *cSup-eq*:
 fixes *c::'a::conditionally-complete-lattice*
 assumes $\forall x \in X. x \leq c$ **and** $\exists x \in X. c \leq x$
 shows $\text{Sup } X = c$
 apply(*rule order-antisym*)
 apply(*rule cSup-least*)
 using *assms* **apply**(*blast, blast*)
 using *assms*(2) **apply** *safe*

apply(*subgoal-tac* $x \leq \text{Sup } X$, *simp*)
by (*metis* *assms*(1) *cSup-eq-maximum eq-iff*)

lemma *bdd-above-ltimes*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{linordered-ring-strict}$
assumes $c \geq 0$ **and** *bdd-above* X
shows *bdd-above* $\{c * x \mid x. x \in X\}$
using *assms* **unfolding** *bdd-above-def* **apply** *clarsimp*
apply(*rule-tac* $x=c * M$ **in** *exI*, *clarsimp*)
using *mult-left-mono* **by** *blast*

lemma *finite-nat-minimal-witness*:
fixes $P :: ('a :: \text{finite}) \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $\forall i. \exists N :: \text{nat}. \forall n \geq N. P \ i \ n$
shows $\exists N. \forall i. \forall n \geq N. P \ i \ n$
proof–
let $?bound \ i = (\text{LEAST } N. \forall n \geq N. P \ i \ n)$
let $?N = \text{Max } \{?bound \ i \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV}\}$
{fix $n :: \text{nat}$ **and** $i :: 'a$
obtain M **where** $\forall n \geq M. P \ i \ n$
using *assms* **by** *blast*
hence *obs*: $\forall m \geq ?bound \ i. P \ i \ m$
using *LeastI*[*of* $\lambda N. \forall n \geq N. P \ i \ n$] **by** *blast*
assume $n \geq ?N$
have *finite* $\{?bound \ i \mid i. i \in \text{UNIV}\}$
using *finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat* **by** *fastforce*
hence $?N \geq ?bound \ i$
using *Max-ge* **by** *blast*
hence $n \geq ?bound \ i$
using $\langle n \geq ?N \rangle$ **by** *linarith*
hence $P \ i \ n$
using *obs* **by** *blast*}
thus $\exists N. \forall i \ n. N \leq n \longrightarrow P \ i \ n$
by *blast*
qed

1.1.3 Real numbers

lemma *sqrt-le-itself*: $1 \leq x \implies \text{sqrt } x \leq x$
by (*metis* *basic-trans-rules*(23) *monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square more-arith-simps*(6)

mult-left-mono real-sqrt-le-iff' zero-le-one)

lemma *sqrt-real-nat-le:sqrt* (*real* n) $\leq \text{real } n$
by (*metis* (*full-types*) *abs-of-nat le-square of-nat-mono of-nat-mult real-sqrt-abs2*
real-sqrt-le-iff)

lemma *sq-le-cancel*:
shows $(a :: \text{real}) \geq 0 \implies b \geq 0 \implies a^2 \leq b * a \implies a \leq b$

and $(a::\text{real}) \geq 0 \implies b \geq 0 \implies a^2 \leq a * b \implies a \leq b$
apply(metis less-eq-real-def mult.commute mult-le-cancel-left semiring-normalization-rules(29))
by(metis less-eq-real-def mult-le-cancel-left semiring-normalization-rules(29))

lemma *abs-le-eq*:

shows $(r::\text{real}) > 0 \implies (|x| < r) = (-r < x \wedge x < r)$
and $(r::\text{real}) > 0 \implies (|x| \leq r) = (-r \leq x \wedge x \leq r)$
by linarith linarith

lemma *real-ivl-eqs*:

assumes $0 < r$

shows $\text{ball } x \ r = \{x-r < \dots < x+r\}$ **and** $\{x-r < \dots < x+r\} = \{x-r < \dots < x+r\}$

and $\text{ball } (r / 2) \ (r / 2) = \{0 < \dots < r\}$ **and** $\{0 < \dots < r\} = \{0 < \dots < r\}$
and $\text{ball } 0 \ r = \{-r < \dots < r\}$ **and** $\{-r < \dots < r\} = \{-r < \dots < r\}$
and $\text{cball } x \ r = \{x-r \dots x+r\}$ **and** $\{x-r \dots x+r\} = \{x-r \dots x+r\}$
and $\text{cball } (r / 2) \ (r / 2) = \{0 \dots r\}$ **and** $\{0 \dots r\} = \{0 \dots r\}$
and $\text{cball } 0 \ r = \{-r \dots r\}$ **and** $\{-r \dots r\} = \{-r \dots r\}$

unfolding open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl

using assms **apply**(auto simp: cball-def ball-def dist-norm)

by(simp-all add: field-simps)

named-theorems *trig-simps simplification rules for trigonometric identities*

lemmas *trig-identities* = sin-squared-eq[THEN sym] cos-squared-eq[symmetric] cos-diff[symmetric]
cos-double

declare *sin-minus* [trig-simps]

and *cos-minus* [trig-simps]
and *trig-identities*(1,2) [trig-simps]
and *sin-cos-squared-add* [trig-simps]
and *sin-cos-squared-add2* [trig-simps]
and *sin-cos-squared-add3* [trig-simps]
and *trig-identities*(3) [trig-simps]

lemma *sin-cos-squared-add4* [trig-simps]:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{banach}, \text{real-normed-field}\}$

shows $x * (\sin t)^2 + x * (\cos t)^2 = x$

by (metis mult.right-neutral semiring-normalization-rules(34) sin-cos-squared-add)

lemma [trig-simps, simp]:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{banach}, \text{real-normed-field}\}$

shows $(x * \cos t - y * \sin t)^2 + (x * \sin t + y * \cos t)^2 = x^2 + y^2$

proof –

have $(x * \cos t - y * \sin t)^2 = x^2 * (\cos t)^2 + y^2 * (\sin t)^2 - 2 * (x * \cos t) * (y * \sin t)$

by(simp add: power2-diff power-mult-distrib)

also have $(x * \sin t + y * \cos t)^2 = y^2 * (\cos t)^2 + x^2 * (\sin t)^2 + 2 * (x * \cos t) * (y * \sin t)$

by (simp add: power2-sum power-mult-distrib)
ultimately show $(x * \cos t - y * \sin t)^2 + (x * \sin t + y * \cos t)^2 = x^2 + y^2$
by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2) Groups.mult-ac(3) right-diff-distrib sin-squared-eq)
qed
thm trig-simps

1.2 Analysis

1.2.1 Single variable derivatives

notation *has-derivative* $((1(D \mapsto (-)) / -) [65,65] 61)$
notation *has-vderiv-on* $((1 D = (-) / \text{on } -) [65,65] 61)$
notation *norm* $((1 || - ||) [65] 61)$

lemma *exp-scaleR-has-derivative-right* [derivative-intros]:
fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $D f \mapsto f'$ at x within s and $(\lambda h. f' h *_{\mathbb{R}} (\exp (f x *_{\mathbb{R}} A) * A)) = g'$
shows $D (\lambda x. \exp (f x *_{\mathbb{R}} A)) \mapsto g'$ at x within s
proof –
from *assms* have *bounded-linear* f' by *auto*
with *real-bounded-linear* obtain m where $f': f' = (\lambda h. h * m)$ by *blast*
show ?thesis
using *vector-diff-chain-within* [OF - *exp-scaleR-has-vector-derivative-right*, of f
 $m x s A$] *assms* f'
by (auto simp: *has-vector-derivative-def* *o-def*)
qed

named-theorems *poly-derivatives compilation of derivatives for kinematics and polynomials.*

declare *has-vderiv-on-const* [poly-derivatives]
and *has-vderiv-on-id* [poly-derivatives]
and *derivative-intros*(191) [poly-derivatives]
and *derivative-intros*(192) [poly-derivatives]
and *derivative-intros*(194) [poly-derivatives]

lemma *has-vector-derivative-mult-const* [derivative-intros]:
 $((*) a \text{ has-vector-derivative } a) F$
by (auto intro: *derivative-eq-intros*)

lemma *has-derivative-mult-const* [derivative-intros]: $D (*) a \mapsto (\lambda x. x *_{\mathbb{R}} a) F$
using *has-vector-derivative-mult-const* **unfolding** *has-vector-derivative-def* by
simp

lemma *has-vderiv-on-mult-const* [derivative-intros]: $D (*) a = (\lambda x. a) \text{ on } T$

using *has-vector-derivative-mult-const* **unfolding** *has-vderiv-on-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vderiv-on-power2* [*derivative-intros*]: $D \text{ power2} = (*) \ 2 \text{ on } T$
unfolding *has-vderiv-on-def* *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply** *clarify*
by(*rule-tac* $f'1 = \lambda t. t$ **in** *derivative-eq-intros*(15)) *auto*

lemma *has-vderiv-on-divide-cnst* [*derivative-intros*]: $a \neq 0 \implies D (\lambda t. t/a) = (\lambda t. 1/a) \text{ on } T$
unfolding *has-vderiv-on-def* *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply** *clarify*
apply(*rule-tac* $f'1 = \lambda t. t$ **and** $g'1 = \lambda x. 0$ **in** *derivative-eq-intros*(18))
by(*auto* *intro: derivative-eq-intros*)

lemma [*poly-derivatives*]: $g = (*) \ 2 \implies D \text{ power2} = g \text{ on } T$
using *has-vderiv-on-power2* **by** *auto*

lemma [*poly-derivatives*]: $D f = f' \text{ on } T \implies g = (\lambda t. - f' t) \implies D (\lambda t. - f t) = g \text{ on } T$
using *has-vderiv-on-uminus* **by** *auto*

lemma [*poly-derivatives*]: $a \neq 0 \implies g = (\lambda t. 1/a) \implies D (\lambda t. t/a) = g \text{ on } T$
using *has-vderiv-on-divide-cnst* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vderiv-on-compose-eq*:
assumes $D f = f' \text{ on } g \text{ ' } T$
and $D g = g' \text{ on } T$
and $h = (\lambda x. g' x *_R f' (g x))$
shows $D (\lambda t. f (g t)) = h \text{ on } T$
apply(*subst* *ssubst*[*of* h], *simp*)
using *assms* *has-vderiv-on-compose* **by** *auto*

lemma *vderiv-on-compose-add* [*derivative-intros*]:
assumes $D x = x' \text{ on } (\lambda \tau. \tau + t) \text{ ' } T$
shows $D (\lambda \tau. x (\tau + t)) = (\lambda \tau. x' (\tau + t)) \text{ on } T$
apply(*rule* *has-vderiv-on-compose-eq*[*OF* *assms*])
by(*auto* *intro: derivative-intros*)

lemma [*poly-derivatives*]:
assumes $(a::\text{real}) \neq 0$ **and** $D f = f' \text{ on } T$ **and** $g = (\lambda t. (f' t)/a)$
shows $D (\lambda t. (f t)/a) = g \text{ on } T$
apply(*rule* *has-vderiv-on-compose-eq*[*of* $\lambda t. t/a \ \lambda t. 1/a$])
using *assms* **by**(*auto* *intro: poly-derivatives*)

lemma [*poly-derivatives*]:
fixes $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $D f = f' \text{ on } T$ **and** $g = (\lambda t. 2 *_R (f t) * (f' t))$
shows $D (\lambda t. (f t) ^ 2) = g \text{ on } T$
apply(*rule* *has-vderiv-on-compose-eq*[*of* $\lambda t. t ^ 2$])
using *assms* **by**(*auto* *intro!: poly-derivatives*)

lemma *has-vderiv-on-cos*: $D f = f' \text{ on } T \implies D (\lambda t. \cos (f t)) = (\lambda t. - \sin (f t)) *_R (f' t) \text{ on } T$
apply(rule *has-vderiv-on-compose-eq*[of $\lambda t. \cos t$])
unfolding *has-vderiv-on-def* *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply** *clarify*
by(auto intro!: *derivative-eq-intros* simp: *fun-eq-iff*)

lemma *has-vderiv-on-sin*: $D f = f' \text{ on } T \implies D (\lambda t. \sin (f t)) = (\lambda t. \cos (f t)) *_R (f' t) \text{ on } T$
apply(rule *has-vderiv-on-compose-eq*[of $\lambda t. \sin t$])
unfolding *has-vderiv-on-def* *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply** *clarify*
by(auto intro!: *derivative-eq-intros* simp: *fun-eq-iff*)

lemma [*poly-derivatives*]:
assumes $D f = f' \text{ on } T$ **and** $g = (\lambda t. - \sin (f t)) *_R (f' t)$
shows $D (\lambda t. \cos (f t)) = g \text{ on } T$
using *assms* **and** *has-vderiv-on-cos* **by** *auto*

lemma [*poly-derivatives*]:
assumes $D f = f' \text{ on } T$ **and** $g = (\lambda t. \cos (f t)) *_R (f' t)$
shows $D (\lambda t. \sin (f t)) = g \text{ on } T$
using *assms* **and** *has-vderiv-on-sin* **by** *auto*

lemma $D (\lambda t. a * t^2 / 2) = (*) a \text{ on } T$
by(auto intro!: *poly-derivatives*)

lemma $D (\lambda t. a * t^2 / 2 + v * t + x) = (\lambda t. a * t + v) \text{ on } T$
by(auto intro!: *poly-derivatives*)

lemma $D (\lambda r. a * r + v) = (\lambda t. a) \text{ on } T$
by(auto intro!: *poly-derivatives*)

lemma $D (\lambda t. v * t - a * t^2 / 2 + x) = (\lambda x. v - a * x) \text{ on } T$
by(auto intro!: *poly-derivatives*)

lemma $D (\lambda t. v - a * t) = (\lambda x. - a) \text{ on } T$
by(auto intro!: *poly-derivatives*)

thm *poly-derivatives*

1.2.2 Filters

lemma *eventually-at-within-mono*:
assumes $t \in \text{interior } T$ **and** $T \subseteq S$
and *eventually* P (at t within T)
shows *eventually* P (at t within S)
by (*meson* *assms* *eventually-within-interior* *interior-mono* *subsetD*)

lemma *netlimit-at-within-mono*:
fixes $t::'a::\{\text{perfect-space}, \text{t2-space}\}$

assumes $t \in \text{interior } T$ **and** $T \subseteq S$
shows $\text{netlimit } (at\ t\ \text{within } S) = t$
using $\text{assms}(1)$ $\text{interior-mono}[OF\ \langle T \subseteq S \rangle]$ $\text{netlimit-within-interior}$ **by** auto

lemma *has-derivative-at-within-mono*:

assumes $(t::\text{real}) \in \text{interior } T$ **and** $T \subseteq S$
and $D\ f \mapsto f'$ **at** t **within** T
shows $D\ f \mapsto f'$ **at** t **within** S
using $\text{assms}(3)$ **apply** $(\text{unfold has-derivative-def tendsto-iff}, \text{safe})$
unfolding $\text{netlimit-at-within-mono}[OF\ \text{assms}(1,2)]$ $\text{netlimit-within-interior}[OF\ \text{assms}(1)]$
by $(\text{rule eventually-at-within-mono}[OF\ \text{assms}(1,2)])$ simp

lemma *eventually-all-finite2*:

fixes $P :: ('a::\text{finite}) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $h:\forall i. \text{eventually } (P\ i)\ F$
shows $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \forall i. P\ i\ x)\ F$
proof $(\text{unfold eventually-def})$
let $?F = \text{Rep-filter } F$
have $\text{obs}:\forall i. ?F\ (P\ i)$
using h **by** auto
have $?F\ (\lambda x. \forall i \in \text{UNIV}. P\ i\ x)$
apply $(\text{rule finite-induct})$
by $(\text{auto intro: eventually-conj simp: obs } h)$
thus $?F\ (\lambda x. \forall i. P\ i\ x)$
by simp

qed

lemma *eventually-all-finite-mono*:

fixes $P :: ('a::\text{finite}) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
assumes $h1:\forall i. \text{eventually } (P\ i)\ F$
and $h2:\forall x. (\forall i. (P\ i\ x)) \longrightarrow Q\ x$
shows $\text{eventually } Q\ F$

proof—

have $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \forall i. P\ i\ x)\ F$
using $h1$ $\text{eventually-all-finite2}$ **by** blast
thus $\text{eventually } Q\ F$
unfolding eventually-def
using $h2$ eventually-mono **by** auto

qed

1.2.3 Multivariable derivatives

lemma *frechet-vec-lambda*:

fixes $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{banach})^{('m::\text{finite})}$ **and** $x::\text{real}$ **and** $T::\text{real set}$
defines $x_0 \equiv \text{netlimit } (at\ x\ \text{within } T)$ **and** $m \equiv \text{real CARD}('m)$
assumes $\forall i. ((\lambda y. (f\ y\ \$\ i - f\ x_0\ \$\ i - (y - x_0) *_R f'\ x\ \$\ i) /_R (\|y - x_0\|)) \longrightarrow 0) (at\ x\ \text{within } T)$
shows $((\lambda y. (f\ y - f\ x_0 - (y - x_0) *_R f'\ x) /_R (\|y - x_0\|)) \longrightarrow 0) (at\ x\ \text{within } T)$

within T
proof(*simp add: tendsto-iff, clarify*)
 fix $\varepsilon::\text{real}$ **assume** $0 < \varepsilon$
 let $? \Delta = \lambda y. y - x_0$ **and** $? \Delta f = \lambda y. f y - f x_0$
 let $? P = \lambda i. \text{inverse } |? \Delta y| * (\|f y \$ i - f x_0 \$ i - ? \Delta y *_R f' x \$ i\|) < \varepsilon$
and $? Q = \lambda y. \text{inverse } |? \Delta y| * (\|? \Delta f y - ? \Delta y *_R f' x\|) < \varepsilon$
 have $0 < \varepsilon / \text{sqrt } m$
using $\langle 0 < \varepsilon \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: assms*)
 hence $\forall i. \text{eventually } (\lambda y. ? P i (\varepsilon / \text{sqrt } m) y)$ (*at x within T*)
using *assms unfolding tendsto-iff by simp*
thus *eventually ?Q (at x within T)*
proof(*rule eventually-all-finite-mono, simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, clarify*)
 fix $t::\text{real}$
 let $? c = \text{inverse } |t - x_0|$ **and** $? u t = \lambda i. f t \$ i - f x_0 \$ i - ? \Delta t *_R f' x \$ i$
assume *hyp*: $\forall i. ? c * (\|? u t i\|) < \varepsilon / \text{sqrt } m$
 hence $\forall i. (? c *_R (\|? u t i\|))^2 < (\varepsilon / \text{sqrt } m)^2$
by (*simp add: power-strict-mono*)
 hence $\forall i. ? c^2 * ((\|? u t i\|)^2) < \varepsilon^2 / m$
by (*simp add: power-mult-distrib power-divide assms*)
 hence $\forall i. ? c^2 * ((\|? u t i\|)^2) < \varepsilon^2 / m$
by (*auto simp: assms*)
 also have $(\{::'m \text{ set}\} \neq \text{UNIV} \wedge \text{finite } (\text{UNIV} :: 'm \text{ set}))$
by *simp*
 ultimately have $(\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. ? c^2 * ((\|? u t i\|)^2)) < (\sum (i::'m) \in \text{UNIV}. \varepsilon^2 / m)$
by (*metis (lifting) sum-strict-mono*)
 moreover have $? c^2 * (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|? u t i\|)^2) = (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. ? c^2 * (\|? u t i\|)^2)$
using *sum-distrib-left by blast*
 ultimately have $? c^2 * (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|? u t i\|)^2) < \varepsilon^2$
by (*simp add: assms*)
 hence $\text{sqrt } (? c^2 * (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|? u t i\|)^2)) < \text{sqrt } (\varepsilon^2)$
using *real-sqrt-less-iff by blast*
 also have $\dots = \varepsilon$
using $\langle 0 < \varepsilon \rangle$ **by** *auto*
 moreover have $? c * \text{sqrt } (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|? u t i\|)^2) = \text{sqrt } (? c^2 * (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|? u t i\|)^2))$
by (*simp add: real-sqrt-mult*)
 ultimately show $? c * \text{sqrt } (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|? u t i\|)^2) < \varepsilon$
by *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *has-derivative-vec-lambda:*

fixes $f::\text{real} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{banach})^{('m::\text{finite})}$
 assumes $\forall i. D (\lambda t. f t \$ i) \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_R f' x \$ i)$ (*at x within T*)
 shows $D f \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_R f' x)$ *at x within T*
apply(*unfold has-derivative-def, safe*)
apply(*force simp: bounded-linear-def bounded-linear-axioms-def*)

using *assms* *frechet-vec-lambda*[*of x T*] **unfolding** *has-derivative-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*:

fixes $f :: ('a :: \text{banach}) \wedge ('n :: \text{finite}) \Rightarrow ('a \wedge 'n)$

assumes $\forall i. D (\lambda t. x \ t \ \$ \ i) = (\lambda t. f \ (x \ t) \ \$ \ i) \text{ on } T$

shows $D \ x = (\lambda t. f \ (x \ t)) \text{ on } T$

using *assms* **unfolding** *has-vderiv-on-def* *has-vector-derivative-def* **apply** *clarsimp*

by(*rule* *has-derivative-vec-lambda*, *simp*)

lemma *frechet-vec-nth*:

fixes $f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow ('a :: \text{real-normed-vector}) \wedge 'm \text{ and } x :: \text{real and } T :: \text{real set}$

defines $x_0 \equiv \text{netlimit } (at \ x \ \text{within } T)$

assumes $((\lambda y. (f \ y - f \ x_0 - (y - x_0) *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x) /_{\mathbb{R}} (\|y - x_0\|)) \longrightarrow 0) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } T)$

shows $((\lambda y. (f \ y \ \$ \ i - f \ x_0 \ \$ \ i - (y - x_0) *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x \ \$ \ i) /_{\mathbb{R}} (\|y - x_0\|)) \longrightarrow 0) \text{ (at } x \text{ within } T)$

proof(*unfold* *tendsto-iff* *dist-norm*, *clarify*)

let $? \Delta = \lambda y. y - x_0$ **and** $? \Delta f = \lambda y. f \ y - f \ x_0$

fix $\varepsilon :: \text{real}$ **assume** $0 < \varepsilon$

let $?P = \lambda y. \|(? \Delta f \ y - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x) /_{\mathbb{R}} (\|? \Delta \ y\|) - 0\| < \varepsilon$

and $?Q = \lambda y. \|(f \ y \ \$ \ i - f \ x_0 \ \$ \ i - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x \ \$ \ i) /_{\mathbb{R}} (\|? \Delta \ y\|) - 0\| < \varepsilon$

have *eventually* $?P \text{ (at } x \text{ within } T)$

using $\langle 0 < \varepsilon \rangle$ *assms* **unfolding** *tendsto-iff* **by** *auto*

thus *eventually* $?Q \text{ (at } x \text{ within } T)$

proof(*rule-tac* $P = ?P$ **in** *eventually-mono*, *simp-all*)

let $?u \ y \ i = f \ y \ \$ \ i - f \ x_0 \ \$ \ i - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x \ \$ \ i$

fix y **assume** *hyp*: *inverse* $|? \Delta \ y| * (\|? \Delta f \ y - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x\|) < \varepsilon$

have $\|(? \Delta f \ y - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x) \ \$ \ i\| \leq \|? \Delta f \ y - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x\|$

using *Finite-Cartesian-Product.norm-nth-le* **by** *blast*

also **have** $\|?u \ y \ i\| = \|(? \Delta f \ y - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x) \ \$ \ i\|$

by *simp*

ultimately **have** $\|?u \ y \ i\| \leq \|? \Delta f \ y - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x\|$

by *linarith*

hence *inverse* $|? \Delta \ y| * (\|?u \ y \ i\|) \leq \text{inverse } |? \Delta \ y| * (\|? \Delta f \ y - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x\|)$

by (*simp* *add*: *mult-left-mono*)

thus *inverse* $|? \Delta \ y| * (\|f \ y \ \$ \ i - f \ x_0 \ \$ \ i - ? \Delta \ y *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x \ \$ \ i\|) < \varepsilon$

using *hyp* **by** *linarith*

qed

qed

lemma *has-derivative-vec-nth*:

assumes $D \ f \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x) \text{ at } x \text{ within } T$

shows $D (\lambda t. f \ t \ \$ \ i) \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_{\mathbb{R}} f' \ x \ \$ \ i) \text{ at } x \text{ within } T$

apply(*unfold* *has-derivative-def*, *safe*)

apply(*force* *simp*: *bounded-linear-def* *bounded-linear-axioms-def*)

using *frechet-vec-nth*[*of x T f*] *assms* **unfolding** *has-derivative-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*:

```

fixes  $f::('a::\textit{banach})^{'n::\textit{finite}})\Rightarrow ('a^{'n})$ 
assumes  $D\ x = (\lambda t. f\ (x\ t))\ \textit{on}\ T$ 
shows  $D\ (\lambda t. x\ t\ \$\ i) = (\lambda t. f\ (x\ t)\ \$\ i)\ \textit{on}\ T$ 
using assms unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply clarsimp
by(rule has-derivative-vec-nth, simp)

end
theory hs-prelims-matrices
  imports hs-prelims

begin

```

Chapter 2

Linear Algebra for Hybrid Systems

Linear systems of ordinary differential equations (ODEs) are those whose vector fields are a linear operator. That is, there is a matrix A such that the system $x' t = f(x t)$ can be rewritten as $x' t = A * v x t$. The end goal of this section is to prove that every linear system of ODEs has a unique solution, and to obtain a characterization of said solution. For that we start by formalising various properties of vector spaces.

2.1 Vector operations

abbreviation $e k \equiv axis k 1$

abbreviation $entries (A::'a^{n^m}) \equiv \{A \$ i \$ j \mid i j. i \in UNIV \wedge j \in UNIV\}$

abbreviation $kronecker_delta :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('b::zero) (\delta_K - - - [55, 55, 55]$

$55)$
where $\delta_K i j q \equiv (if i = j then q else 0)$

lemma $finite_sum_univ_singleton: (sum g UNIV) = sum g \{i\} + sum g (UNIV - \{i\})$ **for** $i::'a::finite$

by $(metis add.commute finite-class.finite-UNIV sum.subset-diff top-greatest)$

lemma $kronecker_delta_simps[simp]:$

fixes $q::('a::semiring-0)$ **and** $i::'n::finite$

shows $(\sum j \in UNIV. f j * (\delta_K j i q)) = f i * q$

and $(\sum j \in UNIV. f j * (\delta_K i j q)) = f i * q$

and $(\sum j \in UNIV. (\delta_K i j q) * f j) = q * f i$

and $(\sum j \in UNIV. (\delta_K j i q) * f j) = q * f i$

by $(auto simp: finite_sum_univ_singleton[of - i])$

lemma $sum_axis[simp]:$

fixes $q :: ('a :: \text{semiring-0})$
shows $(\sum_{j \in \text{UNIV}}. f\ j * \text{axis}\ i\ q\ \$\ j) = f\ i * q$
and $(\sum_{j \in \text{UNIV}}. \text{axis}\ i\ q\ \$\ j * f\ j) = q * f\ i$
unfolding axis-def **by** $(\text{auto simp: vec-eq-iff})$

lemma $\text{sum-scalar-nth-axis}$: $\text{sum } (\lambda i. (x\ \$\ i) * s\ e\ i)\ \text{UNIV} = x$ **for** $x :: ('a :: \text{semiring-1})^{n'}$
unfolding vec-eq-iff axis-def **by** simp

lemma scalar-eq-scaleR [simp]: $c * s\ x = c *_{\text{R}}\ x$ **for** $c :: \text{real}$
unfolding vec-eq-iff **by** simp

lemma $\text{matrix-add-rdistrib}$: $((B + C) ** A) = (B ** A) + (C ** A)$
by $(\text{vector matrix-matrix-mult-def sum.distrib[symmetric] field-simps})$

lemma vec-mult-inner : $(A * v\ v) \cdot w = v \cdot (\text{transpose}\ A * v\ w)$ **for** $A :: \text{real}^{n' \times n'}$
unfolding $\text{matrix-vector-mult-def transpose-def inner-vec-def}$
apply $(\text{simp add: sum-distrib-right sum-distrib-left})$
apply (subst sum.swap)
apply $(\text{subgoal-tac } \forall i\ j. A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j * v\ \$\ j * w\ \$\ i = v\ \$\ j * (A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j * w\ \$\ i))$
by presburger (simp)

lemma uminus-axis-eq [simp]: $-\ \text{axis}\ i\ k = \text{axis}\ i\ (-k)$ **for** $k :: 'a :: \text{ring}$
unfolding axis-def **by** $(\text{simp add: vec-eq-iff})$

lemma norm-axis-eq [simp]: $\|\text{axis}\ i\ k\| = \|k\|$
proof $(\text{simp add: axis-def norm-vec-def L2-set-def})$
have $(\sum_{j \in \text{UNIV}}. (\|(\delta_K\ j\ i\ k)\|)^2) = (\sum_{j \in \{i\}}. (\|(\delta_K\ j\ i\ k)\|)^2) + (\sum_{j \in (\text{UNIV} - \{i\})}. (\|(\delta_K\ j\ i\ k)\|)^2)$
using $\text{finite-sum-univ-singleton}$ **by** blast
also have $\dots = (\|k\|)^2$ **by** simp
finally show $\text{sqrt } (\sum_{j \in \text{UNIV}}. (\text{norm } (\text{if } j = i \text{ then } k \text{ else } 0)))^2 = \text{norm } k$ **by**
 simp
qed

lemma matrix-axis-0 :
fixes $A :: ('a :: \text{idom})^{n' \times m}$
assumes $k \neq 0$ **and** $h: \forall i. (A * v\ (\text{axis}\ i\ k)) = 0$
shows $A = 0$
proof—
{fix $i :: 'n$
have $0 = (\sum_{j \in \text{UNIV}}. (\text{axis}\ i\ k)\ \$\ j * s\ \text{column}\ j\ A)$
using $h\ \text{matrix-mult-sum[of } A\ \text{axis } i\ k]$ **by** simp
also have $\dots = k * s\ \text{column}\ i\ A$
by $(\text{simp add: axis-def vector-scalar-mult-def column-def vec-eq-iff mult.commute})$
finally have $k * s\ \text{column}\ i\ A = 0$
unfolding axis-def **by** simp
hence $\text{column}\ i\ A = 0$
using $\text{vector-mul-eq-0 } \langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **by** blast
thus $A = 0$

unfolding *column-def vec-eq-iff* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *scaleR-norm-sgn-eq*: $(\|x\|) *_R \text{sgn } x = x$
by (*metis divideR-right norm-eq-zero scale-eq-0-iff sgn-div-norm*)

lemma *vector-scaleR-commute*: $A * v \ c *_R x = c *_R (A * v \ x)$ **for** $x :: ('a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1})^{n'}$
unfolding *scaleR-vec-def matrix-vector-mult-def* **by** (*auto simp: vec-eq-iff scaleR-right.sum*)

lemma *scaleR-vector-assoc*: $c *_R (A * v \ x) = (c *_R A) * v \ x$ **for** $x :: ('a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1})^{n'}$
unfolding *matrix-vector-mult-def* **by** (*auto simp: vec-eq-iff scaleR-right.sum*)

lemma *mult-norm-matrix-sgn-eq*:
fixes $x :: ('a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1})^{n'}$
shows $(\|A * v \ \text{sgn } x\|) * (\|x\|) = \|A * v \ x\|$
proof–
have $\|A * v \ x\| = \|A * v \ ((\|x\|) *_R \text{sgn } x)\|$
by (*simp add: scaleR-norm-sgn-eq*)
also have $\dots = (\|A * v \ \text{sgn } x\|) * (\|x\|)$
by (*simp add: vector-scaleR-commute*)
finally show ?thesis ..
qed

2.2 Matrix norms

Here we develop the foundations for obtaining the Lipschitz constant for every linear system of ODEs $x' \ t = A * v \ x \ t$. For that we derive some properties of two matrix norms.

2.2.1 Matrix operator norm

abbreviation *op-norm* :: $(\text{'a}::\text{real-normed-algebra-1})^{n' n'} \Rightarrow \text{real } ((1 - \| \cdot \|_{op}) [65]$
 $61)$

where $\|A\|_{op} \equiv \text{onorm } (\lambda x. A * v \ x)$

lemma *norm-matrix-bound*:
fixes $A :: (\text{'a}::\text{real-normed-algebra-1})^{n' n'}$
shows $\|x\| = 1 \implies \|A * v \ x\| \leq \|(\chi \ i \ j. \|A \$ i \$ j\|) * v \ 1\|$
proof–
fix $x :: (\text{'a}, \text{'n}) \text{ vec}$ **assume** $\|x\| = 1$
hence $\text{xi-le1} : \bigwedge i. \|x \$ i\| \leq 1$
by (*metis Finite-Cartesian-Product.norm-nth-le*)
{fix $j :: \text{'m}$
have $\|(\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. A \$ j \$ i * x \$ i)\| \leq (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. \|A \$ j \$ i * x \$ i\|)$
using *norm-sum* **by** *blast*
also have $\dots \leq (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|A \$ j \$ i\|) * (\|x \$ i\|))$
by (*simp add: norm-mult-ineq sum-mono*)
also have $\dots \leq (\sum i \in \text{UNIV}. (\|A \$ j \$ i\|) * 1)$

using *xi-le1* by (*simp add: sum-mono mult-left-le*)
 finally have $\|(\sum_{i \in UNIV}. A \$ j \$ i * x \$ i)\| \leq (\sum_{i \in UNIV}. (\|A \$ j \$ i\|$
 $* 1))$ by *simp*}
 hence $\bigwedge j. \|A * v x \$ j\| \leq ((\chi \ i1 \ i2. \|A \$ i1 \$ i2\|) * v \ 1) \$ j$
 unfolding *matrix-vector-mult-def* by *simp*
 hence $(\sum_{j \in UNIV}. (\|A * v x \$ j\|)^2) \leq (\sum_{j \in UNIV}. (\|((\chi \ i1 \ i2. \|A \$ i1 \$$
 $i2\|) * v \ 1) \$ j\|)^2)$
 by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) norm-ge-zero power2-abs power-mono real-norm-def*
sum-mono)
 thus $\|A * v x\| \leq \|(\chi \ i \ j. \|A \$ i \$ j\|) * v \ 1\|$
 unfolding *norm-vec-def L2-set-def* by *simp*
 qed

lemma *onorm-set-proptys*:

fixes $A::('a::real-normed-algebra-1)^n^m$
 shows *bounded* (*range* ($\lambda x. (\|A * v x\|) / (\|x\|)$))
 and *bdd-above* (*range* ($\lambda x. (\|A * v x\|) / (\|x\|)$))
 and (*range* ($\lambda x. (\|A * v x\|) / (\|x\|)$)) $\neq \{\}$
 unfolding *bounded-def bdd-above-def image-def dist-real-def* apply(*rule-tac x=0*)
 in *exI*)
 apply(*rule-tac x=* $\|(\chi \ i \ j. \|A \$ i \$ j\|) * v \ 1\|$ in *exI*, *clarsimp*,
subst mult-norm-matrix-sgn-eq[symmetric], *clarsimp*,
rule-tac x=sgn - in norm-matrix-bound, simp add: norm-sgn)+
 by *force*

lemma *op-norm-set-proptys*:

fixes $A::('a::real-normed-algebra-1)^n^m$
 shows *bounded* $\{\|A * v x\| \mid x. \|x\| = 1\}$
 and *bdd-above* $\{\|A * v x\| \mid x. \|x\| = 1\}$
 and $\{\|A * v x\| \mid x. \|x\| = 1\} \neq \{\}$
 unfolding *bounded-def bdd-above-def* apply *safe*
 apply(*rule-tac x=0* in *exI*, *rule-tac x=* $\|(\chi \ i \ j. \|A \$ i \$ j\|) * v \ 1\|$ in *exI*)
 apply(*force simp: norm-matrix-bound dist-real-def*)
 apply(*rule-tac x=* $\|(\chi \ i \ j. \|A \$ i \$ j\|) * v \ 1\|$ in *exI*, *force simp: norm-matrix-bound*)
 using *ex-norm-eq-1* by *blast*

lemma *op-norm-def*:

fixes $A::('a::real-normed-algebra-1)^n^m$
 shows $\|A\|_{op} = \text{Sup } \{\|A * v x\| \mid x. \|x\| = 1\}$
 apply(*rule antisym[OF onorm-le cSup-least[OF op-norm-set-proptys(3)]]*)
 apply(*case-tac x = 0, simp*)
 apply(*subst mult-norm-matrix-sgn-eq[symmetric], simp*)
 apply(*rule cSup-upper[OF - op-norm-set-proptys(2)]*)
 apply(*force simp: norm-sgn*)
 unfolding *onorm-def* apply(*rule cSup-upper[OF - onorm-set-proptys(2)]*)
 by (*simp add: image-def, clarsimp*) (*metis div-by-1*)

lemma *norm-matrix-le-op-norm*: $\|x\| = 1 \implies \|A * v x\| \leq \|A\|_{op}$

apply(*unfold onorm-def, rule cSup-upper[OF - onorm-set-proptys(2)]*)

unfolding *image-def* **by** (*clarsimp*, *rule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *exI*) *simp*

lemma *op-norm-ge-0*: $0 \leq \|A\|_{op}$

using *ex-norm-eq-1* *norm-ge-zero* *norm-matrix-le-op-norm* *basic-trans-rules*(23)
by *blast*

lemma *norm-sgn-le-op-norm*: $\|A * v \text{ sgn } x\| \leq \|A\|_{op}$

by(*cases* $x=0$, *simp-all* *add: norm-sgn norm-matrix-le-op-norm op-norm-ge-0*)

lemma *norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm*: $\|A * v x\| \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * (\|x\|)$

proof—

have $\|A * v x\| = (\|A * v \text{ sgn } x\|) * (\|x\|)$

by(*simp* *add: mult-norm-matrix-sgn-eq*)

also have $\dots \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * (\|x\|)$

using *norm-sgn-le-op-norm*[*of A*] **by** (*simp* *add: mult-mono*)

finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *blin-norm-matrix*: *bounded-linear* $((*) A)$ **for** $A::('a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1})^{n \times m}$

by (*unfold-locales*) (*auto* *intro: norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm simp*:

mult.commute matrix-vector-right-distrib vector-scaleR-commute)

lemma *op-norm-zero-iff*: $(\|A\|_{op} = 0) = (A = 0)$ **for** $A::('a::\text{real-normed-field})^{n \times m}$

unfolding *onorm-eq-0*[*OF blin-norm-matrix*] **using** *matrix-axis-0*[*of 1 A*] **by**
fastforce

lemma *op-norm-triangle*: $\|A + B\|_{op} \leq (\|A\|_{op}) + (\|B\|_{op})$

using *onorm-triangle*[*OF blin-norm-matrix*[*of A*] *blin-norm-matrix*[*of B*]]

matrix-vector-mult-add-rdistrib[*symmetric*, *of A - B*] **by** *simp*

lemma *op-norm-scaleR*: $\|c *_R A\|_{op} = |c| * (\|A\|_{op})$

unfolding *onorm-scaleR*[*OF blin-norm-matrix*, *symmetric*] *scaleR-vector-assoc*

..

lemma *op-norm-matrix-matrix-mult-le*:

fixes $A::('a::\text{real-normed-algebra-1})^{n \times m}$

shows $\|A ** B\|_{op} \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * (\|B\|_{op})$

proof(*rule onorm-le*)

have $0 \leq (\|A\|_{op})$

by(*rule onorm-pos-le*[*OF blin-norm-matrix*])

fix x **have** $\|A ** B * v x\| = \|A * v (B * v x)\|$

by (*simp* *add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc*)

also have $\dots \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * (\|B * v x\|)$

by (*simp* *add: norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm*[*of - B * v x*])

also have $\dots \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * ((\|B\|_{op}) * (\|x\|))$

using *norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm*[*of B x*] $\langle 0 \leq (\|A\|_{op}) \rangle$ *mult-left-mono* **by**

blast

finally show $\|A ** B * v x\| \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * (\|B\|_{op}) * (\|x\|)$

by *simp*

qed

lemma *norm-matrix-vec-mult-le-transpose*:

$\|x\| = 1 \implies (\|A * v x\|) \leq \text{sqrt} (\| \text{transpose } A ** A \|_{op}) * (\|x\|)$ **for** $A :: \text{real}^{n' n}$

proof–

assume $\|x\| = 1$

have $(\|A * v x\|)^2 = (A * v x) \cdot (A * v x)$

using *dot-square-norm*[*of* $(A * v x)$] **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = x \cdot (\text{transpose } A * v (A * v x))$

using *vec-mult-inner* **by** *blast*

also have $\dots \leq (\|x\|) * (\| \text{transpose } A * v (A * v x) \|)$

using *norm-cauchy-schwarz* **by** *blast*

also have $\dots \leq (\| \text{transpose } A ** A \|_{op}) * (\|x\|)^2$

apply(*subst matrix-vector-mul-assoc*)

using *norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm*[*of* $\text{transpose } A ** A$]

by (*simp add*: $\langle \|x\| = 1 \rangle$)

finally have $((\|A * v x\|))^2 \leq (\| \text{transpose } A ** A \|_{op}) * (\|x\|)^2$

by *linarith*

thus $\|A * v x\| \leq \text{sqrt} ((\| \text{transpose } A ** A \|_{op})) * (\|x\|)$

by (*simp add*: $\langle \|x\| = 1 \rangle$ *real-le-rsqrt*)

qed

lemma *op-norm-le-sum-column*: $\|A\|_{op} \leq (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} \|\text{column } i A\|)$ **for** $A :: \text{real}^{n' n}$

proof(*unfold op-norm-def*, *rule cSup-least[OF op-norm-set-proptys(3)]*, *clarsimp*)

fix $x :: \text{real}^{n'}$ **assume** $x\text{-def} : \|x\| = 1$

hence $x\text{-hyp} : \bigwedge i. \|x \$ i\| \leq 1$

by (*simp add*: *norm-bound-component-le-cart*)

have $(\|A * v x\|) = \|(\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} x \$ i * \text{column } i A)\|$

by(*subst matrix-mult-sum*[*of* A], *simp*)

also have $\dots \leq (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} \|x \$ i * \text{column } i A\|)$

by (*simp add*: *sum-norm-le*)

also have $\dots = (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} (\|x \$ i\|) * (\|\text{column } i A\|))$

by (*simp add*: *mult-norm-matrix-sgn-eq*)

also have $\dots \leq (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} \|\text{column } i A\|)$

using $x\text{-hyp}$ **by** (*simp add*: *mult-left-le-one-le sum-mono*)

finally show $\|A * v x\| \leq (\sum_{i \in \text{UNIV}} \|\text{column } i A\|)$.

qed

lemma *op-norm-le-transpose*: $\|A\|_{op} \leq \| \text{transpose } A \|_{op}$ **for** $A :: \text{real}^{n' n}$

proof–

have $\text{obs} : \forall x. \|x\| = 1 \longrightarrow (\|A * v x\|) \leq \text{sqrt} ((\| \text{transpose } A ** A \|_{op})) * (\|x\|)$

using *norm-matrix-vec-mult-le-transpose* **by** *blast*

have $(\|A\|_{op}) \leq \text{sqrt} ((\| \text{transpose } A ** A \|_{op}))$

using obs **apply**(*unfold op-norm-def*)

by (*rule cSup-least[OF op-norm-set-proptys(3)]*) *clarsimp*

hence $((\|A\|_{op}))^2 \leq (\| \text{transpose } A ** A \|_{op})$

using *power-mono*[*of* $(\|A\|_{op}) - 2$] *op-norm-ge-0* **by** *force*

also have $\dots \leq (\| \text{transpose } A \|_{op}) * (\|A\|_{op})$

```

    using op-norm-matrix-matrix-mult-le by blast
    finally have  $((\|A\|_{op}))^2 \leq (\|transpose\ A\|_{op}) * (\|A\|_{op})$  by linarith
    thus  $\|A\|_{op} \leq (\|transpose\ A\|_{op})$ 
    using sq-le-cancel[of  $(\|A\|_{op})$ ] op-norm-ge-0 by blast
qed

```

2.2.2 Matrix maximum norm

abbreviation $max\text{-}norm\ (A::real^{n \times m}) \equiv Max\ (abs\ ` (entries\ A))$

notation $max\text{-}norm\ ((1\|-)\|_{max})\ [65]\ 61)$

lemma $max\text{-}norm\text{-}def$: $\|A\|_{max} = Max\ \{|A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j| \mid i\ j. i \in UNIV \wedge j \in UNIV\}$
by (*simp add: image-def, rule arg-cong[of - - Max], blast*)

lemma $max\text{-}norm\text{-}set\text{-}proptys$: $finite\ \{|A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j| \mid i\ j. i \in UNIV \wedge j \in UNIV\}$
(is finite ?X)

proof–

```

    have  $\bigwedge i. finite\ \{|A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j| \mid j. j \in UNIV\}$ 
    using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat by fastforce
    hence  $finite\ (\bigcup i \in UNIV. \{|A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j| \mid j. j \in UNIV\})$  (is finite ?Y)
    using finite-class.finite-UNIV by blast
    also have  $?X \subseteq ?Y$  by auto
    ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
    using finite-subset by blast

```

qed

lemma $max\text{-}norm\text{-}ge\text{-}0$: $0 \leq \|A\|_{max}$

proof–

```

    have  $\bigwedge i\ j. |A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j| \geq 0$  by simp
    also have  $\bigwedge i\ j. |A\ \$\ i\ \$\ j| \leq \|A\|_{max}$ 
    unfolding  $max\text{-}norm\text{-}def$  using  $max\text{-}norm\text{-}set\text{-}proptys\ Max\text{-}ge\ max\text{-}norm\text{-}def$ 
    by blast
    finally show  $0 \leq \|A\|_{max}$  .

```

qed

lemma $op\text{-}norm\text{-}le\text{-}max\text{-}norm$:

```

    fixes  $A::real^{(n::finite) \times (m::finite)}$ 
    shows  $\|A\|_{op} \leq real\ CARD(m) * real\ CARD(n) * (\|A\|_{max})$ 
    apply (rule onorm-le-matrix-component)
    unfolding  $max\text{-}norm\text{-}def$  by (rule  $Max\text{-}ge[OF\ max\text{-}norm\text{-}set\text{-}proptys]$ ) force

```

2.3 Picard Lindelof for linear systems

Now we prove our first objective. First we obtain the Lipschitz constant for linear systems of ODEs, and then we prove that IVPs arising from these satisfy the conditions for Picard-Lindelof theorem (hence, they have a unique solution).

```

lemma matrix-lipschitz-constant:
  fixes A::real^'n^'n
  shows dist (A *v x) (A *v y) ≤ (real CARD('n))^2 * (||A||max) * dist x y
  unfolding dist-norm matrix-vector-mult-diff-distrib[symmetric]
proof(subst mult-norm-matrix-sgn-eq[symmetric])
  have ||A||op ≤ (||A||max) * (real CARD('n) * real CARD('n))
  by (metis (no-types) Groups.mult-ac(2) op-norm-le-max-norm)
  then have (||A||op) * (||x - y||) ≤ (real CARD('n))^2 * (||A||max) * (||x - y||)
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) mult.commute mult-right-mono norm-ge-zero power2-eq-square)
  also have (||A *v sgn (x - y)||) * (||x - y||) ≤ (||A||op) * (||x - y||)
  by (simp add: norm-sgn-le-op-norm mult-mono')
  ultimately show (||A *v sgn (x - y)||) * (||x - y||) ≤ (real CARD('n))^2 *
    (||A||max) * (||x - y||)
  using order-trans-rules(23) by blast
qed

```

2.4 Matrix Exponential

The general solution for linear systems of ODEs is an exponential function. Unfortunately, this operation is only available in Isabelle for Banach spaces which are formalised as a class. Hence we need to prove that a specific type is an instance of this class. We define the type and build towards this instantiation in this section.

2.4.1 Squared matrices operations

```

typedef 'm sqrd-matrix = UNIV::(real^'m^'m) set
  morphisms to-vec sq-mtx-chi by simp

```

```

declare sq-mtx-chi-inverse [simp]
  and to-vec-inverse [simp]

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-sqrd-matrix

```

```

lift-definition sq-mtx-ith::'m sqrd-matrix ⇒ 'm ⇒ (real^'m) (infixl $$ 90) is
  vec-nth .

```

```

lift-definition sq-mtx-vec-prod::'m sqrd-matrix ⇒ (real^'m) ⇒ (real^'m) (infixl
  *_V 90)
  is matrix-vector-mult .

```

```

lift-definition sq-mtx-column::'m ⇒ 'm sqrd-matrix ⇒ (real^'m)
  is λi X. column i (to-vec X) .

```

```

lift-definition vec-sq-mtx-prod::(real^'m) ⇒ 'm sqrd-matrix ⇒ (real^'m) is vector-matrix-mult
  .

```

```

lift-definition sq-mtx-diag::real ⇒ ('m::finite) sqrd-matrix (diag) is mat .

```

lift-definition $sq\text{-mtx-transpose}::('m::finite) \text{ sgrd-matrix} \Rightarrow 'm \text{ sgrd-matrix } (-^\dagger) \text{ is transpose .}$

lift-definition $sq\text{-mtx-row}::'m \Rightarrow ('m::finite) \text{ sgrd-matrix} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'m} \text{ (row) is row .}$

lift-definition $sq\text{-mtx-col}::'m \Rightarrow ('m::finite) \text{ sgrd-matrix} \Rightarrow \text{real}^{'m} \text{ (col) is column .}$

lift-definition $sq\text{-mtx-rows}::('m::finite) \text{ sgrd-matrix} \Rightarrow (\text{real}^{'m}) \text{ set is rows .}$

lift-definition $sq\text{-mtx-cols}::('m::finite) \text{ sgrd-matrix} \Rightarrow (\text{real}^{'m}) \text{ set is columns .}$

lemma $to\text{-vec-eq-ith}[simp]: (to\text{-vec } A) \$ i = A \$\$ i$
by $transfer \text{ simp}$

lemma $sq\text{-mtx-chi-ith}[simp]: (sq\text{-mtx-chi } A) \$\$ i1 \$ i2 = A \$ i1 \$ i2$
by $transfer \text{ simp}$

lemma $sq\text{-mtx-chi-vec-lambda-ith}[simp]: sq\text{-mtx-chi } (\chi \ i \ j. x \ i \ j) \$\$ i1 \$ i2 = x \ i1 \ i2$
by $(simp \text{ add: } sq\text{-mtx-ith-def})$

lemma $sq\text{-mtx-eq-iff}$:
shows $(\bigwedge i. A \$\$ i = B \$\$ i) \Longrightarrow A = B$
and $(\bigwedge i \ j. A \$\$ i \$ j = B \$\$ i \$ j) \Longrightarrow A = B$
by $(transfer, \text{ simp add: } vec\text{-eq-iff})+$

lemma $sq\text{-mtx-vec-prod-eq}: m *_V x = (\chi \ i. \text{sum } (\lambda j. ((m \$\$ i) \$ j) * (x \$ j)) \text{ UNIV})$
by $(transfer, \text{ simp add: } matrix\text{-vector-mult-def})$

lemma $sq\text{-mtx-transpose-transpose}[simp]: (A^\dagger)^\dagger = A$
by $(transfer, \text{ simp})$

lemma $transpose\text{-mult-vec-canon-row}[simp]: (A^\dagger) *_V (e \ i) = \text{row } i \ A$
by $transfer \text{ (simp add: row-def transpose-def axis-def matrix-vector-mult-def)}$

lemma $\text{row-ith}[simp]: \text{row } i \ A = A \$\$ i$
by $transfer \text{ (simp add: row-def)}$

lemma $\text{mtx-vec-prod-canon}: A *_V (e \ i) = \text{col } i \ A$
by $(transfer, \text{ simp add: matrix-vector-mult-basis})$

2.4.2 Squared matrices form Banach space

instantiation $\text{sgrd-matrix} :: (finite) \text{ ring}$
begin

lift-definition *plus-sqrd-matrix* :: 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix
is (+) .

lift-definition *zero-sqrd-matrix* :: 'a sqrd-matrix is 0 .

lift-definition *uminus-sqrd-matrix* :: 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix is uminus .

lift-definition *minus-sqrd-matrix* :: 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix
is (-) .

lift-definition *times-sqrd-matrix* :: 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix
is (**) .

declare *plus-sqrd-matrix.rep-eq* [simp]
and *minus-sqrd-matrix.rep-eq* [simp]

instance apply intro-classes

by (transfer, simp add: algebra-simps matrix-mul-assoc matrix-add-rdistrib matrix-add-ldistrib) +

end

lemma *sq-mtx-plus-ith*[simp]: $(A + B) \$\$ i = A \$\$ i + B \$\$ i$
by (unfold plus-sqrd-matrix-def, transfer, simp)

lemma *sq-mtx-minus-ith*[simp]: $(A - B) \$\$ i = A \$\$ i - B \$\$ i$
by (unfold minus-sqrd-matrix-def, transfer, simp)

lemma *mtx-vec-prod-add-rdistr*: $(A + B) *_V x = A *_V x + B *_V x$
unfolding plus-sqrd-matrix-def apply (transfer)
by (simp add: matrix-vector-mult-add-rdistrib)

lemma *mtx-vec-prod-minus-rdistrib*: $(A - B) *_V x = A *_V x - B *_V x$
unfolding minus-sqrd-matrix-def by (transfer, simp add: matrix-vector-mult-diff-rdistrib)

lemma *sq-mtx-times-vec-assoc*: $(A * B) *_V x0 = A *_V (B *_V x0)$
by (transfer, simp add: matrix-vector-mult-assoc)

lemma *sq-mtx-vec-mult-sum-cols*: $A *_V x = \text{sum } (\lambda i. x \$ i *_R \text{col } i A) \text{ UNIV}$
by (transfer) (simp add: matrix-mult-sum scalar-mult-eq-scaleR)

instantiation *sqrd-matrix* :: (finite) real-normed-vector
begin

definition *norm-sqrd-matrix* :: 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow real **where** $\|A\| = \|\text{to-vec } A\|_{op}$

lift-definition *scaleR-sqrd-matrix* :: real \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix is scaleR .

definition *sgn-sqrd-matrix* :: 'a sqrd-matrix \Rightarrow 'a sqrd-matrix

where $\text{sgn-sqrd-matrix } A = (\text{inverse } (\|A\|)) *_{\mathcal{R}} A$

definition $\text{dist-sqrd-matrix} :: 'a \text{ sqrd-matrix} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ sqrd-matrix} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
 where $\text{dist-sqrd-matrix } A \ B = \|A - B\|$

definition $\text{uniformity-sqrd-matrix} :: ('a \text{ sqrd-matrix} \times 'a \text{ sqrd-matrix}) \text{ filter}$
 where $\text{uniformity-sqrd-matrix} = (\text{INF } e:\{0 < ..\}. \text{principal } \{(x, y). \text{dist } x \ y < e\})$

definition $\text{open-sqrd-matrix} :: 'a \text{ sqrd-matrix set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
 where $\text{open-sqrd-matrix } U = (\forall x \in U. \forall_F (x', y) \text{ in uniformity. } x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U)$

instance **apply** *intro-classes*

unfolding $\text{sgn-sqrd-matrix-def open-sqrd-matrix-def dist-sqrd-matrix-def uniformity-sqrd-matrix-def}$
prefer 10 **apply**(*transfer, simp add: norm-sqrd-matrix-def op-norm-triangle*)
prefer 9 **apply**(*simp-all add: norm-sqrd-matrix-def zero-sqrd-matrix-def op-norm-zero-iff*)
by(*transfer, simp add: norm-sqrd-matrix-def op-norm-scaleR algebra-simps*) +

end

lemma $\text{sq-mtx-scaleR-ith}[simp]: (c *_{\mathcal{R}} A) \$\$ i = (c *_{\mathcal{R}} (A \$\$ i))$
by(*unfold scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def, transfer, simp*)

lemma $\text{le-mtx-norm}: m \in \{\|A *_{\mathcal{V}} x\| \mid x. \|x\| = 1\} \implies m \leq \|A\|$
using $cSup\text{-upper}[of - \{\|(to\text{-vec } A) *_{\mathcal{V}} x\| \mid x. \|x\| = 1\}]$
by (*simp add: op-norm-set-proptys(2) op-norm-def norm-sqrd-matrix-def sq-mtx-vec-prod.rep-eq*)

lemma $\text{norm-vec-mult-le}: \|A *_{\mathcal{V}} x\| \leq (\|A\|) * (\|x\|)$
by (*simp add: norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm norm-sqrd-matrix-def sq-mtx-vec-prod.rep-eq*)

lemma $\text{sq-mtx-norm-le-sum-col}: \|A\| \leq (\sum i \in UNIV. \|\text{col } i \ A\|)$
using $\text{op-norm-le-sum-column}[of \text{to-vec } A]$ **apply**(*simp add: norm-sqrd-matrix-def*)
by(*transfer, simp add: op-norm-le-sum-column*)

lemma $\text{norm-le-transpose}: \|A\| \leq \|A^\dagger\|$
unfolding $\text{norm-sqrd-matrix-def}$ **by** *transfer (rule op-norm-le-transpose)*

lemma $\text{norm-eq-norm-transpose}[simp]: \|A^\dagger\| = \|A\|$
using $\text{norm-le-transpose}[of A]$ **and** $\text{norm-le-transpose}[of A^\dagger]$ **by** *simp*

lemma $\text{norm-column-le-norm}: \|A \$\$ i\| \leq \|A\|$
using $\text{norm-vec-mult-le}[of A^\dagger \ e \ i]$ **by** *simp*

instantiation $\text{sqrd-matrix} :: (\text{finite}) \text{ real-normed-algebra-1}$
begin

lift-definition $\text{one-sqrd-matrix} :: 'a \text{ sqrd-matrix} \text{ is } \text{sq-mtx-chi } (\text{mat } 1) .$

lemma $\text{sq-mtx-one-idty}: 1 * A = A \ A * 1 = A \text{ for } A::'a \text{ sqrd-matrix}$

```

by (transfer, transfer, unfold mat-def matrix-matrix-mult-def, simp add: vec-eq-iff)+

lemma sq-mtx-norm-1:  $\|(1::'a \text{ sgrd-matrix})\| = 1$ 
  unfolding one-sgrd-matrix-def norm-sgrd-matrix-def apply (simp add: op-norm-def)
  apply (subst cSup-eq[of - 1])
  using ex-norm-eq-1 by auto

lemma sq-mtx-norm-times:  $\|A * B\| \leq (\|A\|) * (\|B\|)$  for  $A::'a \text{ sgrd-matrix}$ 
  unfolding norm-sgrd-matrix-def times-sgrd-matrix-def by (simp add: op-norm-matrix-matrix-mult-le)

instance apply intro-classes
  apply (simp-all add: sq-mtx-one-idty sq-mtx-norm-1 sq-mtx-norm-times)
  apply (simp-all add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff one-sgrd-matrix-def zero-sgrd-matrix-def
    mat-def)
  by (transfer, simp add: scalar-matrix-assoc matrix-scalar-ac)+

end

lemma sq-mtx-one-vec:  $1 *_V s = s$ 
  by (auto simp: sq-mtx-vec-prod-def one-sgrd-matrix-def
    mat-def vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)

lemma Cauchy-cols:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{finite}) \text{ sgrd-matrix}$ 
  assumes Cauchy  $X$ 
  shows Cauchy  $(\lambda n. \text{col } i (X n))$ 
proof (unfold Cauchy-def dist-norm, clarsimp)
  fix  $\varepsilon::\text{real}$  assume  $\varepsilon > 0$ 
  from this obtain  $M$  where  $M\text{-def}:\forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \|X m - X n\| < \varepsilon$ 
  using  $\langle \text{Cauchy } X \rangle$  unfolding Cauchy-def by (simp add: dist-sgrd-matrix-def)
blast
  {fix  $m n$  assume  $m \geq M$  and  $n \geq M$ 
    hence  $\varepsilon > \|X m - X n\|$ 
    using  $M\text{-def}$  by blast
    moreover have  $\|X m - X n\| \geq \|(X m - X n) *_V e i\|$ 
    by (rule le-mtx-norm[of -  $X m - X n$ ], force)
    moreover have  $\|(X m - X n) *_V e i\| = \|X m *_V e i - X n *_V e i\|$ 
    by (simp add: mtx-vec-prod-minus-rdistrib)
    moreover have  $\dots = \|\text{col } i (X m) - \text{col } i (X n)\|$ 
    by (simp add: mtx-vec-prod-minus-rdistrib mtx-vec-prod-canon)
    ultimately have  $\|\text{col } i (X m) - \text{col } i (X n)\| < \varepsilon$ 
    by linarith}
  thus  $\exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall n \geq M. \|\text{col } i (X m) - \text{col } i (X n)\| < \varepsilon$ 
  by blast
qed

lemma col-convergent:
  assumes  $\forall i. (\lambda n. \text{col } i (X n)) \longrightarrow L \$ i$ 
  shows convergent  $X$ 

```

```

unfolding convergent-def proof(rule-tac  $x = sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (transpose\ L)$  in  $exI$ )
let  $?L = sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (transpose\ L)$ 
show  $X \longrightarrow ?L$ 
proof(unfold LIMSEQ-def dist-norm, clarsimp)
  fix  $\varepsilon :: real$  assume  $\varepsilon > 0$ 
  let  $?a = CARD('a)$  fix  $\varepsilon :: real$  assume  $\varepsilon > 0$ 
  hence  $\varepsilon / ?a > 0$ 
  by simp
  from this and assms have  $\forall i. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \|col\ i\ (X\ n) - L\ \$\ i\| < \varepsilon / ?a$ 
  unfolding LIMSEQ-def dist-norm convergent-def by blast
  then obtain  $N$  where  $\forall i. \forall n \geq N. \|col\ i\ (X\ n) - L\ \$\ i\| < \varepsilon / ?a$ 
  using finite-nat-minimal-witness[of  $\lambda\ i\ n. \|col\ i\ (X\ n) - L\ \$\ i\| < \varepsilon / ?a$ ] by
blast
  also have  $\bigwedge i\ n. (col\ i\ (X\ n) - L\ \$\ i) = (col\ i\ (X\ n - ?L))$ 
  unfolding minus-sqrd-matrix-def by(transfer, simp add: transpose-def vec-eq-iff)
column-def)
  ultimately have  $N\text{-def}:\forall i. \forall n \geq N. \|col\ i\ (X\ n - ?L)\| < \varepsilon / ?a$ 
  by auto
  have  $\forall n \geq N. \|X\ n - ?L\| < \varepsilon$ 
  proof(rule allI, rule impI)
    fix  $n :: nat$  assume  $N \leq n$ 
    hence  $\forall i. \|col\ i\ (X\ n - ?L)\| < \varepsilon / ?a$ 
    using  $N\text{-def}$  by blast
    hence  $(\sum_{i \in UNIV. \|col\ i\ (X\ n - ?L)\|}) < (\sum_{(i::'a) \in UNIV. \varepsilon / ?a})$ 
    using sum-strict-mono[of  $\lambda i. \|col\ i\ (X\ n - ?L)\|$ ] by force
    moreover have  $\|X\ n - ?L\| \leq (\sum_{i \in UNIV. \|col\ i\ (X\ n - ?L)\|})$ 
    using sq-mtx-norm-le-sum-col by blast
    moreover have  $(\sum_{(i::'a) \in UNIV. \varepsilon / ?a}) = \varepsilon$ 
    by force
    ultimately show  $\|X\ n - ?L\| < \varepsilon$ 
    by linarith
  qed
  thus  $\exists no. \forall n \geq no. \|X\ n - ?L\| < \varepsilon$ 
  by blast
qed
qed

instance sqrd-matrix :: (finite) banach
proof(standard)
  fix  $X :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ sqrd\text{-}matrix$ 
  assume Cauchy  $X$ 
  have  $\bigwedge i. Cauchy\ (\lambda n. col\ i\ (X\ n))$ 
  using  $\langle Cauchy\ X \rangle\ Cauchy\text{-cols}$  by blast
  hence obs: $\forall i. \exists ! L. (\lambda n. col\ i\ (X\ n)) \longrightarrow L$ 
  using Cauchy-convergent convergent-def LIMSEQ-unique by fastforce
  define  $L$  where  $L = (\chi\ i. \lim\ (\lambda n. col\ i\ (X\ n)))$ 
  from this and obs have  $\forall i. (\lambda n. col\ i\ (X\ n)) \longrightarrow L\ \$\ i$ 
  using theI-unique[of  $\lambda L. (\lambda n. col\ i\ (X\ n)) \longrightarrow L\ \$\ i$ ] by (simp add:
lim-def)

```

thus *convergent* X
 using *col-convergent* by *blast*
 qed

2.5 Flow for squared matrix systems

Finally, we can use the *exp* operation to characterize the general solutions for linear systems of ODEs. After this, we show that IVPs with these systems have a unique solution (using the Picard Lindeloef locale) and explicitly write it via the local flow locale.

lemma *mtx-vec-prod-has-derivative-mtx-vec-prod*:

assumes $\bigwedge i j. D (\lambda t. (A t) \$\$ i \$ j) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (A' t) \$\$ i \$ j)$ (at t within s)
 and $(\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (A' t) *_V x) = g'$
 shows $D (\lambda t. A t *_V x) \mapsto g'$ at t within s
 using *assms*(2) **unfolding** *sq-mtx-vec-mult-sum-cols* **apply** *safe*
apply(*rule-tac* $f'1 = \lambda i \tau. \tau *_R (x \$ i *_R \text{col } i (A' t))$ in *derivative-eq-intros*(9))
apply(*simp-all* add: *scaleR-right.sum*)
apply(*rule-tac* $g'1 = \lambda \tau. \tau *_R \text{col } i (A' t)$ in *derivative-eq-intros*(4), *simp-all* add: *mult.commute*)
 using *assms* **unfolding** *sq-mtx-col-def* *column-def* **apply**(*transfer*, *simp*)
apply(*rule* *has-derivative-vec-lambda*)
 by(*simp* add: *scaleR-vec-def*)

lemma *has-derivative-mtx-ith*:

assumes $D A \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_R A' x)$ at x within s
 shows $D (\lambda t. A t \$\$ i) \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_R A' x \$\$ i)$ at x within s
unfolding *has-derivative-def* *tendsto-iff* *dist-norm* **apply** *safe*
apply(*force* *simp*: *bounded-linear-def* *bounded-linear-axioms-def*)
proof(*clarsimp*)
 fix $\varepsilon :: \text{real}$ **assume** $0 < \varepsilon$
 let $?x = \text{netlimit}$ (at x within s) let $? \Delta y = y - ?x$ **and** $? \Delta A y = A y - A ?x$
 let $?P e = \lambda y. \text{inverse } |? \Delta y| * (\|? \Delta A y - ? \Delta y *_R A' x\|) < e$
 let $?Q = \lambda y. \text{inverse } |? \Delta y| * (\|A y \$\$ i - A ?x \$\$ i - ? \Delta y *_R A' x \$\$ i\|)$
 $< \varepsilon$
from *assms* **have** $\forall e > 0. \text{eventually } (?P e)$ (at x within s)
unfolding *has-derivative-def* *tendsto-iff* **by** *auto*
hence *eventually* $(?P \varepsilon)$ (at x within s)
using $\langle 0 < \varepsilon \rangle$ **by** *blast*
thus *eventually* $?Q$ (at x within s)
proof(*rule-tac* $P = ?P \varepsilon$ in *eventually-mono*, *simp-all*)
 let $?u y i = A y \$\$ i - A ?x \$\$ i - ? \Delta y *_R A' x \$\$ i$
fix y **assume** *hyp*: $\text{inverse } |? \Delta y| * (\|? \Delta A y - ? \Delta y *_R A' x\|) < \varepsilon$
have $\|?u y i\| = \|(? \Delta A y - ? \Delta y *_R A' x) \$\$ i\|$
by *simp*
also **have** $\dots \leq (\|? \Delta A y - ? \Delta y *_R A' x\|)$
using *norm-column-le-norm* **by** *blast*
ultimately **have** $\|?u y i\| \leq \|? \Delta A y - ? \Delta y *_R A' x\|$

```

    by linarith
    hence inverse |?Δ y| * (||?u y i||) ≤ inverse |?Δ y| * (||?Δ A y - ?Δ y *R
A' x||)
    by (simp add: mult-left-mono)
    thus inverse |?Δ y| * (||?u y i||) < ε
    using hyp by linarith
qed
qed

lemma exp-has-vderiv-on-linear:
  fixes A::('a::finite) sqrd-matrix
  shows D (λt. exp ((t - t0) *R A) *V x0) = (λt. A *V (exp ((t - t0) *R A) *V
x0)) on T
  unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply clarsimp
  apply (rule-tac A'=λt. A * exp ((t - t0) *R A) in mtx-vec-prod-has-derivative-mtx-vec-prod)
  apply (rule has-derivative-vec-nth)
  apply (rule has-derivative-mtx-ith)
  apply (rule-tac f'=id in exp-scaleR-has-derivative-right)
  apply (rule-tac f'1=id and g'1=λx. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(11))
  apply (rule derivative-eq-intros)
  by (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff exp-times-scaleR-commute sq-mtx-times-vec-assoc)

end
theory hs-prelims-dyn-sys
  imports hs-prelims

begin

```

2.6 Dynamical Systems

2.6.1 Initial value problems and orbits

notation $image\ (\mathcal{P})$

lemma $image\text{-}le\text{-}pred: (\mathcal{P}\ f\ A \subseteq \{s.\ G\ s\}) = (\forall x \in A. G\ (f\ x))$
unfolding $image\text{-}def$ **by** $force$

abbreviation $down\ T\ t \equiv \{\tau \in T. \tau \leq t\}$

definition $g\text{-}orbit :: (real \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow real\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set\ (\gamma_{Guard})$
where $\gamma_{Guard}\ X\ G\ T = \bigcup \{\mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \mid t. \mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s.\ G\ s\}\}$

lemma $\gamma_{Guard}\ X\ G\ T = \bigcup \{\mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \mid t. \mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s.\ G\ s\}\}$
unfolding $g\text{-}orbit\text{-}def$ **by** $simp$

lemma $g\text{-}orbit\text{-}eq: \gamma_{Guard}\ X\ G\ T = \{X\ t \mid t. t \in T \wedge (\mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s.\ G\ s\})\}$
unfolding $g\text{-}orbit\text{-}def$ **apply** $(rule\ subset\ antisym, simp\text{-}all\ add: subset\ eq, safe)$
by $(intro\ exI\ conjI, simp, simp, force)\ (intro\ exI\ conjI, simp\text{-}all, force)$

lemma $\gamma_{Guard} X (\lambda s. True) T = \{X t \mid t. t \in T\}$
unfolding *g-orbit-eq* **by** *simp*

definition $ivp\text{-}sols f T S t_0 s = \{X \mid X. (D X = (\lambda t. f t (X t)) \text{ on } T) \wedge X t_0 = s \wedge X \in T \rightarrow S\}$

lemma *ivp-solsI*:
assumes $D X = (\lambda t. f t (X t)) \text{ on } T$ $X t_0 = s$ $X \in T \rightarrow S$
shows $X \in ivp\text{-}sols f T S t_0 s$
using *assms* **unfolding** *ivp-sols-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *ivp-solsD*:
assumes $X \in ivp\text{-}sols f T S t_0 s$
shows $D X = (\lambda t. f t (X t)) \text{ on } T$
and $X t_0 = s$ **and** $X \in T \rightarrow S$
using *assms* **unfolding** *ivp-sols-def* **by** *auto*

definition $g\text{-}orbital :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow real\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow ('a :: real\text{-}normed\text{-}vector) \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
where $g\text{-}orbital f G T S t_0 s = \bigcup \{\gamma_{Guard} X G T \mid X. X \in ivp\text{-}sols (\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s\}$

lemma *g-orbital-eq*:
shows $g\text{-}orbital f G T S t_0 s = \{X t \mid t X. t \in T \wedge X \in ivp\text{-}sols (\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s \wedge (\mathcal{P} X (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\})\}$
and $g\text{-}orbital f G T S t_0 s = \{X t \mid t X. t \in T \wedge (D X = (f \circ X) \text{ on } T) \wedge X t_0 = s \wedge X \in T \rightarrow S \wedge (\mathcal{P} X (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\})\}$
and $g\text{-}orbital f G T S t_0 s = (\bigcup X \in ivp\text{-}sols (\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s. \gamma_{Guard} X G T)$
unfolding *g-orbital-def* *ivp-sols-def* *g-orbit-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *g-orbitalI*:
assumes $X \in ivp\text{-}sols (\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s$
and $t \in T$ **and** $(\mathcal{P} X (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\})$
shows $X t \in g\text{-}orbital f G T S t_0 s$
using *assms* **unfolding** *g-orbital-eq(1)* **by** *auto*

lemma *g-orbitalE*:
assumes $s' \in g\text{-}orbital f G T S t_0 s$
shows $\exists X t. X \in ivp\text{-}sols (\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s \wedge X t = s' \wedge t \in T \wedge (\mathcal{P} X (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\})$
using *assms* **unfolding** *g-orbital-def* *ivp-sols-def* *g-orbit-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *g-orbitalD*:
assumes $s' \in g\text{-}orbital f G T S t_0 s$
obtains X **and** t **where** $X \in ivp\text{-}sols (\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s$
and $X t = s'$ **and** $t \in T$ **and** $(\mathcal{P} X (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\})$

using *assms* **unfolding** *g-orbital-def g-orbit-eq* **by** *auto*

2.6.2 Differential Invariants

definition *diff-invariant* :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (('a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow real set \Rightarrow
 'a set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool

where *diff-invariant* *I f T S t₀ G* \equiv ($\bigcup \circ (\mathcal{P} (g\text{-orbital } f G T S t_0))$) {*s. I s*} \subseteq {*s. I s*}

lemma *diff-invariant-eq*: *diff-invariant I f T S t₀ G* =
 ($\forall s. I s \longrightarrow (\forall X. X \in \text{ivp-sols } (\lambda t. f) T S t_0 s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \mathcal{P} X (\text{down } T t) \subseteq \{s. G s\} \longrightarrow I (X t))))$)
unfolding *diff-invariant-def g-orbital-eq image-le-pred* **by** *auto*

lemma *invariant-to-set*: *diff-invariant I f T S t₀ G* =
 ($\forall s. I s \longrightarrow (g\text{-orbital } f G T S t_0 s) \subseteq \{s. I s\}$)
unfolding *diff-invariant-eq g-orbital-eq(1) image-le-pred* **by** *auto*

Finally, we obtain some conditions to prove specific instances of differential invariants.

named-theorems *diff-invariant-rules* *compilation of rules for differential invariants.*

lemma [*diff-invariant-rules*]:
fixes $\vartheta :: 'a :: \text{banach} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes *Thyp*: *is-interval* *T t₀ \in T*
and $\forall X. (D X = (\lambda \tau. f (X \tau)) \text{ on } T) \longrightarrow (D (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau)) = ((*_R) 0) \text{ on } T)$
shows *diff-invariant* ($\lambda s. \vartheta s = \nu s$) *f T S t₀ G*
proof(*simp add: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def, clarsimp*)
fix *X τ* **assume** *tHyp*: $\tau \in T$ **and** *x-ivp*: $D X = (\lambda \tau. f (X \tau)) \text{ on } T$ $\vartheta (X t_0) = \nu (X t_0)$
hence *obs1*: $\forall t \in T. D (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau)) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R 0) \text{ at } t \text{ within } T$
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def*)
have *obs2*: $\{t_0 \dashv \tau\} \subseteq T$
using *closed-segment-subset-interval tHyp Thyp* **by** *blast*
hence $D (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R 0) \text{ on } \{t_0 \dashv \tau\}$
using *obs1 x-ivp* **by** (*auto intro!: has-derivative-subset[OF - obs2] simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def*)
then obtain *t* **where** $t \in \{t_0 \dashv \tau\}$ **and** $\vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau) - (\vartheta (X t_0) - \nu (X t_0)) = (\tau - t_0) * t *_R 0$
using *mvt-very-simple-closed-segmentE* **by** *blast*
thus $\vartheta (X \tau) = \nu (X \tau)$
by (*simp add: x-ivp(2)*)
qed

lemma [*diff-invariant-rules*]:

```

fixes  $\vartheta :: 'a :: \text{banach} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes Thyp: is-interval  $T$   $t_0 \in T$ 
and  $\forall X. (D\ X = (\lambda \tau. f\ (X\ \tau)) \text{ on } T) \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in T. (\tau > t_0 \longrightarrow \vartheta' (X\ \tau) \geq$ 
 $\nu' (X\ \tau)) \wedge$ 
 $(\tau < t_0 \longrightarrow \vartheta' (X\ \tau) \leq \nu' (X\ \tau))) \wedge (D\ (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X\ \tau) - \nu (X\ \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \vartheta' (X\ \tau)$ 
 $- \nu' (X\ \tau)) \text{ on } T)$ 
shows diff-invariant  $(\lambda s. \nu\ s \leq \vartheta\ s) f\ T\ S\ t_0\ G$ 
proof(simp add: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def, clarsimp)
fix  $X\ \tau$  assume  $\tau \in T$  and x-ivp:  $D\ X = (\lambda \tau. f\ (X\ \tau)) \text{ on } T$   $\nu (X\ t_0) \leq \vartheta (X\ t_0)$ 
{assume  $\tau \neq t_0$ 
hence primed:  $\bigwedge \tau. \tau \in T \implies \tau > t_0 \implies \vartheta' (X\ \tau) \geq \nu' (X\ \tau)$ 
 $\bigwedge \tau. \tau \in T \implies \tau < t_0 \implies \vartheta' (X\ \tau) \leq \nu' (X\ \tau)$ 
using x-ivp assms by auto
have obs1:  $\forall t \in T. D\ (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X\ \tau) - \nu (X\ \tau)) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\vartheta' (X\ t) - \nu' (X\ t)))$ 
at  $t$  within  $T$ 
using assms x-ivp by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def)
have obs2:  $\{t_0 < \tau < t_0\} \subseteq T \subseteq \{t_0 < \tau < t_0\} \subseteq T$ 
using  $\langle \tau \in T \rangle$  Thyp  $\langle \tau \neq t_0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: convex-contains-open-segment
is-interval-convex-1 closed-segment-subset-interval)
hence  $D\ (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X\ \tau) - \nu (X\ \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \vartheta' (X\ \tau) - \nu' (X\ \tau)) \text{ on } \{t_0 < \tau < t_0\}$ 
using obs1 x-ivp by (auto intro!: has-derivative-subset[OF - obs2(2)]
simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def)
then obtain  $t$  where  $t \in \{t_0 < \tau < t_0\}$  and
 $(\vartheta (X\ \tau) - \nu (X\ \tau)) - (\vartheta (X\ t_0) - \nu (X\ t_0)) = (\lambda \tau. \tau * (\vartheta' (X\ t) - \nu' (X\ t)))$ 
 $(\tau - t_0)$ 
using mvt-simple-closed-segmentE  $\langle \tau \neq t_0 \rangle$  by blast
hence mvt:  $\vartheta (X\ \tau) - \nu (X\ \tau) = (\tau - t_0) * (\vartheta' (X\ t) - \nu' (X\ t)) + (\vartheta (X\ t_0) - \nu (X\ t_0))$ 
by force
have  $\tau > t_0 \implies t > t_0 \wedge t_0 \leq \tau \implies t < t_0 \wedge t \in T$ 
using  $\langle t \in \{t_0 < \tau < t_0\} \rangle$  obs2 unfolding open-segment-eq-real-ivl by auto
moreover have  $t > t_0 \implies (\vartheta' (X\ t) - \nu' (X\ t)) \geq 0 \wedge t < t_0 \implies (\vartheta' (X\ t) - \nu' (X\ t)) \leq 0$ 
using primed(1,2)[OF  $\langle t \in T \rangle$ ] by auto
ultimately have  $(\tau - t_0) * (\vartheta' (X\ t) - \nu' (X\ t)) \geq 0$ 
apply(case-tac  $\tau \geq t_0$ ) by (force, auto simp: split-mult-pos-le)
hence  $(\tau - t_0) * (\vartheta' (X\ t) - \nu' (X\ t)) + (\vartheta (X\ t_0) - \nu (X\ t_0)) \geq 0$ 
using x-ivp(2) by auto
hence  $\nu (X\ \tau) \leq \vartheta (X\ \tau)$ 
using mvt by simp
thus  $\nu (X\ \tau) \leq \vartheta (X\ \tau)$ 
using x-ivp by blast
qed

```

lemma [*diff-invariant-rules*]:

fixes $\vartheta :: 'a :: \text{banach} \Rightarrow \text{real}$

assumes *Thyp*: *is-interval* T $t_0 \in T$

and $\forall X. (D\ X = (\lambda \tau. f\ (X\ \tau)) \text{ on } T) \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in T. (\tau > t_0 \longrightarrow \vartheta' (X\ \tau) \geq$

$\nu' (X \tau)) \wedge$
 $(\tau < t_0 \longrightarrow \vartheta' (X \tau) \leq \nu' (X \tau))) \wedge (D (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \vartheta' (X \tau) - \nu' (X \tau)) \text{ on } T)$
shows *diff-invariant* $(\lambda s. \nu s < \vartheta s) f T S t_0 G$
proof(*simp add: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def, clarsimp*)
fix $X \tau$ **assume** $\tau \in T$ **and** $x\text{-ivp}: D X = (\lambda \tau. f (X \tau))$ *on* T $\nu (X t_0) < \vartheta (X t_0)$
{assume $\tau \neq t_0$
hence *primed*: $\bigwedge \tau. \tau \in T \implies \tau > t_0 \implies \vartheta' (X \tau) \geq \nu' (X \tau)$
 $\bigwedge \tau. \tau \in T \implies \tau < t_0 \implies \vartheta' (X \tau) \leq \nu' (X \tau)$
using *x-ivp assms by auto*
have *obs1*: $\forall t \in T. D (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau)) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\vartheta' (X t) - \nu' (X t)))$ *at* t *within* T
using *assms x-ivp by (auto simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def)*
have *obs2*: $\{t_0 < \tau < t_0\} \subseteq T \{t_0 < \tau < t_0\} \subseteq T$
using $\langle \tau \in T \rangle$ *Thyp* $\langle \tau \neq t_0 \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: convex-contains-open-segment is-interval-convex-1 closed-segment-subset-interval*)
hence $D (\lambda \tau. \vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \vartheta' (X \tau) - \nu' (X \tau))$ *on* $\{t_0 < \tau < t_0\}$
using *obs1 x-ivp by (auto intro!: has-derivative-subset[OF - obs2(2)] simp: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def)*
then obtain t **where** $t \in \{t_0 < \tau < t_0\}$ **and**
 $(\vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau)) - (\vartheta (X t_0) - \nu (X t_0)) = (\lambda \tau. \tau * (\vartheta' (X t) - \nu' (X t))) (\tau - t_0)$
using *mvt-simple-closed-segmentE* $\langle \tau \neq t_0 \rangle$ **by** *blast*
hence *mvt*: $\vartheta (X \tau) - \nu (X \tau) = (\tau - t_0) * (\vartheta' (X t) - \nu' (X t)) + (\vartheta (X t_0) - \nu (X t_0))$
by *force*
have $\tau > t_0 \implies t > t_0 \neg t_0 \leq \tau \implies t < t_0$ $t \in T$
using $\langle t \in \{t_0 < \tau < t_0\} \rangle$ *obs2* **unfolding** *open-segment-eq-real-ivl* **by** *auto*
moreover **have** $t > t_0 \implies (\vartheta' (X t) - \nu' (X t)) \geq 0$ $t < t_0 \implies (\vartheta' (X t) - \nu' (X t)) \leq 0$
using *primed(1,2)[OF* $\langle t \in T \rangle$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $(\tau - t_0) * (\vartheta' (X t) - \nu' (X t)) \geq 0$
apply(*case-tac* $\tau \geq t_0$) **by** (*force, auto simp: split-mult-pos-le*)
hence $(\tau - t_0) * (\vartheta' (X t) - \nu' (X t)) + (\vartheta (X t_0) - \nu (X t_0)) > 0$
using *x-ivp(2) by auto*
hence $\nu (X \tau) < \vartheta (X \tau)$
using *mvt by simp*
thus $\nu (X \tau) < \vartheta (X \tau)$
using *x-ivp by blast*
qed

lemma [*diff-invariant-rules*]:

assumes *diff-invariant* $I_1 f T S t_0 G$

and *diff-invariant* $I_2 f T S t_0 G$

shows *diff-invariant* $(\lambda s. I_1 s \wedge I_2 s) f T S t_0 G$

using *assms unfolding diff-invariant-def by auto*

lemma [*diff-invariant-rules*]:

```

assumes diff-invariant  $I_1 f T S t_0 G$ 
and diff-invariant  $I_2 f T S t_0 G$ 
shows diff-invariant  $(\lambda s. I_1 s \vee I_2 s) f T S t_0 G$ 
using assms unfolding diff-invariant-def by auto

```

2.6.3 Picard-Lindelof

The next locale makes explicit the conditions for applying the Picard-Lindelof theorem. This guarantees a unique solution for every initial value problem represented with a vector field f and an initial time t_0 . It is mostly a simplified reformulation of the approach taken by the people who created the Ordinary Differential Equations entry in the AFP.

```

locale picard-lindelof =
  fixes  $f::real \Rightarrow ('a::\{heine-borel,banach\}) \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $T::real$  set and  $S::'a$  set
and  $t_0::real$ 
  assumes init-time:  $t_0 \in T$ 
  and cont-vec-field:  $\forall s \in S. \text{continuous-on } T (\lambda t. f t s)$ 
  and lipschitz-vec-field: local-lipschitz  $T S f$ 
  and interval-time: is-interval  $T$ 
  and open-domain: open  $T$  open  $S$ 
begin

  sublocale ll-on-open-it  $T f S t_0$ 
  by (unfold-locales) (auto simp: cont-vec-field lipschitz-vec-field interval-time open-domain)

  lemmas subintervalI = closed-segment-subset-domain

  lemma subintervalD:
    assumes  $\{t_1--t_2\} \subseteq T$ 
    shows  $t_1 \in T$  and  $t_2 \in T$ 
    using assms by auto

  lemma csols-eq:  $csols\ t_0\ s = \{(X, t). t \in T \wedge X \in ivp-sols\ f\ \{t_0--t\}\ S\ t_0\ s\}$ 
    unfolding ivp-sols-def csols-def solves-ode-def using subintervalI[OF init-time]
    by auto

  abbreviation ex-ivl  $s \equiv \text{existence-ivl } t_0\ s$ 

  lemma unique-solution:
    assumes xivp:  $D\ X = (\lambda t. f\ t\ (X\ t))$  on  $\{t_0--t\}$   $X\ t_0 = s$   $X \in \{t_0--t\} \rightarrow S$ 
    and  $t \in T$ 
    and yivp:  $D\ Y = (\lambda t. f\ t\ (Y\ t))$  on  $\{t_0--t\}$   $Y\ t_0 = s$   $Y \in \{t_0--t\} \rightarrow S$  and
     $s \in S$ 
    shows  $X\ t = Y\ t$ 
  proof–
    have  $(X, t) \in csols\ t_0\ s$ 
    using xivp  $\langle t \in T \rangle$  unfolding csols-eq ivp-sols-def by auto

```

hence *ivl-fact*: $\{t_0 \dashv\dashv t\} \subseteq \text{ex-ivl } s$
 unfolding *existence-ivl-def* **by** *auto*
 have *obs*: $\bigwedge z T'. t_0 \in T' \wedge \text{is-interval } T' \wedge T' \subseteq \text{ex-ivl } s \wedge (z \text{ solves-ode } f) T'$
 $S \implies$
 $z t_0 = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ t_0 \implies (\forall t \in T'. z t = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ t)$
 using *flow-usolves-ode*[*OF init-time* $\langle s \in S \rangle$] **unfolding** *usolves-ode-from-def*
by *blast*
 have $\forall \tau \in \{t_0 \dashv\dashv t\}. X \ \tau = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ \tau$
 using *obs*[*of* $\{t_0 \dashv\dashv t\} \ X$] *xivp ivl-fact flow-initial-time*[*OF init-time* $\langle s \in S \rangle$]
 unfolding *solves-ode-def* **by** *simp*
 also have $\forall \tau \in \{t_0 \dashv\dashv t\}. Y \ \tau = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ \tau$
 using *obs*[*of* $\{t_0 \dashv\dashv t\} \ Y$] *yivp ivl-fact flow-initial-time*[*OF init-time* $\langle s \in S \rangle$]
 unfolding *solves-ode-def* **by** *simp*
 ultimately **show** $X \ t = Y \ t$
by *auto*
qed

lemma *solution-eq-flow*:

assumes *xivp*: $D \ X = (\lambda t. f \ t \ (X \ t))$ on *ex-ivl* $s \ X \ t_0 = s \ X \in \text{ex-ivl } s \rightarrow S$
 and $t \in \text{ex-ivl } s$ **and** $s \in S$
 shows $X \ t = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ t$

proof–

have *obs*: $\bigwedge z T'. t_0 \in T' \wedge \text{is-interval } T' \wedge T' \subseteq \text{ex-ivl } s \wedge (z \text{ solves-ode } f) T'$
 $S \implies$
 $z t_0 = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ t_0 \implies (\forall t \in T'. z t = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ t)$
 using *flow-usolves-ode*[*OF init-time* $\langle s \in S \rangle$] **unfolding** *usolves-ode-from-def*
by *blast*
 have $\forall \tau \in \text{ex-ivl } s. X \ \tau = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ \tau$
 using *obs*[*of* *ex-ivl* $s \ X$] *existence-ivl-initial-time*[*OF init-time* $\langle s \in S \rangle$]
xivp flow-initial-time[*OF init-time* $\langle s \in S \rangle$] **unfolding** *solves-ode-def* **by** *simp*
 thus $X \ t = \text{flow } t_0 \ s \ t$
by (*auto simp*: $\langle t \in \text{ex-ivl } s \rangle$)
qed

end

2.6.4 Flows for ODEs

This locale is a particular case of the previous one. It makes the unique solution for initial value problems explicit, it restricts the vector field to reflect autonomous systems (those that do not depend explicitly on time), and it sets the initial time equal to 0. This is the first step towards formalizing the flow of a differential equation, i.e. the function that maps every point to the unique trajectory tangent to the vector field.

locale *local-flow* = *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda t. f) \ T \ S \ 0$

for $f :: ('a :: \{\text{heine-borel}, \text{banach}\}) \Rightarrow 'a$ **and** $T \ S \ L +$

fixes $\varphi :: \text{real} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$

assumes *ivp*: $\bigwedge t \ s. t \in T \implies s \in S \implies (D \ (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) = (\lambda t. f \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))$ on

```

{0--t})
   $\bigwedge s. s \in S \implies \varphi \ 0 \ s = s$ 
   $\bigwedge t \ s. t \in T \implies s \in S \implies (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \in \{0--t\} \rightarrow S$ 
begin

lemma in-ivp-sols-ivl:
  assumes  $t \in T \ s \in S$ 
  shows  $(\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \in \text{ivp-sols} \ (\lambda t. f) \ \{0--t\} \ S \ 0 \ s$ 
  apply(rule ivp-solsI)
  using ivp-assms by auto

lemma ex-ivl-eq:
  assumes  $s \in S$ 
  shows  $\text{ex-ivl} \ s = T$ 
  using existence-ivl-subset[of s] apply safe
  unfolding existence-ivl-def csols-eq
  using in-ivp-sols-ivl[OF - assms] by blast

lemma in-domain:
  assumes  $s \in S$ 
  shows  $(\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \in T \rightarrow S$ 
  unfolding ex-ivl-eq[symmetric] existence-ivl-def
  using local.mem-existence-ivl-subset ivp(3)[OF - assms] by blast

lemma has-derivative-on-open1:
  assumes  $t > 0 \ t \in T \ s \in S$ 
  obtains  $B$  where  $t \in B$  and open  $B$  and  $B \subseteq T$ 
  and  $D \ (\lambda \tau. \varphi \ \tau \ s) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R f \ (\varphi \ t \ s))$  at  $t$  within  $B$ 
proof-
  obtain  $r::\text{real}$  where rHyp:  $r > 0 \ \text{ball } t \ r \subseteq T$ 
  using open-contains-ball-eq open-domain(1)  $\langle t \in T \rangle$  by blast
  moreover have  $t + r/2 > 0$ 
  using  $\langle r > 0 \rangle \ \langle t > 0 \rangle$  by auto
  moreover have  $\{0--t\} \subseteq T$ 
  using subintervalI[OF init-time  $\langle t \in T \rangle$ ] .
  ultimately have subs:  $\{0<--<t + r/2\} \subseteq T$ 
  unfolding abs-le-eq abs-le-eq real-ivl-eqs[OF  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$ ] real-ivl-eqs[OF  $\langle t + r/2 > 0 \rangle$ ]
  by clarify (case-tac  $t < x$ , simp-all add: cball-def ball-def dist-norm subset-eq field-simps)
  have  $t + r/2 \in T$ 
  using rHyp unfolding real-ivl-eqs[OF rHyp(1)] by (simp add: subset-eq)
  hence  $\{0--t + r/2\} \subseteq T$ 
  using subintervalI[OF init-time] by blast
  hence  $(D \ (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) = (\lambda t. f \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))$  on  $\{0--(t + r/2)\}$ 
  using ivp(1)[OF -  $\langle s \in S \rangle$ ] by auto
  hence vderiv:  $(D \ (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) = (\lambda t. f \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))$  on  $\{0<--<t + r/2\}$ 
  apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset)
  unfolding real-ivl-eqs[OF  $\langle t + r/2 > 0 \rangle$ ] by auto

```

have $t \in \{0 <--< t + r/2\}$
 unfolding $\text{real-ivl-eqs}[OF \langle t + r/2 > 0 \rangle]$ using $rHyp \langle t > 0 \rangle$ by *simp*
 moreover have $D (\lambda \tau. \varphi \tau s) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R f (\varphi t s))$ (at t within $\{0 <--< t + r/2\}$)
 using *vderiv calculation* unfolding *has-vderiv-on-def* *has-vector-derivative-def*
 by *blast*
 moreover have $\text{open } \{0 <--< t + r/2\}$
 unfolding $\text{real-ivl-eqs}[OF \langle t + r/2 > 0 \rangle]$ by *simp*
 ultimately show *?thesis*
 using *subs that* by *blast*
 qed

lemma *has-derivative-on-open2:*

assumes $t < 0$ $t \in T$ $s \in S$
 obtains B where $t \in B$ and $\text{open } B$ and $B \subseteq T$
 and $D (\lambda \tau. \varphi \tau s) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R f (\varphi t s))$ at t within B
 proof—
 obtain $r::\text{real}$ where $rHyp: r > 0$ ball $t \subseteq T$
 using *open-contains-ball-eq* *open-domain(1)* $\langle t \in T \rangle$ by *blast*
 moreover have $t - r/2 < 0$
 using $\langle r > 0 \rangle \langle t < 0 \rangle$ by *auto*
 moreover have $\{0--t\} \subseteq T$
 using *subintervalI*[*OF init-time* $\langle t \in T \rangle$] .
 ultimately have $\text{subs}: \{0 <--< t - r/2\} \subseteq T$
 unfolding *open-segment-eq-real-ivl* *closed-segment-eq-real-ivl*
 $\text{real-ivl-eqs}[OF rHyp(1)]$ by (*auto simp: subset-eq*)
 have $t - r/2 \in T$
 using $rHyp$ unfolding *real-ivl-eqs* by (*simp add: subset-eq*)
 hence $\{0--t - r/2\} \subseteq T$
 using *subintervalI*[*OF init-time*] by *blast*
 hence $(D (\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f (\varphi t s)))$ on $\{0--(t - r/2)\}$
 using *ivp(1)*[*OF -* $\langle s \in S \rangle$] by *auto*
 hence *vderiv*: $(D (\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f (\varphi t s)))$ on $\{0 <--< t - r/2\}$
 apply (*rule has-vderiv-on-subset*)
 unfolding *open-segment-eq-real-ivl* *closed-segment-eq-real-ivl* by *auto*
 have $t \in \{0 <--< t - r/2\}$
 unfolding *open-segment-eq-real-ivl* using $rHyp \langle t < 0 \rangle$ by *simp*
 moreover have $D (\lambda \tau. \varphi \tau s) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R f (\varphi t s))$ (at t within $\{0 <--< t - r/2\}$)
 using *vderiv calculation* unfolding *has-vderiv-on-def* *has-vector-derivative-def*
 by *blast*
 moreover have $\text{open } \{0 <--< t - r/2\}$
 unfolding *open-segment-eq-real-ivl* by *simp*
 ultimately show *?thesis*
 using *subs that* by *blast*
 qed

lemma *has-derivative-on-open3:*

assumes $s \in S$

obtains B **where** $0 \in B$ **and** *open* B **and** $B \subseteq T$
and $D(\lambda\tau. \varphi \tau s) \mapsto (\lambda\tau. \tau *_R f(\varphi 0 s))$ *at 0 within* B
proof–
obtain $r::\text{real}$ **where** $r\text{Hyp}: r > 0$ *ball* $0 r \subseteq T$
using *open-contains-ball-eq open-domain(1) init-time* **by** *blast*
hence $r/2 \in T - r/2 \in T$ $r/2 > 0$
unfolding *real-ivl-eqs* **by** *auto*
hence $\text{subs}: \{0--r/2\} \subseteq T \{0--(-r/2)\} \subseteq T$
using *subintervalI[OF init-time]* **by** *auto*
hence $(D(\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi t s)))$ *on* $\{0--r/2\}$
 $(D(\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi t s)))$ *on* $\{0--(-r/2)\}$
using *ivp(1)[OF - (s ∈ S)]* **by** *auto*
also have $\{0--r/2\} = \{0--r/2\} \cup \text{closure } \{0--r/2\} \cap \text{closure } \{0--(-r/2)\}$
 $\{0--(-r/2)\} = \{0--(-r/2)\} \cup \text{closure } \{0--r/2\} \cap \text{closure } \{0--(-r/2)\}$
unfolding *closed-segment-eq-real-ivl (r/2 > 0)* **by** *auto*
ultimately have *vderivs*:
 $(D(\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi t s)))$ *on* $\{0--r/2\} \cup \text{closure } \{0--r/2\} \cap \text{closure } \{0--(-r/2)\}$
 $(D(\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi t s)))$ *on* $\{0--(-r/2)\} \cup \text{closure } \{0--r/2\} \cap \text{closure } \{0--(-r/2)\}$
unfolding *closed-segment-eq-real-ivl (r/2 > 0)* **by** *auto*
have *obs*: $0 \in \{-r/2 <--< r/2\}$
unfolding *open-segment-eq-real-ivl* **using** $(r/2 > 0)$ **by** *auto*
have *union*: $\{-r/2--r/2\} = \{0--r/2\} \cup \{0--(-r/2)\}$
unfolding *closed-segment-eq-real-ivl* **by** *auto*
hence $(D(\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi t s)))$ *on* $\{-r/2--r/2\}$
using *has-vderiv-on-union[OF vderivs]* **by** *simp*
hence $(D(\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi t s)))$ *on* $\{-r/2 <--< r/2\}$
using *has-vderiv-on-subset[OF - segment-open-subset-closed[of -r/2 r/2]]* **by** *auto*
hence $D(\lambda\tau. \varphi \tau s) \mapsto (\lambda\tau. \tau *_R f(\varphi 0 s))$ *(at 0 within* $\{-r/2 <--< r/2\})$
unfolding *has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def* **using** *obs* **by** *blast*
moreover have *open* $\{-r/2 <--< r/2\}$
unfolding *open-segment-eq-real-ivl* **by** *simp*
moreover have $\{-r/2 <--< r/2\} \subseteq T$
using *subs union segment-open-subset-closed* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *obs that* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *has-derivative-on-open*:

assumes $t \in T$ $s \in S$

obtains B **where** $t \in B$ **and** *open* B **and** $B \subseteq T$

and $D(\lambda\tau. \varphi \tau s) \mapsto (\lambda\tau. \tau *_R f(\varphi t s))$ *at* t *within* B

apply(*subgoal-tac* $t < 0 \vee t = 0 \vee t > 0$)

using *has-derivative-on-open1[OF - assms]* *has-derivative-on-open2[OF - assms]*

has-derivative-on-open3[OF (s ∈ S)] **by** *blast force*

lemma *has-vderiv-on-domain*:

assumes $s \in S$
 shows $D (\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f (\varphi t s))$ on T
proof(*unfold has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clarsimp*)
 fix t assume $t \in T$
 then obtain B where $t \in B$ and open B and $B \subseteq T$
 and $Dhyp$: $D (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R f (\varphi t s))$ at t within B
 using *assms has-derivative-on-open*[$OF \langle t \in T \rangle$] **by** *blast*
 hence $t \in \text{interior } B$
 using *interior-eq* **by** *auto*
 thus $D (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R f (\varphi t s))$ at t within T
 using *has-derivative-at-within-mono*[$OF - \langle B \subseteq T \rangle Dhyp$] **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *eq-solution*:

assumes $X \in (\text{ivp-sols } (\lambda t. f) T S 0 s)$ and $t \in T$ and $s \in S$
 shows $X t = \varphi t s$
proof–
 have $D X = (\lambda t. f (X t))$ on $(\text{ex-ivl } s)$ and $X 0 = s$ and $X \in (\text{ex-ivl } s) \rightarrow S$
 using *ivp-solsD*[$OF \text{assms}(1)$] **unfolding** *ex-ivl-eq*[$OF \langle s \in S \rangle$] **by** *auto*
 note *solution-eq-flow*[$OF \text{this}$]
 hence $X t = \text{flow } 0 s t$
unfolding *ex-ivl-eq*[$OF \langle s \in S \rangle$] **using** *assms* **by** *blast*
 also have $\varphi t s = \text{flow } 0 s t$
apply(*rule solution-eq-flow ivp*)
apply(*simp-all add: assms(2,3) ivp(2)*[$OF \langle s \in S \rangle$])
unfolding *ex-ivl-eq*[$OF \langle s \in S \rangle$] **by** (*auto simp: has-vderiv-on-domain assms*
in-domain)
 ultimately show $X t = \varphi t s$
by *simp*
qed

lemma *in-ivp-sols*:

assumes $s \in S$
 shows $(\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in \text{ivp-sols } (\lambda t. f) T S 0 s$
 using *has-vderiv-on-domain ivp(2) in-domain* **apply**(*rule ivp-solsI*)
 using *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *eq-solution-ivl*:

assumes *xivp*: $D X = (\lambda t. f (X t))$ on $\{0 \dashv\dashv t\}$ $X 0 = s$ $X \in \{0 \dashv\dashv t\} \rightarrow S$
 and *indom*: $t \in T$ $s \in S$
 shows $X t = \varphi t s$
apply(*rule unique-solution*[$OF \text{xivp } \langle t \in T \rangle$])
 using $\langle s \in S \rangle$ *ivp indom* **by** *auto*

lemma *additive-in-ivp-sols*:

assumes $s \in S$ and $(\lambda \tau. \tau + t) ' T \subseteq T$
 shows $(\lambda \tau. \varphi (\tau + t) s) \in \text{ivp-sols } (\lambda t. f) T S 0 (\varphi (0 + t) s)$
apply(*rule ivp-solsI, rule vderiv-on-compose-add*)
 using *has-vderiv-on-domain has-vderiv-on-subset assms* **apply** *blast*

using *in-domain assms* by *auto*

lemma *is-monoid-action*:

assumes *indom*: $t_1 \in T \ t_2 \in T \ s \in S$

and $(\lambda\tau. \tau + t_2) \cdot T \subseteq T$

shows $\varphi \ 0 \ s = s$

and $\varphi \ (t_1 + t_2) \ s = \varphi \ t_1 \ (\varphi \ t_2 \ s)$

proof–

show $\varphi \ 0 \ s = s$

using *ivp indom* by *simp*

have $\varphi \ (0 + t_2) \ s = \varphi \ t_2 \ s$

by *simp*

also have $\varphi \ t_2 \ s \in S$

using *in-domain indom* by *auto*

finally show $\varphi \ (t_1 + t_2) \ s = \varphi \ t_1 \ (\varphi \ t_2 \ s)$

using *eq-solution[OF additive-in-ivp-sols]* *assms* by *auto*

qed

definition *orbit* $s = g\text{-orbital } f \ (\lambda s. \text{True}) \ T \ S \ 0 \ s$

notation *orbit* (γ^φ)

lemma *orbit-eq[simp]*:

assumes $s \in S$

shows $\gamma^\varphi \ s = \{\varphi \ t \ s \mid t. t \in T\}$

using *eq-solution assms unfolding orbit-def g-orbital-eq ivp-sols-def*

by (*auto intro!*: *has-vderiv-on-domain ivp(2) in-domain*)

lemma *g-orbital-collapses*:

assumes $s \in S$

shows $g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T \ S \ 0 \ s = \{\varphi \ t \ s \mid t. t \in T \wedge \mathcal{P} \ (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \ (\text{down } T \ t) \subseteq \{s. G \ s\}\}$

proof(*rule subset-antisym, simp-all only: subset-eq*)

let $?gorbit = \{\varphi \ t \ s \mid t. t \in T \wedge (\forall x \in \mathcal{P} \ (\lambda r. \varphi \ r \ s) \ (\text{down } T \ t). x \in \text{Collect } G)\}$

{fix s' **assume** $s' \in g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T \ S \ 0 \ s$

then obtain X **and** t **where** $x\text{-ivp}: X \in \text{ivp-sols } (\lambda t. f) \ T \ S \ 0 \ s$

and $X \ t = s'$ **and** $t \in T$ **and** *guard*: $(\mathcal{P} \ X \ (\text{down } T \ t) \subseteq \{s. G \ s\})$

unfolding *g-orbital-def g-orbit-eq* by *auto*

have *obs*: $\forall \tau \in (\text{down } T \ t). X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ s$

using *eq-solution[OF x-ivp - assms]* by *blast*

hence $\mathcal{P} \ (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \ (\text{down } T \ t) \subseteq \{s. G \ s\}$

using *guard* by *auto*

also have $\varphi \ t \ s = X \ t$

using *eq-solution[OF x-ivp <t ∈ T> assms]* by *simp*

ultimately have $s' \in ?gorbit$

using $\langle X \ t = s' \rangle \langle t \in T \rangle$ by *auto*

thus $\forall s' \in g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T \ S \ 0 \ s. s' \in ?gorbit$

by *blast*

next


```

let ?gorbit = { $\varphi \ t \ s \mid t. t \in T \wedge (\forall x \in \mathcal{P} \ (\lambda r. \varphi \ r \ s) \ (\text{down } T \ t). x \in \text{Collect } G)$ }
{fix  $s'$  assume  $s' \in ?gorbit$ 
  then obtain  $t$  where  $\mathcal{P} \ (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \ (\text{down } T \ t) \subseteq \{s. G \ s\}$  and  $t \in T$  and  $\varphi$ 
 $t \ s = s'$ 
  by blast
  hence  $s' \in g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T \ S \ 0 \ s$ 
  using assms by(auto intro!: g-orbitalI in-ivp-sols)}
thus  $\forall s' \in ?gorbit. s' \in g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T \ S \ 0 \ s$ 
  by blast
qed

```

lemma

```

assumes  $S = UNIV$ 
shows  $g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T \ S \ 0 \ s = \{\varphi \ t \ s \mid t. t \in T \wedge \mathcal{P} \ (\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \ (\text{down } T \ t) \subseteq \{s. G \ s\}\}$ 
using g-orbital-collapses unfolding assms by simp

```

lemma *ivp-sols-collapse*:

```

assumes  $S = UNIV \ T = UNIV$ 
shows  $ivp\text{-sols } (\lambda t. f) \ T \ S \ 0 \ s = \{(\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s)\}$ 
using in-ivp-sols eq-solution unfolding assms by auto

```

lemma *diff-invariant-eq-invariant-set*:

```

assumes  $S = UNIV$ 
shows  $(diff\text{-invariant } I \ f \ T \ S \ 0 \ (\lambda s. \text{True})) = (\forall s. \forall t \in T. I \ s \longrightarrow I \ (\varphi \ t \ s))$ 
unfolding diff-invariant-def using g-orbital-collapses unfolding assms by(force simp: subset-eq)

```

end

end

theory *cat2funcset*

```

imports ../hs-prelims-dyn-sys Transformer-Semantics.Kleisli-Quantale

```

begin

Chapter 3

Hybrid System Verification

— We start by deleting some conflicting notation and introducing some new.

type-synonym *'a pred* = *'a \Rightarrow bool*

no-notation *bres* (**infixr** \rightarrow 60)

3.1 Verification of regular programs

First we add lemmas for computation of weakest liberal preconditions (wlps).

lemma *fb_F F S = {s. F s \subseteq S}*
 unfolding *ffb-def map-dual-def klift-def kop-def dual-set-def*
 by (*auto simp: Compl-eq-Diff-UNIV fun-eq-iff f2r-def converse-def r2f-def*)

lemma *ffb-eta[simp]: fb_F η X = X*
 unfolding *ffb-def* **by** (*simp add: kop-def klift-def map-dual-def*)

lemma *ffb-eq: fb_F F X = {s. $\forall y. y \in F s \longrightarrow y \in X$ }*
 unfolding *ffb-def* **apply** (*simp add: kop-def klift-def map-dual-def*)
 unfolding *dual-set-def f2r-def r2f-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *ffb-mono-ge:*
 assumes *P \leq fb_F F R and R \leq Q*
 shows *P \leq fb_F F Q*
 using *assms* **unfolding** *ffb-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *ffb-eq-univD: fb_F F P = UNIV \Longrightarrow ($\forall y. y \in (F x) \longrightarrow y \in P$)*
proof

fix *y* **assume** *fb_F F P = UNIV*
 hence *UNIV = {s. $\forall y. y \in (F s) \longrightarrow y \in P$ }*
 by (*subst ffb-eq[symmetric], simp*)
 hence *$\bigwedge x. \{x\} = \{s. s = x \wedge (\forall y. y \in (F s) \longrightarrow y \in P)\}$*
 by *auto*
 then show *s2p (F x) y \longrightarrow y \in P*
 by *auto*
qed

Next, we introduce assignments and their wpls.

abbreviation $vec\text{-}upd :: ('a \wedge 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'b$
where $vec\text{-}upd\ x\ i\ a \equiv \chi\ j. (((\$)\ x)(i := a))\ j$

abbreviation $assign :: 'b \Rightarrow ('a \wedge 'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \wedge 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \wedge 'b)\ set\ ((2- ::= -)\ [70, 65]\ 61)$
where $(x ::= e) \equiv (\lambda s. \{vec\text{-}upd\ s\ x\ (e\ s)\})$

lemma $ffb\text{-}assign[simp]: fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x ::= e)\ Q = \{s. (vec\text{-}upd\ s\ x\ (e\ s)) \in Q\}$
by $(subst\ ffb\text{-}eq)\ simp$

The wlp of a (kleisli) composition is just the composition of the wpls.

lemma $ffb\text{-}kcomp: fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (G \circ_K F)\ P = fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ G\ (fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ F\ P)$
unfolding $ffb\text{-}def$ **apply** $(simp\ add: kop\text{-}def\ klift\text{-}def\ map\text{-}dual\text{-}def)$
unfolding $dual\text{-}set\text{-}def\ f2r\text{-}def\ r2f\text{-}def$ **by** $(auto\ simp: kcomp\text{-}def)$

lemma $ffb\text{-}kcomp\text{-}ge:$
assumes $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ F\ R\ R \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ G\ Q$
shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (F \circ_K G)\ Q$
by $(subst\ ffb\text{-}kcomp)\ (rule\ ffb\text{-}mono\text{-}ge[OF\ assms])$

We also have an implementation of the conditional operator and its wlp.

definition $ifthenelse :: 'a\ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b\ set)$
 $(IF\ -\ THEN\ -\ ELSE\ -\ FI\ [64, 64, 64]\ 63)$ **where**
 $IF\ P\ THEN\ X\ ELSE\ Y\ FI \equiv (\lambda x. if\ P\ x\ then\ X\ x\ else\ Y\ x)$

lemma $ffb\text{-}if\text{-}then\text{-}else:$
 $fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (IF\ T\ THEN\ X\ ELSE\ Y\ FI)\ Q = \{s. T\ s \longrightarrow s \in fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ X\ Q\} \cap \{s. \neg T\ s \longrightarrow s \in fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ Y\ Q\}$
unfolding $ffb\text{-}eq\ ifthenelse\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

lemma $ffb\text{-}if\text{-}then\text{-}else\text{-}ge:$
assumes $P \cap \{s. T\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ X\ Q$
and $P \cap \{s. \neg T\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ Y\ Q$
shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (IF\ T\ THEN\ X\ ELSE\ Y\ FI)\ Q$
using $assms$ **apply** $(subst\ ffb\text{-}eq)$
apply $(subst\ (asm)\ ffb\text{-}eq) +$
unfolding $ifthenelse\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

lemma $ffb\text{-}if\text{-}then\text{-}elseI:$
assumes $T\ s \longrightarrow s \in fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ X\ Q$
and $\neg T\ s \longrightarrow s \in fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ Y\ Q$
shows $s \in fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (IF\ T\ THEN\ X\ ELSE\ Y\ FI)\ Q$
using $assms$ **apply** $(subst\ ffb\text{-}eq)$
apply $(subst\ (asm)\ ffb\text{-}eq) +$
unfolding $ifthenelse\text{-}def$ **by** $auto$

The final wlp we add is that of the finite iteration.

lemma *kstar-inv*: $I \leq \{s. \forall y. y \in F s \longrightarrow y \in I\} \Longrightarrow I \leq \{s. \forall y. y \in (kpower\ F\ n\ s) \longrightarrow y \in I\}$
apply(*induct n, simp*)
by(*auto simp: kcomp-prop*)

lemma *ffb-star-induct-self*: $I \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ F\ I \Longrightarrow I \subseteq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (kstar\ F)\ I$
apply(*subst ffb-eq, subst (asm) ffb-eq*)
unfolding *kstar-def* **apply** *clarsimp*
using *kstar-inv* **by** *blast*

lemma *ffb-kstarI*:
assumes $P \leq I$ **and** $I \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ F\ I$ **and** $I \leq Q$
shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (kstar\ F)\ Q$
proof–
have $I \subseteq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (kstar\ F)\ I$
using *assms(2) ffb-star-induct-self* **by** *blast*
hence $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (kstar\ F)\ I$
using *assms(1)* **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis*
using *assms(3) ffb-mono-ge* **by** *blast*
qed

3.2 Verification of hybrid programs

notation *g-orbital* $((1x' = - \ \& \ - \text{ on } - \text{ @ } -))$

abbreviation *g-evol* $:: ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ pred \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ set$
 $((1x' = - \ \& \ -)) \text{ where } (x' = f \ \& \ G)\ s \equiv (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } UNIV\ UNIV\ @\ 0)\ s$

3.2.1 Verification by providing solutions

lemma *ffb-g-orbital*: $fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ Q =$
 $\{s. \forall X \in ivp\text{-sols}\ (\lambda t. f)\ T\ S\ t_0\ s. \forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow (X\ t) \in Q\}$
unfolding *ffb-eq g-orbital-eq(1)* **by** *auto*

lemma *ffb-guard-eq*:
assumes $R = (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge Q\ s)$
shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \{s. R\ s\} = fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \{s. Q\ s\}$
unfolding *ffb-g-orbital* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

context *local-flow*
begin

lemma *ffb-orbit*:
assumes $S = UNIV$
shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ \gamma^{\varphi}\ Q = \{s. \forall t \in T. \varphi\ t\ s \in Q\}$
using *orbit-eq* **unfolding** *assms ffb-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *ffb-g-orbit*:
assumes $S = UNIV$
shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ 0) \ Q = \{s. \ \forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P} (\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) \ (down \ T \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\}) \longrightarrow (\varphi \ t \ s) \in Q\}$
using *g-orbital-collapses* **unfolding** *assms ffb-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *invariant-set-eq-dl-invariant*:
assumes $S = UNIV$
shows $(\forall s \in S. \ \forall t \in T. \ I \ s \longrightarrow I \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) = (\{s. \ I \ s\} = fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (orbit) \ \{s. \ I \ s\})$
apply(*safe, simp-all add: ffb-orbit[OF assms]*)
apply(*erule-tac x=x in ballE, simp-all add: assms*)
apply(*erule-tac x=0 in ballE, erule-tac x=x in allE*)
by(*auto simp: ivp(2) init-time assms*)

end

The previous lemma allows us to compute wlp for known systems of ODEs. We can also implement a version of it as an inference rule. A simple computation of a wlp is shown immediately after.

lemma *dSolution*:
assumes *local-flow f T UNIV φ*
and $\forall s. \ s \in P \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. (\mathcal{P} (\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) \ (down \ T \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\}) \longrightarrow (\varphi \ t \ s) \in Q)$
shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ UNIV \ @ \ 0) \ Q$
using *assms* **by**(*subst local-flow.ffib-g-orbit*) *auto*

lemma *line-is-local-flow*:
 $0 \in T \implies is_interval \ T \implies open \ T \implies local_flow \ (\lambda \ s. \ c) \ T \ UNIV \ (\lambda \ t \ s. \ s + t *_{\mathcal{R}} c)$
apply(*unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, simp*)
apply(*rule-tac f'1= $\lambda \ s. \ 0$ and g'1= $\lambda \ s. \ c$ in derivative-intros(191)*)
apply(*rule derivative-intros, simp*)
by *simp-all*

lemma *ffb-line*:
fixes $c :: 'a :: \{heine-borel, banach\}$
assumes $0 \in T$ **and** *is-interval T open T*
shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = (\lambda s. \ c) \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ UNIV \ @ \ 0) \ Q = \{x. \ \forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P} (\lambda \tau. \ x + \tau *_{\mathcal{R}} c) \ (down \ T \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\}) \longrightarrow (x + t *_{\mathcal{R}} c) \in Q\}$
apply(*subst local-flow.ffib-g-orbit[of $\lambda s. \ c - (\lambda t \ x. \ x + t *_{\mathcal{R}} c)$]*)
using *line-is-local-flow assms* **by** *auto*

3.2.2 Verification with differential invariants

We derive domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). In each subsubsection, we first derive the dL axioms (named below with two capital letters and “D” being the first one). This is done mainly to prove that there

are minimal requirements in Isabelle to get the dL calculus. Then we prove the inference rules which are used in our verification proofs.

Differential Weakening

lemma *DW*: $fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ Q = fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \{s. \ G \ s \longrightarrow s \in Q\}$

unfolding *ffb-g-orbital image-def* **by** *force*

lemma *dWeakening*:

assumes $\{s. \ G \ s\} \leq Q$

shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ Q$

using *assms* **by** (*auto intro: g-orbitalD simp: le-fun-def g-orbital-eq ffb-eq*)

Differential Cut

lemma *ffb-g-orbital-eq-univD*:

assumes $fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \{s. \ C \ s\} = UNIV$

and $\forall \tau \in (\text{down } T \ t). \ x \ \tau \in (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s$

shows $\forall \tau \in (\text{down } T \ t). \ C \ (x \ \tau)$

proof

fix τ **assume** $\tau \in (\text{down } T \ t)$

hence $x \ \tau \in (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s$

using *assms*(2) **by** *blast*

also have $\forall y. \ y \in (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s \longrightarrow C \ y$

using *assms*(1) *ffb-eq-univD* **by** *fastforce*

ultimately show $C \ (x \ \tau)$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *DC*:

assumes *Thyp*: *is-interval* $T \ t_0 \in T$

and $fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \{s. \ C \ s\} = UNIV$

shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ Q = fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ G \ s \wedge C \ s) \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ Q$

proof(*rule-tac f= $\lambda x. \ fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ x \ Q$ in HOL.arg-cong, rule ext, rule subset-antisym*)

fix s

{fix s' **assume** $s' \in (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s$

then obtain $\tau::\text{real}$ **and** X **where** $x\text{-ivp}: X \in \text{ivp-sols } (\lambda t. \ f) \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s$

and $X \ \tau = s'$ **and** $\tau \in T$ **and** $\text{guard-}x:\mathcal{P} \ X \ (\text{down } T \ \tau) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\}$

using *g-orbitalD[of s' f G T S t_0 s]* **by** *blast*

have $\forall t \in (\text{down } T \ \tau). \ \mathcal{P} \ X \ (\text{down } T \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\}$

using *guard-x* **by** (*force simp: image-def*)

also have $\forall t \in (\text{down } T \ \tau). \ t \in T$

using $\langle \tau \in T \rangle$ *Thyp closed-segment-subset-interval* **by** *auto*

ultimately have $\forall t \in (\text{down } T \ \tau). \ X \ t \in (x'=f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s$

using *g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp]* **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)

hence $\forall t \in (\text{down } T \ \tau). \ C \ (X \ t)$

using *assms* **by** (*meson ffb-eq-univD mem-Collect-eq*)

hence $s' \in (x'=f \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ G \ s \wedge C \ s) \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s$

using $g\text{-orbitalI}[OF\ x\text{-ivp}\ \langle\tau \in T\rangle]\ guard\text{-}x\ \langle X\ \tau = s'\rangle$
 unfolding $image\text{-}le\text{-}pred$ by $fastforce\}$
 thus $(x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ s \subseteq (x'=f \ \&\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ s$
 by $blast$
 next show $\bigwedge s. (x'=f \ \&\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ s \subseteq (x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ s$
 by $(auto\ simp: g\text{-orbital}\text{-}eq)$
 qed

lemma $dCut$:

assumes $Thyp: is\text{-}interval\ T\ t_0 \in T$
 and $ffb\text{-}C: P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}(x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ \{s. C\ s\}$
 and $ffb\text{-}Q: P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}(x'=f \ \&\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ Q$
 shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}(x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ Q$
 proof($subst\ ffb\text{-}eq, subst\ g\text{-orbital}\text{-}eq, clarsimp$)
 fix $t::real$ and $X::real \Rightarrow 'a$ and s assume $s \in P$ and $t \in T$
 and $x\text{-ivp}: X \in ivp\text{-}sols\ (\lambda t. f)\ TS\ t_0\ s$
 and $guard\text{-}x: \mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq Collect\ G$
 have $\forall r \in (down\ T\ t). X\ r \in (x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ s$
 using $g\text{-orbitalI}[OF\ x\text{-ivp}]\ guard\text{-}x$ unfolding $image\text{-}le\text{-}pred$ by $auto$
 hence $\forall t \in (down\ T\ t). C\ (X\ t)$
 using $ffb\text{-}C\ \langle s \in P \rangle$ by $(subst\ (asm)\ ffb\text{-}eq, auto)$
 hence $X\ t \in (x'=f \ \&\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ s$
 using $guard\text{-}x\ \langle t \in T \rangle$ by $(auto\ intro!: g\text{-orbitalI}\ x\text{-ivp})$
 thus $(X\ t) \in Q$
 using $\langle s \in P \rangle\ ffb\text{-}Q$ by $(subst\ (asm)\ ffb\text{-}eq)\ auto$
 qed

Differential Invariant

lemma $DI\text{-}sufficiency$:

assumes $\forall s. \exists x. x \in ivp\text{-}sols\ (\lambda t. f)\ TS\ t_0\ s$
 and $t_0 \in T$ and $\forall s. \forall x \in ivp\text{-}sols\ (\lambda t. f)\ TS\ t_0\ s. \forall \tau. s2p\ T\ \tau \wedge \tau \leq t_0$
 $\longrightarrow G\ (x\ \tau)$
 shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}}(x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ Q \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}(\lambda x. \{s. s = x \wedge G\ s\})\ Q$
 unfolding $ffb\text{-}g\text{-orbital}$ using $assms(1)$ unfolding $ffb\text{-}eq$ apply $clarsimp$
 apply($rename\text{-}tac\ s, erule\text{-}tac\ x=s\ in\ allE, clarsimp$)
 apply($erule\text{-}tac\ x=x\ in\ ballE, erule\text{-}tac\ x=t_0\ in\ ballE, erule\ impE$)
 using $assms(3)$ unfolding $image\text{-}le\text{-}pred$ by $(simp\text{-}all\ add: \langle t_0 \in T \rangle ivp\text{-}solsD(2))$

lemma (in $local\text{-}flow$) $DI\text{-}necessity$:

assumes $S = UNIV\ T = UNIV$
 shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}}(\lambda x. \{s. s = x \wedge G\ s\})\ Q \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}(x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ 0)\ Q$
 apply($subst\ ffb\text{-}g\text{-orbit, simp\ add: assms, subst\ ffb\text{-}eq, clarsimp$)
 oops

lemma $dInvariant$: $(\{s. I\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}(x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ TS\ @\ t_0)\ \{s. I\ s\}) =$
 $diff\text{-}invariant\ I\ f\ TS\ t_0\ G$

by($auto\ simp: diff\text{-}invariant\text{-}def\ ivp\text{-}sols\text{-}def\ ffb\text{-}eq\ g\text{-orbital}\text{-}eq$)

lemma *ffb-g-orbital-le-requires*:
assumes $\forall s. \exists x. x \in (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s \ \forall t \in T. t_0 \leq t \ t_0 \in T$
shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \{s. I \ s\} \leq \{s. I \ s\}$
using *assms* **unfolding** *ffb-eq* **apply** *clarsimp*
apply(*erule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *allE*, *erule exE*)
apply(*drule* *g-orbitalE*, *clarsimp*)
apply(*frule* *ivp-solsD*(2))
unfolding *image-le-pred*
apply(*erule-tac* $x=x$ **in** *allE*)
by(*auto intro!*: *g-orbitalI dest: ivp-solsD*)

lemma *dI*:
assumes *Thyp: is-interval* $T \ t_0 \in T$
and $P \leq I$ **and** $I \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ I$ **and** $I \leq Q$
shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ Q$
apply(*rule-tac* $C = \lambda s. s \in I$ **in** *dCut[OF Thyp]*)
using *assms* **apply** *force*
apply(*rule dWeakening*)
using *assms* **by** *auto*

end

theory *cat2funcset-examples*
imports *../hs-prelims-matrices cat2funcset*

begin

3.2.3 Examples

lemma *picard-lindelof-linear-system*:
fixes $A::\text{real}^{'n} \ ^{'n}$
defines $L \equiv (\text{real } \text{CARD}('n))^2 * (\|A\|_{\max})$
shows *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda \ t \ s. A * v \ s) \ \text{UNIV} \ \text{UNIV} \ 0$
apply(*unfold-locales*, *simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def*, *clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=1$ **in** *exI*, *clarsimp*, *rule-tac* $x=L$ **in** *exI*, *safe*)
using *max-norm-ge-0[of A]* **unfolding** *assms* **by** *force* (*rule matrix-lipschitz-constant*)

lemma *picard-lindelof-sq-mtx*:
fixes $A::('n::\text{finite}) \ \text{sqr-d-matrix}$
defines $L \equiv (\text{real } \text{CARD}('n))^2 * (\|to\text{-vec } A\|_{\max})$
shows *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda \ t \ s. A *_V \ s) \ \text{UNIV} \ \text{UNIV} \ 0$
apply(*unfold-locales*, *simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def*, *clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x=1$ **in** *exI*, *clarsimp*, *rule-tac* $x=L$ **in** *exI*, *safe*)
using *max-norm-ge-0[of to-vec A]* **unfolding** *assms* **apply** *force*
by *transfer* (*rule matrix-lipschitz-constant*)

lemma *local-flow-exp*:
fixes $A::('n::\text{finite}) \ \text{sqr-d-matrix}$
shows *local-flow* $((*_V) \ A) \ \text{UNIV} \ \text{UNIV} \ (\lambda t \ s. \text{exp } (t *_R \ A) *_V \ s)$

```

unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def apply safe
using picard-lindeloeef-sq-mtx apply blast
using exp-has-vderiv-on-linear[of 0] apply force
by(auto simp: sq-mtx-one-vec)

```

The examples in this subsection show different approaches for the verification of hybrid systems. however, the general approach can be outlined as follows: First, we select a finite type to model program variables $'n$. We use this to define a vector field f of type $('a, 'n) \text{vec} \Rightarrow ('a, 'n) \text{vec}$ to model the dynamics of our system. Then we show a partial correctness specification involving the evolution command $x' = f \ \& \ S$ either by finding a flow for the vector field or through differential invariants.

Single constantly accelerated evolution

The main characteristics distinguishing this example from the rest are:

1. We define the finite type of program variables with 2 Isabelle strings which make the final verification easier to parse.
2. We define the vector field (named K) to model a constantly accelerated object.
3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this vector field.
4. The verification is only done on a single evolution command (not operated with any other hybrid program).

```

typedef program-vars = {"x","v"}
morphisms to-str to-var
apply(rule-tac x="x" in exI)
by simp

```

```

notation to-var ( $\downarrow_V$ )

```

```

lemma number-of-program-vars:  $CARD(\text{program-vars}) = 2$ 
using type-definition.card type-definition-program-vars by fastforce

```

```

instance program-vars::finite
apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of to-str UNIV {"x","v"}])
apply(rule bij-betwI')
apply (simp add: to-str-inject)
using to-str apply blast
apply (metis to-var-inverse UNIV-I)
by simp

```

```

lemma program-vars-univD: ( $UNIV::\text{program-vars set}$ ) =  $\{\downarrow_V \text{"x"}, \downarrow_V \text{"v"}\}$ 

```

apply *auto* **by** (*metis to-str to-str-inverse insertE singletonD*)

lemma *program-vars-exhaust*: $x = \downarrow_V ''x'' \vee x = \downarrow_V ''v''$
using *program-vars-univD* **by** *auto*

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* $g\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i = (\downarrow_V ''x'') \text{ then } s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v'') \text{ else } g)$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* (K)

lemma *cnst-acc-continuous*:
fixes $X::(\text{real}^{\text{program-vars}})\ \text{set}$
shows *continuous-on* $X\ (K\ g)$
apply(*rule continuous-on-vec-lambda*)
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **apply** *clarsimp*
by(*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemma *picard-lindelof-cnst-acc*:
fixes $g::\text{real}$
shows *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda t.\ K\ g)\ \text{UNIV}\ \text{UNIV}\ 0$
apply(*unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI*)
by(*simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def program-vars-univD to-var-inject*)

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* $g\ t\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i = (\downarrow_V ''x'') \text{ then } g \cdot t^{\wedge} 2/2 + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v'') \cdot t + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'')$
 $\text{else } g \cdot t + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v''))$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* (φ_K)

lemma *local-flow-cnst-acc*: *local-flow* $(K\ g)\ \text{UNIV}\ \text{UNIV}\ (\varphi_K\ g)$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
using *picard-lindelof-cnst-acc* **apply** *blast*
apply(*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda, clarify*)
apply(*case-tac i = \downarrow_V ''x''*)
using *program-vars-exhaust* **by**(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: to-var-inject*
vec-eq-iff)

lemma *single-evolution-ball*:
fixes $h::\text{real}$ **assumes** $g < 0$ **and** $h \geq 0$
shows $\{s.\ s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') = h \wedge s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v'') = 0\}$
 $\leq \text{fb}_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x'=K\ g \ \&\ (\lambda s.\ s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') \geq 0))$
 $\{s.\ 0 \leq s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') \wedge s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') \leq h\}$
apply(*subst local-flow.ffb-g-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc], simp*)
apply(*simp add: subset-eq, safe*)
using *assms less-eq-real-def mult-nonneg-nonpos2 zero-le-power2* **by** *blast*

no-notation *to-var* (\downarrow_V)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* (K)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* (φ_K)

Single evolution revisited.

We list again the characteristics that distinguish this example:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 3 to model program variables.
2. We define a 3×3 matrix (named K) to denote the linear operator that models the constantly accelerated motion.
3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this linear operator.
4. The verification is done equivalently to the above example.

term $x::2$ — It turns out that there is already a 2-element type:

lemma $CARD(program\text{-}vars) = CARD(2)$
unfolding *number-of-program-vars* **by** *simp*

In fact, for each natural number n there is already a corresponding n -element type in Isabelle. however, there are still lemmas to prove about them in order to do verification of hybrid systems in n -dimensional Euclidean spaces.

lemma *exhaust-5*: — The analogs for 1,2 and 3 have already been proven in Analysis.

fixes $x::5$
shows $x=1 \vee x=2 \vee x=3 \vee x=4 \vee x=5$
proof (*induct x*)
case (*of-int z*)
then have $0 \leq z$ **and** $z < 5$ **by** *simp-all*
then have $z = 0 \vee z = 1 \vee z = 2 \vee z = 3 \vee z = 4$ **by** *arith*
then show *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *UNIV-3*: ($UNIV::3$ set) = $\{0, 1, 2\}$
apply *safe* **using** *exhaust-3 three-eq-zero* **by** (*blast, auto*)

lemma *sum-axis-UNIV-3[simp]*: $(\sum j \in (UNIV::3 \text{ set}). \text{axis } i \ 1 \ \$ j \cdot f \ j) = (f::3 \Rightarrow \text{real}) \ i$
unfolding *axis-def UNIV-3* **apply** *simp*
using *exhaust-3* **by** *force*

We can rewrite the original constant acceleration kinematics as a linear operator applied to a 3-dimensional vector. For that we take advantage of the following fact:

lemma $e\ 1 = (\chi\ j::3. \text{ if } j=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } j=1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *axis-def* **by**(*rule Cart-lambda-cong, simp*)

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* \equiv
 $(\chi\ i::3. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } e\ 1 \text{ else if } i=1 \text{ then } e\ 2 \text{ else } (0::\text{real}^3))$

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* $t\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i::3. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } s\ \$\ 2 \cdot t^{\wedge} 2 / 2 + s\ \$\ 1 \cdot t + s\ \$\ 0$
 $\text{ else if } i=1 \text{ then } s\ \$\ 2 \cdot t + s\ \$\ 1 \text{ else } s\ \$\ 2)$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (A)

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* (φ_A)

With these 2 definitions and the proof that linear systems of ODEs are Picard-Lindelof, we can show that they form a pair of vector-field and its flow.

lemma *entries-cnst-acc-matrix*: *entries* $A = \{0, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all add: axis-def, safe*)
by(*rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp*)+

lemma *local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix*: *local-flow* $((*v)\ A)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ \varphi_A$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply(*rule picard-lindelof-linear-system[where A=A], simp-all add: vec-eq-iff*)
apply(*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*)
apply(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def vec-eq-iff*)
using *exhaust-3* **by** *force*

Finally, we compute the wlp and use it to verify the single-evolution ball again.

lemma *single-evolution-ball-matrix*:
 $\{s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ 0 \wedge s\ \$\ 0 = h \wedge s\ \$\ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s\ \$\ 2\}$
 $\leq \text{fb}_{\mathcal{F}}(x' = (*v)\ A \ \& \ (\lambda\ s. s\ \$\ 0 \geq 0))$
 $\{s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ 0 \wedge s\ \$\ 0 \leq h\}$
apply(*subst local-flow.ffb-g-orbit[of (*v) A]*)
using *local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix* **apply** *force*
by(*auto simp: mult-nonneg-nonpos2*)

Circular Motion

The characteristics that distinguish this example are:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 2 to model program variables.
2. We define a 2×2 matrix (named C) to denote the linear operator that models circular motion.
3. We show that the circle equation is a differential invariant for the linear operator.

4. We prove the partial correctness specification corresponding to the previous point.
5. For completeness, we define a local flow (φ_C) and use it to compute the wlp for the linear operator and the specification is proven again with this flow.

lemma *two-eq-zero*: $(2::2) = 0$
by *simp*

lemma [*simp*]: $i \neq (0::2) \longrightarrow i = 1$
using *exhaust-2* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *UNIV-2*: $(UNIV::2 \text{ set}) = \{0, 1\}$
apply *safe* **using** *exhaust-2* *two-eq-zero* **by** *auto*

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix* :: $\text{real}^2 \times \text{real}^2$
where *circular-motion-matrix* $\equiv (\chi \ i. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } -e \ 1 \text{ else } e \ 0)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix* (C)

lemma *circle-invariant*:
diff-invariant $(\lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2) ((*v) \ C) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ 0 \ G$
apply (*rule-tac* *diff-invariant-rules*, *clarsimp*, *simp*, *clarsimp*)
apply (*frule-tac* $i=0$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*, *drule-tac* $i=1$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)
apply (*rule-tac* $S=UNIV$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-subset*)
by (*auto* *intro!*: *poly-derivatives* *simp*: *matrix-vector-mult-def*)

lemma *circular-motion-invariants*:
 $\{s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2\} \leq \text{fb}_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = (*v) \ C \ \& \ G) \ \{s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2\}$
unfolding *dInvariant* **using** *circle-invariant* **by** *auto*

— Proof of the same specification by providing solutions:

lemma *entries-circ-matrix*: *entries* $C = \{0, -1, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all* *add*: *axis-def*, *safe*)
subgoal **by** (*rule-tac* $x=0$ **in** *exI*, *simp*) +
subgoal **by** (*rule-tac* $x=0$ **in** *exI*, *simp*) +
by (*rule-tac* $x=1$ **in** *exI*, *simp*) +

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* $t \ s \equiv$
 $(\chi \ i. \text{ if } i = (0::2) \text{ then } s\$0 \cdot \cos t - s\$1 \cdot \sin t \text{ else } s\$0 \cdot \sin t + s\$1 \cdot \cos t)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

lemma *local-flow-circ-matrix*: *local-flow* $((*v) \ C) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ \varphi_C$
unfolding *local-flow-def* *local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply (*rule* *picard-lindelof-linear-system* [**where** $A=C$], *simp-all* *add*: *vec-eq-iff*)

```

apply(rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda)
apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def)
using exhaust-2 two-eq-zero by(force simp: vec-eq-iff)

```

lemma *circular-motion*:

```

{ s. r2 = (s $ 0)2 + (s $ 1)2 } ≤ fbF (x'=(*v) C & G) { s. r2 = (s $ 0)2 + (s
$ 1)2 }

```

```

by(subst local-flow.ffb-g-orbit[OF local-flow-circ-matrix]) auto

```

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix* (C)

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

Bouncing Ball with solution

We revisit the previous dynamics for a constantly accelerated object modelled with the matrix K . We compose the corresponding evolution command with an if-statement, and iterate this hybrid program to model a (completely elastic) “bouncing ball”. Using the previously defined flow for this dynamics, proving a specification for this hybrid program is merely an exercise of real arithmetic.

named-theorems *bb-real-arith* *real arithmetic properties for the bouncing ball.*

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:

```

assumes  $0 > g$  and inv:  $2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h = v \cdot v$ 

```

```

shows  $(x::\text{real}) \leq h$ 

```

proof–

```

have  $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h \wedge 0 > g$ 

```

```

using inv and  $\langle 0 > g \rangle$  by auto

```

```

hence obs:  $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h) \wedge 0 > g \wedge v \cdot v \geq 0$ 

```

```

using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)

```

```

hence  $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (x - h)$ 

```

```

by auto

```

```

also from obs have  $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \leq 0$ 

```

```

using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce

```

```

ultimately have  $h - x \geq 0$ 

```

```

by linarith

```

```

thus ?thesis by auto

```

qed

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:

```

assumes invar:  $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ 

```

```

and pos:  $g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::\text{real}) = 0$ 

```

```

shows  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$ 

```

```

and  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$ 

```

proof–

```

from pos have  $g \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot x = 0$  by auto

```

```

then have  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 0$ 

```

by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Groups.mult-ac(1,3) mult-zero-right
 monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square semiring-class.distrib-left)
 hence $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + v^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$
 using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
 hence obs: $(g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$
 apply(subst power2-sum) by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) Groups.add-ac(2, 3)

 Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
 thus $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$
 by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
 have $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (-((g \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0$
 using obs by (metis Groups.add-ac(2) power2-minus)
 thus $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$
 by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
 qed

lemma [bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$
 shows $2 \cdot g \cdot (g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real)) =$
 $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v))$ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 proof-
 have ?lhs = $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x$
 apply(subst Rat.sign-simps(18))+
 by(auto simp: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 also have ... = $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ (is ... = ?middle)
 by(subst invar, simp)
 finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
 moreover
 {have ?rhs = $g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$
 by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2,3) semiring-class.distrib-left)
 also have ... = ?middle
 by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
 qed

lemma bouncing-ball:
 $\{s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 = h \wedge s \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2\} \leq$
 $fb_{\mathcal{F}}(kstar((x' = (*v) A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \$ 0 \geq 0)) \circ_K$
 $(IF(\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)) ELSE \eta FI)))$
 $\{s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 \leq h\}$
 apply(rule ffb-kstarI[of - {s. 0 ≤ s\$0 ∧ 0 > s\$2 ∧ 2 · s\$2 · s\$0 = 2 · s\$2 ·
 h + (s\$1 · s\$1)}])
 apply(clarsimp, simp only: ffb-kcomp)
 apply(subst local-flow.ffbg-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix])
 unfolding ffb-if-then-else
 by(auto simp: bb-real-arith)

Bouncing Ball with invariants

We prove again the bouncing ball but this time with differential invariants.

lemma *gravity-invariant*: *diff-invariant* ($\lambda s. s \ \$ \ 2 < 0$) ($(*v) \ A$) *UNIV UNIV 0 G*

apply(*rule-tac* $\vartheta' = \lambda s. 0$ **and** $\nu' = \lambda s. 0$ **in** *diff-invariant-rules*(3), *clarsimp*, *simp*, *clarsimp*)

apply(*drule-tac* $i=2$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)

apply(*rule-tac* $S=UNIV$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-subset*)

by(*auto intro!*: *poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def*)

lemma *energy-conservation-invariant*:

diff-invariant ($\lambda s. 2 \cdot s \ \$ \ 2 \cdot s \ \$ \ 0 - 2 \cdot s \ \$ \ 2 \cdot h - s \ \$ \ 1 \cdot s \ \$ \ 1 = 0$) ($(*v) \ A$) *UNIV UNIV 0 G*

apply(*rule diff-invariant-rules*, *simp*, *simp*, *clarify*)

apply(*frule-tac* $i=2$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)

apply(*frule-tac* $i=1$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)

apply(*drule-tac* $i=0$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)

apply(*rule-tac* $S=UNIV$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-subset*)

by(*auto intro!*: *poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def*)

lemma *bouncing-ball-invariants*:

fixes $h::real$

defines *dinv*: $I \equiv \lambda s::real^3. s \ \$ \ 2 < 0 \wedge 2 \cdot s \ \$ \ 2 \cdot s \ \$ \ 0 - 2 \cdot s \ \$ \ 2 \cdot h - (s \ \$ \ 1 \cdot s \ \$ \ 1) = 0$

shows $\{s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge s \ \$ \ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ \ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ \ 2\} \leq$

$fb_{\mathcal{F}} (kstar ((x' = (*v) \ A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ \ 0 \geq 0)) \circ_K$

$(IF (\lambda s. s \ \$ \ 0 = 0) THEN (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \ \$ \ 1)) ELSE \eta \ FI)))$

$\{s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge s \ \$ \ 0 \leq h\}$

apply(*rule-tac* $I = \{s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge I \ s\}$ **in** *ffb-kstarI*)

apply(*force simp: dinv*, *simp only: ffb-kcomp*)

apply(*rule-tac* $I = \{s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge I \ s\}$ **in** *dI*)

apply(*simp-all*, *subst ffb-guard-eq*, *simp*)

apply(*rule-tac* $y = \{s. I \ s\}$ **in** *H-iso-cond1*, *force*)

apply(*unfold dInvariant dinv*)

apply(*intro diff-invariant-rules*(4))

using *gravity-invariant* **apply** *force*

using *energy-conservation-invariant* **apply** *force*

apply(*subst ffb-if-then-else*)

unfolding *dinv* **by**(*auto simp: bb-real-arith le-fun-def*)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (A)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* (φ_A)

Bouncing Ball with exponential solution

In our final example, we prove again the bouncing ball specification but this time we do it with the general solution for linear systems.

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* \equiv
sq-mtx-chi constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* (K)

lemma *max-norm-cnst-acc-sq-mtx*: $\|to\text{-}vec\ K\|_{max} = 1$

proof–

have $\{to\text{-}vec\ K\ \$\ i\ \$\ j\ |\ i.\ j.\ i \in UNIV \wedge j \in UNIV\} = \{0, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all add: axis-def, safe*)
by(*rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp*)
thus *?thesis*
by *auto*

qed

lemma *const-acc-mtx-pow2*: $(\tau *_R K)^2 = sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \tau^2 *_R e\ 2 \text{ else } 0)$

unfolding *power2-eq-square* **apply**(*simp add: scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def*)
unfolding *times-sqrd-matrix-def* **apply**(*simp add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff*)
apply(*simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def*)
unfolding *UNIV-3* **by**(*auto simp: axis-def*)

lemma *const-acc-mtx-powN*: $n > 2 \implies (\tau *_R K)^n = 0$

proof(*induct n*)

case *0*

thus *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case (*Suc n*)

assume *IH*: $2 < n \implies (\tau *_R K)^n = 0$ **and** $2 < Suc\ n$

then show *?case*

proof(*cases n ≤ 2*)

case *True*

hence $n = 2$

using $\langle 2 < Suc\ n \rangle$ *le-less-Suc-eq* **by** *blast*

hence $(\tau *_R K)^{(Suc\ n)} = (\tau *_R K)^3$

by *simp*

also have $\dots = (\tau *_R K) \cdot (\tau *_R K)^2$

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) ⟨n = 2⟩ calculation power-Suc*)

also have $\dots = (\tau *_R K) \cdot sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \tau^2 *_R e\ 2 \text{ else } 0)$

by (*subst const-acc-mtx-pow2*) *simp*

also have $\dots = 0$

unfolding *times-sqrd-matrix-def zero-sqrd-matrix-def*

apply(*simp add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def*)

apply(*simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def*)

unfolding *UNIV-3* **by**(*auto simp: axis-def*)

finally show *?thesis* .

next

case *False*

thus *?thesis*

using *IH* **by** *auto*

qed
qed

lemma *suminf-eq-sum*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{real-normed-vector})$
assumes $\bigwedge n. n > m \implies f\ n = 0$
shows $(\sum n. f\ n) = (\sum n \leq m. f\ n)$
using *assms* **by** (*meson atMost-iff finite-atMost not-le suminf-finite*)

lemma *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx*: $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) = ((\tau *_R K)^2 /_R 2) + (\tau *_R K) + 1$
unfolding *exp-def* **apply**(*subst suminf-eq-sum[of 2]*)
using *const-acc-mtx-powN* **by** (*simp-all add: numeral-2-eq-2*)

lemma *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps*:

$\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 0 \$ 0 = 1$ $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 0 \$ 1 = \tau$ $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 0 \$ 2 = \tau^2/2$
 $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 1 \$ 0 = 0$ $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 1 \$ 1 = 1$ $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 1 \$ 2 = \tau$
 $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 0 = 0$ $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 1 = 0$ $\text{exp}(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 2 = 1$
unfolding *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx const-acc-mtx-pow2*
by(*auto simp: plus-sqrd-matrix-def scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def one-sqrd-matrix-def mat-def scaleR-vec-def axis-def plus-vec-def*)

lemma *bouncing-ball-K*:

$\{s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 = h \wedge s \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2\} \leq \text{fb}_F$
 $(\text{kstar}((x' = (*_V) K \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \$ 0 \geq 0)) \circ_K$
 $(\text{IF}(\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) \text{ THEN } (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)) \text{ ELSE } \eta \text{ FI})))$
 $\{s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 \leq h\}$
apply(*rule ffb-kstarI[of - {s. 0 ≤ s \$ (0::3) ∧ 0 > s \$ 2 ∧ 2 · s \$ 2 · s \$ 0 = 2 · s \$ 2 · h + (s \$ 1 · s \$ 1)}]*)
apply(*clarsimp, simp only: ffb-kcomp*)
apply(*subst local-flow.ffbg-orbit[OF local-flow-exp], simp, clarify*)
apply(*rule ffb-if-then-elseI, clarsimp*)
apply(*simp-all add: sq-mtx-vec-prod-eq*)
unfolding *UNIV-3 image-le-pred* **apply**(*simp-all add: exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps*)
subgoal for x **using** *bb-real-arith(3)[of x \$ 2]*
by (*simp add: add commute mult commute*)
subgoal for $x \ \tau$ **using** *bb-real-arith(4)[where g=x \$ 2 and v=x \$ 1]*
by(*simp add: add commute mult commute*)
by (*force simp: bb-real-arith*)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* (K)

lemma

fixes $\tau::\text{real}$

```

assumes invH:  $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v \vee$ 
 $(\exists n. v^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h - h \cdot (c^2 - 1)) \cdot (\sum_{m \leq n} c \wedge (2 \cdot m)))$ 
and posH:  $g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + x = 0$ 
shows  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + c \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) \cdot (c \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0 \vee$ 
 $(\exists n::nat. (c \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v))^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot (-h - h \cdot (c^2 - 1)) \cdot (\sum_{m \leq n} c \wedge (2 \cdot m)))$ 
proof(rule disjE[OF invH])
  assume invH1:  $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ 
  define n::nat where n-def:  $n \equiv 0$ 
  note arg-cong[OF posH, of  $\lambda t. 2 \cdot g \cdot t$ ]
  hence  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 0$ 
    by (simp add: distrib-left[of 2 · g] mult-ac(1)[symmetric] power2-eq-square)
  hence  $(g \cdot \tau + v)^2 = -2 \cdot g \cdot h$ 
    by (simp add: power2-sum[of g · τ v] field-simps(48) mult-ac(1)[symmetric])
  invH1
    power2-eq-square[symmetric, of v] (simp add: mult.commute mult-ac(3))
  hence  $c^2 \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot (-h - h \cdot (c^2 - 1))$ 
    by (simp add: cross3-simps(25) field-simps(48))
  hence  $(c \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v))^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot (-h - h \cdot (c^2 - 1)) \cdot (\sum_{m \leq n} c \wedge (2 \cdot m))$ 
    by (simp add: n-def field-simps(48))
  thus ?thesis
    by blast
next
  assume  $\exists n. v^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h - h \cdot (c^2 - 1)) \cdot (\sum_{m \leq n} c \wedge (2 \cdot m))$ 
  then obtain n where invH2:  $v^2 = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h - h \cdot (c^2 - 1)) \cdot (\sum_{m \leq n} c \wedge (2 \cdot m))$ 
    by blast

thm mult-ac(1,3) mult-minus-left mult-zero-right power2-eq-square distrib-left
mult.commute field-simps(48) cross3-simps(25)
oops

```

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (*A*)

lemma *bouncing-ball*:

```

assumes  $(h::real) > 0$  and  $0 < c$  and  $c < 1$ 
shows  $\{s. s \$ 0 = h \wedge s \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}$ 
 $(kstar ((x'=(\ast v) A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \$ 0 \geq 0)) \circ_K$ 
 $(IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN (1 ::= (\lambda s. - c \ast s \$ 1)) ELSE \eta FI)))$ 
 $\{s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 \leq h\}$ 
apply(rule ffb-kstarI[of - {s. 0 ≤ s$0 ∧ s$0 ≤ h ∧ 0 > s$2 ∧
 $(2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 = 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot h + s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1 \vee (\exists n::nat. s \$ 1^2 = 2 \ast (s \$ 2) \ast$ 
 $((s \$ 0) - h - h \ast (c^2 - 1) \ast (\sum_{m \leq n} c \wedge (2 \cdot m))))))\}$ )
using  $\langle h > 0 \rangle$  apply force
prefer 2 apply force
apply(subst ffb-kcomp)
apply(subst local-flow.ffg-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix], simp)
apply(subst ffb-if-then-else)
apply(safe, simp add: )

```

oops

thm *continuous-on-cases*

thm *vec-tendstoI continuous-on-vec-lambda*

lemma *bouncing-ball*:

shows $\{s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 = h \wedge s \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}$
 $(kstar ((x' = (*v) A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \$ 0 \geq 0)) \circ_K$
 $(IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)) ELSE \eta FI)))$
 $\{s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 \leq h\}$
apply(*rule ffb-kstarI[of - {s. 0 ≤ s\$0 ∧ 0 > s\$2 ∧ 2 · s\$2 · s\$0 = 2 · s\$2 ·*
 $h + (s\$1 \cdot s\$1)\}$])
apply(*clarsimp, simp only: ffb-kcomp*)
prefer 2 **apply** (*force simp: bb-real-arith*)
apply(*subst ffb-g-orbital, subst ffb-if-then-else*)
apply(*simp add: ivp-sols-def, clarsimp*)
apply(*frule-tac i=0 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)
apply(*frule-tac i=1 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)
apply(*drule-tac i=2 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)
apply(*simp add: matrix-vector-mult-def axis-def*)
oops

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (A)

end

theory *cat2rel*

imports

../hs-prelims-dyn-sys

../.. /afpModified /VC-KAD

begin

Chapter 4

Hybrid System Verification with relations

— We start by deleting some conflicting notation.

no-notation *Archimedean-Field.ceiling* ($\lceil _ \rceil$)
and *Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor* ($\lfloor _ \rfloor$)
and *Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r* (r)
and *Relation.Domain* ($r2s$)
and *VC-KAD.gets* ($_ ::= _ [70, 65]$ 61)

4.1 Verification of regular programs

Below we explore the behavior of the forward box operator from the antidomain kleene algebra with the lifting ($\lceil _ \rceil^*$) operator from predicates to relations $\lceil P \rceil = \{(s, s) \mid s. P\ s\}$ and its dropping counterpart $\lfloor R \rfloor = (\lambda x. x \in \text{Domain } R)$.

lemma *wp-rel*: $wp\ R\ \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \lambda x. \forall y. (x, y) \in R \longrightarrow P\ y \rceil$

proof—

have $\lfloor wp\ R\ \lceil P \rceil \rfloor = \lfloor \lceil \lambda x. \forall y. (x, y) \in R \longrightarrow P\ y \rceil \rfloor$

by (*simp add: wp-trafo pointfree-idE*)

thus $wp\ R\ \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \lambda x. \forall y. (x, y) \in R \longrightarrow P\ y \rceil$

by (*metis (no-types, lifting) wp-simp d-p2r pointfree-idE prp*)

qed

lemma *p2r-r2p-wp*: $\lfloor \lceil wp\ R\ P \rceil \rfloor = wp\ R\ P$

apply (*subst d-p2r[symmetric]*)

using *wp-simp[symmetric, of R P]* **by** *blast*

lemma *p2r-r2p-simps*:

$\lfloor \lceil P \sqcap Q \rceil \rfloor = (\lambda s. \lfloor \lceil P \rceil \rfloor\ s \wedge \lfloor \lceil Q \rceil \rfloor\ s)$

$\lfloor \lceil P \sqcup Q \rceil \rfloor = (\lambda s. \lfloor \lceil P \rceil \rfloor\ s \vee \lfloor \lceil Q \rceil \rfloor\ s)$

$\lfloor \lceil P \rceil \rfloor = P$

unfolding *p2r-def r2p-def* **by** (*auto simp: fun-eq-iff*)

Next, we introduce assignments and compute their *wp*.

abbreviation *vec-upd* :: ('a ^ 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a ^ 'b
where *vec-upd* *x i a* \equiv *vec-lambda* ((*vec-nth* *x*)(*i* := *a*))

abbreviation *assign* :: 'b \Rightarrow ('a ^ 'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a ^ 'b) *rel* ((2- ::= -) [70, 65] 61)
where (*x* ::= *e*) \equiv {(*s*, *vec-upd s x (e s)*) | *s. True*}

lemma *wp-assign* [*simp*]: *wp* (*x* ::= *e*) [*Q*] = [$\lambda s. Q$ (*vec-upd s x (e s)*)]
by (*auto simp: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def rel-ad-def p2r-def*)

lemma *wp-assign-var* [*simp*]: [*wp* (*x* ::= *e*) [*Q*]] = ($\lambda s. Q$ (*vec-upd s x (e s)*))
by (*subst wp-assign, simp add: pointfree-idE*)

The *wp* of the composition was already obtained in KAD.Antidomain.Semiring:
 $|x \cdot y| z = |x| |y| z.$

There is also already an implementation of the conditional operator *if p then x else y fi* = *d p* · *x* + *ad p* · *y* and its *wp*: $|if\ p\ then\ x\ else\ y\ fi| q = d\ p \cdot |x| q + ad\ p \cdot |y| q.$

Finally, we add a wp-rule for a simple finite iteration.

lemma (*in* *antidomain-kleene-algebra*) *fbox-starI*:
assumes *d p* \leq *d i* **and** *d i* \leq $|x| i$ **and** *d i* \leq *d q*
shows *d p* \leq $|x^*| q$
proof –
have *d i* \leq $|x| (d i)$
using $\langle d\ i \leq |x|\ i \rangle$ *local.fbox-simp* **by** *auto*
hence $|1| p \leq |x^*| i$
using $\langle d\ p \leq d\ i \rangle$ **by** (*metis* (*no-types*) *dual-order.trans*
fbox-one fbox-simp fbox-star-induct-var)
thus *?thesis*
using $\langle d\ i \leq d\ q \rangle$ **by** (*metis* (*full-types*) *fbox-mult*
fbox-one fbox-seq-var fbox-simp)
qed

lemma *rel-ad-mka-starI*:
assumes *P* \subseteq *I* **and** *I* \subseteq *wp R I* **and** *I* \subseteq *Q*
shows *P* \subseteq *wp (R*) Q*
proof –
have *wp R I* \subseteq *Id*
by (*simp add: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.a-subid rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def*)
hence *P* \subseteq *Id*
using *assms*(1,2) **by** *blast*
hence *rdom P* = *P*
by (*metis* *d-p2r p2r-surj*)
also have *rdom P* \subseteq *wp (R*) Q*
by (*metis* $\langle wp\ R\ I \subseteq Id \rangle$ *assms* *d-p2r p2r-surj* *rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.dka.dom-iso*
rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-starI)

ultimately show *?thesis*
 by *blast*
 qed

4.2 Verification of hybrid programs

abbreviation *g-evolution* :: (('a::banach) ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a pred ⇒ real set ⇒ 'a set ⇒
 real ⇒ 'a rel ((1x'=- & - on - - @ -))
where (x'=f & G on T S @ t₀) ≡ {(s,s') | s s'. s' ∈ g-orbital f G T S t₀ s}

abbreviation *g-evol* :: (('a::banach) ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a pred ⇒ 'a rel ((1x'=- & -))
where (x'=f & G) ≡ (x'=f & G on UNIV UNIV @ 0)

4.2.1 Verification by providing solutions

lemma *wp-g-evolution*: wp (x'=f & G on T S @ t₀) [Q] =
 [λ s. ∀ X ∈ ivp-sols (λ t. f) T S t₀ s. ∀ t ∈ T. (P X (down T t) ⊆ {s. G s}) → Q
 (X t)]
unfolding *g-orbital-eq wp-rel ivp-sols-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *wp-guard-eq*:
assumes R = (λ s. G s ∧ Q s)
shows wp (x'=f & G on T S @ t₀) [R] = wp (x'=f & G on T S @ t₀) [Q]
unfolding *wp-g-evolution* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

context *local-flow*
begin

lemma *wp-orbit*:
assumes S = UNIV
shows wp ({(s,s') | s s'. s' ∈ γ^φ s}) [Q] = [λ s. ∀ t ∈ T. Q (φ t s)]
using *orbit-eq* **unfolding** *assms* **by** (*auto simp: wp-rel*)

lemma *wp-g-orbit*:
assumes S = UNIV
shows wp (x'=f & G on T S @ 0) [Q] =
 [λ s. ∀ t ∈ T. (P (λ t. φ t s) (down T t) ⊆ {s. G s}) → Q (φ t s)]
using *g-orbital-collapses* **unfolding** *assms* **by** (*auto simp: wp-rel*)

lemma *invariant-set-eq-dl-invariant*:
assumes S = UNIV
shows (∀ s ∈ S. ∀ t ∈ T. I s → I (φ t s)) = ([I] = wp ({(s,s') | s s'. s' ∈ γ^φ s})
 [I])
unfolding *wp-orbit[OF assms]* **apply** *simp*
using *ivp(2)* **unfolding** *assms* **apply** *simp*
using *init-time* **by** *auto*

end

The previous theorem allows us to compute wlp for known systems of ODEs. We can also implement a version of it as an inference rule. A simple computation of a wlp is shown immediately after.

lemma *dSolution*:

```

assumes local-flow  $f$   $T$   $UNIV$   $\varphi$ 
and  $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}(\lambda t. \varphi\ t\ s)\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s))$ 
shows  $\lceil P \rceil \leq wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ UNIV\ @\ 0)\ \lceil Q \rceil$ 
using assms by(subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit, auto)

```

lemma *line-is-local-flow*:

```

 $0 \in T \implies is\_interval\ T \implies open\ T \implies local\_flow\ (\lambda s. c)\ T\ UNIV\ (\lambda t\ s. s + t *_{\mathbb{R}} c)$ 
apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp)
apply(rule-tac  $x=1$  in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac  $x=1/2$  in exI, simp)
apply(rule-tac  $f'1=\lambda s. 0$  and  $g'1=\lambda s. c$  in derivative-intros(191))
apply(rule derivative-intros, simp)+
by simp-all

```

lemma *line-DS*: **fixes** $c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\}$

```

assumes  $0 \in T$  and is-interval  $T$  open  $T$ 
shows  $wp\ (x' = (\lambda s. c) \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ UNIV\ @\ 0)\ \lceil Q \rceil =$ 
 $\lceil \lambda s. \forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}(\lambda t. s + t *_{\mathbb{R}} c)\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q\ (s + t *_{\mathbb{R}} c) \rceil$ 
apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[where  $f=\lambda s. c$  and  $\varphi=(\lambda t\ x. x + t *_{\mathbb{R}} c)$ ])
using line-is-local-flow assms by auto

```

4.2.2 Verification with differential invariants

We derive the domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). In each subsubsection, we first derive the dL axioms (named below with two capital letters and “D” being the first one). This is done mainly to prove that there are minimal requirements in Isabelle to get the dL calculus. Then we prove the inference rules which are used in verification proofs.

Differential Weakening

```

lemma DW:  $wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil Q \rceil = wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)$ 
 $\lceil \lambda s. G\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s \rceil$ 
unfolding wp-g-evolution image-def by force

```

lemma *dWeakening*:

```

assumes  $\lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil$ 
shows  $\lceil P \rceil \leq wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil Q \rceil$ 
using assms apply(subst wp-rel)
by(auto simp: g-orbital-eq)

```

Differential Cut**lemma** *wp-g-orbit-IdD*:

assumes $wp\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil C \rceil = Id$
and $\forall \tau \in (down\ T\ t). (s, x\ \tau) \in (x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)$
shows $\forall \tau \in (down\ T\ t). C\ (x\ \tau)$

proof

fix τ **assume** $\tau \in (down\ T\ t)$
hence $x\ \tau \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$
using *assms(2)* **by** *blast*
also have $\forall y. y \in (g\text{-orbital}\ f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s) \longrightarrow C\ y$
using *assms(1)* **unfolding** *wp-rel* **by** (*auto simp: p2r-def*)
ultimately show $C\ (x\ \tau)$
by *blast*

qed**lemma** *DC*:

assumes *Thyp: is-interval* $T\ t_0 \in T$
and $wp\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil C \rceil = Id$
shows $wp\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil Q \rceil = wp\ (x'=f \ \&\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil Q \rceil$

proof (*rule-tac* $f=\lambda x. wp\ x\ \lceil Q \rceil$ **in** *HOL.arg-cong, clarsimp, rule subset-antisym, safe*)

{fix s **and** s' **assume** $s' \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$
then obtain $\tau::real$ **and** X **where** $x\text{-ivp}: X \in ivp\text{-sols}\ (\lambda t. f)\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$
and $X\ \tau = s'$ **and** $\tau \in T$ **and** $guard\text{-}x: (\mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ \tau) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\})$
using *g-orbitalD* [*of* $s' f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$] **by** *blast*
have $\forall t \in (down\ T\ \tau). \mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}$
using *guard-x* **by** (*force simp: image-def*)
also have $\forall t \in (down\ T\ \tau). t \in T$
using $\langle \tau \in T \rangle$ *Thyp* **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\forall t \in (down\ T\ \tau). X\ t \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$
using *g-orbitalI* [*OF* $x\text{-ivp}$] **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)
hence $\forall t \in (down\ T\ \tau). C\ (X\ t)$
using *wp-g-orbit-IdD* [*OF* *assms(3)*] **by** *blast*
hence $s' \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$
using *g-orbitalI* [*OF* $x\text{-ivp}\ \langle \tau \in T \rangle$] *guard-x* $\langle X\ \tau = s' \rangle$
unfolding *image-le-pred* **by** *fastforce* }
thus $\bigwedge s\ s'. s' \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s \implies s' \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$
by *blast*
next show $\bigwedge s\ s'. s' \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ T\ S\ t_0\ s \implies s' \in g\text{-orbital}\ f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$
by (*auto simp: g-orbital-eq*)

qed**lemma** *dCut*:

assumes *Thyp: is-interval* $T\ t_0 \in T$
and $wp\text{-}C: \lceil P \rceil \leq wp\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil C \rceil$
and $wp\text{-}Q: \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp\ (x'=f \ \&\ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s)\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil Q \rceil$

```

shows  $\lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp \ (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil$ 
proof(subst wp-rel, simp add: g-orbital-eq p2r-def image-le-pred, clarsimp)
  fix  $t :: real$  and  $X :: real \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $s$  assume  $P \ s$  and  $t \in T$ 
    and  $x-ivp: X \in ivp-sols \ (\lambda t. f) \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s$ 
    and  $guard-x: \forall x. x \in T \wedge x \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ x)$ 
  have  $\forall t \in (down \ T \ t). X \ t \in g-orbital \ f \ G \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s$ 
    using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x unfolding image-le-pred by auto
  hence  $\forall t \in (down \ T \ t). C \ (X \ t)$ 
    using wp-C  $\langle P \ s \rangle$  by (subst (asm) wp-rel, auto)
  hence  $X \ t \in g-orbital \ f \ (\lambda s. G \ s \wedge C \ s) \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s$ 
    using guard-x  $\langle t \in T \rangle$  by (auto intro!: g-orbitalI x-ivp)
  thus  $Q \ (X \ t)$ 
    using  $\langle P \ s \rangle$  wp-Q by (subst (asm) wp-rel) auto
qed

```

Differential Invariant

```

lemma dInvariant:  $(\lceil I \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \lceil I \rceil) = \text{diff-invariant } I \text{ f}$ 
 $T \ S \ t_0 \ G$ 
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq wp-g-evolution by(auto simp: p2r-def ivp-sols-def)

```

lemma dI:

```

assumes Thyp: is-interval  $T \ t_0 \in T$ 
  and  $\lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil$  and  $\lceil I \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \lceil I \rceil$  and  $\lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil$ 
shows  $\lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil$ 
apply(rule-tac  $C = I$  in dCut[OF Thyp])
using order.trans[OF assms(3,4)] apply assumption
apply(rule dWeakening)
using assms by auto

```

end

theory cat2rel-examples

imports ../hs-prelims-matrices cat2rel

begin

4.2.3 Examples

```

no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ( $\lceil - \rceil$ )
  and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor ( $\lfloor - \rfloor$ )

```

lemma picard-lindeloeff-linear-system:

```

fixes  $A :: real^{n \times n}$ 
defines  $L \equiv (real \ CARD(n))^2 * (\|A\|_{max})$ 
shows picard-lindeloeff  $(\lambda \ t \ s. A * v \ s) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ 0$ 
apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp)
apply(rule-tac  $x=1$  in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac  $x=L$  in exI, safe)
using max-norm-ge-0[of A] unfolding assms by force (rule matrix-lipschitz-constant)

```

lemma picard-lindeloeff-sq-mtx:

```

fixes  $A :: ('n :: \text{finite}) \text{ sgrd-matrix}$ 
defines  $L \equiv (\text{real CARD}('n))^2 * (\| \text{to-vec } A \|_{\text{max}})$ 
shows picard-lindelof  $(\lambda t s. A *_V s) \text{ UNIV UNIV } 0$ 
apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp)
apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=L in exI, safe)
using max-norm-ge-0[of to-vec A] unfolding assms apply force
by transfer (rule matrix-lipschitz-constant)

```

lemma *local-flow-exp*:

```

fixes  $A :: ('n :: \text{finite}) \text{ sgrd-matrix}$ 
shows local-flow  $((*_V) A) \text{ UNIV UNIV } (\lambda t s. \text{exp } (t *_R A) *_V s)$ 
unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def apply safe
using picard-lindelof-sq-mtx apply blast
using exp-has-vderiv-on-linear[of 0] apply force
by(auto simp: sq-mtx-one-vec)

```

The examples in this subsection show different approaches for the verification of hybrid systems. however, the general approach can be outlined as follows: First, we select a finite type to model program variables $'n$. We use this to define a vector field f of type $('a, 'n) \text{ vec} \Rightarrow ('a, 'n) \text{ vec}$ to model the dynamics of our system. Then we show a partial correctness specification involving the evolution command $x' = f \ \& \ S$ either by finding a flow for the vector field or through differential invariants.

Single constantly accelerated evolution

The main characteristics distinguishing this example from the rest are:

1. We define the finite type of program variables with 2 Isabelle strings which make the final verification easier to parse.
2. We define the vector field (named K) to model a constantly accelerated object.
3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this vector field.
4. The verification is only done on a single evolution command (not operated with any other hybrid program).

```

typedef program-vars =  $\{''x'', ''v''\}$ 
morphisms to-str to-var
apply(rule-tac x=''x'' in exI)
by simp

```

notation *to-var* (\downarrow_V)

lemma *number-of-program-vars*: $\text{CARD}(\text{program-vars}) = 2$

```

using type-definition.card type-definition-program-vars by fastforce

instance program-vars::finite
  apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of to-str UNIV {"x","v"}])
  apply(rule bij-betwI')
  apply (simp add: to-str-inject)
using to-str apply blast
apply (metis to-var-inverse UNIV-I)
by simp

lemma program-vars-univD: (UNIV::program-vars set) = {⌊V "x", ⌊V "v"}
  apply auto by (metis to-str to-str-inverse insertE singletonD)

lemma program-vars-exhaust:  $x = \lfloor_V "x" \vee x = \lfloor_V "v"$ 
  using program-vars-univD by auto

abbreviation constant-acceleration-kinematics  $g\ s \equiv$ 
  ( $\chi\ i.$  if  $i = (\lfloor_V "x")$  then  $s\ \$\ (\lfloor_V "v")$  else  $g$ )

notation constant-acceleration-kinematics ( $K$ )

lemma cnst-acc-continuous:
  fixes  $X::(\text{real}^{\text{program-vars}})\ \text{set}$ 
  shows continuous-on  $X\ (K\ g)$ 
  apply(rule continuous-on-vec-lambda)
  unfolding continuous-on-def apply clarsimp
  by(intro tendsto-intros)

lemma picard-lindelof-cnst-acc:
  fixes  $g::\text{real}$ 
  shows picard-lindelof ( $\lambda t.$   $K\ g$ ) UNIV UNIV 0
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=1/2$  in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac  $x=1$  in exI)
  by(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def program-vars-univD to-var-inject)

abbreviation constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow  $g\ t\ s \equiv$ 
  ( $\chi\ i.$  if  $i = (\lfloor_V "x")$  then  $g \cdot t^2/2 + s\ \$\ (\lfloor_V "v") \cdot t + s\ \$\ (\lfloor_V "x")$ 
    else  $g \cdot t + s\ \$\ (\lfloor_V "v")$ )

notation constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow ( $\varphi_K$ )

lemma local-flow-cnst-acc: local-flow ( $K\ g$ ) UNIV UNIV ( $\varphi_K\ g$ )
  unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def apply safe
  using picard-lindelof-cnst-acc apply blast
  apply(rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda, clarify)
  apply(case-tac  $i = \lfloor_V "x"$ )
  using program-vars-exhaust by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: to-var-inject
    vec-eq-iff)

```

lemma *single-evolution-ball*:

fixes $h::\text{real}$ **assumes** $g < 0$ **and** $h \geq 0$
shows $\lceil \lambda s. s \ \$ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) = h \wedge s \ \$ (\downarrow_V \text{"v''}) = 0 \rceil$
 $\leq \text{wp } (x' = K \ g \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) \geq 0))$
 $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) \wedge s \ \$ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) \leq h \rceil$
apply (*subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc], simp-all*)
using *assms* **by** (*auto simp: mult-nonneg-nonpos2*)

no-notation *to-var* (\downarrow_V)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* (K)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* (φ_K)

Single evolution revisited.

We list again the characteristics that distinguish this example:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 3 to model program variables.
2. We define a 3×3 matrix (named K) to denote the linear operator that models the constantly accelerated motion.
3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this linear operator.
4. The verification is done equivalently to the above example.

term $x::2$ — It turns out that there is already a 2-element type:

lemma $CARD(\text{program-vars}) = CARD(2)$
unfolding *number-of-program-vars* **by** *simp*

In fact, for each natural number n there is already a corresponding n -element type in Isabelle. however, there are still lemmas to prove about them in order to do verification of hybrid systems in n -dimensional Euclidean spaces.

lemma *exhaust-5*: — The analogs for 1,2 and 3 have already been proven in Analysis.

fixes $x::5$
shows $x=1 \vee x=2 \vee x=3 \vee x=4 \vee x=5$
proof (*induct x*)
case (*of-int z*)
then have $0 \leq z$ **and** $z < 5$ **by** *simp-all*
then have $z = 0 \vee z = 1 \vee z = 2 \vee z = 3 \vee z = 4$ **by** *arith*
then show *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *UNIV-3*: $(UNIV::3 \text{ set}) = \{0, 1, 2\}$
apply *safe using exhaust-3 three-eq-zero* **by** (*blast, auto*)

lemma *sum-axis-UNIV-3*[simp]: $(\sum j \in (\text{UNIV}::3 \text{ set}). \text{axis } i \ 1 \ \$ j \cdot f \ j) = (f::3 \Rightarrow \text{real}) \ i$
unfolding *axis-def UNIV-3* **apply** *simp*
using *exhaust-3* **by** *force*

We can rewrite the original constant acceleration kinematics as a linear operator applied to a 3-dimensional vector. For that we take advantage of the following fact:

lemma $e \ 1 = (\chi \ j::3. \text{if } j=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } j=1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *axis-def* **by**(*rule Cart-lambda-cong, simp*)

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* \equiv
 $(\chi \ i::3. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } e \ 1 \text{ else if } i=1 \text{ then } e \ 2 \text{ else } (0::\text{real}^3))$

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* $t \ s \equiv$
 $(\chi \ i::3. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } s \ \$ 2 \cdot t^2/2 + s \ \$ 1 \cdot t + s \ \$ 0$
 $\text{else if } i=1 \text{ then } s \ \$ 2 \cdot t + s \ \$ 1 \text{ else } s \ \$ 2)$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (A)

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* (φ_A)

With these 2 definitions and the proof that linear systems of ODEs are Picard-Lindelof, we can show that they form a pair of vector-field and its flow.

lemma *entries-cnst-acc-matrix*: *entries* $A = \{0, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all add: axis-def, safe*)
by(*rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp*)+

lemma *local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix*: *local-flow* $((\ast v) \ A) \ \text{UNIV} \ \text{UNIV} \ \varphi_A$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply(*rule picard-lindelof-linear-system[where A=A], simp-all add: vec-eq-iff*)
apply(*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*)
apply(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def vec-eq-iff*)
using *exhaust-3* **by** *force*

Finally, we compute the wlp and use it to verify the single-evolution ball again.

lemma *single-evolution-ball-K*:
 $[\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2]$
 $\leq wp \ (x'=(\ast v) \ A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 \geq 0))$
 $[\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 \leq h]$
apply(*subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[of (\ast v) A]*)
using *local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix* **apply** *force*
by(*auto simp: mult-nonneg-nonpos2*)

Circular Motion

The characteristics that distinguish this example are:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 2 to model program variables.
2. We define a 2×2 matrix (named C) to denote the linear operator that models circular motion.
3. We show that the circle equation is a differential invariant for the linear operator.
4. We prove the partial correctness specification corresponding to the previous point.
5. For completeness, we define a local flow (φ_C) and use it to compute the wlp for the linear operator and the specification is proven again with this flow.

lemma *two-eq-zero*: $(2::2) = 0$
by *simp*

lemma [*simp*]: $i \neq (0::2) \longrightarrow i = 1$
using *exhaust-2* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *UNIV-2*: $(UNIV::2 \text{ set}) = \{0, 1\}$
apply *safe* **using** *exhaust-2 two-eq-zero* **by** *auto*

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix* :: $\text{real}^2 \times \text{real}^2$
where *circular-motion-matrix* $\equiv (\chi \ i. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } - \text{ e } 1 \text{ else e } 0)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix* (C)

lemma *circle-invariant*:
 $\text{diff-invariant } (\lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2) ((*v) \ C) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ 0 \ G$
apply(*rule-tac diff-invariant-rules, clarsimp, simp, clarsimp*)
apply(*frule-tac i=0 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth, drule-tac i=1 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)
apply(*rule-tac S=UNIV in has-vderiv-on-subset*)
by(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def*)

lemma *circular-motion-invariants*:
 $\llbracket \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rrbracket \leq wp \ (x' = (*v) \ C \ \& \ G) \llbracket \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rrbracket$
unfolding *dInvariant* **using** *circle-invariant* **by** *auto*

— Proof of the same specification by providing solutions:

lemma *entries-circ-matrix*: $\text{entries } C = \{0, -1, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all add: axis-def, safe*)

subgoal **by**(*rule-tac* $x=0$ **in** exI , *simp*) +
 subgoal **by**(*rule-tac* $x=0$ **in** exI , *simp*) +
by(*rule-tac* $x=1$ **in** exI , *simp*) +

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* $t\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i = (0::2)\ \text{then } s\$0 \cdot \cos\ t - s\$1 \cdot \sin\ t\ \text{else } s\$0 \cdot \sin\ t + s\$1 \cdot \cos\ t)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

lemma *local-flow-circ-matrix*: *local-flow* $((*v)\ C)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ \varphi_C$
unfolding *local-flow-def* *local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply(*rule* *picard-lindelof-linear-system*[**where** $A=C$], *simp-all* *add: vec-eq-iff*)
apply(*rule* *has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*)
apply(*force* *intro!*: *poly-derivatives* *simp: matrix-vector-mult-def*)
using *exhaust-2* *two-eq-zero* **by**(*force* *simp: vec-eq-iff*)

lemma *circular-motion*:
 $[\lambda s.\ r^2 = (s\ \$\ 0)^2 + (s\ \$\ 1)^2] \leq wp\ (x' = (*v)\ C \ \&\ G)\ [\lambda s.\ r^2 = (s\ \$\ 0)^2 + (s\ \$\ 1)^2]$
by(*subst* *local-flow.wp-g-orbit*[*OF* *local-flow-circ-matrix*]) *auto*

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix* (C)

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

Bouncing Ball with solution

We revisit the previous dynamics for a constantly accelerated object modelled with the matrix K . We compose the corresponding evolution command with an if-statement, and iterate this hybrid program to model a (completely elastic) “bouncing ball”. Using the previously defined flow for this dynamics, proving a specification for this hybrid program is merely an exercise of real arithmetic.

named-theorems *bb-real-arith* *real arithmetic properties for the bouncing ball.*

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:
assumes $0 > g$ **and** *inv*: $2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h = v \cdot v$
shows $(x::\text{real}) \leq h$
proof –
have $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h \wedge 0 > g$
using *inv* **and** $\langle 0 > g \rangle$ **by** *auto*
hence *obs*: $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h) \wedge 0 > g \wedge v \cdot v \geq 0$
using *left-diff-distrib* *mult.commute* **by** (*metis* *zero-le-square*)
hence $(v \cdot v) / (2 \cdot g) = (x - h)$
by *auto*
also from *obs* **have** $(v \cdot v) / (2 \cdot g) \leq 0$
using *divide-nonneg-neg* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately have $h - x \geq 0$

```

    by linarith
    thus ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma [bb-real-arith]:
  assumes invar:  $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ 
    and pos:  $g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real) = 0$ 
  shows  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$ 
    and  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$ 
proof-
  from pos have  $g \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot x = 0$  by auto
  then have  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 0$ 
    by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Groups.mult-ac(1,3) mult-zero-right
      monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square semiring-class.distrib-left)
  hence  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + v^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$ 
    using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
  hence obs:  $(g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$ 
    apply (subst power2-sum) by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) Groups.add-ac(2, 3)
      Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
  thus  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$ 
    by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
  have  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- ((g \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0$ 
    using obs by (metis Groups.add-ac(2) power2-minus)
  thus  $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$ 
    by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed

```

```

lemma [bb-real-arith]:
  assumes invar:  $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ 
  shows  $2 \cdot g \cdot (g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real)) =$ 
     $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v))$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
  have ?lhs =  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x$ 
    apply (subst Rat.sign-simps(18)) +
    by (auto simp: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
  also have ... =  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$  (is ... = ?middle)
    by (subst invar, simp)
  finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
  moreover
  {have ?rhs =  $g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ 
    by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2,3) semiring-class.distrib-left)
    also have ... = ?middle
      by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
    finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma bouncing-ball:

```

```

[ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2$ ]  $\subseteq$ 
wp ((( $x' = (*v)$ )  $A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 \geq 0)$ ));
(IF ( $\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 = 0$ ) THEN ( $1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \ \$ 1)$ ) ELSE Id FI))*
[ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 \leq h$ ]
apply(rule-tac I=[ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2 \wedge$ 
 $2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot s \ \$ 0 = 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot h + (s \ \$ 1 \cdot s \ \$ 1)$ ] in rel-ad-mka-starI)
apply(simp, simp only: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-seq)
apply(subst p2r-r2p-wp[symmetric, of (IF ( $\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 = 0$ ) THEN ( $1 ::= (\lambda s.$ 
-  $s \ \$ 1)$ ) ELSE Id FI)])
apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix], simp)
apply(subst wp-trafo) unfolding rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.cond-def image-le-pred
rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.ads-d-def by(auto simp: p2r-def rel-ad-def bb-real-arith)

```

Bouncing Ball with invariants

We prove again the bouncing ball but this time with differential invariants.

lemma gravity-invariant: diff-invariant ($\lambda s. s \ \$ 2 < 0$) (($*v$) A) UNIV UNIV $0 \ G$

apply(rule-tac $\vartheta' = \lambda s. 0$ **and** $\nu' = \lambda s. 0$ **in** diff-invariant-rules(\mathcal{I}), clarsimp, simp, clarsimp)

apply(drule-tac $i=2$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)

apply(rule-tac $S=UNIV$ **in** has-vderiv-on-subset)

by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)

lemma energy-conservation-invariant:

diff-invariant ($\lambda s. 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot s \ \$ 0 - 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot h - s \ \$ 1 \cdot s \ \$ 1 = 0$) (($*v$) A) UNIV UNIV $0 \ G$

apply(rule diff-invariant-rules, simp, simp, clarify)

apply(rule-tac $i=2$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)

apply(rule-tac $i=1$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)

apply(drule-tac $i=0$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)

apply(rule-tac $S=UNIV$ **in** has-vderiv-on-subset)

by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)

lemma bouncing-ball-invariants:

fixes $h::\text{real}$

defines $\text{dinv}: I \equiv \lambda s::\text{real}^3. s \ \$ 2 < 0 \wedge 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot s \ \$ 0 - 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot h - (s \ \$ 1 \cdot s \ \$ 1) = 0$

shows [$\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2$] \subseteq

wp ((($x' = (*v)$) $A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 \geq 0)$);

(IF ($\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 = 0$) THEN ($1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \ \$ 1)$) ELSE Id FI))*

[$\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 \leq h$]

apply(rule-tac I=[$\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge I \ s$] **in** rel-ad-mka-starI)

apply(simp add: dinv, simp only: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-seq)

apply(subst p2r-r2p-wp[symmetric, of (IF ($\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 = 0$) THEN ($1 ::= (\lambda s.$
- $s \ \$ 1)$) ELSE Id FI)])

apply(rule-tac I= $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge I \ s$ **in** dI, simp, simp, simp)

apply(subst wp-guard-eq, simp)

apply(rule order.trans[**where** $b=[I]$], simp)

```

  apply(unfold dInvariant dinv)
  apply(intro diff-invariant-rules(4))
using gravity-invariant apply force
using energy-conservation-invariant apply force
  apply(subst wp-trafo) unfolding rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.cond-def
  rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.ads-d-def by(auto simp: p2r-def rel-ad-def bb-real-arith)

```

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (A)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* (φ_A)

Bouncing Ball with exponential solution

In our final example, we prove again the bouncing ball specification but this time we do it with the general solution for linear systems.

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* \equiv
sq-mtx-chi *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix*

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* (K)

lemma *max-norm-cnst-acc-sq-mtx*: $\|to\text{-}vec\ K\|_{max} = 1$

proof–

```

  have {to-vec K $ i $ j | i j. i ∈ UNIV ∧ j ∈ UNIV} = {0, 1}
    apply (simp-all add: axis-def, safe)
    by(rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp)+
  thus ?thesis
    by auto

```

qed

lemma *const-acc-mtx-pow2*: $(\tau *_R K)^2 = sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \tau^2 *_R e\ 2 \text{ else } 0)$

```

  unfolding monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square apply(simp add: scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def)
  unfolding times-sqrd-matrix-def apply(simp add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff)
  apply(simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def)
  unfolding UNIV-3 by(auto simp: axis-def)

```

lemma *const-acc-mtx-powN*: $n > 2 \implies (\tau *_R K)^n = 0$

proof(*induct n*)

case 0

thus ?case by simp

next

case (*Suc n*)

assume *IH*: $2 < n \implies (\tau *_R K)^n = 0$ and $2 < Suc\ n$

then show ?case

proof(*cases n ≤ 2*)

case *True*

hence $n = 2$

using $\langle 2 < Suc\ n \rangle$ *le-less-Suc-eq* by *blast*

hence $(\tau *_R K)^{(Suc\ n)} = (\tau *_R K)^3$

```

    by simp
  also have ... = ( $\tau *_R K$ ) · ( $\tau *_R K$ )2
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) ⟨ $n = 2$ ⟩ calculation power-class.power.power-Suc)
  also have ... = ( $\tau *_R K$ ) · sq-mtx-chi ( $\chi$  i. if  $i=0$  then  $\tau^2 *_R e$  else 0)
    by (subst const-acc-mtx-pow2) simp
  also have ... = 0
    unfolding times-sqrd-matrix-def zero-sqrd-matrix-def
    apply (simp add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def)
    apply (simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def)
    unfolding UNIV-3 by (auto simp: axis-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
next
case False
thus ?thesis
  using IH by auto
qed
qed

```

lemma *suminf-eq-sum*:

```

  fixes  $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow ('a :: \text{real-normed-vector})$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. n > m \implies f\ n = 0$ 
  shows  $(\sum n. f\ n) = (\sum n \leq m. f\ n)$ 
  using assms by (meson atMost-iff finite-atMost not-le suminf-finite)

```

lemma *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx*: $\exp(\tau *_R K) = ((\tau *_R K)^2 /_R 2) + (\tau *_R K) + 1$

```

  unfolding exp-def apply (subst suminf-eq-sum[of 2])
  using const-acc-mtx-powN by (simp-all add: numeral-2-eq-2)

```

lemma *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps*:

```

  exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 0 $ 0 = 1 exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 0 $ 1 =  $\tau$  exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 0 $ 2
  =  $\tau^2 / 2$ 
  exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 1 $ 0 = 0 exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 1 $ 1 = 1 exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 1 $ 2
  =  $\tau$ 
  exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 2 $ 0 = 0 exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 2 $ 1 = 0 exp ( $\tau *_R K$ ) $$ 2 $ 2
  = 1
  unfolding exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx const-acc-mtx-pow2
  by (auto simp: plus-sqrd-matrix-def scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def one-sqrd-matrix-def
    mat-def
    scaleR-vec-def axis-def plus-vec-def)

```

lemma *bouncing-ball-K*:

```

  [  $\lambda s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ 0 \wedge s\ \$\ 0 = h \wedge s\ \$\ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s\ \$\ 2$  ]  $\subseteq$ 
  wp ((( $x' = (*_V) K$  & ( $\lambda s. s\ \$\ 0 \geq 0$ )));
  (IF ( $\lambda s. s\ \$\ 0 = 0$ ) THEN (1 ::= ( $\lambda s. - s\ \$\ 1$ )) ELSE Id FI)))*)
  [  $\lambda s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ 0 \wedge s\ \$\ 0 \leq h$  ]
  apply (rule-tac I = [  $\lambda s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ 0 \wedge 0 > s\ \$\ 2 \wedge$ 
     $2 \cdot s\ \$\ 2 \cdot s\ \$\ 0 = 2 \cdot s\ \$\ 2 \cdot h + (s\ \$\ 1 \cdot s\ \$\ 1)$  ] in rel-ad-mka-starI)
  apply (simp, simp only: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-seq)
  apply (subst p2r-r2p-wp[symmetric, of (IF ( $\lambda s. s\ \$\ 0 = 0$ ) THEN (1 ::= ( $\lambda s.$ 

```

```

– s $ 1)) ELSE Id FI)]
  apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[OF local-flow-exp], simp)
  apply(subst rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-cond-var)
  apply(simp add: wp-rel sq-mtx-vec-prod-eq)
  apply(simp add: p2r-r2p-simps)
  unfolding UNIV-3 image-le-pred apply(simp add: exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps,
safe)
  subgoal for x using bb-real-arith(3)[of x $ 2]
    by (simp add: add.commute mult.commute)
  subgoal for x τ using bb-real-arith(4)[where g=x $ 2 and v=x $ 1]
    by(simp add: add.commute mult.commute)
  by (force simp: bb-real-arith p2r-def)

no-notation constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx (K)

end
theory kat2rel
  imports
    ../hs-prelims-dyn-sys
    ../../afpModified/VC-KAT

begin

```


Chapter 5

Hybrid System Verification with relations

— We start by deleting some conflicting notation.

no-notation *Archimedean-Field.ceiling* ($\lceil \cdot \rceil$)
and *Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor* ($\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$)
and *Relation.Domain* ($r2s$)
and *VC-KAT.gets* ($- ::= - [70, 65] 61$)
and *tau* (τ)

5.1 Verification of regular programs

Below we explore the behavior of the forward box operator from the antidomain kleene algebra with the lifting ($\lceil \cdot \rceil^*$) operator from predicates to relations $\lceil P \rceil = \{(s, s) \mid s. P\ s\}$ and its dropping counterpart $r2p\ R = (\lambda x. x \in \text{Domain } R)$.

thm *sH-H*

lemma *sH-weaken-pre*: $\text{rel-kat.H } \lceil P2 \rceil\ R\ \lceil Q \rceil \implies \lceil P1 \rceil \subseteq \lceil P2 \rceil \implies \text{rel-kat.H } \lceil P1 \rceil\ R\ \lceil Q \rceil$
unfolding *sH-H* **by** *auto*

Next, we introduce assignments and compute their Hoare triple.

abbreviation *vec-upd* $:: ('a \wedge 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \wedge 'b$
where *vec-upd* $x\ i\ a \equiv \text{vec-lambda } ((\text{vec-nth } x)(i := a))$

abbreviation *assign* $:: 'b \Rightarrow ('a \wedge 'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \wedge 'b)\ \text{rel } ((\lambda - ::= -) [70, 65] 61)$
where $(x ::= e) \equiv \{(s, \text{vec-upd } s\ x\ (e\ s)) \mid s. \text{True}\}$

lemma *sH-assign-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{rel-kat.H } \lceil P \rceil\ (x ::= e)\ \lceil Q \rceil \longleftrightarrow (\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow Q\ (\text{vec-upd } s\ x\ (e\ s)))$
unfolding *sH-H* **by** *simp*

Next, the Hoare triple of the composition:

lemma *sH-relcomp*: $rel\text{-}kat.H \ [P] \ X \ [R] \Longrightarrow rel\text{-}kat.H \ [R] \ Y \ [Q] \Longrightarrow rel\text{-}kat.H \ [P] \ (X ; Y) \ [Q]$
using *rel-kat.H-seq-swap* **by** *force*

lemma *rel-kat.H [P] (X ; Y) [Q] = rel-kat.H [P] (X) {(s,s') | s s'. (s,s') ∈ Y → Q s'}*
unfolding *rel-kat.H-def* **apply**(*auto simp: subset-eq p2r-def Int-def*)
oops

There is also already an implementation of the conditional operator *if p then x else y fi* = $t \ p \cdot x + !p \cdot y$ and its Hoare triple rule: $\llbracket PRE \ P \sqcap \ T \ X \ POST \ Q; \ PRE \ P \sqcap \ - \ T \ Y \ POST \ Q \rrbracket \Longrightarrow PRE \ P \ (IF \ T \ THEN \ X \ ELSE \ Y \ FI) \ POST \ Q$.

Finally, we add a Hoare triple rule for a simple finite iteration.

lemma (*in kat*) *H-star-self*: $H \ (t \ i) \ x \ i \Longrightarrow H \ (t \ i) \ (x^*) \ i$
unfolding *H-def* **by** (*simp add: local.star-sim2*)

lemma (*in kat*) *H-star*:
assumes $t \ p \leq t \ i$ **and** $H \ (t \ i) \ x \ i$ **and** $t \ i \leq t \ q$
shows $H \ (t \ p) \ (x^*) \ q$
proof–
have $H \ (t \ i) \ (x^*) \ i$
using *assms(2) H-star-self* **by** *blast*
hence $H \ (t \ p) \ (x^*) \ i$
apply(*simp add: H-def*)
using *assms(1) local.phl-cons1* **by** *blast*
thus *?thesis*
unfolding *H-def* **using** *assms(3) local.phl-cons2* **by** *blast*
qed

lemma *sH-star*:
assumes $\lceil P \rceil \subseteq \lceil I \rceil$ **and** $rel\text{-}kat.H \ \lceil I \rceil \ R \ \lceil I \rceil$ **and** $\lceil I \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil$
shows $rel\text{-}kat.H \ \lceil P \rceil \ (R^*) \ \lceil Q \rceil$
using *rel-kat.H-star[of [P] [I] R [Q]]* *assms* **by** *auto*

5.2 Verification of hybrid programs

abbreviation *g-evolution* :: $((a::\text{banach}) \Rightarrow a) \Rightarrow a \text{ pred} \Rightarrow \text{real set} \Rightarrow a \text{ set} \Rightarrow$
 $\text{real} \Rightarrow a \text{ rel } ((1x' = - \ \& \ - \text{ on } - \ @ \ -))$
where $(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0) \equiv \{(s, s') \mid s \ s'. \ s' \in g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s\}$

abbreviation *g-evol* :: $((a::\text{banach}) \Rightarrow a) \Rightarrow a \text{ pred} \Rightarrow a \text{ rel } ((1x' = - \ \& \ -))$
where $(x' = f \ \& \ G) \equiv (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } UNIV \ UNIV \ @ \ 0)$

5.2.1 Verification by providing solutions

lemma *sH-g-evolution*:

assumes $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall X \in \text{ivp-sols}\ (\lambda t. f)\ T\ S\ t_0\ s. \forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}\ X\ (\text{down}\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q\ (X\ t))$
shows $\text{rel-kat.H}\ [P]\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ \text{on}\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [Q]$
using *assms unfolding g-orbital-eq(1) sH-H by auto*

lemma *sH-guard-rule*:

assumes $R = (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge Q\ s)$ **and** $\text{rel-kat.H}\ [P]\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ \text{on}\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [Q]$
shows $\text{rel-kat.H}\ [P]\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ \text{on}\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [R]$
using *assms unfolding g-orbital-eq sH-H ivp-sols-def by auto*

context *local-flow*

begin

lemma *sH-orbit*:

assumes $S = \text{UNIV}$ **and** $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s))$
shows $\text{rel-kat.H}\ [P]\ (\{(s, s') \mid s\ s'.\ s' \in \gamma^\varphi\ s\})\ [Q]$
using *orbit-eq assms(2) unfolding assms(1) sH-H by auto*

lemma *sH-g-orbit*:

assumes $S = \text{UNIV}$ **and** $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}\ (\lambda t. \varphi\ t\ s)\ (\text{down}\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s))$
shows $\text{rel-kat.H}\ [P]\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ \text{on}\ T\ S\ @\ 0)\ [Q]$
using *g-orbital-collapses assms(2) unfolding assms(1) by (auto simp: sH-H)*

lemma *invariant-set-eq-dl-invariant*:

assumes $S = \text{UNIV}$
shows $(\forall s. \forall t \in T. I\ s \longrightarrow I\ (\varphi\ t\ s)) = (\text{rel-kat.H}\ [I]\ (\{(s, s') \mid s\ s'.\ s' \in \gamma^\varphi\ s\})\ [I])$
using *orbit-eq unfolding assms(1) sH-H apply(safe, clarsimp, clarsimp)*
by *(erule-tac x=s in allE, simp, erule-tac x=φ t s in allE) force*

end

The previous theorem allows us to compute wlp for known systems of ODEs. We can also implement a version of it as an inference rule. A simple computation of a wlp is shown immediately after.

lemma *dSolution*:

assumes *local-flow f T UNIV φ*
and $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}\ (\lambda t. \varphi\ t\ s)\ (\text{down}\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s))$
shows $\text{rel-kat.H}\ [P]\ (x'=f \ \&\ G\ \text{on}\ T\ \text{UNIV}\ @\ 0)\ [Q]$
using *assms by(subst local-flow.sH-g-orbit, auto)*

lemma *line-is-local-flow*:

$0 \in T \Longrightarrow \text{is-interval}\ T \Longrightarrow \text{open}\ T \Longrightarrow \text{local-flow}\ (\lambda s. c)\ T\ \text{UNIV}\ (\lambda t\ s. s)$

```

+ t *R c)
apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp)
apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, simp)
apply(rule-tac f'1=λ s. 0 and g'1=λ s. c in derivative-intros(191))
apply(rule derivative-intros, simp) +
by simp-all

```

```

lemma line-DS: fixes c::'a::{heine-borel, banach}
assumes 0 ∈ T and is-interval T open T
and  $\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}(\lambda t. s + t *_{\mathcal{R}} c) (\text{down } T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q$ 
 $(s + t *_{\mathcal{R}} c))$ 
shows rel-kat.H  $[P] (x' = (\lambda s. c) \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \text{ UNIV } @\ 0) [Q]$ 
apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-orbit [where f=λs. c and  $\varphi = (\lambda t\ x. x + t *_{\mathcal{R}} c)$ ])
using line-is-local-flow assms by auto

```

5.2.2 Verification with differential invariants

We derive the domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). In each subsubsection, we first derive the dL axioms (named below with two capital letters and “D” being the first one). This is done mainly to prove that there are minimal requirements in Isabelle to get the dL calculus. Then we prove the inference rules which are used in verification proofs.

Differential Weakening

```

lemma dWeakening:
assumes  $[G] \leq [Q]$ 
shows rel-kat.H  $[P] (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T\ S @\ t_0) [Q]$ 
using assms unfolding g-orbital-eq sH-H ivp-sols-def by auto

```

Differential Cut

```

theorem dCut:
assumes Thyp: is-interval T t0 ∈ T
and wp-C: rel-kat.H  $[P] (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T\ S @\ t_0) [C]$ 
and wp-Q: rel-kat.H  $[P] (x' = f \ \& \ (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s) \text{ on } T\ S @\ t_0) [Q]$ 
shows rel-kat.H  $[P] (x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T\ S @\ t_0) [Q]$ 
proof(subst sH-H, simp add: g-orbital-eq p2r-def image-le-pred, clarsimp)
fix t::real and X::real  $\Rightarrow$  'a and s assume P s and t ∈ T
and x-ivp: X ∈ ivp-sols  $(\lambda t. f) T\ S\ t_0\ s$ 
and guard-x:  $\forall x. x \in T \wedge x \leq t \longrightarrow G\ (X\ x)$ 
have  $\forall t \in (\text{down } T\ t). X\ t \in g\text{-orbital } f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s$ 
using g-orbitalI [OF x-ivp] guard-x unfolding image-le-pred by auto
hence  $\forall t \in (\text{down } T\ t). C\ (X\ t)$ 
using wp-C  $\langle P\ s \rangle$  by (subst (asm) sH-H, auto)
hence X t ∈ g-orbital f  $(\lambda s. G\ s \wedge C\ s) T\ S\ t_0\ s$ 
using guard-x  $\langle t \in T \rangle$  by (auto intro!: g-orbitalI x-ivp)
thus Q  $(X\ t)$ 
using  $\langle P\ s \rangle$  wp-Q by (subst (asm) sH-H) auto

```

qed

Differential Invariant

lemma *dInvariant:rel-kat.H* $\lceil I \rceil$ $(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0)$ $\lceil I \rceil = \text{diff-invariant } I$
 $f \ T \ S \ t_0 \ G$
unfolding *diff-invariant-eq sH-H g-orbital-eq* **by** *auto*

lemma *dI*:
assumes *Thyp: is-interval* $T \ t_0 \in T$
and $\lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil$ **and** *rel-kat.H* $\lceil I \rceil$ $(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0)$ $\lceil I \rceil$ **and** $\lceil I \rceil \leq$
 $\lceil Q \rceil$
shows *rel-kat.H* $\lceil P \rceil$ $(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T \ S \ @ \ t_0)$ $\lceil Q \rceil$
apply(*rule-tac* $C = I$ **in** *dCut[OF Thyp]*)
using *assms(3,4)* **apply** (*simp add: sH-cons-1*)
apply(*rule dWeakening*)
using *assms* **by** *auto*

end

theory *kat2rel-examples*

imports *../hs-prelims-matrices kat2rel*

begin

5.2.3 Examples

no-notation *Archimedean-Field.ceiling* ($\lceil \cdot \rceil$)
and *Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor* ($\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$)

lemma *picard-lindelof-linear-system*:
fixes $A :: \text{real}^{'n} \ ^{'n}$
defines $L \equiv (\text{real } \text{CARD}('n))^2 * (\|A\|_{\max})$
shows *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda \ t \ s. A * v \ s) \text{ UNIV UNIV } 0$
apply(*unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x = 1$ **in** *exI, clarsimp, rule-tac* $x = L$ **in** *exI, safe*)
using *max-norm-ge-0[of A]* **unfolding** *assms* **by** *force (rule matrix-lipschitz-constant)*

lemma *picard-lindelof-sq-mtx*:
fixes $A :: ('n :: \text{finite}) \text{ sqrd-matrix}$
defines $L \equiv (\text{real } \text{CARD}('n))^2 * (\| \text{to-vec } A \|_{\max})$
shows *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda \ t \ s. A *_{\text{V}} s) \text{ UNIV UNIV } 0$
apply(*unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac* $x = 1$ **in** *exI, clarsimp, rule-tac* $x = L$ **in** *exI, safe*)
using *max-norm-ge-0[of to-vec A]* **unfolding** *assms* **apply** *force*
by *transfer (rule matrix-lipschitz-constant)*

lemma *local-flow-exp*:
fixes $A :: ('n :: \text{finite}) \text{ sqrd-matrix}$
shows *local-flow* $((*_V) \ A) \text{ UNIV UNIV } (\lambda \ t \ s. \text{exp } (t *_R A) *_V s)$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*

```

using picard-lindeloeuf-sq-mtx apply blast
using exp-has-vderiv-on-linear[of 0] apply force
by(auto simp: sq-mtx-one-vec)

```

The examples in this subsection show different approaches for the verification of hybrid systems. however, the general approach can be outlined as follows: First, we select a finite type to model program variables $'n$. We use this to define a vector field f of type $('a, 'n) \text{ vec} \Rightarrow ('a, 'n) \text{ vec}$ to model the dynamics of our system. Then we show a partial correctness specification involving the evolution command $x' = f \ \& \ S$ either by finding a flow for the vector field or through differential invariants.

Single constantly accelerated evolution

The main characteristics distinguishing this example from the rest are:

1. We define the finite type of program variables with 2 Isabelle strings which make the final verification easier to parse.
2. We define the vector field (named K) to model a constantly accelerated object.
3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this vector field.
4. The verification is only done on a single evolution command (not operated with any other hybrid program).

```

typedef program-vars = {"x", "v"}
morphisms to-str to-var
apply(rule-tac x="x" in exI)
by simp

```

```

notation to-var ( $\downarrow_V$ )

```

```

lemma number-of-program-vars:  $CARD(\text{program-vars}) = 2$ 
using type-definition.card type-definition-program-vars by fastforce

```

```

instance program-vars::finite
apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of to-str UNIV {"x", "v"}])
apply(rule bij-betwI')
apply (simp add: to-str-inject)
using to-str apply blast
apply (metis to-var-inverse UNIV-I)
by simp

```

```

lemma program-vars-univD: ( $UNIV::\text{program-vars set}$ ) =  $\{\downarrow_V \text{"x"}, \downarrow_V \text{"v"}\}$ 
apply auto by (metis to-str to-str-inverse insertE singletonD)

```

lemma *program-vars-exhaust*: $x = \downarrow_V ''x'' \vee x = \downarrow_V ''v''$
using *program-vars-univD* **by** *auto*

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* $g\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i = (\downarrow_V ''x'') \text{ then } s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v'') \text{ else } g)$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* (K)

lemma *cnst-acc-continuous*:
fixes $X::(\text{real}^{\text{program-vars}})\ \text{set}$
shows *continuous-on* $X\ (K\ g)$
apply(*rule continuous-on-vec-lambda*)
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **apply** *clarsimp*
by(*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemma *picard-lindelof-cnst-acc*:
fixes $g::\text{real}$
shows *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda t.\ K\ g)\ \text{UNIV}\ \text{UNIV}\ 0$
apply(*unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI*)
by(*simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def program-vars-univD to-var-inject*)

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* $g\ \tau\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i.\ \text{if } i = (\downarrow_V ''x'') \text{ then } g \cdot \tau \wedge 2/2 + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v'') \cdot \tau + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'')$
 $\text{else } g \cdot \tau + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v''))$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* (φ_K)

lemma *local-flow-cnst-acc*: *local-flow* $(K\ g)\ \text{UNIV}\ \text{UNIV}\ (\varphi_K\ g)$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
using *picard-lindelof-cnst-acc* **apply** *blast*
apply(*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda, clarify*)
apply(*case-tac i = \downarrow_V ''x''*)
using *program-vars-exhaust* **by**(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: to-var-inject*
vec-eq-iff)

lemma *single-evolution-ball*:
fixes $h::\text{real}$ **assumes** $g < 0$ **and** $h \geq 0$
shows *rel-kat.H*
 $[\lambda s.\ s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') = h \wedge s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''v'') = 0]$
 $(x' = K\ g \ \& \ (\lambda s.\ s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') \geq 0))$
 $[\lambda s.\ 0 \leq s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') \wedge s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V ''x'') \leq h]$
apply(*subst local-flow.sH-g-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc], simp-all*)
using *assms* **by**(*auto simp: mult-nonneg-nonpos2*)

no-notation *to-var* (\downarrow_V)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* (K)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* (φ_K)

Single evolution revisited.

We list again the characteristics that distinguish this example:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 3 to model program variables.
2. We define a 3×3 matrix (named K) to denote the linear operator that models the constantly accelerated motion.
3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this linear operator.
4. The verification is done equivalently to the above example.

term $x::2$ — It turns out that there is already a 2-element type:

lemma $CARD(program\text{-}vars) = CARD(2)$
unfolding *number-of-program-vars* **by** *simp*

In fact, for each natural number n there is already a corresponding n -element type in Isabelle. however, there are still lemmas to prove about them in order to do verification of hybrid systems in n -dimensional Euclidean spaces.

lemma *exhaust-5*: — The analogs for 1,2 and 3 have already been proven in Analysis.

fixes $x::5$
shows $x=1 \vee x=2 \vee x=3 \vee x=4 \vee x=5$
proof (*induct x*)
case (*of-int z*)
then have $0 \leq z$ **and** $z < 5$ **by** *simp-all*
then have $z = 0 \vee z = 1 \vee z = 2 \vee z = 3 \vee z = 4$ **by** *arith*
then show *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *UNIV-3*: ($UNIV::3$ set) = $\{0, 1, 2\}$
apply *safe* **using** *exhaust-3 three-eq-zero* **by** (*blast, auto*)

lemma *sum-axis-UNIV-3*[*simp*]: $(\sum j \in (UNIV::3 \text{ set}). \text{axis } i \ 1 \ \$ j \cdot f \ j) = (f::3 \Rightarrow \text{real}) \ i$
unfolding *axis-def UNIV-3* **apply** *simp*
using *exhaust-3* **by** *force*

We can rewrite the original constant acceleration kinematics as a linear operator applied to a 3-dimensional vector. For that we take advantage of the following fact:

lemma $e\ 1 = (\chi\ j::3. \text{ if } j=0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } j=1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *axis-def* **by**(*rule Cart-lambda-cong, simp*)

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* \equiv
 $(\chi\ i::3. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } e\ 1 \text{ else if } i=1 \text{ then } e\ 2 \text{ else } (0::\text{real}^3))$

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* $\tau\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i::3. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } s\ \$\ 2 \cdot \tau \wedge 2/2 + s\ \$\ 1 \cdot \tau + s\ \$\ 0$
 $\text{ else if } i=1 \text{ then } s\ \$\ 2 \cdot \tau + s\ \$\ 1 \text{ else } s\ \$\ 2)$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (A)

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* (φ_A)

With these 2 definitions and the proof that linear systems of ODEs are Picard-Lindelof, we can show that they form a pair of vector-field and its flow.

lemma *entries-cnst-acc-matrix*: *entries* $A = \{0, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all add: axis-def, safe*)
by(*rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp*)**+**

lemma *local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix*: *local-flow* $((*v)\ A)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ \varphi_A$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply(*rule picard-lindelof-linear-system[where A=A], simp-all add: vec-eq-iff*)
apply(*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*)
apply(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def vec-eq-iff*)
using *exhaust-3* **by** *force*

Finally, we compute the wlp and use it to verify the single-evolution ball again.

lemma *single-evolution-ball-K*: *rel-kat.H*
 $[\lambda s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ 0 \wedge s\ \$\ 0 = h \wedge s\ \$\ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s\ \$\ 2]$
 $(x' = (*v)\ A \ \&\ (\lambda s. s\ \$\ 0 \geq 0))$
 $[\lambda s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ 0 \wedge s\ \$\ 0 \leq h]$
apply(*subst local-flow.sH-g-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix], simp-all*)
by(*auto simp: mult-nonneg-nonpos2*)

Circular Motion

The characteristics that distinguish this example are:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 2 to model program variables.
2. We define a 2×2 matrix (named C) to denote the linear operator that models circular motion.
3. We show that the circle equation is a differential invariant for the linear operator.

4. We prove the partial correctness specification corresponding to the previous point.
5. For completeness, we define a local flow (φ_C) and use it to compute the wlp for the linear operator and the specification is proven again with this flow.

lemma *two-eq-zero*: $(2::2) = 0$
by *simp*

lemma [*simp*]: $i \neq (0::2) \longrightarrow i = 1$
using *exhaust-2* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *UNIV-2*: $(UNIV::2 \text{ set}) = \{0, 1\}$
apply *safe* **using** *exhaust-2* *two-eq-zero* **by** *auto*

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix* :: $\text{real}^2 \times \text{real}^2$
where *circular-motion-matrix* $\equiv (\chi \ i. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } -e \ 1 \text{ else } e \ 0)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix* (C)

lemma *circle-invariant*:
 $\text{diff-invariant } (\lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2) ((*v) \ C) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ 0 \ G$
apply (*rule-tac* *diff-invariant-rules*, *clarsimp*, *simp*, *clarsimp*)
apply (*frule-tac* $i=0$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*, *drule-tac* $i=1$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)
apply (*rule-tac* $S=UNIV$ **in** *has-vderiv-on-subset*)
by (*auto* *intro!*: *poly-derivatives* *simp*: *matrix-vector-mult-def*)

lemma *circular-motion-invariants*: *rel-kat.H*
 $\lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rceil (x' = (*v) \ C \ \& \ G) \lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rceil$
unfolding *dInvariant* **using** *circle-invariant* **by** *auto*

— Proof of the same specification by providing solutions:

lemma *entries-circ-matrix*: $\text{entries } C = \{0, -1, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all* *add*: *axis-def*, *safe*)
subgoal **by** (*rule-tac* $x=0$ **in** *exI*, *simp*) +
subgoal **by** (*rule-tac* $x=0$ **in** *exI*, *simp*) +
by (*rule-tac* $x=1$ **in** *exI*, *simp*) +

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* $\tau \ s \equiv$
 $(\chi \ i. \text{ if } i = (0::2) \text{ then } s\$0 \cdot \cos \tau - s\$1 \cdot \sin \tau \text{ else } s\$0 \cdot \sin \tau + s\$1 \cdot \cos \tau)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

lemma *local-flow-circ-matrix*: $\text{local-flow } ((*v) \ C) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ \varphi_C$
unfolding *local-flow-def* *local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply (*rule* *picard-lindelof-linear-system* [**where** $A=C$], *simp-all* *add*: *vec-eq-iff*)
apply (*rule* *has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*)

apply(*force intro!*: *poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def*)
using *exhaust-2 two-eq-zero* **by**(*force simp: vec-eq-iff*)

lemma *circular-motion:rel-kat.H*

$$\lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \$ 0)^2 + (s \$ 1)^2 \rceil (x' = (*v) \ C \ \& \ G) \lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \$ 0)^2 + (s \$ 1)^2 \rceil$$

by (*subst local-flow.sH-g-orbit[OF local-flow-circ-matrix]*) *simp-all*

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix* (*C*)

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

Bouncing Ball with solution

We revisit the previous dynamics for a constantly accelerated object modelled with the matrix K . We compose the corresponding evolution command with an if-statement, and iterate this hybrid program to model a (completely elastic) “bouncing ball”. Using the previously defined flow for this dynamics, proving a specification for this hybrid program is merely an exercise of real arithmetic.

named-theorems *bb-real-arith* *real arithmetic properties for the bouncing ball.*

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:
assumes $0 > g$ **and** *inv*: $2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h = v \cdot v$
shows $(x::\text{real}) \leq h$
proof–
have $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h \wedge 0 > g$
using *inv* **and** $\langle 0 > g \rangle$ **by** *auto*
hence *obs*: $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h) \wedge 0 > g \wedge v \cdot v \geq 0$
using *left-diff-distrib mult.commute* **by** (*metis zero-le-square*)
hence $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (x - h)$
by *auto*
also from *obs* **have** $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \leq 0$
using *divide-nonneg-neg* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately have $h - x \geq 0$
by *linarith*
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:
assumes *invar*: $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$
and *pos*: $g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::\text{real}) = 0$
shows $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$
and $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$
proof–
from *pos* **have** $g \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot x = 0$ **by** *auto*
then have $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 0$
by (*metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Groups.mult-ac(1,3) mult-zero-right monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square semiring-class.distrib-left*)

hence $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + v^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$
 using *invar* by (*simp* *add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square*)
 hence *obs*: $(g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$
 apply(*subst* *power2-sum*) by (*metis* (*no-types*, *hide-lams*) *Groups.add-ac*(2, 3))

Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) *monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square* *nat-distrib*(2))
 thus $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$
 by (*simp* *add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square*)
 have $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (-((g \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0$
 using *obs* by (*metis* *Groups.add-ac*(2) *power2-minus*)
 thus $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$
 by (*simp* *add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square*)
 qed

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:
 assumes *invar*: $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$
 shows $2 \cdot g \cdot (g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::\text{real})) =$
 $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v))$ (*is* ?*lhs* = ?*rhs*)
proof–
 have ?*lhs* = $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x$
 apply(*subst* *Rat.sign-simps*(18))+
 by(*auto simp: semiring-normalization-rules*(29))
 also have ... = $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ (*is* ... = ?*middle*)
 by(*subst invar, simp*)
 finally have ?*lhs* = ?*middle*.
moreover
 {have ?*rhs* = $g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$
 by (*simp* *add: Groups.mult-ac*(2,3) *semiring-class.distrib-left*)
 also have ... = ?*middle*
 by (*simp* *add: semiring-normalization-rules*(29))
 finally have ?*rhs* = ?*middle*.}
 ultimately show ?*thesis* by *auto*
 qed

lemma *bouncing-ball: rel-kat.H*
 $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2 \rceil$
 $((x' = (*v) \ A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 \geq 0));$
 $(\text{IF } (\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 = 0) \ \text{THEN } (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \ \$ 1)) \ \text{ELSE } \text{Id FI}))^*$
 $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 \leq h \rceil$
 apply(*rule sH-star*[*of* - $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2 \wedge 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot s \ \$ 0 = 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot h$
 $+ (s \ \$ 1 \cdot s \ \$ 1)$], *simp*)
 apply(*rule sH-relcomp*[**where** $R = \lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2 \wedge 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot s \ \$ 0 =$
 $2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot h + (s \ \$ 1 \cdot s \ \$ 1)$])
 apply(*subst local-flow.sH-g-orbit*[*OF* *local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix*], *simp*, *simp*)
 apply(*force simp: bb-real-arith, simp*)
 apply(*rule sH-cond, subst sH-assign-iff*)
 by(*auto simp: sH-H bb-real-arith*)

Bouncing Ball with invariants

We prove again the bouncing ball but this time with differential invariants.

lemma *gravity-invariant: diff-invariant* $(\lambda s. s \ \$ \ 2 < 0) ((*v) A) \text{ UNIV UNIV } 0 \ G$

apply(rule-tac $\vartheta' = \lambda s. 0$ **and** $\nu' = \lambda s. 0$ **in** diff-invariant-rules(3), clarsimp, simp, clarsimp)
apply(drule-tac $i=2$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
apply(rule-tac $S = \text{UNIV}$ **in** has-vderiv-on-subset)
by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)

lemma *energy-conservation-invariant:*

diff-invariant $(\lambda s. 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 - 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot h - s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1 = 0) ((*v) A) \text{ UNIV UNIV } 0 \ G$

apply(rule diff-invariant-rules, simp, simp, clarify)
apply(frule-tac $i=2$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
apply(frule-tac $i=1$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
apply(drule-tac $i=0$ **in** has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
apply(rule-tac $S = \text{UNIV}$ **in** has-vderiv-on-subset)
by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)

lemma *bouncing-ball-invariants:*

fixes $h::\text{real}$
defines $\text{dinv}: I \equiv \lambda s::\text{real}^3. s \ \$ \ 2 < 0 \wedge 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 - 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot h - (s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1) = 0$
shows rel-kat.H

$$[\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge s \ \$ \ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ \ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ \ 2]$$

$$(((x' = (*v) A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ \ 0 \geq 0));$$

$$(IF (\lambda s. s \ \$ \ 0 = 0) THEN (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \ \$ \ 1)) ELSE Id FI))^*)$$

$$[\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge s \ \$ \ 0 \leq h]$$

apply(rule sH-star [of - $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge I \ s$], simp add: dinv)
apply(rule sH-relcomp[where $R = \lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge I \ s$])
apply(rule-tac $I = \lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge I \ s$ **in** dI, simp, simp, simp)
apply(rule sH-guard-rule, simp)
apply(rule sH-weaken-pre[of I])
apply(unfold dInvariant dinv)
apply(intro diff-invariant-rules(4))
using gravity-invariant **apply** force
using energy-conservation-invariant **apply**(force, force simp: p2r-def, simp)
apply(rule sH-cond, subst sH-assign-iff, force simp: bb-real-arith)
by(subst sH-H, simp-all, force simp: bb-real-arith)

no-notation constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix (A)

no-notation constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow (φ_A)

Bouncing Ball with exponential solution

In our final example, we prove again the bouncing ball specification but this time we do it with the general solution for linear systems.

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* \equiv
sq-mtx-chi *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix*

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* (K)

lemma *max-norm-cnst-acc-sq-mtx*: $\|to\text{-}vec\ K\|_{max} = 1$

proof–

have $\{to\text{-}vec\ K\ \$\ i\ \$\ j\ |\ i\ j. i \in UNIV \wedge j \in UNIV\} = \{0, 1\}$

apply (*simp-all* *add: axis-def, safe*)

by(*rule-tac* *x=1 in exI, simp*)+

thus ?thesis

by *auto*

qed

lemma *const-acc-mtx-pow2*: $(\tau *_R K)^2 = sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (\chi\ i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \tau^2 *_R e\ 2 \text{ else } 0)$

unfolding *monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square* **apply**(*simp* *add: scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def*)

unfolding *times-sqrd-matrix-def* **apply**(*simp* *add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff*)

apply(*simp* *add: matrix-matrix-mult-def*)

unfolding *UNIV-3* **by**(*auto simp: axis-def*)

lemma *const-acc-mtx-powN*: $m > 2 \implies (\tau *_R K)^{\wedge} m = 0$

proof(*induct* m)

case 0

thus ?case **by** *simp*

next

case (*Suc* m)

assume *IH*: $2 < m \implies (\tau *_R K)^{\wedge} m = 0$ **and** $2 < \text{Suc } m$

then show ?case

proof(*cases* $m \leq 2$)

case *True*

hence $m = 2$

using $\langle 2 < \text{Suc } m \rangle$ *le-less-Suc-eq* **by** *blast*

hence $(\tau *_R K)^{\wedge}(\text{Suc } m) = (\tau *_R K)^{\wedge}3$

by *simp*

also have $\dots = (\tau *_R K) \cdot (\tau *_R K)^{\wedge}2$

by (*metis* (*no-types, lifting*) $\langle m = 2 \rangle$ *calculation power-class.power.power-Suc*)

also have $\dots = (\tau *_R K) \cdot sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (\chi\ i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \tau^2 *_R e\ 2 \text{ else } 0)$

by (*subst const-acc-mtx-pow2*) *simp*

also have $\dots = 0$

unfolding *times-sqrd-matrix-def* *zero-sqrd-matrix-def*

apply(*simp* *add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def*)

apply(*simp* *add: matrix-matrix-mult-def*)

unfolding *UNIV-3* **by**(*auto simp: axis-def*)

finally show ?thesis .

```

next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    using IH by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma suminf-eq-sum:
  fixes f :: nat => ('a::real-normed-vector)
  assumes  $\bigwedge m. m > l \implies f\ m = 0$ 
  shows  $(\sum m. f\ m) = (\sum m \leq l. f\ m)$ 
  using assms by (meson atMost-iff finite-atMost not-le suminf-finite)

```

```

lemma exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx:  $\exp(\tau *_R K) = ((\tau *_R K)^2 /_R 2) + (\tau *_R K) + 1$ 
  unfolding exp-def apply(subst suminf-eq-sum[of 2])
  using const-acc-mtx-powN by (simp-all add: numeral-2-eq-2)

```

```

lemma exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps:
   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 0 \$ 0 = 1$   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 0 \$ 1 = \tau$   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 0 \$ 2 = \tau^2/2$ 
   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 1 \$ 0 = 0$   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 1 \$ 1 = 1$   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 1 \$ 2 = \tau$ 
   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 0 = 0$   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 1 = 0$   $\exp(\tau *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 2 = 1$ 
  unfolding exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx const-acc-mtx-pow2
  by(auto simp: plus-sqrd-matrix-def scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def one-sqrd-matrix-def
    mat-def scaleR-vec-def axis-def plus-vec-def)

```

```

lemma bouncing-ball-K: rel-kat.H
  [ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 = h \wedge s \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2$ ]
  ((( $x' = (*_V) K$  & ( $\lambda s. s \$ 0 \geq 0$ )));
  (IF ( $\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0$ ) THEN ( $1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)$ ) ELSE Id FI))*
  [ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 \leq h$ ]
  apply(rule sH-star [of -  $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2 \wedge 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 = 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot h$ 
    + ( $s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1$ )], simp)
  apply(rule sH-relcomp[where  $R = \lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2 \wedge 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 =$ 
     $2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot h + (s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1)$ ])
  apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-orbit[OF local-flow-exp], simp-all add: sq-mtx-vec-prod-eq)
  unfolding UNIV-3 image-le-pred
  apply(simp add: exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps field-simps monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
  by (auto simp: bb-real-arith sH-H)

```

```

no-notation constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx (K)

```

```

end

```

```

theory cat2ndfun

```

```

  imports ../hs-prelims-dyn-sys Transformer-Semantics.Kleisli-Quantale KAD.Modal-Kleene-Algebra

```

begin

Chapter 6

Hybrid System Verification with nondeterministic functions

— We start by deleting some conflicting notation and introducing some new.

```
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ( $\lceil \_ \rceil$ )  
  and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor ( $\lfloor \_ \rfloor$ )  
  and Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r ( $r$ )  
  and Isotone-Transformers.bqtran ( $\lfloor \_ \rfloor$ )  
  and bres (infixr  $\rightarrow 60$ )
```

```
type-synonym 'a pred = 'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
```

```
notation Abs-nd-fun ( $\cdot$  [101] 100) and Rep-nd-fun ( $\cdot$  [101] 100)
```

6.1 Nondeterministic Functions

Our semantics correspond now to nondeterministic functions 'a *nd-fun*. Below we prove some auxiliary lemmas for them and show that they form an antidomain kleene algebra. The proof just extends the results on the `Transformer_Semantics.Kleisli.Quantale` theory.

```
declare Abs-nd-fun-inverse [simp]
```

— Analog of already existing $(\bigwedge x. f\ x = g\ x) \implies f = g$.

```
lemma nd-fun-ext:  $(\bigwedge x. (f\bullet) x = (g\bullet) x) \implies f = g$   
  apply (subgoal-tac Rep-nd-fun  $f = \text{Rep-nd-fun } g$ )  
  using Rep-nd-fun-inject apply blast  
  by (rule ext, simp)
```

```
lemma nd-fun-eq-iff:  $(\forall x. (f\bullet) x = (g\bullet) x) = (f = g)$   
  by (auto simp: nd-fun-ext)
```

instantiation *nd-fun* :: (type) *antidomain-kleene-algebra*
begin

lift-definition *antidomain-op-nd-fun* :: 'a *nd-fun* \Rightarrow 'a *nd-fun*
is $\lambda f. (\lambda x. \text{if } ((f \bullet) x = \{\}) \text{ then } \{x\} \text{ else } \{\})^\bullet$.

lift-definition *zero-nd-fun* :: 'a *nd-fun*
is ζ^\bullet .

lift-definition *star-nd-fun* :: 'a *nd-fun* \Rightarrow 'a *nd-fun*
is $\lambda(f :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}). \text{qstar } f$.

lift-definition *plus-nd-fun* :: 'a *nd-fun* \Rightarrow 'a *nd-fun* \Rightarrow 'a *nd-fun*
is $\lambda f g. ((f \bullet) \sqcup (g \bullet))^\bullet$.

named-theorems *nd-fun-aka* *antidomain kleene algebra properties for nondeterministic functions*.

lemma *nd-fun-assoc*[*nd-fun-aka*]: ($a :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}$) + $b + c = a + (b + c)$
by(*transfer*, *simp add: ksup-assoc*)

lemma *nd-fun-comm*[*nd-fun-aka*]: ($a :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}$) + $b = b + a$
by(*transfer*, *simp add: ksup-comm*)

lemma *nd-fun-distr*[*nd-fun-aka*]: ($(x :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}) + y$) $\cdot z = x \cdot z + y \cdot z$
and *nd-fun-distl*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z$
by(*transfer*, *simp add: kcomp-distr*, *transfer*, *simp add: kcomp-distl*)

lemma *nd-fun-zero-sum*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $0 + (x :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}) = x$
and *nd-fun-zero-dot*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $0 \cdot x = 0$
by(*transfer*, *simp*, *transfer*, *auto*)

lemma *nd-fun-leq*[*nd-fun-aka*]: ($(x :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}) \leq y$) = ($x + y = y$)
and *nd-fun-leq-add*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $z \cdot x \leq z \cdot (x + y)$
apply(*transfer*)
apply(*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *less-eq-nd-fun.transfer sup.absorb-iff2 sup-nd-fun.transfer*)
by(*transfer*, *simp add: kcomp-isol*)

lemma *nd-fun-ad-zero*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $\text{ad } (x :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}) \cdot x = 0$
and *nd-fun-ad*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $\text{ad } (x \cdot y) + \text{ad } (x \cdot \text{ad } (\text{ad } y)) = \text{ad } (x \cdot \text{ad } (\text{ad } y))$
and *nd-fun-ad-one*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $\text{ad } (\text{ad } x) + \text{ad } x = 1$
apply(*transfer*, *rule nd-fun-ext*, *simp add: kcomp-def*)
apply(*transfer*, *rule nd-fun-ext*, *simp*, *simp add: kcomp-def*)
by(*transfer*, *simp*, *rule nd-fun-ext*, *simp add: kcomp-def*)

lemma *nd-star-one*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $1 + (x :: 'a \text{ nd-fun}) \cdot x^\star \leq x^\star$
and *nd-star-unfoldl*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $z + x \cdot y \leq y \Longrightarrow x^\star \cdot z \leq y$
and *nd-star-unfoldr*[*nd-fun-aka*]: $z + y \cdot x \leq y \Longrightarrow z \cdot x^\star \leq y$

```

apply(transfer, metis Abs-nd-fun-inverse Rep-comp-hom UNIV-I fun-star-unfoldr

  le-sup-iff less-eq-nd-fun.abs-eq mem-Collect-eq one-nd-fun.abs-eq qstar-comm)
apply(transfer, metis (no-types, lifting) Abs-comp-hom Rep-nd-fun-inverse
  fun-star-inductl less-eq-nd-fun.transfer sup-nd-fun.transfer)
by(transfer, metis qstar-inductr Rep-comp-hom Rep-nd-fun-inverse
  less-eq-nd-fun.abs-eq sup-nd-fun.transfer)

instance
  apply intro-classes apply auto
  using nd-fun-aka apply simp-all
  by(transfer; auto)+

end

```

Now that we know that nondeterministic functions form an Antidomain Kleene Algebra, we give a lifting operation from predicates to $'a$ *nd-fun* and prove some useful results for them. Then we add an operation that does the opposite and prove the relationship between both of these.

```

abbreviation p2ndf :: 'a pred  $\Rightarrow$  'a nd-fun ((1[-]))
  where  $\lceil Q \rceil \equiv (\lambda x :: 'a. \{s :: 'a. s = x \wedge Q\ s\})^\bullet$ 

lemma le-p2ndf-iff[simp]:  $\lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil = (\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s)$ 
  by(transfer, auto simp: le-fun-def)

lemma eq-p2ndf-iff[simp]:  $(\lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil) = (P = Q)$ 
  by(subst eq-iff, auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma p2ndf-le-eta[simp]:  $\lceil P \rceil \leq \eta^\bullet$ 
  by(transfer, simp add: le-fun-def, clarify)

lemma ads-d-p2ndf[simp]:  $d\ \lceil P \rceil = \lceil P \rceil$ 
  unfolding ads-d-def antidomain-op-nd-fun-def by(rule nd-fun-ext, auto)

lemma ad-p2ndf[simp]:  $ad\ \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \lambda s. \neg P\ s \rceil$ 
  unfolding antidomain-op-nd-fun-def by(rule nd-fun-ext, auto)

abbreviation ndf2p :: 'a nd-fun  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool ((1[-]))
  where  $\lfloor f \rfloor \equiv (\lambda x. x \in Domain\ (\mathcal{R}\ (f\bullet)))$ 

lemma p2ndf-ndf2p-id:  $F \leq \eta^\bullet \Longrightarrow \lfloor \lceil F \rceil \rfloor = F$ 
  unfolding f2r-def apply(rule nd-fun-ext)
  apply(subgoal-tac  $\forall x. (F\bullet)\ x \subseteq \{x\}$ , simp)
  by(blast, simp add: le-fun-def less-eq-nd-fun.rep-eq)

```

6.2 Verification of regular programs

As expected, the weakest precondition is just the forward box operator from the KAD. Below we explore its behavior with the previously defined lifting $(\lceil - \rceil^*)$ and dropping $(\lfloor - \rfloor^*)$ operators

abbreviation $wp\ f \equiv fbox\ (f::'a\ nd\ fun)$

lemma $wp\text{-}eta[simp]$: $wp\ (\eta^\bullet) \lceil P \rceil = \lceil P \rceil$
apply($simp\ add: fbox\text{-}def, transfer, simp$)
by($rule\ nd\text{-}fun\text{-}ext, auto\ simp: kcomp\text{-}def$)

lemma $wp\text{-}nd\text{-}fun$: $wp\ (F^\bullet) \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \lambda x. \forall y. y \in (F\ x) \longrightarrow P\ y \rceil$
apply($simp\ add: fbox\text{-}def, transfer, simp$)
by($rule\ nd\text{-}fun\text{-}ext, auto\ simp: kcomp\text{-}def$)

lemma $wp\text{-}nd\text{-}fun2$: $wp\ F \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \lambda x. \forall y. y \in ((F\bullet) x) \longrightarrow P\ y \rceil$
apply($simp\ add: fbox\text{-}def\ antidomain\text{-}op\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def$)
by($rule\ nd\text{-}fun\text{-}ext, auto\ simp: Rep\text{-}comp\text{-}hom\ kcomp\text{-}prop$)

lemma $wp\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}etaD$: $wp\ (F^\bullet) \lceil P \rceil = \eta^\bullet \implies (\forall y. y \in (F\ x) \longrightarrow P\ y)$
proof

fix y **assume** $wp\ (F^\bullet) \lceil P \rceil = (\eta^\bullet)$
from $this$ **have** $\eta^\bullet = \lceil \lambda s. \forall y. s2p\ (F\ s)\ y \longrightarrow P\ y \rceil$
by($subst\ wp\text{-}nd\text{-}fun[THEN\ sym], simp$)
hence $\bigwedge x. \{x\} = \{s. s = x \wedge (\forall y. s2p\ (F\ s)\ y \longrightarrow P\ y)\}$
apply($subst\ (asm)\ Abs\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}inject, simp\text{-}all$)
by($drule\text{-}tac\ x=x\ in\ fun\text{-}cong, simp$)
then **show** $s2p\ (F\ x)\ y \longrightarrow P\ y$ **by** $auto$

qed

lemma $p2ndf\text{-}ndf2p\text{-}wp$: $\lceil wp\ R\ P \rceil = wp\ R\ P$
apply($rule\ p2ndf\text{-}ndf2p\text{-}id$)
by($simp\ add: a\text{-}subid\ fbox\text{-}def\ one\text{-}nd\text{-}fun.\text{transfer}$)

lemma $ndf2p\text{-}wpD$: $\lfloor wp\ F \lceil Q \rceil \rfloor s = (\forall s'. s' \in (F\bullet) s \longrightarrow Q\ s')$
apply($subgoal\text{-}tac\ F = (F\bullet)^\bullet$)
apply($rule\ ssubst[of\ F\ (F\bullet)^\bullet], simp$)
apply($subst\ wp\text{-}nd\text{-}fun$)
by($simp\text{-}all\ add: f2r\text{-}def$)

We can verify that our introduction of wp coincides with another definition of the forward box operator $fbox_{\mathcal{F}} = \partial_F \circ bd_{\mathcal{F}} \circ op_K$ with the following characterization lemmas.

lemma $ffb\text{-}is\text{-}wp$: $fbox_{\mathcal{F}}\ (F\bullet) \{x. P\ x\} = \{s. \lfloor wp\ F \lceil P \rceil \rfloor s\}$
unfolding $ffb\text{-}def$ **unfolding** $map\text{-}dual\text{-}def\ klift\text{-}def\ kop\text{-}def\ fbox\text{-}def$
unfolding $r2f\text{-}def\ f2r\text{-}def$ **apply** $clarsimp$
unfolding $antidomain\text{-}op\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def$ **unfolding** $dual\text{-}set\text{-}def$
unfolding $times\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ kcomp\text{-}def$ **by** $force$

lemma *wp-is-ffb*: $wp\ F\ P = (\lambda x. \{x\} \cap fb_{\mathcal{F}}(F \bullet) \{s. \lfloor P \rfloor\ s\})^\bullet$
apply (*rule nd-fun-ext*, *simp*)
unfolding *ffb-def* **unfolding** *map-dual-def* *klift-def* *kop-def* *fbox-def*
unfolding *r2f-def* *f2r-def* **apply** *clarsimp*
unfolding *antidomain-op-nd-fun-def* **unfolding** *dual-set-def*
unfolding *times-nd-fun-def* **apply** *auto*
unfolding *kcomp-prop* **by** *auto*

Next, we introduce assignments and compute their *wp*.

abbreviation *vec-upd* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
where *vec-upd* *x i a* \equiv *vec-lambda* ((*vec-nth* *x*)(*i* := *a*))

abbreviation *assign* :: $'b \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \text{ nd-fun } ((\lambda s. s := e) [70, 65]$
61)
where $(x ::= e) \equiv (\lambda s. \{vec-upd\ s\ x\ (e\ s)\})^\bullet$

lemma *wp-assign[simp]*: $wp\ (x ::= e)\ \lceil Q \rceil = \lceil \lambda s. Q\ (vec-upd\ s\ x\ (e\ s)) \rceil$
by (*subst wp-nd-fun*, *rule nd-fun-ext*, *simp*)

The *wp* of the composition was already obtained in KAD.Antidomain.Semiring:
 $\lfloor x \cdot y \rfloor\ z = \lfloor x \rfloor\ \lfloor y \rfloor\ z.$

We also have an implementation of the conditional operator and its *wp*.

definition (*in* *antidomain-kleene-algebra*) *cond* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$
(*if* - *then* - *else* - *fi* [64,64,64] 63) **where** *if* *p* *then* *x* *else* *y* *fi* = $d\ p \cdot x + ad\ p$
 $\cdot y$

lemma *fbox-export1*: $ad\ p + \lfloor x \rfloor\ q = \lfloor d\ p \cdot x \rfloor\ q$
using *a-d-add-closure* *fbox-def* *fbox-mult*
by (*metis* (*mono-tags*, *lifting*) *a-de-morgan* *ads-d-def*)

lemma *fbox-cond-var[simp]*: $\lfloor if\ p\ then\ x\ else\ y\ fi \rfloor\ q = (ad\ p + \lfloor x \rfloor\ q) \cdot (d\ p + \lfloor y \rfloor\ q)$
using *cond-def* *a-closure'* *ads-d-def* *ans-d-def* *fbox-add2* *fbox-export1* **by** (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*))

abbreviation *cond-sugar* :: $'a\ pred \Rightarrow 'a\ nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a\ nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a\ nd-fun$
(*IF* - *THEN* - *ELSE* - *FI* [64,64,64] 63) **where** *IF* *P* *THEN* *X* *ELSE* *Y* *FI* \equiv
cond $\lceil P \rceil\ X\ Y$

lemma *wp-if-then-else*:
assumes $\lceil \lambda s. P\ s \wedge T\ s \rceil \leq wp\ X\ \lceil Q \rceil$
and $\lceil \lambda s. P\ s \wedge \neg T\ s \rceil \leq wp\ Y\ \lceil Q \rceil$
shows $\lceil P \rceil \leq wp\ (IF\ T\ THEN\ X\ ELSE\ Y\ FI)\ \lceil Q \rceil$
using *assms* **apply** (*subst wp-nd-fun2*)
apply (*subst* (*asm*) *wp-nd-fun2*) +
unfolding *cond-def* **apply** (*clarsimp*, *transfer*)
by (*auto simp: kcomp-prop*)

Finally we also deal with finite iteration.

lemma (in *antidomain-kleene-algebra*) *fbox-starI*:
 assumes $d\ p \leq d\ i$ and $d\ i \leq |x|\ i$ and $d\ i \leq d\ q$
 shows $d\ p \leq |x^*|\ q$
 by (meson assms local.dual-order.trans local.fbox-iso local.fbox-star-induct-var)

lemma *ads-d-mono*: $x \leq y \implies d\ x \leq d\ y$
 by (metis ads-d-def fbox-antitone-var fbox-dom)

lemma *nd-fun-top-ads-d*: $(x::'a\ nd\ fun) \leq 1 \implies d\ x = x$
 apply (simp add: ads-d-def, transfer, simp)
 apply (rule nd-fun-ext, simp)
 apply (subst (asm) le-fun-def)
 by auto

lemma *wp-starI*:
 assumes $P \leq I$ and $I \leq wp\ F\ I$ and $I \leq Q$
 shows $P \leq wp\ (qstar\ F)\ Q$
proof –
 have $P \leq 1$
 using assms(1,2) by (metis a-subid basic-trans-rules(23) fbox-def)
 hence $d\ P = P$ using nd-fun-top-ads-d by blast
 have $\bigwedge x\ y. d\ (wp\ x\ y) = wp\ x\ y$
 by (metis ds.ddual.mult-oner fbox-mult fbox-one)
 hence $d\ P \leq d\ I \wedge d\ I \leq wp\ F\ I \wedge d\ I \leq d\ Q$
 using assms by (metis (no-types) ads-d-mono assms)
 hence $d\ P \leq wp\ (F^*)\ Q$
 by (simp add: fbox-starI[of - I])
 thus $P \leq wp\ (qstar\ F)\ Q$
 using $\langle d\ P = P \rangle$ by (transfer, simp)
qed

6.3 Verification of hybrid programs

abbreviation *g-evolution* :: $((\ 'a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ pred \Rightarrow real\ set \Rightarrow 'a\ set \Rightarrow$
 $real \Rightarrow 'a\ nd\ fun\ ((1x' = - \ \&\ -\ on\ -\ -\ @\ -))$
 where $(x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0) \equiv (\lambda\ s. g\ orbital\ f\ G\ T\ S\ t_0\ s)^\bullet$

abbreviation *g-evol* :: $((\ 'a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a\ pred \Rightarrow 'a\ nd\ fun\ ((1x' = - \ \&\ -))$
 where $(x' = f \ \&\ G) \equiv (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ UNIV\ UNIV\ @\ 0)$

6.3.1 Verification by providing solutions

lemma *wp-g-evolution*: $wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [Q] =$
 $[\lambda\ s. \forall X \in ivp\ sols\ (\lambda t. f)\ T\ S\ t_0\ s. \forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q$
 $(X\ t)]$
 unfolding *g-orbital-eq(1)* *wp-nd-fun* by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff image-le-pred)

lemma *wp-guard-eq*:

assumes $R = (\lambda s. G\ s \wedge Q\ s)$
shows $wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [R] = wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [Q]$
unfolding *wp-g-evolution image-le-pred* **using** *assms* **by** *auto*

context *local-flow*
begin

lemma *wp-orbit*:
assumes $S = UNIV$
shows $wp\ (\gamma^\varphi \bullet)\ [Q] = [\lambda\ s. \forall\ t \in T. Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s)]$
using *orbit-eq* **unfolding** *assms* **by** (*auto simp: wp-nd-fun*)

lemma *wp-g-orbit*:
assumes $S = UNIV$
shows $wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ 0)\ [Q] =$
 $[\lambda\ s. \forall\ t \in T. (\mathcal{P}\ (\lambda t. \varphi\ t\ s)\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s)]$
using *g-orbital-collapses* **unfolding** *assms* **by** (*auto simp: wp-nd-fun fun-eq-iff*)

lemma *invariant-set-eq-dl-invariant*:
assumes $S = UNIV$
shows $(\forall\ s \in S. \forall\ t \in T. I\ s \longrightarrow I\ (\varphi\ t\ s)) = ([I] = wp\ (\gamma^\varphi \bullet)\ [I])$
unfolding *wp-orbit[OF assms]* **apply** *simp*
using *inv(2)* **unfolding** *assms* **apply** *simp*
using *init-time* **by** (*auto simp: fun-eq-iff*)

end

The previous theorem allows us to compute wlp for known systems of ODEs. We can also implement a version of it as an inference rule. A simple computation of a wlp is shown immediately after.

lemma *dSolution*:
assumes *local-flow f T UNIV* φ
and $\forall\ s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall\ t \in T. (\mathcal{P}\ (\lambda t. \varphi\ t\ s)\ (down\ T\ t) \subseteq \{s. G\ s\}) \longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s))$
shows $[P] \leq wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ UNIV\ @\ 0)\ [Q]$
using *assms* **by** (*subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit, auto*)

lemma *line-is-local-flow*:
 $0 \in T \implies is_interval\ T \implies open\ T \implies local_flow\ (\lambda\ s. c)\ T\ UNIV\ (\lambda\ t\ s. s + t *_R c)$
apply (*unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp*)
apply (*rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, simp*)
apply (*rule-tac f'1 = \lambda s. 0 and g'1 = \lambda s. c in derivative-intros(191)*)
apply (*rule derivative-intros, simp*) +
by *simp-all*

lemma *line-DS*: **fixes** $c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\}$
assumes $0 \in T$ **and** *is-interval T open T*
shows $wp\ (x' = (\lambda s. c) \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ UNIV\ @\ 0)\ [Q] =$

$$[\lambda s. \forall t \in T. (\mathcal{P}(\lambda t. s + t *_R c) (\text{down } T t) \subseteq \{s. G s\}) \longrightarrow Q(s + t *_R c)]$$

apply(*subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit*[**where** $f = \lambda s. c$ **and** $\varphi = (\lambda t s. s + t *_R c)$])
using *line-is-local-flow assms* **by** *auto*

6.3.2 Verification with differential invariants

We derive the domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). In each subsubsection, we first derive the dL axioms (named below with two capital letters and “D” being the first one). This is done mainly to prove that there are minimal requirements in Isabelle to get the dL calculus. Then we prove the inference rules which are used in verification proofs.

Differential Weakening

lemma *DW*: $wp(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil = wp(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil \lambda s. G s \longrightarrow Q s \rceil$
unfolding *wp-g-evolution image-def* **by** *force*

lemma *dWeakening*:
assumes $\lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil$
shows $\lceil P \rceil \leq wp(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil$
using *assms* **apply**(*subst wp-nd-fun*)
by(*auto simp: g-orbital-eq*)

Differential Cut

lemma *wp-g-orbit-IdD*:
assumes $wp(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil C \rceil = \eta^\bullet$
and $\forall \tau \in (\text{down } T t). x \tau \in g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T S t_0 s$
shows $\forall \tau \in (\text{down } T t). C(x \tau)$
proof
fix τ **assume** $\tau \in (\text{down } T t)$
hence $x \tau \in g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T S t_0 s$
using *assms*(2) **by** *blast*
also have $\forall y. y \in (g\text{-orbital } f \ G \ T S t_0 s) \longrightarrow C y$
using *assms*(1) **unfolding** *wp-nd-fun* **by** (*subst (asm) nd-fun-eq-iff[symmetric]*)
auto
ultimately show $C(x \tau)$
by *blast*
qed

lemma *DC*:
assumes *Thyp*: *is-interval* $T t_0 \in T$
and $wp(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil C \rceil = \eta^\bullet$
shows $wp(x' = f \ \& \ G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil = wp(x' = f \ \& \ (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s) \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil$
proof(*rule-tac* $f = \lambda x. wp x \lceil Q \rceil$ **in** *HOL.arg-cong*, *rule nd-fun-ext*, *rule subset-antisym*, *simp-all*)
fix s


```

{fix s' assume s' ∈ g-orbital f G T S t0 s
 then obtain τ::real and X where x-ivp: X ∈ ivp-sols (λt. f) T S t0 s
   and X τ = s' and τ ∈ T and guard-x:(P X (down T τ) ⊆ {s. G s})
   using g-orbitalD[of s' f G T S t0 s] by blast
 have ∀ t∈(down T τ). P X (down T t) ⊆ {s. G s}
   using guard-x by (force simp: image-def)
 also have ∀ t∈(down T τ). t ∈ T
   using ⟨τ ∈ T⟩ Thyp by auto
 ultimately have ∀ t∈(down T τ). X t ∈ g-orbital f G T S t0 s
   using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
 hence ∀ t∈(down T τ). C (X t)
   using wp-g-orbit-IdD[OF assms(3)] by blast
 hence s' ∈ g-orbital f (λs. G s ∧ C s) T S t0 s
   using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp ⟨τ ∈ T⟩] guard-x ⟨X τ = s'⟩
   unfolding image-le-pred by fastforce}
 thus g-orbital f G T S t0 s ⊆ g-orbital f (λs. G s ∧ C s) T S t0 s
   by blast
next
fix s
show g-orbital f (λs. G s ∧ C s) T S t0 s ⊆ g-orbital f G T S t0 s
  by (auto simp: g-orbital-eq)
qed

```

lemma dCut:

```

assumes Thyp: is-interval T t0 ∈ T
 and wp-C: [P] ≤ wp (x'=f & G on T S @ t0) [C]
 and wp-Q: [P] ≤ wp (x'=f & (λs. G s ∧ C s) on T S @ t0) [Q]
 shows [P] ≤ wp (x'=f & G on T S @ t0) [Q]
proof (simp add: wp-nd-fun g-orbital-eq image-le-pred, clarsimp)
fix t::real and X::real ⇒ 'a and s assume P s and t ∈ T
 and x-ivp: X ∈ ivp-sols (λt. f) T S t0 s
 and guard-x: ∀ x. x ∈ T ∧ x ≤ t ⟶ G (X x)
 have ∀ t∈(down T t). X t ∈ g-orbital f G T S t0 s
   using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x unfolding image-le-pred by auto
 hence ∀ t∈(down T t). C (X t)
   using wp-C ⟨P s⟩ by (subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, auto)
 hence X t ∈ g-orbital f (λs. G s ∧ C s) T S t0 s
   using guard-x ⟨t ∈ T⟩ by (auto intro!: g-orbitalI x-ivp)
 thus Q (X t)
   using ⟨P s⟩ wp-Q by (subst (asm) wp-nd-fun) auto
qed

```

Differential Invariant

```

lemma dInvariant: ([I] ≤ wp (x'=f & G on T S @ t0) [I]) = diff-invariant I f
T S t0 G
unfolding diff-invariant-eq wp-g-evolution by (auto simp: ivp-sols-def)

```

lemma dI:

```

    assumes Thyp: is-interval  $T$   $t_0 \in T$ 
    and  $\lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil$  and  $\lceil I \rceil \leq wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil I \rceil$  and  $\lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil$ 
    shows  $\lceil P \rceil \leq wp\ (x' = f \ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \lceil Q \rceil$ 
    apply(rule-tac  $C = I$  in dCut[OF Thyp])
    using order.trans[OF assms(3,4)] apply assumption
    apply(rule dWeakening)
    using assms by auto

end
theory cat2ndfun-examples
imports ../hs-prelims-matrices cat2ndfun

begin

```

6.3.3 Examples

```

no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ( $\lceil - \rceil$ )
and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor ( $\lfloor - \rfloor$ )

lemma picard-lindeloeuf-linear-system:
  fixes  $A :: \text{real}^{'n} \wedge 'n$ 
  defines  $L \equiv (\text{real CARD}('n))^2 * (\|A\|_{max})$ 
  shows picard-lindeloeuf ( $\lambda t\ s.\ A * v\ s$ ) UNIV UNIV 0
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=1$  in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac  $x=L$  in exI, safe)
  using max-norm-ge-0[of  $A$ ] unfolding assms by force (rule matrix-lipschitz-constant)

lemma picard-lindeloeuf-sq-mtx:
  fixes  $A :: ('n :: finite) \text{ sgrd-matrix}$ 
  defines  $L \equiv (\text{real CARD}('n))^2 * (\|to\text{-vec}\ A\|_{max})$ 
  shows picard-lindeloeuf ( $\lambda t\ s.\ A * v\ s$ ) UNIV UNIV 0
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac  $x=1$  in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac  $x=L$  in exI, safe)
  using max-norm-ge-0[of to-vec  $A$ ] unfolding assms apply force
  by transfer (rule matrix-lipschitz-constant)

lemma local-flow-exp:
  fixes  $A :: ('n :: finite) \text{ sgrd-matrix}$ 
  shows local-flow (( $*_V$ )  $A$ ) UNIV UNIV ( $\lambda t\ s.\ \text{exp}\ (t *_R A) *_V s$ )
  unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def apply safe
  using picard-lindeloeuf-sq-mtx apply blast
  using exp-has-vderiv-on-linear[of 0] apply force
  by(auto simp: sq-mtx-one-vec)

```

The examples in this subsection show different approaches for the verification of hybrid systems. however, the general approach can be outlined as follows: First, we select a finite type to model program variables $'n$. We use this to define a vector field f of type $('a, 'n) \text{ vec} \Rightarrow ('a, 'n) \text{ vec}$ to model the dynamics of our system. Then we show a partial correctness specification

involving the evolution command $x' = f \ \& \ S$ either by finding a flow for the vector field or through differential invariants.

Single constantly accelerated evolution

The main characteristics distinguishing this example from the rest are:

1. We define the finite type of program variables with 2 Isabelle strings which make the final verification easier to parse.
2. We define the vector field (named K) to model a constantly accelerated object.
3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this vector field.
4. The verification is only done on a single evolution command (not operated with any other hybrid program).

```
typedef program-vars = {"x","v"}
morphisms to-str to-var
apply(rule-tac x="x" in exI)
by simp
```

```
notation to-var ( $\downarrow_V$ )
```

```
lemma number-of-program-vars: CARD(program-vars) = 2
using type-definition.card type-definition-program-vars by fastforce
```

```
instance program-vars::finite
apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of to-str UNIV {"x","v"}])
apply(rule bij-betwI')
apply (simp add: to-str-inject)
using to-str apply blast
apply (metis to-var-inverse UNIV-I)
by simp
```

```
lemma program-vars-univD: (UNIV::program-vars set) = { $\downarrow_V$  "x",  $\downarrow_V$  "v"}
apply auto by (metis to-str to-str-inverse insertE singletonD)
```

```
lemma program-vars-exhaust:  $x = \downarrow_V$  "x"  $\vee x = \downarrow_V$  "v"
using program-vars-univD by auto
```

```
abbreviation constant-acceleration-kinematics  $g \ s \equiv$ 
( $\chi$   $i$ . if  $i=(\downarrow_V$  "x") then  $s \ \$ (\downarrow_V$  "v") else  $g$ )
```

```
notation constant-acceleration-kinematics ( $K$ )
```

lemma *cnst-acc-continuous*:
fixes $X::(\text{real}^{\text{program-vars}})$ *set*
shows *continuous-on* X $(K\ g)$
apply(*rule continuous-on-vec-lambda*)
unfolding *continuous-on-def* **apply** *clarsimp*
by(*intro tendsto-intros*)

lemma *picard-lindelof-cnst-acc*:
fixes $g::\text{real}$
shows *picard-lindelof* $(\lambda t. K\ g)$ *UNIV UNIV 0*
apply(*unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp*)
apply(*rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI*)
by(*simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def program-vars-univD to-var-inject*)

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* $g\ t\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i. \text{if } i = (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) \text{ then } g \cdot t^2/2 + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"v''}) \cdot t + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''})$
 $\text{else } g \cdot t + s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"v''}))$

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* (φ_K)

lemma *local-flow-cnst-acc*: *local-flow* $(K\ g)$ *UNIV UNIV* $(\varphi_K\ g)$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
using *picard-lindelof-cnst-acc* **apply** *blast*
apply(*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda, clarify*)
apply(*case-tac i = \downarrow_V \text{"x''}*)
using *program-vars-exhaust* **by**(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: to-var-inject*
vec-eq-iff)

lemma *single-evolution-ball*:
fixes $h::\text{real}$ **assumes** $g < 0$ **and** $h \geq 0$
shows $\lceil \lambda s. s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) = h \wedge s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"v''}) = 0 \rceil$
 $\leq \text{wp } (x' = K\ g \ \&\ (\lambda s. s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) \geq 0))$
 $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) \wedge s\ \$\ (\downarrow_V \text{"x''}) \leq h \rceil$
apply(*subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc], simp-all*)
using *assms* **by**(*auto simp: mult-nonneg-nonpos2*)

no-notation *to-var* (\downarrow_V)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics* (K)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-flow* (φ_K)

Single evolution revisited.

We list again the characteristics that distinguish this example:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 3 to model program variables.
2. We define a 3×3 matrix (named K) to denote the linear operator that models the constantly accelerated motion.

3. We define a local flow (φ_K) and use it to compute the wlp for this linear operator.
4. The verification is done equivalently to the above example.

term $x::2$ — It turns out that there is already a 2-element type:

lemma $CARD(program\text{-}vars) = CARD(2)$
unfolding $number\text{-}of\text{-}program\text{-}vars$ **by** $simp$

In fact, for each natural number n there is already a corresponding n -element type in Isabelle. however, there are still lemmas to prove about them in order to do verification of hybrid systems in n -dimensional Euclidean spaces.

lemma $exhaust\text{-}5$: — The analogs for 1, 2 and 3 have already been proven in Analysis.

fixes $x::5$
shows $x=1 \vee x=2 \vee x=3 \vee x=4 \vee x=5$
proof ($induct\ x$)
case ($of\text{-}int\ z$)
then have $0 \leq z$ **and** $z < 5$ **by** $simp\text{-}all$
then have $z = 0 \vee z = 1 \vee z = 2 \vee z = 3 \vee z = 4$ **by** $arith$
then show $?case$ **by** $auto$
qed

lemma $UNIV\text{-}3$: $(UNIV::3\ set) = \{0, 1, 2\}$
apply $safe$ **using** $exhaust\text{-}3$ $three\text{-}eq\text{-}zero$ **by** ($blast, auto$)

lemma $sum\text{-}axis\text{-}UNIV\text{-}3[simp]$: $(\sum j \in (UNIV::3\ set). axis\ i\ 1\ \$\ j \cdot f\ j) = (f::3 \Rightarrow real)\ i$
unfolding $axis\text{-}def\ UNIV\text{-}3$ **apply** $simp$
using $exhaust\text{-}3$ **by** $force$

We can rewrite the original constant acceleration kinematics as a linear operator applied to a 3-dimensional vector. For that we take advantage of the following fact:

lemma $e\ 1 = (\chi\ j::3. if\ j=0\ then\ 0\ else\ if\ j=1\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
unfolding $axis\text{-}def$ **by** ($rule\ Cart\text{-}lambda\text{-}cong, simp$)

abbreviation $constant\text{-}acceleration\text{-}kinematics\text{-}matrix \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i::3. if\ i=0\ then\ e\ 1\ else\ if\ i=1\ then\ e\ 2\ else\ (0::real^3))$

abbreviation $constant\text{-}acceleration\text{-}kinematics\text{-}matrix\text{-}flow\ t\ s \equiv$
 $(\chi\ i::3. if\ i=0\ then\ s\ \$\ 2 \cdot t^2/2 + s\ \$\ 1 \cdot t + s\ \$\ 0$
 $else\ if\ i=1\ then\ s\ \$\ 2 \cdot t + s\ \$\ 1\ else\ s\ \$\ 2)$

notation $constant\text{-}acceleration\text{-}kinematics\text{-}matrix\ (A)$

notation $constant\text{-}acceleration\text{-}kinematics\text{-}matrix\text{-}flow\ (\varphi_A)$

With these 2 definitions and the proof that linear systems of ODEs are Picard-Lindelof, we can show that they form a pair of vector-field and its flow.

lemma *entries-cnst-acc-matrix*: *entries* $A = \{0, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all add: axis-def, safe*)
by(*rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp*)+

lemma *local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix*: *local-flow* $((*v) A) \text{ UNIV UNIV } \varphi_A$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply(*rule picard-lindelof-linear-system[where A=A], simp-all add: vec-eq-iff*)
apply(*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*)
apply(*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def vec-eq-iff*)
using *exhaust-3* **by** *force*

Finally, we compute the wlp and use it to verify the single-evolution ball again.

lemma *single-evolution-ball-K*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge s \ \$ \ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ \ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ \ 2] \\ & \leq wp \ (x' = (*v) A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ \ 0 \geq 0)) \\ & [\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \wedge s \ \$ \ 0 \leq h] \\ & \text{apply}(\text{subst } \text{local-flow.wp-g-orbit}[\text{of } (*v) A]) \\ & \text{using } \text{local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix} \text{ apply } \text{force} \\ & \text{by}(\text{auto simp: mult-nonneg-nonpos2}) \end{aligned}$$

Circular Motion

The characteristics that distinguish this example are:

1. We employ an existing finite type of size 2 to model program variables.
2. We define a 2×2 matrix (named C) to denote the linear operator that models circular motion.
3. We show that the circle equation is a differential invariant for the linear operator.
4. We prove the partial correctness specification corresponding to the previous point.
5. For completeness, we define a local flow (φ_C) and use it to compute the wlp for the linear operator and the specification is proven again with this flow.

lemma *two-eq-zero*: $(2::2) = 0$
by *simp*

lemma [*simp*]: $i \neq (0::2) \longrightarrow i = 1$
using *exhaust-2* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *UNIV-2*: $(UNIV::2 \text{ set}) = \{0, 1\}$
apply *safe using exhaust-2 two-eq-zero by auto*

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix* :: $real^2 \times real^2$
where *circular-motion-matrix* $\equiv (\chi \ i. \text{ if } i=0 \text{ then } - \ e \ 1 \text{ else } e \ 0)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix* (C)

lemma *circle-invariant*:
 $\text{diff-invariant } (\lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2) ((*v) \ C) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ 0 \ G$
apply (*rule-tac diff-invariant-rules, clarsimp, simp, clarsimp*)
apply (*frule-tac i=0 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth, drule-tac i=1 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth*)
apply (*rule-tac S=UNIV in has-vderiv-on-subset*)
by (*auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def*)

lemma *circular-motion-invariants*:
 $\lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = (*v) \ C \ \& \ G) \lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rceil$
unfolding *dInvariant using circle-invariant by auto*

— Proof of the same specification by providing solutions:

lemma *entries-circ-matrix*: $\text{entries } C = \{0, -1, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all add: axis-def, safe*)
subgoal by (*rule-tac x=0 in exI, simp*) +
subgoal by (*rule-tac x=0 in exI, simp*) +
by (*rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp*) +

abbreviation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* $t \ s \equiv$
 $(\chi \ i. \text{ if } i = (0::2) \text{ then } s\$0 \cdot \cos t - s\$1 \cdot \sin t \text{ else } s\$0 \cdot \sin t + s\$1 \cdot \cos t)$

notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

lemma *local-flow-circ-matrix*: $\text{local-flow } ((*v) \ C) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ \varphi_C$
unfolding *local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def* **apply** *safe*
apply (*rule picard-lindelof-linear-system[where A=C], simp-all add: vec-eq-iff*)
apply (*rule has-vderiv-on-vec-lambda*)
apply (*force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def*)
using *exhaust-2 two-eq-zero by* (*force simp: vec-eq-iff*)

lemma *circular-motion*:
 $\lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = (*v) \ C \ \& \ G) \lceil \lambda s. r^2 = (s \ \$ \ 0)^2 + (s \ \$ \ 1)^2 \rceil$
by (*subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[OF local-flow-circ-matrix] auto*)

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix* (C)

no-notation *circular-motion-matrix-flow* (φ_C)

Bouncing Ball with solution

We revisit the previous dynamics for a constantly accelerated object modelled with the matrix K . We compose the corresponding evolution command with an if-statement, and iterate this hybrid program to model a (completely elastic) “bouncing ball”. Using the previously defined flow for this dynamics, proving a specification for this hybrid program is merely an exercise of real arithmetic.

named-theorems *bb-real-arith* real arithmetic properties for the bouncing ball.

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:

assumes $0 > g$ **and** *inv*: $2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h = v \cdot v$
shows $(x::\text{real}) \leq h$

proof–

have $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h \wedge 0 > g$
using *inv* **and** $\langle 0 > g \rangle$ **by** *auto*
hence *obs*: $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h) \wedge 0 > g \wedge v \cdot v \geq 0$
using *left-diff-distrib* *mult.commute* **by** (*metis zero-le-square*)
hence $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (x - h)$
by *auto*
also from *obs* **have** $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \leq 0$
using *divide-nonneg-neg* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately have $h - x \geq 0$
by *linarith*
thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma [*bb-real-arith*]:

assumes *invar*: $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$
and *pos*: $g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::\text{real}) = 0$
shows $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$
and $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$

proof–

from *pos* **have** $g \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot x = 0$ **by** *auto*
then have $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 0$
by (*metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) Groups.mult-ac(1,3) mult-zero-right monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square semiring-class.distrib-left*)
hence $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + v^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$
using *invar* **by** (*simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square*)
hence *obs*: $(g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot h = 0$
apply(*subst power2-sum*) **by** (*metis (no-types, hide-lams) Groups.add-ac(2, 3)*

 $\text{Groups.mult-ac}(2, 3) \text{ monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib}(2))$
thus $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) = 0$
by (*simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square*)
have $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- ((g \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0$
using *obs* **by** (*metis Groups.add-ac(2) power2-minus*)
thus $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) \cdot (- (g \cdot \tau) - v) = 0$


```

  by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed

lemma [bb-real-arith]:
  assumes invar:  $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ 
  shows  $2 \cdot g \cdot (g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real)) =$ 
 $2 \cdot g \cdot h + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v))$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
  have ?lhs =  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x$ 
    apply (subst Rat.sign-simps(18)) +
    by (auto simp: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
  also have ... =  $g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$  (is ... = ?middle)
    by (subst invar, simp)
  finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
moreover
  {have ?rhs =  $g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot h + v \cdot v$ 
    by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2,3) semiring-class.distrib-left)
  also have ... = ?middle
    by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
  finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma bouncing-ball:
  [ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2 \leq$ 
 $wp \ (((x' = (*v) \ A \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 \geq 0))) \cdot$ 
 $(IF \ (\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 = 0) \ THEN \ (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \ \$ 1)) \ ELSE \ \eta^\bullet \ FI))^\bullet$ ]
  [ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge s \ \$ 0 \leq h$ ]
  apply (subst star-nd-fun.abs-eq)
  apply (rule-tac I = [ $\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$ 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$ 2 \wedge$ 
 $2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot s \ \$ 0 = 2 \cdot s \ \$ 2 \cdot h + (s \ \$ 1 \cdot s \ \$ 1)$ ]) in wp-starI)
  apply (simp, simp only: fbox-mult)
  apply (subst p2ndf-ndf2p-wp[symmetric, of (IF ( $\lambda s. s \ \$ 0 = 0$ ) THEN ( $1 ::=$ 
 $(\lambda s. - s \ \$ 1))$  ELSE  $\eta^\bullet \ FI$ )]))
  apply (subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[OF local-flow-cnst-acc-matrix], simp, subst
ndf2p-wpD)
  unfolding cond-def apply clarsimp
  by (transfer, simp add: kcomp-def) (auto simp: bb-real-arith)

```

Bouncing Ball with invariants

We prove again the bouncing ball but this time with differential invariants.

```

lemma gravity-invariant: diff-invariant ( $\lambda s. s \ \$ 2 < 0$ ) (( $*v$ ) A) UNIV UNIV 0
G
  apply (rule-tac  $\vartheta' = \lambda s. 0$  and  $\nu' = \lambda s. 0$  in diff-invariant-rules(3), clarsimp, simp,
clarsimp)
  apply (drule-tac i=2 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
  apply (rule-tac  $S = UNIV$  in has-vderiv-on-subset)
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)

```

lemma *energy-conservation-invariant*:

```

diff-invariant ( $\lambda s. 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot s\$0 - 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot h - s\$1 \cdot s \$ 1 = 0$ ) (( $*v$ )  $A$ )
UNIV UNIV 0  $G$ 
  apply(rule diff-invariant-rules, simp, simp, clarify)
  apply(frul-tac i=2 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
  apply(frul-tac i=1 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
  apply(drul-tac i=0 in has-vderiv-on-vec-nth)
  apply(rule-tac  $S=UNIV$  in has-vderiv-on-subset)
  by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)

```

lemma *bouncing-ball-invariants*:

```

fixes  $h::real$ 
defines  $dinv: I \equiv \lambda s::real^3. s \$ 2 < 0 \wedge 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot s\$0 - 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot h - (s\$1 \cdot s \$ 1) = 0$ 
shows  $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 = h \wedge s \$ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \$ 2 \rceil \leq$ 
  wp ((( $x'=(*v)$ )  $A$  & ( $\lambda s. s \$ 0 \geq 0$ )) .
  (IF ( $\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0$ ) THEN ( $1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)$ ) ELSE  $\eta^\bullet FI$ ))*
   $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \$ 0 \wedge s \$ 0 \leq h \rceil$ 
  apply(subst star-nd-fun.abs-eq)
  apply(rule-tac  $I=\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s\$0 \wedge I s \rceil$  in wp-starI)
  apply(simp add:  $dinv$ , simp only: fbox-mult)
  apply(subst p2ndf-ndf2p-wp[symmetric, of (IF ( $\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0$ ) THEN ( $1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)$ ) ELSE  $\eta^\bullet FI$ ))
  apply(rule-tac  $I=\lambda s. 0 \leq s\$0 \wedge I s$  in dI, simp, simp, simp)
  apply(subst wp-guard-eq, simp)
  apply(rule order.trans[where  $b=\lceil I \rceil$ ], simp)
  apply(unfold dInvariant  $dinv$ )
  apply(intro diff-invariant-rules(4))
using gravity-invariant apply force
using energy-conservation-invariant apply force
  apply(simp only: p2ndf-ndf2p-wp)
  apply(rule wp-if-then-else)
  by(auto simp: bb-real-arith le-fun-def)

```

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix* (A)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix-flow* (φ_A)

Bouncing Ball with exponential solution

In our final example, we prove again the bouncing ball specification but this time we do it with the general solution for linear systems.

abbreviation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* \equiv
sq-mtx-chi *constant-acceleration-kinematics-matrix*

notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* (K)

lemma *max-norm-cnst-acc-sq-mtx*: $\|to-vec\ K\|_{max} = 1$

proof–

have $\{to\text{-}vec\ K\ \$\ i\ \$\ j\ |\ i\ j. i \in UNIV \wedge j \in UNIV\} = \{0, 1\}$
apply (*simp-all* *add: axis-def, safe*)
by(*rule-tac* *x=1 in exI, simp*)
thus *?thesis*
by *auto*

qed

lemma *const-acc-mtx-pow2*: $(\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K)^2 = sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (\chi\ i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \tau^2 *_{\mathcal{R}} e\ 2 \text{ else } 0)$

unfolding *monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square* **apply**(*simp add: scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def*)
unfolding *times-sqrd-matrix-def* **apply**(*simp add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff*)
apply(*simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def*)
unfolding *UNIV-3* **by**(*auto simp: axis-def*)

lemma *const-acc-mtx-powN*: $n > 2 \implies (\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K)^n = 0$

proof(*induct n*)

case *0*

thus *?case* **by** *simp*

next

case (*Suc n*)

assume *IH*: $2 < n \implies (\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K)^n = 0$ **and** $2 < \text{Suc } n$

then show *?case*

proof(*cases n ≤ 2*)

case *True*

hence $n = 2$

using $\langle 2 < \text{Suc } n \rangle$ *le-less-Suc-eq* **by** *blast*

hence $(\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K)^{\text{Suc } n} = (\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K)^3$

by *simp*

also have $\dots = (\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K) \cdot (\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K)^2$

by (*metis* (*no-types, lifting*) $\langle n = 2 \rangle$ *calculation power-class.power.power-Suc*)

also have $\dots = (\tau *_{\mathcal{R}} K) \cdot sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}chi\ (\chi\ i. \text{if } i=0 \text{ then } \tau^2 *_{\mathcal{R}} e\ 2 \text{ else } 0)$

by (*subst const-acc-mtx-pow2*) *simp*

also have $\dots = 0$

unfolding *times-sqrd-matrix-def zero-sqrd-matrix-def*

apply(*simp add: sq-mtx-chi-inject vec-eq-iff scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def*)

apply(*simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def*)

unfolding *UNIV-3* **by**(*auto simp: axis-def*)

finally show *?thesis* .

next

case *False*

thus *?thesis*

using *IH* **by** *auto*

qed

qed

lemma *suminf-eq-sum*:

fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-vector)$

assumes $\bigwedge n. n > m \implies f\ n = 0$

shows $(\sum n. f\ n) = (\sum n \leq m. f\ n)$
using *assms* **by** (*meson atMost-iff finite-atMost not-le suminf-finite*)

lemma *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx*: $\exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) = ((\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K)^2 /_{\mathbb{R}} 2) + (\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) + 1$
unfolding *exp-def* **apply**(*subst suminf-eq-sum[of 2]*)
using *const-acc-mtx-powN* **by** (*simp-all add: numeral-2-eq-2*)

lemma *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps*:
 $\exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 0 \ \$\ 0 = 1 \exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 0 \ \$\ 1 = \tau \exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 0 \ \$\ 2$
 $= \tau^2 / 2$
 $\exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 1 \ \$\ 0 = 0 \exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 1 \ \$\ 1 = 1 \exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 1 \ \$\ 2$
 $= \tau$
 $\exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 2 \ \$\ 0 = 0 \exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 2 \ \$\ 1 = 0 \exp(\tau *_{\mathbb{R}} K) \ \$\ \$\ 2 \ \$\ 2$
 $= 1$
unfolding *exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx const-acc-mtx-pow2*
by(*auto simp: plus-sqrd-matrix-def scaleR-sqrd-matrix-def one-sqrd-matrix-def*
mat-def
scaleR-vec-def axis-def plus-vec-def)

lemma *bouncing-ball-K*:
 $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$\ 0 \wedge s \ \$\ 0 = h \wedge s \ \$\ 1 = 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$\ 2 \rceil \leq$
 $\text{wp}(((x' = (*_V) K \ \& \ (\lambda s. s \ \$\ 0 \geq 0))) \cdot$
 $(\text{IF}(\lambda s. s \ \$\ 0 = 0) \text{ THEN } (1 ::= (\lambda s. - s \ \$\ 1)) \text{ ELSE } \eta^\bullet \text{ FI}))^*$
 $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$\ 0 \wedge s \ \$\ 0 \leq h \rceil$
apply(*subst star-nd-fun.abs-eq*)
apply(*rule-tac I* = $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \$\ 0 \wedge 0 > s \ \$\ 2 \wedge$
 $2 \cdot s \ \$\ 2 \cdot s \ \$\ 0 = 2 \cdot s \ \$\ 2 \cdot h + (s \ \$\ 1 \cdot s \ \$\ 1) \rceil$ **in** *wp-starI*)
apply(*simp, simp only: fbox-mult*)
apply(*subst p2ndf-ndf2p-wp[symmetric, of (IF(\lambda s. s \ \\$\ 0 = 0) THEN (1 ::=*
 $(\lambda s. - s \ \$\ 1)) \text{ ELSE } \eta^\bullet \text{ FI}))$
apply(*subst local-flow.wp-g-orbit[OF local-flow-exp], simp*)
unfolding *wp-nd-fun2* **apply**(*simp add: f2r-def cond-def plus-nd-fun-def*
times-nd-fun-def kcomp-def sq-mtx-vec-prod-eq)
unfolding *UNIV-3 image-le-pred* **apply**(*simp add: exp-cnst-acc-sq-mtx-simps,*
safe)
subgoal for *x* **using** *bb-real-arith(3)[of x \ \$ 2]*
by (*simp add: add commute mult commute*)
subgoal for *x* τ **using** *bb-real-arith(4)[where g=x \ \$ 2 and v=x \ \$ 1]*
by(*simp add: add commute mult commute*)
by (*force simp: bb-real-arith*)

no-notation *constant-acceleration-kinematics-sq-mtx* (*K*)

end

6.4 VC_diffKAD

theory *VC-diffKAD-auxiliaries*
imports

Main
../afpModified/VC-KAD
Ordinary-Differential-Equations.ODE-Analysis

begin

6.4.1 Stack Theories Preliminaries: VC_KAD and ODEs

To make our notation less code-like and more mathematical we declare:

no-notation *Archimedean-Field.ceiling* ($\lceil _ \rceil$)
and *Archimedean-Field.floor* ($\lfloor _ \rfloor$)
and *Set.image* (\cdot)
and *Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r* (r)

notation *p2r* ($\lceil _ \rceil$)
and *r2p* ($\lfloor _ \rfloor$)
and *Set.image* (\cdot)
and *Product-Type.prod.fst* (π_1)
and *Product-Type.prod.snd* (π_2)
and *List.zip* (**infixl** \otimes 63)
and *rel-ad* (Δ^c_1)

This and more notation is explained by the following lemmata.

lemma shows $\lceil P \rceil = \{(s, s) \mid s. P\ s\}$
and $\lfloor R \rfloor = (\lambda x. x \in r2s\ R)$
and $r2s\ R = \{x \mid x. \exists y. (x, y) \in R\}$
and $\pi_1\ (x, y) = x \wedge \pi_2\ (x, y) = y$
and $\Delta^c_1\ R = \{(x, x) \mid x. \nexists y. (x, y) \in R\}$
and $wp\ R\ Q = \Delta^c_1\ (R ; \Delta^c_1\ Q)$
and $[x1, x2, x3, x4] \otimes [y1, y2] = [(x1, y1), (x2, y2)]$
and $\{a..b\} = \{x. a \leq x \wedge x \leq b\}$
and $\{a<..**b\} = \{x. a < x \wedge x < b\}**$
and $(x\ solves\ ode\ f)\ \{0..t\}\ R = ((x\ has\ vderiv\ on\ (\lambda t. f\ t\ (x\ t)))\ \{0..t\} \wedge x \in \{0..t\} \rightarrow R)$
and $f \in A \rightarrow B = (f \in \{f. \forall x. x \in A \longrightarrow (f\ x) \in B\})$
and $(x\ has\ vderiv\ on\ x')\ \{0..t\} =$
 $(\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (x\ has\ vector\ derivative\ x'\ r)\ (at\ r\ within\ \{0..t\}))$
and $(x\ has\ vector\ derivative\ x'\ r)\ (at\ r\ within\ \{0..t\}) =$
 $(x\ has\ derivative\ (\lambda x. x *_{\mathbb{R}} x'\ r))\ (at\ r\ within\ \{0..t\})$
apply(*simp-all add: p2r-def r2p-def rel-ad-def rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def*
solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def)
apply(*blast, fastforce, fastforce*)
using *has-vector-derivative-def* **by** *auto*

Observe also, the following consequences and facts:

proposition $\pi_1(\lfloor R \rfloor) = r2s\ R$
by (*simp add: fst-eq-Domain*)

proposition $\Delta^c_1 R = Id - \{(s, s) \mid s. s \in (\pi_1 \llbracket R \rrbracket)\}$
by (*simp add: image-def rel-ad-def, fastforce*)

proposition $P \subseteq Q \implies wp\ R\ P \subseteq wp\ R\ Q$
by (*simp add: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.dka.dom-iso rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-iso*)

proposition *boxProgrPred-IsProp*: $wp\ R\ \lceil P \rceil \subseteq Id$
by (*simp add: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.a-subid' rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.bbox-def*)

proposition *rdom-p2r-contents*: $(a, b) \in rdom\ \lceil P \rceil = ((a = b) \wedge P\ a)$
proof–
have $(a, b) \in rdom\ \lceil P \rceil = ((a = b) \wedge (a, a) \in rdom\ \lceil P \rceil)$ **using** *p2r-subid* **by**
fastforce
also have $\dots = ((a = b) \wedge (a, a) \in \lceil P \rceil)$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = ((a = b) \wedge P\ a)$ **by** (*simp add: p2r-def*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

~~///Slightly not add these comments to the file's top stuff.///~~
proposition *rel-ad-rule1*: $(x, x) \notin \Delta^c_1 \lceil P \rceil \implies P\ x$
by (*auto simp: rel-ad-def p2r-subid p2r-def*)

proposition *rel-ad-rule2*: $(x, x) \in \Delta^c_1 \lceil P \rceil \implies \neg P\ x$
by (*metis ComplD VC-KAD.p2r-neg-hom rel-ad-rule1 empty-iff mem-Collect-eq p2s-neg-hom*)

rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.a-one rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.am1 relcomp.relcompI)

proposition *rel-ad-rule3*: $R \subseteq Id \implies (x, x) \notin R \implies (x, x) \in \Delta^c_1 R$
by (*metis IdI Un-iff d-p2r rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.ars3*
rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.ars-r-def rpr)

proposition *rel-ad-rule4*: $(x, x) \in R \implies (x, x) \notin \Delta^c_1 R$
by (*metis empty-iff rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.ars1 relcomp.relcompI*)

proposition *boxProgrPred-chrcrtrzn*: $(x, x) \in wp\ R\ \lceil P \rceil = (\forall\ y. (x, y) \in R \longrightarrow P\ y)$
by (*metis boxProgrPred-IsProp rel-ad-rule1 rel-ad-rule2 rel-ad-rule3*
rel-ad-rule4 d-p2r wp-simp wp-trafo)

lemma (*in antidomain-kleene-algebra*) *fbox-starI*:
assumes $d\ p \leq d\ i$ **and** $d\ i \leq \lceil x \rceil\ i$ **and** $d\ i \leq d\ q$
shows $d\ p \leq \lceil x^* \rceil\ q$
proof–
from $\langle d\ i \leq \lceil x \rceil\ i \rangle$ **have** $d\ i \leq \lceil x \rceil\ (d\ i)$
using *local.fbox-simp* **by** *auto*
hence $\lceil 1 \rceil\ p \leq \lceil x^* \rceil\ i$ **using** $\langle d\ p \leq d\ i \rangle$ **by** (*metis (no-types)*
local.dual-order.trans local.fbox-one local.fbox-simp local.fbox-star-induct-var)
thus *?thesis* **using** $\langle d\ i \leq d\ q \rangle$ **by** (*metis (full-types)*)

local.fbox-mult local.fbox-one local.fbox-seq-var local.fbox-simp)
qed

proposition *cons-eq-zipE*:

$(x, y) \# \text{tail} = xList \otimes yList \implies \exists xTail\ yTail. x \# xTail = xList \wedge y \# yTail = yList$

by(*induction xList, simp-all, induction yList, simp-all*)

proposition *set-zip-left-rightD*:

$(x, y) \in \text{set } (xList \otimes yList) \implies x \in \text{set } xList \wedge y \in \text{set } yList$

apply(*rule conjI*)

apply(*rule-tac y=y and ys=yList in set-zip-leftD, simp*)

apply(*rule-tac x=x and xs=xList in set-zip-rightD, simp*)

done

declare *zip-map-fst-snd* [*simp*]

6.4.2 VC_diffKAD Preliminaries

In dL, the set of possible program variables is split in two, the set of variables V and their primed counterparts V' . To implement this, we use Isabelle's string-type and define a function that primes a given string. We then define the set of primed-strings based on it.

definition *vdiff* :: *string* \Rightarrow *string* (∂ - [55] 70) **where**
 $(\partial\ x) = "d[" @ x @ "]"$

definition *varDiffs* :: *string set* **where**

$\text{varDiffs} = \{y. \exists x. y = \partial\ x\}$

proposition *vdiff-inj*: $(\partial\ x) = (\partial\ y) \implies x = y$

by(*simp add: vdiff-def*)

proposition *vdiff-noFixPoints*: $x \neq (\partial\ x)$

by(*simp add: vdiff-def*)

lemma *varDiffsI*: $x = (\partial\ z) \implies x \in \text{varDiffs}$

by(*simp add: varDiffs-def vdiff-def*)

lemma *varDiffsE*:

assumes $x \in \text{varDiffs}$

obtains y **where** $x = "d[" @ y @ "]"$

using *assms unfolding varDiffs-def vdiff-def* **by** *auto*

proposition *vdiff-invarDiffs*: $(\partial\ x) \in \text{varDiffs}$

by (*simp add: varDiffsI*)

(primed) dSolve preliminaries

This subsection is to define a function that takes a system of ODEs (expressed as a list $xfList$), a presumed solution $uInput = [u_1, \dots, u_n]$, a state s and a time t , and outputs the induced flow $sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t$.

abbreviation $varDiffs\text{-}to\text{-}zero :: real\ store \Rightarrow real\ store\ (sol)\ \text{where}$
 $sol\ a \equiv (override\text{-}on\ a\ (\lambda\ x.\ 0)\ varDiffs)$

proposition $varDiffs\text{-}to\text{-}zero\text{-}vdiff[simp]: (sol\ s)\ (\partial\ x) = 0$
apply($simp\ add: override\text{-}on\text{-}def\ varDiffs\text{-}def$)
by $auto$

proposition $varDiffs\text{-}to\text{-}zero\text{-}beginning[simp]: take\ 2\ x \neq "d[" \implies (sol\ s)\ x = s$
 x
apply($simp\ add: varDiffs\text{-}def\ override\text{-}on\text{-}def\ vdiff\text{-}def$)
by $fastforce$

— Next, for each entry of the input-list, we update the state using said entry.

definition $vderiv\text{-}of\ f\ S = (SOME\ f'.\ (f\ has\text{-}vderiv\text{-}on\ f')\ S)$

primrec $state\text{-}list\text{-}upd :: ((real \Rightarrow real\ store \Rightarrow real) \times string \times (real\ store \Rightarrow real))\ list \Rightarrow$
 $real \Rightarrow real\ store \Rightarrow real\ store\ \text{where}$
 $state\text{-}list\text{-}upd\ []\ t\ s = s$
 $state\text{-}list\text{-}upd\ (uxf\ \# tail)\ t\ s = (state\text{-}list\text{-}upd\ tail\ t\ s)$
 $(\quad (\pi_1\ (\pi_2\ uxf)) := (\pi_1\ uxf)\ t\ s,$
 $\quad \partial\ (\pi_1\ (\pi_2\ uxf)) := (if\ t = 0\ then\ (\pi_2\ (\pi_2\ uxf))\ s$
 $else\ vderiv\text{-}of\ (\lambda\ r.\ (\pi_1\ uxf)\ r\ s)\ \{0 <..< (2 *_{\mathbb{R}} t)\}\ t))$

abbreviation $state\text{-}list\text{-}cross\text{-}upd :: real\ store \Rightarrow (string \times (real\ store \Rightarrow real))\ list$
 \Rightarrow
 $(real \Rightarrow real\ store \Rightarrow real)\ list \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow (char\ list \Rightarrow real)\ (-[\leftarrow] - [64, 64, 64]$
 $63)\ \text{where}$
 $s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t \equiv state\text{-}list\text{-}upd\ (uInput \otimes xfList)\ t\ s$

proposition $state\text{-}list\text{-}cross\text{-}upd\text{-}empty[simp]: (s[\leftarrow list]\ t) = s$
by($induction\ list,\ simp\text{-}all$)

lemma $inductive\text{-}state\text{-}list\text{-}cross\text{-}upd\text{-}its\text{-}vars:$

assumes $distHyp: distinct\ (map\ \pi_1\ ((y, g) \# xftail))$
and $varHyp: \forall\ xf \in set((y, g) \# xftail).\ \pi_1\ xf \notin varDiffs$
and $indHyp: (u, x, f) \in set\ (utail \otimes xftail) \implies (s[xftail \leftarrow utail]\ t)\ x = u\ t\ s$
and $disjHyp: (u, x, f) = (v, y, g) \vee (u, x, f) \in set\ (utail \otimes xftail)$
shows $(s[(y, g) \# xftail \leftarrow v \# utail]\ t)\ x = u\ t\ s$
using $disjHyp\ \text{proof}$
assume $(u, x, f) = (v, y, g)$
hence $(s[(y, g) \# xftail \leftarrow v \# utail]\ t)\ x = ((s[xftail \leftarrow utail]\ t)(x := u\ t\ s,$
 $\partial\ x := if\ t = 0\ then\ f\ s\ else\ vderiv\text{-}of\ (\lambda\ r.\ u\ r\ s)\ \{0 <..< (2 *_{\mathbb{R}} t)\}\ t))\ x\ \text{by}$

simp
 also have $\dots = u \ t \ s$ by (*simp* add: *vdiff-def*)
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *simp*
 next
 assume $yTailHyp: (u, x, f) \in \text{set } (uTail \otimes xTail)$
 from *this* and *indHyp* have $\exists: (s[xTail \leftarrow uTail] \ t) \ x = u \ t \ s$ by *fastforce*
 from *yTailHyp* and *distHyp* have $\exists: y \neq x$ using *set-zip-left-rightD* by *force*
 from *yTailHyp* and *varHyp* have $\exists: x \neq \partial \ y$
 using *set-zip-left-rightD* *vdiff-invarDiffs* by *fastforce*
 from 1 and 2 have $(s[(y, g) \# xTail \leftarrow v \# uTail] \ t) \ x = (s[xTail \leftarrow uTail] \ t) \ x$
 by *simp*
 thus *?thesis* using 3 by *simp*
 qed

theorem *state-list-cross-upd-its-vars*:
 assumes *distinctHyp*: *distinct* (*map* π_1 *xfList*)
 and *lengthHyp*: *length* *xfList* = *length* *uInput*
 and *varsHyp*: $\forall \ xf \in \text{set } xfList. \ \pi_1 \ xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
 and *its-var*: $(u, x, f) \in \text{set } (uInput \otimes xfList)$
 shows $(s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) \ x = u \ t \ s$
 using *assms* apply (*induct* *xfList* *uInput* *arbitrary*: *x* *rule*: *list-induct2'*, *simp*,
simp, *simp*)
 by (*clarify*, *rule* *inductive-state-list-cross-upd-its-vars*, *simp-all*)

lemma *override-on-upd*: $x \in X \implies (\text{override-on } f \ g \ X)(x := z) = (\text{override-on } f \ (g(x := z))) \ X$
 by (*rule* *ext*, *simp* add: *override-on-def*)

lemma *inductive-state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars*:
 assumes $\exists \ g. \ (s[xfTail \leftarrow uTail] \ 0) = \text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs}$
 and $\forall \ xf \in \text{set } (xf \ \# \ xfTail). \ \pi_1 \ xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
 and $\forall \ uxf \in \text{set } (u \ \# \ uTail \otimes xf \ \# \ xfTail). \ \pi_1 \ uxf \ 0 \ s = s \ (\pi_1 \ (\pi_2 \ uxf))$
 shows $\exists \ g. \ (s[xf \ \# \ xfTail \leftarrow u \ \# \ uTail] \ 0) = \text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs}$
proof–
 let *?gLHS* = $(s[(xf \ \# \ xfTail) \leftarrow (u \ \# \ uTail)] \ 0)$
 have *observ*: $\partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf) \in \text{varDiffs}$ by (*auto* *simp*: *varDiffs-def*)
 from *assms*(1) obtain *g* where $(s[xfTail \leftarrow uTail] \ 0) = \text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs}$
 by *force*
 then have *?gLHS* = $(\text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs})(\pi_1 \ xf := u \ 0 \ s, \ \partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf) := \pi_2 \ xf \ s)$ by *simp*
 also have $\dots = (\text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs})(\partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf) := \pi_2 \ xf \ s)$
 using *override-on-def* *varDiffs-def* *assms* by *auto*
 also have $\dots = (\text{override-on } s \ (g(\partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf) := \pi_2 \ xf \ s)) \ \text{varDiffs})$
 using *observ* and *override-on-upd* by *force*
 ultimately show *?thesis* by *auto*
 qed

theorem *state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars*:
 assumes *lengthHyp*: *length* *xfList* = *length* *uInput*

and $\text{varsHyp}:\forall \text{ xf} \in \text{set } \text{xfList}. \pi_1 \text{ xf} \notin \text{varDiffs}$
and $\text{solHyp1}:\forall \text{ uxf} \in \text{set } (\text{uInput} \otimes \text{xfList}). (\pi_1 \text{ uxf}) \ 0 \ s = s \ (\pi_1 \ (\pi_2 \ \text{uxf}))$
shows $\exists \ g. (s[\text{xfList} \leftarrow \text{uInput}] \ 0) = (\text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs})$
using assms **proof**($\text{induct } \text{xfList } \text{uInput}$ rule: list-induct2')
case 1
 have $(s[\square \leftarrow \square] \ 0) = \text{override-on } s \ s \ \text{varDiffs}$
 unfolding override-on-def **by** simp
 thus ?case **by** metis
next
 case (2 $\text{xf } \text{xfTail}$)
 have $(s[\text{xf} \# \text{xfTail} \leftarrow \square] \ 0) = \text{override-on } s \ s \ \text{varDiffs}$
 unfolding override-on-def **by** simp
 thus ?case **by** metis
next
 case (3 $u \ \text{utail}$)
 have $(s[\square \leftarrow \text{utail}] \ 0) = \text{override-on } s \ s \ \text{varDiffs}$
 unfolding override-on-def **by** simp
 thus ?case **by** force
next
 case (4 $\text{xf } \text{xfTail } u \ \text{uTail}$)
 then have $\exists \ g. (s[\text{xfTail} \leftarrow \text{uTail}] \ 0) = \text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs}$ **by** simp
 thus ?case **using** $\text{inductive-state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars } 4.\text{prems}$ **by** blast
qed

lemma $\text{vderiv-unique-within-open-interval}$:
assumes $(f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \ \{0 < .. < t\}$ **and** $t > 0$
 and $(f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f'') \ \{0 < .. < t\}$ **and** $\text{tauHyp}:\tau \in \{0 < .. < t\}$
shows $f' \ \tau = f'' \ \tau$
using assms **apply**($\text{simp add: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def}$)
using $\text{frechet-derivative-unique-within-open-interval}$ **by** ($\text{metis box-real}(1) \ \text{scaleR-one } \text{tauHyp}$)

lemma $\text{has-vderiv-on-cong-open-interval}$:
assumes $g\text{Hyp}:\forall \ \tau > 0. f \ \tau = g \ \tau$ **and** $t\text{Hyp}: t > 0$
and $f\text{Hyp}:(f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \ \{0 < .. < t\}$
shows $(g \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \ \{0 < .. < t\}$
proof–
from $g\text{Hyp}$ **have** $\bigwedge \tau. \tau \in \{0 < .. < t\} \implies f \ \tau = g \ \tau$ **using** $t\text{Hyp}$ **by** force
hence $\text{eqDs}:(f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \ \{0 < .. < t\} = (g \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \ \{0 < .. < t\}$
apply($\text{rule-tac has-vderiv-on-cong}$) **by** auto
thus $(g \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \ \{0 < .. < t\}$ **using** $\text{eqDs } f\text{Hyp}$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{closed-vderiv-on-cong-to-open-vderiv}$:
assumes $g\text{Hyp}:\forall \ \tau > 0. f \ \tau = g \ \tau$
and $f\text{Hyp}:\forall \ t \geq 0. (f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \ \{0 .. t\}$
and $t\text{Hyp}: t > 0$ **and** $c\text{Hyp}: c > 1$
shows $\text{vderiv-of } g \ \{0 < .. < (c *_{\text{R}} t)\} \ t = f' \ t$
proof–

have $ctHyp:c \cdot t > 0$ **using** $tHyp$ **and** $cHyp$ **by** *auto*
from $fHyp$ **have** $(f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \{0 < .. < c \cdot t\}$ **using** *has-vderiv-on-subset*
by *(metis greaterThanLessThan-subseteq-atLeastAtMost-iff less-eq-real-def)*
then have $derivHyp:(g \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \{0 < .. < c \cdot t\}$
using $gHyp$ $ctHyp$ **and** *has-vderiv-on-cong-open-interval* **by** *blast*
hence $f'Hyp:\forall f''. (g \text{ has-vderiv-on } f'') \{0 < .. < c \cdot t\} \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{0 < .. < c \cdot t\}. f' \tau = f'' \tau)$
using *vderiv-unique-within-open-interval* $ctHyp$ **by** *blast*
also have $(g \text{ has-vderiv-on } (vderiv\text{-of } g \{0 < .. < (c *_R t)\})) \{0 < .. < c \cdot t\}$
by *(simp add: vderiv-of-def, metis derivHyp someI-ex)*
ultimately show $vderiv\text{-of } g \{0 < .. < c *_R t\} t = f' t$ **using** $tHyp$ $cHyp$ **by** *force*
qed

lemma *vderiv-of-to-sol-its-vars*:
assumes $distinctHyp:distinct (\text{map } \pi_1 \text{ } xfList)$
and $lengthHyp:length \text{ } xfList = length \text{ } uInput$
and $varsHyp:\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_1 \text{ } xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
and $solHyp2:\forall t \geq 0. ((\lambda \tau. (sol \text{ } s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \text{ } \tau) \text{ } x) \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda \tau. f (sol \text{ } s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \text{ } \tau))) \{0..t\})$
and $tHyp:t > 0$ **and** $uxfHyp:(u, x, f) \in \text{set } (uInput \otimes xfList)$
shows $vderiv\text{-of } (\lambda \tau. u \text{ } \tau (sol \text{ } s)) \{0 < .. < (2 *_R t)\} t = f (sol \text{ } s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] t)$
apply $(rule\text{-tac } f = (\lambda \tau. (sol \text{ } s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \text{ } \tau) \text{ } x))$ **in** *closed-vderiv-on-cong-to-open-vderiv*
subgoal using *assms* **and** *state-list-cross-upd-its-vars* **by** *metis*
by *(simp-all add: solHyp2 tHyp)*

lemma *inductive-to-sol-zero-its-dvars*:
assumes $eqFuncs:\forall s. \forall g. \forall xf \in \text{set } ((x, f) \# xfs). \pi_2 \text{ } xf (override\text{-on } s \text{ } g \text{ } \text{varDiffs}) = \pi_2 \text{ } xf \text{ } s$
and $eqLengths:length ((x, f) \# xfs) = length (u \# us)$
and $distinct:distinct (\text{map } \pi_1 ((x, f) \# xfs))$
and $vars:\forall xf \in \text{set } ((x, f) \# xfs). \pi_1 \text{ } xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
and $solHyp1:\forall uxf \in \text{set } ((u \# us) \otimes ((x, f) \# xfs)). \pi_1 \text{ } uxf \text{ } 0 (sol \text{ } s) = sol \text{ } s (\pi_1 (\pi_2 \text{ } uxf))$
and $disjHyp:(y, g) = (x, f) \vee (y, g) \in \text{set } xfs$
and $indHyp:(y, g) \in \text{set } xfs \implies (sol \text{ } s[xfs \leftarrow us] \text{ } 0) (\partial \text{ } y) = g (sol \text{ } s[xfs \leftarrow us] \text{ } 0)$
shows $(sol \text{ } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \text{ } 0) (\partial \text{ } y) = g (sol \text{ } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \text{ } 0)$
proof–
from *assms* **obtain** $h1$ **where** $h1Def:(sol \text{ } s[((x, f) \# xfs) \leftarrow (u \# us)] \text{ } 0) = (override\text{-on } (sol \text{ } s) \text{ } h1 \text{ } \text{varDiffs})$ **using** *state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars* **by** *blast*
from $disjHyp$ **show** $(sol \text{ } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \text{ } 0) (\partial \text{ } y) = g (sol \text{ } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \text{ } 0)$
proof
assume $eqHeads:(y, g) = (x, f)$
then have $g (sol \text{ } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \text{ } 0) = f (sol \text{ } s)$ **using** $h1Def$ $eqFuncs$
by *simp*
also have $... = (sol \text{ } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \text{ } 0) (\partial \text{ } y)$ **using** $eqHeads$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *linarith*
next

assume $\text{tailHyp}:(y, g) \in \text{set } xfs$
 then have $y \neq x$ using $\text{distinct set-zip-left-rightD}$ by force
 hence $\partial x \neq \partial y$ by $(\text{simp add: vdiff-def})$
 have $x \neq \partial y$ using $\text{vars vdiff-invarDiffs}$ by auto
 obtain $h2$ where $h2\text{Def}:(\text{sol } s[xfs \leftarrow us] \ 0) = \text{override-on } (\text{sol } s) \ h2 \ \text{varDiffs}$
 using $\text{state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars eqLengths distinct vars}$ and solHyp1 by force
 have $(\text{sol } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \ 0) (\partial y) = g (\text{sol } s[xfs \leftarrow us] \ 0)$
 using $\text{tailHyp indHyp } \langle x \neq \partial y \rangle$ and $\langle \partial x \neq \partial y \rangle$ by simp
 also have $\dots = g (\text{override-on } (\text{sol } s) \ h2 \ \text{varDiffs})$ using $h2\text{Def}$ by simp
 also have $\dots = g (\text{sol } s)$ using eqFuncs and tailHyp by force
 also have $\dots = g (\text{sol } s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \ 0)$
 using $\text{eqFuncs h1Def tailHyp}$ and eq-snd-iff by fastforce
 ultimately show $?thesis$ by simp
 qed
 qed

lemma $\text{to-sol-zero-its-dvars}$:
 assumes $\text{funcsHyp}:\forall s. \forall g. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_2 \ xf \ (\text{override-on } s \ g \ \text{varDiffs})$
 $= \pi_2 \ xf \ s$
 and $\text{distinctHyp}:\text{distinct } (\text{map } \pi_1 \ xfList)$
 and $\text{lengthHyp}:\text{length } xfList = \text{length } uInput$
 and $\text{varsHyp}:\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_1 \ xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
 and $\text{solHyp1}:\forall uxf \in \text{set } (uInput \otimes xfList). (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ 0 (\text{sol } s) = (\text{sol } s) (\pi_1 (\pi_2 \ uxf))$
 and $ygHyp:(y, g) \in \text{set } xfList$
 shows $(\text{sol } s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ 0)(\partial y) = g (\text{sol } s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ 0)$
 using assms apply $(\text{induct } xfList \ uInput \ \text{rule: list-induct2'}, \text{simp}, \text{simp}, \text{simp}, \text{clarify})$
 by $(\text{rule inductive-to-sol-zero-its-dvars}, \text{simp-all})$

lemma $\text{inductive-to-sol-greater-than-zero-its-dvars}$:
 assumes $\text{lengthHyp}:\text{length } ((y, g) \# xfs) = \text{length } (v \# vs)$
 and $\text{distHyp}:\text{distinct } (\text{map } \pi_1 \ ((y, g) \# xfs))$
 and $\text{varHyp}:\forall xf \in \text{set } ((y, g) \# xfs). \pi_1 \ xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
 and $\text{indHyp}:(u, x, f) \in \text{set } (vs \otimes xfs) \implies (s[xfs \leftarrow vs]t)(\partial x) = \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. u \ r \ s) \ \{0 <.. < 2 *_{\mathbb{R}} t\} \ t$
 and $\text{disjHyp}:(v, y, g) = (u, x, f) \vee (u, x, f) \in \text{set } (vs \otimes xfs)$ and $tHyp:t > 0$
 shows $(s[(y, g) \# xfs \leftarrow v \# vs] \ t) (\partial x) = \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. u \ r \ s) \ \{0 <.. < 2 *_{\mathbb{R}} t\} \ t$
 proof –
 let $?lhs = ((s[xfs \leftarrow vs] \ t)(y := v \ t \ s, \partial y := \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. v \ r \ s) \ \{0 <.. < (2 \cdot t)\} \ t)) (\partial x)$
 let $?rhs = \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. u \ r \ s) \ \{0 <.. < (2 \cdot t)\} \ t$
 have $(s[(y, g) \# xfs \leftarrow v \# vs] \ t) (\partial x) = ?lhs$ using $tHyp$ by simp
 also have $\text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. u \ r \ s) \ \{0 <.. < 2 *_{\mathbb{R}} t\} \ t = ?rhs$ by simp
 ultimately have $\text{obs} : ?thesis = (?lhs = ?rhs)$ by simp
 from disjHyp have $?lhs = ?rhs$
 proof
 assume $uxfEq:(v, y, g) = (u, x, f)$
 then have $?lhs = \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. u \ r \ s) \ \{0 <.. < (2 \cdot t)\} \ t$ by simp

also have $vderiv\text{-}of\ (\lambda\ r.\ u\ r\ s)\ \{0 < .. < (2 \cdot t)\}\ t = ?rhs$ using $uxfEq$ by $simp$
ultimately show $?lhs = ?rhs$ by $simp$
next
assume $sygTail:(u, x, f) \in set\ (vs \otimes xfs)$
from this have $y \neq x$ using $distHyp\ set\text{-}zip\text{-}left\text{-}rightD$ by $force$
hence $\partial\ x \neq \partial\ y$ by $(simp\ add:\ vdiff\text{-}def)$
have $y \neq \partial\ x$ using $varHyp$ using $vdiff\text{-}invarDiffs$ by $auto$
then have $?lhs = (s[xfs \leftarrow vs]\ t)\ (\partial\ x)$ using $\langle y \neq \partial\ x \rangle$ and $\langle \partial\ x \neq \partial\ y \rangle$ by $simp$
also have $(s[xfs \leftarrow vs]\ t)\ (\partial\ x) = ?rhs$ using $indHyp\ sygTail$ by $simp$
ultimately show $?lhs = ?rhs$ by $simp$
qed
from this and obs show $?thesis$ by $simp$
qed

lemma *to-sol-greater-than-zero-its-dvars*:
assumes $distinctHyp:distinct\ (map\ \pi_1\ xfList)$
and $lengthHyp:length\ xfList = length\ uInput$
and $varsHyp:\forall\ xf \in set\ xfList.\ \pi_1\ xf \notin varDiffs$
and $uxfHyp:(u, x, f) \in set\ (uInput \otimes xfList)$ and $tHyp:t > 0$
shows $(s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ (\partial\ x) = vderiv\text{-}of\ (\lambda\ r.\ u\ r\ s)\ \{0 < .. < (2 \cdot_R t)\}\ t$
using $assms$ apply $(induct\ xfList\ uInput\ rule:\ list\text{-}induct2',\ simp,\ simp,\ simp,\ clarify)$
by $(rule\text{-}tac\ f=f\ in\ inductive\text{-}to\text{-}sol\text{-}greater\text{-}than\text{-}zero\text{-}its\text{-}dvars,\ auto)$

dInv preliminaries

Here, we introduce syntactic notation to talk about differential invariants.

no-notation *Antidomain-Semiring.antidomain-left-monoid-class.am-add-op* (**infixl** \oplus 65)

no-notation *Dioid.times-class.opp-mult* (**infixl** \odot 70)

no-notation *Lattices.inf-class.inf* (**infixl** \sqcap 70)

no-notation *Lattices.sup-class.sup* (**infixl** \sqcup 65)

datatype $trms = Const\ real\ (t_C - [54]\ 70) \mid Var\ string\ (t_V - [54]\ 70) \mid$
 $Mns\ trms\ (\ominus - [54]\ 65) \mid Sum\ trms\ trms\ (\mathbf{infixl}\ \oplus\ 65) \mid$
 $Mult\ trms\ trms\ (\mathbf{infixl}\ \odot\ 68)$

primrec $tval :: trms \Rightarrow (real\ store \Rightarrow real)\ ((1\ \llcorner - \llcorner_t))$ where

$\llcorner_{t_C}\ r \llcorner_t = (\lambda\ s.\ r)$
 $\llcorner_{t_V}\ x \llcorner_t = (\lambda\ s.\ s\ x)$
 $\llcorner_{\ominus\ \vartheta} \llcorner_t = (\lambda\ s.\ -(\llcorner_{\vartheta} \llcorner_t)\ s)$
 $\llcorner_{\vartheta \oplus \eta} \llcorner_t = (\lambda\ s.\ (\llcorner_{\vartheta} \llcorner_t)\ s + (\llcorner_{\eta} \llcorner_t)\ s)$
 $\llcorner_{\vartheta \odot \eta} \llcorner_t = (\lambda\ s.\ (\llcorner_{\vartheta} \llcorner_t)\ s \cdot (\llcorner_{\eta} \llcorner_t)\ s)$

datatype $props = Eq\ trms\ trms\ (\mathbf{infixr}\ \doteq\ 60) \mid Less\ trms\ trms\ (\mathbf{infixr}\ \prec\ 62) \mid$
 $Leq\ trms\ trms\ (\mathbf{infixr}\ \preceq\ 61) \mid And\ props\ props\ (\mathbf{infixl}\ \sqcap\ 63) \mid$
 $Or\ props\ props\ (\mathbf{infixl}\ \sqcup\ 64)$

primrec $pval :: props \Rightarrow (real\ store \Rightarrow bool)\ ((1\ \llcorner - \llcorner_P))$ where

$$\begin{aligned}
\llbracket \vartheta \dot{=} \eta \rrbracket_P &= (\lambda s. (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t) s = (\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t) s) | \\
\llbracket \vartheta \prec \eta \rrbracket_P &= (\lambda s. (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t) s < (\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t) s) | \\
\llbracket \vartheta \preceq \eta \rrbracket_P &= (\lambda s. (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t) s \leq (\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t) s) | \\
\llbracket \varphi \sqcap \psi \rrbracket_P &= (\lambda s. (\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P) s \wedge (\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_P) s) | \\
\llbracket \varphi \sqcup \psi \rrbracket_P &= (\lambda s. (\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P) s \vee (\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_P) s)
\end{aligned}$$

primrec *tdiff* :: *trms* \Rightarrow *trms* (∂_t - [54] 70) **where**

$$\begin{aligned}
(\partial_t t_C r) &= t_C 0 | \\
(\partial_t t_V x) &= t_V (\partial x) | \\
(\partial_t \ominus \vartheta) &= \ominus (\partial_t \vartheta) | \\
(\partial_t (\vartheta \oplus \eta)) &= (\partial_t \vartheta) \oplus (\partial_t \eta) | \\
(\partial_t (\vartheta \odot \eta)) &= ((\partial_t \vartheta) \odot \eta) \oplus (\vartheta \odot (\partial_t \eta))
\end{aligned}$$

primrec *pdiff* :: *props* \Rightarrow *props* (∂_P - [54] 70) **where**

$$\begin{aligned}
(\partial_P (\vartheta \dot{=} \eta)) &= ((\partial_t \vartheta) \dot{=} (\partial_t \eta)) | \\
(\partial_P (\vartheta \prec \eta)) &= ((\partial_t \vartheta) \preceq (\partial_t \eta)) | \\
(\partial_P (\vartheta \preceq \eta)) &= ((\partial_t \vartheta) \preceq (\partial_t \eta)) | \\
(\partial_P (\varphi \sqcap \psi)) &= (\partial_P \varphi) \sqcap (\partial_P \psi) | \\
(\partial_P (\varphi \sqcup \psi)) &= (\partial_P \varphi) \sqcap (\partial_P \psi)
\end{aligned}$$

primrec *trmVars* :: *trms* \Rightarrow *string set* **where**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{trmVars } (t_C r) &= \{\} | \\
\text{trmVars } (t_V x) &= \{x\} | \\
\text{trmVars } (\ominus \vartheta) &= \text{trmVars } \vartheta | \\
\text{trmVars } (\vartheta \oplus \eta) &= \text{trmVars } \vartheta \cup \text{trmVars } \eta | \\
\text{trmVars } (\vartheta \odot \eta) &= \text{trmVars } \vartheta \cup \text{trmVars } \eta
\end{aligned}$$

fun *substList* :: (*string* \times *trms*) *list* \Rightarrow *trms* \Rightarrow *trms* ($\langle \cdot \rangle$ [54] 80) **where**

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{xtList } \langle t_C r \rangle &= t_C r | \\
\llbracket \langle t_V x \rangle &= t_V x | \\
\langle (y, \xi) \# \text{xtTail } \langle \text{Var } x \rangle &= (\text{if } x = y \text{ then } \xi \text{ else } \text{xtTail } \langle \text{Var } x \rangle) | \\
\text{xtList } \langle \ominus \vartheta \rangle &= \ominus (\text{xtList } \langle \vartheta \rangle) | \\
\text{xtList } \langle \vartheta \oplus \eta \rangle &= (\text{xtList } \langle \vartheta \rangle) \oplus (\text{xtList } \langle \eta \rangle) | \\
\text{xtList } \langle \vartheta \odot \eta \rangle &= (\text{xtList } \langle \vartheta \rangle) \odot (\text{xtList } \langle \eta \rangle)
\end{aligned}$$

proposition *substList-on-compl-of-varDiffs*:

assumes *trmVars* $\eta \subseteq (\text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs})$

and *set* (*map* π_1 *xtList*) $\subseteq \text{varDiffs}$

shows *xtList* $\langle \eta \rangle = \eta$

using *assms* **apply** (*induction* η , *simp-all* *add*: *varDiffs-def*)

by (*induction* *xtList*, *auto*)

lemma *substList-help1*: *set* (*map* π_1 ((*map* (*vdiff* $\circ \pi_1$) *xfList*) \otimes *uInput*)) $\subseteq \text{varDiffs}$

apply (*induct* *xfList* *uInput* *rule*: *list-induct2'*, *simp-all* *add*: *varDiffs-def*)

by *auto*

lemma *substList-help2*:

assumes *trmVars* $\eta \subseteq (\text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs})$

shows $((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \eta \rangle = \eta$
using *assms substList-help1 substList-on-compl-of-varDiffs* **by** *blast*

lemma *substList-cross-vdiff-on-non-occurring-var*:
assumes $x \notin \text{set list1}$
shows $((\text{map } \text{vdiff } \text{list1}) \otimes \text{list2}) \langle t_V (\partial x) \rangle = t_V (\partial x)$
using *assms apply(induct list1 list2 rule: list-induct2', simp, simp, clarsimp)*
by *(simp add: vdiff-def)*

primrec *propVars* :: *props* \Rightarrow *string set* **where**
 $\text{propVars } (\vartheta \doteq \eta) = \text{trmVars } \vartheta \cup \text{trmVars } \eta$
 $\text{propVars } (\vartheta \prec \eta) = \text{trmVars } \vartheta \cup \text{trmVars } \eta$
 $\text{propVars } (\vartheta \preceq \eta) = \text{trmVars } \vartheta \cup \text{trmVars } \eta$
 $\text{propVars } (\varphi \sqcap \psi) = \text{propVars } \varphi \cup \text{propVars } \psi$
 $\text{propVars } (\varphi \sqcup \psi) = \text{propVars } \varphi \cup \text{propVars } \psi$

primrec *subspList* :: $(\text{string} \times \text{trms}) \text{ list} \Rightarrow \text{props} \Rightarrow \text{props}$ $(-\vdash [54] 80)$ **where**
 $\text{xtList} \vdash \vartheta \doteq \eta \vdash = ((\text{xtList} \langle \vartheta \rangle) \doteq (\text{xtList} \langle \eta \rangle))$
 $\text{xtList} \vdash \vartheta \prec \eta \vdash = ((\text{xtList} \langle \vartheta \rangle) \prec (\text{xtList} \langle \eta \rangle))$
 $\text{xtList} \vdash \vartheta \preceq \eta \vdash = ((\text{xtList} \langle \vartheta \rangle) \preceq (\text{xtList} \langle \eta \rangle))$
 $\text{xtList} \vdash \varphi \sqcap \psi \vdash = ((\text{xtList} \vdash \varphi \vdash) \sqcap (\text{xtList} \vdash \psi \vdash))$
 $\text{xtList} \vdash \varphi \sqcup \psi \vdash = ((\text{xtList} \vdash \varphi \vdash) \sqcup (\text{xtList} \vdash \psi \vdash))$

ODE Extras

For exemplification purposes, we compile some concrete derivatives used commonly in classical mechanics. A more general approach should be taken that generates this theorems as instantiations.

named-theorems *ubc-definitions definitions used in the locale unique-on-bounded-closed*

declare *unique-on-bounded-closed-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *unique-on-bounded-closed-axioms-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *unique-on-closed-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *compact-interval-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *compact-interval-axioms-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *self-mapping-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *self-mapping-axioms-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *continuous-rhs-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *closed-domain-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *global-lipschitz-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *interval-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *nonempty-set-def* [*ubc-definitions*]
and *lipschitz-on-def* [*ubc-definitions*]

named-theorems *poly-deriv temporal compilation of derivatives representing galilean transformations*

named-theorems *galilean-transform temporal compilation of vderivs representing galilean transformations*

named-theorems *galilean-transform-eq the equational version of galilean-transform*

lemma *vector-derivative-line-at-origin*: $((\cdot) \ a \ \text{has-vector-derivative} \ a) \ (\text{at } x \ \text{within } T)$
by (*auto intro: derivative-eq-intros*)

lemma [*poly-deriv*]: $((\cdot) \ a \ \text{has-derivative} \ (\lambda x. x *_R a)) \ (\text{at } x \ \text{within } T)$
using *vector-derivative-line-at-origin* **unfolding** *has-vector-derivative-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *quadratic-monomial-derivative*:
 $((\lambda t::\text{real}. a \cdot t^2) \ \text{has-derivative} \ (\lambda t. a \cdot (2 \cdot x \cdot t))) \ (\text{at } x \ \text{within } T)$
apply(*rule-tac* $g'1 = \lambda t. 2 \cdot x \cdot t$ **in** *derivative-eq-intros*(6))
apply(*rule-tac* $f'1 = \lambda t. t$ **in** *derivative-eq-intros*(15))
by (*auto intro: derivative-eq-intros*)

lemma *quadratic-monomial-derivative2*:
 $((\lambda t::\text{real}. a \cdot t^2 / 2) \ \text{has-derivative} \ (\lambda t. a \cdot x \cdot t)) \ (\text{at } x \ \text{within } T)$
apply(*rule-tac* $f'1 = \lambda t. a \cdot (2 \cdot x \cdot t)$ **and** $g'1 = \lambda x. 0$ **in** *derivative-eq-intros*(18))
using *quadratic-monomial-derivative* **by** *auto*

lemma *quadratic-monomial-vderiv*[*poly-deriv*]: $((\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2) \ \text{has-vderiv-on} \ (\cdot) \ a) \ T$
apply(*simp add: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clarify*)
using *quadratic-monomial-derivative2* **by** (*simp add: mult-commute-abs*)

lemma *galilean-position*[*galilean-transform*]:
 $((\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ \text{has-vderiv-on} \ (\lambda t. a \cdot t + v)) \ T$
apply(*rule-tac* $f' = \lambda x. a \cdot x + v$ **and** $g'1 = \lambda x. 0$ **in** *derivative-intros*(191))
apply(*rule-tac* $f'1 = \lambda x. a \cdot x$ **and** $g'1 = \lambda x. v$ **in** *derivative-intros*(191))
using *poly-deriv*(2) **by** (*auto intro: derivative-intros*)

lemma [*poly-deriv*]:
 $t \in T \implies ((\lambda \tau. a \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + x) \ \text{has-derivative} \ (\lambda x. x *_R (a \cdot t + v)))$
 $(\text{at } t \ \text{within } T)$
using *galilean-position* **unfolding** *has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def* **by** *simp*

lemma [*galilean-transform-eq*]:
 $t > 0 \implies \text{vderiv-of} \ (\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ \{0 <..< 2 \cdot t\} \ t = a \cdot t + v$
proof–
let $?f = \text{vderiv-of} \ (\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ \{0 <..< 2 \cdot t\}$
assume $t > 0$ **hence** $t \in \{0 <..< 2 \cdot t\}$ **by** *auto*
have $\exists f. ((\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ \text{has-vderiv-on} \ f) \ \{0 <..< 2 \cdot t\}$
using *galilean-position* **by** *blast*
hence $((\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ \text{has-vderiv-on} \ ?f) \ \{0 <..< 2 \cdot t\}$
unfolding *vderiv-of-def* **by** (*metis* (*mono-tags, lifting*) *someI-ex*)
also have $((\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ \text{has-vderiv-on} \ (\lambda t. a \cdot t + v)) \ \{0 <..< 2 \cdot t\}$
using *galilean-position* **by** *simp*
ultimately show $(\text{vderiv-of} \ (\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ \{0 <..< 2 \cdot t\}) \ t = a \cdot$


```

t + v
apply(rule-tac f'=?f and  $\tau=t$  and  $t=2 \cdot t$  in vderiv-unique-within-open-interval)
using  $\langle t \in \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\} \rangle$  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma  $t > 0 \implies \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\} t = a \cdot t + v$ 
unfolding vderiv-of-def apply(subst someI-equality[of - ( $\lambda t. a \cdot t + v$ )])
apply(rule-tac a= $\lambda t. a \cdot t + v$  in exI1)
apply(simp-all add: galilean-position)
apply(rule ext, rename-tac f  $\tau$ )
apply(rule-tac f= $\lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x$  and  $t=2 \cdot t$  and  $f'=f$  in vderiv-unique-within-open-interval)
apply(simp-all add: galilean-position)
oops

```

```

lemma galilean-velocity[galilean-transform]:(( $\lambda r. a \cdot r + v$ ) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda t. a$ ))
T
apply(rule-tac f'1= $\lambda x. a$  and g'1= $\lambda x. 0$  in derivative-intros(191))
unfolding has-vderiv-on-def by(auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)

```

```

lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:
 $t > 0 \implies \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. a \cdot r + v) \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\} t = a$ 
proof -
let ?f = vderiv-of ( $\lambda r. a \cdot r + v$ )  $\{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\}$ 
assume  $t > 0$  hence  $t \in \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\}$  by auto
have  $\exists f. ((\lambda r. a \cdot r + v) \text{ has-vderiv-on } f) \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\}$ 
using galilean-velocity by blast
hence (( $\lambda r. a \cdot r + v$ ) has-vderiv-on ?f)  $\{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\}$ 
unfolding vderiv-of-def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) someI-ex)
also have (( $\lambda r. a \cdot r + v$ ) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda t. a$ ))  $\{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\}$ 
using galilean-velocity by simp
ultimately show (vderiv-of ( $\lambda r. a \cdot r + v$ )  $\{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\}$ )  $t = a$ 
apply(rule-tac f'=?f and  $\tau=t$  and  $t=2 \cdot t$  in vderiv-unique-within-open-interval)
using  $\langle t \in \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\} \rangle$  by auto
qed

```

```

lemma [galilean-transform]:
(( $\lambda t. v \cdot t - a \cdot t^2 / 2 + x$ ) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x. v - a \cdot x$ ))  $\{0..t\}$ 
apply(subgoal-tac (( $\lambda t. - a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x$ ) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x. - a \cdot x + v$ ))  $\{0..t\}$ , simp)
by(rule galilean-transform)

```

```

lemma [galilean-transform-eq]: $t > 0 \implies \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda t. v \cdot t - a \cdot t^2 / 2 + x) \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\} t = v - a \cdot t$ 
apply(subgoal-tac vderiv-of ( $\lambda t. - a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x$ )  $\{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\} t = - a \cdot t + v$ , simp)
by(rule galilean-transform-eq)

```

```

lemma [galilean-transform]:
  (( $\lambda t. v - a \cdot t$ ) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x. - a$ )) {0..t}
apply(subgoal-tac (( $\lambda t. - a \cdot t + v$ ) has-vderiv-on ( $\lambda x. - a$ )) {0..t}, simp)
by(rule galilean-transform)

lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:  $t > 0 \implies \text{vderiv-of } (\lambda r. v - a \cdot r) \{0 < .. < 2 \cdot t\}$ 
 $t = - a$ 
apply(subgoal-tac vderiv-of ( $\lambda t. - a \cdot t + v$ ) {0 < .. < 2 · t}  $t = - a$ , simp)
by(rule galilean-transform-eq)

lemma [simp]: ( $\lambda x. \text{case } x \text{ of } (t, x) \Rightarrow f t$ ) = ( $\lambda x. (f \circ \pi_1) x$ )
by auto

end
theory VC-diffKAD
imports VC-diffKAD-auxiliarities

begin

```

6.4.3 Phase Space Relational Semantics

```

definition solvesStoreIVP :: (real  $\Rightarrow$  real store)  $\Rightarrow$  (string  $\times$  (real store  $\Rightarrow$  real))
list  $\Rightarrow$ 
real store  $\Rightarrow$  bool
((- solvesTheStoreIVP - withInitState -) [70, 70, 70] 68) where
solvesStoreIVP  $\varphi_S$  xfList s  $\equiv$ 
  — F sends vdiffs-in-list to derivs.
  ( $\forall t \geq 0. (\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \varphi_S t (\partial (\pi_1 xf)) = \pi_2 xf (\varphi_S t)) \wedge$ 
  — F preserves the rest of the variables and F sends derivs of constants to 0.
  ( $\forall y. (y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \cup \text{varDiffs} \longrightarrow \varphi_S t y = s y) \wedge$ 
    ( $y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \longrightarrow \varphi_S t (\partial y) = 0$ ))  $\wedge$ 
  — F solves the induced IVP.
  ( $\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda t. \varphi_S t (\pi_1 xf)) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. \lambda r. (\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_S t))) \{0..t\}$ 
    UNIV  $\wedge$ 
     $\varphi_S 0 (\pi_1 xf) = s(\pi_1 xf))$ 

```

```

lemma solves-store-ivpI:
assumes  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. (\varphi_S t (\partial (\pi_1 xf))) = (\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_S t)$ 
and  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall y. y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \cup \text{varDiffs} \longrightarrow \varphi_S t y = s y$ 
and  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall y. y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \longrightarrow \varphi_S t (\partial y) = 0$ 
and  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda t. \varphi_S t (\pi_1 xf)) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. \lambda r. (\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_S t))) \{0..t\}$ 
UNIV
and  $\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \varphi_S 0 (\pi_1 xf) = s(\pi_1 xf)$ 
shows  $\varphi_S \text{ solvesTheStoreIVP } xfList \text{ withInitState } s$ 
apply(simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def, safe)
using assms apply simp-all
by(force, force, force)

```

named-theorems *solves-store-ivpE* *elimination rules for solvesStoreIVP*

lemma *[solves-store-ivpE]:*
assumes φ_S *solvesTheStoreIVP* *xfList* *withInitState* *s*
shows $\forall t \geq 0. \forall y. y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList})) \cup \text{varDiffs} \longrightarrow \varphi_S t y = s y$
and $\forall t \geq 0. \forall y. y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList})) \longrightarrow \varphi_S t (\partial y) = 0$
and $\forall t \geq 0. \forall \text{xf} \in \text{set } \text{xfList}. (\varphi_S t (\partial (\pi_1 \text{xf}))) = (\pi_2 \text{xf}) (\varphi_S t)$
and $\forall t \geq 0. \forall \text{xf} \in \text{set } \text{xfList}. ((\lambda t. \varphi_S t (\pi_1 \text{xf})) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. \lambda r. (\pi_2 \text{xf}) (\varphi_S t))) \{0..t\} \text{ UNIV}$
and $\forall \text{xf} \in \text{set } \text{xfList}. \varphi_S 0 (\pi_1 \text{xf}) = s(\pi_1 \text{xf})$
using *assms solvesStoreIVP-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *[solves-store-ivpE]:*
assumes φ_S *solvesTheStoreIVP* *xfList* *withInitState* *s*
shows $\forall y. y \notin \text{varDiffs} \longrightarrow \varphi_S 0 y = s y$
proof(*clarify, rename-tac* *x*)
fix *x* **assume** $x \notin \text{varDiffs}$
from *assms* **and** *solves-store-ivpE(5)* **have** $x \in (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList})) \implies \varphi_S 0 x = s x$
x by *fastforce*
also have $x \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList})) \cup \text{varDiffs} \implies \varphi_S 0 x = s x$
using *assms* **and** *solves-store-ivpE(1)* **by** *simp*
ultimately show $\varphi_S 0 x = s x$ **using** $\langle x \notin \text{varDiffs} \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed

named-theorems *solves-store-ivpD* *computation rules for solvesStoreIVP*

lemma *[solves-store-ivpD]:*
assumes φ_S *solvesTheStoreIVP* *xfList* *withInitState* *s*
and $t \geq 0$
and $y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList})) \cup \text{varDiffs}$
shows $\varphi_S t y = s y$
using *assms solves-store-ivpE(1)* **by** *simp*

lemma *[solves-store-ivpD]:*
assumes φ_S *solvesTheStoreIVP* *xfList* *withInitState* *s*
and $t \geq 0$
and $y \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList}))$
shows $\varphi_S t (\partial y) = 0$
using *assms solves-store-ivpE(2)* **by** *simp*

lemma *[solves-store-ivpD]:*
assumes φ_S *solvesTheStoreIVP* *xfList* *withInitState* *s*
and $t \geq 0$
and $\text{xf} \in \text{set } \text{xfList}$
shows $(\varphi_S t (\partial (\pi_1 \text{xf}))) = (\pi_2 \text{xf}) (\varphi_S t)$
using *assms solves-store-ivpE(3)* **by** *simp*

lemma *[solves-store-ivpD]:*
assumes φ_S *solvesTheStoreIVP* *xfList* *withInitState* *s*
and $t \geq 0$

and $xf \in \text{set } xfList$
shows $((\lambda t. \varphi_S t (\pi_1 xf)) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. \lambda r. (\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_S t))) \{0..t\} \text{ UNIV}$
using *assms solves-store-ivpE(4)* **by** *simp*

lemma [*solves-store-ivpD*]:
assumes $\varphi_S \text{ solvesTheStoreIVP } xfList \text{ withInitState } s$
and $(x, f) \in \text{set } xfList$
shows $\varphi_S 0 x = s x$
using *assms solves-store-ivpE(5)* **by** *fastforce*

lemma [*solves-store-ivpD*]:
assumes $\varphi_S \text{ solvesTheStoreIVP } xfList \text{ withInitState } s$
and $y \notin \text{varDiffs}$
shows $\varphi_S 0 y = s y$
using *assms solves-store-ivpE(6)* **by** *simp*

definition *guardDiffEqtn* :: $(\text{string} \times (\text{real store} \Rightarrow \text{real})) \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{real store} \text{ pred})$
 \Rightarrow
 $\text{real store rel } (\text{ODEsystem} - \text{with} - [70, 70] 61) \text{ where}$
 $\text{ODEsystem } xfList \text{ with } G = \{(s, \varphi_S t) \mid s t \varphi_S. t \geq 0 \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (\varphi_S r))$
 $\wedge \text{solvesStoreIVP } \varphi_S xfList s\}$

6.4.4 Derivation of Differential Dynamic Logic Rules

”Differential Weakening”

lemma *wlp-evol-guard*: $\text{Id} \subseteq \text{wp } (\text{ODEsystem } xfList \text{ with } G) \lceil G \rceil$
by (*simp add: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def rel-ad-def guardDiffEqtn-def p2r-def,*
force)

theorem *dWeakening*:
assumes *guardImpliesPost*: $\lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil$
shows $\text{PRE } P (\text{ODEsystem } xfList \text{ with } G) \text{ POST } Q$
using *assms and wlp-evol-guard by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) d-p2r*
order-trans p2r-subid rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-iso)

theorem *dW*: $\text{wp } (\text{ODEsystem } xfList \text{ with } G) \lceil Q \rceil = \text{wp } (\text{ODEsystem } xfList \text{ with } G) \lceil \lambda s. G s \longrightarrow Q s \rceil$
unfolding *rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def rel-ad-def guardDiffEqtn-def*
by (*simp add: relcomp.simps p2r-def, fastforce*)

”Differential Cut”

lemma *all-interval-guardDiffEqtn*:
assumes $\text{solvesStoreIVP } \varphi_S xfList s \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (\varphi_S r)) \wedge 0 \leq t$
shows $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (s, \varphi_S r) \in (\text{ODEsystem } xfList \text{ with } G)$
unfolding *guardDiffEqtn-def using atLeastAtMost-iff apply clarsimp*
apply (*rule-tac x=r in exI, rule-tac x= φ_S in exI*) **using** *assms by simp*

lemma *condAfterEvol-remainsAlongEvol*:

assumes $\text{boxDiffC}:(s, s) \in \text{wp} (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G) \lceil C \rceil$
and $\text{FisSol}:\text{solvesStoreIVP } \varphi_S \text{ xfList } s \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (\varphi_S r)) \wedge 0 \leq t$
shows $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (\varphi_S r) \wedge C (\varphi_S r)$
proof–
from boxDiffC **have** $\forall c. (s, c) \in (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G) \longrightarrow C c$
by (*simp add: boxProgrPred-chrcrtrzn*)
also from FisSol **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (s, \varphi_S r) \in (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G)$
using *all-interval-guarDiffEqtn* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using FisSol *atLeastAtMost-iff guarDiffEqtn-def* **by** *fastforce*
qed

theorem *dCut*:
assumes $p\text{BoxDiffCut}:(\text{PRE } P (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G) \text{ POST } C)$
assumes $p\text{BoxCutQ}:(\text{PRE } P (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s)) \text{ POST } Q)$
shows $\text{PRE } P (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G) \text{ POST } Q$
apply(*clarify, subgoal-tac a = b*) **defer**
proof(*metis d-p2r rdom-p2r-contents, simp, subst boxProgrPred-chrcrtrzn, clarify*)
fix $b y$ **assume** $(b, b) \in \lceil P \rceil$ **and** $(b, y) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G$
then obtain $\varphi_S t$ **where** $:\text{solvesStoreIVP } \varphi_S \text{ xfList } b \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (\varphi_S r)) \wedge 0 \leq t \wedge \varphi_S t = y$
using *guarDiffEqtn-def* **by** *auto*
hence $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (b, \varphi_S r) \in (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G)$
using *all-interval-guarDiffEqtn* **by** *blast*
from this and $p\text{BoxDiffCut}$ **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. C (\varphi_S r)$
using *boxProgrPred-chrcrtrzn* $\langle (b, b) \in \lceil P \rceil \rangle$ **by** (*metis (no-types, lifting) d-p2r subsetCE*)
then have $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (b, \varphi_S r) \in (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s))$
using \ast *all-interval-guarDiffEqtn* **by** (*metis (mono-tags, lifting)*)
from this and $p\text{BoxCutQ}$ **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. Q (\varphi_S r)$
using *boxProgrPred-chrcrtrzn* $\langle (b, b) \in \lceil P \rceil \rangle$ **by** (*metis (no-types, lifting) d-p2r subsetCE*)
thus $Q y$ **using** \ast **by** *auto*
qed

theorem *dC*:
assumes $\text{Id} \subseteq \text{wp} (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G) \lceil C \rceil$
shows $\text{wp} (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G) \lceil Q \rceil = \text{wp} (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s)) \lceil Q \rceil$
proof(*rule-tac f = $\lambda x. \text{wp } x \lceil Q \rceil$ in HOL.arg-cong, safe*)
fix $a b$ **assume** $(a, b) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G$
then obtain $\varphi_S t$ **where** $:\text{solvesStoreIVP } \varphi_S \text{ xfList } a \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (\varphi_S r)) \wedge 0 \leq t \wedge \varphi_S t = b$
using *guarDiffEqtn-def* **by** *auto*
hence $1:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (a, \varphi_S r) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G$
by (*meson all-interval-guarDiffEqtn*)
from this have $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. C (\varphi_S r)$ **using** *assms boxProgrPred-chrcrtrzn*
by (*metis IdI boxProgrPred-IsProp subset-antisym*)
thus $(a, b) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s)$

```

    using * guarDiffEqtn-def by blast
next
  fix a b assume (a, b) ∈ ODEsystem xflist with (λs. G s ∧ C s)
  then show (a, b) ∈ ODEsystem xflist with G
  unfolding guarDiffEqtn-def by (clarsimp, rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=φS in
exI, simp)
qed

```

Solve Differential Equation

lemma *prelim-dSolve*:

```

assumes solHyp:(λt. sol s[xflist←uInput] t) solvesTheStoreIVP xflist withInit-
State s
and uniqHyp:∀ X. solvesStoreIVP X xflist s ⟶ (∀ t ≥ 0. (sol s[xflist←uInput]
t) = X t)
and diffAssgn: ∀ t ≥ 0. G (sol s[xflist←uInput] t) ⟶ Q (sol s[xflist←uInput] t)
shows ∀ c. (s, c) ∈ (ODEsystem xflist with G) ⟶ Q c
proof(clarify)
fix c assume (s, c) ∈ (ODEsystem xflist with G)
from this obtain t::real and φS::real ⇒ real store
where FHyp:t ≥ 0 ∧ φS t = c ∧ solvesStoreIVP φS xflist s ∧ (∀ r ∈ {0..t}. G
(φS r))
using guarDiffEqtn-def by auto
from this and uniqHyp have (sol s[xflist←uInput] t) = φS t by blast
then have cHyp:c = (sol s[xflist←uInput] t) using FHyp by simp
from this have G (sol s[xflist←uInput] t) using FHyp by force
then show Q c using diffAssgn FHyp cHyp by auto
qed

```

theorem *dS*:

```

assumes solHyp:∀ s. solvesStoreIVP (λt. sol s[xflist←uInput] t) xflist s
and uniqHyp:∀ s X. solvesStoreIVP X xflist s ⟶ (∀ t ≥ 0. (sol s[xflist←uInput]
t) = X t)
shows wp (ODEsystem xflist with G) [Q] =
  [λ s. ∀ t ≥ 0. (∀ r ∈ {0..t}. G (sol s[xflist←uInput] r)) ⟶ Q (sol s[xflist←uInput]
t)]
apply(simp add: p2r-def, rule subset-antisym)
unfolding guarDiffEqtn-def rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def rel-ad-def
using solHyp apply(simp add: relcomp.simps) apply clarify
apply(rule-tac x=x in exI, clarsimp)
apply(erule-tac x=sol x[xflist←uInput] t in allE, erule disjE)
apply(erule-tac x=x in allE, erule-tac x=t in allE)
apply(erule impE, simp, erule-tac x=λt. sol x[xflist←uInput] t in allE)
apply(simp-all, clarify, rule-tac x=s in exI, simp add: relcomp.simps)
using uniqHyp by fastforce

```

theorem *dSolve*:

```

assumes solHyp:∀ s. solvesStoreIVP (λt. sol s[xflist←uInput] t) xflist s
and uniqHyp:∀ s. ∀ X. solvesStoreIVP X xflist s ⟶ (∀ t ≥ 0. (sol s[xflist←uInput]

```

```

t) = X t)
and diffAssgn:  $\forall s. P s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. G (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t) \longrightarrow Q (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t))$ 
shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
apply(clarsimp, subgoal-tac a=b)
apply(clarify, subst boxProgrPred-chrcrtn)
apply(simp-all add: p2r-def)
apply(rule-tac uInput=uInput in prelim-dSolve)
apply(simp add: solHyp, simp add: uniqHyp)
by (metis (no-types, lifting) diffAssgn)

```

— We proceed to refine the previous rule by finding the necessary restrictions on varFunList and uInput so that the solution to the store-IVP is guaranteed.

lemma *conds4vdiffs-prelim:*

```

assumes funcsHyp:  $\forall s\ g. \forall xf \in set\ xfList. \pi_2\ xf\ (override-on\ s\ g\ varDiffs) = \pi_2\ xf\ s$ 
and distinctHyp: distinct (map  $\pi_1$  xfList)
and varsHyp:  $\forall\ xf \in set\ xfList. \pi_1\ xf \notin varDiffs$ 
and lengthHyp: length xfList = length uInput
and solHyp1:  $\forall\ uxf \in set\ (uInput \otimes xfList). (\pi_1\ uxf)\ 0\ (sol\ s) = (sol\ s)\ (\pi_1\ (\pi_2\ uxf))$ 
and solHyp2:  $\forall t \geq 0. ((\lambda \tau. (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)\ x)\ has-vderiv-on\ (\lambda \tau. f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)))\ \{0..t\}$ 
and xfHyp:  $(x, f) \in set\ xfList$  and tHyp:  $t \geq 0$ 
shows  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ (\partial\ x) = f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)$ 
proof-
from xfHyp obtain u where xfuHyp:  $(u, x, f) \in set\ (uInput \otimes xfList)$ 
by (metis in-set-impl-in-set-zip2 lengthHyp)
show  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ (\partial\ x) = f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)$ 
proof(cases t=0)
case True
have  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ 0)\ (\partial\ x) = f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ 0)$ 
using assms and to-sol-zero-its-dvars by blast
then show ?thesis using True by blast
next
case False
from this have  $t > 0$  using tHyp by simp
hence  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ (\partial\ x) = vderiv-of\ (\lambda r. u\ r\ (sol\ s))\ \{0 <..< (2 *_{\mathbb{R}} t)\}\ t$ 
using xfuHyp assms to-sol-greater-than-zero-its-dvars by blast
also have  $vderiv-of\ (\lambda r. u\ r\ (sol\ s))\ \{0 <..< (2 *_{\mathbb{R}} t)\}\ t = f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)$ 
using assms xfuHyp  $\langle t > 0 \rangle$  and vderiv-of-to-sol-its-vars by blast
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

```

lemma *conds4vdiffs:*

assumes *funcsHyp*: $\forall s\ g. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_2\ xf\ (\text{override-on } s\ g\ \text{varDiffs}) = \pi_2\ xf$
 s
and *distinctHyp*:*distinct* (*map* $\pi_1\ xfList$)
and *varsHyp*: $\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_1\ xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
and *lengthHyp*:*length* *xfList* = *length* *uInput*
and *solHyp1*: $\forall uxf \in \text{set } (uInput \otimes xfList). (\pi_1\ uxf)\ 0\ (sol\ s) = (sol\ s)\ (\pi_1\ (\pi_2\ uxf))$
and *solHyp2*: $\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda \tau. (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)\ (\pi_1\ xf))$
has-vderiv-on $(\lambda \tau. (\pi_2\ xf)\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)))\ \{0..t\}$
shows $\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ (\partial\ (\pi_1\ xf)) = (\pi_2\ xf)$
 $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)$
apply(*rule allI*, *rule impI*, *rule ballI*, *rule conds4vdiffs-prelim*)
using *assms* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *conds4Consts*:

assumes *varsHyp*: $\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_1\ xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
shows $\forall x. x \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \longrightarrow (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ (\partial\ x) = 0$
using *varsHyp* **apply**(*induct* *xfList* *uInput* *rule: list-induct2'*)
apply(*simp-all* *add: override-on-def varDiffs-def vdiff-def*)
by *clarsimp*

lemma *conds4InitState*:

assumes *distinctHyp*:*distinct* (*map* $\pi_1\ xfList$)
and *lengthHyp*:*length* *xfList* = *length* *uInput*
and *varsHyp*: $\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_1\ xf \notin \text{varDiffs}$
and *solHyp1*: $\forall uxf \in \text{set } (uInput \otimes xfList). (\pi_1\ uxf)\ 0\ (sol\ s) = (sol\ s)\ (\pi_1\ (\pi_2\ uxf))$
and *xfHyp*: $(x, f) \in \text{set } xfList$
shows $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ 0)\ x = s\ x$
proof–
from *xfHyp* **obtain** *u* **where** *uxfHyp*: $(u, x, f) \in \text{set } (uInput \otimes xfList)$
by (*metis in-set-impl-in-set-zip2 lengthHyp*)
from *varsHyp* **have** *toZeroHyp*: $(sol\ s)\ x = s\ x$ **using** *override-on-def xfHyp* **by** *auto*
from *uxfHyp* **and** *solHyp1* **have** $u\ 0\ (sol\ s) = (sol\ s)\ x$ **by** *fastforce*
also **have** $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ 0)\ x = u\ 0\ (sol\ s)$
using *state-list-cross-upd-its-vars uxfHyp* **and** *assms* **by** *blast*
ultimately show $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ 0)\ x = s\ x$ **using** *toZeroHyp* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *conds4RestOfStrings*:

assumes $x \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \cup \text{varDiffs}$
shows $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ x = s\ x$
using *assms* **apply**(*induct* *xfList* *uInput* *rule: list-induct2'*)
by(*auto simp: varDiffs-def*)

lemma *conds4storeIVP-on-toSol*:

assumes *funcsHyp*: $\forall s\ g. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_2\ xf\ (\text{override-on } s\ g\ \text{varDiffs}) = \pi_2\ xf$
 s


```

and distinctHyp:distinct (map  $\pi_1$  xfList)
and lengthHyp:length xfList = length uInput
and varsHyp: $\forall$  xf  $\in$  set xfList.  $\pi_1$  xf  $\notin$  varDiffs
and solHyp1: $\forall$  uxf  $\in$  set (uInput  $\otimes$  xfList).  $(\pi_1$  uxf) 0 (sol s) = (sol s) ( $\pi_1$  ( $\pi_2$  uxf))
and solHyp2: $\forall$  t  $\geq$  0.  $\forall$  xf  $\in$  set xfList.
( $(\lambda t. (\text{sol } s[\text{xfList} \leftarrow \text{uInput}] \ t) (\pi_1 \text{xf})) \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda t. \pi_2 \text{xf} (\text{sol } s[\text{xfList} \leftarrow \text{uInput}] \ t))) \{0..t\}$ )
shows solvesStoreIVP ( $\lambda t. (\text{sol } s[\text{xfList} \leftarrow \text{uInput}] \ t)$ ) xfList s
apply(rule solves-store-ivpI)
subgoal using conds4vdiffs assms by blast
subgoal using conds4RestOfStrings by blast
subgoal using conds4Consts varsHyp by blast
subgoal apply(rule allI, rule impI, rule ballI, rule solves-odeI)
  using solHyp2 by simp-all
subgoal using conds4InitState and assms by force
done

```

theorem *dSolve-toSolve*:

```

assumes funcsHyp: $\forall$  s g.  $\forall$  xf  $\in$  set xfList.  $\pi_2$  xf (override-on s g varDiffs) =  $\pi_2$  xf s
and distinctHyp:distinct (map  $\pi_1$  xfList)
and lengthHyp:length xfList = length uInput
and varsHyp: $\forall$  xf  $\in$  set xfList.  $\pi_1$  xf  $\notin$  varDiffs
and solHyp1: $\forall$  s.  $\forall$  uxf  $\in$  set (uInput  $\otimes$  xfList).  $(\pi_1$  uxf) 0 (sol s) = (sol s) ( $\pi_1$  ( $\pi_2$  uxf))
and solHyp2: $\forall$  s.  $\forall$  t  $\geq$  0.  $\forall$  xf  $\in$  set xfList.
( $(\lambda t. (\text{sol } s[\text{xfList} \leftarrow \text{uInput}] \ t) (\pi_1 \text{xf})) \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda t. \pi_2 \text{xf} (\text{sol } s[\text{xfList} \leftarrow \text{uInput}] \ t))) \{0..t\}$ )
and uniqHyp: $\forall$  s.  $\forall$  X. solvesStoreIVP X xfList s  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  t  $\geq$  0. (sol s [xfList  $\leftarrow$  uInput] t) = X t)
and postCondHyp: $\forall$  s. P s  $\longrightarrow$  ( $\forall$  t  $\geq$  0. Q (sol s [xfList  $\leftarrow$  uInput] t))
shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
apply(rule-tac uInput=uInput in dSolve)
subgoal using assms and conds4storeIVP-on-toSol by simp
subgoal by (simp add: uniqHyp)
using postCondHyp postCondHyp by simp

```

— As before, we keep refining the rule *dSolve*. This time we find the necessary restrictions to attain uniqueness.

lemma *conds4UniqSol*:

```

fixes f:real store  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes tHyp:t  $\geq$  0
and contHyp:continuous-on ( $\{0..t\} \times \text{UNIV}$ ) ( $\lambda(t, (r::\text{real})). f (\varphi_s \ t)$ )
shows unique-on-bounded-closed 0  $\{0..t\} \tau$  ( $\lambda t \ r. f (\varphi_s \ t)$ ) UNIV (if t = 0 then 1 else 1/(t+1))
apply(simp add: ubc-definitions, rule conjI)
subgoal using contHyp continuous-rhs-def by fastforce

```

subgoal using *assms continuous-rhs-def* **by** *fastforce*
done

lemma *solves-store-ivp-at-beginning-overrides*:
assumes *solvesStoreIVP* φ_s *xfList* *a*
shows $\varphi_s \ 0 = \text{override-on } a \ (\varphi_s \ 0) \ \text{varDiffs}$
apply(*rule ext*, *subgoal-tac* $x \notin \text{varDiffs} \longrightarrow \varphi_s \ 0 \ x = a \ x$)
subgoal by (*simp add: override-on-def*)
using *assms* **and** *solves-store-ivpD(6)* **by** *simp*

lemma *ubcStoreUniqueSol*:
assumes *tHyp*: $t \geq 0$
assumes *contHyp*: $\forall \ xf \in \text{set } xfList. \text{continuous-on } (\{0..t\} \times UNIV)$
 $(\lambda(t, (r::real)). (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t))$
and *eqDerivs*: $\forall \ xf \in \text{set } xfList. \forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (\varphi_s \ \tau) = (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (sol$
 $s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau)$
and *Fsolves*: *solvesStoreIVP* φ_s *xfList* *s*
and *solHyp*: *solvesStoreIVP* $(\lambda \ \tau. (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau))$ *xfList* *s*
shows $(sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) = \varphi_s \ t$
proof
fix *x::string* **show** $(sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) \ x = \varphi_s \ t \ x$
proof(*cases* $x \in (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \cup \text{varDiffs}$)
case *False*
then have *notInVars*: $x \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \cup \text{varDiffs}$ **by** *simp*
from *solHyp* **have** $(sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) \ x = s \ x$
using *tHyp notInVars solves-store-ivpD(1)* **by** *blast*
also from *Fsolves* **have** $\varphi_s \ t \ x = s \ x$ **using** *tHyp notInVars solves-store-ivpD(1)*
by *blast*
ultimately show $(sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) \ x = \varphi_s \ t \ x$ **by** *simp*
next case *True*
then have $x \in (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList)) \vee x \in \text{varDiffs}$ **by** *simp*
from this show *?thesis*
proof
assume $x \in (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList))$
from this obtain *f* **where** *xfHyp*: $(x, f) \in \text{set } xfList$ **by** *fastforce*

then have *expand1*: $\forall \ xf \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda \tau. \varphi_s \ \tau \ (\pi_1 \ xf)) \text{ solves-ode}$
 $(\lambda \tau \ r. (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (\varphi_s \ \tau))) \{0..t\} \ UNIV \wedge \varphi_s \ 0 \ (\pi_1 \ xf) = s \ (\pi_1 \ xf)$
using *Fsolves tHyp* **by** (*simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def*)
hence *expand2*: $\forall \ xf \in \text{set } xfList. \forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda r. \varphi_s \ r \ (\pi_1 \ xf))$
 $\text{has-vector-derivative } (\lambda r. (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau)) \ \tau) \ (\text{at } \tau \text{ within}$
 $\{0..t\})$
using *eqDerivs* **by** (*simp add: solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def*)

then have $\forall \ xf \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda \tau. \varphi_s \ \tau \ (\pi_1 \ xf)) \text{ solves-ode}$
 $(\lambda \tau \ r. (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau))) \{0..t\} \ UNIV \wedge \varphi_s \ 0 \ (\pi_1 \ xf) = s$
 $(\pi_1 \ xf)$
by (*simp add: has-vderiv-on-def solves-ode-def expand1 expand2*)
then have $1: ((\lambda \tau. \varphi_s \ \tau \ x) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda \tau \ r. f \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau))) \{0..t\}$

```

UNIV  $\wedge$ 
 $\varphi_s$  0  $x = s$   $x$  using  $xfHyp$  by fastforce

from  $solHyp$  and  $xfHyp$  have 2:  $((\lambda \tau. (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)\ x)\ solves\ ode$ 
 $(\lambda \tau\ r. f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)))\ \{0..t\}\ UNIV \wedge (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ 0)$ 
 $x = s\ x$ 
using solvesStoreIVP-def  $tHyp$  by fastforce

from  $tHyp$  and  $contHyp$  have  $\forall\ xf \in set\ xfList. unique\ on\ bounded\ closed\ 0$ 
 $\{0..t\}\ (s\ (\pi_1\ xf))$ 
 $(\lambda \tau\ r. (\pi_2\ xf)\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau))\ UNIV\ (if\ t = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ 1/(t+1))$ 

apply(clarify) apply(rule\ conds4UniqSol) by(auto)
from this have 3: unique-on-bounded-closed 0  $\{0..t\}\ (s\ x)\ (\lambda \tau\ r. f\ (sol$ 
 $s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau))$ 
 $UNIV\ (if\ t = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ 1/(t+1))$  using  $xfHyp$  by fastforce
from 1 2 and 3 show  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ x = \varphi_s\ t\ x$ 
using unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution using real-Icc-closed-segment
 $tHyp$  by blast
next
assume  $x \in varDiffs$ 
then obtain  $y$  where  $xDef: x = \partial\ y$  by (auto simp: varDiffs-def)
show  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ x = \varphi_s\ t\ x$ 
proof(cases  $y \in set\ (map\ \pi_1\ xfList)$ )
case True
then obtain  $f$  where  $xfHyp:(y, f) \in set\ xfList$  by fastforce
from  $tHyp$  and  $Fsolves$  have  $\varphi_s\ t\ x = f\ (\varphi_s\ t)$ 
using solves-store-ivpD(3)  $xfHyp\ xDef$  by force
also have  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ x = f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)$ 
using solves-store-ivpD(3)  $xfHyp\ xDef\ solHyp\ tHyp$  by force
ultimately show ?thesis using eqDerivs  $xfHyp\ tHyp$  by auto
next case False
then have  $\varphi_s\ t\ x = 0$ 
using  $xDef\ solves\ store\ ivpD(2)\ Fsolves\ tHyp$  by simp
also have  $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ x = 0$ 
using False solHyp tHyp solves-store-ivpD(2) xDef by fastforce
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

theorem *dSolveUBC*:

assumes $contHyp: \forall\ s. \forall\ t \geq 0. \forall\ xf \in set\ xfList. continuous\ on\ (\{0..t\} \times UNIV)$

$(\lambda(t, (r::real)). (\pi_2\ xf)\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t))$

and $solHyp: \forall\ s. solvesStoreIVP\ (\lambda\ t. (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t))\ xfList\ s$

and $uniqHyp: \forall\ s. \forall\ \varphi_s. \varphi_s\ solvesTheStoreIVP\ xfList\ withInitState\ s \longrightarrow$

$(\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. (\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_s r) = (\pi_2 xf) (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ r))$
and $\text{diffAssgn}: \forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. G\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t) \longrightarrow Q\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t))$
shows $PRE\ P\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ \text{with}\ G)\ POST\ Q$
apply(rule-tac $uInput = uInput$ **in** $dSolve$)
prefer 2 **subgoal proof**(clarify)
fix $s::real\ store$ **and** $\varphi_s::real \Rightarrow real\ store$ **and** $t::real$
assume $isSol:solvesStoreIVP\ \varphi_s\ xfList\ s$ **and** $sHyp:0 \leq t$
from $this$ **and** $uniqHyp$ **have** $\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \forall t \in \{0..t\}. (\pi_2\ xf) (\varphi_s\ t) = (\pi_2\ xf) (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)$ **by** *auto*
also **have** $\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. continuous-on\ (\{0..t\} \times UNIV)$
 $(\lambda(t, (r::real)). (\pi_2\ xf) (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t))$ **using** $contHyp\ sHyp$ **by** *blast*
ultimately show $(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t) = \varphi_s\ t$
using $sHyp\ isSol\ ubcStoreUniqueSol\ solHyp$ **by** *simp*
qed **using** *assms* **by** *simp-all*

theorem $dSolve\text{-}toSolveUBC$:

assumes $funcsHyp:\forall s\ g. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_2\ xf\ (override-on\ s\ g\ varDiffs) = \pi_2\ xf\ s$
and $distinctHyp:distinct\ (\text{map}\ \pi_1\ xfList)$
and $lengthHyp:length\ xfList = length\ uInput$
and $varsHyp:\forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \pi_1\ xf \notin varDiffs$
and $solHyp1:\forall s. \forall uxf \in \text{set } (uInput \otimes xfList). \pi_1\ uxf\ 0\ (sol\ s) = sol\ s\ (\pi_1\ (\pi_2\ uxf))$
and $solHyp2:\forall s. \forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda t. (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t) (\pi_1\ xf)))\ has-vderiv-on\ (\lambda t. \pi_2\ xf\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)))\ \{0..t\}$
and $contHyp:\forall s. \forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. continuous-on\ (\{0..t\} \times UNIV)$
 $(\lambda(t, (r::real)). (\pi_2\ xf) (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t))$
and $uniqHyp:\forall s. \forall \varphi_s. \varphi_s\ solvesTheStoreIVP\ xfList\ withInitState\ s \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. (\pi_2\ xf) (\varphi_s\ r) = (\pi_2\ xf) (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ r))$
and $postCondHyp:\forall s. P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. Q\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t))$
shows $PRE\ P\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ \text{with}\ G)\ POST\ Q$
apply(rule-tac $uInput = uInput$ **in** $dSolveUBC$)
using $contHyp$ **apply** *simp*
apply(rule *allI*, rule-tac $uInput = uInput$ **in** $conds4storeIVP-on-toSol$)
using *assms* **by** *auto*

”Differential Invariant.”

lemma $solvesStoreIVP\text{-}couldBeModified$:

fixes $F::real \Rightarrow real\ store$
assumes $vars:\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda t. F\ t\ (\pi_1\ xf)))\ solves-ode\ (\lambda t\ r. \pi_2\ xf\ (F\ t)))\ \{0..t\}\ UNIV$
and $dvars:\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList. (F\ t\ (\partial\ (\pi_1\ xf))) = (\pi_2\ xf)\ (F\ t)$
shows $\forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \forall xf \in \text{set } xfList.$
 $((\lambda t. F\ t\ (\pi_1\ xf)))\ has-vector-derivative\ F\ r\ (\partial\ (\pi_1\ xf)))\ (at\ r\ within\ \{0..t\})$

```

proof(clarify, rename-tac t r x f)
fix x f and t r::real
assume tHyp:  $0 \leq t$  and xHyp:  $(x, f) \in \text{set } xfList$  and rHyp:  $r \in \{0..t\}$ 
from this and vars have  $((\lambda t. F t x) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t r. f (F t))) \{0..t\}$  UNIV
using tHyp by fastforce
hence *:  $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda t. F t x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (\lambda t. f (F t)) r) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ 
by (simp add: solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def tHyp)
have  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \forall x f \in \text{set } xfList. (F r (\partial (\pi_1 x f))) = (\pi_2 x f) (F r)$ 
using assms by auto
from this rHyp and xHyp have  $(F r (\partial x)) = f (F r)$  by force
then show  $((\lambda t. F t (\pi_1 (x, f))) \text{ has-vector-derivative } F r (\partial (\pi_1 (x, f)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ 
using * rHyp by auto
qed

```

lemma derivationLemma-baseCase:

```

fixes F::real  $\Rightarrow$  real store
assumes solves:solvesStoreIVP F xfList a
shows  $\forall x \in (\text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs}). \forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda t. F t x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } F r (\partial x)) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ 
proof
fix x
assume  $x \in \text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs}$ 
then have notVarDiff:  $\forall z. x \neq \partial z$  using varDiffs-def by fastforce
show  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda t. F t x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } F r (\partial x)) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ 
proof(cases  $x \in \text{set } (\text{map } \pi_1 xfList)$ )
case True
from this and solves have  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \forall x f \in \text{set } xfList. ((\lambda t. F t (\pi_1 x f)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } F r (\partial (\pi_1 x f))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ 
apply(rule-tac solvesStoreIVP-couldBeModified) using solves solves-store-ivpD
by auto
from this show ?thesis using True by auto
next
case False
from this notVarDiff and solves have const:  $\forall t \geq 0. F t x = a x$ 
using solves-store-ivpD(1) by (simp add: varDiffs-def)
have constD:  $\forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda r. a x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } 0) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ 
by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
{fix t r::real
assume  $t \geq 0$  and  $r \in \{0..t\}$ 
hence  $((\lambda s. a x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } 0) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$  by (simp add: constD)
moreover have  $\bigwedge s. s \in \{0..t\} \implies (\lambda r. F r x) s = (\lambda r. a x) s$ 
using const by (simp add:  $\langle 0 \leq t \rangle$ )
ultimately have  $((\lambda s. F s x) \text{ has-vector-derivative } 0) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ 
using has-vector-derivative-transform by (metis  $\langle r \in \{0..t\} \rangle$ )}
```

hence $isZero:\forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda t. F t x) \text{has-vector-derivative } 0) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$ **by** *blast*
from *False solves* **and** *notVarDiff* **have** $\forall t \geq 0. F t (\partial x) = 0$
using *solves-store-ivpD(2)* **by** *simp*
then show *?thesis* **using** *isZero* **by** *simp*
qed
qed

lemma *derivationLemma*:
assumes *solvesStoreIVP* $F \text{ } xfList \text{ } a$
and $tHyp:t \geq 0$
and $termVarsHyp:\forall x \in trmVars \eta. x \in (UNIV - varDiffs)$
shows $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{has-vector-derivative } \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r)) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})$
using *termVarsHyp* **proof**(*induction* η)
case (*Const* r)
then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Var* y)
then have $yHyp:y \in UNIV - varDiffs$ **by** *auto*
from *this tHyp* **and** *assms(1)* **show** *?case*
using *derivationLemma-baseCase* **by** *auto*
next
case (*Mns* η)
then show *?case*
apply(*clarsimp*)
by(*rule derivative-intros, simp*)
next
case (*Sum* $\eta1 \eta2$)
then show *?case*
apply(*clarsimp*)
by(*rule derivative-intros, simp-all*)
next
case (*Mult* $\eta1 \eta2$)
then show *?case*
apply(*clarsimp*)
apply(*subgoal-tac* $((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta1 \rrbracket_t (F s) *_R \llbracket \eta2 \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{has-vector-derivative } \llbracket \partial_t \eta1 \rrbracket_t (F r) \cdot \llbracket \eta2 \rrbracket_t (F r) + \llbracket \eta1 \rrbracket_t (F r) \cdot \llbracket \partial_t \eta2 \rrbracket_t (F r)) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\}), \text{simp})$
apply(*rule-tac* $f'1 = \llbracket \partial_t \eta1 \rrbracket_t (F r) \text{ and } g'1 = \llbracket \partial_t \eta2 \rrbracket_t (F r) \text{ in derivative-eq-intros(25)}$)
by (*simp-all add: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative*)
qed

lemma *diff-subst-prprty-4terms*:
assumes *solves*: $\forall xf \in set \text{ } xfList. F t (\partial (\pi_1 xf)) = \pi_2 xf (F t)$
and $tHyp:(t::real) \geq 0$
and $listsHyp:\text{map } \pi_2 \text{ } xfList = \text{map } tval \text{ } uInput$
and $termVarsHyp:trmVars \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)$
shows $\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) = \llbracket ((\text{map } (vdiff \circ \pi_1) \text{ } xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t (F t)$

```

using termVarsHyp apply(induction  $\eta$ ) apply(simp-all add: substList-help2)
using listsHyp and solves apply(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2', simp,
simp, simp)
proof(clarify, rename-tac  $y\ g\ xfTail\ \vartheta\ trmTail\ x$ )
fix  $x::string$  and  $\vartheta::trms$  and  $g$  and  $xfTail::((string \times (real\ store \Rightarrow real))\ list)$ 
and  $trmTail$ 
assume  $IH:\bigwedge x. x \notin varDiffs \Rightarrow map\ \pi_2\ xfTail = map\ tval\ trmTail \Rightarrow$ 
 $\forall xf \in set\ xfTail. F\ t\ (\partial\ (\pi_1\ xf)) = \pi_2\ xf\ (F\ t) \Rightarrow$ 
 $F\ t\ (\partial\ x) = \llbracket (map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfTail \otimes trmTail) \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x) \rangle \rrbracket_t (F\ t)$ 
and  $1:x \notin varDiffs$  and  $2:map\ \pi_2\ ((y, g) \# xfTail) = map\ tval\ (\vartheta \# trmTail)$ 
and  $3:\forall xf \in set\ ((y, g) \# xfTail). F\ t\ (\partial\ (\pi_1\ xf)) = \pi_2\ xf\ (F\ t)$ 
hence  $*:\llbracket (map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfTail \otimes trmTail) \langle Var\ (\partial\ x) \rangle \rrbracket_t (F\ t) = F\ t\ (\partial\ x)$ 
using tHyp by auto
show  $F\ t\ (\partial\ x) = \llbracket ((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ ((y, g) \# xfTail)) \otimes (\vartheta \# trmTail)) \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x) \rangle \rrbracket_t (F\ t)$ 
proof(cases  $x \in set\ (map\ \pi_1\ ((y, g) \# xfTail))$ )
case True
then have  $x = y \vee (x \neq y \wedge x \in set\ (map\ \pi_1\ xfTail))$  by auto
moreover
{assume  $x = y$ 
from this have  $((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ ((y, g) \# xfTail)) \otimes (\vartheta \# trmTail)) \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x) \rangle = \vartheta$  by simp
also from 3 tHyp have  $F\ t\ (\partial\ y) = g\ (F\ t)$  by simp
moreover from 2 have  $\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F\ t) = g\ (F\ t)$  by simp
ultimately have ?thesis by (simp add:  $\langle x = y \rangle$ )}
moreover
{assume  $x \neq y \wedge x \in set\ (map\ \pi_1\ xfTail)$ 
then have  $\partial\ x \neq \partial\ y$  using vdiff-inj by auto
from this have  $((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ ((y, g) \# xfTail)) \otimes (\vartheta \# trmTail)) \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x) \rangle =$ 
 $((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfTail) \otimes trmTail) \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x) \rangle$  by simp
hence ?thesis using * by simp}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
next
case False
then have  $((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ ((y, g) \# xfTail)) \otimes (\vartheta \# trmTail)) \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x) \rangle$ 
 $= t_V\ (\partial\ x)$ 
using substList-cross-vdiff-on-non-occurring-var by (metis(no-types, lifting) List.map.compositionality)
thus ?thesis by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms:
assumes termVarsHyp:trmVars  $\eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)$ 
and initHyp: $\forall x. x \notin varDiffs \longrightarrow b\ x = a\ x$ 
shows  $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t b$ 
using assms by (induction  $\eta$ , simp-all)

```

```

lemma non-empty-funList-implies-non-empty-trmList:

```

shows $\forall \text{ list}. (x, f) \in \text{set list} \wedge \text{map } \pi_2 \text{ list} = \text{map tval tList} \longrightarrow (\exists \vartheta. \llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t = f \wedge \vartheta \in \text{set tList})$
by (*induction tList, auto*)

lemma *dInvForTrms-prelim*:

assumes *substHyp*:

$\forall \text{ st}. G \text{ st} \longrightarrow (\forall \text{ str}. \text{str} \notin (\pi_1 \llbracket \text{set xflist} \rrbracket) \longrightarrow \text{st } (\partial \text{ str}) = 0) \longrightarrow$

$\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xflist}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t \text{ st} = 0$

and *termVarsHyp*: $\text{trmVars } \eta \subseteq (\text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs})$

and *listsHyp*: $\text{map } \pi_2 \text{ xflist} = \text{map tval uInput}$

shows $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = 0 \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in (\text{ODEsystem xflist with } G) \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c = 0)$

proof (*clarify*)

fix *c* **assume** *aHyp*: $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = 0$ **and** *cHyp*: $(a, c) \in \text{ODEsystem xflist with } G$

from this obtain *t::real* **and** *F::real* \Rightarrow *real store*

where *tcHyp*: $t \geq 0 \wedge F t = c \wedge \text{solvesStoreIVP } F \text{ xflist } a \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (F r))$

using *guarDiffEqtn-def* **by** *auto*

then have $\forall x. x \notin \text{varDiffs} \longrightarrow F 0 x = a x$ **using** *solves-store-ivpD(6)* **by** *blast*
from this have $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0)$ **using** *termVarsHyp eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms*
by *blast*

hence *obs1*: $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0) = 0$ **using** *aHyp* **by** *simp*

from *tcHyp* **have** *obs2*: $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{ has-vector-derivative}$

$\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r))$ (at *r* within $\{0..t\}$) **using** *derivationLemma termVarsHyp* **by** *blast*

have $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \forall \text{ xf} \in \text{set xflist}. F r (\partial (\pi_1 \text{ xf})) = \pi_2 \text{ xf } (F r)$

using *tcHyp solves-store-ivpD(3)* **by** *fastforce*

hence $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r) = \llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xflist}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t (F r)$

using *tcHyp diff-subst-prprty-4terms termVarsHyp listsHyp* **by** *fastforce*

also from *substHyp* **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xflist}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t (F r) = 0$

using *solves-store-ivpD(2)* *tcHyp* **by** *fastforce*

ultimately have $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } 0)$ (at *r* within $\{0..t\}$)

using *obs2* **by** *auto*

from this and *tcHyp* **have** $\forall s \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda x. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. x *_R 0))$

(at *s* within $\{0..t\}$) **by** (*metis has-vector-derivative-def*)

hence $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) - \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0) = (\lambda x. x *_R 0) (t - 0)$

using *mvt-very-simple* **and** *tcHyp* **by** *fastforce*

then show $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c = 0$ **using** *obs1 tcHyp* **by** *auto*

qed

theorem *dInvForTrms*:

assumes $\forall \text{ st}. G \text{ st} \longrightarrow (\forall \text{ str}. \text{str} \notin (\pi_1 \llbracket \text{set xflist} \rrbracket) \longrightarrow \text{st } (\partial \text{ str}) = 0) \longrightarrow$

$\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xflist}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t \text{ st} = 0$

and *termVarsHyp*: $\text{trmVars } \eta \subseteq (\text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs})$

and *listsHyp*: $\text{map } \pi_2 \text{ xflist} = \text{map tval uInput}$

and *eta-f*: $f = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t$

shows *PRE* $(\lambda s. f s = 0)$ (*ODEsystem xflist with G*) *POST* $(\lambda s. f s = 0)$


```

using eta-f proof(clarsimp)
fix a b
assume  $(a, b) \in [\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t s = 0]$  and  $f = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t$ 
from this have  $aHyp: a = b \wedge \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = 0$  by (metis (full-types) d-p2r rdom-p2r-contents)
have  $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = 0 \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G) \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c = 0)$ 
using assms dInvForTrms-prelim by metis
from this and aHyp have  $\forall c. (a, c) \in (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G) \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c = 0$ 
by blast
thus  $(a, b) \in wp\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G)\ [\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t s = 0]$ 
using aHyp by (simp add: boxProgrPred-chrctrzn)
qed

```

```

lemma diff-subst-prprty-4props:
assumes solves:  $\forall xf \in set\ xfList. F\ t\ (\partial\ (\pi_1\ xf)) = \pi_2\ xf\ (F\ t)$ 
and tHyp:  $t \geq 0$ 
and listsHyp:  $map\ \pi_2\ xfList = map\ tval\ uInput$ 
and propVarsHyp:  $propVars\ \varphi \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)$ 
shows  $\llbracket \partial_P\ \varphi \rrbracket_P\ (F\ t) = \llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \upharpoonright \partial_P\ \varphi \rrbracket_P\ (F\ t)$ 
using propVarsHyp apply (induction  $\varphi$ , simp-all)
using assms diff-subst-prprty-4terms apply fastforce
using assms diff-subst-prprty-4terms apply fastforce
using assms diff-subst-prprty-4terms by fastforce

```

```

lemma dInvForProps-prelim:
assumes substHyp:
 $\forall st. G\ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1 \downarrow set\ xfList)) \longrightarrow st\ (\partial\ str) = 0 \longrightarrow$ 
 $\llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t\ \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t\ st \geq 0$ 
and termVarsHyp:  $trmVars\ \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)$ 
and listsHyp:  $map\ \pi_2\ xfList = map\ tval\ uInput$ 
shows  $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a > 0 \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G) \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c > 0)$ 
and  $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a \geq 0 \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G) \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c \geq 0)$ 
proof(clarify)
fix c assume  $aHyp: \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a > 0$  and  $cHyp: (a, c) \in ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G$ 
from this obtain t::real and F::real  $\Rightarrow$  real store
where  $tcHyp: t \geq 0 \wedge F\ t = c \wedge solvesStoreIVP\ F\ xfList\ a \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G\ (F\ r))$ 

```

```

using guarDiffEqtn-def by auto
then have  $\forall x. x \notin varDiffs \longrightarrow F\ 0\ x = a\ x$  using solves-store-ivpD(6) by blast
from this have  $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F\ 0)$  using termVarsHyp eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms
by blast
hence  $obs1: \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F\ 0) > 0$  using aHyp tcHyp by simp
from tcHyp have  $obs2: \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F\ s))\ has\_vector\_derivative\$ 
 $\llbracket \partial_t\ \eta \rrbracket_t (F\ r))\ (at\ r\ within\ \{0..t\})$  using derivationLemma termVarsHyp by blast
have  $(\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in set\ xfList. F\ t\ (\partial\ (\pi_1\ xf)) = \pi_2\ xf\ (F\ t))$ 
using tcHyp solves-store-ivpD(3) by blast
hence  $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket \partial_t\ \eta \rrbracket_t (F\ r) = \llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t\ \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t$ 
 $(F\ r)$ 
using diff-subst-prprty-4terms termVarsHyp tcHyp listsHyp by fastforce
also from substHyp have  $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t\ \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t$ 

```

$\eta\rangle_t (F r) \geq 0$
using *solves-store-ivpD(2) tcHyp* **by** (*metis atLeastAtMost-iff*)
ultimately have $\ast:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r) \geq 0$ **by** (*simp*)
from *obs2* **and** *tcHyp* **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. x \ast_R (\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r))))$ (*at r within \{0..t\}*) **by** (*simp add: has-vector-derivative-def*)

hence $\exists r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) - \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0) = t \cdot (\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t) (F r)$
using *mvt-very-simple* **and** *tcHyp* **by** *fastforce*
then obtain r **where** $\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r) \geq 0 \wedge 0 \leq r \wedge r \leq t \wedge \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) \geq 0$
 $\wedge \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) - \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0) = t \cdot (\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r))$
using \ast *tcHyp* **by** (*meson atLeastAtMost-iff order-refl*)
thus $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c > 0$
using *obs1 tcHyp* **by** (*metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-ge-0-iff-ge*)

diff-strict-mono linorder-neqE-linordered-idom linordered-field-class.sign-simps(45)
not-le)

next
show $0 \leq \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G \longrightarrow 0 \leq \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c)$
proof(*clarify*)
fix c **assume** $aHyp:\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a \geq 0$ **and** $cHyp:(a, c) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList with } G$
from this obtain $t::\text{real}$ **and** $F::\text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real store}$
where $tcHyp:t \geq 0 \wedge F t = c \wedge \text{solvesStoreIVP } F \text{ xfList } a \wedge (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G (F r))$

using *guarDiffEqtn-def* **by** *auto*
then have $\forall x. x \notin \text{varDiffs} \longrightarrow F 0 x = a x$ **using** *solves-store-ivpD(6)* **by** *blast*
from this have $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t a = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0)$ **using** *termVarsHyp eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms*
by *blast*
hence $obs1:\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0) \geq 0$ **using** *aHyp tcHyp* **by** *simp*
from *tcHyp* **have** $obs2:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{ has-vector-derivative } \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r))$ (*at r within \{0..t\}*) **using** *derivationLemma termVarsHyp* **by** *blast*
have $(\forall t \geq 0. \forall \text{xf} \in \text{set } \text{xfList}. F t (\partial (\pi_1 \text{xf})) = \pi_2 \text{xf} (F t))$
using *tcHyp solves-store-ivpD(3)* **by** *blast*
from this and *tcHyp* **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r) =$
 $\llbracket ((\text{map } (vdiff \circ \pi_1) \text{xfList}) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t (F r)$
using *diff-subst-prprty-4terms termVarsHyp listsHyp* **by** *fastforce*
also from *substHyp* **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket ((\text{map } (vdiff \circ \pi_1) \text{xfList}) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t (F r) \geq 0$
using *solves-store-ivpD(2) tcHyp* **by** (*metis atLeastAtMost-iff*)
ultimately have $\ast:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r) \geq 0$ **by** (*simp*)
from *obs2* **and** *tcHyp* **have** $\forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. x \ast_R (\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r))))$ (*at r within \{0..t\}*) **by** (*simp add: has-vector-derivative-def*)

hence $\exists r \in \{0..t\}. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) - \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0) = t \cdot (\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r))$
using *mvt-very-simple* **and** *tcHyp* **by** *fastforce*
then obtain r **where** $\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r) \geq 0 \wedge 0 \leq r \wedge r \leq t \wedge \llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) \geq 0$
 $\wedge \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) - \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F 0) = t \cdot (\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r))$
using \ast *tcHyp* **by** (*meson atLeastAtMost-iff order-refl*)
thus $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t c \geq 0$
using *obs1 tcHyp* **by** (*metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-ge-0-iff-ge*)

diff-strict-mono linorder-neqE-linordered-idom linordered-field-class.sign-simps(45)
not-le)
qed
qed

lemma less-pval-to-tval:

assumes $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \upharpoonright \partial_P (\vartheta \prec \eta) \rrbracket_P st$
shows $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle_t st \geq 0$
using *assms* **by** (*auto*)

lemma leq-pval-to-tval:

assumes $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \upharpoonright \partial_P (\vartheta \preceq \eta) \rrbracket_P st$
shows $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle_t st \geq 0$
using *assms* **by** (*auto*)

lemma dInv-prelim:

assumes *substHyp*: $\forall st. G st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1 \llbracket \text{set xfList} \rrbracket)) \longrightarrow st (\partial str) = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \upharpoonright \partial_P \varphi \rrbracket_P st$
and *propVarsHyp*: $\text{propVars } \varphi \subseteq (\text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs})$
and *listsHyp*: $\text{map } \pi_2 \text{ xfList} = \text{map tval uInput}$
shows $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P a \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in (\text{ODEsystem xfList with } G) \longrightarrow \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P c)$
proof (*clarify*)
fix *c* **assume** *aHyp*: $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P a$ **and** *cHyp*: $(a, c) \in \text{ODEsystem xfList with } G$
from this obtain *t*:*real* **and** *F*:*real* \Rightarrow *real store*
where *tcHyp*: $t \geq 0 \wedge F t = c \wedge \text{solvesStoreIVP } F \text{ xfList } a$ **using** *guarDiffEqtn-def*
by *auto*
from *aHyp* *propVarsHyp* **and** *substHyp* **show** $\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P c$
proof (*induction* φ)
case (*Eq* $\vartheta \eta$)
hence *hyp*: $\forall st. G st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1 \llbracket \text{set xfList} \rrbracket)) \longrightarrow st (\partial str) = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \upharpoonright \partial_P (\vartheta \doteq \eta) \rrbracket_P st$ **by** *blast*
then have $\forall st. G st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1 \llbracket \text{set xfList} \rrbracket)) \longrightarrow st (\partial str) = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t (\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)) \rangle_t st = 0$ **by** *simp*
also have $\text{trmVars } (\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)) \subseteq \text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs}$ **using** *Eq.prem(2)* **by** *simp*
moreover have $\llbracket \vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta) \rrbracket_t a = 0$ **using** *Eq.prem(1)* **by** *simp*
ultimately have $(\forall c. (a, c) \in \text{ODEsystem xfList with } G \longrightarrow \llbracket \vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta) \rrbracket_t c = 0)$
using *dInvForTrms-prelim listsHyp* **by** *blast*
hence $\llbracket \vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta) \rrbracket_t (F t) = 0$ **using** *tcHyp cHyp* **by** *simp*
from this have $\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F t) = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t)$ **by** *simp*
also have $(\llbracket \vartheta \doteq \eta \rrbracket_P) c = (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F t) = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t))$ **using** *tcHyp* **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Less* $\vartheta \eta$)
hence $\forall st. G st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1 \llbracket \text{set xfList} \rrbracket)) \longrightarrow st (\partial str) = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $0 \leq (\llbracket (\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{ xfList} \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle_t st$
using *less-pval-to-tval* **by** *metis*

also from *Less.prem*s(2) have $\text{trmVars } (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \subseteq \text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs}$ by *simp*
 moreover have $\llbracket \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) \rrbracket_t a > 0$ using *Less.prem*s(1) by *simp*
 ultimately have $(\forall c. (a, c) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList} \text{ with } G \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) \rrbracket_t c > 0)$
 using *dInvForProps-prelim*(1) *listsHyp* by *blast*
 hence $\llbracket \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) \rrbracket_t (F t) > 0$ using *tcHyp cHyp* by *simp*
 from this have $\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) > \llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F t)$ by *simp*
 also have $\llbracket \vartheta \prec \eta \rrbracket_P c = (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F t) < \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t))$ using *tcHyp* by *simp*
 ultimately show *?case* by *simp*
 next
 case (*Leq* $\vartheta \eta$)
 hence $\forall st. G st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList})) \longrightarrow st (\partial str) = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $0 \leq (\llbracket (\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{xfList} \otimes \text{uInput}) \langle \partial_t (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle \rrbracket_t) st$ using *leq-pval-to-tval*
 by *metis*
 also from *Leq.prem*s(2) have $\text{trmVars } (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \subseteq \text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs}$ by *simp*
 moreover have $\llbracket \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) \rrbracket_t a \geq 0$ using *Leq.prem*s(1) by *simp*
 ultimately have $(\forall c. (a, c) \in \text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList} \text{ with } G \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) \rrbracket_t c \geq 0)$
 using *dInvForProps-prelim*(2) *listsHyp* by *blast*
 hence $\llbracket \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) \rrbracket_t (F t) \geq 0$ using *tcHyp cHyp* by *simp*
 from this have $(\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t) \geq \llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F t))$ by *simp*
 also have $\llbracket \vartheta \preceq \eta \rrbracket_P c = (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F t) \leq \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t))$ using *tcHyp* by *simp*
 ultimately show *?case* by *simp*
 next
 case (*And* $\varphi 1 \varphi 2$)
 then show *?case* by (*simp*)
 next
 case (*Or* $\varphi 1 \varphi 2$)
 from this show *?case* by *auto*
 qed
 qed

theorem *dInv*:

assumes $\forall st. G st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } \text{xfList})) \longrightarrow st (\partial str) = 0) \longrightarrow$
 $\llbracket ((\text{map } (\text{vdiff} \circ \pi_1) \text{xfList}) \otimes \text{uInput}) \upharpoonright \partial_P \varphi \rrbracket_P st$
 and $\text{termVarsHyp}:\text{propVars } \varphi \subseteq (\text{UNIV} - \text{varDiffs})$
 and $\text{listsHyp}:\text{map } \pi_2 \text{xfList} = \text{map tval uInput}$
 and $\text{phi-p}:\text{P} = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P$
 shows $\text{PRE } P (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList} \text{ with } G) \text{ POST } P$
 proof(*clarsimp*)
 fix $a b$
 assume $(a, b) \in \lceil P \rceil$
 from this have $a\text{Hyp}:a = b \wedge P a$ by (*metis* (*full-types*) *d-p2r rdom-p2r-contents*)
 have $P a \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList} \text{ with } G) \longrightarrow P c)$
 using *assms dInv-prelim* by *metis*
 from this and $a\text{Hyp}$ have $\forall c. (a, c) \in (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList} \text{ with } G) \longrightarrow P c$ by *blast*
 thus $(a, b) \in \text{wp } (\text{ODEsystem } \text{xfList} \text{ with } G) \lceil P \rceil$
 using $a\text{Hyp}$ by (*simp add: boxProgrPred-chrctrztn*)

qed

```

theorem dInvFinal:
assumes  $\forall st. G\ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. str \notin (\pi_1(\text{set } xfList))) \longrightarrow st\ (\partial\ str) = 0 \longrightarrow$ 
 $\llbracket ((\text{map } (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \upharpoonright_{\partial_P} \varphi \rrbracket_P st$ 
and termVarsHyp:  $\text{propVars } \varphi \subseteq (UNIV - \text{varDiffs})$ 
and listsHyp:  $\text{map } \pi_2\ xfList = \text{map tval } uInput$ 
and impls:  $\lceil P \rceil \subseteq \lceil F \rceil \wedge \lceil F \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil$ 
and phi-f:  $F = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P$ 
shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
apply(rule-tac  $C = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P$  in dCut)
apply(subgoal-tac  $\lceil F \rceil \subseteq wp\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G)\ \lceil F \rceil$ , simp)
using impls and phi-f apply blast
apply(subgoal-tac PRE F (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST F, simp)
apply(rule-tac  $\varphi = \varphi$  and  $uInput = uInput$  in dInv)
prefer 5 apply(subgoal-tac PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with  $(\lambda s. G\ s \wedge F\ s)$ )
POST Q, simp add: phi-f)
apply(rule dWeakening)
using impls apply simp
using assms by simp-all

end
theory VC-diffKAD-examples
imports VC-diffKAD

```

begin

6.4.5 Rules Testing

In this section we test the recently developed rules with simple dynamical systems.

— Example of hybrid program verified with the rule *dSolve* and a single differential equation: $x' = v$.

```

lemma motion-with-constant-velocity:
  PRE  $(\lambda s. s''y < s''x'' \wedge s''v'' > 0)$ 
  (ODEsystem  $[(\lambda s. s''v'')]$  with  $(\lambda s. \text{True})$ )
  POST  $(\lambda s. (s''y < s''x'))$ 
apply(rule-tac  $uInput = [\lambda t\ s. s''v'' \cdot t + s''x'']$  in dSolve-toSolveUBC)
prefer 9 subgoal by(simp add: wp-trafo vdiff-def add-strict-increasing2)
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
prefer 2 apply(simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
apply(clarify, rule-tac  $f'1 = \lambda x. s''v''$  and  $g'1 = \lambda x. 0$  in derivative-intros(191))
apply(rule-tac  $f'1 = \lambda x. 0$  and  $g'1 = \lambda x. 1$  in derivative-intros(194))
by(auto intro: derivative-intros)

```

Same hybrid program verified with *dSolve* and the system of ODEs: $x' = v, v' = a$. The uniqueness part of the proof requires a preliminary lemma.

lemma *flow-vel-is-galilean-vel*:

```

assumes  $\text{solHyp}:\varphi_s \text{ solvesTheStoreIVP } [(x, \lambda s. s \ v), (v, \lambda s. s \ a)] \text{ withInitState } s$ 
and  $\text{tHyp}:r \leq t$  and  $\text{rHyp}:0 \leq r$  and  $\text{distinct}:x \neq v \wedge v \neq a \wedge x \neq a \wedge a \notin$ 
 $\text{varDiffs}$ 
shows  $\varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ a \cdot r + s \ v$ 
proof–
from assms have  $1:(\lambda t. \varphi_s \ t \ v) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t \ r. \varphi_s \ t \ a) \ \{0..t\} \text{ UNIV } \wedge \varphi_s \ 0$ 
 $v = s \ v$ 
by (simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def)
from assms have  $\text{obs}:\forall \ r \in \{0..t\}. \varphi_s \ r \ a = s \ a$ 
by(auto simp: solvesStoreIVP-def varDiffs-def)
have  $2:(\lambda t. s \ a \cdot t + s \ v) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t \ r. \varphi_s \ t \ a) \ \{0..t\} \text{ UNIV}$ 
unfolding solves-ode-def apply(subgoal-tac (( $\lambda x. s \ a \cdot x + s \ v$ ) has-vderiv-on
( $\lambda x. s \ a$ ))  $\{0..t\}$ )
using obs apply (simp add: has-vderiv-on-def) by(rule galilean-transform)
have  $3:\text{unique-on-bounded-closed } 0 \ \{0..t\} \ (s \ v) \ (\lambda t \ r. \varphi_s \ t \ a) \text{ UNIV (if } t = 0 \text{ then}$ 
 $1 \text{ else } 1/(t+1))$ 
apply(simp add: ubc-definitions del: comp-apply, rule conjI)
using rHyp tHyp obs apply(simp-all del: comp-apply)
apply(clarify, rule continuous-intros) prefer 3 apply safe
apply(rule continuous-intros)
apply(auto intro: continuous-intros)
by (metis continuous-on-const continuous-on-eq)
thus  $\varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ a \cdot r + s \ v$ 
apply(rule-tac unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution[of  $0 \ \{0..t\} \ s \ v$ 
 $(\lambda t \ r. \varphi_s \ t \ a) \text{ UNIV (if } t = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 1 / (t + 1)) \ (\lambda t. \varphi_s \ t \ v)]$ )
using rHyp tHyp 1 2 and 3 by auto
qed

lemma motion-with-constant-acceleration:
 $\text{PRE } (\lambda s. s \ \text{"y"} < s \ \text{"x"} \wedge s \ \text{"v"} \geq 0 \wedge s \ \text{"a"} > 0)$ 
 $(\text{ODEsystem } [(\text{"x"}, (\lambda s. s \ \text{"v"})), (\text{"v"}, (\lambda s. s \ \text{"a"}))] \text{ with } (\lambda s. \text{True}))$ 
 $\text{POST } (\lambda s. (s \ \text{"y"} < s \ \text{"x"}))$ 
apply(rule-tac uInput=[ $\lambda t \ s. s \ \text{"a"} \cdot t^2/2 + s \ \text{"v"} \cdot t + s \ \text{"x"},$ 
 $\lambda t \ s. s \ \text{"a"} \cdot t + s \ \text{"v"}]$  in dSolve-toSolveUBC)
prefer 9 subgoal by(simp add: wp-trafo vdiff-def add-strict-increasing2)
prefer 6 subgoal
apply(simp add: vdiff-def, clarify, rule conjI)
by(rule galilean-transform)+
prefer 6 subgoal
apply(simp add: vdiff-def, safe)
by(rule continuous-intros)+
prefer 6 subgoal
apply(simp add: vdiff-def, safe)
subgoal for  $s \ \varphi_s \ t \ r$  apply(rule flow-vel-is-galilean-vel[of  $\varphi_s \ \text{"x"} \ - \ - \ - \ t]$ )
by(simp-all add: varDiffs-def vdiff-def)
apply(simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def vdiff-def varDiffs-def) done
by(auto simp: varDiffs-def vdiff-def)

```

Example of a hybrid system with two modes verified with the equality dS.

We also need to provide a previous (similar) lemma.

lemma *flow-vel-is-galilean-vel2*:

assumes *solHyp*: φ_s *solvesTheStoreIVP* $[(x, \lambda s. s \ v), (v, \lambda s. - s \ a)]$ *withInitState* s

and *tHyp*: $r \leq t$ **and** *rHyp*: $0 \leq r$ **and** *distinct*: $x \neq v \wedge v \neq a \wedge x \neq a \wedge a \notin \text{varDiffs}$

shows $\varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ v - s \ a \cdot r$

proof—

from *assms* **have** $1:((\lambda t. \varphi_s \ t \ v) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t \ r. - \varphi_s \ t \ a)) \ \{0..t\} \ \text{UNIV} \wedge \varphi_s \ 0 \ v = s \ v$

by (*simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def*)

from *assms* **have** $\text{obs}:\forall \ r \in \{0..t\}. \varphi_s \ r \ a = s \ a$

by(*auto simp: solvesStoreIVP-def varDiffs-def*)

have $2:((\lambda t. - s \ a \cdot t + s \ v) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t \ r. - \varphi_s \ t \ a)) \ \{0..t\} \ \text{UNIV}$

unfolding *solves-ode-def* **apply**(*subgoal-tac* $((\lambda x. - s \ a \cdot x + s \ v) \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda x. - s \ a)) \ \{0..t\})$)

using *obs* **apply** (*simp add: has-vderiv-on-def*) **by**(*rule galilean-transform*)

have $3:\text{unique-on-bounded-closed } 0 \ \{0..t\} \ (s \ v) \ (\lambda t \ r. - \varphi_s \ t \ a) \ \text{UNIV} \ (\text{if } t = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 1/(t+1))$

apply(*simp add: ubc-definitions del: comp-apply, rule conjI*)

using *rHyp tHyp obs* **apply**(*simp-all del: comp-apply*)

apply(*clarify, rule continuous-intros*) **prefer** 3 **apply** *safe*

apply(*rule continuous-intros*)**+**

apply(*auto intro: continuous-intros*)

by (*metis continuous-on-const continuous-on-eq*)

thus $\varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ v - s \ a \cdot r$

apply(*rule-tac unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution[of* $0 \ \{0..t\} \ s \ v \ (\lambda t \ r. - \varphi_s \ t \ a) \ \text{UNIV} \ (\text{if } t = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 1 / (t + 1)) \ (\lambda t. \varphi_s \ t \ v)]$)

using *rHyp tHyp 1 2 and 3* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *single-hop-ball*:

PRE $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \text{"x"} \wedge s \ \text{"x"} = H \wedge s \ \text{"v"} = 0 \wedge s \ \text{"g"} > 0 \wedge 1 \geq c \wedge c \geq 0)$

$((\text{ODEsystem } [(\text{"x"}, \lambda s. s \ \text{"v"}), (\text{"v"}, \lambda s. - s \ \text{"g"})] \text{ with } (\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \text{"x"}));$
 $(\text{IF } (\lambda s. s \ \text{"x"} = 0) \ \text{THEN } (\text{"v"} ::= (\lambda s. - c \cdot s \ \text{"v"})) \ \text{ELSE } (\text{"v"} ::= (\lambda s. s \ \text{"v"})) \ \text{FI}))$

POST $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \ \text{"x"} \wedge s \ \text{"x"} \leq H)$

apply(*simp, subst dS[of* $[\lambda t \ s. - s \ \text{"g"} \cdot t \wedge 2/2 + s \ \text{"v"} \cdot t + s \ \text{"x"}, \lambda t \ s. - s \ \text{"g"} \cdot t + s \ \text{"v"}]$)

— Given solution is actually a solution.

apply(*simp add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def solvesStoreIVP-def solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-singleton, safe*)

apply(*rule galilean-transform-eq, simp*)**+**

apply(*rule galilean-transform*)**+**

— Uniqueness of the flow.

apply(*rule ubcStoreUniqueSol, simp*)

apply(*simp add: vdiff-def del: comp-apply*)

apply(*auto intro: continuous-intros del: comp-apply*)[1]

```

apply(rule continuous-intros)+
apply(simp add: vdiff-def, safe)
apply(clarsimp) subgoal for  $s \ X \ t \ \tau$ 
apply(rule flow-vel-is-galilean-vel2[of  $X \ "x"$ ])
by(simp-all add: varDiffs-def vdiff-def)
apply(simp add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def solvesStoreIVP-def)
apply(simp add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def solvesStoreIVP-def solves-ode-def
  has-vderiv-on-singleton galilean-transform-eq galilean-transform)
— Relation Between the guard and the postcondition.
by(auto simp: vdiff-def p2r-def)

```

— Example of hybrid program verified with differential weakening.

lemma *system-where-the-guard-implies-the-postcondition:*

```

  PRE ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" = 0$ )
  (ODEsystem [( $"x", (\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" + 1)$ )] with ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" \geq 0$ ))
  POST ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" \geq 0$ )

```

using dWeakening **by** blast

lemma *system-where-the-guard-implies-the-postcondition2:*

```

  PRE ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" = 0$ )
  (ODEsystem [( $"x", (\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" + 1)$ )] with ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" \geq 0$ ))
  POST ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" \geq 0$ )

```

```

apply(clarify, simp add: p2r-def)
apply(simp add: rel-ad-def rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.ars-r-def)
apply(simp add: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def)
apply(simp add: relcomp-def rel-ad-def guarDiffEqtn-def solvesStoreIVP-def)
by auto

```

— Example of system proved with a differential invariant.

lemma *circular-motion:*

```

  PRE ( $\lambda \ s. \ (s \ "x") \cdot (s \ "x") + (s \ "y") \cdot (s \ "y") - (s \ "r") \cdot (s \ "r") = 0$ )
  (ODEsystem [( $"x", (\lambda \ s. \ s \ "y")$ ), ( $"y", (\lambda \ s. \ -s \ "x")$ )] with  $G$ )
  POST ( $\lambda \ s. \ (s \ "x") \cdot (s \ "x") + (s \ "y") \cdot (s \ "y") - (s \ "r") \cdot (s \ "r") = 0$ )

```

```

apply(rule-tac  $\eta = (t_V \ "x") \odot (t_V \ "x") \oplus (t_V \ "y") \odot (t_V \ "y") \oplus (\ominus(t_V \ "r") \odot (t_V \ "r"))$ )

```

```

  and  $uInput = [t_V \ "y", \ominus(t_V \ "x)]$  in dInvForTrms)

```

```

apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)

```

```

apply(clarsimp, erule-tac  $x = "r"$  in allE)

```

```

by simp

```

— Example of systems proved with differential invariants, cuts and weakenings.

declare d-p2r [simp del]

lemma *motion-with-constant-velocity-and-invariants:*

```

  PRE ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" > s \ "y" \wedge s \ "v" > 0$ )
  (ODEsystem [( $"x", \lambda \ s. \ s \ "v"$ )] with ( $\lambda \ s. \ True$ ))
  POST ( $\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" > s \ "y"$ )

```

```

apply(rule-tac  $C = \lambda \ s. \ s \ "v" > 0$  in dCut)

```

```

apply(rule-tac  $\varphi = (t_C \ 0) \prec (t_V \ "v")$  and  $uInput = [t_V \ "v"]$  in dInvFinal)

```

```

apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac  $x = "v"$  in allE, simp)

```


apply(rule-tac $C = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' > s \text{ ''}y''$ in dCut)
apply(rule-tac $\varphi = (t_V \text{ ''}y'') \prec (t_V \text{ ''}x')$ and uInput= $[t_V \text{ ''}v']$ and
 $F = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' > s \text{ ''}y''$ in dInvFinal)
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac $x = \text{''}y''$ in allE, simp)
using dWeakening **by** simp

lemma motion-with-constant-acceleration-and-invariants:

PRE $(\lambda s. s \text{ ''}y'' < s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}v'' \geq 0 \wedge s \text{ ''}a'' > 0)$
 $(ODEsystem \ [(\text{''}x'', (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}v'')), (\text{''}v'', (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}a''))] \text{ with } (\lambda s. True))$
 POST $(\lambda s. (s \text{ ''}y'' < s \text{ ''}x''))$
apply(rule-tac $C = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}a'' > 0$ in dCut)
apply(rule-tac $\varphi = (t_C 0) \prec (t_V \text{ ''}a'')$ and uInput= $[t_V \text{ ''}v'', t_V \text{ ''}a'']$ in dInvFinal)
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac $x = \text{''}a''$ in allE, simp)
apply(rule-tac $C = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}v'' \geq 0$ in dCut)
apply(rule-tac $\varphi = (t_C 0) \preceq (t_V \text{ ''}v'')$ and uInput= $[t_V \text{ ''}v'', t_V \text{ ''}a'']$ in dInvFinal)
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
apply(rule-tac $C = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' > s \text{ ''}y''$ in dCut)
apply(rule-tac $\varphi = (t_V \text{ ''}y'') \prec (t_V \text{ ''}x'')$ and uInput= $[t_V \text{ ''}v'', t_V \text{ ''}a'']$ in dInvFinal)
apply(simp-all add: varDiffs-def vdiff-def, clarify, erule-tac $x = \text{''}y''$ in allE, simp)
using dWeakening **by** simp

— We revisit the two modes example from before, and prove it with invariants.

lemma single-hop-ball-and-invariants:

PRE $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}x'' = H \wedge s \text{ ''}v'' = 0 \wedge s \text{ ''}g'' > 0 \wedge 1 \geq c \wedge c \geq 0)$
 $((ODEsystem \ [(\text{''}x'', \lambda s. s \text{ ''}v''), (\text{''}v'', \lambda s. -s \text{ ''}g'')] \text{ with } (\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'')));$
 $(IF (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' = 0) THEN (\text{''}v'' ::= (\lambda s. -c \cdot s \text{ ''}v'')) ELSE (\text{''}v'' ::= (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}v'')) FI))$
 POST $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}x'' \leq H)$
apply(simp add: d-p2r, subgoal-tac rdom $[\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}x'' = H \wedge s \text{ ''}v'' = 0 \wedge 0 < s \text{ ''}g'' \wedge c \leq 1 \wedge 0 \leq c]$
 $\subseteq wp \ (ODEsystem \ [(\text{''}x'', \lambda s. s \text{ ''}v''), (\text{''}v'', \lambda s. -s \text{ ''}g'')] \text{ with } (\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x''))$
 $(\inf (\sup (- (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' = 0)) (\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}x'' \leq H)) (\sup (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' = 0) (\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}x'' \leq H)))$
apply(simp add: d-p2r, rule-tac $C = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}g'' > 0$ in dCut)
apply(rule-tac $\varphi = (t_C 0) \prec (t_V \text{ ''}g'')$ and uInput= $[t_V \text{ ''}v'', \ominus t_V \text{ ''}g'']$ in dInvFinal)
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac $x = \text{''}g''$ in allE, simp)
apply(rule-tac $C = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}v'' \leq 0$ in dCut)
apply(rule-tac $\varphi = (t_V \text{ ''}v'') \preceq (t_C 0)$ and uInput= $[t_V \text{ ''}v'', \ominus t_V \text{ ''}g'']$ in dInvFinal)
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
apply(rule-tac $C = \lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' \leq H$ in dCut)
apply(rule-tac $\varphi = (t_V \text{ ''}x'') \preceq (t_C H)$ and uInput= $[t_V \text{ ''}v'', \ominus t_V \text{ ''}g'']$ in dInvFinal)

apply(*simp-all add: varDiffs-def vdiff-def*)
using *dWeakening by simp*

— Finally, we add a well known example in the hybrid systems community, the bouncing ball.

lemma *bouncing-ball-invariant*: $0 \leq x \implies 0 < g \implies 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot H - v \cdot v \implies (x::\text{real}) \leq H$

proof—

assume $0 \leq x$ **and** $0 < g$ **and** $2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot H - v \cdot v$

then have $v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot H - 2 \cdot g \cdot x \wedge 0 < g$ **by** *auto*

hence $*:v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (H - x) \wedge 0 < g \wedge v \cdot v \geq 0$

using *left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)*

from this have $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (H - x)$ **by** *auto*

also from $*$ **have** $(v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \geq 0$

by (*meson divide-nonneg-pos linordered-field-class.sign-simps(44) zero-less-numeral*)

ultimately have $H - x \geq 0$ **by** *linarith*

thus *?thesis* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *bouncing-ball*:

PRE $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}x'' = H \wedge s \text{ ''}v'' = 0 \wedge s \text{ ''}g'' > 0)$

$((ODEsystem [(\text{''}x'', \lambda s. s \text{ ''}v''), (\text{''}v'', \lambda s. - s \text{ ''}g'')]$ *with* $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'')$);

$(IF (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' = 0) THEN (\text{''}v'' ::= (\lambda s. - s \text{ ''}v'')) ELSE (Id) FI))^*$

POST $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge s \text{ ''}x'' \leq H)$

apply(*rule rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-starI[of - $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge 0 < s \text{ ''}g'' \wedge$*

$2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot s \text{ ''}x'' = 2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot H - (s \text{ ''}v'' \cdot s \text{ ''}v'')]$)

apply(*simp, simp add: d-p2r*)

apply(*subgoal-tac*

rdm $\lceil \lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge 0 < s \text{ ''}g'' \wedge 2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot s \text{ ''}x'' = 2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot H - s \text{ ''}v'' \cdot s \text{ ''}v'' \rceil$

$\subseteq wp (ODEsystem [(\text{''}x'', \lambda s. s \text{ ''}v''), (\text{''}v'', \lambda s. - s \text{ ''}g'')]$ *with* $(\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'')$

$)$
 $\lceil inf (sup (- (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' = 0)) (\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge 0 < s \text{ ''}g'' \wedge 2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot s \text{ ''}x''$

$=$

$2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot H - s \text{ ''}v'' \cdot s \text{ ''}v''))$

$(sup (\lambda s. s \text{ ''}x'' = 0) (\lambda s. 0 \leq s \text{ ''}x'' \wedge 0 < s \text{ ''}g'' \wedge 2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot s \text{ ''}x'' =$

$2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot H - s \text{ ''}v'' \cdot s \text{ ''}v''))]$)

apply(*simp add: d-p2r*)

apply(*rule-tac C = $\lambda s. s \text{ ''}g'' > 0$ in dCut*)

apply(*rule-tac $\varphi = ((t_C 0) \prec (t_V \text{ ''}g''))$ and $uInput=[t_V \text{ ''}v'', \ominus t_V \text{ ''}g'']$ in dInvFinal*)

apply(*simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac $x=\text{''}g''$ in allE, simp*)

apply(*rule-tac C = $\lambda s. 2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot s \text{ ''}x'' = 2 \cdot s \text{ ''}g'' \cdot H - s \text{ ''}v'' \cdot s \text{ ''}v''$ in dCut*)

apply(*rule-tac $\varphi = (t_C 2) \odot (t_V \text{ ''}g'') \odot (t_C H) \oplus (\ominus ((t_V \text{ ''}v'') \odot (t_V \text{ ''}v'')))$*

$\doteq (t_C 2) \odot (t_V \text{ ''}g'') \odot (t_V \text{ ''}x'')$ **and** $uInput=[t_V \text{ ''}v'', \ominus t_V \text{ ''}g'']$ *in dInvFinal*)

apply(*simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac $x=\text{''}g''$ in allE, simp*)

```
apply(rule dWeakening, clarsimp)  
using bouncing-ball-invariant by auto  
  
declare d-p2r [simp]  
  
end
```