Verification of Hybrid Systems

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Abstract

These components formalise a semantic framework for the deductive verification of hybrid systems. They support reasoning about continuous evolutions of hybrid programs by modelling them as vector fields or continuous dynamical systems. As the framework is modular, the components can reason in the style of differential dynamic logic, Hoare logic and the weakest liberal precondition calculus. They can verify continuous evolutions directly, with invariants or by providing solutions. Laws of Kleene algebra (with tests or modal) or categorical predicate transformers complement the verification condition generation process. Extensions to Isabelle/HOL's libraries of analysis improve the verification process as evidenced by our formalisation of affine systems of ODEs. Examples show the approach at work.

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0.1 Introductory Remarks

These theories exemplify a framework for creating verification components for hybrid programs, a model of hybrid systems. Using algebras for programs we obtain verification conditions for regular and while programs. For instance, using Kleene algebras with tests we obtain differential Hoare logic (dH), a minimal logic for verification of hybrid programs. Furthermore, by adding a refinement operation to this implementation we get a hybrid version of Morgan's refinement calculus [?]. However, following [?], using modal Kleene algebra that subsumes the propositional part of dynamic logic, we obtain a weakest liberal precondition calculus based on predicate transformers. In this setting, we can derive rules of differential dynamic logic [?] to reason in the style of this logic. Alternatively we also use categorical predicate transformers as formalised in [?]. The resulting verification conditions generated are entirely about the dynamics that describe the continuous evolution of the hybrid system. The dynamics are formalised with flows and vector fields for systems of ordinary differential equations (ODEs) of [?]. The components support reasoning with vector fields by annotating differential invariants or by providing the solution of the system of ODEs; otherwise, the flow is enough for verification of the continuous evolution. We formalise several rules for derivatives that, when supplied to Isabelle's auto method, enhance the automation of the process of discharging proof obligations.

The components also benefit from mathematical formalisations in Isabelle/HOL. As evidence we show that affine systems of ODEs satisfy the conditions for existence and uniqueness of solutions and we provide the general solution for the time-independent case. That is, if there is a matrix-valued function $A: \mathbb{R} \to M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ and vector function $B: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^n$ such that the system of ODEs x't = f(t,xt) can be rewritten as $x't = A \cdot (xt) + Bt$, then that system is affine and satisfies Picard-Lindelöf's theorem. As a consequence, the associated linear system of ODEs is $x't = A \cdot (xt)$ also has a unique solution. When the functions A and B are constant, we provide its general solution in terms of the matrix exponential over the Banach space of square matrices which we introduce as a new type. To simplify formalisations with this general solution, we include some results about diagonalisation and proof-automation for matrix operations.

We prove correctness specifications for several hybrid systems with our various versions of the components. In addition to these implementations, for ease of use, we also present a stand alone light-weight variant of the verification components with predicate transformers that does not depend on other AFP entries.

Background information on differential dynamic logic and some of its variants can be found in [?, ?], the general shallow embedding approach for building verification components with Isabelle can be found in [?]. For more details on modal Kleene algebra see [?]. For a technical detailed overview of the verification components in these Isabelle theories, see our work [?, ?, ?, ?]

0.2 Hybrid Systems Preliminaries

Hybrid systems combine continuous dynamics with discrete control. This section contains auxiliary lemmas for verification of hybrid systems.

```
theory HS-Preliminaries
imports Ordinary-Differential-Equations.Picard-Lindeloef-Qualitative
begin

— Syntax

no-notation has-vderiv-on (infix (has'-vderiv'-on) 50)

notation has-derivative ((1(D - → (-))/ -) [65,65] 61)
and has-vderiv-on ((1 D - = (-)/ on -) [65,65] 61)
and norm ((1||-||) [65] 61)
```

0.2.1 Real numbers

```
lemma abs-le-eq:
 shows (r::real) > 0 \Longrightarrow (|x| < r) = (-r < x \land x < r)
   and (r::real) > 0 \Longrightarrow (|x| \le r) = (-r \le x \land x \le r)
  by linarith+
lemma real-ivl-eqs:
  assumes \theta < r
   hows ball x r = \{x - r < - < x + r\} and \{x - r < - < x + r\} = \{x - r < . < x + r\} and ball (r / 2) (r / 2) = \{\theta < - < r\} and \{\theta < - < r\} = \{\theta < . < r\}
  shows ball x r = \{x - r < -- < x + r\}
   and ball 0 r = \{-r < -- < r\} and \{-r < -- < r\} = \{-r < ... < r\} and cball x r = \{x - r - -x + r\} and \{x - r - x + r\} = \{x - r ... x + r\}
   and chall x r = \{x-r--x+r\}
                                                  and \{x-r-x+r\} = \{x-r..x+r\}
   and cball\ (r\ /\ 2)\ (r\ /\ 2) = \{\theta - - r\} and \{\theta - - r\} = \{\theta ... r\} and cball\ \theta\ r = \{-r - - r\} and \{-r - - r\} = \{-r ... r\}
  {\bf unfolding}\ open-segment-eq\text{-}real\text{-}ivl\ closed-segment-eq\text{-}real\text{-}ivl
  using assms by (auto simp: cball-def ball-def dist-norm field-simps)
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{is-interval-real-nonneg}[\textit{simp}] : \textit{is-interval} \ (\textit{Collect} \ ((\leq) \ (0 :: real)))
  by (auto simp: is-interval-def)
lemma norm-rotate-eq[simp]:
  fixes x :: 'a :: \{banach, real-normed-field\}
 shows (x * cos t - y * sin t)^2 + (x * sin t + y * cos t)^2 = x^2 + y^2
   and (x * cos t + y * sin t)^2 + (y * cos t - x * sin 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)
  thus (x * \cos t + y * \sin t)^2 + (y * \cos t - x * \sin t)^2 = x^2 + y^2
   by (simp add: add.commute add.left-commute power2-diff power2-sum)
qed
0.2.2
           Single variable derivatives
named-theorems poly-derivatives compilation of optimised miscellaneous derivative rules.
declare has-vderiv-on-const [poly-derivatives]
   and has-vderiv-on-id [poly-derivatives]
   and has-vderiv-on-add[THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, poly-derivatives]
   and has-vderiv-on-diff[THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, poly-derivatives]
   and has-vderiv-on-mult[THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs, poly-derivatives]
   and has-vderiv-on-ln[poly-derivatives]
lemma \ vderiv-on-composeI:
  assumes D f = f' on g' T
   and D g = g' on T
   and h = (\lambda t. g' t *_R f' (g t))
```

 ${\bf lemma}\ vderiv{-}npowI[poly{-}derivatives]{:}$

lemma *vderiv-uminusI*[*poly-derivatives*]:

using has-vderiv-on-uminus by auto

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

 $Df = f' \text{ on } T \Longrightarrow g = (\lambda t. - f' t) \Longrightarrow D (\lambda t. - f t) = g \text{ on } T$

```
fixes f::real \Rightarrow real
  assumes n \ge 1 and Df = f' on T and g = (\lambda t. \ n * (f't) * (ft) \hat{\ } (n-1))
  shows D(\lambda t. (f t) \hat{n}) = g \ on \ T
  using assms unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
  by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros simp: field-simps)
lemma vderiv-divI[poly-derivatives]:
  assumes \forall t \in T. g \ t \neq (0::real) and D \ f = f' on T and D \ g = g' on T
   and h = (\lambda t. (f' t * g t - f t * (g' t)) / (g t)^2)
  shows D(\lambda t. (f t)/(g t)) = h \ on \ T
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subgoal\text{-}tac}\ (\lambda t.\ (f\ t)/(g\ t)) = (\lambda t.\ (f\ t)*(1/(g\ t))))
  apply(erule\ ssubst,\ rule\ poly-derivatives(5)[OF\ assms(2)])
  apply(rule vderiv-on-composeI[where g=g and f=\lambda t. 1/t and f'=\lambda t. - 1/t^2, OF - assms(3)])
  apply(subst has-vderiv-on-def, subst has-vector-derivative-def, clarsimp)
  using assms(1) apply(force intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: fun-eq-iff power2-eq-square)
  using assms by (auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
lemma vderiv-cosI[poly-derivatives]:
  assumes D(f::real \Rightarrow real) = f' \text{ on } T \text{ and } g = (\lambda t. - (f't) * sin (ft))
  shows D(\lambda t. cos(f t)) = g on T
  apply(rule\ vderiv-on-composeI[OF-assms(1),\ of\ \lambda t.\ cos\ t])
  unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: assms)
lemma vderiv-sinI[poly-derivatives]:
  assumes D(f::real \Rightarrow real) = f' \text{ on } T \text{ and } g = (\lambda t. (f' t) * cos (f t))
  shows D(\lambda t. \sin(f t)) = g \text{ on } T
  apply(rule\ vderiv\text{-}on\text{-}composeI[OF\ -\ assms(1),\ of\ \lambda t.\ sin\ t])
  unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: assms)
lemma vderiv-expI[poly-derivatives]:
  assumes D(f::real \Rightarrow real) = f' \text{ on } T \text{ and } g = (\lambda t. (f' t) * exp(f t))
  shows D(\lambda t. exp(f t)) = g \ on \ T
  apply(rule\ vderiv\text{-}on\text{-}composeI[OF\ -\ assms(1),\ of\ \lambda t.\ exp\ t])
  unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
  by (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp: assms)

    Examples for checking derivatives

lemma D (*) a = (\lambda t. \ a) on T
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma a \neq 0 \Longrightarrow D (\lambda t. t/a) = (\lambda t. 1/a) on T
 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: power2-eq-square)
lemma (a::real) \neq 0 \Longrightarrow D f = f' \text{ on } T \Longrightarrow q = (\lambda t. (f' t)/a) \Longrightarrow D (\lambda t. (f t)/a) = q \text{ on } T
 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: power2-eq-square)
lemma \forall t \in T. \ f \ t \neq (0::real) \Longrightarrow D \ f = f' \ on \ T \Longrightarrow g = (\lambda t. - a * f' \ t \ / \ (f \ t) \ ^2) \Longrightarrow
  D(\lambda t. a/(f t)) = q \text{ on } T
 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: power2-eq-square)
lemma D(\lambda t. \ a * t^2 / 2 + v * t + x) = (\lambda t. \ a * t + v) \ on \ T
  by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma D(\lambda t. v * t - a * t^2 / 2 + x) = (\lambda x. v - a * x) on T
  by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma D x = x' on (\lambda \tau. \tau + t) ' T \Longrightarrow D (\lambda \tau. x (\tau + t)) = (\lambda \tau. x' (\tau + t)) on T
```

```
by (rule vderiv-on-composeI, auto intro: poly-derivatives)
lemma a \neq 0 \Longrightarrow D (\lambda t. t/a) = (\lambda t. 1/a) on T
 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: power2-eq-square)
lemma c \neq 0 \Longrightarrow D(\lambda t. a5 * t^5 + a3 * (t^3 / c) - a2 * exp(t^2) + a1 * cos t + a0) =
 (\lambda t. \ 5 * a5 * t^4 + 3 * a3 * (t^2 / c) - 2 * a2 * t * exp (t^2) - a1 * sin t) \ on \ T
 by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: power2-eq-square)
lemma c \neq 0 \Longrightarrow D(\lambda t. - a3 * exp(t^3 / c) + a1 * sin t + a2 * t^2) =
 (\lambda t. \ a1 * cos \ t + 2 * a2 * t - 3 * a3 * t^2 / c * exp \ (t^3 / c)) \ on \ T
 by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: power2-eq-square)
lemma c \neq 0 \Longrightarrow D(\lambda t. exp(a * sin(cos(t^4)/c))) =
 (\lambda t. - 4 * a * t^3 * sin(t^4) / c * cos(cos(t^4) / c) * exp(a * sin(cos(t^4) / c))) on T
 by (intro poly-derivatives) (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: power2-eq-square)
0.2.3
          Intermediate Value Theorem
lemma IVT-two-functions:
 fixes f :: ('a::\{linear-continuum-topology, real-vector\}) \Rightarrow
 ('b::{linorder-topology,real-normed-vector,ordered-ab-group-add})
 assumes conts: continuous-on \{a..b\} f continuous-on \{a..b\} g
     and ahyp: f a < g a and bhyp: g b < f b and a \le b
   shows \exists x \in \{a..b\}. f x = g x
proof-
 \mathbf{let} ?h x = f x - g x
 have ?h \ a \leq \theta and ?h \ b \geq \theta
   using ahyp bhyp by simp-all
 also have continuous-on \{a..b\} ?h
   using conts continuous-on-diff by blast
 ultimately obtain x where a \le x x \le b and ?h x = 0
   using IVT'[of ?h] \langle a \leq b \rangle by blast
 thus ?thesis
   using \langle a \leq b \rangle by auto
qed
lemma IVT-two-functions-real-ivl:
 fixes f :: real \Rightarrow real
 assumes conts: continuous-on \{a--b\} f continuous-on \{a--b\} g
     and ahyp: f a < g a and bhyp: g b < f b
   shows \exists x \in \{a--b\}. fx = gx
proof(cases \ a \leq b)
 case True
 then show ?thesis
   using IVT-two-functions assms
   unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl by auto
next
 {f case} False
 hence a \geq b
   by auto
 hence continuous-on \{b..a\} f continuous-on \{b..a\} g
   using conts False unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl by auto
 hence \exists x \in \{b..a\}. g x = f x
```

using IVT-two-functions [of b a g f] assms(3,4) False by auto

using $\langle a \geq b \rangle$ unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl by auto force

then show ?thesis

qed

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

0.2.4 Filters

```
lemma eventually-at-within-mono:
  assumes t \in 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::\{perfect\text{-}space, t2\text{-}space\}
  assumes t \in interior \ T and T \subseteq S
  shows netlimit (at t within S) = t
  using assms(1) interior-mono[OF \langle T \subseteq S \rangle] netlimit-within-interior by auto
lemma has-derivative-at-within-mono:
  assumes (t::real) \in interior \ T \ and \ T \subseteq S
   and Df \mapsto f' at t within T
  shows D f \mapsto f' at t within S
  using assms(3) apply(unfold has-derivative-def tendsto-iff, safe)
  unfolding netlimit-at-within-mono [OF assms(1,2)] netlimit-within-interior [OF assms(1)]
  by (rule eventually-at-within-mono [OF\ assms(1,2)]) simp
lemma eventually-all-finite2:
  fixes P :: ('a::finite) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool
  assumes h: \forall i. eventually (P i) F
  shows eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall i. \ P \ i \ x) \ F
proof(unfold eventually-def)
  let ?F = Rep\text{-filter } F
  have obs: \forall i. ?F (P i)
   using h by auto
  have ?F(\lambda x. \forall i \in UNIV. P i x)
   apply(rule finite-induct)
   by (auto intro: eventually-conj simp: obs h)
  thus ?F(\lambda x. \forall i. P i x)
   \mathbf{by} \ simp
qed
lemma eventually-all-finite-mono:
  fixes P :: ('a::finite) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool
  assumes h1: \forall i. eventually (P i) F
     and h2: \forall x. (\forall i. (P i x)) \longrightarrow Q x
  shows eventually Q F
proof-
  have eventually (\lambda x. \ \forall i. \ P \ i \ x) \ F
   using h1 eventually-all-finite2 by blast
  thus eventually Q F
   unfolding eventually-def
    using h2 eventually-mono by auto
qed
0.2.5
          Multivariable derivatives
\mathbf{lemma}\ frechet\text{-}vec\text{-}lambda:
  fixes f::real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \hat{\ } ('m::finite) and x::real and T::real set
  defines x_0 \equiv netlimit (at x within T) and <math>m \equiv 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 \theta) (at x within T)
  shows ((\lambda y. (fy - fx_0 - (y - x_0) *_R f'x) /_R (||y - x_0||)) \longrightarrow \theta) (at x within T)
proof(simp add: tendsto-iff, clarify)
  fix \varepsilon::real assume 0 < \varepsilon
```

```
let P = \lambda i \ e \ y. inverse |P| \Delta y| * (||f y \ i - f x_0 \ i - P \Delta y *_R f' x \ i||) < e
    and Q = \lambda y. inverse |Q \Delta y| * (||Q \Delta f y - |Q \Delta y| *_R f' x||) < \varepsilon
  have 0 < \varepsilon / sqrt m
    using \langle \theta < \varepsilon \rangle by (auto simp: assms)
  hence \forall i. eventually (\lambda y. ?P \ i \ (\varepsilon \ / \ 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)
    \mathbf{fix} \ t :: real
    let ?c = 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 / sqrt m
    hence \forall i. (?c *_R (||?u \ t \ i||))^2 < (\varepsilon \ / \ 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\ set) \neq UNIV \land finite\ (UNIV :: 'm\ set)
    ultimately have (\sum i \in UNIV. ?c^2 * ((||?u \ t \ i||))^2) < (\sum (i::'m) \in UNIV. \varepsilon^2 / m)
      by (metis (lifting) sum-strict-mono)
    moreover have ?c^2 * (\sum i \in UNIV. (||?u \ t \ i||)^2) = (\sum i \in UNIV. ?c^2 * (||?u \ t \ i||)^2)
      \mathbf{using} \ \mathit{sum-distrib-left} \ \mathbf{by} \ \mathit{blast}
    ultimately have ?c^2 * (\sum i \in UNIV. (||?u \ t \ i||)^2) < \varepsilon^2
      by (simp add: assms)
    hence sqrt \ (?c^2 * (\sum i \in UNIV. (||?u \ t \ i||)^2)) < sqrt \ (\varepsilon^2)
      using real-sqrt-less-iff by blast
    also have \dots = \varepsilon
      using \langle \theta < \varepsilon \rangle by auto
    moreover have ?c * sqrt (\sum i \in UNIV. (||?u t i||)^2) = sqrt (?c^2 * (\sum i \in UNIV. (||?u t i||)^2))
      by (simp add: real-sqrt-mult)
    ultimately show ?c * sqrt (\sum i \in UNIV. (||?u t i||)^2) < \varepsilon
      by simp
  qed
qed
lemma tendsto-norm-bound:
  \forall x. \|G \ x - L\| \leq \|F \ x - L\| \Longrightarrow (F \longrightarrow L) \ net \Longrightarrow (G \longrightarrow L) \ net
  apply(unfold tendsto-iff dist-norm, clarsimp)
  \mathbf{apply}(rule\text{-}tac\ P = \lambda x.\ \|F\ x\ -\ L\|\ <\ e\ \mathbf{in}\ eventually\text{-}mono,\ simp)
  by (rename-tac\ e\ z)\ (erule-tac\ x=z\ \mathbf{in}\ all E,\ simp)
lemma tendsto-zero-norm-bound:
  \forall x. \|G\ x\| \leq \|F\ x\| \Longrightarrow (F \longrightarrow \theta) \ net \Longrightarrow (G \longrightarrow \theta) \ net
  apply(unfold tendsto-iff dist-norm, clarsimp)
  \operatorname{apply}(rule\text{-}tac\ P=\lambda x.\ \|F\ x\|< e\ \mathbf{in}\ eventually\text{-}mono,\ simp)
  by (rename-tac\ e\ z)\ (erule-tac\ x=z\ in\ all E,\ simp)
lemma frechet-vec-nth:
  fixes f::real \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-vector) `'m
  assumes ((\lambda x. (f x - f x_0 - (x - x_0) *_R f' t) /_R (||x - x_0||)) \longrightarrow \theta) (at t within T)
  shows ((\lambda x. (f x \$ i - f x_0 \$ i - (x - x_0) *_R f' t \$ i) /_R (||x - x_0||)) \longrightarrow \theta) (at t within T)
  apply(rule-tac F = (\lambda x. (f x - f x_0 - (x - x_0) *_R f' t) /_R (\|x - x_0\|)) in tendsto-zero-norm-bound)
   apply(clarsimp, rule mult-left-mono)
    apply (metis Finite-Cartesian-Product.norm-nth-le vector-minus-component vector-scaleR-component)
  using assms by simp-all
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{has-derivative-vec-lambda}:
  fixes f::real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \hat{\ } ('n::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-derivative-vec-nth: assumes D f \mapsto (\lambda h. \ h *_R f' x) at x within T shows D (\lambda t. f t \$ i) \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_R f' x \$ i) at x within T apply(unfold has-derivative-def, safe) apply(force simp: bounded-linear-def bounded-linear-axioms-def) using frechet-vec-nth assms unfolding has-derivative-def by auto lemma has-vderiv-on-vec-eq[simp]: fixes x::real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) ^('n::finite) shows (D x = x' \text{ on } T) = (\forall i. D (\lambda t. x t \$ i) = (\lambda t. x' t \$ i) \text{ on } T) unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply safe using has-derivative-vec-nth has-derivative-vec-lambda by blast+
```

0.3 Ordinary Differential Equations

Vector fields $f::real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-vector)$ represent systems of ordinary differential equations (ODEs). Picard-Lindeloef's theorem guarantees existence and uniqueness of local solutions to initial value problems involving Lipschitz continuous vector fields. A (local) flow $\varphi::real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-vector)$ for such a system is the function that maps initial conditions to their unique solutions. In dynamical systems, the set of all points φ t s::'a for a fixed s::'a is the flow's orbit. If the orbit of each $s \in I$ is conatined in I, then I is an invariant set of this system. This section formalises these concepts with a focus on hybrid systems (HS) verification.

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{HS-ODEs} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{HS-Preliminaries} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}
```

end

0.3.1 Initial value problems and orbits

```
notation image (P)
lemma image-le-pred[simp]: (P f A \subseteq \{s. G s\}) = (\forall x \in A. G (f x))
  unfolding image-def by force
definition ivp\text{-}sols :: (real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow ('a :: real\text{-}normed\text{-}vector)) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real set) \Rightarrow 'a set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow 'a) \ set \ (Sols)
  where Sols f U S t_0 s = \{X \in U s \to S. (D X = (\lambda t. f t (X t)) on U s) <math>\wedge X t_0 = s \wedge t_0 \in U s\}
lemma ivp-solsI:
  assumes D X = (\lambda t. f t (X t)) on U s and X t_0 = s
      and X \in U s \to S and t_0 \in U s
    shows X \in Sols f U S t_0 s
  using assms unfolding ivp-sols-def by blast
lemma ivp-solsD:
  assumes X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
  shows D X = (\lambda t. f t (X t)) on U s and X t_0 = s
    and X \in U s \to S and t_0 \in U s
  using assms unfolding ivp-sols-def by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ in\text{-}ivp\text{-}sols\text{-}subset:
  t_0 \in (U s) \Longrightarrow (U s) \subseteq (T s) \Longrightarrow X \in Sols \ f \ T \ S \ t_0 \ s \Longrightarrow X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
```

```
apply(rule ivp-solsI)
  using ivp-solsD(1,2) has-vderiv-on-subset apply blast+
  by (drule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(3))\ auto
abbreviation down U t \equiv \{\tau \in U. \ \tau \leq t\}
definition g-orbit :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow 'b \ set \ (\gamma)
  where \gamma X G U = \bigcup \{ \mathcal{P} X (down U t) | t. \mathcal{P} X (down U t) \subseteq \{ s. G s \} \}
lemma g-orbit-eq:
  fixes X::('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b
  shows \gamma X G U = \{X t \mid t. t \in U \land (\forall \tau \in down \ U \ t. \ G \ (X \ \tau))\}
  unfolding g-orbit-def using order-trans by auto blast
definition g-orbital :: (real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow
  ('a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow 'a set
  where g-orbital f G U S t_0 s = \bigcup \{ \gamma X G (U s) | X. X \in ivp\text{-sols } f U S t_0 s \}
lemma g-orbital-eq: g-orbital f G U S t_0 s =
  \{X \ t \ | t \ X. \ t \in U \ s \land \mathcal{P} \ X \ (down \ (U \ s) \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\} \land X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s \}
  unfolding g-orbital-def ivp-sols-def g-orbit-eq by auto
lemma g-orbitalI:
  assumes X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    and t \in U s and (\mathcal{P} X (down (U s) t) \subseteq \{s. G s\})
  shows X t \in g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
  using assms unfolding g-orbital-eq(1) by auto
lemma g-orbitalD:
  assumes s' \in g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
  obtains X and t where X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
  and X t = s' and t \in U s and (\mathcal{P} X (down (U s) t) \subseteq \{s. G s\})
  using assms unfolding g-orbital-def g-orbit-eq by auto
lemma g-orbital f G U S t_0 s = \{X t \mid t X. X t \in \gamma X G (U s) \land X \in Sols f U S t_0 s\}
  unfolding g-orbital-eq g-orbit-eq by auto
lemma X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s \Longrightarrow \gamma \ X \ G \ (U \ s) \subseteq g\text{-}orbital \ f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
  unfolding g-orbital-eq g-orbit-eq by auto
lemma g-orbital f G U S t_0 s \subseteq g-orbital f (\lambda s. True) U S t_0 s
  unfolding g-orbital-eq by auto
no-notation g-orbit (\gamma)
            Differential Invariants
0.3.2
definition diff-invariant :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow
  ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool
  where diff-invariant I f U S t_0 G \equiv (\bigcup \circ (\mathcal{P} (g\text{-}orbital f G U S t_0))) {s. I s} \subseteq {s. I s}
lemma diff-invariant-eq: diff-invariant I f U S t_0 G =
  (\forall s. \ I \ s \longrightarrow (\forall X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ (\forall t \in U \ s. (\forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). \ G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow I \ (X \ t))))
  unfolding diff-invariant-def g-orbital-eq image-le-pred by auto
lemma diff-inv-eq-inv-set:
  diff-invariant I f U S t_0 G = (\forall s. \ I s \longrightarrow (g\text{-orbital } f G U S t_0 s) \subseteq \{s. \ I s\})
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq g-orbital-eq image-le-pred by auto
lemma diff-invariant I f U S t_0 (\lambda s. True) \Longrightarrow diff-invariant I f U S t_0 G
```

unfolding diff-invariant-eq by auto

named-theorems diff-invariant-rules rules for certifying differential invariants.

```
lemma diff-invariant-eq-rule [diff-invariant-rules]:
  assumes Uhyp: \land s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow is\text{-}interval\ (U\ s)
    and dX: \bigwedge X. (D \ X = (\lambda \tau. \ f \ \tau \ (X \ \tau)) \ on \ U(X \ t_0)) \Longrightarrow (D \ (\lambda \tau. \ \mu(X \ \tau) - \nu(X \ \tau)) = ((*_R) \ \theta) \ on \ U(X \ \tau)
t_0))
  shows diff-invariant (\lambda s. \mu s = \nu s) f U S t_0 G
proof(simp add: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def, clarsimp)
  assume xivp:D \ X = (\lambda \tau. \ f \ \tau \ (X \ \tau)) \ on \ U \ (X \ t_0) \ \mu \ (X \ t_0) = \nu \ (X \ t_0) \ X \in U \ (X \ t_0) \rightarrow S
    and tHyp:t \in U(X t_0) and t\theta Hyp: t_0 \in U(X t_0)
  hence \{t_0--t\}\subseteq U(Xt_0)
    using closed-segment-subset-interval [OF Uhyp t0Hyp tHyp] by blast
  hence D(\lambda \tau. \mu(X \tau) - \nu(X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R \theta) on \{t_0 - t\}
    using has-vderiv-on-subset[OF\ dX[OF\ xivp(1)]] by auto
  then obtain \tau where \mu(X t) - \nu(X t) - (\mu(X t_0) - \nu(X t_0)) = (t - t_0) * \tau *_R \theta
    using mvt-very-simple-closed-segmentE by blast
  thus \mu(X t) = \nu(X t)
    by (simp \ add: xivp(2))
qed
lemma diff-invariant-leq-rule [diff-invariant-rules]:
  fixes \mu::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes Uhyp: \land s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow is\text{-}interval\ (U\ s)
    and Gg: \bigwedge X. \ (D\ X = (\lambda \tau.\ f\ \tau\ (X\ \tau))\ on\ U(X\ t_0)) \Longrightarrow (\forall\ \tau \in U(X\ t_0).\ \tau > t_0 \longrightarrow G\ (X\ \tau) \longrightarrow \mu'\ (X\ t_0)
\tau) \geq \nu'(X \tau))
    and Gl: \bigwedge X. (D \ X = (\lambda \tau. \ f \ \tau \ (X \ \tau)) \ on \ U(X \ t_0)) \Longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in U(X \ t_0). \ \tau < t_0 \longrightarrow \mu'(X \ \tau) \le \nu'(X \ \tau))
    and dX: \bigwedge X. (DX = (\lambda \tau. f \tau (X \tau)) \text{ on } U(X t_0)) \Longrightarrow D(\lambda \tau. \mu(X \tau) - \nu(X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \mu'(X \tau) - \nu'(X \tau))
\tau)) on U(X t_0)
  shows diff-invariant (\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \leq \mu \ s) \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ G
proof(simp-all add: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def, safe)
  fix X t assume Ghyp: \forall \tau. \tau \in U(X t_0) \land \tau < t \longrightarrow G(X \tau)
  assume xivp: D X = (\lambda x. fx(Xx)) on U(Xt_0) \nu(Xt_0) \le \mu(Xt_0) X \in U(Xt_0) \to S
  assume tHyp: t \in U(X t_0) and t\theta Hyp: t_0 \in U(X t_0)
  hence obs1: \{t_0--t\} \subseteq U (X t_0) \{t_0<--< t\} \subseteq U (X t_0)
    using closed-segment-subset-interval [OF Uhyp t0Hyp tHyp] xivp(3) segment-open-subset-closed
    by (force, metis PiE \langle X | t_0 \in S \Longrightarrow \{t_0 - t\} \subseteq U (X | t_0) \rangle dual-order.trans)
  hence obs2: D(\lambda \tau, \mu(X \tau) - \nu(X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau, \mu'(X \tau) - \nu'(X \tau)) on \{t_0 - t\}
    using has\text{-}vderiv\text{-}on\text{-}subset[OF\ dX[OF\ xivp(1)]] by auto
  {assume t \neq t_0
    then obtain r where rHyp: r \in \{t_0 < -- < t\}
      and (\mu(X t) - \nu(X t)) - (\mu(X t_0) - \nu(X t_0)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau * (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r))) \ (t - t_0)
      using mvt-simple-closed-segmentE obs2 by blast
    hence mvt: \mu(X t) - \nu(X t) = (t - t_0) * (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) + (\mu(X t_0) - \nu(X t_0))
      by force
    have primed: \bigwedge \tau. \tau \in U(X t_0) \Longrightarrow \tau > t_0 \Longrightarrow G(X \tau) \Longrightarrow \mu'(X \tau) \geq \nu'(X \tau)
      \land \tau. \ \tau \in U \ (X \ t_0) \Longrightarrow \tau < t_0 \Longrightarrow \mu' \ (X \ \tau) \le \nu' \ (X \ \tau)
      using Gg[OF\ xivp(1)]\ Gl[OF\ xivp(1)] by auto
    have t > t_0 \Longrightarrow r > t_0 \land G(X r) \neg t_0 \le t \Longrightarrow r < t_0 r \in U(X t_0)
      using \langle r \in \{t_0 < -- < t\} \rangle obs1 Ghyp
      unfolding open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl by auto
    moreover have r > t_0 \Longrightarrow G(X r) \Longrightarrow (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) \ge \theta r < t_0 \Longrightarrow (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) \le \theta
      using primed(1,2)[OF \ \langle r \in U \ (X \ t_0) \rangle] by auto
    ultimately have (t - t_0) * (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) \ge 0
      by (case-tac t \geq t_0, force, auto simp: split-mult-pos-le)
    hence (t - t_0) * (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) + (\mu(X t_0) - \nu(X t_0)) \ge 0
      using xivp(2) by auto
```

```
hence \nu (X t) \leq \mu (X t)
      using mvt by simp}
  thus \nu (X t) \leq \mu (X t)
    using xivp by blast
qed
lemma diff-invariant-less-rule [diff-invariant-rules]:
  fixes \mu::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes Uhyp: \land s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow is\text{-}interval\ (U\ s)
    and Gg: \bigwedge X. (D \ X = (\lambda \tau. f \ \tau \ (X \ \tau)) \ on \ U(X \ t_0)) \Longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in U(X \ t_0). \ \tau > t_0 \longrightarrow G \ (X \ \tau) \longrightarrow \mu' \ (X \ \tau))
\tau) \geq \nu'(X \tau)
    and Gl: \Lambda X. (D X = (\lambda \tau. f \tau (X \tau)) \text{ on } U(X t_0)) \Longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in U(X t_0). \tau < t_0 \longrightarrow \mu'(X \tau) \leq \nu'(X \tau))
    and dX: \bigwedge X. (DX = (\lambda \tau. f \tau (X \tau)) \text{ on } U(X t_0)) \Longrightarrow D(\lambda \tau. \mu(X \tau) - \nu(X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau. \mu'(X \tau) - \nu'(X \tau))
\tau)) on U(X t_0)
  shows diff-invariant (\lambda s. \ \nu \ s < \mu \ s) f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ G
proof(simp-all add: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def, safe)
  fix X t assume Ghyp: \forall \tau. \tau \in U(X t_0) \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G(X \tau)
  assume xivp: D X = (\lambda x. f x (X x)) on U (X t_0) \nu (X t_0) < \mu (X t_0) X \in U (X t_0) \rightarrow S
  assume tHyp: t \in U(X t_0) and tOHyp: t_0 \in U(X t_0)
  hence obs1: \{t_0--t\} \subseteq U \ (X \ t_0) \ \{t_0<--< t\} \subseteq U \ (X \ t_0)
    using closed-segment-subset-interval [OF Uhyp tOHyp \ tOHyp \ xivp(3) segment-open-subset-closed
    by (force, metis PiE \langle X | t_0 \in S \Longrightarrow \{t_0 - t\} \subseteq U (X | t_0) \rangle dual-order.trans)
  hence obs2: D(\lambda \tau, \mu(X \tau) - \nu(X \tau)) = (\lambda \tau, \mu'(X \tau) - \nu'(X \tau)) on \{t_0 - t\}
    using has-vderiv-on-subset[OF\ dX[OF\ xivp(1)]] by auto
  {assume t \neq t_0
    then obtain r where rHyp: r \in \{t_0 < -- < t\}
      and (\mu(X t) - \nu(X t)) - (\mu(X t_0) - \nu(X t_0)) = (\lambda \tau. \tau * (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r))) (t - t_0)
      \mathbf{using} \ \mathit{mvt-simple-closed-segmentE} \ \mathit{obs2} \ \mathbf{by} \ \mathit{blast}
    hence mvt: \mu(X t) - \nu(X t) = (t - t_0) * (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) + (\mu(X t_0) - \nu(X t_0))
      by force
    have primed: \land \tau. \tau \in U(X t_0) \Longrightarrow \tau > t_0 \Longrightarrow G(X \tau) \Longrightarrow \mu'(X \tau) \geq \nu'(X \tau)
      \land \tau. \ \tau \in U \ (X \ t_0) \Longrightarrow \tau < t_0 \Longrightarrow \mu' \ (X \ \tau) \le \nu' \ (X \ \tau)
      using Gg[OF xivp(1)] Gl[OF xivp(1)] by auto
    have t > t_0 \Longrightarrow r > t_0 \land G(X r) \neg t_0 \le t \Longrightarrow r < t_0 r \in U(X t_0)
      using \langle r \in \{t_0 < -- < t\} \rangle obs1 Ghyp
      unfolding open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl by auto
    moreover have r > t_0 \Longrightarrow G(X r) \Longrightarrow (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) \ge \theta \ r < t_0 \Longrightarrow (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) \le \theta
      using primed(1,2)[OF \ \langle r \in U \ (X \ t_0) \rangle] by auto
    ultimately have (t-t_0)*(\mu'(X r)-\nu'(X r)) \geq 0
      by (case-tac t \geq t_0, force, auto simp: split-mult-pos-le)
    hence (t - t_0) * (\mu'(X r) - \nu'(X r)) + (\mu(X t_0) - \nu(X t_0)) > 0
      using xivp(2) by auto
    hence \nu (X t) < \mu (X t)
      using mvt by simp}
  thus \nu (X t) < \mu (X t)
    using xivp by blast
qed
lemma diff-invariant-nleq-rule:
  fixes \mu::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  shows diff-invariant (\lambda s. \neg \nu s \leq \mu s) f \cup S t_0 \subseteq G \longleftrightarrow diff-invariant (<math>\lambda s. \nu s > \mu s) f \cup S t_0 \subseteq G
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq apply safe
  by (clarsimp, erule-tac x=s in all E, simp, erule-tac x=X in ball E, force, force)+
lemma diff-invariant-neq-rule [diff-invariant-rules]:
  fixes \mu::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes diff-invariant (\lambda s. \nu s < \mu s) f U S t_0 G
    and diff-invariant (\lambda s. \nu s > \mu s) f U S t_0 G
  shows diff-invariant (\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \neq \mu \ s) f U S t_0 G
proof(unfold diff-invariant-eq, clarsimp)
```

```
fix s::'a and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and t::real
 assume \nu s \neq \mu s and Xhyp: X \in Sols f U S t_0 s
    and thyp: t \in U s and Ghyp: \forall \tau. \tau \in U s \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G (X \tau)
  hence \nu s < \mu s \lor \nu s > \mu s
   by linarith
  moreover have \nu s < \mu s \Longrightarrow \nu (X t) < \mu (X t)
   using assms(1) Xhyp thyp Ghyp unfolding diff-invariant-eq by auto
  moreover have \nu s > \mu s \Longrightarrow \nu (X t) > \mu (X t)
   using assms(2) Xhyp thyp Ghyp unfolding diff-invariant-eq by auto
  ultimately show \nu (X t) = \mu (X t) \Longrightarrow False
   by auto
qed
lemma diff-invariant-neq-rule-converse:
  fixes \mu::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes Uhyp: \land s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow is\text{-}interval\ (Us) \land s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow t \in Us \Longrightarrow t_0 \leq t
   and conts: \bigwedge X. (D \ X = (\lambda \tau. \ f \ \tau \ (X \ \tau)) \ on \ U(X \ t_0)) \Longrightarrow continuous-on \ (\mathcal{P} \ X \ (U \ (X \ t_0))) \ \nu
      \bigwedge X. (D \ X = (\lambda \tau. \ f \ \tau \ (X \ \tau)) \ on \ U(X \ t_0)) \Longrightarrow continuous-on \ (\mathcal{P} \ X \ (U \ (X \ t_0))) \ \mu
   and dI:diff-invariant (\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \neq \mu \ s) f U S t_0 G
  shows diff-invariant (\lambda s. \ \nu \ s < \mu \ s) f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ G
proof(unfold diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def, clarsimp)
  fix X t assume Ghyp: \forall \tau. \tau \in U (X t_0) \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G (X \tau)
  assume xivp: D X = (\lambda x. f x (X x)) on U (X t_0) \nu (X t_0) < \mu (X t_0) X \in U (X t_0) \rightarrow S
  assume tHyp: t \in U(X t_0) and tOHyp: t_0 \in U(X t_0)
  hence t_0 \le t and \mu(X t) \ne \nu(X t)
   using xivp(3) Uhyp(2) apply force
   using dI tHyp xivp(2) Ghyp ivp-solsI[of X f U X t_0, OF xivp(1) - xivp(3) t0Hyp]
   unfolding diff-invariant-eq by force
  moreover
  {assume ineq2:\nu(X t) > \mu(X t)
   note continuous-on-compose[OF\ vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF\ xivp(1)]]
   hence continuous-on (U(X t_0)) (\nu \circ X) and continuous-on (U(X t_0)) (\mu \circ X)
      using xivp(1) conts by blast+
   also have \{t_0--t\}\subseteq U\ (X\ t_0)
      using closed-segment-subset-interval [OF Uhyp(1) t0Hyp tHyp] xivp(3) t0Hyp by auto
   ultimately have continuous-on \{t_0--t\} (\lambda \tau. \nu (X \tau))
      and continuous-on \{t_0--t\} (\lambda \tau. \mu (X \tau))
      using continuous-on-subset by auto
   then obtain \tau where \tau \in \{t_0 - -t\} \mu(X \tau) = \nu(X \tau)
      using IVT-two-functions-real-ivl[OF - xivp(2) ineq2] by force
   hence \forall r \in down \ (U \ (X \ t_0)) \ \tau. G \ (X \ r) and \tau \in U \ (X \ t_0)
      using Ghyp \langle \tau \in \{t_0 - t\} \rangle \langle t_0 \leq t \rangle \langle \{t_0 - t\} \subseteq U(X t_0) \rangle
      by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
   hence \mu (X \tau) \neq \nu (X \tau)
      using dI tHyp xivp(2) ivp-solsI[of X f U X t_0, OF xivp(1) - xivp(3) t0Hyp]
      unfolding diff-invariant-eq by force
   hence False
      using \langle \mu (X \tau) = \nu (X \tau) \rangle by blast
  ultimately show \nu (X t) < \mu (X t)
    by fastforce
qed
lemma diff-invariant-conj-rule [diff-invariant-rules]:
  assumes diff-invariant I_1 f U S t_0 G
   and diff-invariant I_2 f U S t_0 G
  shows diff-invariant (\lambda s. I_1 s \wedge I_2 s) f U S t_0 G
  using assms unfolding diff-invariant-def by auto
lemma diff-invariant-disj-rule [diff-invariant-rules]:
  assumes diff-invariant I_1 f U S t_0 G
```

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

0.3.3 Picard-Lindeloef

A locale with the assumptions of Picard-Lindeloef theorem. It extends *ll-on-open-it* by providing an initial time $t_0 \in T$.

```
locale picard-lindeloef =
  fixes f::real \Rightarrow ('a::\{heine-borel,banach\}) \Rightarrow 'a and T::real set and S::'a set and t_0::real
  assumes open-domain: open T open S
   and interval-time: is-interval T
   and init-time: t_0 \in T
   and cont-vec-field: \forall s \in S. continuous-on T (\lambda t. f t s)
   and lipschitz-vec-field: local-lipschitz T S f
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)
lemma ll-on-open: ll-on-open T f S
  using local.general.ll-on-open-axioms.
{f lemmas}\ subinterval I=closed	ext{-}segment	ext{-}subset	ext{-}domain
  and init-time-ex-ivl = existence-ivl-initial-time[OF init-time]
  and flow-at-init[simp] = general.flow-initial-time[OF\ init-time]
abbreviation ex\text{-}ivl \ s \equiv existence\text{-}ivl \ t_0 \ s
lemma flow-has-vderiv-on-ex-ivl:
  assumes s \in S
  shows D flow t_0 s = (\lambda t. f t (flow t_0 s t)) on ex-ivl s
  using flow-usolves-ode [OF init-time \langle s \in S \rangle]
  unfolding usolves-ode-from-def solves-ode-def by blast
lemma flow-funcset-ex-ivl:
  assumes s \in S
  shows flow t_0 s \in ex\text{-ivl } s \to S
  using flow-usolves-ode [OF init-time \langle s \in S \rangle]
  unfolding usolves-ode-from-def solves-ode-def by blast
lemma flow-in-ivp-sols-ex-ivl:
  assumes s \in S
  shows flow t_0 s \in Sols f (\lambda s. ex-ivl s) S t_0 s
  using flow-has-vderiv-on-ex-ivl[OF assms] apply(rule ivp-solsI)
   apply(simp-all add: init-time assms)
  by (rule flow-funcset-ex-ivl[OF assms])
lemma csols-eq: csols t_0 s = \{(x, t). t \in T \land x \in Sols f (\lambda s. \{t_0 - t\}) S t_0 s\}
  unfolding ivp-sols-def csols-def solves-ode-def
  using closed-segment-subset-domain init-time by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ subset\text{-}ex\text{-}ivlI:
  Y_1 \in Sols \ f \ (\lambda s. \ T) \ S \ t_0 \ s \Longrightarrow \{t_0 - -t\} \subseteq T \Longrightarrow A \subseteq \{t_0 - -t\} \Longrightarrow A \subseteq ex-ivl \ s
  apply(clarsimp simp: existence-ivl-def)
  apply(subgoal-tac\ t_0 \in T,\ clarsimp\ simp:\ csols-eq)
  apply(rule-tac \ x=Y_1 \ in \ exI, \ rule-tac \ x=t \ in \ exI, \ safe, \ force)
  by (rule in-ivp-sols-subset[where T=\lambda s. T], auto)
```

```
lemma unique-solution: — proved for a subset of T for general applications
  assumes s \in S and t_0 \in U and t \in U
    and is-interval U and U \subseteq ex-ivl s
   and xivp: D Y_1 = (\lambda t. ft (Y_1 t)) on U Y_1 t_0 = s Y_1 \in U \rightarrow S
    and yivp: D Y_2 = (\lambda t. f t (Y_2 t)) on U Y_2 t_0 = s Y_2 \in U \rightarrow S
  shows Y_1 t = Y_2 t
proof-
  have t_0 \in T
   using assms existence-ivl-subset by auto
  have key: (flow t_0 s usolves-ode f from t_0) (ex-ivl s) S
    using flow-usolves-ode[OF \langle t_0 \in T \rangle \langle s \in S \rangle].
  hence \forall t \in U. Y_1 \ t = flow \ t_0 \ s \ t
    unfolding usolves-ode-from-def solves-ode-def apply safe
    by (erule-tac x=Y_1 in all E, erule-tac x=U in all E, auto simp: assms)
  also have \forall t \in U. Y_2 t = flow t_0 s t
    using key unfolding usolves-ode-from-def solves-ode-def apply safe
    by (erule-tac x=Y_2 in all E, erule-tac x=U in all E, auto simp: assms)
  ultimately show Y_1 t = Y_2 t
    using assms by auto
qed
Applications of lemma unique-solution:
lemma unique-solution-closed-ivl:
  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 \text{ 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 \text{ and } s \in S
  shows X t = Y t
  apply(rule unique-solution[OF \langle s \in S \rangle, of \{t_0--t\}], simp-all add: assms)
  apply(unfold existence-ivl-def csols-eq ivp-sols-def, clarsimp)
  using xivp \langle t \in T \rangle by blast
lemma solution-eq-flow:
  assumes xivp: D X = (\lambda t. f t (X t)) on ex-ivl s X t_0 = s X \in ex\text{-ivl } s \to S
    and t \in ex\text{-}ivl \ s \text{ and } s \in S
  shows X t = flow t_0 s t
  apply(rule\ unique\ solution[OF\ \langle s\in S\rangle\ init\ time\ ex\ ivl\ \langle t\in ex\ ivl\ s\rangle])
  using flow-has-vderiv-on-ex-ivl flow-funcset-ex-ivl \langle s \in S \rangle by (auto simp: assms)
lemma ivp-unique-solution:
  assumes s \in S and ivl: is\text{-}interval (U s) and U s \subseteq T and t \in U s
   and ivp1: Y_1 \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s and ivp2: Y_2 \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
  shows Y_1 t = Y_2 t
\mathbf{proof}(rule\ unique\text{-}solution[OF \ \langle s \in S \rangle,\ of\ \{t_0--t\}],\ simp\text{-}all)
  have t_0 \in U s
    using ivp-solsD[OF ivp1] by auto
  hence obs\theta: \{t_0--t\}\subseteq Us
    using closed-segment-subset-interval [OF ivl] \langle t \in U s \rangle by blast
  moreover have obs1: Y_1 \in Sols f (\lambda s. \{t_0--t\}) S t_0 s
    by (rule in-ivp-sols-subset[OF - calculation(1) ivp1], simp)
  moreover have obs2: Y_2 \in Sols f (\lambda s. \{t_0--t\}) S t_0 s
    by (rule\ in\ ivp\ sols\ subset[OF\ -\ calculation(1)\ ivp2],\ simp)
  ultimately show \{t_0--t\}\subseteq ex\text{-}ivl\ s
    apply(unfold existence-ivl-def csols-eq, clarsimp)
    apply(rule-tac \ x=Y_1 \ in \ exI, \ rule-tac \ x=t \ in \ exI)
    \mathbf{using} \,\, \langle t \in \mathit{U} \, s \rangle \,\, \mathbf{and} \,\, \langle \mathit{U} \, s \subseteq \mathit{T} \rangle \,\, \mathbf{by} \,\, \mathit{force}
  show D Y_1 = (\lambda t. f t (Y_1 t)) on \{t_0 - -t\}
   by (rule ivp-solsD[OF in-ivp-sols-subset[OF - - ivp1]], simp-all add: obs0)
  show D Y_2 = (\lambda t. f t (Y_2 t)) on \{t_0 - -t\}
   \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{rule}\ \mathit{ivp\text{-}sols}D[\mathit{OF}\ \mathit{in\text{-}ivp\text{-}sols\text{-}subset}[\mathit{OF}\ \textit{-}\ \textit{-}\ \mathit{ivp2}]],\ \mathit{simp\text{-}all}\ \mathit{add}\colon \mathit{obs0})
  show Y_1 t_0 = s and Y_2 t_0 = s
    using ivp-solsD[OF ivp1] ivp-solsD[OF ivp2] by auto
```

```
show Y_1 \in \{t_0 - t\} \to S and Y_2 \in \{t_0 - t\} \to S
    using ivp-solsD[OF obs1] ivp-solsD[OF obs2] by auto
qed
lemma g-orbital-orbit:
  assumes s \in S and ivl: is\text{-}interval (U s) and U s \subseteq T
    and ivp: Y \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
  shows g-orbital f G U S t_0 s = g-orbit Y G (U s)
proof-
  have eq1: \forall Z \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ Z \ t = Y \ t
    by (clarsimp, rule\ ivp-unique-solution[OF\ assms(1,2,3)\ -\ -\ ivp],\ auto)
  have g-orbital f G U S t_0 s \subseteq g-orbit (\lambda t. Y t) G (U s)
  proof
    fix x assume x \in g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
    then obtain Z and t
      where z-def: x = Z t \land t \in U s \land (\forall \tau \in down (U s) t. G (Z \tau)) \land Z \in Sols f U S t_0 s
      unfolding g-orbital-eq by auto
    hence \{t_0--t\}\subseteq Us
      using closed-segment-subset-interval [OF ivl\ ivp-solsD(4)[OF ivp]] by blast
    hence \forall \tau \in \{t_0 - t\}. Z \tau = Y \tau
      using z-def apply clarsimp
      by (rule ivp-unique-solution [OF assms(1,2,3) - - ivp], auto)
    thus x \in g-orbit Y G (U s)
      using z-def eq1 unfolding g-orbit-eq by simp metis
  qed
  moreover have g-orbit Y G (U s) \subseteq g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
    apply(unfold g-orbital-eq g-orbit-eq ivp-sols-def, clarsimp)
    apply(rule-tac \ x=t \ in \ exI, \ rule-tac \ x=Y \ in \ exI)
    using ivp-solsD[OF\ ivp] by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by blast
qed
end
lemma local-lipschitz-add:
  fixes f1 \ f2 :: real \Rightarrow 'a :: banach \Rightarrow 'a
  assumes local-lipschitz T S f1
      and local-lipschitz T S f2
    shows local-lipschitz T S (\lambda t s. f1 t s + f2 t s)
\mathbf{proof}(unfold\ local\text{-}lipschitz\text{-}def,\ clarsimp)
  fix s and t assume s \in S and t \in T
  obtain \varepsilon_1 L1 where \varepsilon_1 > 0 and L1: \bigwedge \tau. \tau \in cball t \varepsilon_1 \cap T \Longrightarrow L1-lipschitz-on (cball s \varepsilon_1 \cap S) (f1 \tau)
    using local-lipschitzE[OF\ assms(1)\ \langle t\in T\rangle\ \langle s\in S\rangle] by blast
  obtain \varepsilon_2 L2 where \varepsilon_2 > 0 and L2: \bigwedge \tau. \tau \in cball t \varepsilon_2 \cap T \Longrightarrow L2-lipschitz-on (cball s \varepsilon_2 \cap S) (f2 \tau)
    using local-lipschitzE[OF\ assms(2)\ \langle t\in T\rangle\ \langle s\in S\rangle] by blast
  have ball H: cball s (min \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2) \cap S \subseteq cball s \varepsilon_1 \cap S cball s (min \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2) \cap S \subseteq cball s \varepsilon_2 \cap S
    by auto
  have obs1: \forall \tau \in cball \ t \ \varepsilon_1 \cap T. \ L1-lipschitz-on \ (cball \ s \ (min \ \varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2) \cap S) \ (f1 \ \tau)
    using lipschitz-on-subset [OF L1 ballH(1)] by blast
  also have obs2: \forall \tau \in cball\ t\ \varepsilon_2 \cap T.\ L2-lipschitz-on\ (cball\ s\ (min\ \varepsilon_1\ \varepsilon_2) \cap S)\ (f2\ \tau)
    using lipschitz-on-subset [OF L2 ballH(2)] by blast
  ultimately have \forall \tau \in cball \ t \ (min \ \varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2) \cap T.
    (L1 + L2)-lipschitz-on (cball s (min \varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2) \cap S) (\lambda s. \ f1 \ \tau \ s + f2 \ \tau \ s)
    using lipschitz-on-add by fastforce
  thus \exists u > 0. \exists L. \forall t \in cball\ t\ u \cap T. L-lipschitz-on (cball\ s\ u \cap S) (\lambda s. f1\ t\ s + f2\ t\ s)
    apply(rule-tac \ x=min \ \varepsilon_1 \ \varepsilon_2 \ in \ exI)
    using \langle \varepsilon_1 > \theta \rangle \langle \varepsilon_2 > \theta \rangle by force
qed
```

```
lemma picard-lindeloef-add: picard-lindeloef f1 T S t_0 \Longrightarrow picard-lindeloef f2 T S t_0 \Longrightarrow picard-lindeloef (\lambda t s. f1 t s + f2 t s) T S t_0 unfolding picard-lindeloef-def apply(clarsimp, rule conjI) using continuous-on-add apply fastforce using local-lipschitz-add by blast lemma picard-lindeloef-constant: picard-lindeloef (\lambda t s. c) UNIV UNIV t_0 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp) by (rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, simp)
```

0.3.4 Flows for ODEs

A locale designed for verification of hybrid systems. The user can select the interval of existence and the defining flow equation via the variables T and φ .

```
locale local-flow = picard-lindeloef (\lambda t. f) T S \theta
  for f::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\} \Rightarrow 'a and T S L +
  fixes \varphi :: real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
  assumes ivp:
    \bigwedge t \ s. \ t \in T \Longrightarrow s \in S \Longrightarrow D \ (\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) = (\lambda t. \ f \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \ on \ \{0--t\}
    \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \varphi \ \theta \ s = s
    \bigwedge\ t\ s.\ t\in T \Longrightarrow s\in S \Longrightarrow (\lambda t.\ \varphi\ t\ s) \in \{\theta--t\} \to S
begin
lemma in-ivp-sols-ivl:
  assumes t \in T s \in S
  shows (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. \{0--t\}) S \theta s
  apply(rule\ ivp-solsI)
  using ivp assms by auto
lemma eq-solution-ivl:
  assumes xivp: D X = (\lambda t. f(X t)) on \{0--t\} X \theta = s X \in \{0--t\} \rightarrow S
    and indom: t \in T s \in S
  shows X t = \varphi t s
  apply(rule\ unique\ solution\ -closed\ -ivl[OF\ xivp\ (t\in T)])
  \mathbf{using} \ \langle s \in S \rangle \ ivp \ indom \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
lemma ex-ivl-eq:
  assumes s \in S
  \mathbf{shows} \ \mathit{ex-ivl} \ s = \ \mathit{T}
  using existence-ivl-subset[of s] apply safe
  unfolding existence-ivl-def csols-eq
  using in\text{-}ivp\text{-}sols\text{-}ivl[OF\text{-}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
  obtain r::real where rHyp: r > 0 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 > \theta \rangle \langle t > \theta \rangle by auto
  moreover have \{\theta--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 \{\theta--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\ \{\theta--(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)) \text{ on } \{0 < -- < t + r/2\})
   apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset)
   unfolding real-ivl-eqs[OF \langle t + r/2 > \theta \rangle] by auto
  have t \in \{0 < -- < t + r/2\}
   unfolding 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 open \{0 < -- < t + r/2\}
   unfolding 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 < \theta \ 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::real where rHyp: r > 0 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 < \theta
   using \langle r > \theta \rangle \langle t < \theta \rangle by auto
  moreover have \{\theta - -t\} \subseteq T
   using subintervalI[OF\ init-time\ \langle t\in T\rangle].
  ultimately have subs: \{0 < -- < t - r/2\} \subseteq T
    unfolding open-segment-eq-real-ivl closed-segment-eq-real-ivl
     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 \{\theta--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)) \text{ 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)) \text{ 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 < \theta \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 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 \theta s)) at \theta within B
proof-
  obtain r::real where rHyp: 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 subs: \{\theta - -r/2\} \subseteq T \{\theta - -(-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)) \text{ on } \{0 - -(-r/2)\})
   using ivp(1)[OF - \langle s \in S \rangle] by auto
  also have \{0 - r/2\} = \{0 - r/2\} \cup closure \{0 - r/2\} \cap closure \{0 - (-r/2)\}
    \{0--(-r/2)\} = \{0--(-r/2)\} \cup closure \{0--r/2\} \cap closure \{0--(-r/2)\}
   unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl \langle r/2 > 0 \rangle by auto
  ultimately have vderivs:
   (D(\lambda t. \varphi ts) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi ts)) \text{ on } \{0 - r/2\} \cup closure \{0 - r/2\} \cap closure \{0 - (-r/2)\})
   (D(\lambda t. \varphi t s) = (\lambda t. f(\varphi t s)) \text{ on } \{0 - (-r/2)\} \cup closure \{0 - -r/2\} \cap closure \{0 - (-r/2)\})
   unfolding closed-segment-eq-real-ivl \langle r/2 > 0 \rangle by auto
  have obs: 0 \in \{-r/2 < -- < r/2\}
   unfolding open-segment-eq-real-ivl using \langle r/2 > 0 \rangle 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)) \text{ 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 \theta s)) (at \theta 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
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac\ t < \theta \lor t = \theta \lor t > \theta)
  using has-derivative-on-open2[OF - assms] has-derivative-on-open2[OF - assms]
   has-derivative-on-open \Im[OF \langle s \in S \rangle] by blast force
lemma in-domain:
  assumes s \in S
  shows (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in T \to S
  using ivp(3)[OF - assms] by blast
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 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 in-ivp-sols:
  assumes s \in S and \theta \in U s and U s \subseteq T
  shows (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) U S \theta s
  apply(rule\ in-ivp-sols-subset[OF - - ivp-solsI,\ of - - - \lambda s.\ T])
```

```
using ivp(2)[OF \langle s \in S \rangle] has-vderiv-on-domain[OF \langle s \in S \rangle]
    in\text{-}domain[OF \langle s \in S \rangle] \ assms \ \mathbf{by} \ auto
lemma eq-solution:
  assumes s \in S and is-interval (U s) and U s \subseteq T and t \in U s
    and xivp: X \in Sols(\lambda t. f) US0s
  shows X t = \varphi t s
  apply(rule ivp-unique-solution[OF assms], rule in-ivp-sols)
  by (simp-all\ add:\ ivp-solsD(4)[OF\ xivp]\ assms)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{ivp\text{-}sols\text{-}collapse}\colon
  assumes T = UNIV and s \in S
  shows Sols (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. T) S 0 s = \{(\lambda t. \varphi t s)\}
  apply (safe, simp-all add: fun-eq-iff, clarsimp)
  apply(rule eq-solution [of - \lambda s. T]; simp add: assms)
  by (rule in-ivp-sols; simp add: assms)
\mathbf{lemma}\ additive\text{-}in\text{-}ivp\text{-}sols:
  assumes s \in S and \mathcal{P}(\lambda \tau. \tau + t) T \subseteq T
  shows (\lambda \tau. \varphi (\tau + t) s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. T) S \theta (\varphi (\theta + t) s)
  apply(rule\ ivp-solsI[OF\ vderiv-on-composeI])
       apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset[OF has-vderiv-on-domain])
  using in-domain assms init-time by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma is-monoid-action:
  assumes s \in S and T = UNIV
  shows \varphi \ \theta \ s = s \text{ and } \varphi \ (t_1 + t_2) \ s = \varphi \ t_1 \ (\varphi \ t_2 \ s)
proof-
  \mathbf{show} \ \varphi \ \theta \ s = s
    using ivp assms by simp
  have \varphi (\theta + t_2) s = \varphi t_2 s
    by simp
  also have \varphi (\theta + t_2) s \in S
    using in-domain assms by auto
  ultimately 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
lemma q-orbital-collapses:
  assumes s \in S and is-interval (U s) and U s \subseteq T and \theta \in U s
  shows g-orbital (\lambda t. f) G U S 0 s = \{ \varphi \ t \ s | \ t. \ t \in U \ s \land (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \}
  apply (subst g-orbital-orbit [of - - \lambda t. \varphi t s], simp-all add: assms g-orbit-eq)
  by (rule in-ivp-sols, simp-all add: assms)
definition orbit :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ set \ (\gamma^{\varphi})
  where \gamma^{\varphi} s = g\text{-}orbital\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ (\lambda s.\ True)\ (\lambda s.\ T)\ S\ \theta\ s
lemma orbit-eq:
  assumes s \in S
  shows \gamma^{\varphi} s = \{ \varphi \ t \ s | \ t. \ t \in T \}
  apply(unfold orbit-def, subst g-orbital-collapses)
  by (simp-all add: assms init-time interval-time)
lemma true-g-orbit-eq:
  assumes s \in S
  shows g-orbit (\lambda t. \varphi t s) (\lambda s. True) T = \gamma^{\varphi} s
  unfolding g-orbit-eq orbit-eq[OF assms] by simp
```

end

```
lemma line-is-local-flow:
  0 \in T \Longrightarrow is\text{-interval } T \Longrightarrow open \ T \Longrightarrow local\text{-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 has-vderiv-on-add[THEN has-vderiv-on-eq-rhs])
   apply(rule derivative-intros, simp)+
  by simp-all
```

0.4Verification components for hybrid systems

A light-weight version of the verification components. We define the forward box operator to compute weakest liberal preconditions (wlps) of hybrid programs. Then we introduce three methods for verifying correctness specifications of the continuous dynamics of a HS.

```
theory HS-VC-Spartan
 imports HS-ODEs
begin
type-synonym 'a pred = 'a \Rightarrow bool
no-notation Transitive-Closure.rtrancl ((-*) [1000] 999)
notation Union (\mu)
   and g-orbital ((1x'=- & - on - - @ -))
0.4.1
        Verification of regular programs
```

end

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

```
definition fbox :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \ set) \Rightarrow 'b \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \ (|-| - [61,81] \ 82)
  where |F| P = (\lambda s. \ (\forall s'. \ s' \in F \ s \longrightarrow P \ s'))
lemma fbox-iso: P \leq Q \Longrightarrow |F| P \leq |F| Q
  unfolding fbox-def by auto
```

lemma fbox-anti: $\forall s. \ F_1 \ s \subseteq F_2 \ s \Longrightarrow |F_2| \ P \le |F_1| \ P$ unfolding fbox-def by auto

```
lemma fbox-invariants:
  assumes I \leq |F| I and J \leq |F| J
  shows (\lambda s. \ I \ s \land J \ s) < |F| \ (\lambda s. \ I \ s \land J \ s)
    and (\lambda s. \ I \ s \lor J \ s) \le |F| \ (\lambda s. \ I \ s \lor J \ s)
  using assms unfolding fbox-def by auto
```

Now, we compute wlps for specific programs starting with *skip*.

```
abbreviation skip \equiv (\lambda s. \{s\})
```

```
lemma fbox-eta[simp]: fbox skip P = P
 unfolding fbox-def by simp
```

```
definition test :: 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ set ((1; -?))
  where P? = (\lambda s. \{x. \ x = s \land P \ x\})
```

```
lemma fbox-test: (|iP?|Q) s = (P s \longrightarrow Q s)
 unfolding fbox-def test-def by simp
```

Next, we introduce assignments and their wlps.

```
definition vec\text{-}upd :: 'a \hat{\ }'n \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \hat{\ }'n
 where vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. (((\$) s)(i := a)) j)
lemma vec-upd-eq: vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. if j = i then a else s j)
  by (simp add: vec-upd-def)
definition assign :: 'n \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \hat{\ }'n \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n) set ((2 \cdot ::= -) [70, 65] 61)
  where (x := e) = (\lambda s. \{vec\text{-}upd \ s \ x \ (e \ s)\})
lemma fbox-assign[simp]: |x := e| Q = (\lambda s. Q (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := (e s))) j))
  unfolding vec-upd-def assign-def by (subst fbox-def) simp
definition nondet-assign :: 'n \Rightarrow 'a \hat{\ }'n \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n) set ((2 ::= ?) [70] 61)
  where (x := ?) = (\lambda s. \{(vec\text{-}upd \ s \ x \ k) | k. \ True\})
lemma fbox-nondet-assign[simp]: |x := ?| P = (\lambda s. \forall k. P (\chi j. if j = x then k else s$j))
  unfolding fbox-def nondet-assign-def vec-upd-eq apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff, safe)
 by (erule-tac x=(\chi j. if j = x then k else - \$ j) in all E, auto)
The wlp of a (kleisli) composition is just the composition of the wlps.
definition kcomp :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \ set) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'c \ set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'c \ set) \ (infix1 ; 75) where
  F: G = \mu \circ \mathcal{P} \ G \circ F
lemma kcomp-eq: (f;g) x = \bigcup \{g y | y. y \in fx\}
  unfolding kcomp-def image-def by auto
lemma fbox-kcomp[simp]: |G; F| P = |G| |F| P
  unfolding fbox-def kcomp-def by auto
lemma hoare-kcomp:
  assumes P \leq |G| R R \leq |F| Q
  shows P \leq |G|; F|
  apply(subst fbox-kcomp)
  by (rule\ order.trans[OF\ assms(1)])\ (rule\ fbox-iso[OF\ assms(2)])
We also have an implementation of the conditional operator and its wlp.
definition if then else :: 'a pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b set)
  (IF - THEN - ELSE - [64,64,64] 63) where
  IF P THEN X ELSE Y \equiv (\lambda s. \text{ if } P \text{ s then } X \text{ s else } Y \text{ s})
lemma fbox-if-then-else[simp]:
  |IF \ T \ THEN \ X \ ELSE \ Y| \ Q = (\lambda s. \ (T \ s \longrightarrow (|X| \ Q) \ s) \land (\neg T \ s \longrightarrow (|Y| \ Q) \ s))
  unfolding fbox-def ifthenelse-def by auto
lemma hoare-if-then-else:
  assumes (\lambda s. P s \wedge T s) \leq |X| Q
   and (\lambda s. \ P \ s \land \neg \ T \ s) \leq |Y| \ Q
  shows P \leq |IF \ T \ THEN \ X \ ELSE \ Y| \ Q
  using assms unfolding fbox-def ifthenelse-def by auto
The final wlp we add is that of the finite iteration.
definition kpower :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set)
  where knower f n = (\lambda s. ((;) f \hat{n}) skip s)
lemma kpower-base:
  shows knower f \ 0 \ s = \{s\} and knower f \ (Suc \ 0) \ s = f \ s
  unfolding kpower-def by(auto simp: kcomp-eq)
lemma kpower-simp: kpower f (Suc n) s = (f ; kpower f n) s
```

```
unfolding kcomp-eq
  apply(induct \ n)
  unfolding kpower-base
  apply(force simp: subset-antisym)
  unfolding knower-def kcomp-eq by simp
definition kleene-star :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \ ((-*) \ [1000] \ 999)
  where (f^*) s = \bigcup \{kpower f \ n \ s \mid n. \ n \in UNIV\}
lemma kpower-inv:
  fixes F :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ set
  assumes \forall s. \ I \ s \longrightarrow (\forall s'. \ s' \in F \ s \longrightarrow I \ s')
  shows \forall s. \ Is \longrightarrow (\forall s'. \ s' \in (kpower \ F \ ns) \longrightarrow Is')
  apply(clarsimp, induct n)
  unfolding kpower-base kpower-simp
  apply(simp-all add: kcomp-eq, clarsimp)
  apply(subgoal-tac\ I\ y,\ simp)
  using assms by blast
lemma kstar-inv: I \leq |F| I \Longrightarrow I \leq |F^*| I
  unfolding kleene-star-def fbox-def
  apply clarsimp
  apply(unfold le-fun-def, subgoal-tac \forall x. \ I \ x \longrightarrow (\forall s'. \ s' \in F \ x \longrightarrow I \ s'))
  using knower-inv[of I F] by blast simp
lemma fbox-kstarI:
  assumes P \leq I and I \leq Q and I \leq |F| I
  shows P \leq |F^*| Q
proof-
  have I \leq |F^*| I
   using assms(3) kstar-inv by blast
  hence P \leq |F^*| I
    using assms(1) by auto
  also have |F^*| I \leq |F^*| Q
    by (rule fbox-iso[OF assms(2)])
  finally show ?thesis.
qed
definition loopi :: ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) (LOOP - INV - [64,64] 63)
  where LOOP \ F \ INV \ I \equiv (F^*)
lemma fbox-loop I: P \leq I \Longrightarrow I \leq Q \Longrightarrow I \leq |F| \ I \Longrightarrow P \leq |LOOP \ F \ INV \ I| \ Q
  unfolding loopi-def using fbox-kstarI[of P] by simp
lemma wp-loopI-break:
  P \leq |Y| I \Longrightarrow I \leq |X| I \Longrightarrow I \leq Q \Longrightarrow P \leq |Y| (LOOP \times INV I) Q
 by (rule hoare-kcomp, force) (rule fbox-loopI, auto)
```

0.4.2 Verification of hybrid programs

Verification by providing evolution

```
definition g\text{-}evol :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ pred} \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) \text{ } (EVOL) where EVOL \varphi \text{ } G \text{ } U = (\lambda s. \text{ } g\text{-}orbit \text{ } (\lambda t. \text{ } \varphi \text{ } t \text{ } s) \text{ } G \text{ } (U \text{ } s))
\text{lemma } fbox\text{-}g\text{-}evol[simp]: fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b shows |EVOL \varphi \text{ } G \text{ } U] \text{ } Q = (\lambda s. \text{ } (\forall t \in U \text{ } s. \text{ } (\forall \tau \in down \text{ } (U \text{ } s) \text{ } t. \text{ } G \text{ } (\varphi \text{ } \tau \text{ } s)) \longrightarrow Q \text{ } (\varphi \text{ } t \text{ } s))) unfolding g\text{-}evol\text{-}def \text{ } g\text{-}orbit\text{-}eq \text{ } fbox\text{-}def \text{ } \mathbf{by} \text{ } auto
```

```
Verification by providing solutions
lemma fbox-g-orbital: |x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0| Q =
  (\lambda s. \ \forall \ X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q \ (X \ t))
  unfolding fbox-def g-orbital-eq by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
context local-flow
begin
lemma fbox-g-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows |x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta| Q =
  (\lambda \ s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in (U \ s). \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  apply(unfold fbox-g-orbital fun-eq-iff)
  apply(clarify, rule iffI; clarify)
   apply(force simp: in-ivp-sols assms)
  \mathbf{apply}(frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(2),\ frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(3),\ frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(4))
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ \forall \tau \in down \ (U \ x) \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ x)
   apply(clarsimp, fastforce, rule ballI)
  apply(rule\ ivp-unique-solution[OF - - - in-ivp-sols])
  using assms by auto
lemma fbox-g-ode: |x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0| Q =
  (\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  by (subst fbox-g-ode-subset, simp-all add: init-time interval-time)
lemma fbox-g-ode-ivl: t \geq 0 \Longrightarrow t \in T \Longrightarrow |x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) S @ 0| Q =
  (\lambda s.\ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall\ t \in \{0..t\}.\ (\forall\ \tau \in \{0..t\}.\ G\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s)) \longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s)))
  apply(subst fbox-q-ode-subset, simp-all add: subintervalI init-time real-Icc-closed-segment)
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
lemma fbox-orbit: |\gamma^{\varphi}| Q = (\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  unfolding orbit-def fbox-g-ode by simp
end
Verification with differential invariants
definition q-ode-inv :: (real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \ ((1x'=- \& - on - - @ - DINV - ))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0 DINV I) = (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0)
lemma fbox-g-orbital-guard:
  assumes H = (\lambda s. G s \wedge Q s)
  shows |x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0| Q = |x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0| H
  unfolding fbox-g-orbital using assms by auto
lemma fbox-g-orbital-inv:
  assumes P \leq I and I \leq |x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0| I and I \leq Q
  shows P \leq |x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0| Q
  using assms(1) apply(rule order.trans)
  using assms(2) apply(rule order.trans)
  by (rule\ fbox-iso[OF\ assms(3)])
lemma fbox-diff-inv[simp]:
  (I \leq |x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0| I) = diff-invariant I f U S t_0 G
  by (auto simp: diff-invariant-def ivp-sols-def fbox-def g-orbital-eq)
lemma diff-inv-quard-ignore:
  assumes I \leq |x' = f \& (\lambda s. True) \text{ on } US @ t_0| I
```

shows $I \leq |x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0| I$

using assms unfolding fbox-diff-inv diff-invariant-eq image-le-pred by auto

```
context local-flow
begin
lemma fbox-diff-inv-eq:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows diff-invariant I(\lambda t. f) US \theta(\lambda s. True) =
  ((\lambda s.\ s \in S \longrightarrow I\ s) = |x' = (\lambda t.\ f) \& (\lambda s.\ True) \ on \ U\ S @ 0] \ (\lambda s.\ s \in S \longrightarrow I\ s))
  unfolding fbox-diff-inv[symmetric]
  apply(subst\ fbox-g-ode-subset[OF\ assms],\ simp)+
  apply(clarsimp simp: le-fun-def fun-eq-iff, safe, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ ballE)
  using init-time in-domain ivp(2) assms apply(force, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=x \ in \ all E, \ clarsimp, \ erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ball E)
  using in-domain ivp(2) assms by force+
lemma diff-inv-eq-inv-set:
  diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. T) S 0 (\lambda s. True) = (\forall s. Is \longrightarrow \gamma^{\varphi} s \subseteq \{s. Is\})
  unfolding diff-inv-eq-inv-set orbit-def by simp
end
lemma fbox-q-odei: P \leq I \Longrightarrow I \leq |x'| = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0| I \Longrightarrow (\lambda s. Is \wedge Gs) \leq Q \Longrightarrow
  P \leq |x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0 DINV I| Q
  unfolding g-ode-inv-def
  apply(rule-tac\ b=|x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0]\ I\ in\ order.trans)
  apply(rule-tac\ I=I\ in\ fbox-g-orbital-inv,\ simp-all)
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subst\ fbox-g-orbital-guard},\ \mathit{simp})
  by (rule fbox-iso, force)
0.4.3
           Derivation of the rules of dL
We derive domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). First we present a generalised
version, then we show the rules as instances of the general ones.
abbreviation q-dl-orbit ::(('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a set
  ((1x'=-\& -)) where (x'=f\& G) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t. f)\& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{t. t \ge 0\}) \text{ UNIV } @ 0)
abbreviation g-dl-ode-inv ::(('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a) \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a set ((1x'=- & - DINV -))
  where (x'=f \& G\ DINV\ I) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t.\ f) \& G\ on\ (\lambda s.\ \{t.\ t\geq 0\})\ UNIV\ @\ 0\ DINV\ I)
lemma diff-solve-axiom1:
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  shows |x'=f \& G| Q =
  (\lambda s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  by (subst local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF assms], auto)
lemma diff-solve-axiom2:
  fixes c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\}
  shows |x'=(\lambda s. c) \& G| Q =
  (\lambda s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (s + \tau *_R c)) \longrightarrow Q \ (s + t *_R c))
  by (subst local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF line-is-local-flow, of UNIV], auto)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{diff}\text{-}\mathit{solve-rule}\colon
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
    and \forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  shows P \leq |x' = f \& G| Q
```

using assms by $(subst\ local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF\ assms(1)])$ auto

```
lemma diff-weak-axiom1: (|x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0| G) s
 unfolding fbox-def g-orbital-eq by auto
lemma diff-weak-axiom2: |x' = f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0| Q = |x' = f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0| (\lambda s. G s \longrightarrow Q s)
  unfolding fbox-g-orbital image-def by force
lemma diff-weak-rule: G \leq Q \Longrightarrow P \leq |x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0| Q
  by(auto intro: g-orbitalD simp: le-fun-def g-orbital-eq fbox-def)
lemma fbox-g-orbital-eq-univD:
  assumes |x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0| C = (\lambda s. True)
    and \forall \tau \in (down\ (U\ s)\ t).\ x\ \tau \in (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ s
  shows \forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (x \ \tau)
proof
  fix \tau assume \tau \in (down (U s) t)
  hence x \tau \in (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) s
    using assms(2) by blast
 also have \forall s'. s' \in (x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) s \longrightarrow Cs'
    using assms(1) unfolding fbox-def by meson
  ultimately show C(x \tau)
    by blast
qed
lemma diff-cut-axiom:
  assumes |x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0| C = (\lambda s. True)
 shows |x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0] Q = |x'=f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) \text{ on } US @ t_0] Q
\operatorname{proof}(rule\text{-}tac\ f = \lambda\ x.\ |x|\ Q\ \operatorname{in}\ HOL.arg\text{-}cong,\ rule\ ext,\ rule\ subset\text{-}antisym)
  \mathbf{fix} \ s
  {fix s' assume s' \in (x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) s
    then obtain \tau::real and X where x-ivp: X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
      and X \tau = s' and \tau \in U s and guard-x:\mathcal{P} X (down (U s) \tau) \subseteq \{s. G s\}
      using g-orbitalD[of s' f G U S t_0 s] by blast
   have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). \ \mathcal{P} \ X \ (down \ (U \ s) \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\}
      \mathbf{using} \ \mathit{guard-x} \ \mathbf{by} \ (\mathit{force} \ \mathit{simp:} \ \mathit{image-def})
    also have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). \ t \in U \ s
      using \langle \tau \in U s \rangle closed-segment-subset-interval by auto
    ultimately have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). X \ t \in (x' = f \ \& \ G \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
    hence \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). C \ (X \ t)
      using assms unfolding fbox-def by meson
   hence s' \in (x' = f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) \text{ on } U S @ t_0) s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp \langle \tau \in U s \rangle] guard-x \langle X \tau = s' \rangle by fastforce}
  thus (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) s \subseteq (x' = f \& (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s) \text{ on } U S @ t_0) s
   by blast
next show \bigwedge s. (x'=f \& (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s) \ on \ US @ t_0) \ s \subseteq (x'=f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ s
   by (auto simp: g-orbital-eq)
ged
lemma diff-cut-rule:
  assumes fbox-C: P \leq |x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0| C
    and fbox-Q: P \leq |x' = f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) \text{ on } U S @ t_0] Q
  shows P \leq |x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0] Q
\mathbf{proof}(subst\ fbox-def,\ subst\ g-orbital-eq,\ clarsimp)
  fix t::real and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and s assume P s and t \in U s
   and x-ivp:X \in Sols f U S t_0 s
   and guard-x: \forall \tau. \tau \in U s \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G(X \tau)
  have \forall \tau \in (down\ (U\ s)\ t). X\ \tau \in (x' = f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ s
    using q-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] quard-x unfolding image-le-pred by auto
  hence \forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (X \ \tau)
    using fbox-C \langle P s \rangle by (subst (asm) fbox-def, auto)
```

```
hence X \ t \in (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ on \ U \ S @ t_0) \ s
    using guard-x \langle t \in U s \rangle by (auto intro!: g-orbitalI x-ivp)
  thus Q(X t)
    using \langle P s \rangle fbox-Q by (subst (asm) fbox-def) auto
qed
lemma diff-inv-axiom1:
  assumes G s \longrightarrow I s and diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) UNIV \theta G
  shows (|x'=f \& G| I) s
  using assms unfolding fbox-g-orbital diff-invariant-eq apply clarsimp
  by (erule-tac \ x=s \ in \ all E, frule \ ivp-sols D(2), \ clarsimp)
lemma diff-inv-axiom2:
  assumes picard-lindeloef (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0
   and \Lambda s. \{t::real.\ t \geq 0\} \subseteq picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ 0\ s
    and diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. \{t::real. \ t \geq 0\}) UNIV 0 G
  shows |x' = f \& G| I = |(\lambda s. \{x. \ s = x \land G \ s\})| I
proof(unfold fbox-g-orbital, subst fbox-def, clarsimp simp: fun-eq-iff)
  let ?ex-ivl\ s = picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ 0\ s
  let ?lhs s =
    \forall X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ t \geq 0\}) \ UNIV \ 0 \ s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau. \ 0 \leq \tau \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow I \ (X \ t)
  obtain X where xivp1: X \in Sols(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. ?ex-ivl s) UNIV 0 s
   using picard-lindeloef.flow-in-ivp-sols-ex-ivl[OF assms(1)] by auto
  have xivp2: X \in Sols(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. Collect((\leq) 0)) UNIV 0 s
   by (rule in-ivp-sols-subset[OF - - xivp1], simp-all add: assms(2))
  hence shyp: X \theta = s
    using ivp-solsD by auto
  have dinv: \forall s. \ I \ s \longrightarrow ?lhs \ s
    using assms(3) unfolding diff-invariant-eq by auto
  {assume ?lhs \ s and G \ s
    hence I s
      by (erule-tac \ x=X \ in \ ball E, \ erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, \ auto \ simp: \ shyp \ xivp2)\}
  hence ?lhs s \longrightarrow (G s \longrightarrow I s)
    by blast
  moreover
  {assume G s \longrightarrow I s
    hence ?lhs s
      apply(clarify, subgoal-tac \forall \tau. \ 0 < \tau \land \tau < t \longrightarrow G(X \tau))
      apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, frule \ ivp-solsD(2), simp)
      using dinv by blast+}
  ultimately show ?lhs s = (G s \longrightarrow I s)
    by blast
\mathbf{qed}
lemma diff-inv-rule:
  assumes P \leq I and diff-invariant I f U S t_0 G and I \leq Q
  shows P \leq |x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0| Q
 apply(rule\ fbox-g-orbital-inv[OF\ assms(1)\ -\ assms(3)])
  unfolding fbox-diff-inv using assms(2).
```

0.4.4 Examples

end

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our verification components.

```
theory HS-VC-Examples imports HS-VC-Spartan
```

begin

Pendulum

The ODEs x' t = y t and text "y' t = -x t" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We use s\$1 to represent the x-coordinate and s\$2 for the y-coordinate. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f)
 where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s$2 else -s$1)
abbreviation pend-flow :: real \Rightarrow real ^2 \Rightarrow real ^2 (\varphi)
 where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s \$1 * cos t + s \$2 * sin t else - s \$1 * sin t + s \$2 * cos t)
— Verified with annotated dynamics.
lemma pendulum-dyn: (\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2) \le |EVOL \varphi| G T |(\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2)
 by force
— Verified with differential invariants.
lemma pendulum-inv: (\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2) \le |x' = f \& G| \ (\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2)
 by (auto intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives)
— Verified with the flow.
lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
   apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def power2-commute UNIV-2)
 by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma pendulum-flow: (\lambda s. r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2) \le |x'=f \& G| (\lambda s. r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2)
 by (force simp: local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-pend])
no-notation fpend (f)
       and pend-flow (\varphi)
```

Bouncing Ball

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x't = vt and v't = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assignment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We use s\$1 to ball's height and s\$2 for its velocity. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f) where f \ g \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ g) abbreviation ball-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi) where \varphi \ g \ t \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ g * t \ ^2/2 + s\$2 * t + s\$1 \ else \ g * t + s\$2) — Verified with differential invariants.

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

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ inv\text{-}imp\text{-}pos\text{-}le[bb\text{-}real\text{-}arith]\text{:}} \\ \textbf{assumes} \ \theta > g \ \textbf{and} \ inv\text{:} \ 2*g*x - 2*g*h = v*v \\ \textbf{shows} \ (x\text{::}real) \leq h \\ \textbf{proof}- \end{array}
```

```
have v * v = 2 * g * x - 2 * g * h \land 0 > g
   using inv and \langle \theta > g \rangle by auto
 hence obs: v * v = 2 * g * (x - h) \land 0 > g \land v * v \ge 0
   using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)
 hence (v * v)/(2 * q) = (x - h)
   by auto
 also from obs have (v * v)/(2 * g) \le \theta
   using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
 ultimately have h - x \ge \theta
   by linarith
 thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma diff-invariant (\lambda s. 2 * g * s\$1 - 2 * g * h - s\$2 * s\$2 = 0) (\lambda t. fg) (\lambda s. UNIV) S t_0 G
 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
lemma bouncing-ball-inv: q < 0 \implies h > 0 \implies
 (\lambda s. \ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0) \le
 |LOOP| (
   (x'=(f g) \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) DINV (\lambda s. 2*g*s\$1 - 2*g*h - s\$2*s\$2 = 0));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
 INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 - 2*g*h - s\$2*s\$2 = 0)
 (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h)
 apply(rule fbox-loopI, simp-all, force, force simp: bb-real-arith)
 by (rule fbox-g-odei) (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)

    Verified with annotated dynamics.

lemma inv-conserv-at-ground[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 * g * x = 2 * g * h + v * v
   and pos: g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real) = 0
 shows 2 * g * h + (g * \tau + v) * (g * \tau + v) = 0
proof-
 from pos have g * \tau^2 + 2 * v * \tau + 2 * x = 0 by auto
 then have q^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * q * v * \tau + 2 * q * 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 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + v^2 + 2 * g * h = 0
   using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
 hence obs: (g * \tau + v)^2 + 2 * g * h = 0
   apply(subst\ power2\text{-}sum)\ by\ (metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ hide-lams)\ Groups.add-ac(2, 3)
       Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
 thus 2 * g * h + (g * \tau + v) * (g * \tau + v) = 0
   by (simp add: add.commute distrib-right power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma inv-conserv-at-air[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 * g * x = 2 * g * h + v * v
 shows 2 * g * (g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real)) =
 2 * g * h + (g * \tau + v) * (g * \tau + v) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
 have ?lhs = g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * x
   \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ algebra-simps\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 also have ... = g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * v (is ... = ?middle)
   \mathbf{by}(subst\ invar,\ simp)
 finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
 moreover
 {have ?rhs = g * g * (\tau * \tau) + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * v
   by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2,3) semiring-class.distrib-left)
 also have \dots = ?middle
```

```
by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball-dyn: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies
 (\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0) \le
 |LOOP| (
   (EVOL (\varphi g) (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) T);
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
 INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 * g * s\$1 = 2 * g * h + s\$2 * s\$2)
 (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h)
 by (rule fbox-loopI) (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified with the flow.
lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
   apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
 by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-flow: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies
 (\lambda s. \ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0) \le
 |LOOP| (
   (x'=(\lambda t. fg) \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) \text{ on } (\lambda s. UNIV) \text{ UNIV } @ 0);
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
 INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 * g * s\$1 = 2 * g * h + s\$2 * s\$2)
 (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h)
 apply(rule\ fbox-loopI,\ simp-all\ add:\ local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF\ local-flow-ball])
 by (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
no-notation fball (f)
       and ball-flow (\varphi)
```

Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every t minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - U) where U is $L \geq \theta$ when the heater is on, and θ when it is off. We use θ to denote the room's temperature, θ is time as measured by the thermostat's chronometer, θ is the temperature detected by the thermometer, and θ states whether the heater is on θ or off θ or off θ . We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between θ and θ are θ .

```
abbreviation temp-vec-field:: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 (f)
where f a L s \equiv (\chi i. if i=2 then 1 else (if i=1 then -a*(s\$1-L) else 0))

abbreviation temp-flow:: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 (\varphi)
where \varphi a L t s \equiv (\chi i. if i=1 then -\exp(-a*t)*(L-s\$1)+L else (if i=2 then t+s\$2 else s\$i))

— Verified with the flow.

lemma norm-diff-temp-dyn: 0 < a \Longrightarrow ||f \ a \ L \ s_{1} - f \ a \ L \ s_{2}|| = |a|*|s_{1}\$1 - s_{2}\$1|
proof(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, simp)
assume a1: 0 < a
have f2: \wedge r ra. |(r::real) + - ra| = |ra + - r|
by (metis abs-minus-commute minus-real-def)
```

```
have \bigwedge r \ ra \ rb. \ (r::real) * ra + - (r * rb) = r * (ra + - rb)
   by (metis minus-real-def right-diff-distrib)
 hence |a * (s_1\$1 + - L) + - (a * (s_2\$1 + - L))| = a * |s_1\$1 + - s_2\$1|
   using a1 by (simp add: abs-mult)
 thus |a * (s_2 \$1 - L) - a * (s_1 \$1 - L)| = a * |s_1 \$1 - s_2 \$1|
   using f2 minus-real-def by presburger
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-temp-dyn:
 assumes \theta < (a::real)
 shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a L)
 apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
 apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=a in exI)
 using assms
 apply(simp add: norm-diff-temp-dyn)
 apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, clarsimp)
 unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] by (rule real-le-lsqrt) auto
lemma local-flow-temp: a > 0 \Longrightarrow local-flow (f \ a \ L) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ (\varphi \ a \ L)
 by (unfold-locales, auto intro!: poly-derivatives local-lipschitz-temp-dyn simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
{f lemma}\ temp	ext{-} dyn	ext{-} down	ext{-} real	ext{-} arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < Tmin \ Tmin \le T \ T \le Tmax
   and thyps: 0 \le (t::real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \tau \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
 shows Tmin \le exp(-a * t) * T and exp(-a * t) * T \le Tmax
proof-
 have 0 \le t \land t \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln (Tmin / T) \le -a * t \land -a * t \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have Tmin / T > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: Tmin / T \le exp (-a * t) exp (-a * t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
 thus Tmin < exp(-a * t) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * t) * T \leq Tmax
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le[OF - exp-ge-zero \ obs(2), \ of \ T]
     less-eg-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
qed
lemma temp-dyn-up-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: Tmin \le T T \le Tmax Tmax < (L::real)
   and thyps: 0 \le t \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}.\ \tau \le -(\ln((L-Tmax)/(L-T))/a)
 shows L - Tmax \le exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   and L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   and Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
proof-
 have 0 \le t \land t \le -(\ln((L - Tmax) / (L - T)) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln((L-Tmax)/(L-T)) \leq -a*t \wedge -a*t \leq 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) \le exp(-a * t) \land exp(-a * t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
 moreover have L-T>0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: (L-Tmax) \leq exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \wedge exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \leq (L-T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
```

```
thus (L - Tmax) \le exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   by auto
  thus L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   by auto
  show Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
    using Thyps and obs by auto
qed
lemmas\ fbox-temp-dyn=local-flow.fbox-q-ode-ivl[OF\ local-flow-temp-UNIV-I]
lemma thermostat:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le t and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows (\lambda s. \ Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax \land s\$4 = 0) \leq
  |LOOP|
    — control
   ((2 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1));
    (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
    (IF \ (\lambda s. \ s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) \ THEN \ (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) \ ELSE \ skip));
    — dynamics
    (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN (x'=(\lambda t. f a 0) \& (\lambda s. s\$2 \le -(ln (Tmin/s\$3))/a) on (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) UNIV
    ELSE (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \le -(\ln((L-Tmax)/(L-s\$3)))/a) \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta)))
  INV \ (\lambda s. \ Tmin \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le Tmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1))]
  (\lambda s. \ Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax)
  apply(rule\ fbox-loopI,\ simp-all\ add:\ fbox-temp-dyn[OF\ assms(1,2)]\ le-fun-def)
  using temp-dyn-up-real-arith[OF\ assms(1)\ -\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin]
    and temp-dyn-down-real-arith[OF\ assms(1,3),\ of\ -\ Tmax] by auto
no-notation temp\text{-}vec\text{-}field (f)
        and temp-flow (\varphi)
Tank
abbreviation tank-vec-field :: real \Rightarrow real^4 \Rightarrow real^4 (f)
  where f k s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 2 then 1 else (if i = 1 then k else 0))
abbreviation tank-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow real ^4 (\varphi)
  where \varphi \ k \ \tau \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ k * \tau + s\$1 \ else
  (if i = 2 then \tau + s$2 else s$i))
abbreviation tank-guard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow bool (G)
  where G Hm k s \equiv s\$2 \leq (Hm - s\$3)/k
abbreviation tank-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \stackrel{\wedge}{\cancel{4}} \Rightarrow bool (I)
  where I hmin hmax s \equiv hmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq hmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)
abbreviation tank-diff-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \uparrow 4 \Rightarrow bool (dI)
  where dI hmin hmax k s \equiv s\$1 = k * s\$2 + s\$3 \land 0 \leq s\$2 \land
    hmin \le s\$3 \land s\$3 \le hmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)
lemma local-flow-tank: local-flow (f k) UNIV UNIV (\varphi k)
  apply (unfold-locales, unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, simp-all, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
  apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4)
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{auto\ intro!}:\ \mathit{poly-derivatives\ simp}\colon \mathit{vec\text{-}eq\text{-}iff})
lemma tank-arith:
  assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and 0 < c_o and c_o < c_i
 shows \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq -((hmin - y) / c_o) \Longrightarrow hmin \leq y - c_o * \tau
    and \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq (hmax - y) / (c_i - c_o) \Longrightarrow (c_i - c_o) * \tau + y \leq hmax
```

```
and hmin \leq y \Longrightarrow hmin \leq (c_i - c_o) * \tau + y
   and y \leq hmax \Longrightarrow y - c_o * \tau \leq hmax
 apply(simp-all add: field-simps le-divide-eq assms)
 using assms apply (meson add-mono less-eq-real-def mult-left-mono)
 using assms by (meson add-increasing2 less-eq-real-def mult-nonneq-nonneg)
lemma tank-flow:
 assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
 shows I hmin hmax \leq
 |LOOP|
    – control
   ((2 ::= (\lambda s.0)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) ELSE skip));
    — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax <math>(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0)
    ELSE (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_0)) \& G hmin(-c_0) on(\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0)) INV I hmin hmax]
 I hmin hmax
 apply(rule fbox-loopI, simp-all add: le-fun-def)
 apply(clarsimp simp: le-fun-def local-flow.fbox-q-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-tank assms(1) UNIV-I])
 using assms tank-arith[OF - assms(2,3)] by auto
no-notation tank-vec-field (f)
       and tank-flow (\varphi)
       and tank-loop-inv (I)
       and tank-diff-inv (dI)
       and tank-guard (G)
```

 \mathbf{end}

0.5 Verification components with predicate transformers

We use the categorical forward box operator $fb_{\mathcal{F}}$ to compute weakest liberal preconditions (wlps) of hybrid programs. Then we repeat the three methods for verifying correctness specifications of the continuous dynamics of a HS.

```
theory HS\text{-}VC\text{-}PT imports ../HS\text{-}ODEs Transformer-Semantics.Kleisli\text{-}Quantale begin

— We start by deleting some notation and introducing some new. no-notation bres (infixr \rightarrow 60)
and dagger (-^{\dagger} [101] 100)
and Relation.relcomp (infixl; 75)
and eta (\eta)
and kcomp (infixl \circ_K 75)

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

notation eta (skip)
and kcomp (infixl; 75)
and g\text{-}orbital ((1x' = -\& -on - -@ -))
```

0.5.1 Verification of regular programs

Properties of the forward box operator.

```
lemma fb_{\mathcal{F}} F S = (\bigcap \circ \mathcal{P} (-op_K F)) (-S)
 unfolding ffb-def map-dual-def dual-set-def klift-def by simp
lemma fb_{\mathcal{F}} F S = \{s. F s \subseteq S\}
  by (auto simp: ffb-def kop-def klift-def map-dual-def dual-set-def f2r-def r2f-def)
lemma ffb-eq: fb_{\mathcal{F}} F S = \{s. \forall s'. s' \in F s \longrightarrow s' \in S\}
  by (auto simp: ffb-def kop-def klift-def map-dual-def dual-set-def f2r-def r2f-def)
lemma ffb-iso: P \leq Q \Longrightarrow fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ F \ P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ F \ Q
  unfolding ffb-eq by auto
lemma ffb-invariants:
  assumes \{s.\ I\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ F\ \{s.\ I\ s\} and \{s.\ J\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ F\ \{s.\ J\ s\}
 shows \{s.\ I\ s \land J\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ F\ \{s.\ I\ s \land J\ s\}
   and \{s. \ I \ s \lor J \ s\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ F \ \{s. \ I \ s \lor J \ s\}
  using assms unfolding ffb-eq by auto
The weakest liberal precondition (wlp) of the "skip" program is the identity.
lemma ffb-skip[simp]: fb_{\mathcal{F}} skip S = S
  unfolding ffb-def by(simp add: kop-def klift-def map-dual-def)
Next, we introduce assignments and their wlps.
definition vec\text{-}upd :: ('a^n) \Rightarrow 'n \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a^n
  where vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. (((\$) s)(i := a)) j)
lemma vec-upd-eq: vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. if j = i then a else s j)
  by (simp add: vec-upd-def)
definition assign :: 'n \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n) \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n)  set ((2 \cdot ::= -) [70, 65] 61)
  where (x := e) = (\lambda s. \{vec\text{-}upd \ s \ x \ (e \ s)\})
lemma ffb-assign[simp]: fb_{\mathcal{F}}(x := e) Q = \{s. (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := (e s))) j) \in Q\}
  unfolding vec-upd-def assign-def by (subst ffb-eq) simp
definition nondet-assign :: 'n \Rightarrow 'a \hat{\ }'n \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n) set ((2 ::= ?) [70] 61)
  where (x := ?) = (\lambda s. \{(vec\text{-}upd \ s \ x \ k) | k. \ True\})
lemma fbox-nondet-assign[simp]: fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x := ?) P = \{s, \forall k, (\chi, j, if j = x then k else <math>s \le j \in P\}
  unfolding ffb-eq nondet-assign-def vec-upd-eq apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff, safe)
  by (erule-tac x=(\chi j. if j = x then k else - \$ j) in all E, auto)
The wlp of program composition is just the composition of the wlps.
lemma ffb-kcomp[simp]: fb<sub>F</sub> (G; F) P = fb_F G (fb<sub>F</sub> F P)
  unfolding ffb-eq by (auto simp: kcomp-def)
lemma hoare-kcomp:
  assumes P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} F R R \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} G Q
  shows P < fb_{\mathcal{F}} (F ; G) Q
  apply(subst ffb-kcomp)
  by (rule\ order.trans[OF\ assms(1)])\ (rule\ ffb-iso[OF\ assms(2)])
We also have an implementation of the conditional operator and its wlp.
definition if then else :: 'a pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b set)
  (IF - THEN - ELSE - [64, 64, 64] 63) where
  IF P THEN X ELSE Y = (\lambda x. if P x then X x else Y x)
lemma ffb-if-then-else[simp]:
 fb_{\mathcal{F}} (IF T THEN X ELSE Y) 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-eq ifthenelse-def by auto lemma hoare-if-then-else: 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) Q using assms $apply(subst\ ffb-eq)$ apply(subst (asm) ffb-eq)+unfolding ifthenelse-def by auto We also deal with finite iteration. **lemma** kpower-inv: $I \leq \{s. \ \forall y. \ y \in F \ s \longrightarrow y \in I\} \Longrightarrow I \leq \{s. \ \forall y. \ y \in (kpower \ F \ n \ s) \longrightarrow y \in I\}$ $apply(induct \ n, \ simp)$ apply simp $\mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ kcomp-prop)$ **lemma** $kstar-inv: I \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ F \ I \Longrightarrow I \subseteq fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (kstar \ F) \ I$ unfolding kstar-def ffb-eq apply clarsimp using kpower-inv by blast lemma ffb-kstarI: assumes $P \leq I$ and $I \leq Q$ and $I \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} FI$ shows $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (kstar \ F) \ Q$ proof**have** $I \subseteq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (kstar F) I$ using assms(3) kstar-inv by blasthence $P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (kstar \ F) \ I$ using assms(1) by autoalso have $fb_{\mathcal{F}}$ (kstar F) $I \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}$ (kstar F) Q by $(rule\ ffb-iso[OF\ assms(2)])$ finally show ?thesis. qed**definition** loopi :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \ (LOOP - INV - [64,64] \ 63)$ where $LOOP \ F \ INV \ I \equiv (kstar \ F)$ $\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{ffb-loopI} \colon P \leq \{s.\ I\ s\} \implies \{s.\ I\ s\} \leq Q \Longrightarrow \{s.\ I\ s\} \leq \mathit{fb}_{\mathcal{F}} \ F \ \{s.\ I\ s\} \Longrightarrow P \leq \mathit{fb}_{\mathcal{F}} \ (LOOP\ F)$ unfolding loopi-def using ffb-kstarI[of P] by simp **lemma** ffb-loopI-break: $P \leq \mathit{fb}_{\mathcal{F}} \ Y \ \{\mathit{s.} \ \mathit{I} \ \mathit{s}\} \Longrightarrow \{\mathit{s.} \ \mathit{I} \ \mathit{s}\} \leq \mathit{fb}_{\mathcal{F}} \ X \ \{\mathit{s.} \ \mathit{I} \ \mathit{s}\} \Longrightarrow \{\mathit{s.} \ \mathit{I} \ \mathit{s}\} \leq \mathit{Q} \Longrightarrow \mathit{P} \leq \mathit{fb}_{\mathcal{F}} \ (\mathit{Y} \ ; \ (\mathit{LOOP} \ \mathit{X} \ \mathit{INV}))$ I)) Q**by** (rule hoare-kcomp, force) (rule ffb-loopI, auto) 0.5.2Verification of hybrid programs Verification by providing evolution **definition** $g\text{-}evol :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ pred} \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}) (EVOL)$ where EVOL φ G U = $(\lambda s. g\text{-}orbit (\lambda t. \varphi t s) G (U s))$ **lemma** fbox-g-evol[simp]: fixes $\varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b$ shows $fb_{\mathcal{F}}$ (EVOL φ G U) $Q = \{s. (\forall t \in U \ s. (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow (\varphi \ t \ s) \in Q)\}$

Verification by providing solutions lemma ffb-g-orbital: $fb_{\mathcal{F}}$ ($x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0$) Q =

unfolding g-evol-def g-orbit-eq ffb-eq by auto

```
\{s. \ \forall \ X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow (X \ t) \in Q\}
 unfolding ffb-eq g-orbital-eq by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
context local-flow
begin
lemma ffb-g-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) Q =
  \{s.\ s\in S\longrightarrow (\forall\ t\in (U\ s).\ (\forall\ \tau\in down\ (U\ s)\ t.\ G\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s))\longrightarrow (\varphi\ t\ s)\in Q)\}
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{unfold}\ \mathit{ffb-g-orbital}\ \mathit{set-eq-iff})
  apply(clarify, rule iffI; clarify)
   apply(force simp: in-ivp-sols assms)
  apply(frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(2),\ frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(3),\ frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(4))
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ \forall \tau \in down \ (U \ x) \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ x)
   apply(clarsimp, fastforce, rule ballI)
  apply(rule\ ivp-unique-solution[OF - - - - in-ivp-sols])
  using assms by auto
lemma ffb-g-ode: fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0) <math>Q =
  \{s.\ s\in S\longrightarrow (\forall\,t\in T.\ (\forall\,\tau\in down\ T\ t.\ G\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s))\longrightarrow (\varphi\ t\ s)\in Q)\}\ (\mathbf{is}\ -=\ ?wlp)
  by (subst ffb-g-ode-subset, simp-all add: init-time interval-time)
lemma ffb-g-ode-ivl: t \geq 0 \implies t \in T \implies fb_F (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) S @ 0) Q =
  \{s.\ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..t\}.\ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}.\ G\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s)) \longrightarrow (\varphi\ t\ s) \in Q)\}
  apply(subst ffb-q-ode-subset, simp-all add: subintervalI init-time real-Icc-closed-segment)
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
lemma ffb-orbit: fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ \gamma^{\varphi} \ Q = \{s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ \varphi \ t \ s \in Q)\}
  unfolding orbit-def ffb-g-ode by simp
end
Verification with differential invariants
definition q-ode-inv :: (real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \ ((1x'=-\& -on --@ -DINV -))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0 DINV I) = (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0)
lemma ffb-g-orbital-guard:
  assumes H = (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land Q \ s)
  shows fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \{s. Q s\} = fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \{s. H s\}
  unfolding ffb-g-orbital using assms by auto
lemma ffb-g-orbital-inv:
  assumes P \leq I and I \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) I and I \leq Q
  shows P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) Q
  using assms(1)
  apply(rule order.trans)
  using assms(2)
  apply(rule order.trans)
  by (rule\ ffb-iso[OF\ assms(3)])
lemma ffb-diff-inv[simp]:
  (\{s.\ I\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \{s.\ I\ s\}) = diff-invariant\ I\ f\ U\ S\ t_0\ G
  by (auto simp: diff-invariant-def ivp-sols-def ffb-eq g-orbital-eq)
lemma bdf-diff-inv:
  diff-invariant I f U S t_0 G = (bd_{\mathcal{F}} (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \{s. I s\} \leq \{s. I s\})
  unfolding ffb-fbd-galois-var by (auto simp: diff-invariant-def ivp-sols-def ffb-eq g-orbital-eq)
```

```
lemma diff-inv-guard-ignore:
  assumes \{s.\ I\ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x'=f\ \&\ (\lambda s.\ True)\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \{s.\ I\ s\}
  shows \{s. \ I \ s\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (x' = f \ \& \ G \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \{s. \ I \ s\}
  using assms unfolding ffb-diff-inv diff-invariant-eq image-le-pred by auto
context local-flow
begin
lemma ffb-diff-inv-eq:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows diff-invariant I(\lambda t. f) US \theta(\lambda s. True) =
  (\{s.\ s \in S \longrightarrow I\ s\} = fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x' = (\lambda t.\ f)\ \&\ (\lambda s.\ True)\ on\ U\ S\ @\ \theta)\ \{s.\ s \in S \longrightarrow I\ s\})
 unfolding ffb-diff-inv[symmetric]
  apply(subst\ ffb-g-ode-subset[OF\ assms],\ simp)+
  apply(clarsimp simp: set-eq-iff, safe, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ ballE)
  using init-time in-domain ivp(2) assms apply(force, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=x \ in \ all E, \ clarsimp, \ erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ball E)
  using in-domain ivp(2) assms by force+
lemma diff-inv-eq-inv-set:
  diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. T) S 0 (\lambda s. True) = (\forall s. I s \longrightarrow \gamma^{\varphi} s \subseteq \{s. I s\})
  unfolding diff-inv-eq-inv-set orbit-def by simp
end
lemma ffb-g-odei: P \leq \{s. \ I \ s\} \Longrightarrow \{s. \ I \ s\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (x'=f \ \& \ G \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \{s. \ I \ s\} \Longrightarrow
  \{s.\ I\ s\land G\ s\}\leq Q\Longrightarrow P\leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0\ DINV\ I)\ Q
  unfolding g-ode-inv-def
  apply(rule-tac\ b=fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \{s.\ I\ s\}\ in\ order.trans)
  apply(rule-tac\ I=\{s.\ I\ s\}\ in\ ffb-g-orbital-inv,\ simp-all)
  apply(subst\ ffb-g-orbital-guard,\ simp)
  by (rule ffb-iso, force)
0.5.3
            Derivation of the rules of dL
We derive domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). First we present a generalised
version, then we show the rules as instances of the general ones.
abbreviation g\text{-}dl\text{-}orbit ::(('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ set ((1x'=-\& -))
  where (x'=f \& G) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) \text{ UNIV } @ \theta)
abbreviation g-dl-ode-inv ::(('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a) \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a set ((1x'=- & - DINV-))
  where (x'=f \& G DINV I) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G on (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV I)
lemma diff-solve-axiom1:
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  shows fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G) Q =
  \{s. \ \forall \ t \geq 0. \ (\forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow (\varphi \ t \ s) \in Q\}
  \mathbf{by} \ (\mathit{subst local-flow.ffb-g-ode-subset}[\mathit{OF} \ \mathit{assms}], \ \mathit{auto})
lemma diff-solve-axiom2:
  fixes c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\}
  shows fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=(\lambda s. c) \& G) Q =
  \{s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (s + \tau *_R c)) \longrightarrow (s + t *_R c) \in Q\}
  apply(subst local-flow.ffb-g-ode-subset[where \varphi = (\lambda t \ s. \ s + t *_R c) and T = UNIV])
  by (rule line-is-local-flow, auto)
lemma diff-solve-rule:
```

assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV φ

```
and \forall s. \ s \in P \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow (\varphi t s) \in Q)
  shows P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (x'=f \& G) \ Q
  using assms by(subst local-flow.ffb-g-ode-subset[OF assms(1)]) auto
lemma diff-weak-axiom1: s \in (fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \{s. G s\})
  unfolding ffb-eq g-orbital-eq by auto
lemma diff-weak-axiom2: fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'= f & G on T S @ t_0) Q = fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'= f & G on T S @ t_0) {s. G s \longrightarrow
s \in Q
  unfolding ffb-g-orbital image-def by force
lemma diff-weak-rule: \{s.\ G\ s\} \leq Q \Longrightarrow P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ T\ S\ @\ t_0)\ Q
  by(auto intro: g-orbitalD simp: le-fun-def g-orbital-eq ffb-eq)
lemma ffb-g-orbital-eg-univD:
  assumes fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \{s. C s\} = UNIV
    and \forall \tau \in (down\ (U\ s)\ t).\ x\ \tau \in (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ s
  shows \forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (x \ \tau)
proof
  fix \tau assume \tau \in (down (U s) t)
  hence x \tau \in (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) s
    using assms(2) by blast
  also have \forall y. y \in (x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) s \longrightarrow C y
    using assms(1) unfolding ffb-eq by fastforce
  ultimately show C(x \tau) by blast
qed
lemma diff-cut-axiom:
  assumes fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \{s. C s\} = UNIV
  shows fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) Q = fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) \text{ on } US @ t_0) Q
\operatorname{proof}(rule\text{-}tac\ f = \lambda\ x.\ fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ x\ Q\ \mathbf{in}\ HOL.arg\text{-}cong,\ rule\ ext,\ rule\ subset\text{-}antisym)
  {fix s' assume s' \in (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) s
    then obtain \tau::real and X where x-ivp: X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
      and X \tau = s' and \tau \in (U s) and guard-x:\mathcal{P} X (down (U s) \tau) \subseteq \{s. G s\}
      using g-orbitalD[of s' f G - S t_0 s] by blast
    have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). \mathcal{P} \ X \ (down \ (U \ s) \ t) \subseteq \{s. \ G \ s\}
      using guard-x by (force simp: image-def)
    also have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). \ t \in (U \ s)
      using \langle \tau \in (U s) \rangle closed-segment-subset-interval by auto
    ultimately have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). X \ t \in (x' = f \ \& \ G \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
    hence \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). C \ (X \ t)
      using assms unfolding ffb-eq by fastforce
    hence s' \in (x' = f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) \text{ on } U S @ t_0) s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp \langle \tau \in (U s) \rangle] guard-x \langle X \tau = s' \rangle
      unfolding image-le-pred by fastforce}
  thus (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \ s \subseteq (x'=f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) \text{ on } US @ t_0) \ s
    by blast
next show \bigwedge s. (x' = f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) \text{ on } US @ t_0) s \subseteq (x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) s
    by (auto simp: g-orbital-eq)
qed
lemma diff-cut-rule:
  assumes ffb-C: P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \{s. C s\}
    and ffb-Q: P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'= f & (\lambda s. G s \lambda C s) on U S @ t_0) Q
  shows P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) Q
proof(subst ffb-eq, subst q-orbital-eq, clarsimp)
  fix t::real and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and s assume s \in P and t \in (U s)
    and x-ivp:X \in Sols f U S t_0 s
```

```
and quard-x: \forall \tau. \tau \in (U s) \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G(X \tau)
  have \forall \tau \in (down\ (U\ s)\ t). X\ \tau \in (x' = f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ s
    using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x unfolding image-le-pred by auto
  hence \forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (X \ \tau)
    using ffb-C \langle s \in P \rangle by (subst (asm) ffb-eq, auto)
  hence X \ t \in (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ on \ U \ S @ t_0) \ s
    using guard-x \ \langle t \in (U \ s) \rangle by (auto intro!: g-orbitall x-ivp)
  thus (X t) \in Q
    using \langle s \in P \rangle ffb-Q by (subst (asm) ffb-eq) auto
qed
lemma diff-inv-axiom1:
  assumes G s \longrightarrow I s and diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) UNIV 0 G
  shows s \in (fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (x'=f \& G) \ \{s. \ I \ s\})
  using assms unfolding ffb-g-orbital diff-invariant-eq apply clarsimp
  by (erule-tac x=s in all E, frule ivp-sols D(2), clarsimp)
lemma diff-inv-axiom2:
  assumes picard-lindeloef (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0
    and \bigwedge s. \{t::real.\ t \geq 0\} \subseteq picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ 0\ s
    and diff-invariant I(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. \{t::real. t \geq 0\}) UNIV 0 G
  shows fb_{\mathcal{F}} (x'=f \& G) \{s. \ I \ s\} = fb_{\mathcal{F}} (\lambda s. \{x. \ s=x \land G \ s\}) \{s. \ I \ s\}
proof(unfold ffb-g-orbital, subst ffb-eq, clarsimp simp: set-eq-iff)
  let ?ex-ivl s = picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0 s
  let ?lhs \ s =
   \forall X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ t \geq 0\}) \ UNIV \ 0 \ s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau. \ 0 \leq \tau \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow I \ (X \ t)
  obtain X where xivp1: X \in Sols(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. ?ex-ivl s) UNIV 0 s
    using picard-lindeloef.flow-in-ivp-sols-ex-ivl[OF assms(1)] by auto
  have xivp2: X \in Sols (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. Collect ((\leq) 0)) UNIV 0 s
   by (rule\ in-ivp-sols-subset[OF--xivp1],\ simp-all\ add:\ assms(2))
  hence shyp: X \theta = s
    using ivp-solsD by auto
  have dinv: \forall s. \ I \ s \longrightarrow ?lhs \ s
    using assms(3) unfolding diff-invariant-eq by auto
  {assume ?lhs \ s and G \ s
   hence Is
      by (erule-tac \ x=X \ in \ ball E, \ erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, \ auto \ simp: \ shyp \ xivp2)\}
  hence ?lhs s \longrightarrow (G s \longrightarrow I s)
   by blast
  moreover
  {assume G s \longrightarrow I s
    hence ?lhs \ s
      \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{clarify}, \mathit{subgoal-tac} \ \forall \tau. \ 0 \leq \tau \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ \tau))
       apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, frule \ ivp-solsD(2), simp)
      using dinv by blast+}
  ultimately show ?lhs s = (G s \longrightarrow I s)
    by blast
qed
lemma diff-inv-rule:
  assumes P \leq \{s. \ I \ s\} and diff-invariant I \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ G and \{s. \ I \ s\} \leq Q
  shows P \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U \ S @ t_0) \ Q
  apply(rule\ ffb-g-orbital-inv[OF\ assms(1)\ -\ assms(3)])
  unfolding ffb-diff-inv using assms(2).
```

end

0.5.4 Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our recently described verification components.

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{HS-VC-PT-Examples} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{HS-VC-PT} \end{array}
```

begin

Pendulum

The ODEs x' t = y t and text "y' t = -x t" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We use s\$1 to represent the x-coordinate and s\$2 for the y-coordinate. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f)
  where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s \$ 2 else - s \$ 1)
abbreviation pend-flow :: real \Rightarrow real ^2 \Rightarrow real ^2 (\varphi)
  where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then <math>s\$1 * cos t + s\$2 * sin t else - s\$1 * sin t + s\$2 * cos t)
— Verified by providing the dynamics
lemma pendulum-dyn: \{s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ T) \ \{s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2\}
  by force

    Verified with differential invariants.

lemma pendulum-inv: \{s.\ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}}\ (x'=f\ \&\ G)\ \{s.\ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2\}
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{auto\ intro!}:\ \mathit{diff-invariant-rules\ poly-derivatives})

    Verified with the flow.

lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
   apply(rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def power2-commute UNIV-2)
  by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma pendulum-flow: \{s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}} \ (x'=f \& G) \ \{s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2\}
  by (force simp: local-flow.ffb-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-pend])
no-notation fpend (f)
       and pend-flow (\varphi)
```

Bouncing Ball

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x' t = v t and v' t = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assignment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We use s\$1 to ball's height and s\$2 for its velocity. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f)
where f \ g \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ g)
abbreviation ball-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi)
where \varphi \ g \ t \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ g * t \ ^2/2 + s\$2 * t + s\$1 \ else \ g * t + s\$2)
```

— Verified with differential invariants.

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

```
lemma inv-imp-pos-le[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes 0 > g and inv: 2 * g * x - 2 * g * h = v * v
 shows (x::real) \leq h
proof-
 have v * v = 2 * g * x - 2 * g * h \land 0 > g
   using inv and \langle \theta > g \rangle by auto
 hence obs: v * v = 2 * g * (x - h) \land 0 > g \land v * v \ge 0
   using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)
 hence (v * v)/(2 * g) = (x - h)
   by auto
 also from obs have (v * v)/(2 * g) \leq 0
   using divide-nonneq-neq by fastforce
 ultimately have h - x > 0
   by linarith
 thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball-inv: g < 0 \Longrightarrow h \ge 0 \Longrightarrow
 \{s. \ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}}
 (LOOP (
   (x'=(f g) \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) DINV (\lambda s. 2*q*s\$1 - 2*q*h - s\$2*s\$2 = 0));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
 INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 * g * s\$1 - 2 * g * h - s\$2 * s\$2 = 0))
 \{s.\ \theta \le s\$1 \ \land \ s\$1 \le h\}
 apply(rule ffb-loopI, simp-all)
   apply(force, force simp: bb-real-arith)
 apply(rule ffb-g-odei)
 by (auto intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified by providing the dynamics
lemma inv-conserv-at-ground[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 * g * x = 2 * g * h + v * v
   and pos: g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real) = 0
 shows 2 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) = 0
proof-
 from pos have g * \tau^2 + 2 * v * \tau + 2 * x = 0 by auto
 then have g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * 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 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + v^2 + 2 * g * h = 0
   using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
 hence obs: (g * \tau + v)^2 + 2 * g * h = 0
   apply(subst\ power2\text{-}sum)\ by\ (metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ hide-lams)\ Groups.add-ac(2, 3)
       Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
 thus 2 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) = 0
   by (simp add: add.commute distrib-right power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma inv-conserv-at-air[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 * g * x = 2 * g * h + v * v
 shows 2 * g * (g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real)) =
 2 * g * h + (g * \tau + v) * (g * \tau + v) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
 have ?lhs = g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * x
```

 $\mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ algebra-simps\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))$

```
also have ... = g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * v (is ... = ?middle)
   \mathbf{by}(subst\ invar,\ simp)
 finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
 moreover
 {have ?rhs = g * g * (\tau * \tau) + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * v
   by (simp\ add:\ Groups.mult-ac(2,3)\ semiring-class.distrib-left)
 also have \dots = ?middle
   by (simp\ add:\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
lemma bouncing-ball-dyn: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies
 \{s. \ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}}
 (LOOP (
   (EVOL (\varphi q) (\lambda s. s\$1 > 0) T);
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
 INV \ (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 = 2*g*h+s\$2*s\$2))
 \{s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h\}
 by (rule ffb-loopI) (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified with the flow.
lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
   apply(rule-tac \ x=1/2 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
 by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-flow: g < \theta \implies h \ge \theta \implies
 \{s. \ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0\} \le fb_{\mathcal{F}}
 (LOOP (
   (x'=(\lambda t. fg) \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) \text{ on } (\lambda s. UNIV) UNIV @ 0);
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
 INV \ (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 = 2*g*h+s\$2*s\$2))
 \{s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h\}
 \textbf{by} \ (\textit{rule ffb-loopI}) \ (\textit{auto simp: bb-real-arith local-flow.ffb-g-ode}[\textit{OF local-flow-ball}])
no-notation fball (f)
       and ball-flow (\varphi)
```

Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every t minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - U) where U is $L \geq \theta$ when the heater is on, and θ when it is off. We use 1 to denote the room's temperature, 2 is time as measured by the thermostat's chronometer, 3 is the temperature detected by the thermometer, and 4 states whether the heater is on (s\$4 = 1) or off $(s\$4 = \theta)$. We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between Tmin and Tmax.

```
abbreviation temp-vec-field :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{^{\circ}}4 \Rightarrow real ^{^{\circ}}4 (f) where f a L s \equiv (\chi i. if i=2 then 1 else (if i=1 then - a * (s$1 - L) else 0)) abbreviation temp-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{^{\circ}}4 \Rightarrow real ^{^{\circ}}4 (\varphi) where \varphi a L t s \equiv (\chi i. if i=1 then -\exp(-a*t)*(L-s\$1)+L else (if i=2 then t+s\$2 else s\$i))
```

— Verified with the flow.

```
lemma norm-diff-temp-dyn: 0 < a \Longrightarrow ||f \ a \ L \ s_1 - f \ a \ L \ s_2|| = |a| * |s_1 \$ 1 - s_2 \$ 1|
proof(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, simp)
 assume a1: 0 < a
 have f2: \Lambda r \ ra. \ |(r::real) + - \ ra| = |ra + - \ r|
   by (metis abs-minus-commute minus-real-def)
 have \bigwedge r \ ra \ rb. \ (r::real) * ra + - (r * rb) = r * (ra + - rb)
   by (metis minus-real-def right-diff-distrib)
 hence |a * (s_1 \$1 + - L) + - (a * (s_2 \$1 + - L))| = a * |s_1 \$1 + - s_2 \$1|
   using a1 by (simp add: abs-mult)
 thus |a * (s_2 \$1 - L) - a * (s_1 \$1 - L)| = a * |s_1 \$1 - s_2 \$1|
   using f2 minus-real-def by presburger
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-temp-dyn:
 assumes \theta < (a::real)
 shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a L)
 apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
 apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=a in exI)
 using assms
 apply(simp-all\ add:\ norm-diff-temp-dyn)
 apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, clarsimp)
 unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] by (rule real-le-lsqrt) auto
lemma local-flow-temp: a > 0 \Longrightarrow local-flow (f \ a \ L) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ (\varphi \ a \ L)
 by (unfold-locales, auto intro!: poly-derivatives local-lipschitz-temp-dyn simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
lemma temp-dyn-down-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < Tmin \ Tmin \le T \ T \le Tmax
   and thyps: 0 \le (t::real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \tau \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
 shows Tmin \le exp(-a * t) * T and exp(-a * t) * T \le Tmax
proof-
 have 0 \le t \land t \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln \ (Tmin \ / \ T) \le - \ a * t \land - \ a * t \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have Tmin / T > \theta
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: Tmin / T \le exp(-a * t) exp(-a * t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
 thus Tmin \leq exp(-a * t) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * t) * T \leq Tmax
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le[OF - exp-ge-zero obs(2), of T]
     less-eq-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
qed
lemma temp-dyn-up-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: Tmin \le T T \le Tmax \ Tmax < (L::real)
   and thyps: 0 \le t \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}.\ \tau \le -(\ln((L-Tmax)/(L-T))/a)
 shows L - Tmax \le exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   and L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   and Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
proof-
 have 0 \le t \land t \le -(\ln((L - Tmax) / (L - T)) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln((L-Tmax)/(L-T)) < -a*t \land -a*t < 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) > 0
   using Thyps by auto
```

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```
ultimately have (L-Tmax)/(L-T) \le exp(-a*t) \land exp(-a*t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
 moreover have L-T>0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: (L-Tmax) \leq exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \wedge exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \leq (L-T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 thus (L - Tmax) \le exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   by auto
 thus L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   by auto
 show Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   using Thyps and obs by auto
lemmas ffb-temp-dyn = local-flow.ffb-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-temp - UNIV-I]
lemma thermostat:
 assumes a > \theta and \theta \le t and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
 shows \{s. Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax \land s\$4 = 0\} \leq fb_{\mathcal{F}}
 (LOOP
     – control
   ((2 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF \ (\lambda s. \ s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) \ THEN \ (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) \ ELSE \ skip));
    — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN (x'=(\lambda t. f a 0) \& (\lambda s. s\$2 \le -(ln (Tmin/s\$3))/a) on (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) UNIV
@ 0)
   ELSE (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \le -(\ln ((L - Tmax)/(L - s\$3)))/a) \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta)))
 INV \ (\lambda s. \ Tmin \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le Tmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)))
 \{s. \ Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax\}
 apply(rule\ ffb-loop I,\ simp-all\ add:\ ffb-temp-dyn[OF\ assms(1,2)]\ le-fun-def,\ safe)
 using temp-dyn-up-real-arith[OF\ assms(1)\ -\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin]
   and temp-dyn-down-real-arith[OF assms(1,3), of - Tmax] by auto
no-notation temp\text{-}vec\text{-}field (f)
       and temp-flow(\varphi)
```

0.6 Verification components with MKA

We use the forward box operator of antidomain Kleene algebras to derive rules for weakest liberal preconditions (wlps) of regular programs.

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{HS-VC-MKA} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{KAD.Modal-Kleene-Algebra} \end{array}
```

begin

end

0.6.1 Verification in AKA

Here we derive verification components with weakest liberal preconditions based on antidomain Kleene algebra

```
no-notation Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r (r) and HOL.If ((if (-)/ then (-)/ else (-)) [0, 0, 10] 10) notation zero-class.zero (0)
```

```
context antidomain-kleene-algebra
begin
— Skip
\mathbf{lemma} \ |1| \ x = d \ x
 using fbox-one.
— Abort
lemma |\theta| q = 1
 using fbox-zero.
— Sequential composition
lemma |x \cdot y| q = |x| |y| q
 using fbox-mult.
declare fbox-mult [simp]

    Nondeterministic choice

lemma |x + y| q = |x| q \cdot |y| q
 using fbox-add2.
lemma le-fbox-choice-iff: d p \leq |x + y|q \longleftrightarrow (d p \leq |x|q) \land (d p \leq |y|q)
 by (metis local.a-closure' local.ads-d-def local.dnsz.dom-qlb-eq local.fbox-add2 local.fbox-def)

    Conditional statement

definition aka-cond :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (if - then - else - [64,64,64] \ 63)
 where if p then x else y = d p \cdot x + ad p \cdot y
lemma fbox-export1: ad p + |x| q = |d p \cdot x| q
 using a-d-add-closure addual.ars-r-def fbox-def fbox-mult by auto
lemma fbox-cond [simp]: |if p then x else y| q = (ad p + |x| q) \cdot (d p + |y| q)
 using fbox-export1 local.ans-d-def local.fbox-mult
 unfolding aka-cond-def ads-d-def fbox-def by auto
lemma fbox-cond2: |if p then x else y| q = (d p \cdot |x| q) + (ad p \cdot |y| q) (is ?lhs = ?d1 + ?d2)
proof -
 have obs: ?lhs = d p \cdot ?lhs + ad p \cdot ?lhs
   by (metis (no-types, lifting) local.a-closure' local.a-de-morgan fbox-def ans-d-def
       ads-d-def local.am2 local.am5-lem local.dka.dsg3 local.dka.dsr5)
 have d p \cdot ?lhs = d p \cdot |x| q \cdot (d p + d (|y| q))
   using fbox-cond local.a-d-add-closure local.ads-d-def
     local.ds.ddual.mult-assoc local.fbox-def by auto
 also have ... = d p \cdot |x| q
   by (metis local.ads-d-def local.am2 local.dka.dns5 local.ds.ddual.mult-assoc local.fbox-def)
 finally have d p \cdot ?lhs = d p \cdot |x| q.
 moreover have ad \ p \cdot ?lhs = ad \ p \cdot |y| \ q
   by (metis add-commute fbox-cond local.a-closure' local.a-mult-add ads-d-def ans-d-def
       local.dnsz.dns5 local.ds.ddual.mult-assoc local.fbox-def)
 ultimately show ?thesis
   using obs by simp
qed
— While loop
```

```
definition aka-whilei :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a (while - do - inv - [64,64,64] 63) where
  while t do x inv i = (d t \cdot x)^* \cdot ad t
lemma fbox-frame: d p \cdot x \leq x \cdot d p \Longrightarrow d q \leq |x| r \Longrightarrow d p \cdot d q \leq |x| (d p \cdot d r)
  using dual.mult-isol-var fbox-add1 fbox-demodalisation3 fbox-simp by auto
lemma fbox-shunt: d p \cdot d q \leq |x| t \longleftrightarrow d p \leq ad q + |x| t
  by (metis a-6 a-antitone' a-loc add-commute addual.ars-r-def am-d-def da-shunt2 fbox-def)
lemma fbox-export2: |x| p \le |x \cdot ad q| (d p \cdot ad q)
proof -
  \{ \mathbf{fix} \ t \}
  have d \ t \cdot x \leq x \cdot d \ p \Longrightarrow d \ t \cdot x \cdot ad \ q \leq x \cdot ad \ q \cdot d \ p \cdot ad \ q
    by (metis (full-types) a-comm-var a-mult-idem ads-d-def am2 ds.ddual.mult-assoc phl-export2)
  hence d \ t \leq |x| \ p \Longrightarrow d \ t \leq |x \cdot ad \ q| \ (d \ p \cdot ad \ q)
   by (metis a-closure' addual.ars-r-def ans-d-def dka.dsq3 ds.ddual.mult-assoc fbox-def fbox-demodalisation3)}
  thus ?thesis
   by (metis a-closure' addual.ars-r-def ans-d-def fbox-def order-refl)
qed
lemma fbox-while: d p \cdot d t \leq |x| p \Longrightarrow d p \leq |(d t \cdot x)^* \cdot ad t| (d p \cdot ad t)
proof -
  assume d p \cdot d t \leq |x| p
  hence d p \leq |d t \cdot x| p
   by (simp add: fbox-export1 fbox-shunt)
  hence d p \leq |(d t \cdot x)^*| p
   by (simp add: fbox-star-induct-var)
  thus ?thesis
   using order-trans fbox-export2 by presburger
qed
lemma fbox-whilei:
  assumes d p \leq d i and d i \cdot a d t \leq d q and d i \cdot d t \leq |x| i
  shows d p \leq |while t do x inv i| q
proof-
  have d i \leq |(d t \cdot x)^* \cdot ad t| (d i \cdot ad t)
   using fbox-while assms by blast
  also have ... \leq |(d \ t \cdot x)^* \cdot ad \ t| \ q
   by (metis assms(2) local.dka.dom-iso local.dka.domain-invol local.fbox-iso)
  finally show ?thesis
   unfolding aka-whilei-def
   using assms(1) local.dual-order.trans by blast
qed
lemma fbox-seq-var: p \le |x| p' \Longrightarrow p' \le |y| q \Longrightarrow p \le |x \cdot y| q
proof -
  assume h1: p \leq |x| p' and h2: p' \leq |y| q
 hence |x| p' \leq |x| |y| q
   by (metis ads-d-def fbox-antitone-var fbox-dom fbox-iso)
  thus ?thesis
   by (metis dual-order.trans fbox-mult h1)
qed
lemma fbox-whilei-break:
  d p \leq |y| i \Longrightarrow d i \cdot ad t \leq d q \Longrightarrow d i \cdot d t \leq |x| i \Longrightarrow d p \leq |y \cdot (while t do x inv i)| q
  apply (rule fbox-seq-var[OF - fbox-whilei])
  using fbox-simp by auto
```

[—] Finite iteration

```
definition aka-loopi :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (loop - inv - [64,64] \ 63)
  where loop x inv i = x^*
lemma d p \leq |x| p \Longrightarrow d p \leq |x^*| p
  using fbox-star-induct-var.
lemma fbox-loopi: p \leq d i \Longrightarrow d i \leq |x| i \Longrightarrow d i \leq d q \Longrightarrow p \leq |loop x inv i| q
  unfolding aka-loopi-def by (meson dual-order trans fbox-iso fbox-star-induct-var)
lemma fbox-loopi-break:
  p \leq |y| \ d \ i \Longrightarrow d \ i \leq |x| \ i \Longrightarrow d \ i \leq d \ q \Longrightarrow p \leq |y \cdot (loop \ x \ inv \ i)| \ q
  by (rule fbox-seq-var, force) (rule fbox-loopi, auto)
— Invariants
lemma p < i \Longrightarrow i < |x|i \Longrightarrow i < q \Longrightarrow p < |x|q
 by (metis local.ads-d-def local.dpdz.dom-iso local.dual-order.trans local.fbox-iso)
lemma p \leq d i \Longrightarrow d i \leq |x|i \Longrightarrow i \leq d q \Longrightarrow p \leq |x|q
 by (metis local.a-4 local.a-antitone' local.a-subid-aux2 ads-d-def local.antisym fbox-def
      local.dka.dsq1 local.dual.mult-isol-var local.dual-order.trans local.order.reft)
lemma (i \le |x| \ i) \lor (j \le |x| \ j) \Longrightarrow (i + j) \le |x| \ (i + j)
 oops
lemma d i \leq |x| i \Longrightarrow d j \leq |x| j \Longrightarrow (d i + d j) \leq |x| (d i + d j)
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) dual-order trans fbox-simp fbox-subdist join.le-supE join.le-supI)
lemma plus-inv: i \leq |x| i \Longrightarrow j \leq |x| j \Longrightarrow (i + j) \leq |x| (i + j)
 by (metis ads-d-def dka.dsr5 fbox-simp fbox-subdist join.sup-mono order-trans)
lemma mult-inv: d \ i \leq |x| \ i \Longrightarrow d \ j \leq |x| \ j \Longrightarrow (d \ i \cdot d \ j) \leq |x| \ (d \ i \cdot d \ j)
  using fbox-demodalisation3 fbox-frame fbox-simp by auto
end
end
theory HS-VC-MKA-rel
 imports ../HS-ODEs HS-VC-MKA
```

begin

We follow Gomes and Struth in showing that relations form an antidomain Kleene algebra. These allows us to inherit the rules of the wlp calculus for regular programs. Finally, we derive three methods for verifying correctness specifications for the continuous dynamics of hybris systems in this setting.

0.6.2 Relational model

```
context dioid-one-zero begin  \begin{aligned} & \textbf{lemma power-} inductl: \ z + x \cdot y \leq y \Longrightarrow (x \hat{\ } n) \cdot z \leq y \\ & \textbf{by}(induct \ n, \ auto, \ metis \ mult.assoc \ mult-isol \ order-trans) \end{aligned}   \begin{aligned} & \textbf{lemma power-} inductr: \ z + y \cdot x \leq y \Longrightarrow z \cdot (x \hat{\ } n) \leq y \end{aligned}
```

```
proof (induct n)
  case \theta show ?case
   using \theta.prems by auto
  case Suc
  \{ \mathbf{fix} \ n \}
   assume z + y \cdot x \leq y \Longrightarrow z \cdot x \hat{\ } n \leq y
     and z + y \cdot x \leq y
   hence z \cdot x \hat{\ } n \leq y
     by auto
   also have z \cdot x \hat{\ } Suc \ n = z \cdot x \cdot x \hat{\ } n
     by (metis mult.assoc power-Suc)
   moreover have ... = (z \cdot x \hat{n}) \cdot x
     by (metis mult.assoc power-commutes)
   moreover have \dots \leq y \cdot x
      by (metis calculation(1) mult-isor)
   moreover have \dots < y
      using \langle z + y \cdot x \leq y \rangle by auto
   ultimately have z \cdot x \hat{\ } Suc \ n \leq y  by auto }
  thus ?case
   by (metis Suc)
\mathbf{qed}
end
interpretation rel-dioid: dioid-one-zero (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset)
 by (unfold-locales, auto)
lemma power-is-relpow: rel-dioid.power X n = X \hat{ } n
\mathbf{proof} (induct n)
  case 0 show ?case
   by (metis\ rel-dioid.power-0\ relpow.simps(1))
 case Suc thus ?case
   by (metis rel-dioid.power-Suc2 relpow.simps(2))
qed
lemma rel-star-def: X^* = (\bigcup n. \ rel-dioid.power \ X \ n)
 by (simp add: power-is-relpow rtrancl-is-UN-relpow)
lemma rel-star-contl: X O Y^* = (\bigcup n. X O \text{ rel-dioid.power } Y n)
  by (metis rel-star-def relcomp-UNION-distrib)
lemma rel-star-contr: X * O Y = (\bigcup n. (rel-dioid.power X n) O Y)
 by (metis rel-star-def relcomp-UNION-distrib2)
interpretation rel-ka: kleene-algebra (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl
proof
  fix x y z :: 'a rel
 \mathbf{show}\ \mathit{Id}\ \cup\ x\ \mathit{O}\ x^*\subseteq x^*
   \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{metis}\ \mathit{order-refl}\ \mathit{r-comp-rtrancl-eq}\ \mathit{rtrancl-unfold})
next
  fix x y z :: 'a rel
  assume z \cup x \ O \ y \subseteq y
  thus x^* O z \subseteq y
   by (simp only: rel-star-contr, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-dioid.power-inductl)
next
  fix x y z :: 'a rel
 assume z \cup y \ O \ x \subseteq y
  thus z O x^* \subseteq y
   by (simp only: rel-star-contl, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-dioid.power-inductr)
qed
```

```
definition rel-ad :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel where
  rel-ad\ R = \{(x,x) \mid x. \neg (\exists y. (x,y) \in R)\}\
interpretation rel-aka: antidomain-kleene-algebra rel-ad (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: rel-ad-def)
0.6.3
            Store and weakest preconditions
type-synonym 'a pred = 'a \Rightarrow bool
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ([-])
        and antidomain-semiringl.ads-d (d)
notation Id(skip)
     and relcomp (infixl; 70)
     and zero-class.zero (0)
     and rel-aka.fbox (wp)
definition p2r :: 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ rel ((1[-])) where
  \lceil P \rceil = \{(s,s) \mid s. P s\}
lemma p2r-simps[simp]:
  \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil = (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow Q \ s)
  (\lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil) = (\forall s. P s = Q s)
  (\lceil P \rceil \; ; \; \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \; s. \; P \; s \; \wedge \; Q \; s \rceil
  (\lceil P \rceil \cup \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ s \lor Q \ s \rceil
  rel-ad [P] = [\lambda s. \neg P s]
  rel-aka.ads-d \lceil P \rceil = \lceil P \rceil
  unfolding p2r-def rel-ad-def rel-aka.ads-d-def by auto
lemma in-p2r [simp]: (a,b) \in [P] = (P \ a \land a = b)
  by (auto simp: p2r-def)
lemma wp-rel: wp R [P] = [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ y. \ (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P \ y]
  unfolding rel-aka.fbox-def p2r-def rel-ad-def by auto
lemma wp-test[simp]: wp [P] [Q] = [\lambda s. P s \longrightarrow Q s]
  by (subst wp-rel, simp add: p2r-def)
definition vec\text{-}upd :: ('a \hat{\ }'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \hat{\ }'b
  where vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. (((\$) s)(i := a)) j)
lemma vec-upd-eq: vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. if j = i then a else s j)
  by (simp add: vec-upd-def)
definition assign :: b \Rightarrow (a^b \Rightarrow a) \Rightarrow (a^b) rel ((2-::= -) [70, 65] 61)
  where (x := e) = \{(s, vec\text{-}upd \ s \ x \ (e \ s)) | \ s. \ True\}
\mathbf{lemma} \ \textit{wp-assign} \ [\textit{simp}] : \textit{wp} \ (x ::= e) \ \lceil Q \rceil = \lceil \lambda s. \ Q \ (\chi \ \textit{j.} \ (((\$) \ s)(x := (e \ s))) \ \textit{j}) \rceil
  unfolding wp-rel vec-upd-def assign-def by (auto simp: fun-upd-def)
definition nondet-assign :: 'b \Rightarrow ('a^'b) rel ((2- ::= ?) [70] 61)
  where (x := ?) = \{(s, vec - upd \ s \ x \ k) | s \ k. \ True\}
lemma wp-nondet-assign[simp]: wp (x := ?) [P] = [\lambda s. \forall k. P (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := k)) j)]
  unfolding wp-rel nondet-assign-def vec-upd-eq apply(clarsimp, safe)
  by (erule-tac x=(\chi j. if j = x then k else s \$ j) in all E, auto)
```

lemma le-wp-choice-iff: $[P] \leq wp \ (X \cup Y) \ [Q] \longleftrightarrow [P] \leq wp \ X \ [Q] \land [P] \leq wp \ Y \ [Q]$

```
using rel-aka.le-fbox-choice-iff [of [P]] by simp
abbreviation cond-sugar :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel (IF - THEN - ELSE - [64,64] 63)
  where IF P THEN X ELSE Y \equiv rel-aka.aka-cond \lceil P \rceil X Y
abbreviation loopi-sugar :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel (LOOP - INV - [64,64] 63)
  where LOOP R INV I \equiv rel-aka.aka-loopi R [I]
lemma change-loopI: LOOP \ X \ INV \ G = LOOP \ X \ INV \ I
  by (unfold rel-aka.aka-loopi-def, simp)
lemma wp-loopI:
  [P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq [Q] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq wp \ R \ [I] \Longrightarrow [P] \leq wp \ (LOOP \ R \ INV \ I) \ [Q]
  using rel-aka.fbox-loopi[of [P]] by auto
lemma wp-loopI-break:
  \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ Y \ \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq wp \ X \ \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (Y \ ; (LOOP \ X \ INV \ I)) \ \lceil Q \rceil
  using rel-aka.fbox-loopi-break[of [P]] by auto
             Verification of hybrid programs
0.6.4
Verification by providing evolution
definition g-evol :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \ pred \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow 'b \ rel \ (EVOL)
  where EVOL \varphi G U = \{(s,s') \mid s \ s'. \ s' \in g\text{-}orbit \ (\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) \ G \ (U \ s)\}
lemma wp-g-dyn[simp]:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows wp \ (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U) \ [Q] = [\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)]
  unfolding wp-rel g-evol-def g-orbit-eq by auto
Verification by providing solutions
definition g-ode :: (real \Rightarrow ('a:banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow
  'a rel ((1x'=-\& -on --@ -))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) = \{(s,s') | s s'. s' \in g\text{-}orbital f G US t_0 s\}
lemma wp-g-orbital: wp (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil =
  [\lambda s. \ \forall \ X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q \ (X \ t)]
  unfolding g-orbital-eq wp-rel ivp-sols-def g-ode-def by auto
context local-flow
begin
lemma wp-g-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows wp (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) [Q] =
  [\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in (U \ s). \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  apply(unfold wp-g-orbital, clarsimp, rule iffI; clarify)
   apply(force simp: in-ivp-sols assms)
  apply(frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(2),\ frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(3),\ frule\ ivp\text{-}solsD(4))
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ \forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ s)
   apply(clarsimp, fastforce, rule ballI)
  apply(rule\ ivp-unique-solution[OF - - - - in-ivp-sols])
  using assms by auto
lemma wp-g-ode: wp (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ \theta) \lceil Q \rceil =
  [\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  by (subst wp-g-ode-subset, simp-all add: init-time interval-time)
```

lemma wp-g-ode-ivl: $t \geq 0 \implies t \in T \implies wp \ (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) \ S @ 0) \ [Q] =$

```
[\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  apply(subst wp-g-ode-subset, simp-all add: subintervalI init-time real-Icc-closed-segment)
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
lemma wp-orbit: wp (\{(s,s') \mid s \ s'. \ s' \in \gamma^{\varphi} \ s\}) \mid Q \rceil = [\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  unfolding orbit-def wp-g-ode g-ode-def[symmetric] by auto
end
Verification with differential invariants
definition q-ode-inv :: (real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ rel \ ((1x'=- \& - on - - @ - DINV - ))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0 DINV I) = (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0)
lemma wp-q-orbital-quard:
  assumes H = (\lambda s. G s \wedge Q s)
  shows wp \ (x'=f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0) \ [Q] = wp \ (x'=f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0) \ [H]
  unfolding wp-g-orbital using assms by auto
lemma wp-g-orbital-inv:
  assumes [P] \leq [I] and [I] \leq wp (x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) [I] and [I] \leq [Q]
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms(1)
  apply(rule order.trans)
  using assms(2)
  apply(rule order.trans)
  apply(rule rel-aka.fbox-iso)
  using assms(3) by auto
lemma wp-diff-inv[simp]: ([I] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [I]) = diff-invariant \ If \ US \ t_0 \ G
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq wp-g-orbital by (auto simp: p2r-def)
lemma diff-inv-guard-ignore:
  assumes [I] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ True) \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [I]
  shows [I] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [I]
  using assms unfolding wp-diff-inv diff-invariant-eq by auto
context local-flow
begin
lemma wp-diff-inv-eq:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows diff-invariant I(\lambda t. f) US \theta(\lambda s. True) =
  (\lceil \lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow I \ s \rceil = wp \ (x' = (\lambda t. \ f) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ True) \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ \theta) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow I \ s \rceil)
  unfolding wp-diff-inv[symmetric]
  apply(subst\ wp-g-ode-subset[OF\ assms],\ simp)+
  apply(clarsimp, safe, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ ballE)
  using init-time in-domain ivp(2) assms apply(force, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=s \ in \ all E, \ clarsimp, \ erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ball E)
  using in-domain ivp(2) assms by force+
lemma diff-inv-eq-inv-set:
  diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. T) S 0 (\lambda s. True) = (\forall s. I s \longrightarrow \gamma^{\varphi} s \subseteq \{s. I s\})
  unfolding diff-inv-eq-inv-set orbit-def by (auto simp: p2r-def)
end
lemma wp-g-odei: <math>[P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [I] \Longrightarrow [\lambda s. \ Is \land Gs] \leq [Q] \Longrightarrow
  \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0 \ DINV I) \lceil Q \rceil
```

```
unfolding q-ode-inv-def
apply(rule-tac\ b=wp\ (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [I]\ in\ order.trans)
apply(rule-tac\ I=I\ in\ wp-g-orbital-inv,\ simp-all)
apply(subst\ wp-g-orbital-guard,\ simp)
by (rule rel-aka.fbox-iso, simp)
```

0.6.5Derivation of the rules of dL

We derive domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). First we present a generalised

```
version, then we show the rules as instances of the general ones.
abbreviation g-dl-ode ::(('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel ((1x'=- & -))
  where (x'=f \& G) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) \text{ UNIV } @ \theta)
abbreviation q-dl-ode-inv :: (('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ rel ((1x'=- \& - DINV -))
  where (x'=f \& G DINV I) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G on (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV I)
lemma diff-solve-axiom1:
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  shows wp (x'=f \& G) [Q] =
  \lceil \lambda s. \ \forall \ t \geq \theta. \ (\forall \ \tau \in \{\theta..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow \ Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s) \rceil
  by (subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF assms], auto)
lemma diff-solve-axiom2:
  fixes c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\}
  shows wp (x'=(\lambda s. c) \& G) [Q] =
  \lceil \lambda s. \ \forall \ t \geq \theta. \ (\forall \ \tau \in \{\theta..t\}. \ G \ (s + \tau *_R c)) \longrightarrow Q \ (s + t *_R c) \rceil
  apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[where \varphi = (\lambda t \ s. \ s + t *_R c) and T = UNIV])
  by (rule line-is-local-flow, auto)
lemma diff-solve-rule:
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
    and \forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq \theta. \ (\forall \tau \in \{\theta..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms by (subst local-flow.wp-q-ode-subset[OF assms(1)], auto)
lemma diff-weak-axiom1: Id \subseteq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [G]
  unfolding wp-rel g-ode-def g-orbital-eq by auto
lemma diff-weak-axiom2:
  wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ TS @ t_0) \ [Q] = wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ TS @ t_0) \ [\lambda \ s. \ Gs \longrightarrow Qs]
  unfolding wp-g-orbital image-def by force
lemma diff-weak-rule:
  assumes \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms by (auto simp: wp-g-orbital)
lemma wp-g-evol-IdD:
  assumes wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ \lceil C \rceil = Id
    and \forall \tau \in (down\ (U\ s)\ t).\ (s,\ x\ \tau) \in (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)
  shows \forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (x \ \tau)
proof
  fix \tau assume \tau \in (down (U s) t)
  hence x \tau \in g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
    using assms(2) unfolding g-ode-def by blast
  also have \forall y. y \in (q\text{-}orbital \ f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s) \longrightarrow C \ y
    using assms(1) unfolding wp-rel g-ode-def by (auto simp: p2r-def)
  ultimately show C(x \tau)
    by blast
```

qed

```
lemma diff-cut-axiom:
  assumes wp (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) [C] = Id
  shows wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil = wp \ (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ on \ US @ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil
\operatorname{\mathbf{proof}}(rule\text{-}tac\ f = \lambda\ x.\ wp\ x\ \lceil Q \rceil\ \mathbf{in}\ HOL.arg\text{-}cong,\ rule\ subset\text{-}antisym)
  show (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \subseteq (x'=f \& \lambda s. G s \land C s \text{ on } U S @ t_0)
  \mathbf{proof}(clarsimp\ simp:\ g\text{-}ode\text{-}def)
    fix s and s' assume s' \in g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
    then obtain \tau::real and X where x-ivp: X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
      and X \tau = s' and \tau \in U s and guard-x:(\mathcal{P} X (down (U s) \tau) \subseteq \{s. G s\})
      using g-orbitalD[of s' f G - S t_0 s] by blast
    have \forall t \in (down\ (U\ s)\ \tau). \mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ (U\ s)\ t) \subseteq \{s.\ G\ s\}
      using guard-x by (force simp: image-def)
    also have \forall t \in (down (U s) \tau). t \in U s
      using \langle \tau \in U s \rangle by auto
    ultimately have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). X \ t \in g-orbital f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
    hence \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). C \ (X \ t)
      using wp-g-evol-IdD[OF assms(1)] unfolding g-ode-def by blast
    thus s' \in g-orbital f(\lambda s. G s \wedge C s) U S t_0 s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp \langle \tau \in U s \rangle] guard-x \langle X \tau = s' \rangle by fastforce
next show (x'=f \& \lambda s. G s \land C s \ on \ U S @ t_0) \subseteq (x'=f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0)
    by (auto simp: g-orbital-eq g-ode-def)
qed
lemma diff-cut-rule:
  assumes wp-C: [P] \le wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U \ S @ t_0) \ [C]
   and wp-Q: \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ on \ U \ S @ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil
  shows [P] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0) \ [Q]
proof(subst wp-rel, simp add: g-orbital-eq p2r-def g-ode-def, clarsimp)
  fix t::real and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and s assume P s and t \in U s
    and x-ivp:X \in Sols f U S t_0 s
    and quard-x: \forall x. x \in U s \land x \leq t \longrightarrow G(X x)
  have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). X \ t \in g-orbital f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x by auto
  hence \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (X \ t)
    using wp-C \langle P s \rangle by (subst (asm) wp-rel, auto simp: q-ode-def)
  hence X \ t \in g-orbital f \ (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using guard-x \langle t \in U s \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 simp: g-ode-def)
qed
lemma diff-inv-axiom1:
  assumes G s \longrightarrow I s and diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. \{t. t \ge 0\}) UNIV 0 G
  shows (s,s) \in wp \ (x'=f \& G) \ [I]
  using assms unfolding wp-g-orbital diff-invariant-eq apply clarsimp
  by (erule-tac \ x=s \ in \ all E, frule \ ivp-sols D(2), \ clarsimp)
lemma diff-inv-axiom2:
  assumes picard-lindeloef (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0
   and \Lambda s. \{t::real.\ t \geq 0\} \subseteq picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ 0\ s
    and diff-invariant I(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. \{t::real. t \geq 0\}) UNIV 0 G
 shows wp (x' = f \& G) [I] = wp [G] [I]
proof(unfold wp-q-orbital, subst wp-rel, clarsimp simp: fun-eq-iff)
  let ?ex-ivl s = picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0 s
  let ?lhs\ s =
```

```
\forall X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ t \geq 0\}) \ UNIV \ 0 \ s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau. \ 0 \leq \tau \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow I \ (X \ t)
  obtain X where xivp1: X \in Sols(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. ?ex-ivl s) UNIV 0 s
    using picard-lindeloef.flow-in-ivp-sols-ex-ivl[OF assms(1)] by auto
  have xivp2: X \in Sols (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. Collect ((\leq) 0)) UNIV 0 s
    by (rule\ in-ivp-sols-subset[OF--xivp1],\ simp-all\ add:\ assms(2))
  hence shyp: X \theta = s
    using ivp-solsD by auto
  have dinv: \forall s. \ I \ s \longrightarrow ?lhs \ s
    using assms(3) unfolding diff-invariant-eq by auto
  {assume ?lhs \ s and G \ s
    hence Is
      by (erule-tac \ x=X \ in \ ball E, \ erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, \ auto \ simp: \ shyp \ xivp2)\}
  hence ?lhs s \longrightarrow (G s \longrightarrow I s)
   by blast
  moreover
  {assume G s \longrightarrow I s
   hence ?lhs \ s
      apply(clarify, subgoal-tac \forall \tau. \ 0 \leq \tau \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G(X \tau))
      apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, frule \ ivp-sols D(2), simp)
      using dinv by blast+}
  ultimately show ?lhs s = (G s \longrightarrow I s)
    \mathbf{by} blast
qed
lemma diff-inv-rule:
  assumes [P] \leq [I] and diff-invariant I \cap G and [I] \leq [Q]
 shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil
  apply(rule\ wp-g-orbital-inv[OF\ assms(1)\ -\ assms(3)])
  unfolding wp-diff-inv using assms(2).
```

0.6.6 Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our recently described verification components.

```
theory HS-VC-MKA-Examples-rel imports HS-VC-MKA-rel
```

begin

end

Pendulum

The ODEs x' t = y t and text "y' t = -x t" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We use s\$1 to represent the x-coordinate and s\$2 for the y-coordinate. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f)
where fs \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ -s\$1)
abbreviation pend-flow :: real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi)
where \varphi \ ts \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$1 * cos \ t + s\$2 * sin \ t
else -s\$1 * sin \ t + s\$2 * cos \ t)
— Verified by providing dynamics.
lemma pendulum-dyn:
[\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2] \leq wp \ (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ T) \ [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2]
by simp
```

— Verified with differential invariants.

```
lemma pendulum-inv:  \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil \leq wp \ (x'=f \& G) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)  - \text{Verified with the flow.}  lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp) apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI) apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def power2-commute UNIV-2) by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)  \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil \leq wp \ (x'=f \& G) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil  by (simp add: local-flow wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-pend])  \lceil \log p  \rceil  no-notation fpend  (f)  and pend-flow  (\varphi)
```

Bouncing Ball

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x't = vt and v't = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assignment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We use s\$1 to ball's height and s\$2 for its velocity. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow real ^2 2 \Rightarrow real ^2 2 (f) where f \ g \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ g)
abbreviation ball-flow :: real \Rightarrow real ^2 2 \Rightarrow real ^2 2 (\varphi) where \varphi \ g \ t \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ g*t \ ^2/2 + s\$2 *t + s\$1 \ else \ g*t + s\$2)
```

— Verified with differential invariants.

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

```
lemma inv-imp-pos-le[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes 0 > g and inv: 2 * g * x - 2 * g * h = v * v
 shows (x::real) \leq h
proof-
 have v * v = 2 * g * x - 2 * g * h \land 0 > g
   using inv and \langle \theta > g \rangle by auto
 hence obs: v * v = 2 * g * (x - h) \land 0 > g \land v * v \ge 0
   using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)
 hence (v * v)/(2 * g) = (x - h)
   by auto
 also from obs have (v * v)/(2 * g) \le \theta
   using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
 ultimately have h - x \ge \theta
   by linarith
 thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball-inv:
 fixes h::real
 shows g < 0 \Longrightarrow h \ge 0 \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0 \rceil \le
```

```
wp
   (LOOP
     ((x'=f \ q \ \& \ (\lambda \ s. \ s\$1 \ge 0) \ DINV \ (\lambda s. \ 2*q*s\$1 - 2*q*h - s\$2*s\$2 = 0));
      (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
   INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 - 2*g*h - s\$2*s\$2 = 0)
 ) \lceil \lambda s. \ \theta \leq s \$1 \land s \$1 \leq h \rceil
 apply(rule wp-loopI, simp-all, force simp: bb-real-arith)
 by (rule wp-g-odei) (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
— Verified by providing dynamics.
lemma inv-conserv-at-ground[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 * g * x = 2 * g * h + v * v
   and pos: g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real) = 0
 shows 2 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) = 0
proof-
 from pos have g * \tau^2 + 2 * v * \tau + 2 * x = 0 by auto
 then have g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * 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 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + v^2 + 2 * g * h = 0
   using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
 hence obs: (g * \tau + v)^2 + 2 * g * h = 0
   apply(subst\ power2\text{-}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 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) = 0
   by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma inv-conserv-at-air[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 * g * x = 2 * g * h + v * v
 shows 2 * g * (g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real)) =
 2 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
 have ?lhs = q^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * q * v * \tau + 2 * q * x
   \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ algebra-simps\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 also have ... = g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * v (is ... = ?middle)
   \mathbf{by}(subst\ invar,\ simp)
 finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
 moreover
 {have ?rhs = g * g * (\tau * \tau) + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * v
   by (simp\ add:\ Groups.mult-ac(2,3)\ semiring-class.distrib-left)
 also have \dots = ?middle
   by (simp\ add:\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball-dyn:
 fixes h::real
 assumes q < \theta and h > \theta
 shows g < \theta \Longrightarrow h \ge \theta \Longrightarrow
 [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0] \le wp
   (LOOP
     ((EVOL (\varphi g) (\lambda s. \theta \leq s\$1) T);
     (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
   INV \ (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 = 2*g*h+s\$2*s\$2))
  [\lambda s. \ 0 < s\$1 \land s\$1 < h]
 by (rule\ wp\text{-}loopI)\ (auto\ simp:\ bb\text{-}real\text{-}arith)
```

— Verified with the flow.

```
lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
   apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
 by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-flow:
 fixes h::real
 assumes g < \theta and h \ge \theta
 shows g < \theta \Longrightarrow h \ge \theta \Longrightarrow
 [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0] \le wp
   (LOOP
     ((x'=(\lambda t. fg) \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) \text{ on } (\lambda s. UNIV) \text{ UNIV } @ 0);
     (IF \ (\lambda \ s. \ s\$1 = 0) \ THEN \ (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) \ ELSE \ skip))
   INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 = 2*g*h + s\$2*s\$2))
 [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h]
 apply(rule wp-loopI, simp-all add: local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-ball])
 by (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
no-notation fball (f)
       and ball-flow (\varphi)
```

Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every t minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - U) where U is $L \geq \theta$ when the heater is on, and θ when it is off. We use 1 to denote the room's temperature, 2 is time as measured by the thermostat's chronometer, 3 is the temperature detected by the thermometer, and 4 states whether the heater is on (s\$4 = 1) or off $(s\$4 = \theta)$. We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between Tmin and Tmax.

```
abbreviation temp-vec-field :: real \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4 \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4 \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4
      where f a L s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 2 then 1 else (if i = 1 then -a * (s\$1 - L) else 0))
abbreviation temp-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 \Rightarrow real
      where \varphi a L t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then - exp(-a * t) * (L - s\$1) + L else
      (if i = 2 then t + s$2 else s$i))
— Verified with the flow.
lemma norm-diff-temp-dyn: 0 < a \Longrightarrow \|f \ a \ L \ s_1 - f \ a \ L \ s_2\| = |a| * |s_1 \$ 1 - s_2 \$ 1|
proof(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, simp)
      assume a1: 0 < a
      have f2: \Lambda r \ ra. \ |(r::real) + - ra| = |ra + - r|
             by (metis abs-minus-commute minus-real-def)
      have \bigwedge r \ ra \ rb. \ (r::real) * ra + - (r * rb) = r * (ra + - rb)
             by (metis minus-real-def right-diff-distrib)
      hence |a * (s_1\$1 + - L) + - (a * (s_2\$1 + - L))| = a * |s_1\$1 + - s_2\$1|
             using a1 by (simp add: abs-mult)
      thus |a * (s_2\$1 - L) - a * (s_1\$1 - L)| = a * |s_1\$1 - s_2\$1|
             using f2 minus-real-def by presburger
lemma local-lipschitz-temp-dyn:
      assumes \theta < (a::real)
      shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a L)
```

```
apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
 apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=a in exI)
 using assms
 apply(simp-all\ add:\ norm-diff-temp-dyn)
 apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, clarsimp)
 unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] by (rule real-le-lsqrt) auto
lemma local-flow-temp: a > 0 \Longrightarrow local-flow (f a L) UNIV UNIV (\varphi a L)
 by (unfold-locales, auto intro!: poly-derivatives local-lipschitz-temp-dyn simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
lemma temp-dyn-down-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < Tmin\ Tmin \le T\ T \le Tmax
   and thyps: 0 \le (t::real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \tau \le -(ln \ (Tmin \ / \ T) \ / \ a)
 shows Tmin \le exp (-a * t) * T and exp (-a * t) * T \le Tmax
proof-
 have 0 < t \land t < -(\ln (Tmin / T) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln (Tmin / T) \le -a * t \land -a * t \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have Tmin / T > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: Tmin / T \le exp (-a * t) exp (-a * t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
 thus Tmin \leq exp(-a * t) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * t) * T \leq Tmax
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le [OF - exp-ge-zero \ obs(2), \ of \ T]
     less-eq-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
\mathbf{qed}
lemma temp-dyn-up-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: Tmin \leq T T \leq Tmax Tmax < (L::real)
   and thyps: 0 \le t \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}.\ \tau \le -\left(\ln\left((L-Tmax)/(L-T)\right)/a\right)
 shows L - Tmax \le exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   and L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) < Tmax
   and Tmin \le L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
proof-
 have 0 \le t \land t \le -(\ln((L - Tmax) / (L - T)) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln((L-Tmax)/(L-T)) \leq -a*t \wedge -a*t \leq 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) \le exp (-a * t) \land exp (-a * t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
 moreover have L-T>\theta
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: (L-Tmax) \leq exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \wedge exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \leq (L-T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 thus (L - Tmax) \leq exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   by auto
 thus L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   by auto
 show Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   using Thyps and obs by auto
qed
lemmas\ fbox-temp-dyn = local-flow.wp-q-ode-ivl[OF\ local-flow-temp\ -\ UNIV-I]
```

lemma thermostat:

```
assumes a > \theta and \theta < t and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows \lceil \lambda s. Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax \land s\$4 = 0 \rceil \leq wp
  (LOOP
       control
    ((2 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1));
    (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
    (IF \ (\lambda s. \ s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) \ THEN \ (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) \ ELSE \ skip));
    (IF (\lambda s. \$\$4 = 0) \ THEN (x' = (\lambda t. fa 0) \& (\lambda s. \$\$2 \le - (ln (Tmin/s\$3))/a) \ on (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) \ UNIV
    ELSE (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \le -(\ln((L-Tmax)/(L-s\$3)))/a) \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta)))
  INV (\lambda s. Tmin \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le Tmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1))
  \lceil \lambda s. \ Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax \rceil
  apply(rule wp-loopI, simp-all add: fbox-temp-dyn[OF assms(1,2)])
  using temp-dyn-up-real-arith[OF\ assms(1)\ -\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin]
   and temp-dyn-down-real-arith[OF\ assms(1,3),\ of\ -\ Tmax] by auto
no-notation temp\text{-}vec\text{-}field (f)
        and temp-flow (\varphi)
```

0.7 Verification components with MKA and non-deterministic functions

We show that non-deterministic endofunctions form an antidomain Kleene algebra (hence a modal Kleene algebra). We use MKA's forward box operator to derive rules for weakest liberal preconditions (wlps) of hybrid programs. Finally, we derive our three methods for verifying correctness specifications for the continuous dynamics of HS.

```
theory HS-VC-MKA-ndfun
imports
../HS-ODEs HS-VC-MKA
Transformer-Semantics.Kleisli-Quantale
KAD.Modal-Kleene-Algebra
```

begin

end

0.7.1 Non-deterministic functions

Our semantics now corresponds 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.

```
notation Abs-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)

and Rep-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)

and fbox (wp)

declare Abs-nd-fun-inverse [simp]

lemma nd-fun-ext: (\bigwedge x. (f_{\bullet}) x = (g_{\bullet}) x) \Longrightarrow 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: (f = g) = (\forall x. (f_{\bullet}) \ x = (g_{\bullet}) \ x)

by (auto simp: nd-fun-ext)
```

```
instantiation \ nd-fun :: (type) antidomain-kleene-algebra
definition ad f = (\lambda x. if ((f_{\bullet}) x = \{\}) then \{x\} else \{\})^{\bullet}
definition \theta = \zeta^{\bullet}
definition star-nd-fun f = qstar f for f::'a nd-fun
definition f + g = ((f_{\bullet}) \sqcup (g_{\bullet}))^{\bullet}
named-theorems nd-fun-aka antidomain kleene algebra properties for nondeterministic functions.
lemma nd-fun-plus-assoc[nd-fun-aka]: <math>x + y + z = x + (y + z)
 and nd-fun-plus-comm[nd-fun-aka]: x + y = y + x
 and nd-fun-plus-idem[nd-fun-aka]: x + x = x for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def by (simp add: ksup-assoc, simp-all add: ksup-comm)
lemma nd-fun-distr[nd-fun-aka]: <math>(x + 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 for x:'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by (simp-all add: kcomp-distr kcomp-distl)
lemma nd-fun-plus-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: <math>0 + x = x
 and nd-fun-mult-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: \theta \cdot x = \theta
 and nd-fun-mult-zeror[nd-fun-aka]: x \cdot \theta = \theta for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by auto
lemma nd-fun-leq[nd-fun-aka]: <math>(x \le y) = (x + y = y)
 and nd-fun-less[nd-fun-aka]: (x < y) = (x + y = y \land x \neq y)
 and nd-fun-leq-add[nd-fun-aka]: z \cdot x \leq z \cdot (x + y) for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding less-eq-nd-fun-def less-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def sup-fun-def
 by (unfold nd-fun-eq-iff le-fun-def, auto simp: kcomp-def)
lemma nd-fun-ad-zero[nd-fun-aka]: ad x \cdot x = 0
 and nd-fun-ad[nd-fun-aka]: ad(x \cdot y) + ad(x \cdot ad(ady)) = ad(x \cdot ad(ady))
 and nd-fun-ad-one [nd-fun-aka]: ad(adx) + adx = 1 for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding antidomain-op-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def
 by (auto simp: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def one-nd-fun-def)
lemma nd-star-one[nd-fun-aka]: 1 + x \cdot x^* \leq x^*
 and nd-star-unfoldl[nd-fun-aka]: z + x \cdot y \leq y \Longrightarrow x^* \cdot z \leq y
 and nd-star-unfoldr[nd-fun-aka]: z + y \cdot x \leq y \Longrightarrow z \cdot x^{\star} \leq y for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def star-nd-fun-def
   apply(simp-all add: fun-star-inductl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq fun-star-inductr)
 by (metis order-refl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq uwqlka.conway.dagger-unfoldl-eq)
instance
 apply intro-classes
 using nd-fun-aka by simp-all
end
```

0.7.2 Store and weakest preconditions

Now that we know that nondeterministic functions form an Antidomain Kleene Algebra, we give a lifting operation from predicates to 'a nd-fun and use it to compute weakest liberal preconditions.

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

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

```
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ([-])
        and Relation.relcomp (infixl; 75)
        and Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r(r)
        and antidomain-semiringl.ads-d (d)
abbreviation p2ndf :: 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1 \lceil - \rceil))
  where [Q] \equiv (\lambda x::'a. \{s::'a. s = x \land Q s\})^{\bullet}
lemma p2ndf-simps[simp]:
  \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil = (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow Q \ s)
  (\lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil) = (\forall s. P s = Q s)
  (\lceil P \rceil \cdot \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ s \land Q \ s \rceil
  (\lceil P \rceil + \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ s \lor Q \ s \rceil
  ad [P] = [\lambda s. \neg P s]
  d \lceil P \rceil = \lceil P \rceil \lceil P \rceil \le \eta^{\bullet}
  unfolding less-eq-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def ads-d-def
  by (auto simp: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def le-fun-def antidomain-op-nd-fun-def)
lemma wp-nd-fun: wp F[P] = [\lambda s. \forall s'. s' \in ((F_{\bullet}) s) \longrightarrow P s']
  apply(simp add: fbox-def antidomain-op-nd-fun-def)
  by(rule nd-fun-ext, auto simp: Rep-comp-hom kcomp-prop)
definition vec\text{-}upd :: ('a \hat{\ }'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \hat{\ }'b
  where vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. (((\$) s)(i := a)) j)
lemma vec-upd-eq: vec-upd s i a = (\chi j. if j = i then a else s j)
  by (simp add: vec-upd-def)
definition assign :: b \Rightarrow (a^b \Rightarrow a) \Rightarrow (a^b \Rightarrow a) nd-fun ((2- ::= -) [70, 65] 61)
  where (x := e) = (\lambda s. \{vec\text{-}upd \ s \ x \ (e \ s)\})^{\bullet}
abbreviation seq-comp :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (infixl; 75)
  where f; g \equiv f \cdot g
lemma wp-assign[simp]: wp (x := e) \lceil Q \rceil = \lceil \lambda s. \ Q \ (\chi \ j. (((\$) \ s)(x := (e \ s))) \ j) \rceil
  unfolding wp-nd-fun nd-fun-eq-iff vec-upd-def assign-def by auto
definition nondet-assign :: 'b \Rightarrow ('a^'b) nd-fun ((2-::=?) [70] 61)
  where (x := ?) = (\lambda s. \{(vec\text{-}upd\ s\ x\ k)|k.\ True\})^{\bullet}
lemma wp-nondet-assign[simp]: wp (x := ?) [P] = [\lambda s. \forall k. P (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := k)) j)]
  unfolding wp-nd-fun nondet-assign-def vec-upd-eq apply(clarsimp, safe)
  by (erule-tac x=(\chi j. if j = x then k else s \$ j) in all E, auto)
abbreviation skip :: 'a nd-fun
  where skip \equiv 1
abbreviation cond-sugar :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (IF - THEN - ELSE - [64,64]
  where IF P THEN X ELSE Y \equiv aka\text{-}cond [P] X Y
abbreviation loopi-sugar :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (LOOP - INV - [64,64] 63)
  where LOOP R INV I \equiv aka-loopi R \lceil I \rceil
lemma wp-loopI: [P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq [Q] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq wp \ R \ [I] \Longrightarrow [P] \leq wp \ (LOOP \ R \ INV \ I) \ [Q]
  using fbox-loopi[of [P]] by auto
lemma wp-loopI-break:
  \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ Y \ \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq wp \ X \ \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (Y \ ; (LOOP \ X \ INV \ I)) \ \lceil Q \rceil
```

using fbox-loopi-break [of [P]] by auto

0.7.3 Verification of hybrid programs

```
Verification by providing evolution
definition g-evol :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \ pred \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow 'b \ nd-fun (EVOL)
  where EVOL \varphi G T = (\lambda s. g\text{-}orbit (\lambda t. \varphi t s) G (T s))^{\bullet}
lemma wp-g-dyn[simp]:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  \mathbf{shows}\ wp\ (EVOL\ \varphi\ G\ U)\ \lceil Q\rceil = \lceil \lambda s.\ \forall\ t\in U\ s.\ (\forall\ \tau\in down\ (U\ s)\ t.\ G\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s)) \ \longrightarrow \ Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s)\rceil
  \mathbf{unfolding} \ \mathit{wp-nd-fun} \ \mathit{g-evol-def} \ \mathit{g-orbit-eq} \ \mathbf{by} \ (\mathit{auto} \ \mathit{simp:fun-eq-iff})
Verification by providing solutions
definition q-ode ::(real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1x'=-\& -on --@ -))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \equiv (\lambda \text{ s. g-orbital } f G U S t_0 \text{ s})^{\bullet}
lemma wp-g-orbital: wp (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil =
  \lceil \lambda s. \ \forall \ X \in Sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (X \ \tau)) \ \longrightarrow \ Q \ (X \ t) \rceil \rceil
  unfolding g-orbital-eq(1) wp-nd-fun g-ode-def by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
context local-flow
begin
lemma wp-q-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows wp (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) [Q] =
  [\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  apply(unfold wp-g-orbital, clarsimp, rule iffI; clarify)
   apply(force simp: in-ivp-sols assms)
  apply(frule\ ivp-solsD(2),\ frule\ ivp-solsD(3),\ frule\ ivp-solsD(4))
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ \forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ s)
   apply(clarsimp, fastforce, rule ballI)
  apply(rule ivp-unique-solution[OF - - - - in-ivp-sols])
  using assms by auto
lemma wp-g-ode: wp (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0) [Q] =
  [\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  by (subst wp-g-ode-subset, simp-all add: init-time interval-time)
lemma wp-g-ode-ivl: t \geq 0 \implies t \in T \implies wp \ (x' = (\lambda t. \ f) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{\theta..t\}) \ S @ \theta) \ [Q] =
  [\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  apply(subst wp-g-ode-subset, simp-all add: subintervalI init-time real-Icc-closed-segment)
  by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
lemma wp-orbit: wp (\gamma^{\varphi \bullet}) [Q] = [\lambda \ s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))]
  unfolding orbit-def wp-q-ode q-ode-def [symmetric] by auto
end
Verification with differential invariants
definition g-ode-inv :: (real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd-fun \ ((1x'=-\& -on --@ -DINV -))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0 DINV I) = (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0)
lemma wp-q-orbital-quard:
  assumes H = (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land Q \ s)
  shows wp \ (x'=f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0) \ [Q] = wp \ (x'=f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0) \ [H]
```

```
unfolding wp-g-orbital using assms by auto
```

```
lemma wp-g-orbital-inv:
  assumes [P] \leq [I] and [I] \leq wp (x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) [I] and [I] \leq [Q]
  shows [P] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0) \ [Q]
  using assms(1)
  apply(rule order.trans)
  using assms(2)
  apply(rule order.trans)
  apply(rule fbox-iso)
  using assms(3) by auto
lemma wp-diff-inv[simp]: ([I] \leq wp (x' = f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) [I]) = diff-invariant If US t_0 G
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq wp-g-orbital by(auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
lemma diff-inv-quard-ignore:
  assumes [I] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ True) \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [I]
 shows [I] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [I]
  using assms unfolding wp-diff-inv diff-invariant-eq by auto
context local-flow
begin
lemma wp-diff-inv-eq:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows diff-invariant I(\lambda t. f) US \theta(\lambda s. True) =
  (\lceil \lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow I \ s \rceil = wp \ (x' = (\lambda t. \ f) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ True) \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ 0) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow I \ s \rceil)
  unfolding wp-diff-inv[symmetric]
  apply(subst\ wp-g-ode-subset[OF\ assms],\ simp)+
  apply(clarsimp, safe, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ ballE)
  using init-time in-domain ivp(2) assms apply(force, force)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=s \ in \ all E, \ clarsimp, \ erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ball E)
  using in-domain ivp(2) assms by force+
lemma diff-inv-eq-inv-set:
  diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. T) S 0 (\lambda s. True) = (\forall s. Is \longrightarrow \gamma^{\varphi} s \subseteq \{s. Is\})
  unfolding diff-inv-eq-inv-set orbit-def by auto
end
lemma wp-g-odei: <math>[P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [I] \Longrightarrow [\lambda s. \ Is \land Gs] \leq [Q] \Longrightarrow
  \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0 \ DINV I) \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding g-ode-inv-def
  apply(rule-tac\ b=wp\ (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ [I]\ in\ order.trans)
  apply(rule-tac\ I=I\ in\ wp-g-orbital-inv,\ simp-all)
  apply(subst\ wp-g-orbital-guard,\ simp)
  by (rule fbox-iso, simp)
```

0.7.4 Derivation of the rules of dL

We derive domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). First we present a generalised version, then we show the rules as instances of the general ones.

```
abbreviation g\text{-}dl\text{-}ode ::(('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1x'=-\&-)) where (x'=f \& G) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t.\ f) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s.\ \{t.\ t \geq 0\}) \ UNIV @ 0) abbreviation g\text{-}dl\text{-}ode\text{-}inv :: (('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1x'=-\&-DINV-)) where (x'=f \& G \ DINV \ I) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t.\ f) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s.\ \{t.\ t \geq 0\}) \ UNIV @ 0 \ DINV \ I)
```

```
lemma diff-solve-axiom1:
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  shows wp (x'=f \& G) [Q] =
  [\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \geq 0. \ (\forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)]
  by (subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF assms], auto)
lemma diff-solve-axiom2:
  fixes c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\}
  shows wp (x'=(\lambda s. c) \& G) [Q] =
  [\lambda s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (s + \tau *_R c)) \longrightarrow Q \ (s + t *_R c)]
  apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[where \varphi = (\lambda t \ s. \ s + t *_R c) and T = UNIV])
  by (rule line-is-local-flow, auto)
lemma diff-solve-rule:
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
    and \forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms by (subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF assms(1)], auto)
lemma diff-weak-axiom1: \eta^{\bullet} \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [G]
  unfolding wp-nd-fun g-ode-def g-orbital-eq less-eq-nd-fun-def
  by (auto simp: le-fun-def)
lemma diff-weak-axiom2:
  wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ TS @ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil = wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ TS @ t_0) \ \lceil \lambda \ s. \ G \ s \longrightarrow Q \ s \rceil
  unfolding wp-g-orbital image-def by force
lemma diff-weak-rule:
  assumes \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms by (auto simp: wp-g-orbital)
lemma wp-g-orbit-IdD:
  assumes wp (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \lceil C \rceil = \eta^{\bullet}
    and \forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). x \ \tau \in q-orbital f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
  shows \forall \tau \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (x \ \tau)
proof
  fix \tau assume \tau \in (down (U s) t)
  hence x \tau \in g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
    using assms(2) by blast
  also have \forall y. y \in (g\text{-}orbital \ f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s) \longrightarrow C \ y
    using assms(1) unfolding wp-nd-fun g-ode-def
    by (subst (asm) nd-fun-eq-iff) auto
  ultimately show C(x \tau)
    by blast
qed
lemma diff-cut-axiom:
  assumes wp (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) [C] = \eta^{\bullet}
  shows wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil = wp \ (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ on \ US @ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil
\operatorname{proof}(rule\text{-}tac\ f = \lambda\ x.\ wp\ x\ \lceil Q \rceil\ \operatorname{in}\ HOL.arg\text{-}cong,\ rule\ nd\text{-}fun\text{-}ext,\ rule\ subset\text{-}antisym})
  \mathbf{fix} \ s \ \mathbf{show} \ ((x'=f \ \& \ G \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ t_0)_{\bullet}) \ s \subseteq ((x'=f \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ t_0)_{\bullet}) \ s
  \mathbf{proof}(clarsimp\ simp:\ g\text{-}ode\text{-}def)
    fix s' assume s' \in g-orbital f G U S t_0 s
    then obtain \tau::real and X where x-ivp: X \in ivp-sols f \cup S t_0 s
      and X \tau = s' and \tau \in U s and guard-x:(\mathcal{P} X (down (U s) \tau) \subseteq \{s. G s\})
      using g-orbitalD[of s' f G - S t_0 s] by blast
    have \forall t \in (down\ (U\ s)\ \tau). \mathcal{P}\ X\ (down\ (U\ s)\ t) \subseteq \{s.\ G\ s\}
      using guard-x by (force simp: image-def)
    also have \forall t \in (down (U s) \tau). t \in (U s)
```

```
using \langle \tau \in (U s) \rangle by auto
    ultimately have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). X \ t \in g-orbital f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
    hence \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ \tau). C \ (X \ t)
      using wp-g-orbit-IdD[OF\ assms(1)] by blast
   thus s' \in g-orbital f(\lambda s. G s \wedge C s) U S t_0 s
      using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp \langle \tau \in (U s) \rangle] guard-x \langle X \tau = s' \rangle by fastforce
 qed
\mathbf{next}
  fix s show ((x' = f \& \lambda s. G s \land C s on US @ t_0)_{\bullet}) s \subseteq ((x' = f \& G on US @ t_0)_{\bullet}) s
   by (auto simp: g-orbital-eq g-ode-def)
qed
lemma diff-cut-rule:
  assumes wp-C: [P] \le wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ US @ t_0) \ [C]
   and wp-Q: [P] < wp (x' = f & (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s) on U S @ t_0) [Q]
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil
proof(simp add: wp-nd-fun g-orbital-eq g-ode-def, clarsimp)
  fix t::real and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and s assume P s and t \in U s
    and x-ivp:X \in ivp-sols f U S t_0 s
    and guard-x: \forall x. x \in U s \land x \leq t \longrightarrow G(X x)
  have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). X \ t \in g-orbital f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x by auto
  hence \forall t \in (down (U s) t). C (X t)
    using wp-C \langle P s \rangle by (subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, auto simp: g-ode-def)
  hence X \ t \in g-orbital f \ (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using guard-x \langle t \in (U s) \rangle by (auto intro!: g-orbital x-ivp)
  thus Q(X|t)
    using \langle P s \rangle wp-Q by (subst (asm) wp-nd-fun) (auto simp: g-ode-def)
lemma diff-inv-axiom1:
  assumes G s \longrightarrow I s and diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) UNIV 0 G
  shows s \in ((wp \ (x'=f \& G) \ [I])_{\bullet}) \ s
  using assms unfolding wp-q-orbital diff-invariant-eq apply clarsimp
  by (erule-tac x=s in all E, frule ivp-sols D(2), clarsimp)
lemma diff-inv-axiom2:
  assumes picard-lindeloef (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0
   and \Lambda s. \{t::real.\ t \geq 0\} \subseteq picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ UNIV\ UNIV\ 0\ s
   and diff-invariant I(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. \{t::real. t \geq 0\}) UNIV 0 G
  shows wp \ (x' = f \& G) \ [I] = wp \ [G] \ [I]
proof(unfold wp-g-orbital, subst wp-nd-fun, clarsimp simp: fun-eq-iff)
  \mathbf{fix} \ s
  let ?ex-ivl s = picard-lindeloef.ex-ivl (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0 s
  let ?lhs s =
    \forall X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ t \geq 0\}) \ UNIV \ 0 \ s. \ \forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau. \ 0 \leq \tau \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow I \ (X \ t)
  obtain X where xivp1: X \in Sols(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. ?ex-ivl s) UNIV 0 s
    using picard-lindeloef.flow-in-ivp-sols-ex-ivl[OF assms(1)] by auto
  have xivp2: X \in Sols(\lambda t. f)(\lambda s. Collect((\leq) 0)) UNIV 0 s
    by (rule\ in\ ivp\ sols\ subset[OF - - xivp1],\ simp\ ald\ add:\ assms(2))
  hence shyp: X \theta = s
    using ivp-solsD by auto
  have dinv: \forall s. \ I \ s \longrightarrow ?lhs \ s
    using assms(3) unfolding diff-invariant-eq by auto
  {assume ?lhs \ s and G \ s
    hence I s
      by (erule-tac x=X in ballE, erule-tac x=0 in allE, auto simp: shyp xivp2)
  hence ?lhs s \longrightarrow (G s \longrightarrow I s)
   by blast
```

```
moreover  \{ \text{assume } G \: s \longrightarrow I \: s \\ \text{hence } ?lhs \: s \\ \text{apply}(clarify, subgoal-tac } \forall \tau. \: 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le t \longrightarrow G \: (X \: \tau)) \\ \text{apply}(erule-tac \: x=0 \: \textbf{in} \: allE, \: frule \: ivp\text{-}solsD(2), \: simp) \\ \text{using } dinv \: \textbf{by} \: blast+ \} \\ \text{ultimately show } ?lhs \: s = (G \: s \longrightarrow I \: s) \\ \text{by } blast \\ \text{qed}   | \text{lemma } diff\text{-}inv\text{-}rule: \\ \text{assumes } \lceil P \rceil \le \lceil I \rceil \: \text{and } diff\text{-}invariant \: I \: f \: U \: S \: t_0 \: G \: \text{and} \: \lceil I \rceil \le \lceil Q \rceil \\ \text{shows } \lceil P \rceil \le wp \: (x'=f \: \& \: G \: on \: U \: S \: @ \: t_0) \: \lceil Q \rceil \\ \text{apply}(rule \: wp\text{-}g\text{-}orbital\text{-}inv[OF \: assms(1) - assms(3)]) \\ \text{unfolding } wp\text{-}diff\text{-}inv \: \textbf{using } assms(2) \: .
```

 \mathbf{end}

0.7.5 Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our recently described verification components. Notice that this is an exact copy of the file *HS-VC-MKA-Examples*, meaning our components are truly modular and we can choose either a relational or predicate transformer semantics.

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{HS-VC-MKA-Examples-ndfun} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{HS-VC-MKA-ndfun} \end{array}
```

begin

Pendulum

The ODEs x't = yt and text "y' t = -xt" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We use s\$1 to represent the x-coordinate and s\$2 for the y-coordinate. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f)
  where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s$2 else -s$1)
abbreviation pend-flow :: real \Rightarrow real ^2 \Rightarrow real ^2 (\varphi)
  where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then <math>s\$1 * cos t + s\$2 * sin t
  else - s\$1 * sin t + s\$2 * cos t)
— Verified by providing dynamics.
lemma pendulum-dyn:
  \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil \le wp \ (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ T) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil
  \mathbf{by} \ simp
— Verified with differential invariants.
\mathbf{lemma}\ pendulum\text{-}inv:
  [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2] \le wp \ (x'=f \& G) \ [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2]
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
— Verified with the flow.
lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
    apply(rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{apply}(simp\ add:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec\ def\ L2\text{-}set\ def\ power2\text{-}commute\ UNIV-2})\\ \mathbf{by}\ (auto\ simp:\ forall\ -2\ intro!:\ poly\ derivatives)\\ \\ \mathbf{lemma\ }pendulum\ -flow:\\ \lceil \lambda s.\ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil \leq wp\ (x'=f\ \&\ G)\ \lceil \lambda s.\ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil\\ \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add:\ local\ -flow.wp\ -g\ -ode\ -subset[OF\ local\ -flow\ -pend])\\ \\ \mathbf{no-notation\ }fpend\ (f)\\ \mathbf{and\ }pend\ -flow\ (\varphi) \end{array}
```

Bouncing Ball

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x't = vt and v't = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assignment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We use s\$1 to ball's height and s\$2 for its velocity. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f) where f g s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s$2 else g) abbreviation ball-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi) where \varphi g t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then <math>g * t ^2/2 + s$2 * t + s$1 else <math>g * t + s$2)
```

— Verified with differential invariants.

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

```
lemma inv-imp-pos-le[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes 0 > g and inv: 2 * g * x - 2 * g * h = v * v
 shows (x::real) \leq h
proof-
 have v * v = 2 * g * x - 2 * g * h \land 0 > g
   using inv and \langle \theta > g \rangle by auto
 hence obs: v * v = 2 * g * (x - h) \land 0 > g \land v * v \ge 0
   using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)
 hence (v * v)/(2 * g) = (x - h)
   by auto
 also from obs have (v * v)/(2 * g) \leq 0
   using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
 ultimately have h - x \ge \theta
   by linarith
 thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball-inv:
 fixes h::real
 shows g < \theta \Longrightarrow h \ge \theta \Longrightarrow [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = \theta] \le
 wp
   (LOOP
     ((x' = f g \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) DINV (\lambda s. 2 * g * s\$1 - 2 * g * h - s\$2 * s\$2 = 0));
      (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
   INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 - 2*g*h - s\$2*s\$2 = 0)
 ) \lceil \lambda s. \ \theta \leq s \$1 \land s \$1 \leq h \rceil
 apply(rule wp-loopI, simp-all, force simp: bb-real-arith)
 by (rule wp-g-odei) (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
```

— Verified by providing dynamics.

lemma *inv-conserv-at-ground*[*bb-real-arith*]:

```
assumes invar: 2 * q * x = 2 * q * h + v * v
   and pos: g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real) = 0
 shows 2 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) = 0
 from pos have g * \tau^2 + 2 * v * \tau + 2 * x = 0 by auto
 then have g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * 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 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + v^2 + 2 * g * h = 0
   using invar by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
 hence obs: (g * \tau + v)^2 + 2 * g * 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 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) = 0
   by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma inv-conserv-at-air[bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 * g * x = 2 * g * h + v * v
 shows 2 * g * (g * \tau^2 / 2 + v * \tau + (x::real)) =
 2 * g * h + (g * \tau * (g * \tau + v) + v * (g * \tau + v)) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
 have ?lhs = g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * x
   \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ algebra-simps\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 also have ... = g^2 * \tau^2 + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * v (is ... = ?middle)
   \mathbf{by}(subst\ invar,\ simp)
 finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
 moreover
 {have ?rhs = g * g * (\tau * \tau) + 2 * g * v * \tau + 2 * g * h + v * 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-dyn:
 fixes h::real
 assumes g < \theta and h \ge \theta
 shows g < \theta \Longrightarrow h \ge \theta \Longrightarrow
 [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0] \le wp
   (LOOP
     ((EVOL (\varphi g) (\lambda s. 0 \leq s\$1) T);
     (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
   INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 = 2*g*h+s\$2*s\$2))
  [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h]
 by (rule\ wp\text{-}loopI)\ (auto\ simp:\ bb\text{-}real\text{-}arith)

    Verified with the flow.

lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
   apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
 by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-flow:
 fixes h::real
 assumes g < \theta and h \ge \theta
 shows g < \theta \Longrightarrow h \ge \theta \Longrightarrow
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} \lceil \lambda s.\ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = \theta \rceil \leq wp \\ (LOOP \\ ((x'=(\lambda t.\ f\ g)\ \&\ (\lambda\ s.\ s\$1 \geq \theta)\ on\ (\lambda s.\ UNIV)\ UNIV\ @\ \theta); \\ (IF\ (\lambda\ s.\ s\$1 = \theta)\ THEN\ (2::=(\lambda s.\ -s\$2))\ ELSE\ skip)) \\ INV\ (\lambda s.\ \theta \leq s\$1 \land 2*g*s\$1 = 2*g*h+s\$2*s\$2)) \\ \lceil \lambda s.\ \theta \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq h \rceil \\ \textbf{apply}(rule\ wp-loopI,\ simp-all\ add:\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF\ local-flow-ball]) \\ \textbf{by}\ (auto\ simp:\ bb-real-arith) \\ \textbf{no-notation}\ fball\ (f) \\ \textbf{and}\ ball-flow\ (\varphi) \end{array}
```

Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every t minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - U) where U is $L \geq \theta$ when the heater is on, and θ when it is off. We use 1 to denote the room's temperature, 2 is time as measured by the thermostat's chronometer, 3 is the temperature detected by the thermometer, and 4 states whether the heater is on (s\$4 = 1) or off $(s\$4 = \theta)$. We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between Tmin and Tmax.

```
abbreviation temp\text{-}vec\text{-}field :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \mathring{4} \Rightarrow real \mathring{4} (f)
     where f \ a \ L \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 2 \ then \ 1 \ else \ (if \ i = 1 \ then \ - \ a * (s\$1 \ - \ L) \ else \ 0))
abbreviation temp-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 \Rightarrow real
     where \varphi a L t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then - exp(-a * t) * (L - s$1) + L else
     (if i = 2 then t + s$2 else s$i))
— Verified with the flow.
lemma norm-diff-temp-dyn: 0 < a \Longrightarrow ||f \ a \ L \ s_1 - f \ a \ L \ s_2|| = |a| * |s_1 \$ 1 - s_2 \$ 1|
proof(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, simp)
     assume a1: 0 < a
     have f2: \Lambda r \ ra. \ |(r::real) + - \ ra| = |ra + - \ r|
         by (metis abs-minus-commute minus-real-def)
     have \bigwedge r \ ra \ rb. \ (r::real) * ra + - (r * rb) = r * (ra + - rb)
         by (metis minus-real-def right-diff-distrib)
     hence |a * (s_1 \$1 + - L) + - (a * (s_2 \$1 + - L))| = a * |s_1 \$1 + - s_2 \$1|
         using a1 by (simp add: abs-mult)
     thus |a * (s_2 \$1 - L) - a * (s_1 \$1 - L)| = a * |s_1 \$1 - s_2 \$1|
         using f2 minus-real-def by presburger
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-temp-dyn:
     assumes \theta < (a::real)
     shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a L)
     apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
     apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=a in exI)
     using assms
     apply(simp-all\ add:\ norm-diff-temp-dyn)
     apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, clarsimp)
     unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] by (rule real-le-lsqrt) auto
lemma local-flow-temp: a > 0 \Longrightarrow local-flow (f a L) UNIV UNIV (\varphi a L)
     by (unfold-locales, auto intro!: poly-derivatives local-lipschitz-temp-dyn simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
lemma temp-dyn-down-real-arith:
     assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < Tmin \ Tmin \le T \ T \le Tmax
```

```
and thyps: 0 \le (t::real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ \tau \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
 shows Tmin \le exp (-a * t) * T and exp (-a * t) * T \le Tmax
proof-
 have 0 \le t \land t \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln (Tmin / T) \le -a * t \land -a * t \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have Tmin / T > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: Tmin / T \le exp (-a * t) exp (-a * t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
 thus Tmin \leq exp(-a * t) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * t) * T \leq Tmax
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le[OF - exp-ge-zero \ obs(2), \ of \ T]
     less-eg-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
qed
lemma temp-dyn-up-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: Tmin \leq T T \leq Tmax Tmax < (L::real)
   and thyps: 0 \le t \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}.\ \tau \le -\left(\ln\left((L-Tmax)/(L-T)\right)/a\right)
 shows L - Tmax \le exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   and L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   and Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
proof-
 have 0 \le t \land t \le -(\ln((L - Tmax) / (L - T)) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln\left((L-Tmax)/(L-T)\right) \leq -a*t \wedge -a*t \leq 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have (L-Tmax) / (L-T) \le exp(-a*t) \land exp(-a*t) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
 moreover have L-T>0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: (L-Tmax) \le exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \land exp(-a*t)*(L-T) \le (L-T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 thus (L - Tmax) \le exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   by auto
 thus L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   by auto
 show Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * t)) * (L - T)
   using Thyps and obs by auto
qed
lemmas\ fbox-temp-dyn = local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[OF\ local-flow-temp\ -\ UNIV-I]
lemma thermostat:
 assumes a > \theta and \theta \le t and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
 shows \lceil \lambda s. \ Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax \land s\$4 = 0 \rceil \leq wp
 (LOOP
   — control
   ((2 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) ELSE skip));
   — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN (x'=(\lambda t. fa 0) \& (\lambda s. s\$2 < -(ln (Tmin/s\$3))/a) on (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) UNIV
   ELSE (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& (\lambda s. s\$2 \le -(\ln ((L - Tmax)/(L - s\$3)))/a) \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) \text{ UNIV } @ \theta)))
 INV \ (\lambda s. \ Tmin \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le Tmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)))
```

```
[\lambda s. \ Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax]
  apply(rule\ wp\text{-}loopI,\ simp\text{-}all\ add:\ fbox-temp\text{-}dyn[OF\ assms(1,2)])
  using temp-dyn-up-real-arith[OF\ assms(1)\ -\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin]
   and temp-dyn-down-real-arith[OF\ assms(1,3),\ of\ -\ Tmax] by auto
no-notation temp\text{-}vec\text{-}field (f)
       and temp-flow (\varphi)
```

0.8 Verification components with KAT

We create verification rules based on various Kleene Algebras.

```
theory HS-VC-KAT
 imports KAT-and-DRA.PHL-KAT
```

begin

end

0.8.1Hoare logic in KAT

— Sequential composition

```
Here we derive the rules of Hoare Logic and a refinement calculus in Kleene algebra with tests.
```

```
notation t (\mathfrak{tt})
hide-const t
no-notation if-then-else (if - then - else - fi [64,64,64] 63)
        and HOL.If ((if (-)/ then (-)/ else (-)) [0, 0, 10] 10)
        and while (while - do - od [64,64] 63)
\mathbf{context}\ \mathit{kat}
begin
— Definitions of Hoare Triple
definition Hoare :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool (H) where
  H p x q \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} p \cdot x \leq x \cdot \mathfrak{tt} q
lemma H-consl: \mathfrak{tt} \ p \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ p' \Longrightarrow H \ p' \ x \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
  using Hoare-def phl-cons1 by blast
lemma H-consr: \operatorname{tt} q' \leq \operatorname{tt} q \Longrightarrow H p \ x \ q' \Longrightarrow H p \ x \ q
  using Hoare-def phl-cons2 by blast
lemma H-cons: tt p \le tt p' \Longrightarrow tt q' \le tt q \Longrightarrow H p' x q' \Longrightarrow H p x q
  by (simp add: H-consl H-consr)
— Skip
lemma H-skip: H p 1 p
  by (simp add: Hoare-def)
— Abort
lemma H-abort: H p 0 q
  by (simp add: Hoare-def)
```

```
lemma H-seq: H p x r \Longrightarrow H r y q \Longrightarrow H p (x \cdot y) q
  by (simp add: Hoare-def phl-seq)
— Nondeterministic choice
lemma H-choice: H p x q \Longrightarrow H p y q \Longrightarrow H p (x + y) q
  using local.distrib-left local.join.sup.mono by (auto simp: Hoare-def)

    Conditional statement

definition kat\text{-}cond :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (if \text{-} then \text{-} else \text{-} [64,64,64] \ 63) where
  if p then x else y = (\mathfrak{tt} \ p \cdot x + n \ p \cdot y)
lemma H-var: H p x q \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} p \cdot x \cdot n q = 0
  by (metis Hoare-def n-kat-3 t-n-closed)
lemma H-cond-iff: H p (if r then x else y) q \longleftrightarrow H (tt p \cdot tt r) x q \land H (tt p \cdot n r) y q
proof -
  have H p (if r then x else y) q \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} p \cdot (\mathfrak{tt} r \cdot x + n r \cdot y) \cdot n q = 0
    by (simp add: H-var kat-cond-def)
  also have ... \longleftrightarrow tt p \cdot tt r \cdot x \cdot n \ q + tt p \cdot n \ r \cdot y \cdot n \ q = 0
    by (simp add: distrib-left mult-assoc)
  also have ... \longleftrightarrow tt p \cdot tt r \cdot x \cdot n \ q = 0 \wedge tt p \cdot n \ r \cdot y \cdot n \ q = 0
    by (metis add-0-left no-trivial-inverse)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (metis H-var test-mult)
qed
lemma H-cond: H (tt p · tt r) x q \Longrightarrow H (tt p · n r) y q \Longrightarrow H p (if r then x else y) q
 by (simp add: H-cond-iff)
— While loop
definition kat-while :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ (while - do - [64,64] 63)} where
  while b do x = (\mathfrak{tt} \ b \cdot x)^* \cdot n \ b
definition kat-while-inv :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a (while - inv - do - [64,64,64] 63) where
  while p inv i do x = while p do x
lemma H-exp1: H (tt p · tt r) x q \Longrightarrow H p (tt r · x) q
  using Hoare-def n-de-morgan-var2 phl.ht-at-phl-export1 by auto
lemma H-while: H (tt p \cdot \text{tt } r) x p \Longrightarrow H p \text{ (while } r \text{ do } x\text{) (tt } p \cdot n \text{ } r)
proof -
  assume a1: H (\mathfrak{tt} p \cdot \mathfrak{tt} r) x p
  have \operatorname{tt} (\operatorname{tt} p \cdot n r) = n r \cdot \operatorname{tt} p \cdot n r
    using n-preserve test-mult by presburger
  then show ?thesis
    using a1 Hoare-def H-exp1 conway.phl.it-simr phl-export2 kat-while-def by auto
lemma H-while-inv: tt p \le tt i \Longrightarrow tt i \cdot n \ r \le tt q \Longrightarrow H (tt i \cdot tt r) x \ i \Longrightarrow H p (while r inv i do x) q
  by (metis H-cons H-while test-mult kat-while-inv-def)
— Finite iteration
lemma H-star: H i x i \Longrightarrow H i (x^*) i
  unfolding Hoare-def using star-sim2 by blast
```

```
lemma H-star-inv:
  assumes tt p \le tt i and H i x i and (tt i) \le (tt q)
  shows H p(x^*) q
proof-
 have H i (x^*) i
   using assms(2) H-star by blast
 hence H p(x^*) i
   unfolding Hoare-def using assms(1) phl-cons1 by blast
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding Hoare-def using assms(3) phl-cons2 by blast
qed
definition kat-loop-inv :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (loop - inv - [64,64] \ 63)
 where loop x inv i = x^*
lemma H-loop: H p x p \Longrightarrow H p (loop x inv i) p
  unfolding kat-loop-inv-def by (rule H-star)
lemma H-loop-inv: \mathfrak{tt} \ p \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ i \Longrightarrow H \ i \ x \ i \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} \ i \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p \ (loop \ x \ inv \ i) \ q
  unfolding kat-loop-inv-def using H-star-inv by blast
— Invariants
lemma H-inv: \mathfrak{tt} \ p \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ i \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} \ i \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ q \Longrightarrow H \ i \ x \ i \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
  by (rule-tac p'=i and q'=i in H-cons)
lemma H-inv-plus: \mathsf{tt}\ i = i \Longrightarrow \mathsf{tt}\ j = j \Longrightarrow H\ i\ x\ i \Longrightarrow H\ j\ x\ j \Longrightarrow H\ (i+j)\ x\ (i+j)
  unfolding Hoare-def using combine-common-factor
  by (smt add-commute add.left-commute distrib-left join.sup.absorb-iff1 t-add-closed)
lemma H-inv-mult: \mathsf{tt} \ i = i \Longrightarrow \mathsf{tt} \ j = j \Longrightarrow H \ i \ x \ i \Longrightarrow H \ j \ x \ j \Longrightarrow H \ (i \cdot j) \ x \ (i \cdot j)
  unfolding Hoare-def by (smt n-kat-2 n-mult-comm t-mult-closure mult-assoc)
end
0.8.2
           refinement KAT
class rkat = kat +
 fixes Ref :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
 assumes spec-def: x \leq Ref \ p \ q \longleftrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
begin
lemma R1: H p (Ref p q) q
 using spec-def by blast
lemma R2: H p x q \Longrightarrow x \leq Ref p q
 by (simp add: spec-def)
lemma R-cons: \mathsf{tt}\ p \leq \mathsf{tt}\ p' \Longrightarrow \mathsf{tt}\ q' \leq \mathsf{tt}\ q \Longrightarrow Ref\ p'\ q' \leq Ref\ p\ q
proof -
 assume h1: tt p \le tt p' and h2: tt q' \le tt q
 have H p' (Ref p' q') q'
   by (simp add: R1)
  hence H p (Ref p' q') q
   using h1 h2 H-consl H-consr by blast
  thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
```

```
— Skip
lemma R-skip: 1 \le Ref p p
proof -
 have H p 1 p
   by (simp add: H-skip)
 thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Abort
lemma R-zero-one: x \leq Ref \ 0 \ 1
proof -
 have H 0 x 1
   by (simp add: Hoare-def)
 thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
lemma R-one-zero: Ref \ 1 \ \theta = \theta
proof -
 have H \ 1 \ (Ref \ 1 \ \theta) \ \theta
   by (simp add: R1)
 thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Hoare-def join.le-bot)
qed
lemma R-abort: 0 \le Ref p q
 using bot-least by force
— Sequential composition
lemma R-seq: (Ref \ p \ r) \cdot (Ref \ r \ q) \leq Ref \ p \ q
proof -
 have H p (Ref p r) r and H r (Ref r q) q
   by (simp \ add: R1)+
 hence H p ((Ref p r) \cdot (Ref r q)) q
   by (rule H-seq)
 thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Nondeterministic choice
lemma R-choice: (Ref \ p \ q) + (Ref \ p \ q) \leq Ref \ p \ q
 unfolding spec-def by (rule H-choice) (rule R1)+
— Conditional statement
lemma R-cond: if v then (Ref (tt v \cdot tt p) q) else (Ref (n v \cdot tt p) q) \leq Ref p q
proof -
 have H (tt v \cdot tt p) (Ref (tt v \cdot tt p) q) q and H (n v \cdot tt p) (Ref (n v \cdot tt p) q) q
   by (simp \ add: R1)+
 hence H p (if v then (Ref (tt v · tt p) q) else (Ref (n v · tt p) q)) q
   by (simp add: H-cond n-mult-comm)
thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
\mathbf{qed}
```

```
— While loop
lemma R-while: while q do (Ref (tt p \cdot \text{tt } q) p) \leq Ref p (tt p \cdot n q)
proof -
 have H (tt p · tt q) (Ref (tt p · tt q) p) p
   by (simp-all add: R1)
 hence H p (while q do (Ref (\mathfrak{tt} p · \mathfrak{tt} q) p)) (\mathfrak{tt} p · n q)
   by (simp add: H-while)
  thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Finite iteration
lemma R-star: (Ref \ i \ i)^* < Ref \ i \ i
proof -
 have H i (Ref i i) i
   using R1 by blast
  hence H i ((Ref i i)^*) i
   using H-star by blast
  thus Ref i i^* \leq Ref i i
   by (rule R2)
qed
lemma R-loop: loop (Ref p p) inv i \leq Ref p p
  unfolding kat-loop-inv-def by (rule R-star)
— Invariants
lemma R-inv: \mathfrak{tt} p \leq \mathfrak{tt} i \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} i \leq \mathfrak{tt} q \Longrightarrow Ref i i \leq Ref p q
 using R-cons by force
end
end
```

0.9 Verification and refinement of HS in the relational KAT

We use our relational model to obtain verification and refinement components for hybrid programs. We devise three methods for reasoning with evolution commands and their continuous dynamics: providing flows, solutions or invariants.

```
theory HS-VC-KAT-rel
imports
HS-VC-KAT
.../HS-ODEs

begin

— We start by deleting some conflicting notation.

no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ([-])
and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor ([-])
and tau (\tau)
and n-op (n - [90] 91)
```

0.9.1 Relational model

```
context dioid-one-zero
begin
lemma power-inductl: z + x \cdot y \leq y \Longrightarrow (x \hat{n}) \cdot z \leq y
 \mathbf{by}(induct\ n,\ auto,\ metis\ mult.assoc\ mult-isol\ order-trans)
lemma power-inductr: z + y \cdot x \leq y \Longrightarrow z \cdot (x \hat{n}) \leq y
proof (induct n)
  case \theta show ?case
    using \theta.prems by auto
  case Suc
  \{fix n
    assume z + y \cdot x \leq y \Longrightarrow z \cdot x \hat{\ } n \leq y
     and z + y \cdot x \leq y
   hence z \cdot x \hat{\ } n \leq y
      by auto
   also have z \cdot x \hat{\ } Suc \ n = z \cdot x \cdot x \hat{\ } n
      by (metis mult.assoc power-Suc)
   moreover have ... = (z \cdot x \hat{n}) \cdot x
      by (metis mult.assoc power-commutes)
   moreover have \dots \leq y \cdot x
     \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{metis}\ \mathit{calculation}(\mathit{1})\ \mathit{mult-isor})
    moreover have \dots \leq y
      using \langle z + y \cdot x \leq y \rangle by auto
    ultimately have z \cdot x \hat{\ } Suc \ n \leq y \ \text{by} \ auto\}
  thus ?case
   by (metis Suc)
qed
end
interpretation rel-dioid: dioid-one-zero (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset)
 by (unfold-locales, auto)
lemma power-is-relpow: rel-dioid.power X n = X \hat{} n
proof (induct n)
 case 0 show ?case
   by (metis\ rel-dioid.power-0\ relpow.simps(1))
  case Suc thus ?case
    by (metis\ rel-dioid.power-Suc2\ relpow.simps(2))
\mathbf{qed}
lemma rel-star-def: X^* = (\bigcup n. rel-dioid.power X n)
 by (simp add: power-is-relpow rtrancl-is-UN-relpow)
lemma rel-star-contl: X O Y^* = (\bigcup n. X O rel-dioid.power Y n)
 by (metis rel-star-def relcomp-UNION-distrib)
lemma rel-star-contr: X * O Y = (\bigcup n. (rel-dioid.power X n) O Y)
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{metis}\ \mathit{rel-star-def}\ \mathit{relcomp-UNION-distrib2})
interpretation rel-ka: kleene-algebra (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl
proof
 fix x y z :: 'a rel
 \mathbf{show}\ \mathit{Id}\ \cup\ x\ \mathit{O}\ x^* \subseteq x^*
   by (metis order-refl r-comp-rtrancl-eq rtrancl-unfold)
next
  fix x y z :: 'a rel
```

```
assume z \cup x \ O \ y \subseteq y
  thus x^* O z \subseteq y
    by (simp only: rel-star-contr, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-dioid.power-inductl)
  fix x y z :: 'a rel
  assume z \cup y \ O \ x \subseteq y
  thus z O x^* \subseteq y
    by (simp only: rel-star-contl, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-dioid.power-inductr)
qed
interpretation rel-tests: test-semiring (\cup) (O) Id {} (\subseteq) (\subset) \lambda x. Id \cap (-x)
  by (standard, auto)
interpretation rel-kat: kat (\cup) (O) Id {} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl \lambda x. Id \cap (-x)
  by (unfold-locales)
definition rel-R :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel where
  rel-R \ P \ Q = \bigcup \{X. \ rel-kat. Hoare \ P \ X \ Q\}
interpretation rel-rkat: rkat (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl (\lambda X. Id \cap -X) rel-R
  by (standard, auto simp: rel-R-def rel-kat. Hoare-def)
            Relational Store
0.9.2
type-synonym 'a pred = 'a \Rightarrow bool
notation Id (skip)
     and empty (abort)
     and relcomp (infixl; 70)
definition p2r :: 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ rel ([-]) where
  \lceil P \rceil = \{(s,s) \mid s. P s\}
lemma p2r-simps[simp]:
  \lceil P \rceil \, \leq \, \lceil \, Q \, \rceil \, = \, (\forall \, s. \, \, P \, \, s \, \longrightarrow \, Q \, \, s)
  (\lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil) = (\forall s. P s = Q s)
  (\lceil P \rceil ; \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ s \land Q \ s \rceil
  (\lceil P \rceil \cup \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ s \lor Q \ s \rceil
  rel-tests.t <math>\lceil P \rceil = \lceil P \rceil
  (-Id) \cup \lceil P \rceil = -\lceil \lambda s. \neg P s \rceil
  Id \cap (-\lceil P \rceil) = \lceil \lambda s. \neg P s \rceil
  unfolding p2r-def by auto
lemma RdL-is-rRKAT: (\forall x. \{(x,x)\}; R1 \subseteq \{(x,x)\}; R2) = (R1 \subseteq R2)
  by auto
— Hoare Triples
abbreviation relHoare (\{-\}-\{-\})
  where \{P\}X\{Q\} \equiv rel\text{-}kat.Hoare \lceil P \rceil X \lceil Q \rceil
lemma rel-kat-H: \{P\}\ X\ \{Q\}\longleftrightarrow (\forall s\ s'.\ P\ s\longrightarrow (s,s')\in X\longrightarrow Q\ s')
  by (simp add: rel-kat. Hoare-def, auto simp add: p2r-def)
— Skip
lemma sH-skip[simp]: \{P\} skip \{Q\} \longleftrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding rel-kat-H by simp
```

lemma H-skip: $\{P\}$ skip $\{P\}$

```
by simp
```

— Abort

lemma sH-abort[simp]: $\{P\}$ abort $\{Q\} \longleftrightarrow True$

unfolding rel-kat-H by simp

lemma H-abort: $\{P\}$ abort $\{Q\}$ by simp

- Assignments

definition $vec\text{-}upd :: ('a^*b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a^*b$ **where** $vec\text{-}upd \ s \ i \ a \equiv (\chi \ j. (((\$) \ s)(i := a)) \ j)$

lemma vec-upd-eq: vec-upd s i $a = (\chi j. if j = i then a else <math>s$ \$j) **by** (simp add: vec-upd-def)

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

lemma sH-assign[simp]: $\{P\}$ (x := e) $\{Q\}$ \longleftrightarrow $(\forall s. P s <math>\longrightarrow Q$ $(\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := (e s))) j))$ unfolding rel-kat-H vec-upd-def assign-def by $(auto\ simp:\ fun$ -upd-def)

lemma H-assign: $P=(\lambda s.\ Q\ (\chi\ j.\ (((\$)\ s)(x:=(e\ s)))\ j))\Longrightarrow \{P\}\ (x::=e)\ \{Q\}$ by simp

— Nondeterministic Assignments

definition nondet-assign :: 'b \Rightarrow ('a^'b) rel ((2- ::= ?) [70] 61) where $(x ::= ?) = \{(s, vec\text{-upd} \ s \ x \ k) | s \ k. \ True\}$

lemma sH-nondet-assign[simp]: $\{P\}$ (x := ?) $\{Q\}$ \longleftrightarrow $(\forall s. P s \longrightarrow (\forall k. Q (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := k)) j)))$ unfolding rel-kat-H vec-upd-def nondet-assign-def by $(auto\ simp:\ fun$ -upd-def)

lemma *H-nondet-assign*: $\{\lambda s. \ \forall k. \ P \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := k)) \ j)\} \ (x ::= ?) \ \{P\}$ by simp

— Sequential Composition

lemma H-seq: {P} X {R} \Longrightarrow {R} Y {Q} \Longrightarrow {P} X;Y {Q} using rel-kat.H-seq .

lemma sH-seq: $\{P\}$ X; Y $\{Q\}$ = $\{P\}$ X $\{\lambda s. \forall s'. (s, s') \in Y \longrightarrow Q s'\}$ unfolding rel-kat-H by auto

— Nondeterministic Choice

lemma sH-choice: $\{P\}\ X \cup Y \{Q\} \longleftrightarrow (\{P\}\ X \{Q\} \land \{P\}\ Y \{Q\})$ unfolding rel-kat-H by auto

lemma *H-choice*: {*P*} *X* {*Q*} \Longrightarrow {*P*} *Y* {*Q*} \Longrightarrow {*P*} *X* \cup *Y* {*Q*} using rel-kat.*H-choice* .

— Conditional Statement

abbreviation cond-sugar :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow then the interval of the

```
lemma sH-cond[simp]:
  \{P\} (IF B THEN X ELSE Y) \{Q\} \longleftrightarrow (\{\lambda s. \ P \ s \land B \ s\} \ X \{Q\} \land \{\lambda s. \ P \ s \land \neg B \ s\} \ Y \{Q\})
  by (auto simp: rel-kat.H-cond-iff rel-kat-H)
lemma H-cond:
  \{\lambda s.\ P\ s\ \wedge\ B\ s\}\ X\ \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{\lambda s.\ P\ s\ \wedge\ \neg\ B\ s\}\ Y\ \{Q\} \Longrightarrow \{P\}\ (\mathit{IF}\ B\ \mathit{THEN}\ X\ \mathit{ELSE}\ Y)\ \{Q\}
  by simp
— While Loop
abbreviation while-inv-sugar :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel
  (WHILE - INV - DO - [64, 64, 64] 63)
  where WHILE B INV I DO X \equiv rel\text{-}kat.kat\text{-}while\text{-}inv [B] [I] X
lemma sH-whileI: \forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow I \ s \Longrightarrow \forall s. \ I \ s \land \neg B \ s \longrightarrow Q \ s \Longrightarrow \{\lambda s. \ I \ s \land B \ s\} \ X \ \{I\}
  \implies {P} (WHILE B INV I DO X) {Q}
  by (rule rel-kat.H-while-inv, auto simp: p2r-def rel-kat.Hoare-def, fastforce)
lemma \{\lambda s. \ P \ s \land B \ s\} \ X \{\lambda s. \ P \ s\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ (WHILE \ B \ INV \ I \ DO \ X) \{\lambda s. \ P \ s \land \neg B \ s\}
  using rel-kat.H-while[of [P] [B] X]
  unfolding rel-kat.kat-while-inv-def by auto
— Finite Iteration
abbreviation loopi-sugar :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel (LOOP - INV - [64,64] 63)
  where LOOP\ X\ INV\ I \equiv rel\text{-}kat.kat\text{-}loop\text{-}inv\ X\ [I]
lemma H-loop: \{P\} X \{P\} \Longrightarrow \{P\} (LOOP X INV I) \{P\}
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{auto\ intro:\ rel-kat.H-loop})
lemma H-loopI: \{I\} X \{I\} \Longrightarrow [P] \subseteq [I] \Longrightarrow [I] \subseteq [Q] \Longrightarrow \{P\} (LOOP X INV I) \{Q\}
  using rel-kat. H-loop-inv[of [P] [I] X [Q]] by auto
0.9.3
            Verification of hybrid programs
— Verification by providing evolution
definition q-evol :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \ pred \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow 'b \ rel \ (EVOL)
  where EVOL \varphi G U = \{(s,s') \mid s \ s'. \ s' \in g\text{-}orbit \ (\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) \ G \ (U \ s)\}
lemma sH-g-evol[simp]:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows \{P\} (EVOL \varphi G U) \{Q\} = (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U s. (\forall \tau \in down (U s) t. G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow Q (\varphi t)
  unfolding rel-kat-H g-evol-def g-orbit-eq by auto
lemma H-g-evol:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  assumes P = (\lambda s. (\forall t \in U \ s. (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  shows \{P\} (EVOL \varphi G U) \{Q\}
  by (simp add: assms)
— Verification by providing solutions
definition g-ode :: (real \Rightarrow ('a:banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow
  'a rel ((1x'=-\& -on --@ -))
  where (x' = f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) = \{(s,s') | s s'. s' \in g\text{-}orbital f G TS t_0 s\}
lemma H-g-orbital:
  P = (\lambda s. \ (\forall X \in ivp\text{-}sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q \ (X \ t))) \Longrightarrow
```

```
\{P\}\ (x'=f\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ t_0)\ \{Q\}
  unfolding rel-kat-H g-ode-def g-orbital-eq by clarsimp
lemma sH-g-orbital: \{P\} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \{Q\} =
  (\forall s. \ P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall X \in ivp\text{-sols}\ f\ U\ S\ t_0\ s.\ \forall\ t \in U\ s.\ (\forall\ \tau \in down\ (U\ s)\ t.\ G\ (X\ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q\ (X\ t)))
  unfolding g-orbital-eq g-ode-def rel-kat-H by auto
context local-flow
begin
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{sH-g-ode-subset} \colon
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows \{P\} (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) <math>\{Q\} =
  (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
\mathbf{proof}(unfold\ sH\text{-}g\text{-}orbital,\ clarsimp,\ safe)
  \mathbf{fix} \ s \ t
  assume hyps: s \in S \ P \ s \ t \in U \ s \ \forall \tau. \ \tau \in U \ s \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)
    and main: \forall s. \ Ps \longrightarrow (\forall X \in Sols\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ US\ 0s.\ \forall t \in Us.\ (\forall \tau.\ \tau \in Us \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G\ (X\ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q
  hence (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) US 0 s
     using in-ivp-sols assms by blast
  thus Q (\varphi t s)
     using main hyps by fastforce
next
  fix s X t
  assume hyps: P \ s \ X \in Sols \ (\lambda t. \ f) \ U \ S \ 0 \ s \ t \in U \ s \ \forall \tau. \ \tau \in U \ s \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ \tau)
    and main: \forall s \in S. P s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U s. (\forall \tau. \tau \in U s \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow Q (\varphi t s))
  hence obs: s \in S
     using ivp-sols-def[of \ \lambda t. \ f] init-time by auto
  hence \forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ s
     using eq-solution hyps assms by blast
  thus Q(X|t)
     using hyps main obs by auto
qed
lemma H-q-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
     and P = (\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  shows \{P\} (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) \{Q\}
  using assms apply(subst sH-g-ode-subset[OF assms(1)])
  unfolding assms by auto
lemma sH-g-ode: \{P\} (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ \theta) <math>\{Q\} =
  (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  by (subst sH-g-ode-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma sH-q-ode-ivl: t \geq 0 \Longrightarrow t \in T \Longrightarrow \{P\} (x' = (\lambda t, f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s, \{0, t\}) S @ \theta) \{Q\} =
  (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  apply(subst sH-g-ode-subset; clarsimp, (force)?)
  using init-time interval-time mem-is-interval-1-I by blast
lemma sH-orbit: \{P\} (\{(s,s') \mid s \ s'. \ s' \in \gamma^{\varphi} \ s\}) \{Q\} = (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  using sH-g-ode unfolding orbit-def g-ode-def by auto
end
— Verification with differential invariants
definition q-ode-inv :: (real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ rel \ ((1x'=-\& -on --@ -DINV -))
```

```
where (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0 DINV I) = (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0)
lemma sH-g-orbital-guard:
  assumes R = (\lambda s. G s \wedge Q s)
  shows \{P\} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \{Q\} = \{P\} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \{R\}
  using assms unfolding g-orbital-eq rel-kat-H ivp-sols-def g-ode-def by auto
lemma sH-g-orbital-inv:
  assumes [P] \leq [I] and \{I\} (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \{I\} and [I] \leq [Q]
  shows \{P\} (x'=f \& G \ on \ U \ S @ \ t_0) \{Q\}
  using assms(1) apply(rule-tac\ p'=[I] in rel-kat.H-consl,\ simp)
  using assms(3) apply(rule-tac q' = \lceil I \rceil in rel-kat.H-consr, simp)
  using assms(2) by simp
lemma sH-diff-inv[simp]: {I} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \{I\} = diff-invariant If US t_0 G
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq rel-kat-H q-orbital-eq q-ode-def by auto
lemma H-g-ode-inv: \{I\} (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \{I\} \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow
  \lceil \lambda s. \ I \ s \land G \ s \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow \{P\} \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ U \ S @ t_0 \ DINV \ I) \{Q\}
  unfolding g-ode-inv-def apply(rule-tac q' = [\lambda s. \ I \ s \land G \ s] in rel-kat.H-consr, simp)
  apply(subst\ sH-g-orbital-guard[symmetric],\ force)
  by (rule-tac\ I=I\ in\ sH-g-orbital-inv,\ simp-all)
0.9.4
           Refinement Components
— Skip
lemma R-skip: (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q s) \Longrightarrow skip \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  by (rule\ rel-rkat.R2,\ simp)
— Abort
lemma R-abort: abort \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  by (rule\ rel-rkat.R2,\ simp)
— Sequential Composition
lemma R-seq: (rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil R \rceil); (rel-R \lceil R \rceil \lceil Q \rceil) \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  using rel-rkat.R-seq by blast
lemma R-seq-rule: X \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil R \rceil \Longrightarrow Y \leq rel-R \lceil R \rceil \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow X; Y \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding rel-rkat.spec-def by (rule H-seq)
lemmas R-seq-mono = relcomp-mono
— Nondeterministic Choice
lemma R-choice: (rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil) \cup (rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil) \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  using rel-rkat.R-choice of [P][Q].
lemma R-choice-rule: X \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow Y \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow X \cup Y \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  using le-supI.
lemma R-choice-mono: P' \subseteq P \Longrightarrow Q' \subseteq Q \Longrightarrow P' \cup Q' \subseteq P \cup Q
  using Un-mono.
— Assignment
lemma R-assign: (x := e) \leq rel R [\lambda s. P (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := e s)) j)] [P]
  unfolding rel-rkat.spec-def by (rule H-assign, clarsimp simp: fun-upd-def)
```

```
lemma R-assign-rule: (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow Q \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := (e \ s))) \ j)) \Longrightarrow (x ::= e) \le rel-R \ \lceil P \rceil \ \lceil Q \rceil unfolding sH-assign[symmetric] by (rule rel-rkat.R2)
```

lemma R-assignl: $P = (\lambda s. \ R \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := e \ s)) \ j)) \Longrightarrow (x := e) \ ; \ rel-R \ \lceil R \rceil \ \lceil Q \rceil \le rel-R \ \lceil P \rceil \ \lceil Q \rceil$ apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule) by (rule-tac R-assign-rule, simp-all)

lemma R-assignr: $R = (\lambda s. \ Q \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := e \ s)) \ j)) \Longrightarrow rel-R \ \lceil P \rceil \ \lceil R \rceil; \ (x := e) \le rel-R \ \lceil P \rceil \ \lceil Q \rceil$ apply $(rule-tac \ R=R \ in \ R$ -seq-rule, simp) by $(rule-tac \ R$ -assign-rule, simp)

lemma (x := e); $rel-R \lceil Q \rceil \lceil Q \rceil \le rel-R \lceil (\lambda s. \ Q \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := e \ s)) \ j)) \rceil \lceil Q \rceil$ **by** $(rule \ R-assignl) \ simp$

lemma rel-R $\lceil Q \rceil \lceil (\lambda s. \ Q \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := e \ s)) \ j)) \rceil; \ (x := e) \le rel-R \lceil Q \rceil \lceil Q \rceil$ **by** $(rule \ R-assignr) \ simp$

— Nondeterministic Assignment

lemma R-nondet-assign: $(x ::= ?) \le rel-R \ [\lambda s. \ \forall k. \ P \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := k)) \ j)] \ [P]$ unfolding rel-rkat.spec-def by $(rule \ H$ -nondet-assign)

lemma R-nondet-assign-rule: $(\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall k. \ Q \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := k)) \ j))) \Longrightarrow (x ::= ?) \le rel-R \ \lceil P \rceil$ unfolding sH-nondet-assign[symmetric] by (rule rel-rkat.R2)

— Conditional Statement

lemma R-cond: (IF B THEN rel-R $\lceil \lambda s.$ B $s \land P$ $s \rceil$ $\lceil Q \rceil$ ELSE rel-R $\lceil \lambda s.$ \neg B $s \land P$ $s \rceil$ $\lceil Q \rceil$) \leq rel-R $\lceil P \rceil$ $\lceil Q \rceil$ using rel-rkat.R-cond $\lceil G \rceil$ $\lceil P \rceil$ $\lceil Q \rceil$] by simp

lemma R-cond-mono: $X \le X' \Longrightarrow Y \le Y' \Longrightarrow (\mathit{IF}\ P\ \mathit{THEN}\ X\ \mathit{ELSE}\ Y) \le \mathit{IF}\ P\ \mathit{THEN}\ X'\ \mathit{ELSE}\ Y'$ by $(\mathit{auto}\ \mathit{simp}: \mathit{rel-kat}.\mathit{kat-cond-def})$

— While Loop

lemma R-while: WHILE B INV I DO $(rel-R \lceil \lambda s. P s \land B s \rceil \lceil P \rceil) \leq rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil \lambda s. P s \land \neg B s \rceil$ unfolding rel-kat.kat-while-inv-def using rel-rkat.R-while $[of \lceil B \rceil \lceil P \rceil]$ by simp

lemma R-whileI:

 $X \leq rel - R \lceil I \rceil \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \mid I \mid s \land B \mid s \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s. \mid I \mid s \land \neg B \mid s \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow WHILE \mid B \mid INV \mid DO\mid X \leq rel - R \mid P \mid \lceil Q \mid$

by (rule rel-rkat.R2, rule rel-kat.H-while-inv, auto simp: rel-kat-H rel-rkat.spec-def)

lemma R-while-mono: $X \leq X' \Longrightarrow (WHILE\ P\ INV\ I\ DO\ X) \subseteq WHILE\ P\ INV\ I\ DO\ X'$ **by** $(simp\ add:\ rel-dioid.mult-isol\ rel-dioid.mult-isor\ rel-ka.conway.dagger-iso\ rel-kat.kat-while-def\ rel-kat.kat-while-inv-def)$

— Finite Iteration

lemma R-loop:LOOP rel-R $\lceil P \rceil$ $\lceil P \rceil$ INV $I \leq rel$ -R $\lceil P \rceil$ $\lceil P \rceil$ using rel-rkat.R-loop.

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{R-loopI} \colon \textit{X} \leq \textit{rel-R} \ \lceil \textit{I} \rceil \ | \textit{II} \rangle \Longrightarrow \lceil \textit{I} \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil \textit{I} \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil \textit{I} \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil \textit{I} \rceil \Longrightarrow \textit{II} \rceil \leq \lceil \textit{Q} \rceil \Longrightarrow \textit{LOOP} \ \textit{X} \ \textit{INV} \ \textit{I} \leq \textit{rel-R} \ \lceil \textit{P} \rceil \ \lceil \textit{Q} \rceil \\ \textbf{unfolding} \ \textit{rel-rkat.spec-def} \ \textbf{using} \ \textit{H-loopI} \ \textbf{by} \ \textit{blast} \\ \end{array}$

lemma R-loop-mono: $X \leq X' \Longrightarrow LOOP\ X\ INV\ I \subseteq LOOP\ X'\ INV\ I$ unfolding rel-kat.kat-loop-inv-def by $(simp\ add:\ rel$ -ka.star-iso)

```
— Evolution command (flow)
lemma R-q-evol:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows (EVOL\ \varphi\ G\ U) \leq rel-R\ [\lambda s.\ \forall\ t\in U\ s.\ (\forall\ \tau\in down\ (U\ s)\ t.\ G\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s))\longrightarrow P\ (\varphi\ t\ s)]\ [P]
  \mathbf{unfolding}\ \mathit{rel-rkat.spec-def}\ \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{rule}\ \mathit{H-g-evol},\ \mathit{simp})
lemma R-g-evol-rule:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U) \le
rel-R \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding sH-g-evol[symmetric] rel-rkat.spec-def.
lemma R-q-evoll:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows P = (\lambda s. \ \forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow R \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  (EVOL \varphi G U); rel-R [R] [Q] \leq rel-R [P] [Q]
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule)
  by (rule-tac R-g-evol-rule, simp-all)
lemma R-g-evolr:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows R = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  rel-R \ [P] \ [R]; \ (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U) \leq rel-R \ [P] \ [Q]
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule, simp)
  by (rule-tac\ R-g-evol-rule,\ simp)
lemma
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U \ ; \ rel-R \ [Q] \ [Q] \le rel-R \ [\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t)
  by (rule R-g-evoll) simp
lemma
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows rel-R \lceil Q \rceil \lceil \lambda s. \ \forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s) \rceil; \ EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U \le rel-R \lceil Q \rceil
  by (rule R-g-evolr) simp
— Evolution command (ode)
context local-flow
begin
lemma R-g-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  \mathbf{shows}\ (x' = (\lambda t.\ f)\ \&\ G\ on\ U\ S\ @\ 0) \leq \mathit{rel-R}\ [\lambda s.\ s \in S\ \longrightarrow\ (\forall\ t \in U\ s.\ (\forall\ \tau \in \mathit{down}\ (U\ s)\ t.\ G\ (\varphi\ \tau\ s))
\longrightarrow P (\varphi t s) \rceil \lceil P \rceil
  unfolding rel-rkat.spec-def by (rule H-g-ode-subset[OF assms], simp-all)
lemma R-g-ode-rule-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) \leq rel-R [P] [Q]
  by (rule rel-rkat.R2, subst sH-g-ode-subset[OF assms], auto)
lemma R-q-odel-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
     and P = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow R \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
```

```
shows (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) ; rel-R [R] [Q] \le rel-R [P] [Q]
  apply (rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule, rule-tac R-g-ode-rule-subset)
  by (simp-all add: assms)
lemma R-g-oder-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
    and R = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  shows rel-R [P] [R]; (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) \leq rel-R [P] [Q]
  apply (rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule, simp)
  by (rule-tac R-g-ode-rule-subset, simp-all add: assms)
lemma R-g-ode:
(x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ \theta) \le rel-R [\lambda s. s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\forall \tau \in down T t. G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow P (\varphi t)]
(t \ s)
  by (rule R-q-ode-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma R-g-ode-rule: (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s))) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0) \leq rel-R [P] [Q]
  unfolding sH-g-ode[symmetric] by (rule rel-rkat.R2)
lemma R-g-odel: P = (\lambda s. \ \forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow R \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0) ; rel-R [R] [Q] \le rel-R [P] [Q]
  by (rule R-g-odel-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma R-g-oder: R = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in T. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  rel-R \ [P] \ [R]; \ (x'=(\lambda t.\ f) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s.\ T) \ S @ 0) \le rel-R \ [P] \ [Q]
  by (rule R-g-oder-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma R-g-ode-ivl:
  t \geq 0 \Longrightarrow t \in T \Longrightarrow (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s))) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) S @ 0) \leq rel-R [P] [Q]
  unfolding sH-g-ode-ivl[symmetric] by (rule rel-rkat.R2)
end
— Evolution command (invariants)
lemma R-g-ode-inv: diff-invariant I f T S t_0 G \Longrightarrow [P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow [\lambda s. \ I \ s \land G \ s] \leq [Q] \Longrightarrow
  (x'=f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0 DINV I) < rel-R [P] [Q]
  unfolding rel-rkat.spec-def by (auto simp: H-g-ode-inv)
0.9.5
             Derivation of the rules of dL
We derive a generalised version of some domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL).
abbreviation q-dl-ode ::(('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel ((1x'=- & -))
  where (x'=f \& G) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{t. t \geq 0\}) \text{ UNIV } @ \theta)
abbreviation g-dl-ode-inv :: (('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ rel ((1x'=- \& - DINV -))
  where (x' = f \& G DINV I) \equiv (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G on (\lambda s. \{t. t \ge \theta\}) UNIV @ \theta DINV I)
lemma diff-solve-rule1:
  assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
    and \forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  shows \{P\} (x'=f \& G) \{Q\}
  using assms by(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset, auto)
lemma diff-solve-rule2:
  fixes c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\}
  assumes \forall s. P s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. G(s + \tau *_R c)) \longrightarrow Q(s + t *_R c))
```

```
shows \{P\} (x'=(\lambda s. c) \& G) \{Q\}
  apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset[where T = UNIV and \varphi = (\lambda \ t \ x. \ x + t *_{R} c)])
  using line-is-local-flow assms by auto
lemma diff-weak-rule:
  assumes \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
  shows \{P\} (x'=f \& G \ on \ U \ S @ \ t_0) \{Q\}
  using assms unfolding g-orbital-eq rel-kat-H ivp-sols-def g-ode-def by auto
lemma diff-cut-rule:
  assumes wp\text{-}C:rel\text{-}kat.Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G on US @ t_0) [C]
   and wp-Q:rel-kat. Hoare [P] (x'=f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) on US @ t_0) [Q]
  shows \{P\} (x'=f \& G \ on \ U \ S @ t_0) \{Q\}
proof(subst rel-kat-H, simp add: g-orbital-eq p2r-def g-ode-def, clarsimp)
  fix t::real and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and s
  assume P s and t \in U s
   and x-ivp:X \in ivp-sols f U S t_0 s
   and guard-x: \forall x. x \in U s \land x \leq t \longrightarrow G(X x)
  have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). X \ t \in g-orbital f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x by auto
  hence \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (X \ t)
    using wp-C \langle P s \rangle by (subst (asm) rel-kat-H, auto simp: g-ode-def)
  hence X \ t \in g-orbital f \ (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
   using guard-x \langle t \in U s \rangle by (auto intro!: g-orbitalI x-ivp)
  thus Q(X t)
   using \langle P s \rangle wp-Q by (subst (asm) rel-kat-H) (auto simp: g-ode-def)
qed
lemma diff-inv-rule:
 assumes [P] \leq [I] and diff-invariant I \cap G and [I] \leq [Q]
  shows \{P\}\ (x'=f \& G \ on \ U \ S @ t_0) \ \{Q\}
  apply(subst\ g\text{-}ode\text{-}inv\text{-}def[symmetric,\ where\ I=I],\ rule\ H\text{-}g\text{-}ode\text{-}inv)
  unfolding sH-diff-inv using assms by auto
```

end

0.9.6 Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our refinement and verification components.

```
theory HS-VC-KAT-Examples-rel imports HS-VC-KAT-rel
```

begin

Pendulum

The ODEs x' t = y t and text "y' t = -x t" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We use s\$1 to represent the x-coordinate and s\$2 for the y-coordinate. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: real ^22 \Rightarrow real ^22 (f)
where f s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ -s\$1)
abbreviation pend-flow :: real \Rightarrow real ^22 \Rightarrow real ^22 (\varphi)
where \varphi \ \tau \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$1 \cdot \cos \tau + s\$2 \cdot \sin \tau 
else \ -s\$1 \cdot \sin \tau + s\$2 \cdot \cos \tau)
```

Verified with annotated dynamics

```
lemma pendulum-dyn: rel-kat. Hoare [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2] (EVOL \varphi G T) [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 +
(s$2)^2
 by simp
— Verified with differential invariants
lemma pendulum-inv: rel-kat.Hoare
 [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2] \ (x'=f \& G) \ [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2]
 by (auto intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives)

    Verified with the flow

lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
 apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def power2-commute UNIV-2)
 by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma pendulum-flow: rel-kat. Hoare
   \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil \ (x' = f \& G) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil 
 by (subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-pend], simp-all)
no-notation fpend (f)
       and pend-flow (\varphi)
```

Bouncing Ball

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x't = vt and v't = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assignment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We use s\$1 to ball's height and s\$2 for its velocity. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f) where f \ g \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ g)
abbreviation ball-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi) where \varphi \ g \ \tau \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ g \cdot \tau \ ^2/2 + s\$2 \cdot \tau + s\$1 \ else \ g \cdot \tau + s\$2)
```

— Verified with differential invariants

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::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 \theta > 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 \theta
   using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
  ultimately have h - x > \theta
   by linarith
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
```

```
lemma fball-invariant:
  fixes g h :: real
  defines dinv: I \equiv (\lambda s. \ 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 - 2 \cdot g \cdot h - (s\$2 \cdot s\$2) = 0)
  shows diff-invariant I (\lambda t. fg) (\lambda s. UNIV) UNIV 0 G
  unfolding dinv apply(rule diff-invariant-rules, simp)
  by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-inv: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies rel-kat. Hoare
  [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0]
  (LOOP
      ((x'=f g \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) DINV (\lambda s. 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 - 2 \cdot g \cdot h - s\$2 \cdot s\$2 = 0));
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
    INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2)
  ) \lceil \lambda s. \ \theta \leq s \$1 \land s \$1 \leq h \rceil
  apply(rule H-loopI)
   apply(rule H-seq[where R=\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2])
    apply(rule\ H-g-ode-inv)
  by (auto simp: bb-real-arith intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)

    Verified with annotated dynamics

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: (q \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot q \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)
\mathbf{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 = q^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot q \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot q \cdot x
   \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ algebra-simps\ 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)
      \mathbf{by}(subst\ invar,\ simp)
   finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
  moreover
   \{ \mathbf{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 \dots = ?middle
   by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
```

```
finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball-dyn: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies rel-kat. Hoare
  [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0]
  (LOOP
     ((EVOL (\varphi g) (\lambda s. s\$1 \geq 0) T);
      (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
   INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2)
  ) [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h]
  apply(rule H-loopI, rule H-seq[where R=\lambda s. 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2])
  by (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified with the flow
lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
  by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-flow: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies rel\text{-kat.Hoare}
  [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0]
  (LOOP
     ((x'=f g \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0));
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
    INV \ (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2)
  ) \lceil \lambda s. \ \theta \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq h \rceil
  apply(rule\ H-loopI)
   apply(rule H-seq[where R=\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2])
    apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-ball], simp)
    apply(force simp: bb-real-arith)
  by (rule H-cond) (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
— Refined with annotated dynamics
lemma R-bb-assign: g < (0::real) \Longrightarrow 0 \le h \Longrightarrow
  2 ::= (\lambda s. - s \$ 2) < rel-R
    [\lambda s. \ s\$1 = 0 \land 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2]
    [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2]
  by (rule R-assign-rule, auto)
lemma R-bouncing-ball-dyn:
  assumes g < \theta and h \ge \theta
  shows rel-R [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0] [\lambda s. 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h] \ge
  (LOOP
     ((EVOL (\varphi g) (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) T);
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
   INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2))
  apply(rule order-trans)
  apply(rule R-loop-mono) defer
  apply(rule R-loopI)
    apply(rule R-seq)
  using assms apply(simp-all, force simp: bb-real-arith)
  apply(rule R-seq-mono) defer
  apply(rule order-trans)
   apply(rule R-cond-mono) defer defer
    apply(rule R-cond) defer
  using R-bb-assign apply force
```

```
\begin{aligned} &\mathbf{apply}(rule\ R\text{-}skip,\ clarsimp)\\ &\mathbf{by}\ (rule\ R\text{-}g\text{-}evol\text{-}rule,\ force\ simp:\ bb\text{-}real\text{-}arith)}\\ &\mathbf{no\text{-}notation}\ fball\ (f)\\ &\mathbf{and}\ ball\text{-}flow\ (\varphi) \end{aligned}
```

Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every τ minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - U) where $U = L \ge \theta$ when the heater is on, and $U = \theta$ when it is off. We use 1 to denote the room's temperature, 2 is time as measured by the thermostat's chronometer, and 3 is a variable to save temperature measurements. Finally, 4 states whether the heater is on (s\$4 = 1) or off $(s\$4 = \theta)$. We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between Tmin and Tmax.

```
abbreviation therm-vec-field :: real \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4 \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4 \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4
    where f \ a \ L \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 2 \ then \ 1 \ else \ (if \ i = 1 \ then \ - \ a * (s\$1 \ - \ L) \ else \ 0))
abbreviation therm-guard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real^4 \Rightarrow bool(G)
    where G Tmin Tmax a L s \equiv (s$2 \leq - (ln ((L-(if L=0 then Tmin else Tmax))/(L-s$3)))/a)
abbreviation therm-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow bool (I)
    where I Tmin Tmax s \equiv Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)
abbreviation therm-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 \Rightarrow rea
    where \varphi a L \tau s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then - exp(-a * \tau) * (L - s$1) + L else
    (if i = 2 then \tau + s$2 else s$i))
— Verified with the flow
lemma norm-diff-therm-dyn: 0 < a \Longrightarrow ||f \ a \ L \ s_1 - f \ a \ L \ s_2|| = |a| * |s_1\$1 - s_2\$1|
proof(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, simp)
    assume a1: 0 < a
    have f2: \land r \ ra. \ |(r::real) + - \ ra| = |ra + - \ r|
        by (metis abs-minus-commute minus-real-def)
    have \bigwedge r \ ra \ rb. \ (r::real) * ra + - (r * rb) = r * (ra + - rb)
        by (metis minus-real-def right-diff-distrib)
    hence |a * (s_1\$1 + - L) + - (a * (s_2\$1 + - L))| = a * |s_1\$1 + - s_2\$1|
        using a1 by (simp add: abs-mult)
    thus |a * (s_2 \$1 - L) - a * (s_1 \$1 - L)| = a * |s_1 \$1 - s_2 \$1|
        using f2 minus-real-def by presburger
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-therm-dyn:
    assumes \theta < (a::real)
    shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a L)
    apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
    apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=a in exI)
    using assms apply(simp-all add: norm-diff-therm-dyn)
    apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, clarsimp)
    unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] by (rule real-le-lsqrt) auto
lemma local-flow-therm: a > 0 \Longrightarrow local-flow (f a L) UNIV UNIV (\varphi a L)
    by (unfold-locales, auto intro!: poly-derivatives local-lipschitz-therm-dyn
             simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
lemma therm-dyn-down-real-arith:
    assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < Tmin\ Tmin \le T\ T \le Tmax
```

```
and thyps: 0 \le (\tau :: real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \ \tau \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
 shows Tmin \le exp (-a * \tau) * T and exp (-a * \tau) * T \le Tmax
proof-
 have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le -(\ln(Tmin / T) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln (Tmin / T) \le -a * \tau \land -a * \tau \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have Tmin / T > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: Tmin / T \le exp (-a * \tau) exp (-a * \tau) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
 thus Tmin \leq exp(-a * \tau) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * \tau) * T \leq Tmax
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le[OF - exp-ge-zero \ obs(2), \ of \ T]
     less-eg-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
qed
lemma therm-dyn-up-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: Tmin \leq T T \leq Tmax Tmax < (L::real)
   and thyps: 0 \le \tau \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}.\ \tau \le -(\ln((L-Tmax)/(L-T))/a)
 shows L - Tmax \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
   and L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   and Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
proof-
 have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le -(\ln((L - Tmax) / (L - T)) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln\left((L-Tmax)/(L-T)\right) \leq -a * \tau \wedge -a * \tau \leq 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have (L-Tmax)/(L-T) \leq exp(-a*\tau) \wedge exp(-a*\tau) \leq 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
 moreover have L-T>0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: (L-Tmax) < exp(-a*\tau)*(L-T) \wedge exp(-a*\tau)*(L-T) < (L-T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 thus (L - Tmax) \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
   by auto
 thus L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   by auto
 show Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
   using Thyps and obs by auto
qed
lemmas \ H-q-ode-therm = local-flow.sH-q-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-therm - UNIV-I]
lemma thermostat-flow:
 assumes \theta < a and \theta \leq \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
 shows rel-kat. Hoare [I Tmin Tmax]
 (LOOP (
   — control
   (2 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
   (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN
     (4 ::= (\lambda s.1))
    ELSE IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 > Tmax - 1) THEN
    (4 ::= (\lambda s.\theta))
    ELSE\ skip);
   — dynamics
```

```
(IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
      (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
    ELSE
      (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ 0))
  ) INV I Tmin Tmax)
  [I Tmin Tmax]
  apply(rule\ H-loopI)
    apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1 in H-seq)
     apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s = 0 \wedge s = s 1 in H-seq)
     apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2=0 in H-seq, simp, simp)
      apply(rule\ H\text{-}cond,\ simp\text{-}all\ add:\ H\text{-}g\text{-}ode\text{-}therm[OF\ assms(1,2)])+
  using therm-dyn-up-real-arith [OF\ assms(1)\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin]
    and therm-dyn-down-real-arith [OF\ assms(1,3),\ of\ -\ Tmax] by auto
— Refined with the flow
lemma R-therm-dyn-down:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows rel-R \lceil \lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land I Tmin Tmax s \land s\$2 = 0 \land s\$3 = s\$1 \rceil \lceil I Tmin Tmax \rceil \ge
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
  apply(rule local-flow.R-q-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-therm])
  using assms therm-dyn-down-real-arith [OF assms (1,3), of - Tmax] by auto
lemma R-therm-dyn-up:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows rel-R [\lambda s. s\$4 \neq 0 \land I Tmin Tmax s \land s\$2 = 0 \land s\$3 = s\$1] [I Tmin Tmax] \ge
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ 0)
  apply(rule\ local-flow.R-g-ode-ivl[OF\ local-flow-therm])
  using assms therm-dyn-up-real-arith [OF\ assms(1)\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin] by auto
lemma R-therm-dyn:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows rel-R [\lambda s. \ I \ Tmin \ Tmax \ s \land s\$2 = 0 \land s\$3 = s\$1] [I \ Tmin \ Tmax] \ge
  (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
  ELSE
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta))
  apply(rule order-trans, rule R-cond-mono)
  apply(rule\ R-therm-dyn-down[OF\ assms])
  using R-therm-dyn-down[OF assms] R-therm-dyn-up[OF assms] by (auto intro!: R-cond)
lemma R-therm-assign1: rel-R \lceil I \ Tmin \ Tmax \rceil \lceil \lambda s. \ I \ Tmin \ Tmax \ s \land s \$ 2 = \theta \rceil \ge (2 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta))
  by (auto simp: R-assign-rule)
lemma R-therm-assign2:
 rel-R \lceil \lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s \$ 2 = 0 \rceil \lceil \lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s \$ 2 = 0 \wedge s \$ 3 = s \$ 1 \rceil \geq (3 ::= (\lambda s. s \$ 1))
  by (auto simp: R-assign-rule)
lemma R-therm-ctrl:
  rel-R [I Tmin Tmax] [\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 \wedge s$3 = s$1] \geq
  (2 ::= (\lambda s. \theta));
  (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
  (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN
   (4 ::= (\lambda s.1))
   ELSE IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) THEN
   (4 ::= (\lambda s.\theta))
   ELSE skip)
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule}\ R\text{-}\mathit{seq}\text{-}\mathit{rule})+
   apply(rule R-therm-assign1)
  apply(rule R-therm-assign2)
  apply(rule order-trans)
```

```
apply(rule R-cond-mono)
   apply(rule R-assign-rule) defer
   apply(rule R-cond-mono)
    apply(rule R-assign-rule) defer
    apply(rule R-skip) defer
    apply(rule order-trans)
     apply(rule R-cond-mono)
      apply force
  by (rule R\text{-}cond) + auto
lemma R-therm-loop: rel-R [I Tmin Tmax] [I Tmin Tmax] \ge
    rel-R [I Tmin Tmax] [\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 \wedge s$3 = s$1];
    rel-R [\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 \wedge s$3 = s$1] [I Tmin Tmax]
  INV I Tmin Tmax)
  by (intro R-loopI R-seq, simp-all)
lemma R-thermostat-flow:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows rel-R [I Tmin Tmax] [I Tmin Tmax] \geq
  (LOOP (
    — control
   (2 ::= (\lambda s. \ 0)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN
     (4 ::= (\lambda s.1))
    ELSE IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) THEN
     (4 ::= (\lambda s.\theta))
    ELSE\ skip);
    — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
     (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
      (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta))
  ) INV I Tmin Tmax)
  by (intro order-trans[OF - R-therm-loop] R-loop-mono
      R-seg-mono R-therm-ctrl R-therm-dyn[OF assms])
no-notation therm-vec-field (f)
       and therm-flow (\varphi)
       and therm-guard (G)
       and therm-loop-inv (I)
Water tank
  — Variation of Hespanha and [?]
abbreviation tank-vec-field :: real \Rightarrow real^4 \Rightarrow real^4 (f)
  where f k s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 2 then 1 else (if i = 1 then k else 0))
abbreviation tank-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow real ^4 (\varphi)
  where \varphi \ k \ \tau \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ k * \tau + s\$1 \ else
  (if i = 2 then \tau + s$2 else s$i))
abbreviation tank-guard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow bool (G)
  where G Hm k s \equiv s\$2 \leq (Hm - s\$3)/k
abbreviation tank-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^2 \Rightarrow bool (I)
  where I hmin hmax s \equiv hmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq hmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)
abbreviation tank-diff-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow bool (dI)
```

```
where dI hmin hmax k s \equiv s\$1 = k \cdot s\$2 + s\$3 \land 0 < s\$2 \land
   hmin \le s\$3 \land s\$3 \le hmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)

    Verified with the flow

lemma local-flow-tank: local-flow (f k) UNIV UNIV (\varphi k)
  apply (unfold-locales, unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, simp-all, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac \ x=1/2 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)
  apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4)
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff)
lemma tank-arith:
  assumes \theta \leq (\tau :: real) and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \ \tau \leq -((hmin - y) \ / \ c_o) \Longrightarrow \ hmin \leq y - c_o * \tau
   and \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq (hmax - y) / (c_i - c_o) \Longrightarrow (c_i - c_o) * \tau + y \leq hmax
   and hmin \leq y \Longrightarrow hmin \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y
   and y \leq hmax \Longrightarrow y - c_o \cdot \tau \leq hmax
  apply(simp-all add: field-simps le-divide-eq assms)
  using assms apply (meson add-mono less-eq-real-def mult-left-mono)
  using assms by (meson add-increasing2 less-eq-real-def mult-nonneg-nonneg)
lemmas H-g-ode-tank = local-flow.sH-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-tank - UNIV-I]
lemma tank-flow:
  assumes \theta \le \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows rel-kat. Hoare [I hmin hmax]
  (LOOP
     - control
   ((2 ::= (\lambda s.0)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) ELSE skip));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1) THEN (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0)
     ELSE (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_o)) \& G hmin(-c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0)))
  INV I hmin hmax) [I hmin hmax]
  apply(rule H-loopI)
   apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1 in H-seq)
    apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s\$2=0 \wedge s\$3=s\$1 in H-seq)
     apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 in H-seq, simp, simp)
    apply(rule\ H\text{-}cond,\ simp\text{-}all\ add:\ H\text{-}g\text{-}ode\text{-}tank[OF\ assms(1)])
  using assms\ tank-arith[OF-assms(2,3)] by auto
— Verified with differential invariants
lemma tank-diff-inv:
  0 \le \tau \Longrightarrow diff\text{-invariant} (dI \text{ hmin hmax } k) (\lambda t. \text{ } f \text{ } k) (\lambda s. \text{ } \{0..\tau\}) UNIV 0 Guard
  apply(intro diff-invariant-conj-rule)
     apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
    apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda t. 0 and \mu'=\lambda t. 1 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all, presburger)
   apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda t. 0 and \mu'=\lambda t. 0 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all)
   apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives)+
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
lemma tank-inv-arith1:
  assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and c_o < c_i and b : hmin \le y_0 and g : \tau \le (hmax - y_0) / (c_i - c_o)
  shows hmin \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 and (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \leq hmax
proof-
  have (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau \leq (hmax - y_0)
   using g assms(2,3) by (metis diff-gt-0-iff-gt mult.commute pos-le-divide-eq)
  thus (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \leq hmax
```

```
by auto
 show hmin \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0
   using b assms(1,2) by (metis add.commute add-increasing2 diff-ge-0-iff-ge
        less-eq-real-def mult-nonneq-nonneg)
ged
lemma tank-inv-arith2:
  assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and 0 < c_o and b : y_0 \le hmax and g : \tau \le -((hmin - y_0) / c_o)
 shows hmin \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau and y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq hmax
proof-
  have \tau \cdot c_o \leq y_0 - hmin
   using g \langle \theta \rangle = c_o pos-le-minus-divide-eq by fastforce
  thus hmin \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau
   by (auto simp: mult.commute)
 show y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq hmax
   using b assms(1,2) by (smt mult-nonneq-nonneq)
qed
lemma tank-inv:
  assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows rel-kat. Hoare [I hmin hmax]
  (LOOP
     — control
   ((2 ::= (\lambda s.0)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) ELSE skip));
     - dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
     (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax(c_i - c_o)))
     (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_o)) \& G hmin(-c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax(-c_o)))))
  INV I hmin hmax) [I hmin hmax]
  apply(rule H-loopI)
   apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1 in H-seq)
    apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1 in H-seq)
     apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 in H-seq, simp, simp)
    apply(rule H-cond, simp)
    apply(rule\ H\text{-}cond,\ simp,\ simp)
   apply(rule H-cond)
    \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule}\ \mathit{H}	ext{-}\mathit{g}	ext{-}\mathit{ode}	ext{-}\mathit{inv})
  using assms tank-inv-arith1 apply(force simp: tank-diff-inv, simp, clarsimp)
   apply(rule H-g-ode-inv)
  using assms tank-diff-inv[of - -c_o hmin hmax] tank-inv-arith2 by auto
— Refined with differential invariants
lemma R-tank-inv:
  assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows rel-R \lceil I \ hmin \ hmax \rceil \lceil I \ hmin \ hmax \rceil \ge
  (LOOP
     - control
   ((2 ::= (\lambda s.0)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) ELSE skip));
    — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
     (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax(c_i - c_o)))
     (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_o)) \& G hmin(-c_o) on (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) UNIV @ \theta DINV (dI hmin hmax(-c_o)))))
  INV\ I\ hmin\ hmax)\ (is\ LOOP\ (?ctrl;?dyn)\ INV\ - \le ?ref)
```

```
proof-
  — First we refine the control.
 let ?Icntrl = \lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 \wedge s$3 = s$1
  and ?cond = \lambda s. \ s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1
  have if branch 1: 4 := (\lambda s. 1) \le rel-R [\lambda s. ?cond s \land ?lentrl s] [?lentrl] (is - <math>\le ?branch 1)
   by (rule R-assign-rule, simp)
  have ifbranch2: (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s. \theta)) ELSE skip) \le
    rel-R [\lambda s. \neg ?cond s \land ?Icntrl s] [?Icntrl] (is - \leq ?branch2)
   apply(rule order-trans, rule R-cond-mono) defer defer
   by (rule R-cond) (auto intro!: R-assign-rule R-skip)
 have ifthenelse: (IF ?cond THEN ?branch1 ELSE ?branch2) \leq rel-R \lceil ?Icntrl\rceil \lceil ?Icntrl\rceil (is ?ifthenelse \leq
   by (rule R-cond)
 have (IF ?cond THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0))
ELSE\ skip)) <
  rel-R [?Icntrl] [?Icntrl]
   apply(rule-tac\ y=?ifthenelse\ in\ order-trans,\ rule\ R-cond-mono)
   using ifbranch1 ifbranch2 ifthenelse by auto
  hence ctrl: ?ctrl \le rel-R \lceil I \ hmin \ hmax \rceil \lceil ?Icntrl \rceil
   apply(rule-tac\ R=?Icntrl\ in\ R-seq-rule)
    apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s \$ 2 = 0 in R-seq-rule)
   by (auto intro!: R-assign-rule)
  — Then we refine the dynamics.
 have dynup: (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0...\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax)
(c_i-c_o))) \leq
    rel-R [\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land ?Icntrl s] [I hmin hmax]
   apply(rule\ R-g-ode-inv[OF\ tank-diff-inv[OF\ assms(1)]])
    using assms by (auto simp: tank-inv-arith1)
  have dyndown: (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_o)) \& G hmin(-c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax)
(-c_o))) \leq
    rel-R \ [\lambda s. \ s\$4 \neq 0 \land ?Icntrl \ s] \ [I \ hmin \ hmax]
   apply(rule R-g-ode-inv)
   using tank-diff-inv[OF\ assms(1),\ of\ -c_o]\ assms
   by (auto simp: tank-inv-arith2)
  have dyn: ?dyn < rel-R [?Icntrl] [I hmin hmax]
   apply(rule order-trans, rule R-cond-mono)
   using dynup dyndown by (auto intro!: R-cond)
  — Finally we put everything together.
  have pre-inv: \lceil I \ hmin \ hmax \rceil \leq \lceil I \ hmin \ hmax \rceil
   by simp
  have inv-pos: [I \ hmin \ hmax] \le [\lambda s. \ hmin \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le hmax]
  \mathbf{have} \ \mathit{inv-inv}: \ \mathit{rel-R} \ \lceil \mathit{I} \ \mathit{hmin} \ \mathit{hmax} \rceil \ \lceil \mathit{?Icntrl} \rceil; \ (\mathit{rel-R} \ \lceil \mathit{?Icntrl} \rceil \ \lceil \mathit{I} \ \mathit{hmin} \ \mathit{hmax} \rceil) \leq \mathit{rel-R} \ \lceil \mathit{I} \ \mathit{hmin} \ \mathit{hmax} \rceil \ \lceil \mathit{I} 
hmin hmax
   by (rule R-seq)
  have loopref: LOOP rel-R [I hmin hmax] [?Icntrl]; (rel-R [?Icntrl] [I hmin hmax]) INV I hmin hmax
   apply(rule R-loopI)
    using pre-inv inv-inv inv-pos by auto
  have obs: ?ctrl; ?dyn \le rel-R [I hmin hmax] [?Icntrl]; (rel-R [?Icntrl] [I hmin hmax])
   apply(rule R-seq-mono)
    using ctrl dyn by auto
  show LOOP (?ctrl;?dyn) INV I hmin hmax \leq ?ref
   by (rule order-trans[OF - loopref], rule R-loop-mono[OF obs])
qed
no-notation tank-vec-field (f)
       and tank-flow (\varphi)
       and tank-quard (G)
       and tank-loop-inv (I)
```

```
and tank-diff-inv (dI)
```

end

0.10 Verification and refinement of HS in the relational KAT

We use our state transformers model to obtain verification and refinement components for hybrid programs. We devise three methods for reasoning with evolution commands and their continuous dynamics: providing flows, solutions or invariants.

```
theory HS-VC-KAT-ndfun
 imports
   HS-VC-KAT
   ../HS-ODEs
   Transformer	ext{-}Semantics. Kleisli	ext{-}Quantale
begin
0.10.1
            Store and Hoare triples
type-synonym 'a pred = 'a \Rightarrow bool
— We start by deleting some conflicting notation.
notation Abs-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)
    and Rep-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)
declare Abs-nd-fun-inverse [simp]
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ([-])
       and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor (\lfloor - \rfloor)
       and tau (\tau)
       and Relation.relcomp (infixl; 75)
       and proto-near-quantale-class.bres (infixr \rightarrow 60)
lemma nd-fun-ext: (\bigwedge x. (f_{\bullet}) x = (g_{\bullet}) x) \Longrightarrow f = g
 \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac\ Rep\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\ f = Rep\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\ g)
 using Rep-nd-fun-inject
  apply blast
 \mathbf{by}(rule\ ext,\ simp)
lemma nd-fun-eq-iff: (f = g) = (\forall x. (f_{\bullet}) \ x = (g_{\bullet}) \ x)
 by (auto simp: nd-fun-ext)
instantiation \ nd-fun :: (type) \ kleene-algebra
begin
definition \theta = \zeta^{\bullet}
definition star-nd-fun f = qstar f for f::'a nd-fun
definition f + g = ((f_{\bullet}) \sqcup (g_{\bullet}))^{\bullet}
thm sup-nd-fun-def sup-fun-def
named-theorems nd-fun-aka antidomain kleene algebra properties for nondeterministic functions.
```

lemma nd-fun-plus-assoc[nd-fun-aka]: <math>x + y + z = x + (y + z)

```
and nd-fun-plus-comm[nd-fun-aka]: x + y = y + x
 and nd-fun-plus-idem[nd-fun-aka]: x + x = x for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def by (simp add: ksup-assoc, simp-all add: ksup-comm)
lemma nd-fun-distr[nd-fun-aka]: <math>(x + 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 for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by (simp-all add: kcomp-distr kcomp-distl)
lemma nd-fun-plus-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: <math>0 + x = x
 and nd-fun-mult-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: 0 \cdot x = 0
 and nd-fun-mult-zeror[nd-fun-aka]: x \cdot \theta = \theta for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by auto
lemma nd-fun-leq[nd-fun-aka]: (x \le y) = (x + y = y)
 and nd-fun-less [nd-fun-aka]: (x < y) = (x + y = y \land x \neq y)
 and nd-fun-leq-add [nd-fun-aka]: z \cdot x \leq z \cdot (x + y) for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding less-eq-nd-fun-def less-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def sup-fun-def
 by (unfold nd-fun-eq-iff le-fun-def, auto simp: kcomp-def)
lemma nd-star-one[nd-fun-aka]: <math>1 + x \cdot x^* < x^*
 and nd-star-unfoldl[nd-fun-aka]: z + x \cdot y \leq y \implies x^* \cdot z \leq y
 and nd-star-unfoldr[nd-fun-aka]: z+y\cdot x\leq y \Longrightarrow z\cdot x^\star \leq y for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def star-nd-fun-def
   apply(simp-all add: fun-star-inductl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq fun-star-inductr)
 by (metis order-refl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq uwqlka.conway.dagger-unfoldl-eq)
instance
 apply intro-classes
 using nd-fun-aka by simp-all
end
instantiation nd-fun :: (type) kat
begin
definition n f = (\lambda x. if ((f_{\bullet}) x = \{\}) then \{x\} else \{\})^{\bullet}
lemma nd-fun-n-op-one[nd-fun-aka]: n (n (1::'a nd-fun)) = 1
 and nd-fun-n-op-mult [nd-fun-aka]: n (n (n x \cdot n y)) = n x \cdot n y
 and nd-fun-n-op-mult-comp[nd-fun-aka]: n \times n (n \times n) = 0
 and nd-fun-n-op-de-morgan [nd-fun-aka]: n(n(nx) \cdot n(ny)) = nx + ny for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding n-op-nd-fun-def one-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def
 by (auto simp: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def)
instance
 by (intro-classes, auto simp: nd-fun-aka)
end
instantiation nd-fun :: (type) rkat
begin
definition Ref-nd-fun P Q \equiv (\lambda s. \bigcup \{(f_{\bullet}) \ s | f. \ Hoare \ P f \ Q\})^{\bullet}
instance
 apply(intro-classes)
 by (unfold Hoare-def n-op-nd-fun-def Ref-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def)
   (auto simp: kcomp-def le-fun-def less-eq-nd-fun-def)
```

end

— Canonical lifting from predicates to state transformers and its simplification rules

```
definition p2ndf :: 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1\lceil -\rceil)) where \lceil Q \rceil \equiv (\lambda \ x::'a. \ \{s::'a. \ s = x \land Q \ s\})^{\bullet}
```

lemma p2ndf-simps[simp]:

unfolding p2ndf-def one-nd-fun-def less-eq-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def **by** (auto simp: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def le-fun-def n-op-nd-fun-def)

— Meaning of the state-transformer Hoare triple

```
lemma ndfun\text{-}kat\text{-}H: Hoare \ [P]\ X\ [Q] \longleftrightarrow (\forall s\ s'.\ P\ s \longrightarrow s' \in (X_{\bullet})\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s') unfolding Hoare\text{-}def\ p2ndf\text{-}def\ less\text{-}eq\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ times\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ kcomp\text{-}def} by (auto\ simp\ add:\ le\text{-}fun\text{-}def\ n\text{-}op\text{-}nd\text{-}fun\text{-}def})
```

— Hoare triple for skip and a simp-rule

```
abbreviation skip \equiv (1::'a \ nd\text{-}fun)
```

lemma *H-skip*: *Hoare*
$$\lceil P \rceil$$
 skip $\lceil P \rceil$ **using** *H-skip* **by** *blast*

```
lemma sH-skip[simp]: Hoare \lceil P \rceil skip \lceil Q \rceil \longleftrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \le \lceil Q \rceil unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (simp\ add:\ one-nd-fun-def)
```

— We introduce assignments and compute derive their rule of Hoare logic.

```
definition vec\text{-}upd :: ('a \hat{\ }'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \hat{\ }'b where vec\text{-}upd \ s \ i \ a = (\chi \ j. (((\$) \ s)(i := a)) \ j)
```

definition assign ::
$$'b \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'b)$$
 nd-fun ((2- ::= -) [70, 65] 61) where $(x ::= e) = (\lambda s. \{vec\text{-upd } s \ x \ (e \ s)\})^{\bullet}$

lemma H-assign:
$$P = (\lambda s. \ Q \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := (e \ s))) \ j)) \Longrightarrow Hoare \ \lceil P \rceil \ (x ::= e) \ \lceil Q \rceil$$
 unfolding $ndfun\text{-}kat\text{-}H$ assign-def $vec\text{-}upd\text{-}def$ by $force$

```
lemma sH-assign[simp]: Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x := e) \lceil Q \rceil \longleftrightarrow (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow Q \ (\chi \ j. \ (((\$) \ s)(x := (e \ s))) \ j)) unfolding ndfun-kat-H vec-upd-def assign-def by (auto simp: fun-upd-def)
```

— Next, the Hoare rule of the composition

```
abbreviation seq-seq :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (infixl; 75) where f; g \equiv f \cdot g
```

lemma *H-seq*: *Hoare*
$$\lceil P \rceil$$
 $X \lceil R \rceil \Longrightarrow Hoare \lceil R \rceil$ $Y \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow Hoare \lceil P \rceil$ $(X; Y) \lceil Q \rceil$ **by** (auto intro: *H-seq*)

```
lemma sH-seq: Hoare \lceil P \rceil (X ; Y) \lceil Q \rceil = Hoare \lceil P \rceil (X) \lceil \lambda s. \forall s'. s' \in (Y_{\bullet}) \ s \longrightarrow Q \ s' \rceil unfolding ndfun-kat-H by (auto simp: times-nd-fun-def kcomp-def)
```

— Rewriting the Hoare rule for the conditional statement

```
abbreviation cond-sugar :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (IF - THEN - ELSE - [64,64]
```

```
63)
  where IF B THEN X ELSE Y \equiv kat\text{-}cond \ [B] \ X \ Y
lemma H-cond: Hoare [\lambda s. \ P \ s \land B \ s] \ X \ [Q] \Longrightarrow Hoare \ [\lambda s. \ P \ s \land \neg B \ s] \ Y \ [Q] \Longrightarrow
  Hoare \lceil P \rceil (IF B THEN X ELSE Y) \lceil Q \rceil
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{rule}\ \mathit{H-cond},\ \mathit{simp-all})
lemma sH-cond[simp]: Hoare [P] (IF B THEN X ELSE Y) [Q] \longleftrightarrow
  (Hoare \lceil \lambda s. \ P \ s \land B \ s \rceil \ X \ \lceil Q \rceil \land Hoare \ \lceil \lambda s. \ P \ s \land \neg B \ s \rceil \ Y \ \lceil Q \rceil)
  by (auto simp: H-cond-iff ndfun-kat-H)
— Rewriting the Hoare rule for the while loop
abbreviation while-inv-sugar :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (WHILE - INV - DO -
[64,64,64] 63)
  where WHILE B INV I DO X \equiv kat\text{-while-inv} [B] [I] X
lemma sH-while-inv: \forall s.\ Ps \longrightarrow Is \Longrightarrow \forall s.\ Is \land \neg Bs \longrightarrow Qs \Longrightarrow Hoare [\lambda s.\ Is \land Bs] X[I]
  \implies Hoare [P] (WHILE B INV I DO X) [Q]
  by (rule H-while-inv, simp-all add: ndfun-kat-H)
— Finally, we add a Hoare triple rule for finite iterations.
abbreviation loopi-sugar :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun (LOOP - INV - [64,64] 63)
  where LOOP \ X \ INV \ I \equiv kat\text{-loop-inv} \ X \ [I]
lemma H-loop: Hoare [P] X [P] \Longrightarrow Hoare [P] (LOOP X INV I) [P]
  by (auto intro: H-loop)
lemma H-loopI: Hoare \lceil I \rceil X \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow Hoare \lceil P \rceil (LOOP \ X \ INV \ I) \lceil Q \rceil
  using H-loop-inv[of [P] [I] X [Q]] by auto
0.10.2
               Verification of hybrid programs
— Verification by providing evolution
definition g-evol :: (('a::ord) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \ pred \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow 'b \ nd-fun (EVOL)
  where EVOL \varphi G U = (\lambda s. \ q\text{-}orbit\ (\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t\ s)\ G\ (U\ s))^{\bullet}
lemma sH-g-evol[simp]:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows Hoare [P] (EVOL \varphi G U) [Q] = (\forall s. Ps \longrightarrow (\forall t \in Us. (\forall \tau \in down (Us) t. G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow Q
  unfolding ndfun-kat-H g-evol-def g-orbit-eq by auto
lemma H-g-evol:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  assumes P = (\lambda s. \ (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  shows Hoare [P] (EVOL \varphi G U) [Q]
  by (simp add: assms)
— Verification by providing solutions
definition g-ode ::(real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1x' = - \& - on - - @ -))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) \equiv (\lambda \text{ s. g-orbital } f G US t_0 \text{ s})^{\bullet}
lemma H-q-orbital:
  P = (\lambda s. \ (\forall X \in ivp\text{-}sols \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (X \ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q \ (X \ t))) \Longrightarrow
  Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) [Q]
```

```
unfolding ndfun-kat-H g-ode-def g-orbital-eq by clarsimp
lemma sH-g-orbital: Hoare [P] (x'= f & G on U S @ t_0) [Q] =
  (\forall s. \ P\ s \longrightarrow (\forall X \in ivp\text{-sols}\ f\ U\ S\ t_0\ s.\ \forall\ t \in U\ s.\ (\forall\ \tau \in down\ (U\ s)\ t.\ G\ (X\ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q\ (X\ t)))
  unfolding g-orbital-eq g-ode-def ndfun-kat-H by auto
context local-flow
begin
lemma sH-g-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows Hoare [P] (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) [Q] =
  (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
\mathbf{proof}(\mathit{unfold}\ \mathit{sH-g-orbital},\ \mathit{clarsimp},\ \mathit{safe})
  \mathbf{fix} \ s \ t
  assume hyps: s \in S P s t \in U s \ \forall \tau. \ \tau \in U s \land \tau < t \longrightarrow G (\varphi \tau s)
    and main: \forall s. \ Ps \longrightarrow (\forall X \in Sols\ (\lambda t.\ f)\ US\ 0s.\ \forall t \in Us.\ (\forall \tau.\ \tau \in Us \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G\ (X\ \tau)) \longrightarrow Q
(X t)
  hence (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) US 0 s
    using in-ivp-sols assms by blast
  thus Q (\varphi t s)
    using main hyps by fastforce
next
  fix s X t
  assume hyps: P \circ X \in Sols (\lambda t. f) \cup Sols \circ t \in U \circ \forall \tau. \tau \in U \circ \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G (X \tau)
    and main: \forall s \in S. P s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U s. (\forall \tau. \tau \in U s \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow Q (\varphi t s))
  hence obs: s \in S
    using ivp-sols-def[of \ \lambda t. \ f] init-time by auto
  hence \forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ X \ \tau = \varphi \ \tau \ s
    using eq-solution hyps assms by blast
  thus Q(X t)
    using hyps main obs by auto
qed
lemma H-q-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
    and P = (\lambda s. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  shows Hoare [P] (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) [Q]
  using assms apply(subst sH-g-ode-subset[OF assms(1)])
  unfolding assms by auto
lemma sH-g-ode: Hoare [P] (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0) <math>[Q] =
  (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  by (subst sH-g-ode-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma sH-q-ode-ivl: t \geq 0 \implies t \in T \implies Hoare [P] (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G on (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) S @ 0) [Q] =
  (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  apply(subst sH-g-ode-subset; clarsimp, (force)?)
  using init-time interval-time mem-is-interval-1-I by blast
lemma sH-orbit: Hoare [P] (\gamma^{\varphi \bullet}) [Q] = (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  using sH-g-ode unfolding orbit-def g-ode-def by auto
end
— Verification with differential invariants
definition q-ode-inv :: (real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real \ set) \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow
  real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd-fun ((1x'=- \& -on -- @ -DINV -))
  where (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0 DINV I) = (x'=f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0)
```

```
lemma sH-g-orbital-guard:
  assumes R = (\lambda s. G s \wedge Q s)
  shows Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [Q] = Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [R]
  using assms unfolding g-orbital-eq ndfun-kat-H ivp-sols-def g-ode-def by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ sH-g-orbital-inv:
  assumes [P] \leq [I] and Hoare [I] (x' = f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [I] and [I] \leq [Q]
  shows Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [Q]
  using assms(1) apply(rule-tac\ p'=\lceil I \rceil \ in\ H-consl,\ simp)
  using assms(3) apply(rule-tac\ q'=\lceil I \rceil \text{ in } H\text{-}consr,\ simp)
  using assms(2) by simp
lemma sH-diff-inv[simp]: Hoare [I] (x'= f & G on T S @ t<sub>0</sub>) [I] = diff-invariant I f T S t<sub>0</sub> G
  unfolding diff-invariant-eq ndfun-kat-H g-orbital-eq g-ode-def by auto
lemma H-g-ode-inv: Hoare [I] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } TS @ t_0) [I] \Longrightarrow [P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow
  \lceil \lambda s. \ I \ s \land G \ s \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow Hoare \lceil P \rceil \ (x' = f \& G \ on \ T \ S @ t_0 \ DINV \ I) \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding g-ode-inv-def apply(rule-tac q' = [\lambda s. \ I \ s \land G \ s] in H-consr, simp)
  apply(subst sH-q-orbital-quard[symmetric], force)
  by (rule-tac\ I=I\ in\ sH-g-orbital-inv,\ simp-all)
0.10.3
            Refinement Components
— Skip
lemma R-skip: (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q s) \Longrightarrow 1 \leq Ref [P] [Q]
 by (auto simp: spec-def ndfun-kat-H one-nd-fun-def)
— Composition
lemma R-seq: (Ref [P] [R]); (Ref [R] [Q]) \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  using R-seq by blast
lemma R-seq-rule: X \leq Ref [P] [R] \Longrightarrow Y \leq Ref [R] [Q] \Longrightarrow X; Y \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  unfolding spec-def by (rule H-seq)
lemmas R-seg-mono = mult-isol-var
— Assignment
lemma R-assign: (x := e) \leq Ref \left[\lambda s. P\left(\chi j. \left(\left((\$) s\right)(x := e s)\right) j\right)\right] \left[P\right]
  unfolding spec-def by (rule H-assign, clarsimp simp: fun-eq-iff fun-upd-def)
lemma R-assign-rule: (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := (e s))) j)) \Longrightarrow (x ::= e) \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  unfolding sH-assign[symmetric] spec-def.
lemma R-assignl: P = (\lambda s. R (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := e s)) j)) \Longrightarrow (x := e); Ref [R] [Q] \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule)
 by (rule-tac R-assign-rule, simp-all)
\mathbf{lemma}\ R\text{-}assignr\colon R=(\lambda s.\ Q\ (\chi\ j.\ (((\$)\ s)(x:=e\ s))\ j))\Longrightarrow Ref\ \lceil P\rceil\ \lceil R\rceil;\ (x::=e)\leq Ref\ \lceil P\rceil\ \lceil Q\rceil
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule, simp)
  by (rule-tac R-assign-rule, simp)
lemma (x := e); Ref [Q] [Q] \le Ref [(\lambda s. Q (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := e s)) j))] [Q]
  by (rule R-assignl) simp
lemma Ref [Q] [(\lambda s. Q (\chi j. (((\$) s)(x := e s)) j))]; (x ::= e) \leq Ref [Q] [Q]
  by (rule R-assignr) simp
```

```
— Conditional
lemma R-cond: (IF B THEN Ref \lceil \lambda s. B s \wedge P s \rceil \lceil Q \rceil ELSE Ref \lceil \lambda s. \neg B s \wedge P s \rceil \lceil Q \rceil) \leq Ref \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  using R-cond[of [B] [P] [Q]] by simp
lemma R-cond-mono: X \leq X' \Longrightarrow Y \leq Y' \Longrightarrow (IF\ P\ THEN\ X\ ELSE\ Y) \leq IF\ P\ THEN\ X'\ ELSE\ Y'
  unfolding kat-cond-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def n-op-nd-fun-def
  by (auto simp: kcomp-def less-eq-nd-fun-def p2ndf-def le-fun-def)
— While loop
lemma R-while: WHILE Q INV I DO (Ref \lceil \lambda s. \ P \ s \land Q \ s \rceil \ \lceil P \rceil) \leq Ref \lceil P \rceil \lceil \lambda s. \ P \ s \land \neg Q \ s \rceil
  unfolding kat-while-inv-def using R-while [of [Q] [P]] by simp
lemma R-while-mono: X \le X' \Longrightarrow (WHILE\ P\ INV\ I\ DO\ X) \le WHILE\ P\ INV\ I\ DO\ X'
  by (simp add: kat-while-inv-def kat-while-def mult-isol mult-isor star-iso)
— Finite loop
\mathbf{lemma} \ R\text{-}loop: \ X \leq Ref \ \lceil I \rceil \ \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow LOOP \ X \ INV \ I \leq Ref \ \lceil P \rceil \ \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding spec-def using H-loop I by blast
lemma R-loop-mono: X \leq X' \Longrightarrow LOOP \ X \ INV \ I \leq LOOP \ X' \ INV \ I
  unfolding kat-loop-inv-def by (simp add: star-iso)
— Evolution command (flow)
lemma R-g-evol:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U) \leq Ref \ [\lambda s. \ \forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow P \ (\varphi \ t \ s)] \ [P]
  unfolding spec-def by (rule H-g-evol, simp)
lemma R-g-evol-rule:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U) \le Ref
\lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil
  unfolding sH-g-evol[symmetric] spec-def.
lemma R-g-evoll:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows P = (\lambda s. \ \forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow R \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  (EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U) \ ; Ref \ \lceil R \rceil \ \lceil Q \rceil \le Ref \ \lceil P \rceil \ \lceil Q \rceil
  apply(rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule)
  by (rule-tac R-g-evol-rule, simp-all)
lemma R-q-evolr:
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows R = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  Ref [P] [R]; (EVOL \varphi G U) \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  apply(rule-tac\ R=R\ in\ R-seq-rule,\ simp)
  by (rule-tac R-g-evol-rule, simp)
lemma
  fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U \ ; \ Ref \ [Q] \ [Q] \le Ref \ [\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)]
```

lemma

by (rule R-q-evoll) simp

```
fixes \varphi :: ('a::preorder) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b
  shows Ref [Q] [\lambda s. \ \forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)]; EVOL \ \varphi \ G \ U \le Ref [Q]
\lceil Q \rceil
  by (rule R-g-evolr) simp
— Evolution command (ode)
context local-flow
begin
lemma R-g-ode-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) \le Ref [\lambda s. s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U s. (\forall \tau \in down (U s) t. G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U s. (\forall \tau \in down (U s) t. G (\varphi \tau s)))]
P (\varphi t s) \rceil \lceil P \rceil
  unfolding spec-def by (rule H-g-ode-subset[OF assms], auto)
lemma R-g-ode-rule-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \theta \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
  shows (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  \mathbf{unfolding} \ spec\text{-}def \ \mathbf{by} \ (subst \ sH\text{-}g\text{-}ode\text{-}subset[OF \ assms], \ auto)
lemma R-g-odel-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
    and P = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow R \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  shows (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) ; Ref [R] [Q] \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  apply (rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule, rule-tac R-g-ode-rule-subset)
  by (simp-all add: assms)
lemma R-g-oder-subset:
  assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
     and R = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in U \ s. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ (U \ s) \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))
  shows Ref [P] [R]; (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } US @ \theta) \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  apply (rule-tac R=R in R-seq-rule, simp)
  by (rule-tac R-q-ode-rule-subset, simp-all add: assms)
lemma R-g-ode: (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ \theta) \le Ref [\lambda s. s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\forall \tau \in down T t. G (\varphi))]
(\tau s)) \longrightarrow P (\varphi t s)) \rceil \lceil P \rceil
  by (rule R-g-ode-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma R-g-ode-rule: (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s))) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)))
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ \theta) \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  unfolding sH-g-ode[symmetric] by (rule R2)
lemma R-g-odel: P = (\lambda s. \ \forall \ t \in T. \ (\forall \ \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow R \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0) ; Ref [R] [Q] \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  by (rule R-g-odel-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma R-q-oder: R = (\lambda s. \ \forall t \in T. \ (\forall \tau \in down \ T \ t. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) \Longrightarrow
  Ref [P] [R]; (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ 0) <math>\leq Ref [P] [Q]
  by (rule R-g-oder-subset, auto simp: init-time interval-time)
lemma R-g-ode-ivl:
  t \geq 0 \Longrightarrow t \in T \Longrightarrow (\forall s \in S. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi \ \tau \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s))) \Longrightarrow
  (x' = (\lambda t. f) \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) S @ 0) \leq Ref [P] [Q]
  unfolding sH-g-ode-ivl[symmetric] by (rule R2)
end
```

— Evolution command (invariants)

```
lemma R-g-ode-inv: diff-invariant I f T S t_0 G \Longrightarrow \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s. I s \land G s \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \Longrightarrow (x'=f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0 DINV I) \leq Ref \lceil P \rceil \lceil Q \rceil unfolding spec-def by (auto simp: H-g-ode-inv)
```

0.10.4 Derivation of the rules of dL

```
We derive a generalised version of some domain specific rules of differential dynamic logic (dL). 

abbreviation g\text{-}dl\text{-}ode ::(('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a)\Rightarrow'a \ pred\Rightarrow'a \ nd\text{-}fun \ ((1x'=-\&-))

where (x'=f \& G) \equiv (x'=(\lambda t. \ f) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ t \geq 0\}) \ UNIV @ 0)
```

```
abbreviation g\text{-}dl\text{-}ode\text{-}inv::(('a::banach)\Rightarrow'a)\Rightarrow'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd\text{-}fun\ ((1x'=-\&-DINV-)) where (x'=f\&\ G\ DINV\ I)\equiv(x'=(\lambda t.\ f)\&\ G\ on\ (\lambda s.\ \{t.\ t\geq 0\})\ UNIV\ @\ 0\ DINV\ I)
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{diff}\text{-}\mathit{solve-rule1}\colon
```

lemma diff-solve-rule2:

```
assumes local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi and \forall s. P s \longrightarrow (\forall t \ge 0. (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow Q (\varphi t s)) shows Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x' = f \& G \rangle \lceil Q \rceil using assms by(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset, auto)
```

```
fixes c::'a::\{heine-borel, banach\} assumes \forall s. P s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. (\forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. G (s + \tau *_R c)) \longrightarrow Q (s + t *_R c)) shows Hoare \ \lceil P \rceil \ (x' = (\lambda s. c) \& G) \ \lceil Q \rceil apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset[where T = UNIV and \varphi = (\lambda \ t \ x. \ x + t *_R c)]) using line-is-local-flow assms by auto
```

lemma diff-weak-rule:

```
assumes \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
shows Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x' = f \& G \text{ on } T S @ t_0) \lceil Q \rceil
using assms unfolding g\text{-}orbital\text{-}eq ndfun\text{-}kat\text{-}H ivp\text{-}sols\text{-}def g\text{-}ode\text{-}def by auto
```

lemma diff-cut-rule:

```
assumes wp-C:Hoare \lceil P \rceil (x' = f \& G \text{ on } U S @ t_0) \lceil C \rceil
    and wp-Q:Hoare [P] (x'=f \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s) on US @ t_0) [Q]
 shows Hoare [P] (x'=f \& G \text{ on } US @ t_0) [Q]
proof(subst ndfun-kat-H, simp add: g-orbital-eq p2ndf-def g-ode-def, clarsimp)
  fix t::real and X::real \Rightarrow 'a and s
  assume P s and t \in U s
    and x-ivp:X \in ivp-sols f U S t_0 s
    and guard-x: \forall x. \ x \in U \ s \land x \leq t \longrightarrow G \ (X \ x)
  have \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). X \ t \in g-orbital f \ G \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using g-orbitalI[OF x-ivp] guard-x by auto
  hence \forall t \in (down \ (U \ s) \ t). C \ (X \ t)
    using wp-C \langle P s \rangle by (subst (asm) ndfun-kat-H, auto simp: g-ode-def)
  hence X \ t \in g-orbital f \ (\lambda s. \ G \ s \land C \ s) \ U \ S \ t_0 \ s
    using guard-x \langle t \in U s \rangle by (auto\ intro!:\ g-orbitalI\ x-ivp)
  thus Q(X t)
    using \langle P s \rangle wp-Q by (subst (asm) ndfun-kat-H) (auto simp: g-ode-def)
qed
```

lemma diff-inv-rule:

```
assumes \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil and diff-invariant I \ f \ U \ S \ t_0 \ G and \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil shows Hoare \ \lceil P \rceil \ (x' = f \ \& \ G \ on \ U \ S \ @ \ t_0) \ \lceil Q \rceil apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=I], rule H-g-ode-inv) unfolding sH-diff-inv using assms by auto
```

end

0.10.5 Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our refinement and verification components.

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ \textit{HS-VC-KAT-Examples-ndfun} \\ \textbf{imports} \ \textit{HS-VC-KAT-ndfun} \end{array}
```

begin

Pendulum

The ODEs x' t = y t and text "y' t = -x t" describe the circular motion of a mass attached to a string looked from above. We use s\$1 to represent the x-coordinate and s\$2 for the y-coordinate. We prove that this motion remains circular.

```
abbreviation fpend :: real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f)
  where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i=1 then s$2 else -s$1)
abbreviation pend-flow :: real \Rightarrow real ^2 \Rightarrow real ^2 (\varphi)
  where \varphi \tau s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s 1 \cdot cos \tau + s 2 \cdot sin \tau)
  else - s\$1 \cdot sin \tau + s\$2 \cdot cos \tau

    Verified with annotated dynamics

lemma pendulum-dyn: Hoare \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil (EVOL \varphi G T) \lceil \lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \rceil
 by simp
— Verified with differential invariants
lemma pendulum-inv: Hoare [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2] \ (x'=f \& G) \ [\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2]
  \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{auto\ intro!}:\ \mathit{diff-invariant-rules\ poly-derivatives})
— Verified with the flow
lemma local-flow-pend: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)
    apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def power2-commute UNIV-2)
  by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma pendulum-flow: Hoare [\lambda s. r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2] (x'=f \& G) [\lambda s. r^2 = (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2]
  by (subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-pend], simp-all)
```

Bouncing Ball

no-notation fpend (f)

and pend-flow (φ)

A ball is dropped from rest at an initial height h. The motion is described with the free-fall equations x' t = v t and v' t = g where g is the constant acceleration due to gravity. The bounce is modelled with a variable assignment that flips the velocity, thus it is a completely elastic collision with the ground. We use s\$1 to ball's height and s\$2 for its velocity. We prove that the ball remains above ground and below its initial resting position.

```
abbreviation fball :: real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (f)
where f \ g \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ g)
abbreviation ball-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi)
where \varphi \ g \ \tau \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ g \cdot \tau \ ^2/2 + s\$2 \cdot \tau + s\$1 \ else \ g \cdot \tau + s\$2)
```

— Verified with differential invariants

```
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::real) \leq h
proof-
  have v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot x - 2 \cdot g \cdot h \wedge \theta > g
   using inv and \langle \theta > g \rangle by auto
  hence obs: v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - h) \land 0 > g \land 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 q) < 0
    using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
  ultimately have h - x \ge \theta
    by linarith
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
{f lemma}\ \mathit{fball-invariant}:
  fixes g h :: real
  defines dinv: I \equiv (\lambda s. \ 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 - 2 \cdot g \cdot h - (s\$2 \cdot s\$2) = 0)
  shows diff-invariant I (\lambda t. f g) (\lambda s. UNIV) UNIV 0 G
  unfolding dinv apply(rule diff-invariant-rules, simp)
  by(auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-inv: g < 0 \Longrightarrow h \ge 0 \Longrightarrow Hoare
  [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0]
  (LOOP
      ((x'=f g \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) DINV (\lambda s. 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 - 2 \cdot g \cdot h - s\$2 \cdot s\$2 = 0));
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
    INV (\lambda s. \ 0 < s\$1 \land 2 \cdot q \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot q \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2)
  ) [\lambda s. \ 0 < s\$1 \land s\$1 < h]
  apply(rule\ H-loopI)
    apply(rule H-seq[where R=\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2])
    apply(rule H-q-ode-inv)
  by (auto simp: bb-real-arith intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)

    Verified with annotated dynamics

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
  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\text{-}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)
ged
lemma [bb\text{-}real\text{-}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
   \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ algebra-simps\ 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)
     \mathbf{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 \dots = ?middle
   by (simp\ add:\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
  finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball-dyn: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies Hoare
  [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0]
  (LOOP
      ((EVOL (\varphi g) (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) T);
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
    INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2)
  ) \lceil \lambda s. \ \theta \leq s \$1 \land s \$1 \leq h \rceil
  apply(rule H-loopI, rule H-seq[where R=\lambda s. 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2])
  by (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
— Verified with the flow
lemma local-flow-ball: local-flow (f g) UNIV UNIV (\varphi g)
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff, clarsimp)
  apply(rule-tac x=1/2 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def UNIV-2)
  by (auto simp: forall-2 intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma bouncing-ball-flow: g < 0 \implies h \ge 0 \implies Hoare
  [\lambda s. s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0]
  (LOOP
      ((x' = f g \& (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0));
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
    INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2)
  ) \lceil \lambda s. \ \theta \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq h \rceil
  apply(rule H-loopI)
    apply(rule H-seq[where R=\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2])
    apply(subst local-flow.sH-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-ball], simp)
     apply(force simp: bb-real-arith)
  by (rule H-cond) (auto simp: bb-real-arith)
— Refined with annotated dynamics
lemma R-bb-assign: g < (0::real) \Longrightarrow 0 \le h \Longrightarrow
  2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2) \leq Ref
```

```
[\lambda s. \ s\$1 = 0 \land 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2]
    [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2]
  by (rule R-assign-rule, auto)
lemma R-bouncing-ball-dyn:
  assumes g < \theta and h \ge \theta
  shows Ref \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 = h \land s\$2 = 0 \rceil \ \lceil \lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land s\$1 \le h \rceil \ge
      ((EVOL (\varphi g) (\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0) T);
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0) THEN (2 ::= (\lambda s. - s\$2)) ELSE skip))
   INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1 \land 2 \cdot g \cdot s\$1 = 2 \cdot g \cdot h + s\$2 \cdot s\$2))
  apply(rule order-trans)
  apply(rule R-loop-mono) defer
  apply(rule R-loop)
     apply(rule R-seq)
  using assms apply(simp-all, force simp: bb-real-arith)
  apply(rule R-seq-mono) defer
  apply(rule order-trans)
   apply(rule R-cond-mono) defer defer
     apply(rule R-cond) defer
  using R-bb-assign apply force
  apply(rule R-skip, clarsimp)
  by (rule R-g-evol-rule, force simp: bb-real-arith)
no-notation fball (f)
       and ball-flow (\varphi)
```

Thermostat

A thermostat has a chronometer, a thermometer and a switch to turn on and off a heater. At most every τ minutes, it sets its chronometer to θ , it registers the room temperature, and it turns the heater on (or off) based on this reading. The temperature follows the ODE T' = -a * (T - U) where $U = L \ge \theta$ when the heater is on, and $U = \theta$ when it is off. We use 1 to denote the room's temperature, 2 is time as measured by the thermostat's chronometer, and 3 is a variable to save temperature measurements. Finally, 4 states whether the heater is on (s\$4 = 1) or off $(s\$4 = \theta)$. We prove that the thermostat keeps the room's temperature between Tmin and Tmax.

```
abbreviation therm-vec-field :: real \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4 \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4 \Rightarrow real \hat{} 4
       where f \ a \ L \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 2 \ then \ 1 \ else \ (if \ i = 1 \ then \ - \ a * (s\$1 \ - \ L) \ else \ 0))
abbreviation therm-guard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \uparrow 4 \Rightarrow bool (G)
       where G Tmin Tmax a L s \equiv (s$2 \leq - (ln ((L-(if L=0 then Tmin else Tmax))/(L-s$3)))/a)
abbreviation therm-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow bool (I)
       where I Tmin Tmax s \equiv Tmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq Tmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)
abbreviation therm-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^{2}4 \Rightarrow rea
       where \varphi a L \tau s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then - exp(-a * \tau) * (L - s\$1) + L else
       (if i = 2 then \tau + s$2 else s$i))
— Verified with the flow
lemma norm-diff-therm-dyn: 0 < a \Longrightarrow ||f \ a \ L \ s_1 - f \ a \ L \ s_2|| = |a| * |s_1\$1 - s_2\$1|
proof(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, simp)
       assume a1: 0 < a
       have f2: \Lambda r \ ra. \ |(r::real) + - \ ra| = |ra + - \ r|
            by (metis abs-minus-commute minus-real-def)
       have \bigwedge r \ ra \ rb. \ (r::real) * ra + - (r * rb) = r * (ra + - rb)
            by (metis minus-real-def right-diff-distrib)
```

```
hence |a * (s_1\$1 + - L) + - (a * (s_2\$1 + - L))| = a * |s_1\$1 + - s_2\$1|
   using a1 by (simp add: abs-mult)
 thus |a * (s_2 \$1 - L) - a * (s_1 \$1 - L)| = a * |s_1 \$1 - s_2 \$1|
   using f2 minus-real-def by presburger
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-therm-dyn:
 assumes \theta < (a::real)
 shows local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t::real. f a L)
 apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
 apply(clarsimp, rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=a \ in \ exI)
 using assms apply(simp-all add: norm-diff-therm-dyn)
 apply(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4, clarsimp)
 unfolding real-sqrt-abs[symmetric] by (rule real-le-lsqrt) auto
lemma local-flow-therm: a > 0 \Longrightarrow local-flow (f a L) UNIV UNIV (\varphi a L)
 by (unfold-locales, auto intro!: poly-derivatives local-lipschitz-therm-dyn
     simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
lemma therm-dyn-down-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: 0 < Tmin \ Tmin \le T \ T \le Tmax
   and thyps: 0 \le (\tau :: real) \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \ \tau \le - (ln \ (Tmin \ / \ T) \ / \ a)
 shows Tmin \le exp (-a * \tau) * T and exp (-a * \tau) * T \le Tmax
proof-
 have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le -(\ln (Tmin / T) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence \ln (Tmin / T) \le -a * \tau \land -a * \tau \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have Tmin / T > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: Tmin / T \le exp (-a * \tau) exp (-a * \tau) \le 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less, simp)
 thus Tmin \leq exp (-a * \tau) * T
   using Thyps by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 show exp(-a * \tau) * T \leq Tmax
   using Thyps mult-left-le-one-le[OF - exp-qe-zero \ obs(2), \ of \ T]
     less-eq-real-def order-trans-rules (23) by blast
qed
lemma therm-dyn-up-real-arith:
 assumes a > 0 and Thyps: Tmin \le T T \le Tmax Tmax < (L::real)
   and thyps: 0 \le \tau \ \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}.\ \tau \le -(\ln((L-Tmax)/(L-T))/a)
 shows L - Tmax \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
   and L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
   and Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
proof-
 have 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le -(\ln((L - Tmax) / (L - T)) / a)
   using thyps by auto
 hence ln((L - Tmax) / (L - T)) \le -a * \tau \land -a * \tau \le 0
   using assms(1) divide-le-cancel by fastforce
 also have (L - Tmax) / (L - T) > 0
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have (L-Tmax)/(L-T) \leq exp(-a*\tau) \wedge exp(-a*\tau) \leq 1
   using exp-ln exp-le-one-iff by (metis exp-less-cancel-iff not-less)
 moreover have L-T>\theta
   using Thyps by auto
 ultimately have obs: (L-Tmax) \leq exp \ (-a*\tau)*(L-T) \land exp \ (-a*\tau)*(L-T) \leq (L-T)
   by (simp add: pos-divide-le-eq)
 thus (L - Tmax) \le exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
   by auto
```

```
thus L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T) \leq Tmax
    by auto
  show Tmin \leq L - exp(-(a * \tau)) * (L - T)
    using Thyps and obs by auto
ged
lemmas \ H-q-ode-therm = local-flow.sH-q-ode-ivl[OF \ local-flow-therm - \ UNIV-I]
lemma thermostat-flow:
  assumes \theta < a and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows Hoare [I Tmin Tmax]
  (LOOP (
    — control
   (2 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
    (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
    (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN
      (4 ::= (\lambda s.1))
     ELSE IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) THEN
     (4 ::= (\lambda s.\theta))
     ELSE\ skip);
    — dynamics
    (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
      (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
    ELSE
      (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ 0))
  ) INV I Tmin Tmax)
  [I Tmin Tmax]
  apply(rule\ H-loopI)
   apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1 in H-seq)
     apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \land s \$ 2=0 \land s \$ 3=s \$ 1 in H-seq)
     apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 in H-seq, simp, simp)
      apply(rule\ H\text{-}cond,\ simp\text{-}all\ add:\ H\text{-}g\text{-}ode\text{-}therm[OF\ assms(1,2)])+
  using therm-dyn-up-real-arith [OF\ assms(1)\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin]
    and therm-dyn-down-real-arith [OF\ assms(1,3),\ of\ -\ Tmax] by auto
— Refined with the flow
lemma R-therm-dyn-down:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta < \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows Ref \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$4 = 0 \land I \ Tmin \ Tmax \ s \land s\$2 = 0 \land s\$3 = s\$1 \rceil \lceil I \ Tmin \ Tmax \rceil \ge
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
  apply(rule\ local-flow.R-g-ode-ivl[OF\ local-flow-therm])
  using assms therm-dyn-down-real-arith [OF\ assms(1,3),\ of\ -\ Tmax] by auto
lemma R-therm-dyn-up:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows Ref \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$4 \neq 0 \land I \ Tmin \ Tmax \ s \land s\$2 = 0 \land s\$3 = s\$1 \rceil \lceil I \ Tmin \ Tmax \rceil \geq
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
  apply(rule local-flow.R-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-therm])
  using assms therm-dyn-up-real-arith [OF\ assms(1)\ -\ -\ assms(4),\ of\ Tmin] by auto
lemma R-therm-dyn:
  assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
  shows Ref [\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s \$ 2 = 0 \wedge s \$ 3 = s \$ 1] [I Tmin Tmax] \geq
  (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
  ELSE
    (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta))
  apply(rule order-trans, rule R-cond-mono)
  \mathbf{using}\ R\text{-}therm\text{-}dyn\text{-}down[OF\ assms]\ R\text{-}therm\text{-}dyn\text{-}up[OF\ assms]}\ \mathbf{by}\ (auto\ intro!:\ R\text{-}cond)
```

```
lemma R-therm-assign1: Ref [I Tmin Tmax] [\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax <math>s \wedge s \$ 2 = \theta] \ge (2 := (\lambda s. \theta))
 by (auto simp: R-assign-rule)
lemma R-therm-assign2:
 Ref \lceil \lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s \$ 2 = 0 \rceil \lceil \lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s \$ 2 = 0 \wedge s \$ 3 = s \$ 1 \rceil \geq (3 ::= (\lambda s. s \$ 1))
 by (auto simp: R-assign-rule)
lemma R-therm-ctrl:
 Ref [I Tmin Tmax] [\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 \wedge s$3 = s$1] \geq
 (2 ::= (\lambda s. \theta));
 (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1));
 (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN
   (4 ::= (\lambda s.1))
  ELSE IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) THEN
   (4 ::= (\lambda s.\theta))
  ELSE\ skip)
 apply(rule R-seq-rule)+
   apply(rule R-therm-assign1)
  apply(rule R-therm-assign2)
 apply(rule order-trans)
  apply(rule R-cond-mono)
   apply(rule R-assign-rule) defer
   apply(rule R-cond-mono)
    apply(rule R-assign-rule) defer
    apply(rule R-skip) defer
    apply(rule order-trans)
     apply(rule R-cond-mono)
      apply force
 by (rule R-cond)+ auto
lemma R-therm-loop: Ref [I \ Tmin \ Tmax] [I \ Tmin \ Tmax] \geq
 (LOOP
   Ref [I Tmin Tmax] [\lambda s. I Tmin Tmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 \wedge s$3 = s$1];
   Ref [\lambda s. \ I \ Tmin \ Tmax \ s \land s\$2 = 0 \land s\$3 = s\$1] [I \ Tmin \ Tmax]
 INV I Tmin Tmax)
 by (intro R-loop R-seq, simp-all)
lemma R-thermostat-flow:
 assumes a > \theta and \theta \le \tau and \theta < Tmin and Tmax < L
 shows Ref [I Tmin Tmax] [I Tmin Tmax] \ge
 (LOOP (
     — control
   (2 ::= (\lambda s. \ 0)); (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le Tmin + 1) THEN
     (4 ::= (\lambda s.1))
    ELSE IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge Tmax - 1) THEN
     (4 ::= (\lambda s.\theta))
    ELSE skip);
   — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
     (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ \theta) \& G Tmin Tmax \ a \ \theta \ on \ (\lambda s. \{\theta..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
   ELSE
     (x' = (\lambda t. f \ a \ L) \& G \ Tmin \ Tmax \ a \ L \ on \ (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) \ UNIV @ 0))
 ) INV I Tmin Tmax)
 by (intro order-trans[OF - R-therm-loop] R-loop-mono
     R-seq-mono R-therm-ctrl\ R-therm-dyn[OF\ assms])
no-notation therm\text{-}vec\text{-}field (f)
```

and therm-flow (φ)

```
and therm-guard (G)
                and therm-loop-inv (I)
Water tank
    — Variation of Hespanha and [?]
abbreviation tank-vec-field :: real <math>\Rightarrow real^4 \Rightarrow real^4 (f)
    where f k s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 2 then 1 else (if i = 1 then k else 0))
abbreviation tank-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \hat{\ } \neq real 
    where \varphi \ k \ \tau \ s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ k * \tau + s\$1 \ else
    (if i = 2 then \tau + s$2 else s$i))
abbreviation tank-quard :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow bool (G)
    where G Hm k s \equiv s\$2 \leq (Hm - s\$3)/k
abbreviation tank-loop-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow bool (I)
    where I hmin hmax s \equiv hmin \leq s\$1 \land s\$1 \leq hmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)
abbreviation tank-diff-inv :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \uparrow d \Rightarrow bool (dI)
    where dI hmin hmax k s \equiv s\$1 = k \cdot s\$2 + s\$3 \land 0 \leq s\$2 \land
        hmin \le s\$3 \land s\$3 \le hmax \land (s\$4 = 0 \lor s\$4 = 1)

    Verified with the flow

lemma local-flow-tank: local-flow (f k) UNIV UNIV (\varphi k)
    apply (unfold-locales, unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, simp-all, clarsimp)
    apply(rule-tac \ x=1/2 \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)
    apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def, unfold UNIV-4)
    by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff)
lemma tank-arith:
    assumes \theta \leq (\tau :: real) and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
    shows \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq -((hmin - y) / c_o) \Longrightarrow hmin \leq y - c_o * \tau
        and \forall \tau \in \{0..\tau\}. \tau \leq (hmax - y) / (c_i - c_o) \Longrightarrow (c_i - c_o) * \tau + y \leq hmax
       and hmin \leq y \Longrightarrow hmin \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y
        and y \leq hmax \Longrightarrow y - c_o \cdot \tau \leq hmax
    apply(simp-all add: field-simps le-divide-eq assms)
    using assms apply (meson add-mono less-eq-real-def mult-left-mono)
    using assms by (meson add-increasing2 less-eq-real-def mult-nonneg-nonneg)
lemmas H-g-ode-tank = local-flow.sH-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-tank - UNIV-I]
lemma tank-flow:
    assumes 0 \le \tau and 0 < c_o and c_o < c_i
    shows Hoare [I hmin hmax]
    (LOOP
             - control
        ((2 := (\lambda s.0)); (3 := (\lambda s. s$1));
        (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
        (IF \ (\lambda s. \ s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) \ THEN \ (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) \ ELSE \ skip));
        — dynamics
       (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0)
          ELSE (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_o)) \& G hmin(-c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0))
    INV I hmin hmax) [I hmin hmax]
```

apply(rule H-loopI)

apply(rule-tac $R=\lambda s$. I hmin hmax $s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1$ in H-seq) apply(rule-tac $R=\lambda s$. I hmin hmax $s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1$ in H-seq) apply(rule-tac $R=\lambda s$. I hmin hmax $s \wedge s$ \$2=0 in H-seq, simp, simp)

```
apply(rule H-cond, simp-all add: H-q-ode-tank[OF assms(1)])
 using assms tank-arith[OF - assms(2,3)] by auto
— Verified with differential invariants
lemma tank-diff-inv:
  0 \le \tau \Longrightarrow \textit{diff-invariant} \ (\textit{dI hmin hmax k}) \ (\lambda t. \ f \ k) \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..\tau\}) \ \textit{UNIV 0 Guard}
  apply(intro diff-invariant-conj-rule)
     apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
    apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda t. 0 and \mu'=\lambda t. 1 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all, presburger)
   apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda t. 0 and \mu' = \lambda t. 0 in diff-invariant-leq-rule, simp-all)
   apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives)+
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
lemma tank-inv-arith1:
  assumes 0 \le (\tau :: real) and c_o < c_i and b : hmin \le y_0 and g : \tau \le (hmax - y_0) / (c_i - c_o)
  shows hmin \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 and (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \leq hmax
proof-
  have (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau \leq (hmax - y_0)
   using g assms(2,3) by (metis diff-gt-0-iff-gt mult.commute pos-le-divide-eq)
  thus (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0 \leq hmax
   by auto
  show hmin \leq (c_i - c_o) \cdot \tau + y_0
   using b assms(1,2) by (metis add.commute add-increasing2 diff-ge-0-iff-ge
       less-eq-real-def mult-nonneq-nonneq)
qed
lemma tank-inv-arith2:
 assumes \theta \leq (\tau :: real) and \theta < c_o and b: y_0 \leq hmax and g: \tau \leq -((hmin - y_0) / c_o)
  shows hmin \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau and y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq hmax
proof-
  have \tau \cdot c_o \leq y_0 - hmin
   using g \langle \theta \rangle = c_o pos-le-minus-divide-eq by fastforce
  thus hmin \leq y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau
   by (auto simp: mult.commute)
 show y_0 - c_o \cdot \tau \leq hmax
   using b \ assms(1,2) by (smt \ mult-nonneg-nonneg)
qed
lemma tank-inv:
  assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
  shows Hoare [I hmin hmax]
  (LOOP
   -- control
   ((2 := (\lambda s.0)); (3 := (\lambda s. s\$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) ELSE skip));
   — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
     (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax(c_i - c_o)))
     (x' = (\lambda t. \ f \ (-c_o)) \ \& \ G \ hmin \ (-c_o) \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..\tau\}) \ \textit{UNIV} \ @ \ \theta \ \textit{DINV} \ (\textit{dI hmin hmax} \ (-c_o)))) \ )
  INV I hmin hmax) [I hmin hmax]
  apply(rule\ H-loopI)
   apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1 in H-seq)
    apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 \wedge s$3 = s$1 in H-seq)
     apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2=0 in H-seq, simp, simp)
    apply(rule H-cond, simp, simp)+
   apply(rule H-cond, rule H-g-ode-inv)
  using assms tank-inv-arith1 apply(force simp: tank-diff-inv, simp, clarsimp)
```

```
apply(rule\ H-g-ode-inv)
 using assms tank-diff-inv[of - -c_o \ hmin \ hmax] \ tank-inv-arith2 by auto
— Refined with differential invariants
lemma R-tank-inv:
 assumes \theta \leq \tau and \theta < c_o and c_o < c_i
 shows Ref [I hmin hmax] [I hmin hmax] \ge
 (LOOP
    — control
   ((2 := (\lambda s.0)); (3 := (\lambda s. s$1));
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0)) ELSE skip);
    — dynamics
   (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 0) THEN
     (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax(c_i - c_o)))
     (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_o)) \& G hmin(-c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax(-c_o)))))
 INV I hmin hmax) (is LOOP (?ctrl;?dyn) INV - \leq ?ref)
proof-
   - First we refine the control.
 let ?Icntrl = \lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 \wedge s$3 = s$1
 and ?cond = \lambda s. \ s\$4 = 0 \land s\$3 \le hmin + 1
 have if branch 1: 4 := (\lambda s.1) \le Ref [\lambda s. ?cond s \land ?Icntrl s] [?Icntrl] (is - <math>\le ?branch 1)
   by (rule R-assign-rule, simp)
 have ifbranch2: (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s. \theta)) ELSE skip) \le
   Ref [\lambda s. \neg ?cond s \land ?Icntrl s] [?Icntrl] (is - \leq ?branch2)
   apply(rule order-trans, rule R-cond-mono) defer defer
   by (rule R-cond) (auto intro!: R-assign-rule R-skip)
 have ifthenelse: (IF ?cond THEN ?branch1 ELSE ?branch2) \leq Ref [?Icntrl] [?Icntrl] (is ?ifthenelse \leq
   by (rule R-cond)
 have (IF ?cond THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.1)) ELSE (IF (\lambda s. s\$4 = 1 \land s\$3 \ge hmax - 1) THEN (4 ::= (\lambda s.0))
ELSE\ skip)) \leq
  Ref [?Icntrl] [?Icntrl]
   apply(rule-tac\ y=?ifthenelse\ in\ order-trans,\ rule\ R-cond-mono)
   using ifbranch1 ifbranch2 ifthenelse by auto
 hence ctrl: ?ctrl \le Ref [I hmin hmax] [?Icntrl]
   apply(rule-tac\ R=?Icntrl\ in\ R-seq-rule)
    apply(rule-tac R=\lambda s. I hmin hmax s \wedge s$2 = 0 in R-seq-rule)
   by (auto intro!: R-assign-rule)

    Then we refine the dynamics.

  have dynup: (x' = (\lambda t. f(c_i - c_o)) \& G hmax(c_i - c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax)
(c_i-c_o))) \leq
   Ref [\lambda s. s\$4 = 0 \land ?Icntrl s] [I hmin hmax]
   apply(rule\ R-g-ode-inv[OF\ tank-diff-inv[OF\ assms(1)]])
   using assms by (auto simp: tank-inv-arith1)
  have dyndown: (x' = (\lambda t. f(-c_o)) \& G hmin(-c_o) on (\lambda s. \{0..\tau\}) UNIV @ 0 DINV (dI hmin hmax)
(-c_o))) \leq
   Ref [\lambda s. s\$4 \neq 0 \land ?Icntrl s] [I hmin hmax]
   apply(rule R-g-ode-inv)
   using tank-diff-inv[OF\ assms(1),\ of\ -c_o]\ assms
   by (auto simp: tank-inv-arith2)
 have dyn: ?dyn \le Ref [?Icntrl] [I hmin hmax]
   apply(rule order-trans, rule R-cond-mono)
   using dynup dyndown by (auto intro!: R-cond)
   - Finally we put everything together.
 have pre-pos: [I \ hmin \ hmax] < [I \ hmin \ hmax]
   \mathbf{bv} simp
 have inv-inv: Ref [I hmin hmax] [?Icntrl]; (Ref [?Icntrl] [I hmin hmax]) <math>\leq Ref [I hmin hmax] [I hmin hmax]
```

using open-contains-ball by blast

```
hmax
   by (rule R-seq)
 have loopref: LOOP Ref [I \text{ hmin hmax}] [?I \text{cntrl}]; (Ref [?I \text{cntrl}] [I \text{ hmin hmax}]) INV I \text{ hmin hmax} \leq
   \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule}\ R\text{-}loop)
   using pre-pos inv-inv by auto
 have obs: ?ctrl; ?dyn \le Ref [I \ hmin \ hmax] [?Icntrl]; (Ref [?Icntrl] [I \ hmin \ hmax])
   apply(rule R-seq-mono)
   using ctrl dyn by auto
 show LOOP (?ctrl;?dyn) INV I hmin hmax \leq ?ref
   by (rule order-trans[OF - loopref], rule R-loop-mono[OF obs])
qed
no-notation tank-vec-field (f)
       and tank-flow (\varphi)
       and tank-quard (G)
       and tank-loop-inv (I)
       and tank-diff-inv (dI)
end
           Mathematical Preliminaries
0.11
This section adds useful syntax, abbreviations and theorems to the Isabelle distribution.
theory MTX-Preliminaries
 imports ../HS-Preliminaries
begin
0.11.1
            Syntax
abbreviation e k \equiv axis \ k \ 1
syntax
 -ivl-integral :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow pttrn \Rightarrow bool ((3 \( \)_- \( (-)\partial /-) \( [0, 0, 10 \) \)] 10)
translations
 \int a^b f \, \partial x \rightleftharpoons CONST \, ivl\text{-integral } a \, b \, (\lambda x. \, f)
notation matrix-inv (-^{-1} [90])
0.11.2
            Topology and sets
lemmas\ compact	ext{-}imp	ext{-}bdd	ext{-}above = compact	ext{-}imp	ext{-}bounded[THEN\ bounded	ext{-}imp	ext{-}bdd	ext{-}above]
lemma comp-cont-image-spec: continuous-on T f \Longrightarrow compact T \Longrightarrow compact \{f t \mid t.\ t \in T\}
 using compact-continuous-image by (simp add: Setcompr-eq-image)
\textbf{lemmas} \ bdd-above-cont-comp-spec = compact-imp-bdd-above[OF \ comp-cont-image-spec]
{\bf lemmas}\ bdd-above-norm-cont-comp=continuous-on-norm[THEN\ bdd-above-cont-comp-spec]
lemma open-cballE: t_0 \in T \Longrightarrow open T \Longrightarrow \exists e>0. cball t_0 \in T
 using open-contains-chall by blast
lemma open-ballE: t_0 \in T \Longrightarrow open \ T \Longrightarrow \exists \ e > 0. \ ball \ t_0 \ e \subseteq T
```

```
lemma funcset-UNIV: f \in A \rightarrow UNIV
  by auto
lemma finite-image-of-finite[simp]:
  fixes f::'a::finite \Rightarrow 'b
  shows finite \{x. \exists i. x = f i\}
  using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat by force
lemma finite-image-of-finite2:
  fixes f :: 'a::finite \Rightarrow 'b::finite \Rightarrow 'c
  shows finite \{f \ x \ y \ | x \ y. \ P \ x \ y\}
proof-
  have finite (\bigcup x. {f x y | y. P x y})
   by simp
 moreover have \{f \mid x \mid y \mid x \mid y \in P \mid x \mid y\} = (\bigcup x \in \{f \mid x \mid y \mid y \in P \mid x \mid y\})
   by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
   by simp
qed
0.11.3
             Functions
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{finite-sum-univ-singleton:} \ (\mathit{sum} \ \mathit{g} \ \mathit{UNIV}) = \mathit{sum} \ \mathit{g} \ \{\mathit{i::'a::finite}\} \ + \ \mathit{sum} \ \mathit{g} \ (\mathit{UNIV} \ - \ \{\mathit{i}\})
  by (metis add.commute finite-class.finite-UNIV sum.subset-diff top-greatest)
lemma suminfI:
  fixes f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a :: \{t2\text{-space}, comm\text{-monoid-add}\}\
 shows f sums k \implies suminf f = k
  unfolding sums-iff by simp
lemma suminf-eq-sum:
  fixes f :: nat \Rightarrow ('a :: real-normed-vector)
  assumes \bigwedge n. n > m \Longrightarrow f n = 0
  shows (\sum n. f n) = (\sum n \le m. f n)
  using assms by (meson atMost-iff finite-atMost not-le suminf-finite)
lemma suminf-multr: summable f \Longrightarrow (\sum n. \ f \ n * c) = (\sum n. \ f \ n) * c \ \text{for} \ c::'a::real-normed-algebra
  by (rule bounded-linear.suminf [OF bounded-linear-mult-left, symmetric])
lemma sum-if-then-else-simps[simp]:
  fixes q :: ('a::semiring-\theta) and i :: 'n::finite
  shows (\sum j \in UNIV. fj * (ifj = i then q else 0)) = fi * q
   and (\sum j \in UNIV. \ fj * (if \ i = j \ then \ q \ else \ \theta)) = fi * q
   and (\sum j \in UNIV. (if \ i = j \ then \ q \ else \ \theta) * f \ j) = q * f \ i
   and (\sum j \in UNIV. (if j = i then q else 0) * f j) = q * f i
  by (auto simp: finite-sum-univ-singleton[of - i])
0.11.4
             Suprema
lemma le-max-image-of-finite[simp]:
  fixes f::'a::finite \Rightarrow 'b::linorder
  shows (f i) \leq Max \{x. \exists i. x = f i\}
  by (rule Max.coboundedI, simp-all) (rule-tac x=i in exI, simp)
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 Sup X = c
  by (metis assms cSup-eq-maximum order-class.order.antisym)
```

diff-divide-distrib diff-minus-eq-add div-self)

```
lemma cSup-mem-eq:
 c \in X \Longrightarrow \forall x \in X. \ x \leq c \Longrightarrow Sup \ X = c \ \textbf{for} \ c::'a::conditionally-complete-lattice}
 by (rule\ cSup-eq,\ auto)
lemma cSup-finite-ex:
 finite X \Longrightarrow X \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow \exists x \in X. Sup X = x for X::'a::conditionally-complete-linorder set
 by (metis (full-types) bdd-finite(1) cSup-upper finite-Sup-less-iff order-less-le)
lemma cMax-finite-ex:
 finite X \Longrightarrow X \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow \exists x \in X. Max X = x for X::'a::conditionally-complete-linorder set
 apply(subst\ cSup-eq-Max[symmetric])
 using cSup-finite-ex by auto
lemma finite-nat-minimal-witness:
 fixes P :: ('a::finite) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow bool
 assumes \forall i. \exists N :: nat. \forall n \geq N. P i n
 shows \exists N. \ \forall i. \ \forall n \geq N. \ P \ i \ n
 let ?bound i = (LEAST \ N. \ \forall \ n > N. \ P \ i \ n)
 let ?N = Max \{?bound i | i. i \in UNIV\}
 {fix n::nat and i::'a
   assume n \geq ?N
   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
   have finite \{?bound\ i\ | i.\ i \in UNIV\}
     by simp
   hence ?N \ge ?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
0.11.5
            Real numbers
named-theorems field-power-simps simplification rules for powers to the nth
declare semiring-normalization-rules (18) [field-power-simps]
   and semiring-normalization-rules (26) [field-power-simps]
   and semiring-normalization-rules (27) [field-power-simps]
   and semiring-normalization-rules (28) [field-power-simps]
   and semiring-normalization-rules (29) [field-power-simps]
WARNING: Adding ?x * ?x^{?q} = ?x^{Suc} ?q to our tactic makes its combination with simp to loop
infinitely in some proofs.
lemma sq-le-cancel:
 shows (a::real) \ge 0 \Longrightarrow b \ge 0 \Longrightarrow a^2 \le b * a \Longrightarrow a \le b
 and (a::real) \ge 0 \Longrightarrow b \ge 0 \Longrightarrow a^2 \le a * b \Longrightarrow a \le 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 frac-diff-eq1: a \neq b \Longrightarrow a / (a - b) - b / (a - b) = 1 for a::real
 by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) ab-left-minus add.commute add-left-cancel
```

```
lemma exp-add: x * y - y * x = 0 \implies exp(x + y) = exp x * exp y
   by (rule exp-add-commuting) (simp add: ac-simps)
lemmas mult-exp-exp = exp-add[symmetric]
                        Vectors and matrices
0.11.6
lemma sum-axis[simp]:
   fixes q :: ('a::semiring-\theta)
   shows (\sum j \in UNIV. \ f \ j * axis \ i \ q \ \$ \ j) = f \ i * q and (\sum j \in UNIV. \ axis \ i \ q \ \$ \ j * f \ j) = q * f \ i
   unfolding axis-def by(auto simp: vec-eq-iff)
lemma sum-scalar-nth-axis: sum (\lambda i. (x \$ i) *s e i) UNIV = x for x :: ('a::semiring-1) \^'n
   unfolding vec-eq-iff axis-def by simp
lemma scalar-eq-scaleR[simp]: c *s x = c *_R x
   unfolding vec-eq-iff by simp
lemma matrix-add-rdistrib: ((B + C) ** A) = (B ** A) + (C ** A)
   by (vector matrix-matrix-mult-def sum.distrib[symmetric] field-simps)
lemma vec-mult-inner: (A * v v) \cdot w = v \cdot (transpose \ A * v w) for A :: real \ ^{n} ' n 
   unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def transpose-def inner-vec-def
   apply(simp add: sum-distrib-right sum-distrib-left)
   apply(subst\ sum.swap)
   apply(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]: - axis i k = axis i (-k) for k :: 'a::ring
   unfolding axis-def by(simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma norm-axis-eq[simp]: ||axis\ i\ k|| = ||k||
proof(simp add: axis-def norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
   let ?\delta_K = \lambda i j k. if i = j then k else 0
   \mathbf{have} \ (\sum j \in UNIV. \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ = \ (\sum j \in \{i\}. \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(?\delta_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (\sum j \in (UNIV - \{i\}). \ (\|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)\|)^2) \ + \ (|(S_K \ j \ i \ k)
|k||^2
       using finite-sum-univ-singleton by blast
   also have ... = (||k||)^2
       by simp
   finally show sqrt (\sum j \in UNIV. (norm (if j = i then k else 0))^2) = norm k
       by simp
qed
lemma matrix-axis-\theta:
   fixes A :: ('a::idom) \hat{\ }'n \hat{\ }'m
   assumes k \neq 0 and h: \forall i. (A *v (axis i k)) = 0
   shows A = \theta
proof-
    \{fix i::'n
       have \theta = (\sum j \in UNIV. (axis\ i\ k) \ \ j *s\ column\ j\ A)
           using h matrix-mult-sum[of A axis i k] by simp
       also have \dots = k *s column i A
           by (simp add: axis-def vector-scalar-mult-def column-def vec-eq-iff mult.commute)
       finally have k *s column i A = 0
           unfolding axis-def by simp
       hence column \ i \ A = 0
           using vector-mul-eq-0 \langle k \neq 0 \rangle by blast
```

thus $A = \theta$

```
unfolding column-def vec-eq-iff by simp
qed
lemma scaleR-norm-sgn-eq: (||x||) *_R sgn x = x
 by (metis divideR-right norm-eq-zero scale-eq-0-iff sqn-div-norm)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{vector-scaleR-commute:}\ A\ *\textit{v}\ c\ *_{R}\ x\ =\ c\ *_{R}\ (A\ *\textit{v}\ x)\ \mathbf{for}\ x\ ::\ ('a::real-normed-algebra-1)\ \hat{\ '}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 \text{ for } x :: ('a::real-normed-algebra-1) ^'r
 unfolding matrix-vector-mult-def by(auto simp: vec-eq-iff scaleR-right.sum)
lemma mult-norm-matrix-sqn-eq:
 fixes x :: ('a :: real-normed-algebra-1) ^'n
 shows (\|A * v sgn x\|) * (\|x\|) = \|A * v x\|
proof-
 have ||A * v x|| = ||A * v ((||x||) *_R sgn x)||
   \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ scaleR-norm-sgn-eq)
 also have ... = (||A * v sgn x||) * (||x||)
   by(simp add: vector-scaleR-commute)
 finally show ?thesis ..
qed
           Diagonalization
0.11.7
lemma invertible I: A ** B = mat 1 \Longrightarrow B ** A = mat 1 \Longrightarrow invertible A
 unfolding invertible-def by auto
lemma invertibleD[simp]:
 assumes invertible A
 shows A^{-1} ** A = mat \ 1 and A ** A^{-1} = mat \ 1
 using assms unfolding matrix-inv-def invertible-def
 by (simp-all add: verit-sko-ex')
lemma matrix-inv-unique:
 assumes A ** B = mat 1 and B ** A = mat 1
 shows A^{-1} = B
 by (metis assms invertible D(2) invertible I matrix-mul-assoc matrix-mul-lid)
lemma invertible-matrix-inv: invertible A \Longrightarrow invertible \ (A^{-1})
 using invertible D invertible I by blast
lemma matrix-inv-idempotent[simp]: invertible A \Longrightarrow A^{-1-1} = A
 using invertibleD matrix-inv-unique by blast
lemma matrix-inv-matrix-mul:
 assumes invertible A and invertible B
 shows (A ** B)^{-1} = B^{-1} ** A^{-1}
proof(rule matrix-inv-unique)
 have A ** B ** (B^{-1} ** A^{-1}) = A ** (B ** B^{-1}) ** A^{-1}
   by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)
 also have \dots = mat 1
   using assms by simp
 finally show A ** B ** (B^{-1} ** A^{-1}) = mat 1.
 have B^{-1} ** A^{-1} ** (A ** B) = B^{-1} ** (A^{-1} ** A) ** B
   by (simp add: matrix-mul-assoc)
 also have \dots = mat 1
   using assms by simp
 finally show B^{-1} ** A^{-1} ** (A ** B) = mat 1.
```

qed

```
lemma mat-inverse-simps[simp]:
 fixes c :: 'a :: division - ring
 assumes c \neq 0
 shows mat (inverse c) ** mat c = mat 1
   and mat\ c ** mat\ (inverse\ c) = mat\ 1
 unfolding matrix-matrix-mult-def mat-def by (auto simp: vec-eq-iff assms)
lemma matrix-inv-mat[simp]: c \neq 0 \Longrightarrow (mat \ c)^{-1} = mat \ (inverse \ c) for c :: 'a::division-ring
 by (simp add: matrix-inv-unique)
lemma invertible-mat[simp]: c \neq 0 \implies invertible (mat c) for c :: 'a::division-ring
 using invertibleI mat-inverse-simps(1) mat-inverse-simps(2) by blast
lemma matrix-inv-mat-1: (mat (1::'a::division-ring))^{-1} = mat 1
 by simp
lemma invertible-mat-1: invertible (mat (1::'a::division-ring))
 by simp
definition similar-matrix :: ('a::semiring-1) ^'m ^'m \Rightarrow ('a::semiring-1) ^'n ^'n \Rightarrow bool (infixr <math>\sim 25)
 where similar-matrix A \ B \longleftrightarrow (\exists \ P. \ invertible \ P \land A = P^{-1} ** B ** P)
lemma similar-matrix-refl[simp]: A \sim A for A :: 'a::division-ring `'n `'n
 by (unfold similar-matrix-def, rule-tac x=mat \ 1 in exI, simp)
lemma similar-matrix-simm: A \sim B \Longrightarrow B \sim A for A B :: ('a::semiring-1) ^'n ^'n
 apply(unfold similar-matrix-def, clarsimp)
 apply(rule-tac \ x=P^{-1} \ in \ exI, \ simp \ add: \ invertible-matrix-inv)
 by (metis invertible-def matrix-inv-unique matrix-mul-assoc matrix-mul-lid matrix-mul-rid)
lemma similar-matrix-trans: A \sim B \Longrightarrow B \sim C \Longrightarrow A \sim C for A B C :: ('a::semiring-1)^'n''n
proof(unfold similar-matrix-def, clarsimp)
 \mathbf{fix} \ P \ Q
 assume A = P^{-1} ** (Q^{-1} ** C ** Q) ** P and B = Q^{-1} ** C ** Q
 let ?R = Q ** P
 assume inverts: invertible Q invertible P
 hence ?R^{-1} = P^{-1} ** Q^{-1}
   by (rule matrix-inv-matrix-mul)
 also have invertible ?R
   using inverts invertible-mult by blast
 ultimately show \exists R. invertible R \land P^{-1} ** (Q^{-1} ** C ** Q) ** P = R^{-1} ** C ** R
   by (metis\ matrix-mul-assoc)
qed
lemma mat\text{-}vec\text{-}nth\text{-}simps[simp]:
 i = j \Longrightarrow mat \ c \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j = c
 i \neq j \Longrightarrow mat \ c \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j = 0
 by (simp-all add: mat-def)
definition diag-mat f = (\chi \ i \ j. \ if \ i = j \ then \ f \ i \ else \ 0)
lemma diag-mat-vec-nth-simps[simp]:
 i = j \Longrightarrow diag\text{-mat } f \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j = f \ i
 i \neq j \Longrightarrow diag\text{-mat } f \$ i \$ j = 0
 {f unfolding} \ diag-mat-def \ {f by} \ simp-all
lemma diag-mat-const-eq[simp]: diag-mat (\lambda i. c) = mat c
 unfolding mat-def diag-mat-def by simp
```

```
lemma matrix-vector-mul-diag-mat: diag-mat f *v s = (\chi i. f i *s \$i)
 unfolding diag-mat-def matrix-vector-mult-def by simp
lemma matrix-vector-mul-diag-axis[simp]: diag-matf *v (axis i k) = axis i (f i * k)
 by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-diag-mat axis-def fun-eq-iff)
lemma matrix-mul-diag-matl: diag-mat f ** A = (\chi i j. f i * A i j)
 unfolding diag-mat-def matrix-matrix-mult-def by simp
lemma matrix-matrix-mul-diag-matr: A ** diag-mat f = (\chi \ i \ j. \ A\$i\$j * f \ j)
 unfolding diag-mat-def matrix-matrix-mult-def apply(clarsimp simp: fun-eq-iff)
 subgoal for i j
   by (auto simp: finite-sum-univ-singleton[of - j])
 done
lemma matrix-mul-diag-diag-mat f ** diag-mat g = diag-mat (\lambda i. f i * g i)
 unfolding diag-mat-def matrix-matrix-mult-def vec-eq-iff by simp
lemma compow-matrix-mul-diag-mat-eq: ((**) (diag-mat f) \hat{ } ) (mat 1) = diag-mat (\lambda i. f i \hat{ } )
 apply(induct n, simp-all add: matrix-mul-diag-matl)
 by (auto simp: vec-eq-iff diag-mat-def)
lemma compow-similar-diag-mat-eq:
 assumes invertible P
     and A = P^{-1} ** (diag-mat f) ** P
   shows ((**) A \hat{\ } n) (mat 1) = P^{-1} ** (diag-mat (\lambda i. f i \hat{\ } n)) ** P
proof(induct n, simp-all add: assms)
 \mathbf{fix} \ n :: nat
 have P^{-1} ** diag-mat f ** P ** (P^{-1} ** diag-mat (\lambda i. f i \hfrac{1}{n}) ** P) =
 P^{-1} ** diag-mat f ** diag-mat (\lambda i. f i ^n) ** P (is ?lhs = -)
   by (metis\ (no-types,\ lifting)\ assms(1)\ invertible D(2)\ matrix-mul-rid\ matrix-mul-assoc)
 also have ... = P^{-1} ** diag-mat (\lambda i. f i * f i ^ n) ** P (is -= ?rhs)
   by (metis (full-types) matrix-mul-assoc matrix-mul-diag-diag)
 finally show ?lhs = ?rhs.
qed
lemma compow-similar-diag-mat:
 assumes A \sim (diag\text{-}mat\ f)
 shows ((**) A \hat{i} n) (mat 1) \sim diag\text{-mat}(\lambda i. f \hat{i} n)
\mathbf{proof}(unfold\ similar-matrix-def)
 obtain P where invertible P and A = P^{-1} ** (diag-mat f) ** P
   using assms unfolding similar-matrix-def by blast
 thus \exists P. invertible P \land ((**) A \hat{} n) (mat 1) = P^{-1} ** diag-mat (<math>\lambda i. f i \hat{} n) ** P
   using compow-similar-diag-mat-eq by blast
qed
no-notation matrix-inv (-^{-1} [90])
       and similar-matrix (infixr \sim 25)
```

0.12 Matrix norms

end

Here, we explore some properties about the operator and the maximum norms for matrices.

```
theory MTX-Norms
imports MTX-Preliminaries
```

begin

0.12.1 Matrix operator norm

```
abbreviation op-norm :: ('a::real-normed-algebra-1)^n 'n 'm \Rightarrow real ((1 - | _{op}) [65] 61)
 where ||A||_{op} \equiv onorm \ (\lambda x. \ A * v \ x)
lemma norm-matrix-bound:
 fixes A :: ('a::real-normed-algebra-1) ^'n ^'m
 shows ||x|| = 1 \Longrightarrow ||A * v x|| \le ||(\chi i j. ||A \$ i \$ j||) * v 1||
proof-
 fix x :: ('a, 'n) \ vec \ assume ||x|| = 1
 hence xi-le1: \land i. ||x \$ i|| \le 1
   by (metis Finite-Cartesian-Product.norm-nth-le)
  \{ \mathbf{fix} \ j :: 'm \}
   using norm-sum by blast
   also have ... \leq (\sum i \in UNIV. (||A \$ j \$ i||) * (||x \$ i||))
     by (simp add: norm-mult-ineq sum-mono)
   also have ... \leq (\sum i \in 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)\| \le (\sum i \in UNIV. \ (\|A \ \ \ j \ \ \ i\|) * 1)  by simp\}
 hence \bigwedge j. \|(A * v x) \$ j\| \le ((\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) \le (\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|| \le ||(\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)
 by (rule-tac \ x=\|(\chi \ i \ j. \ \|A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j\|) *v \ 1\| in exI, clarsimp,
     subst mult-norm-matrix-sqn-eq[symmetric], clarsimp,
     rule-tac \ x=sgn - in \ norm-matrix-bound, \ simp \ add: \ norm-sgn) + force
lemma op-norm-set-proptys:
 fixes A :: ('a :: real-normed-algebra-1) ^'n ^'m
 shows bounded \{||A * v x|| | x. ||x|| = 1\}
   and bdd-above {||A * v x|| | 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 \ s \ i \ s \ j\|) *v \ l\| in exI, force simp: norm-matrix-bound)
 using ex-norm-eq-1 by blast
lemma op-norm-def: ||A||_{op} = 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-sqn-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|| \le ||A||_{op}
 apply(unfold\ onorm\text{-}def,\ rule\ cSup\text{-}upper[OF\ -\ onorm\text{-}set\text{-}proptys(2)])
 unfolding image-def by (clarsimp, rule-tac x=x in exI) simp
lemma op-norm-ge-\theta: \theta \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 \ sgn \ x|| \le ||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|| \le (||A||_{op}) * (||x||)
proof-
 have ||A * v x|| = (||A * v sqn x||) * (||x||)
   by(simp add: mult-norm-matrix-sqn-eq)
 also have ... \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-matrix-vector-mult: bounded-linear ((*v) \ A) for A::('a::real-normed-algebra-1) ^'n ^'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-eq-0: (\|A\|_{op}=0) = (A=0) for A::('a::real-normed-field) ^'n ^'m
 unfolding onorm-eq-0[OF blin-matrix-vector-mult] using matrix-axis-0[of 1 A] by fastforce
lemma op-norm\theta: \|(\theta::('a::real-normed-field) \hat{\ 'n'm})\|_{op} = \theta
 using op-norm-eq-\theta[of \ \theta] by simp
lemma op-norm-triangle: ||A + B||_{op} \le (||A||_{op}) + (||B||_{op})
 \mathbf{using}\ onorm\text{-}triangle[OF\ blin\text{-}matrix\text{-}vector\text{-}mult[of\ A]\ blin\text{-}matrix\text{-}vector\text{-}mult[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-matrix-vector-mult, symmetric] scaleR-vector-assoc ...
lemma op-norm-matrix-matrix-mult-le: ||A| ** B||_{op} \le (||A||_{op}) * (||B||_{op})
proof(rule\ onorm-le)
 have \theta \leq (\|A\|_{op})
   \mathbf{by}(rule\ onorm\text{-}pos\text{-}le[OF\ blin\text{-}matrix\text{-}vector\text{-}mult]})
 fix x have ||A ** B *v x|| = ||A *v (B *v x)||
   by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc)
 also have ... \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * (\|B * v x\|)
   \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add:\ norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm[of\ -\ B\ *v\ x])
 also have ... \leq (\|A\|_{op}) * ((\|B\|_{op}) * (\|x\|))
   using norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm[of B x] \langle \theta \leq (\|A\|_{op}) \rangle mult-left-mono by blast
 finally show ||A ** B *v x|| \le (||A||_{op}) * (||B||_{op}) * (||x||)
   by simp
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ norm\text{-}matrix\text{-}vec\text{-}mult\text{-}le\text{-}transpose\text{:}
 ||x|| = 1 \Longrightarrow (||A *v x||) \le sqrt (||transpose A ** A||_{op}) * (||x||)  for A :: real^n 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 ... = x \cdot (transpose \ A * v \ (A * v \ x))
```

```
using vec-mult-inner by blast
  also have ... \leq (\|x\|) * (\|transpose A * v (A * v x)\|)
    using norm-cauchy-schwarz by blast
  also have ... \leq (\|transpose\ A ** A\|_{op}) * (\|x\|)^2
   apply(subst\ matrix-vector-mul-assoc)
   \mathbf{using}\ norm\text{-}matrix\text{-}le\text{-}mult\text{-}op\text{-}norm[of\ transpose\ A\ **\ A\ x]
   by (simp\ add: \langle ||x|| = 1\rangle)
  finally have ((\|A * v x\|)) \hat{2} \leq (\|transpose A * A\|_{op}) * (\|x\|) \hat{2}
   by linarith
  thus (||A *v x||) \le sqrt ((||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 UNIV. ||column \ i \ A||) for A :: real^n m
proof(unfold\ op-norm-def,\ rule\ cSup-least[OF\ op-norm-set-proptys(3)],\ clarsimp)
  fix x :: real^n assume x-def:||x|| = 1
  hence x-hyp:\bigwedge i. ||x \$ i|| \le 1
   \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add\colon norm\text{-}bound\text{-}component\text{-}le\text{-}cart)
  have (\|A *v x\|) = \|(\sum i \in UNIV. x \$ i *s column i A)\|
   \mathbf{by}(\mathit{subst\ matrix-mult-sum}[\mathit{of}\ A],\ \mathit{simp})
  also have ... \leq (\sum i \in UNIV. ||x   i *s column i A||)
   by (simp add: sum-norm-le)
  also have ... = (\sum i \in UNIV. (\|x \$ i\|) * (\|column i A\|))
   by (simp add: mult-norm-matrix-sqn-eq)
  also have ... \leq (\sum i \in UNIV . \|column \ i \ A\|)
   using x-hyp by (simp add: mult-left-le-one-le sum-mono)
  finally show ||A * v x|| \le (\sum i \in UNIV. ||column i A||).
lemma op-norm-le-transpose: ||A||_{op} \leq ||transpose||A||_{op} for A :: real^n n'
proof-
  have obs: \forall x. \|x\| = 1 \longrightarrow (\|A * v x\|) \leq sqrt ((\|transpose A * * A\|_{op})) * (\|x\|)
    \mathbf{using}\ norm\text{-}matrix\text{-}vec\text{-}mult\text{-}le\text{-}transpose\ \mathbf{by}\ blast
  have (\|A\|_{op}) \leq sqrt ((\|transpose\ A ** A\|_{op}))
    using obs apply(unfold op-norm-def)
   \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{rule}\ \mathit{cSup-least}[\mathit{OF}\ \mathit{op-norm-set-proptys}(\mathcal{I})])\ \mathit{clarsimp}
  hence ((\|A\|_{op}))^2 \leq (\|transpose\ A ** A\|_{op})
    using power-mono[of (\|A\|_{op}) - 2] op-norm-ge-0
   by (metis not-le real-less-lsqrt)
  also have ... \leq (\|transpose\ A\|_{op}) * (\|A\|_{op})
   using op-norm-matrix-matrix-mult-le by blast
  finally have ((\|A\|_{op}))^2 \le (\|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 metis
qed
0.12.2
             Matrix maximum norm
abbreviation max-norm :: real n \sim m \Rightarrow real ((1 - \| max)) = 65 = 61
  where ||A||_{max} \equiv Max \ (abs \ `(entries \ A))
lemma max-norm-def: ||A||_{max} = Max \{|A \$ i \$ j|| i j. i \in UNIV \land j \in UNIV\}
 by (simp add: image-def, rule arg-cong[of - - Max], blast)
lemma max-norm-set-proptys: finite \{|A \ \ i \ \ j| \ | i \ j. \ i \in UNIV \land 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| \ | \ 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-norm-ge-0: 0 \leq ||A||_{max}
  unfolding max-norm-def
  apply(rule\ order.trans[OF\ abs-ge-zero[of\ A\ \$-\$-]\ Max-ge])
  using max-norm-set-proptys by auto
lemma op-norm-le-max-norm:
  fixes A :: real^(n::finite)^(m::finite)
  shows ||A||_{op} \leq real \ CARD('m) * real \ CARD('n) * (||A||_{max})
  apply(rule onorm-le-matrix-component)
  \mathbf{unfolding} \ \mathit{max-norm-def} \ \mathbf{by}(\mathit{rule} \ \mathit{Max-ge}[\mathit{OF} \ \mathit{max-norm-set-proptys}]) \ \mathit{force}
lemma sqrt-Sup-power2-eq-Sup-abs:
  finite A \Longrightarrow A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow sqrt \ (Sup \ \{(f \ i)^2 \ | i. \ i \in A\}) = Sup \ \{|f \ i| \ | i. \ i \in A\}
\mathbf{proof}(rule\ sym)
  assume assms: finite A A \neq \{\}
  then obtain i where i-def: i \in A \land Sup \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in A\} = (f i)^2
   using cSup-finite-ex[of \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in A\}] by auto
  hence lhs: sqrt (Sup \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in A\}) = |f i|
   by simp
  have finite \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in A\}
   using assms by simp
  hence \forall j \in A. (fj)^2 \leq (fi)^2
   using i-def cSup-upper[of - \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in A\}] by force
  hence \forall j \in A. |f j| \leq |f i|
   using abs-le-square-iff by blast
  also have |f i| \in \{|f i| | i. i \in A\}
    using i-def by auto
  ultimately show Sup \{|f i| | i. i \in A\} = sqrt (Sup \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in A\})
    using cSup\text{-}mem\text{-}eq[of | f i | \{|f i| | i. i \in A\}] lhs by auto
qed
lemma sqrt-Max-power2-eq-max-abs:
  finite A \Longrightarrow A \neq \{\} \Longrightarrow sqrt \ (Max \ \{(f \ i)^2 | i. \ i \in A\}) = Max \ \{|f \ i| \ | i. \ i \in A\}
 apply(subst\ cSup-eq-Max[symmetric],\ simp-all)+
  using sqrt-Sup-power2-eq-Sup-abs.
lemma op-norm-diag-mat-eq: \|diag-mat f\|_{op} = Max \{|f i| | i. i \in UNIV\}  (is - = Max ?A)
\mathbf{proof}(unfold\ op\text{-}norm\text{-}def)
  have obs: \bigwedge x \ i. \ (f \ i)^2 * (x \ \$ \ i)^2 \le Max \ \{(f \ i)^2 | i. \ i \in UNIV\} * (x \ \$ \ i)^2
   apply(rule mult-right-mono[OF - zero-le-power2])
    using le-max-image-of-finite[of \lambda i. (f i) \hat{}2] by simp
  {fix r assume r \in \{ \| diag\text{-}mat \ f *v \ x \| \ |x. \ \|x\| = 1 \}
   then obtain x where x-def: \|diag-mat f * v x\| = r \wedge \|x\| = 1
   hence r^2 = (\sum i \in UNIV. (f i)^2 * (x \$ i)^2)
     unfolding norm-vec-def L2-set-def matrix-vector-mul-diag-mat
     apply (simp add: power-mult-distrib)
     by (metis (no-types, lifting) x-def norm-ge-zero real-sqrt-ge-0-iff real-sqrt-pow2)
   also have ... \leq (Max \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in UNIV\}) * (\sum i \in UNIV. (x \$ i)^2)
     using obs[of - x] by (simp \ add: sum-mono \ sum-distrib-left)
   also have ... = Max \{(f i)^2 | i. i \in UNIV\}
     using x-def by (simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
   finally have r \leq sqrt \; (Max \; \{(f \; i)^2 | i. \; i \in UNIV\})
```

```
using x-def real-le-rsqrt by blast
    hence r \leq Max ?A
      by (subst\ (asm)\ sqrt-Max-power2-eq-max-abs[of\ UNIV\ f],\ simp-all)
  hence 1: \forall x \in \{ \| diag\text{-}mat \ f *v \ x \| \ |x. \ \|x\| = 1 \}. \ x \leq Max \ ?A
    unfolding diag-mat-def by blast
  obtain i where i-def: Max ?A = \|diag\text{-mat } f *v e i\|
    using cMax-finite-ex[of ?A] by force
  hence 2: \exists x \in \{ \| diag\text{-}mat \ f *v \ x \| \ |x. \ \|x\| = 1 \}. \ Max \ ?A \le x \}
   by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) abs-1 mem-Collect-eq norm-axis-eq order-refl real-norm-def)
  show Sup \{ \| diag\text{-mat } f * v x \| |x| \| \|x\| \| = 1 \} = Max ?A
   by (rule\ cSup-eq[OF\ 1\ 2])
qed
lemma op-max-norms-eq-at-diag: \|diag\text{-mat }f\|_{op} = \|diag\text{-mat }f\|_{max}
proof(rule antisym)
  have \{|f i| | i. i \in UNIV\} \subseteq \{|diag\text{-mat } f \$ i \$ j| | i j. i \in UNIV \land j \in UNIV\}
    by (smt\ Collect\text{-}mono\ diag\text{-}mat\text{-}vec\text{-}nth\text{-}simps(1))
  thus \|diag\text{-}mat f\|_{op} \leq \|diag\text{-}mat f\|_{max}
    unfolding op-norm-diag-mat-eq max-norm-def
    by (rule Max.subset-imp) (blast, simp only: finite-image-of-finite2)
next
  \mathbf{have} \ \mathit{Sup} \ \{|\mathit{diag-mat} \ f \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j| \ |i \ j. \ i \in \mathit{UNIV} \ \land \ j \in \mathit{UNIV}\} \leq \mathit{Sup} \ \{|f \ i| \ |i. \ i \in \mathit{UNIV}\}
    apply(rule\ cSup\ least,\ blast,\ clarify,\ case\ tac\ i=j,\ simp)
    by (rule cSup-upper, blast, simp-all) (rule cSup-upper2, auto)
  thus \|diag\text{-}mat f\|_{max} \leq \|diag\text{-}mat f\|_{op}
    {\bf unfolding} \ op\text{-}norm\text{-}diag\text{-}mat\text{-}eq \ max\text{-}norm\text{-}def
    apply (subst cSup-eq-Max[symmetric], simp only: finite-image-of-finite2, blast)
    by (subst\ cSup\text{-}eq\text{-}Max[symmetric],\ simp,\ blast)
qed
```

end

0.13 Square Matrices

The general solution for affine systems of ODEs involves the exponential function. Unfortunately, this operation is only available in Isabelle for the type class "banach". Hence, we define a type of square matrices and prove that it is an instance of this class.

```
theory SQ\text{-}MTX imports MTX\text{-}Norms begin
```

0.13.1 Definition

```
lift-definition sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag :: (('m::finite) \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow ('m::finite) sq\text{-}mtx (binder diag 10)
  is diag-mat.
lift-definition sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}transpose :: ('m::finite) sq\text{-}mtx \Rightarrow 'm sq\text{-}mtx (-†) is transpose.
lift-definition sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}inv: ('m::finite) sq\text{-}mtx \Rightarrow 'm sq\text{-}mtx (-^{-1} [90]) is matrix\text{-}inv.
lift-definition sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}row :: 'm \Rightarrow ('m:finite) sq\text{-}mtx \Rightarrow real^{'}m \text{ (row)} is row.
lift-definition sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}col :: 'm \Rightarrow ('m::finite) sq\text{-}mtx \Rightarrow real^{'}m \text{ (col)} is column.
lemma to-vec-eq-ith: (to\text{-vec }A) \ i = A \ i = A \
 by transfer simp
lemma to-mtx-ith[simp]:
  (to\text{-}mtx\ A)\ \$\$\ i1 = A\ \$\ i1
  (to\text{-}mtx\ A) \$\$\ i1 \$\ i2 = A \$\ i1 \$\ i2
  by (transfer, simp)+
lemma to-mtx-vec-lambda-ith[simp]: to-mtx (\chi \ i \ j. \ x \ i \ j) $$ i1 $ i2 = x i1 i2
  by (simp add: sq-mtx-ith-def)
lemma sq-mtx-eq-iff:
  shows A = B = (\forall i j. A \$\$ i \$ j = B \$\$ i \$ j)
   and A = B = (\forall i. A \$\$ i = B \$\$ i)
  by (transfer, simp add: vec-eq-iff)+
\mathbf{lemma}\ sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag\text{-}simps[simp]\text{:}
  i = j \Longrightarrow sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag \ f \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j = f \ i
  i \neq j \Longrightarrow sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f \$\$ i \$ j = 0
  sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f \$\$ i = axis i (f i)
  unfolding sq-mtx-diag-def by (simp-all add: axis-def vec-eq-iff)
lemma sq-mtx-diaq-vec-mult: (diag i. f i) *_V s = (\chi i. f i * s\$i)
  by (simp add: matrix-vector-mul-diag-mat sq-mtx-diag.abs-eq sq-mtx-vec-mult.abs-eq)
lemma sq-mtx-vec-mult-diag-axis: (diag i. f i) *_V (axis i k) = axis i (f i * k)
  unfolding sq-mtx-diag-vec-mult axis-def by auto
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}vec\text{-}mult\text{-}eq: m *_V x = (\chi i. sum (\lambda j. (m \$\$ i \$ j) * (x \$ j)) UNIV)
  by (transfer, simp add: matrix-vector-mult-def)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}transpose\text{-}transpose[simp]: } (A^{\dagger})^{\dagger} = A
 by (transfer, simp)
lemma transpose-mult-vec-canon-row[simp]: (A^{\dagger}) *_{V} (e \ i) = \text{row } i \ A
  by transfer (simp add: row-def transpose-def axis-def matrix-vector-mult-def)
lemma row-ith[simp]: row i A = A $$ i
  by transfer (simp add: row-def)
lemma mtx-vec-mult-canon: A *_V (e \ i) = \operatorname{col} \ i \ A
  by (transfer, simp add: matrix-vector-mult-basis)
0.13.2
             Ring of square matrices
```

instantiation sq-mtx :: (finite) ring begin

```
lift-definition plus-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx is (+).
lift-definition zero-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx is \theta.
lift-definition uminus-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx is uminus.
lift-definition minus-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx is (-).
lift-definition times-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx is (**).
declare plus-sq-mtx.rep-eq [simp]
    and minus-sq-mtx.rep-eq [simp]
instance apply intro-classes
  by(transfer, simp \ add: algebra-simps \ matrix-mul-assoc \ matrix-add-rdistrib) +
end
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}zero\text{-}ith[simp]: \theta \$\$ i = \theta
 by (transfer, simp)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}zero\text{-}nth[simp]: \theta $$ i $ j = \theta
  by transfer simp
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}plus\text{-}eq: A + B = to\text{-}mtx \ (\chi \ i \ j. \ A\$\$i\$j + B\$\$i\$j)
  by transfer (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}plus\text{-}ith[simp]:(A + B) \$\$ i = A \$\$ i + B \$\$ i
  unfolding sq-mtx-plus-eq by (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}uminus\text{-}eq:-A = to\text{-}mtx \ (\chi \ i \ j.-A\$\$i\$j)
  by transfer (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma sq-mtx-minus-eq: A - B = to-mtx (\chi \ i \ j. \ A\$\$i\$j - B\$\$i\$j)
  by transfer (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma sq-mtx-minus-ith[simp]:(A - B) $$ i = A $$ i - B $$ i
  unfolding sq-mtx-minus-eq by (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}times\text{-}eq: A*B=to\text{-}mtx (\chi ij. sum (\lambda k. A\$\$i\$k*B\$\$k\$j) UNIV)
  by transfer (simp add: matrix-matrix-mult-def)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}plus\text{-}diag\text{-}diag\text{[}simp\text{]}: sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f + sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag g = (diag i. f i + g i)
 by (subst sq-mtx-eq-iff) (simp add: axis-def)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}minus\text{-}diaq\text{-}diaq[simp]: sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diaq\ f\ -\ sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diaq\ g\ =\ (diag\ i.\ f\ i\ -\ g\ i)
  by (subst sq-mtx-eq-iff) (simp add: axis-def)
\mathbf{lemma} \ sum\text{-}sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag[simp]\text{: } (\sum n < m. \ sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag \ (g \ n)) = (\mathrm{diag} \ i. \ \sum n < m. \ (g \ n \ i)) \ \mathbf{for} \ m :: nat
 by (induct \ m, \ simp, \ subst \ sq-mtx-eq-iff, \ simp-all)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}mult\text{-}diag\text{-}diag[simp]: sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag\ f\ *\ sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag\ g\ =\ (\mathrm{diag\ }i.\ f\ i\ *\ g\ i)
  by (simp add: matrix-mul-diag-diag sq-mtx-diag.abs-eq times-sq-mtx.abs-eq)
lemma sq-mtx-mult-diagl: (diag i. f i) * A = to-mtx (\chi i j. f i * A $$ i $ j)
  by transfer (simp add: matrix-mul-diag-matl)
lemma sq-mtx-mult-diagr: A * (\text{diag } i. \ fi) = \text{to-mtx} \ (\chi \ i \ j. \ A \$\$ \ i \$ \ j * fj)
  by transfer (simp add: matrix-matrix-mul-diag-matr)
```

```
lemma mtx-vec-mult-0l[simp]: 0 *_V x = 0
 by (simp add: sq-mtx-vec-mult.abs-eq zero-sq-mtx-def)
lemma mtx-vec-mult-\theta r[simp]: A *_V \theta = \theta
 by (transfer, simp)
lemma mtx-vec-mult-add-rdistr: (A + B) *_{V} x = A *_{V} x + B *_{V} x
 unfolding plus-sq-mtx-def
 apply(transfer)
 by (simp add: matrix-vector-mult-add-rdistrib)
lemma mtx-vec-mult-add-rdistl: A *_{V} (x + y) = A *_{V} x + A *_{V} y
 unfolding plus-sq-mtx-def
 apply transfer
 by (simp add: matrix-vector-right-distrib)
lemma mtx-vec-mult-minus-rdistrib: (A - B) *_V x = A *_V x - B *_V x
 unfolding minus-sq-mtx-def by(transfer, simp add: matrix-vector-mult-diff-rdistrib)
lemma mtx-vec-mult-minus-ldistrib: A *_{V} (x - y) = A *_{V} x - A *_{V} y
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) add-diff-cancel diff-add-cancel
     matrix-vector-right-distrib sq-mtx-vec-mult.rep-eq)
lemma sq-mtx-times-vec-assoc: (A * B) *_{V} x = A *_{V} (B *_{V} x)
 by (transfer, simp add: matrix-vector-mul-assoc)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}vec\text{-}mult\text{-}sum\text{-}cols: A *_{V} x = sum (\lambda i. x \$ i *_{R} col i A) UNIV
 by(transfer) (simp add: matrix-mult-sum scalar-mult-eq-scaleR)
           Real normed vector space of square matrices
instantiation \ sq-mtx :: (finite) \ real-normed-vector
begin
definition norm-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow real where ||A|| = ||to\text{-vec }A||_{on}
lift-definition scaleR-sq-mtx :: real \Rightarrow 'a \ sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a \ sq-mtx is scaleR.
definition sgn\text{-}sq\text{-}mtx :: 'a sq\text{-}mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq\text{-}mtx
 where sgn\text{-}sq\text{-}mtx \ A = (inverse \ (\|A\|)) *_R A
definition dist-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'a sq-mtx \Rightarrow real
 where dist-sq-mtx A B = ||A - B||
definition uniformity-sq-mtx :: ('a sq-mtx \times 'a sq-mtx) filter
 where uniformity-sq-mtx = (INF e \in \{0 < ...\}). principal \{(x, y) dist x y < e\})
definition open-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx set <math>\Rightarrow bool
 where open-sq-mtx U = (\forall x \in U. \ \forall F \ (x', y) \ in \ uniformity. \ x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U)
instance apply intro-classes
 unfolding sgn-sq-mtx-def open-sq-mtx-def dist-sq-mtx-def uniformity-sq-mtx-def
          prefer 10
          apply(transfer, simp add: norm-sq-mtx-def op-norm-triangle)
         \mathbf{prefer} \ g
         apply(simp-all add: norm-sq-mtx-def zero-sq-mtx-def op-norm-eq-0)
 by (transfer, simp add: norm-sq-mtx-def op-norm-scaleR algebra-simps)+
```

end

```
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}scaleR\text{-}eq: c *_R A = to\text{-}mtx \ (\chi \ i \ j. \ c *_R A \$\$ \ i \$ j)
 by transfer (simp add: vec-eq-iff)
lemma scaleR-to-mtx-ith[simp]: c *_R (to-mtx A) $$ i1 $ i2 = c * A $ i1 $ i2
 by transfer (simp add: scaleR-vec-def)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}scaleR\text{-}ith[simp]: (c *_R A) $$ i = (c *_R (A $$ i))
 by (unfold scaleR-sq-mtx-def, transfer, simp)
lemma scaleR-sq-mtx-diag: c *_R sq-mtx-diag f = (diag i. c * f i)
 by (subst sq-mtx-eq-iff, simp add: axis-def)
lemma scaleR-mtx-vec-assoc: (c *_R A) *_V x = c *_R (A *_V x)
 unfolding scaleR-sq-mtx-def sq-mtx-vec-mult-def apply simp
 by (simp add: scaleR-matrix-vector-assoc)
lemma mtx-vec-scaleR-commute: A *_V (c *_R x) = c *_R (A *_V x)
 unfolding scaleR-sq-mtx-def sq-mtx-vec-mult-def apply(simp, transfer)
 by (simp add: vector-scaleR-commute)
lemma mtx-times-scaleR-commute: A * (c *_R B) = c *_R (A *_B) for A::('n::finite) sq-mtx
 unfolding sq-mtx-scaleR-eq sq-mtx-times-eq
 apply(simp add: to-mtx-inject)
 apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff fun-eq-iff)
 by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(19) vector-space-over-itself.scale-sum-right)
lemma le-mtx-norm: m \in \{ ||A *_V x|| ||x|| ||x||| = 1 \} \Longrightarrow m \leq ||A||
 using cSup\text{-}upper[of - \{ ||(to\text{-}vec\ A) *v\ x|| \mid x. ||x|| = 1 \}]
 by (simp\ add:\ op-norm-set-proptys(2)\ op-norm-def\ norm-sq-mtx-def\ sq-mtx-vec-mult.rep-eq)
lemma norm-vec-mult-le: ||A *_V x|| \le (||A||) * (||x||)
 by (simp add: norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm norm-sq-mtx-def sq-mtx-vec-mult.rep-eq)
lemma bounded-bilinear-sq-mtx-vec-mult: bounded-bilinear (\lambda A \ s. \ A *_{V} \ s)
 apply (rule bounded-bilinear.intro, simp-all add: mtx-vec-mult-add-rdistr
     mtx-vec-mult-add-rdistl scaleR-mtx-vec-assoc mtx-vec-scaleR-commute)
 by (rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ auto \ intro!: \ norm-vec-mult-le)
lemma norm-sq-mtx-def2: ||A|| = Sup \{||A *_{V} x|| ||x||| = 1\}
 unfolding norm-sq-mtx-def op-norm-def sq-mtx-vec-mult-def by simp
lemma norm-sq-mtx-def3: ||A|| = (SUP \ x. (||A *_V x||) / (||x||))
 unfolding norm-sq-mtx-def onorm-def sq-mtx-vec-mult-def by simp
lemma norm-sq-mtx-diag: ||sq\text{-mtx-diag }f|| = Max \{|f i| | i. i \in UNIV\}
 unfolding norm-sq-mtx-def apply transfer
 by (rule op-norm-diag-mat-eq)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}norm\text{-}le\text{-}sum\text{-}col: ||A|| \leq (\sum i \in UNIV. ||col| i| A||)
 using op-norm-le-sum-column[of to-vec A]
 apply(simp add: norm-sq-mtx-def)
 \mathbf{by}(transfer, simp \ add: op-norm-le-sum-column)
lemma norm-le-transpose: ||A|| \leq ||A^{\dagger}||
 unfolding norm-sq-mtx-def by transfer (rule op-norm-le-transpose)
lemma norm-eq-norm-transpose[simp]: ||A^{\dagger}|| = ||A||
 using norm-le-transpose of A and norm-le-transpose of A^{\dagger} by simp
lemma norm-column-le-norm: ||A \$\$ i|| \le ||A||
```

using norm-vec-mult-le[of A^{\dagger} e i] by simp

0.13.4 Real normed algebra of square matrices

```
instantiation sq-mtx :: (finite) real-normed-algebra-1
begin
lift-definition one-sq-mtx :: 'a sq-mtx is to-mtx (mat 1).
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}one\text{-}idty: 1*A=AA*1=A for A::'a sq\text{-}mtx
 by(transfer, transfer, unfold mat-def matrix-matrix-mult-def, simp add: vec-eq-iff)+
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}norm\text{-}1: ||(1::'a \ sq\text{-}mtx)|| = 1
 unfolding one-sq-mtx-def norm-sq-mtx-def
 apply(simp add: op-norm-def)
 apply(subst\ cSup-eq[of-1])
 using ex-norm-eq-1 by auto
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}norm\text{-}times: ||A * B|| \le (||A||) * (||B||) for A :: 'a sq\text{-}mtx
 unfolding norm-sq-mtx-def times-sq-mtx-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: to-mtx-inject vec-eq-iff one-sq-mtx-def zero-sq-mtx-def mat-def)
 by(transfer, simp add: scalar-matrix-assoc matrix-scalar-ac)+
end
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}one\text{-}ith\text{-}simps[simp]: 1 \$\$ i \$ i = 1 i \neq j \Longrightarrow 1 \$\$ i \$ j = 0
 unfolding one-sq-mtx-def mat-def by simp-all
lemma of-nat-eq-sq-mtx-diag[simp]: of-nat m = (\text{diag } i. m)
 by (induct m) (simp, subst sq-mtx-eq-iff, simp add: axis-def)+
lemma mtx-vec-mult-1[simp]: 1 *_V s = s
 by (auto simp: sq-mtx-vec-mult-def one-sq-mtx-def
     mat-def vec-eq-iff matrix-vector-mult-def)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag\text{-}one[simp]: (diag i. 1) = 1
 by (subst sq-mtx-eq-iff, simp add: one-sq-mtx-def mat-def axis-def)
abbreviation mtx-invertible A \equiv invertible (to-vec A)
lemma mtx-invertible-def: mtx-invertible A \longleftrightarrow (\exists A'. A' * A = 1 \land A * A' = 1)
 apply (unfold sq-mtx-inv-def times-sq-mtx-def one-sq-mtx-def invertible-def, clarsimp, safe)
  apply(rule-tac \ x=to-mtx \ A' \ in \ exI, \ simp)
 by (rule-tac x=to-vec A' in exI, simp add: to-mtx-inject)
lemma mtx-invertibleI:
 assumes A * B = 1 and B * A = 1
 shows mtx-invertible A
 using assms unfolding mtx-invertible-def by auto
lemma mtx-invertibleD[simp]:
 assumes mtx-invertible A
 shows A^{-1} * A = 1 and A * A^{-1} = 1
 apply (unfold sq-mtx-inv-def times-sq-mtx-def one-sq-mtx-def)
 using assms by simp-all
```

```
lemma mtx-invertible-inv[simp]: mtx-invertible A \Longrightarrow mtx-invertible (A^{-1})
 using mtx-invertibleD mtx-invertibleI by blast
lemma mtx-invertible-one[simp]: mtx-invertible 1
 by (simp add: one-sq-mtx.rep-eq)
lemma sq-mtx-inv-unique:
 assumes A * B = 1 and B * A = 1
 shows A^{-1} = B
 by (metis (no-types, lifting) assms mtx-invertibleD(2)
     mtx-invertible I mult . assoc sq-mtx-one-idty(1))
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}inv\text{-}idempotent[simp]: mtx\text{-}invertible <math>A \Longrightarrow A^{-1-1} = A
 using mtx-invertibleD sq-mtx-inv-unique by blast
lemma sq-mtx-inv-mult:
 assumes mtx-invertible A and mtx-invertible B
 shows (A * B)^{-1} = B^{-1} * A^{-1}
 by (simp add: assms matrix-inv-matrix-mul sq-mtx-inv-def times-sq-mtx-def)
lemma sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}inv\text{-}one[simp]: 1^{-1} = 1
 by (simp add: sq-mtx-inv-unique)
definition similar-sq-mtx :: ('n::finite) sq-mtx \Rightarrow 'n \ sq-mtx \Rightarrow bool (infixr \sim 25)
 where (A \sim B) \longleftrightarrow (\exists P. mtx-invertible P \land A = P^{-1} * B * P)
lemma similar-sq-mtx-matrix: (A \sim B) = similar-matrix (to-vec A) (to-vec B)
 apply(unfold similar-matrix-def similar-sq-mtx-def, safe)
  apply (metis sq-mtx-inv.rep-eq times-sq-mtx.rep-eq)
 by (metis UNIV-I sq-mtx-inv.abs-eq times-sq-mtx.abs-eq to-mtx-inverse to-vec-inverse)
lemma similar-sq-mtx-refl[simp]: A \sim A
 by (unfold similar-sq-mtx-def, rule-tac x=1 in exI, simp)
lemma similar-sq-mtx-simm: A \sim B \Longrightarrow B \sim A
 \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{unfold\ similar-sq-mtx-def},\ \mathit{clarsimp})
 apply(rule-tac \ x=P^{-1} \ in \ exI, \ simp \ add: \ mult.assoc)
 by (metis\ mtx-invertible D(2)\ mult.assoc\ mult.left-neutral)
lemma similar-sq-mtx-trans: A \sim B \Longrightarrow B \sim C \Longrightarrow A \sim C
 unfolding similar-sq-mtx-matrix using similar-matrix-trans by blast
lemma power-sq-mtx-diag: (sq\text{-mtx-diag } f) \hat{n} = (\text{diag } i. f i \hat{n})
 by (induct\ n,\ simp-all)
lemma power-similiar-sq-mtx-diag-eq:
 assumes mtx-invertible P
     and A = P^{-1} * (sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f) * P
   shows A \hat{n} = P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. f \hat{i} \hat{n}) * P
\mathbf{proof}(induct\ n,\ simp-all\ add:\ assms)
 have P^{-1} * sq\text{-mtx-diag } f * P * (P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. \ f \ i \ \hat{\ } n) * P) =
 P^{-1} * sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f * (diag i. f i ^n) * P
   by (metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ lifting)\ assms(1)\ mtx-invertible D(2)\ mult.assoc\ mult.right-neutral)
 also have ... = P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. f i * f i \hat{n}) * P
   by (simp add: mult.assoc)
 finally show P^{-1} * sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f * P * (P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. f i \hat{} n) * P) =
 P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. f i * f i \hat{n}) * P.
qed
```

```
lemma power-similar-sq-mtx-diag:

assumes A \sim (sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag\ f)

shows A \hat{\ } n \sim (\text{diag\ } i.\ f\ i\hat{\ } n)

using assms power-similar-sq-mtx-diag-eq

unfolding similar-sq-mtx-def by blast
```

0.13.5 Banach space of square matrices

```
lemma Cauchy-cols:
  fixes X :: nat \Rightarrow ('a::finite) sq-mtx
  assumes Cauchy X
  shows Cauchy (\lambda n. col \ i \ (X \ n))
proof(unfold Cauchy-def dist-norm, clarsimp)
  fix \varepsilon::real assume \varepsilon > 0
  then obtain M where M-def: \forall m > M. \forall n > M. ||X m - X n|| < \varepsilon
    using \langle Cauchy \ X \rangle unfolding Cauchy-def by (simp \ add: dist-sq-mtx-def) \ metis
  \{ \text{fix } m \text{ } n \text{ assume } m \geq M \text{ and } n \geq M \}
    hence \varepsilon > \|X m - X n\|
      using M-def by blast
    moreover have ||X m - X n|| \ge ||(X m - X n) *_{V} e i||
      \mathbf{by}(rule\ le\text{-}mtx\text{-}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-mult-minus-rdistrib)
    moreover have ... = \|\operatorname{col} i(X m) - \operatorname{col} i(X n)\|
      by (simp add: mtx-vec-mult-minus-rdistrib mtx-vec-mult-canon)
    ultimately have \|\operatorname{col} i(X m) - \operatorname{col} i(X n)\| < \varepsilon
      by linarith}
  thus \exists M. \ \forall \ m \geq M. \ \forall \ n \geq M. \ \| \operatorname{col} \ i \ (X \ m) - \operatorname{col} \ i \ (X \ n) \| < \varepsilon
    by blast
qed
lemma col-convergence:
  assumes \forall i. (\lambda n. \text{ col } i (X n)) \longrightarrow L \$ i
  shows X \longrightarrow to\text{-}mtx \ (transpose \ L)
proof(unfold LIMSEQ-def dist-norm, clarsimp)
  let ?L = to\text{-}mtx \ (transpose \ L)
  let ?a = CARD('a) fix \varepsilon::real assume \varepsilon > 0
  hence \varepsilon / ?a > \theta by simp
  hence \forall i. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \| \text{col } i (X n) - L \$ i \| < \varepsilon / ?a
    using assms unfolding LIMSEQ-def dist-norm convergent-def by blast
  then obtain N where \forall i. \forall n \geq N. \| \text{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 \cdot (\operatorname{col} \ i \ (X \ n) - L \ \ i) = (\operatorname{col} \ i \ (X \ n - \ ?L))
    unfolding minus-sq-mtx-def by(transfer, simp add: transpose-def vec-eq-iff column-def)
  ultimately have N-def: \forall i. \forall n \geq N. \| \text{col } i (X n - ?L) \| < \varepsilon / ?a
    by auto
  have \forall n \geq N. ||X n - ?L|| < \varepsilon
  \mathbf{proof}(rule\ allI,\ rule\ impI)
    fix n::nat assume N \leq n
    hence \forall i. \| \text{col } i (X n - ?L) \| < \varepsilon / ?a
      using N-def by blast
    hence (\sum i \in UNIV. \|\text{col } i \ (X \ n - ?L)\|) < (\sum (i::'a) \in UNIV. \varepsilon/?a)
      using sum-strict-mono[of - \lambda i. \|\text{col } i \ (X \ n - ?L)\|] by force
    moreover have ||X n - ?L|| \le (\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
instance \ sq-mtx :: (finite) \ banach
proof(standard)
  \mathbf{fix} \ X :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \ sq-mtx
  assume Cauchy X
  hence \bigwedge i. Cauchy (\lambda n. \text{ col } i (X n))
    using Cauchy-cols by blast
  hence obs: \forall i. \exists ! L. (\lambda n. \operatorname{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)))
  hence \forall i. (\lambda n. \operatorname{col} i (X n)) \longrightarrow L \$ i
    using obs the I-unique [of \lambda L. (\lambda n. col - (X n)) \longrightarrow L L $ -] by (simp add: lim-def)
  thus convergent X
    using col-convergence unfolding convergent-def by blast
qed
lemma exp-similiar-sq-mtx-diaq-eq:
  assumes mtx-invertible P
      and A = P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. f i) * P
    shows exp \ A = P^{-1} * exp \ (diag \ i. \ fi) * P
proof(unfold exp-def power-similar-sq-mtx-diag-eq[OF assms])
  have (\sum n. P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. f i \hat{n}) * P /_R fact n) =
  (\sum n. P^{-1} * ((\text{diag } i. f i \hat{n}) /_R fact n) * P)
    by simp
  also have ... = (\sum n. P^{-1} * ((\text{diag } i. f i \hat{n}) /_R fact n)) * P
    apply(subst\ suminf-multr[OF\ bounded-linear.summable[OF\ bounded-linear-mult-right]])
    unfolding power-sq-mtx-diag[symmetric] by (simp-all add: summable-exp-generic)
  also have ... = P^{-1} * (\sum n. (\text{diag } i. f i \hat{n}) /_R fact n) * P
    apply(subst\ suminf-mult[of - P^{-1}])
    unfolding power-sq-mtx-diag[symmetric]
    by (simp-all add: summable-exp-generic)
 finally show (\sum n. P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. f i \hat{n}) * P /_R fact n) =
  P^{-1} * (\sum n. sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f \hat{\ } n /_R fact n) * P
    unfolding power-sq-mtx-diag by simp
qed
lemma exp-similiar-sq-mtx-diag:
  assumes A \sim sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag f
  shows exp \ A \sim exp \ (sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}diag \ f)
  using assms exp-similar-sq-mtx-diag-eq
  unfolding similar-sq-mtx-def by blast
lemma suminf-sq-mtx-diag:
  assumes \forall i. (\lambda n. f n i) sums (suminf (\lambda n. f n i))
  shows (\sum n. (\text{diag } i. f n i)) = (\text{diag } i. \sum n. f n i)
 \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{proof}(\textit{rule suminfI}, \textit{unfold sums-def LIMSEQ-iff}, \textit{clarsimp simp: norm-sq-mtx-diag}) \\ \mathbf{let} \ ?g = \lambda n \ i. \ |(\sum n < n. \ f \ n \ i) - (\sum n. \ f \ n \ i)| \\ \mathbf{e} \end{array} 
  fix r::real assume r > 0
  have \forall i. \exists no. \forall n \geq no. ?g \ n \ i < r
    using assms \langle r > 0 \rangle unfolding sums-def LIMSEQ-iff by clarsimp
  then obtain N where key: \forall i. \forall n \geq N. ?g \ n \ i < r
    using finite-nat-minimal-witness [of \lambda i \ n. ?g \ n \ i < r] by blast
  \{fix n::nat
    assume n \geq N
    obtain i where i-def: Max \{x. \exists i. x = ?g \ n \ i\} = ?g \ n \ i
      using cMax-finite-ex[of \{x. \exists i. x = ?g \ n \ i\}] by auto
   hence ?g \ n \ i < r
```

```
using key \langle n \geq N \rangle by blast
   hence Max \{x. \exists i. x = ?g \ n \ i\} < r
     unfolding i-def[symmetric] .}
 thus \exists N. \forall n \geq N. Max \{x. \exists i. x = ?g \ n \ i\} < r
   by blast
\mathbf{qed}
lemma exp-sq-mtx-diag: exp (sq-mtx-diag f) = (diag i. <math>exp (fi))
 apply(unfold exp-def, simp add: power-sq-mtx-diag scaleR-sq-mtx-diag)
 apply(rule\ suminf-sq-mtx-diag)
 using exp-converges[of f -]
 unfolding sums-def LIMSEQ-iff exp-def by force
lemma exp-scaleR-diagonal1:
 assumes mtx-invertible P and A = P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. \ f \ i) * P
   shows exp (t *_R A) = P^{-1} * (diag i. exp (t * f i)) * P
proof-
 have exp\ (t *_R A) = exp\ (P^{-1} * (t *_R sq-mtx-diag\ f) * P)
   using assms by simp
 also have ... = P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. \ exp \ (t * f i)) * P
   by (metis assms(1) exp-similar-sq-mtx-diag-eq exp-sq-mtx-diag scaleR-sq-mtx-diag)
 finally show exp(t *_R A) = P^{-1} * (\text{diag } i. \ exp(t * f i)) * P.
qed
lemma exp-scaleR-diagonal2:
 assumes mtx-invertible P and A = P * (\text{diag } i. f i) * P^{-1}
   shows exp (t *_R A) = P * (diag i. exp (t * f i)) * P^{-1}
 apply(subst\ sq-mtx-inv-idempotent[OF\ assms(1),\ symmetric])
 apply(rule exp-scaleR-diagonal1)
 by (simp-all add: assms)
0.13.6
            Examples
definition mtx A = to\text{-}mtx \ (vector \ (map \ vector \ A))
lemma vector-nth-eq: (vector A) $ i = foldr (\lambda x f n. (f(n + 1))(n := x)) A(\lambda n x. \theta) 1 i
 unfolding vector-def by simp
lemma mtx-ith-eq[simp]: <math>mtx \ A  $$ i  $j = foldr \ (\lambda x \ f \ n. \ (f \ (n+1))(n:=x))
 (map\ (\lambda l.\ vec-lambda\ (foldr\ (\lambda x\ f\ n.\ (f\ (n+1))(n:=x))\ l\ (\lambda n\ x.\ 0)\ 1))\ A)\ (\lambda n\ x.\ 0)\ 1\ i\ \$\ j
 unfolding mtx-def vector-def by (simp add: vector-nth-eq)
2x2 matrices
lemma mtx2-eq-iff: (mtx)
 ([a1, b1] \#
  [c1, d1] \# []) :: 2 \text{ sq-mtx}) = mtx
 ([a2, b2] \#
   [c2, d2] \# []) \longleftrightarrow a1 = a2 \wedge b1 = b2 \wedge c1 = c2 \wedge d1 = d2
 apply(simp\ add:\ sq-mtx-eq-iff,\ safe)
 using exhaust-2 by force+
lemma mtx2-to-mtx: mtx
 ([a, b] \#
  [c, d] \# []) =
 to-mtx (\chi \ i \ j::2. \ if \ i=1 \land j=1 \ then \ a
 else (if i=1 \land j=2 then b
 else (if i=2 \land j=1 then c
 else \ d)))
 \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subst\ sq-mtx-eq-iff})
```

```
using exhaust-2 by force
abbreviation diag2 :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 2 sq-mtx
 where diag2 \iota_1 \iota_2 \equiv mtx
  ([\iota_1, \ \theta] \ \#
   [0, \iota_2] \# [])
lemma diag2-eq: diag2 (\iota 1) (\iota 2) = (diag i. \iota i)
 apply(simp \ add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
 using exhaust-2 by (force simp: axis-def)
lemma one\text{-}mtx2: (1::2 \text{ } sq\text{-}mtx) = diag2 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 1
 \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subst\ sq-mtx-eq-iff})
 using exhaust-2 by force
lemma zero-mtx2: (0::2 \text{ sq-mtx}) = diag2 \ 0 \ 0
 by (simp add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma scaleR-mtx2: k *_R mtx
 ([a, b] \#
  [c, d] \# []) = mtx
 ([k*a, k*b] \#
  [k*c, k*d] \# [])
 by (simp add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma uminus-mtx2: -mtx
 ([a, b] \#
  [c, d] \# []) = (mtx)
 ([-a, -b] \#
  [-c, -d] \# [])::2 \ sq-mtx)
 by (simp add: sq-mtx-uminus-eq sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma plus-mtx2: mtx
 ([a1, b1] \#
  [c1, d1] \# []) + mtx
 ([a2, b2] \#
  [c2, d2] \# []) = ((mtx))
 ([a1+a2, b1+b2] #
  [c1+c2, d1+d2] \# [])::2 \ sq-mtx
 by (simp add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma minus-mtx2: mtx
 ([a1, b1] \#
  [c1, d1] \# []) - mtx
 ([a2,\ b2]\ \#
  [c2, d2] \# []) = ((mtx)
 ([a1-a2, b1-b2] \#
  [c1-c2, d1-d2] \# [])::2 sq-mtx
 by (simp\ add:\ sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma times-mtx2: mtx
 ([a1, b1] \#
  [c1, d1] \# []) * mtx
 ([a2, b2] \#
  [c2, d2] \# []) = ((mtx)
 ([a1*a2+b1*c2, a1*b2+b1*d2] #
  [c1*a2+d1*c2, c1*b2+d1*d2] \# [])::2 sq-mtx
 unfolding sq-mtx-times-eq UNIV-2
 by (simp add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
```

3x3 matrices

```
lemma mtx3-to-mtx: mtx
  ([a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}] \#
   [a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}] \#
   [a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}] \# []) =
  to-mtx (\chi \ i \ j::3. \ if \ i=1 \ \land j=1 \ then \ a_{11}
  else (if i=1 \land j=2 then a_{12}
  else (if i=1 \land j=3 then a_{13}
  else (if i=2 \land j=1 then a_{21}
  else (if i=2 \land j=2 then a_{22}
  else (if i=2 \land j=3 then a_{23}
  else (if i=3 \land j=1 then a_{31}
  else (if i=3 \land j=2 then a_{32}
  else a_{33}))))))))))))))
  apply(simp\ add:\ sq-mtx-eq-iff)
  using exhaust-3 by force
abbreviation diag3 :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 3 sq-mtx
  where diag 3 \iota_1 \iota_2 \iota_3 \equiv mtx
  ([\iota_1, \ \theta, \ \theta] \ \#
   [0, \iota_2, 0] \#
   [\theta, \theta, \iota_3] \# [])
lemma diag3-eq: diag3 (\iota 1) (\iota 2) (\iota 3) = (diag i. \iota i)
  apply(simp\ add:\ sq-mtx-eq-iff)
  using exhaust-3 by (force simp: axis-def)
lemma one-mtx3: (1::3 \text{ sq-mtx}) = diag3 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1
  apply(subst\ sq-mtx-eq-iff)
  using exhaust-3 by force
lemma zero-mtx3: (0::3 \text{ sq-}mtx) = diag3 0 0 0
  by (simp\ add:\ sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma scaleR-mtx3: k *_R mtx
  ([a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}] \#
   [a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}] \#
   [a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}] \# []) = mtx
  ([k*a_{11}, k*a_{12}, k*a_{13}] \#
   [k*a_{21}, k*a_{22}, k*a_{23}] \#
   [k*a_{31}, k*a_{32}, k*a_{33}] \# [])
  by (simp add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma plus-mtx3: mtx
  ([a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}] \#
   [a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}] \#
   [a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}] \# []) + mtx
  ([b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{13}] \#
   [b_{21}, b_{22}, b_{23}] \#
   [b_{31}, b_{32}, b_{33}] \# []) = (mtx)
  ([a_{11}+b_{11}, a_{12}+b_{12}, a_{13}+b_{13}] \#
   [a_{21}+b_{21}, a_{22}+b_{22}, a_{23}+b_{23}] \#
   [a_{31}+b_{31}, a_{32}+b_{32}, a_{33}+b_{33}] \# [])::3 \text{ sq-mtx})
  by (subst\ sq-mtx-eq-iff)\ simp
lemma minus-mtx3: mtx
  ([a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}] \#
   [a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}] \#
   [a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}] \# []) - mtx
```

```
([b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{13}] \#
   [b_{21}, b_{22}, b_{23}] \#
    [b_{31}, b_{32}, b_{33}] \# []) = (mtx)
  ([a_{11}-b_{11}, a_{12}-b_{12}, a_{13}-b_{13}] \#
   [a_{21}-b_{21}, a_{22}-b_{22}, a_{23}-b_{23}] \#
   [a_{31}-b_{31}, a_{32}-b_{32}, a_{33}-b_{33}] \# [])::3 \text{ sq-mtx})
  by (simp \ add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma times-mtx3: mtx
  ([a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}] \#
   [a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}] \#
   [a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}] \# []) * mtx
  ([b_{11}, b_{12}, b_{13}] \#
   [b_{21}, b_{22}, b_{23}] \#
   [b_{31}, b_{32}, b_{33}] \# []) = (mtx)
  ([a_{11}*b_{11}+a_{12}*b_{21}+a_{13}*b_{31}, a_{11}*b_{12}+a_{12}*b_{22}+a_{13}*b_{32}, a_{11}*b_{13}+a_{12}*b_{23}+a_{13}*b_{33}] \#
   \left[a_{21}*b_{11}+a_{22}*b_{21}+a_{23}*b_{31},\ a_{21}*b_{12}+a_{22}*b_{22}+a_{23}*b_{32},\ a_{21}*b_{13}+a_{22}*b_{23}+a_{23}*b_{33}\right]\#
   \left[a_{31}*b_{11}+a_{32}*b_{21}+a_{33}*b_{31},\ a_{31}*b_{12}+a_{32}*b_{22}+a_{33}*b_{32},\ a_{31}*b_{13}+a_{32}*b_{23}+a_{33}*b_{33}\right]\#\left[\right]::3\ sq-mtx\right)
  unfolding sq-mtx-times-eq
  unfolding UNIV-3 by (simp add: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
```

end

0.14 Affine systems of ODEs

Affine systems of ordinary differential equations (ODEs) are those whose vector fields are linear operators. Broadly speaking, if there are functions A and B such that the system of ODEs X't = f(Xt) turns into $X't = (At) \cdot (Xt) + (Bt)$, then it is affine. The end goal of this section is to prove that every affine system of ODEs has a unique solution, and to obtain a characterization of said solution.

```
\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ MTX\text{-}Flows \\ \textbf{imports} \ SQ\text{-}MTX \ ../HS\text{-}ODEs \end{array}
```

begin

0.14.1 Existence and uniqueness for affine systems

```
definition matrix-continuous-on :: real set \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-algebra-1) ^{\circ}'n^{\circ}'m) \Rightarrow bool
  where matrix-continuous-on TA = (\forall t \in T. \ \forall \varepsilon > 0. \ \exists \ \delta > 0. \ \forall \tau \in T. \ |\tau - t| < \delta \longrightarrow \|A \ \tau - A \ t\|_{op}
\leq \varepsilon)
\mathbf{lemma}\ continuous\text{-}on\text{-}matrix\text{-}vector\text{-}multl:
  assumes matrix-continuous-on T A
  shows continuous-on T (\lambda t. A t *v s)
proof(rule continuous-onI, simp add: dist-norm)
  fix e \ t::real assume 0 < e \ \text{and} \ t \in T
  let ?\varepsilon = e/(||(if \ s = 0 \ then \ 1 \ else \ s)||)
  have ?\varepsilon > 0
    using \langle \theta < e \rangle by simp
  then obtain \delta where dHyp: \delta > 0 \land (\forall \tau \in T. |\tau - t| < \delta \longrightarrow ||A \tau - A t||_{op} \leq ?\varepsilon)
    using assms \langle t \in T \rangle unfolding dist-norm matrix-continuous-on-def by fastforce
  \{ \text{fix } \tau \text{ assume } \tau \in T \text{ and } |\tau - t| < \delta \}
    have obs: ?\varepsilon * (||s||) = (if \ s = 0 \ then \ 0 \ else \ e)
      by auto
    have ||A \tau *v s - A t *v s|| = ||(A \tau - A t) *v s||
      by (simp add: matrix-vector-mult-diff-rdistrib)
    also have ... \leq (\|A \tau - A t\|_{op}) * (\|s\|)
      using norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm by blast
```

```
also have ... \leq ?\varepsilon * (||s||)
      using dHyp \ \langle \tau \in T \rangle \ \langle |\tau - t| < \delta \rangle mult-right-mono norm-ge-zero by blast
    finally have ||A \tau *v s - A t *v s|| \le e
      by (subst (asm) obs) (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) \langle 0 < e \rangle less-eq-real-def order-trans)
  thus \exists d > 0. \forall \tau \in T. |\tau - t| < d \longrightarrow ||A \tau *v s - A t *v s|| \le e
    using dHyp by blast
qed
lemma lipschitz-cond-affine:
  fixes A :: real \Rightarrow 'a :: real-normed-algebra-1 ^'n ^'m and T :: real set
  defines L \equiv Sup \{ ||A|t||_{op} | t. t \in T \}
  assumes t \in T and bdd-above {||A t||_{op} | t. t \in T}
  shows ||A \ t *v \ x - A \ t *v \ y|| \le L * (||x - y||)
proof-
  have obs: ||A t||_{op} \le Sup \{ ||A t||_{op} | t. t \in T \}
    apply(rule\ cSup-upper)
    using continuous-on-subset assms by (auto simp: dist-norm)
  have ||A \ t *v \ x - A \ t *v \ y|| = ||A \ t *v \ (x - y)||
    by (simp add: matrix-vector-mult-diff-distrib)
  also have ... \leq (\|A\ t\|_{op}) * (\|x - y\|)
    using norm-matrix-le-mult-op-norm by blast
  also have ... \leq Sup \{ ||A t||_{op} | t. t \in T \} * (||x - y||)
    using obs mult-right-mono norm-ge-zero by blast
  finally show ||A \ t *v \ x - A \ t *v \ y|| \le L * (||x - y||)
    unfolding assms.
qed
lemma local-lipschitz-affine:
  fixes A :: real \Rightarrow 'a :: real-normed-algebra-1 ^'n ^'m
  assumes open T and open S
    and Ahyp: \land \tau \in \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow \tau \in T \Longrightarrow cball \ \tau \in T \Longrightarrow bdd-above \{ ||A\ t||_{op} \ |t.\ t \in cball \ \tau \in S \}
  shows local-lipschitz T S (\lambda t s. A t *v s + B t)
\mathbf{proof}(unfold\ local\mbox{-}lipschitz\mbox{-}def\ lipschitz\mbox{-}on\mbox{-}def\ ,\ clarsimp)
  fix s t assume s \in S and t \in T
  then obtain e1 e2 where cball t e1 \subset T and cball s e2 \subset S and min e1 e2 > 0
    using open-cballE[OF - \langle open T \rangle] open-cballE[OF - \langle open S \rangle] by force
  hence obs: cball t (min e1 e2) \subseteq T
  let ?L = Sup \{ ||A \tau||_{op} | \tau. \tau \in cball \ t \ (min \ e1 \ e2) \}
  have ||A|t||_{op} \in \{||A|\tau||_{op} | \tau. \tau \in cball \ t \ (min \ e1 \ e2)\}
    using \langle min \ e1 \ e2 > 0 \rangle by auto
  moreover have bdd: bdd-above {||A \tau||_{op} | \tau. \tau \in cball \ t \ (min \ e1 \ e2)}
    by (rule Ahyp, simp only: \langle min \ e1 \ e2 > 0 \rangle, simp-all add: \langle t \in T \rangle obs)
  moreover have Sup \{ ||A \tau||_{op} | \tau. \tau \in cball \ t \ (min \ e1 \ e2) \} \geq 0
    apply(rule\ order.trans[OF\ op-norm-ge-\theta[of\ A\ t]])
    by (rule cSup-upper[OF calculation])
  moreover have \forall x \in cball \ s \ (min \ e1 \ e2) \cap S. \ \forall y \in cball \ s \ (min \ e1 \ e2) \cap S.
    \forall \tau \in cball \ t \ (min \ e1 \ e2) \cap T. \ dist \ (A \ \tau *v \ x) \ (A \ \tau *v \ y) \leq ?L * \ dist \ x \ y
    apply(clarify, simp only: dist-norm, rule lipschitz-cond-affine)
    using \langle min \ e1 \ e2 > 0 \rangle \ bdd by auto
  ultimately show \exists e > 0. \exists L. \forall t \in cball \ t \ e \cap T. 0 \le L \land P
    (\forall x \in cball \ s \ e \cap S. \ \forall y \in cball \ s \ e \cap S. \ dist \ (A \ t *v \ x) \ (A \ t *v \ y) \le L * \ dist \ x \ y)
    using \langle min \ e1 \ e2 > 0 \rangle by blast
qed
lemma picard-lindeloef-affine:
  fixes A :: real \Rightarrow 'a :: \{banach, real-normed-algebra-1, heine-borel\} ^'n ^'n
  assumes Ahyp: matrix-continuous-on T A
      and \bigwedge \tau \in T \Longrightarrow \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow bdd\text{-}above \{ ||A t||_{op} | t. dist \tau t \le \varepsilon \}
      and Bhyp: continuous-on TB and open S
```

```
and t_0 \in T and Thyp: open T is-interval T
   shows picard-lindeloef (\lambda t s. A t *v s + B t) T S t_0
 apply (unfold-locales, simp-all add: assms, clarsimp)
  apply (rule continuous-on-add[OF continuous-on-matrix-vector-multl[OF Ahyp] Bhyp])
 by (rule local-lipschitz-affine) (simp-all add: assms)
lemma picard-lindeloef-autonomous-affine:
 fixes A :: 'a :: \{banach, real-normed-field, heine-borel\} ^'n ^'n
 shows picard-lindeloef (\lambda t s. A *v s + B) UNIV UNIV t_0
 using picard-lindeloef-affine [of - \lambda t. A \lambda t. B]
 unfolding matrix-continuous-on-def by (simp only: diff-self op-norm0, auto)
lemma picard-lindeloef-autonomous-linear:
 \mathbf{fixes}\ A::\ 'a::\{banach,real\text{-}normed\text{-}field,heine\text{-}borel\} \ \hat{\ }'n\ \hat{\ }'n
 shows picard-lindeloef (\lambda t. (*v) A) UNIV UNIV t_0
 using picard-lindeloef-autonomous-affine [of A \theta] by force
lemmas unique-sol-autonomous-affine = picard-lindeloef.ivp-unique-solution[OF]
   picard-lindeloef-autonomous-affine UNIV-I - subset-UNIV]
lemmas unique-sol-autonomous-linear = picard-lindeloef.ivp-unique-solution[OF]
   picard-lindeloef-autonomous-linear UNIV-I - subset-UNIV]
0.14.2
           Flow for affine systems
Derivative rules for square matrices
lemma has-derivative-exp-scaleRl[derivative-intros]:
 fixes f::real \Rightarrow real
 assumes D f \mapsto f' at t within T
 shows D (\lambda t. exp (f t *_R A)) \mapsto (\lambda h. f' h *_R (exp (f t *_R A) *_A)) at t within T
proof -
 have bounded-linear f'
   using assms by auto
 then obtain m where obs: f' = (\lambda h. h * m)
   using real-bounded-linear by blast
 thus ?thesis
   using vector-diff-chain-within [OF - exp-scaleR-has-vector-derivative-right]
     assms obs by (auto simp: has-vector-derivative-def comp-def)
qed
lemma vderiv-on-exp-scaleRlI[poly-derivatives]:
 assumes D f = f' on T and g' = (\lambda x. f' x *_R exp (f x *_R A) *_A)
 shows D(\lambda x. exp(fx*_R A)) = g' on T
 using assms unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply clarsimp
 by (rule has-derivative-exp-scaleRl, auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
lemma has-derivative-mtx-ith[derivative-intros]:
 fixes t::real and T:: real set
 defines t_0 \equiv netlimit (at t within T)
 assumes D A \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_R A' t) at t within T
 shows D (\lambda t. A t \$\$ i) \mapsto (\lambda h. h *_R A' t \$\$ i) at t within T
 using assms unfolding has-derivative-def apply safe
  apply(force simp: bounded-linear-def bounded-linear-axioms-def)
 apply(rule-tac F = \lambda \tau. (A \tau - A t_0 - (\tau - t_0) *_R A' t) /_R (\|\tau - t_0\|) in tendsto-zero-norm-bound)
 by (clarsimp, rule mult-left-mono, metis (no-types, lifting) norm-column-le-norm
     sq-mtx-minus-ith sq-mtx-scaleR-ith) simp-all
lemmas has-derivative-mtx-vec-mult[derivative-intros] =
```

bounded-bilinear. $FDERIV[OF\ bounded$ -bilinear-sq-mtx-vec-mult]

proof-

```
lemma vderiv-on-mtx-vec-multI[poly-derivatives]:
 assumes D u = u' on T and D A = A' on T
     and g = (\lambda t. \ A \ t *_{V} \ u' \ t + A' \ t *_{V} \ u \ t)
   shows D(\lambda t. A t *_{V} u t) = g \ on \ T
 using assms unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply clarsimp
 apply(erule-tac \ x=x \ in \ ballE, simp-all)+
 apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(142))
 by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff mtx-vec-scaleR-commute pth-6 scaleR-mtx-vec-assoc)
\mathbf{lemmas}\ \mathit{has-vderiv-on-ivl-integral} = \mathit{ivl-integral-has-vderiv-on}[\mathit{OF}\ \mathit{vderiv-on-continuous-on}]
declare has-vderiv-on-ivl-integral [poly-derivatives]
lemma\ has-derivative-mtx-vec-multl[derivative-intros]:
 assumes \bigwedge i j. D (\lambda t. (A t) \$\$ i \$ j) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (A' t) \$\$ i \$ j) (at t within T)
 shows D (\lambda t. A t *_{V} x) \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \tau *_{R} (A' t) *_{V} x) at t within T
 unfolding sq\text{-}mtx\text{-}vec\text{-}mult\text{-}sum\text{-}cols
 apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda i \tau. \tau *_R (x \ i *_R \text{ col } i (A' t)) in derivative-eq-intros(10))
  apply(simp-all add: scaleR-right.sum)
 apply(rule-tac\ g'1=\lambda\tau.\ \tau*_R\ 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 continuous-on-mtx-vec-multr: continuous-on S ((*_V) A)
 by transfer (simp add: matrix-vector-mult-linear-continuous-on)
— Automatically generated derivative rules from this subsubsection
thm derivative-eq-intros(140,141,142,143)
Existence and uniqueness with square matrices
Finally, we can use the exp operation to characterize the general solutions for affine systems of
ODEs. We show that they satisfy the local-flow locale.
lemma continuous-on-sq-mtx-vec-multl:
 fixes A :: real \Rightarrow ('n::finite) \ sq-mtx
 assumes continuous-on T A
 shows continuous-on T (\lambda t. A t *_V s)
proof-
 have matrix-continuous-on T (\lambda t. to-vec (A t))
   using assms by (force simp: continuous-on-iff dist-norm norm-sq-mtx-def matrix-continuous-on-def)
 hence continuous-on T (\lambda t. to-vec (A \ t) *v \ s)
   by (rule continuous-on-matrix-vector-multl)
 thus ?thesis
   by transfer
qed
{\bf lemmas}\ continuous-on-affine = continuous-on-add[OF\ continuous-on-sq-mtx-vec-multl]
lemma local-lipschitz-sq-mtx-affine:
 fixes A :: real \Rightarrow ('n::finite) \ sq-mtx
 assumes continuous-on T A open T open S
 shows local-lipschitz T S (\lambda t \ s. \ A \ t *_V s + B \ t)
```

have obs: $\land \tau \in \mathcal{E} \implies \tau \in T \implies cball \ \tau \in T \implies bdd-above \{||A\ t|| \ | t.\ t \in cball \ \tau \in S\}$ by (rule bdd-above-norm-cont-comp, rule continuous-on-subset[OF assms(1)], simp-all)

hence $\wedge \tau \in \mathcal{O} < \varepsilon \Longrightarrow \tau \in T \Longrightarrow cball \ \tau \in T \Longrightarrow bdd-above \{\|to\text{-}vec\ (A\ t)\|_{op}\ |t.\ t \in cball\ \tau \in t\}$

```
by (simp add: norm-sq-mtx-def)
 hence local-lipschitz T S (\lambda t \ s. \ to\text{-}vec \ (A \ t) *v \ s + B \ t)
   using local-lipschitz-affine [OF assms(2,3), of \lambda t. to-vec (A t)] by force
 thus ?thesis
   by transfer
\mathbf{qed}
lemma picard-lindeloef-sq-mtx-affine:
 assumes continuous-on T A and continuous-on T B
   and t_0 \in T is-interval T open T and open S
 shows picard-lindeloef (\lambda t \ s. \ A \ t *_{V} s + B \ t) T \ S \ t_{0}
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: assms, clarsimp)
 using continuous-on-affine assms apply blast
 by (rule local-lipschitz-sq-mtx-affine, simp-all add: assms)
lemmas sq-mtx-unique-sol-autonomous-affine = picard-lindeloef.ivp-unique-solution[OF]
   picard-lindeloef-sq-mtx-affine[OF]
     continuous-on-const
     continuous-on-const
     UNIV-I is-interval-univ
     open-UNIV open-UNIV]
    UNIV-I - subset-UNIV
lemma has-vderiv-on-sq-mtx-linear:
 D(\lambda t. exp((t-t_0) *_R A) *_V s) = (\lambda t. A *_V (exp((t-t_0) *_R A) *_V s)) on \{t_0-t\}
 by (rule poly-derivatives)+ (auto simp: exp-times-scaleR-commute sq-mtx-times-vec-assoc)
lemma has-vderiv-on-sq-mtx-affine:
 fixes t_0::real and A :: ('a::finite) sq-mtx
 defines lSol\ c\ t \equiv exp\ ((c*(t-t_0))*_R\ A)
 shows D\left(\lambda t.\ lSol\ 1\ t*_{V}\ s+lSol\ 1\ t*_{V}\left(\int_{t0}^{t}\left(lSol\ (-1)\ \tau*_{V}\ B\right)\ \partial \tau\right)\right)=0
 (\lambda t. \ A *_{V} (lSol\ 1\ t *_{V}\ s + lSol\ 1\ t *_{V} (\int_{t0}^{t} (lSol\ (-1)\ \tau *_{V}\ B)\ \partial \tau)) + B) \ on\ \{t_{0} - -t\}
 unfolding assms apply(simp only: mult.left-neutral mult-minus1)
 apply(rule poly-derivatives, (force)?, (force)?, (force)?, (force)?)+
 by (simp add: mtx-vec-mult-add-rdistl sq-mtx-times-vec-assoc[symmetric]
     exp-minus-inverse exp-times-scaleR-commute mult-exp-exp scale-left-distrib[symmetric])
lemma autonomous-linear-sol-is-exp:
 assumes D X = (\lambda t. A *_{V} X t) on \{t_0 - -t\} and X t_0 = s
 shows X t = exp ((t - t_0) *_R A) *_V s
 apply(rule sq-mtx-unique-sol-autonomous-affine[of \lambda s. \{t_0--t\} - t \ X \ A \ 0])
 using assms apply(simp-all \ add: ivp-sols-def)
 using has-vderiv-on-sq-mtx-linear by force+
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{autonomous-affine-sol-is-exp-plus-int}:
 assumes D X = (\lambda t. A *_V X t + B) on \{t_0 - t\} and X t_0 = s
 shows X t = exp ((t - t_0) *_R A) *_V s + exp ((t - t_0) *_R A) *_V (\int_{t_0}^t (exp (-(\tau - t_0) *_R A) *_V B) \partial \tau)
 apply(rule sq-mtx-unique-sol-autonomous-affine[of \lambda s. \{t_0--t\} - t X A B])
 using assms apply(simp-all add: ivp-sols-def)
 using has-vderiv-on-sq-mtx-affine by force+
lemma local-flow-sq-mtx-linear: local-flow ((*_V) \ A) \ UNIV \ UNIV \ (\lambda t \ s. \ exp \ (t *_R \ A) *_V \ s)
 unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def apply safe
 using picard-lindeloef-sq-mtx-affine[of - \lambda t. A \lambda t. 0] apply force
 using has-vderiv-on-sq-mtx-linear[of \theta] by auto
lemma local-flow-sq-mtx-affine: local-flow (\lambda s.\ A*_V s+B) UNIV UNIV
  (\lambda t \ s. \ exp \ (t *_R A) *_V s + exp \ (t *_R A) *_V (\int_0^t (exp \ (-\tau *_R A) *_V B) \partial \tau))
 unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def apply safe
 using picard-lindeloef-sq-mtx-affine [of - \lambda t. A \lambda t. B] apply force
```

using has-vderiv-on-sq-mtx-affine[of 0 A] by auto

end

Verification examples 0.15

```
theory MTX-Examples
 imports MTX-Flows ../HS-VC-Spartan
```

begin

0.15.1Examples

```
abbreviation hoareT :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'a \ set) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow bool
  (PRE-HP-POST-[85,85]85) where PRE\ P\ HP\ X\ POST\ Q\equiv (P\leq |X|Q)
```

Verification by uniqueness.

```
abbreviation mtx-circ :: 2 sq-mtx (A)
 where A \equiv mtx
  ([0, 1] \#
   [-1, 0] \# [])
abbreviation mtx-circ-flow :: real <math>\Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi)
 where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s \$1 * cos t + s \$2 * sin t else - s \$1 * sin t + s \$2 * cos t)
lemma mtx-circ-flow-eq: exp (t *_R A) *_V s = \varphi t s
 apply(rule\ local-flow.eq-solution[OF\ local-flow-sq-mtx-linear,\ symmetric,\ of\ -\lambda s.\ UNIV],\ simp-all)
   apply(rule ivp-solsI, simp-all add: sq-mtx-vec-mult-eq vec-eq-iff)
 unfolding UNIV-2 using exhaust-2
```

lemma mtx-circ:

```
PRE(\lambda s. \ r^2 = (s \$ 1)^2 + (s \$ 2)^2)
HP \ x' = (*_{V}) \ A \ \& \ G
POST (\lambda s. r^2 = (s \$ 1)^2 + (s \$ 2)^2)
apply(subst local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-sq-mtx-linear])
unfolding mtx-circ-flow-eq by auto
```

by (force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def)+

no-notation mtx-circ (A)and mtx-circ-flow (φ)

Flow of diagonalisable matrix.

```
abbreviation mtx-hOsc :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 2 sq-mtx (A)
  where A \ a \ b \equiv mtx
   ([0, 1] \#
    [a, b] \# [])
abbreviation mtx-chB-hOsc :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 2 sq-mtx (P)
  where P \ a \ b \equiv mtx
   ([a, b] \#
   [1, 1] \# [])
```

lemma inv-mtx-chB-hOsc:

```
a \neq b \implies (P \ a \ b)^{-1} = (1/(a - b)) *_{R} mtx
([1,-b] \#
  [-1, a] \# [])
```

apply(rule sq-mtx-inv-unique, unfold scaleR-mtx2 times-mtx2)

```
by (simp add: diff-divide-distrib[symmetric] one-mtx2)+
lemma invertible-mtx-chB-hOsc: a \neq b \Longrightarrow mtx-invertible (P \ a \ b)
 apply(rule\ mtx-invertible I[of - (P\ a\ b)^{-1}])
  apply(unfold inv-mtx-chB-hOsc scaleR-mtx2 times-mtx2 one-mtx2)
 by (subst sq-mtx-eq-iff, simp add: vector-def frac-diff-eq1)+
lemma mtx-hOsc-diagonalizable:
 fixes a \ b :: real
 defines \iota_1 \equiv (b - sqrt \ (b^2 + 4*a))/2 and \iota_2 \equiv (b + sqrt \ (b^2 + 4*a))/2
 assumes b^2 + a * 4 > 0 and a \neq 0
 shows A a b = P (-\iota_2/a) (-\iota_1/a) * (diag i. if i = 1 then \iota_1 else \iota_2) * (P(-\iota_2/a)(-\iota_1/a))^{-1}
 unfolding assms apply(subst inv-mtx-chB-hOsc)
 using assms(3,4) apply(simp-all\ add:\ diag2-eq[symmetric])
 \mathbf{unfolding} \ \mathit{sq-mtx-times-eq} \ \mathit{sq-mtx-scaleR-eq} \ \mathit{UNIV-2} \ \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subst} \ \mathit{sq-mtx-eq-iff})
 using exhaust-2 assms by (auto simp: field-simps, auto simp: field-power-simps)
lemma mtx-hOsc-solution-eq:
 fixes a \ b :: real
 defines \iota_1 \equiv (b - sqrt (b^2 + 4*a))/2 and \iota_2 \equiv (b + sqrt (b^2 + 4*a))/2
 defines \Phi \ t \equiv mtx (
  [\iota_2*exp(t*\iota_1) - \iota_1*exp(t*\iota_2),
                                    exp(t*\iota_2)-exp(t*\iota_1)]#
  [a*exp(t*\iota_2) - a*exp(t*\iota_1), \iota_2*exp(t*\iota_2) - \iota_1*exp(t*\iota_1)]\#[])
 assumes b^2 + a * 4 > 0 and a \neq 0
 shows P(-\iota_2/a)(-\iota_1/a)*(\text{diag } i. \ exp(t*(if i=1 \ then \ \iota_1 \ else \ \iota_2)))*(P(-\iota_2/a)(-\iota_1/a))^{-1}
 = (1/sqrt (b^2 + a * 4)) *_R (\Phi t)
 unfolding assms apply(subst inv-mtx-chB-hOsc)
 using assms apply(simp-all add: mtx-times-scaleR-commute, subst sq-mtx-eq-iff)
 unfolding UNIV-2 sq-mtx-times-eq sq-mtx-scaleR-eq sq-mtx-uminus-eq apply(simp-all add: axis-def)
 by (auto simp: field-simps, auto simp: field-power-simps)+
lemma local-flow-mtx-hOsc:
 fixes a b
 defines \iota_1 \equiv (b - sqrt \ (b^2 + 4*a))/2 and \iota_2 \equiv (b + sqrt \ (b^2 + 4*a))/2
 defines \Phi \ t \equiv mtx (
                                       exp(t*\iota_2)-exp(t*\iota_1)]\#
  [\iota_2*exp(t*\iota_1) - \iota_1*exp(t*\iota_2),
  [a*exp(t*\iota_2) - a*exp(t*\iota_1), \iota_2*exp(t*\iota_2) - \iota_1*exp(t*\iota_1)]#[])
 assumes b^2 + a * 4 > 0 and a \neq 0
 shows local-flow ((*<sub>V</sub>) (A a b)) UNIV UNIV (\lambda t. (*<sub>V</sub>) ((1/sqrt (b<sup>2</sup> + a * 4)) *<sub>R</sub> \Phi t))
 unfolding assms using local-flow-sq-mtx-linear[of A a b] assms
 apply(subst\ (asm)\ exp-scaleR-diagonal2[OF\ invertible-mtx-chB-hOsc\ mtx-hOsc-diagonalizable])
    apply(simp, simp, simp)
 by (subst (asm) mtx-hOsc-solution-eq) simp-all
lemma overdamped-door-arith:
 assumes b^2 + a * 4 > 0 and a < 0 and b \le 0 and t \ge 0 and s1 > 0
 shows 0 \le ((b + sqrt (b^2 + 4 * a)) * exp (t * (b - sqrt (b^2 + 4 * a)) / 2) / 2 -
(b - sqrt (b^2 + 4 * a)) * exp (t * (b + sqrt (b^2 + 4 * a)) / 2) / 2) * s1 / sqrt (b^2 + a * 4)
proof(subst diff-divide-distrib[symmetric], simp)
 have f0: s1 / (2 * sqrt (b^2 + a * 4)) > 0 (is s1/?c3 > 0)
   using assms(1,5) by simp
 have f1: (b - sqrt (b^2 + 4 * a)) < (b + sqrt (b^2 + 4 * a)) (is ?c2 < ?c1)
   and f2:(b + sqrt(b^2 + 4 * a)) < 0
   using sqrt-ge-absD[of b b^2 + 4 * a] assms by (force, linarith)
 hence f3: exp\ (t * ?c2 / 2) \le exp\ (t * ?c1 / 2) (is exp\ ?t1 \le exp\ ?t2)
   unfolding exp-le-cancel-iff
   using assms(4) by (case-tac\ t=0, simp-all)
 hence ?c2 * exp ?t2 < ?c2 * exp ?t1
   using f1 f2 real-mult-le-cancel-iff2 [of -?c2 exp ?t1 exp ?t2] by linarith
 also have \dots < ?c1 * exp ?t1
```

```
using f1 by auto
 also have... \leq ?c1 * exp ?t1
   using f1 f2 by auto
 ultimately show 0 \le (?c1 * exp ?t1 - ?c2 * exp ?t2) * s1 / ?c3
   using f0 \ f1 \ assms(5) by auto
qed
abbreviation open-door s \equiv \{s. \ s\$1 > 0 \land s\$2 = 0\}
lemma overdamped-door:
 assumes b^2 + a * 4 > \theta and a < \theta and b \le \theta
 shows PRE (\lambda s. s\$1 = 0)
 HP (LOOP open-door; (x'=((*_V) (A \ a \ b)) \& G) \ INV (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$1))
 POST (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \$ 1)
 apply(rule fbox-loopI, simp-all add: le-fun-def)
 apply(subst\ local-flow.fbox-q-ode-subset[OF\ local-flow-mtx-hOsc[OF\ assms(1)]])
 using assms apply(simp-all add: le-fun-def fbox-def)
 unfolding sq-mtx-scaleR-eq UNIV-2 sq-mtx-vec-mult-eq
 by (clarsimp simp: overdamped-door-arith)
no-notation mtx-hOsc (A)
      and mtx-chB-hOsc (P)
Flow of non-diagonalisable matrix.
abbreviation mtx-cnst-acc :: 3 sq-mtx (K)
 where K \equiv mtx (
 [0,1,0] \#
 [0,0,1] \#
 [0,0,0] \# [])
lemma pow2-scaleR-mtx-cnst-acc: (t *_R K)^2 = mtx (
 [0,0,t^2] \#
  [0,0,0] \#
 [0,0,0] \# [])
 unfolding power2-eq-square apply(subst sq-mtx-eq-iff)
 unfolding sq-mtx-times-eq UNIV-3 by auto
lemma powN-scaleR-mtx-cnst-acc: n > 2 \Longrightarrow (t *_R K) \hat{n} = 0
 apply(induct \ n, \ simp, \ case-tac \ n \leq 2)
  apply(subgoal-tac\ n=2,\ erule\ ssubst)
 unfolding power-Suc2 pow2-scaleR-mtx-cnst-acc sq-mtx-times-eq UNIV-3
 by (auto simp: sq-mtx-eq-iff)
lemma exp-mtx-cnst-acc: exp (t *_R K) = ((t *_R K)^2/_R 2) + (t *_R K) + 1
 unfolding exp-def apply(subst\ suminf-eq-sum[of\ 2])
 using powN-scaleR-mtx-cnst-acc by (simp-all add: numeral-2-eq-2)
lemma exp-mtx-cnst-acc-simps:
 exp(t*_R K) $$ 1 $ 1 = 1 exp(t*_R K) $$ 1 $ 2 = texp(t*_R K) $$ 1 $ 3 = t^2/2
 exp (t *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 1 = 0 exp (t *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 2 = 1 exp (t *_R K) \$\$ 2 \$ 3 = t
 exp(t*_{R}K) $$ 3 $ 1 = 0 exp(t*_{R}K) $$ 3 $ 2 = 0 exp(t*_{R}K) $$ 3 $ 3 = 1
 unfolding exp-mtx-cnst-acc one-mtx3 pow2-scaleR-mtx-cnst-acc by simp-all
lemma exp-mtx-cnst-acc-vec-mult-eq: exp (t *_R K) *_V s =
 vector [s\$3 * t^2/2 + s\$2 * t + s\$1, s\$3 * t + s\$2, s\$3]
 apply(subst exp-mtx-cnst-acc, subst pow2-scaleR-mtx-cnst-acc)
 apply(simp add: sq-mtx-vec-mult-eq vector-def)
 unfolding UNIV-3 by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{local-flow-mtx-cnst-acc}:
 local-flow ((*<sub>V</sub>) K) UNIV UNIV (\lambda t s. ((t *_R K)<sup>2</sup>/<sub>R</sub> 2 + (t *_R K) + 1) *<sub>V</sub> s)
 using local-flow-sq-mtx-linear [of K] unfolding exp-mtx-cnst-acc.
lemma docking-station-arith:
 assumes (d::real) > x and v > \theta
 shows (v = v^2 * t / (2 * d - 2 * x)) \longleftrightarrow (v * t - v^2 * t^2 / (4 * d - 4 * x) + x = d)
 assume v = v^2 * t / (2 * d - 2 * x)
 hence v * t = 2 * (d - x)
   using assms by (simp add: eq-divide-eq power2-eq-square)
 hence v * t - v^2 * t^2 / (4 * d - 4 * x) + x = 2 * (d - x) - 4 * (d - x)^2 / (4 * (d - x)) + x
   apply(subst power-mult-distrib[symmetric])
   by (erule ssubst, subst power-mult-distrib, simp)
 also have \dots = d
   apply(simp only: mult-divide-mult-cancel-left-if)
   using assms by (auto simp: power2-eq-square)
 finally show v * t - v^2 * t^2 / (4 * d - 4 * x) + x = d.
 assume v * t - v^2 * t^2 / (4 * d - 4 * x) + x = d
 hence 0 = v^2 * t^2 / (4 * (d - x)) + (d - x) - v * t
 hence \theta = (4 * (d - x)) * (v^2 * t^2 / (4 * (d - x)) + (d - x) - v * t)
   by auto
 also have ... = v^2 * t^2 + 4 * (d - x)^2 - (4 * (d - x)) * (v * t)
   using assms apply(simp add: distrib-left right-diff-distrib)
   {\bf apply}(subst\ right\hbox{-} diff\hbox{-} distrib [symmetric]) +
   by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
 also have ... = (v * t - 2 * (d - x))^2
   by (simp only: power2-diff, auto simp: field-simps power2-diff)
 finally have 0 = (v * t - 2 * (d - x))^2.
 hence v * t = 2 * (d - x)
   by auto
 thus v = v^2 * t / (2 * d - 2 * x)
   apply(subst power2-eq-square, subst mult.assoc)
   apply(erule ssubst, subst right-diff-distrib[symmetric])
   using assms by auto
qed
lemma docking-station:
 assumes d > x_0 and v_0 > \theta
 shows PRE \ (\lambda s. \ s\$1 = x_0 \land s\$2 = v_0)
 HP ((3 := (\lambda s. -(v_0 \hat{2}/(2*(d-x_0))))); x'=(*_V) K \& G)
 POST \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 = 0 \longleftrightarrow s\$1 = d)
 apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ le-fun-def\ local-flow.fbox-q-ode-subset[OF\ local-flow-sq-mtx-linear[of\ K]])
 unfolding exp-mtx-cnst-acc-vec-mult-eq using assms by (simp add: docking-station-arith)
no-notation mtx-cnst-acc (K)
```

0.16 Examples

end

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our verification components.

```
theory ARCH2020-Examples imports HS-VC-MKA-rel ../Matrices/MTX-Flows
```

begin

0.16.1 Basic

no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ($\lceil - \rceil$)

Basic assignment

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge (0::real) \rceil \le wp \ (1::=(\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1)) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 \rceil by simp
```

Overwrite assignment on some branches

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge (0::real) \rceil \le wp \ (1::=(\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1)) \ (wp \ ((1::=(\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1)) \cup (2::=(\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1))) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 \rceil) by (simp \ add: \ rel-aka.fbox-add2)
```

Overwrite assignment in loop

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge (0::real) \rceil \le wp \ (1::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1))

(wp \ (LOOP \ (1::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1)) \ INV \ (\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1)) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 \rceil)

apply(subst rel-aka.fbox-mult[symmetric])

by (rule wp-loopI-break, auto)
```

Overwrite assignment in ODE

```
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge (0::real) \rceil \le wp \ (1::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1))
(wp \ (x'=(\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ 2 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ 0) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 \rceil)
\mathbf{apply}(subst \ local\text{-}flow.wp-g-ode\text{-}ivl[\mathbf{where} \ \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ 2*t+s\$1 \ else \ s\$i) \ \mathbf{and} \ T = UNIV])
\mathbf{apply}(unfold\text{-}locales, \ simp-all \ add: \ local\text{-}lipschitz\text{-}def \ lipschitz\text{-}on\text{-}def \ vec-eq-iff})
\mathbf{apply}(clarsimp, \ rule\text{-}tac \ x=1 \ \mathbf{in} \ exI) + 
\mathbf{by} \ (auto \ intro!: \ poly\text{-}derivatives)
```

Overwrite with nondeterministic assignment

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge (\theta :: real) \rceil \le wp \ (1 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1)) \ (wp \ ((1 ::= ?); \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 \rceil) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 \rceil) by (simp \ add: \ wp-rel, \ auto \ simp: \ p2r-def)
```

Tests and universal quantification

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \ 2 . \ s \$ 1 \ge 0 \rceil \le wp \ (1 ::= (\lambda s . \ s \$ 1 + 1)) (wp \ ((\lceil \lambda s . \ s \$ 1 \ge 2 \rceil; (1 ::= (\lambda s . \ s \$ 1 - 1))) \cup (\lceil \lambda s . \ \forall i . \ s \$ i \ge 1 \longrightarrow s \$ 2 \ge 1 \rceil; (1 ::= (\lambda s . \ s \$ 2)))) \lceil \lambda s . \ s \$ 1 \ge 1 \rceil) by (simp \ add: \ wp-rel, \ auto \ simp: \ p 2r-def \ assign-def \ vec-upd-def)
```

Overwrite assignment several times

```
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \ ^2 . \ s\$1 \ge 0 \land s\$2 \ge 1 \rceil \le wp \ (1 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1))
(wp \ ((LOOP \ (1 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1)) \ INV \ (\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1)) \cup (2 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$1 + 1)))
(wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=2 \ then \ 2 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ 0) \ (wp \ (1 ::= (\lambda s. \ s\$2))
\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 \rceil)))
apply(simp, subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=2 \ then \ 2*t+s\$2 \ else \ s\$i) and T = UNIV])
apply(simp, subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=2 \ then \ 2*t+s\$2 \ else \ s\$i) and T = UNIV])
apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=2 \ then \ 2*t+s\$2 \ else \ s\$i) and T = UNIV])
apply(subst change-loopI[where s=1 \ in \ s=1 \ in \ s=1 \ in \ s])
apply(subst change-loopI[where s=1 \ in \ s=1 \ in \ s])
apply(subst s=1 \ s=1 \ in \ s=1 \ in \ s], s=1 \ s=1 \ in \ s=1 \ in \ s=1 \ in \ s], s=1 \ s=1 \ in \ s=1
```

Potentially overwrite dynamics

```
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s :: real^2 . s 1 > 0 \land s 2 > 0] \le
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ 5 \ else \ \theta)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{\theta..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta)
  (wp\ ((LOOP\ (1 ::= (\lambda s.\ s\$1 + 3))\ INV\ (\lambda s.\ 0 < s\$1)) \cup (2 ::= (\lambda s.\ s\$1)))
  [\lambda s. \ s\$1 > 0 \land s\$2 > 0])
  apply(subst\ rel-aka.fbox-mult[symmetric])+
  apply(rule\ rel-aka.fbox-seq-var)+
  apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ 5*t+s$1 \ else \ s$i)
        and T=UNIV and Q=\lambda s. s$1 > 0 \land s$2 > 0; simp?
  apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
   apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
   apply (force, force intro!: poly-derivatives)
  apply(subst\ le-wp-choice-iff,\ rule\ conjI)
  apply(subst change-loopI[where I=\lambda s. s\$1 > 0 \land s\$2 > 0])
  by (rule wp-loopI, simp-all)
Potentially overwrite exponential decay
abbreviation po-exp-dec-f :: real ^2 \Rightarrow real ^2 (f)
  where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i=1 then -s\$1 else 0)
abbreviation po-exp-dec-flow :: real \Rightarrow real ^2 \Rightarrow real ^2 (\varphi)
  where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i=1 then <math>s\$1 * exp (-t) else s\$i)
lemma local-flow-exp-flow: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def)
     apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+
  apply(unfold\ UNIV-2,\ simp)
  apply (metis power2-commute real-sqrt-ge-abs1)
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-2 vec-eq-iff)
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \ 2. \ s\$1 > 0 \land s\$2 > 0 \rceil \le wp \ (x' = (\lambda t. \ f) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV @ 0)
  (wp\ ((LOOP\ (1 ::= (\lambda s.\ s\$1 + 3))\ INV\ (\lambda s.\ 0 < s\$1)) \cup (2 ::= (\lambda s.\ s\$1)))
  [\lambda s. s\$1 > 0 \land s\$2 > 0])
 apply(subst rel-aka.fbox-mult[symmetric])+
  apply(rule\ rel-aka.fbox-seq-var)+
  apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[OF local-flow-exp-flow, where Q=\lambda s. \ s\$1 > 0 \land s\$2 > 0]; simp)
  apply(subst\ le-wp-choice-iff,\ rule\ conjI)
  apply(subst change-loopI[where I=\lambda s. s\$1 > 0 \land s\$2 > 0])
  by (rule wp-loopI, auto)
no-notation po-exp-dec-f (f)
        and po-exp-dec-flow (\varphi)
Dynamics: Cascaded
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real \ 1. \ s\$1 > 0] \le
  wp ((x'=(\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ 5 \ else \ \theta)) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{\theta..t\}) \ UNIV @ \theta);
      (x'=(\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ 2 \ else \ 0)) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV @ 0);
      (x'=(\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$1 \ else \ 0)) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV @ 0))
  [\lambda s. s 1 > 0]
  apply(simp, subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where T = UNIV and \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ s\$1 * exp \ t)]; simp?)
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{unfold-locales};\,(\mathit{simp\ add}\colon\mathit{local-lipschitz-def\ lipschitz-on-def\ vec-eq-iff})?)
   apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def\ ,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+
    apply(force, force intro!: poly-derivatives)
  apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where T=UNIV and \varphi=\lambda t s. (\chi i. 2*t+s\$1)]; simp?)
  apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
```

 $apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+$

```
apply(force, force intro!: poly-derivatives)
  apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where T=UNIV and \varphi=\lambda t s. (\chi i. 5*t+s\$1)]; simp?)
  apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
   apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+
  apply(force, force intro!: poly-derivatives)
  by auto (smt exp-gt-zero mult-minus-left real-mult-less-iff1)
Dynamics: Single integrator time
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \hat{\ } 1. \ s \$ 1 = 0 \rceil \le wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ 1)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV @ 0) \ \lceil \lambda s. \rceil
s$1 \geq 0
 apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where T=UNIV and \varphi=\lambda t s. (\chi i. t+s\$1)]; simp?)
  apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
  apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def\ ,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
Dynamics: Single integrator
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s :: real^2 . s \$ 1 \ge 0 \land s \$ 2 \ge 0] \le
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ \theta)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{\theta..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta) \ [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge \theta]
  apply(subst\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where\ T=UNIV\ and
        \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2*t+s\$1 \ else \ s\$i)]; \ simp?)
  apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
   apply(simp add: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
  apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+
  unfolding UNIV-2 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-2 vec-eq-iff)
Dynamics: Double integrator
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^3. s$1 \ge 0 \land s$2 \ge 0 \land s$3 \ge 0] \le
  wp \ (x'=(\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV @ 0)
  [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 0]
  apply(subst\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where\ T=UNIV\ and
       \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$3*t^2/2 + s\$2*t + s\$1 \ else \ (if \ i = 2 \ then \ s\$3*t + s\$2 \ else \ s\$i))]; \ simp?)
  apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
  apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+
  unfolding UNIV-3 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-3 vec-eq-iff)
Dynamics: Triple integrator
abbreviation triple-int-f :: real^4 \Rightarrow real^4 (f)
  where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then s$2 else (if i = 2 then s$3 else (if i = 3 then s$4 else (s$4)^2)))
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^4. s$1 \ge 0 \land s$2 \ge 0 \land s$3 \ge 0 \land s$4 \ge 0] \le
  wp (x'=(\lambda t. f) \& G on (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) UNIV @ 0)
  \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 0 \rceil
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s\$4 \ge 0 in diff-cut-rule)
  apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$4 \geq 0])
  apply(rule wp-g-odei; simp?)
  apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. (s\$4)^2 in diff-invariant-leq-rule; simp?)
  apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-4)
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s\$3 \ge 0 in diff-cut-rule, simp-all)
  apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$3 \geq 0])
  apply(rule wp-g-odei; simp?)
  apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. ($\$4) in diff-invariant-rules(2); simp?)
  apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-4)
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s$2 \ge 0 in diff-cut-rule, simp-all)
  apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$2 \geq 0])
  apply(rule wp-g-odei; simp?)
```

```
apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. 0 and \mu' = \lambda s. ($\$3) in diff-invariant-rules(2); simp?)
    apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-4)
   apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 0 in diff-cut-rule, simp-all)
   apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$1 \geq 0])
    apply(rule wp-g-odei; simp?)
    apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. 0 and \mu' = \lambda s. ($\frac{\psi}{2}$) in diff-invariant-rules(2); simp?)
    apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-4)
   by (rule diff-weak-rule, simp)
no-notation triple-int-f (f)
Dynamics: Exponential decay (1)
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s :: real \hat{1}. s \$1 > 0] \le wp (x' = (\lambda s. (\chi i. - s \$1)) \& G) [\lambda s. s \$1 > 0]
   apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[where T = UNIV and \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ s\$1 * exp \ (-t))]; simp?)
   apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
    apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def\ ,\ rule-tac\ x=1\ in\ exI)+
   by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
Dynamics: Exponential decay (2)
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \hat{\ } 1. \ s\$1 > 0 \rceil \le wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. - s\$1 + 1)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV
(0, 0) [\lambda s. s 1 > 0]
   apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-ivl[where T=UNIV and \varphi=\lambda t s. (\chi i.\ 1-exp\ (-t)+s\$1*exp\ (-t)
t)); clarsimp?)
   apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
       apply(clarsimp \ simp: \ dist-norm \ norm-vec-def \ L2-set-def, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)+
   by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps) (smt exp-gt-zero mult-pos-pos one-less-exp-iff)
Dynamics: Exponential decay (3)
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow y > 0 \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \hat{1}. s \$ 1 > 0 \rceil \le
   wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. - y * s\$1)) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ UNIV) \ UNIV @ 0) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 > 0 \rceil
   apply(subst local-flow.wp-g-ode[where T=UNIV and \varphi=\lambda t s. (\chi i. s\$1*(exp(-t*y)))]; clarsimp?)
   apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
    apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
    apply(clarsimp\ simp:\ dist-norm\ norm-vec-def\ L2-set-def,\ rule-tac\ x=y\ in\ exI)
    apply (metis abs-mult abs-of-pos dist-commute dist-real-def less-eq-real-def
         vector-space-over-itself.scale-right-diff-distrib)
   by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps)
Dynamics: Exponential growth (1)
lemma \theta < t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s :: real \hat{1} . s \$ 1 > \theta] <
   wp \ (x'=(\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ s\$1)) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV @ 0) \ [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 0]
   apply(subst local-flow.wp-q-ode-ivl[where T=UNIV and \varphi=\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ s\$1*exp \ t)]; clarsimp?)
   apply(unfold-locales; (simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def vec-eq-iff)?)
    apply(clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
   by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
Dynamics: Exponential growth (2)
lemma [\lambda s::real^2. s$1 \ge 0 \land s$2 \ge 0] \le
   wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (s\$2)^2)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..\}) \ \{s. \ s\$2 < 0\} \ @ \ 0) \ [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 0]
   apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s 2 \geq 0 in diff-cut-rule)
   apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$2 \geq 0], rule wp-g-odei; simp?)
    apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. ($\$2)^2 in diff-invariant-rules(2); (simp add: forall-2)?)
   apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s$1 > 0 in diff-cut-rule, simp-all)
   apply(subst q-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$1 > 0])
    apply(rule wp-g-odei; simp?)
    apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. ($\$2) in diff-invariant-rules(2); (simp add: forall-2)?)
```

by (rule diff-weak-rule, simp)

```
Dynamics: Exponential growth (4)
```

```
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \ ^1 . \ s \$1 > 0 \rceil \le wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ (s \$1)^2)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ 0) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s \$1 > 0 \rceil apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I = \lambda s. \ s \$1 > 0], rule wp-g-odei, simp-all) by (rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. \ 0 and \mu' = \lambda s. \ (s \$1)^2 in diff-invariant-rules(3); simp?)
```

Dynamics: Exponential growth (5)

```
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \hat{1} . s \$ 1 \ge 1 \rceil \le
 wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ (s\$1)^2 + 2 \cdot (s\$1)^4)) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..t\}) \ UNIV @ 0) \ [\lambda s. \ s\$1^3 \ge (s\$1)^2]
 apply(rule-tac C = \lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 1 in diff-cut-rule; simp?)
  apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. (s$1)^2+2\cdot s$1 ^4 in diff-invariant-rules(2); simp?)
 apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives)
  apply(subst q-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$1^3 \ge (s\$1)^2], rule wp-q-odei, simp-all add:
power-increasing)
 apply (rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. 2 * s$1 * ((s$1)^2 + 2 · (s$1)^4)
             and \mu' = \lambda s. 3 * (s\$1)^2 * ((s\$1)^2 + 2 \cdot (s\$1)^4) in diff-invariant-rules(2); clarsimp?)
 apply(auto\ intro!:\ poly-derivatives\ simp:\ field-simps\ semiring-normalization-rules(27,28))
 apply(subgoal-tac\ X\ \tau\ \$\ 1\geq 1)
  apply(subgoal-tac 2 + 4 \cdot (X \tau)\$1 \hat{2} \le 3 \cdot (X \tau)\$1 + 6 \cdot (X \tau)\$1 \hat{3})
 apply (smt\ One-nat-def\ numerals (1)\ one-le-power\ power\ simps (2)\ power-0\ power-add-numeral\ power-less-power-Suc
power-one-right\ semiring-norm(2)\ semiring-norm(4)\ semiring-norm(5))
 apply (smt numeral-One one-le-power power-add-numeral power-commutes power-le-one power-less-power-Suc
power-one-right\ semiring-norm(5))
 by simp
```

Dynamics: Rotational dynamics (1)

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \ ^2 . \ (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 = 1 \rceil \le wp \ (x' = (\lambda s . (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then - s\$2 \ else \ s\$1)) \& G) \lceil \lambda s . \ (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 = 1 \rceil by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives diff-invariant-rules)
```

Dynamics: Rotational dynamics (2)

```
abbreviation rot-dyn2-mtx :: 3 sq-mtx (A)
 where A \equiv mtx
  ([0, -1, 0] \#
   [0, 0, 1] \#
   [0, -1, 0] \# [])
abbreviation rot-dyn2-f :: real^3 \Rightarrow real^3 (f)
 where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then - s$2 else (if i = 2 then s$3 else - s$2))
lemma rot-dyn2-f-linear: f s = A *_{V} s
 apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff sq-mtx-vec-mult-eq)
 unfolding UNIV-3 using exhaust-3 by force
abbreviation rot-dyn2-flow :: real \Rightarrow real^3 \Rightarrow real^3 (<math>\varphi)
 where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = 1 then - s$3 + s$1 + s$3 * cos t - s$2 * sin t
 else (if i = 2 then s$3 * sin t + s$2 * cos t else <math>s$3 * cos t - s$2 * sin t))
lemma mtx-circ-flow-eq: exp (t *_R A) *_V s = \varphi t s
 apply(rule local-flow.eq-solution[OF local-flow-sq-mtx-linear, symmetric, where U=\lambda s. UNIV])
   apply(simp-all, rule ivp-solsI, simp-all add: sq-mtx-vec-mult-eq vec-eq-iff)
 unfolding UNIV-3 using exhaust-3
 by (force intro!: poly-derivatives simp: matrix-vector-mult-def)+
```

```
lemma [\lambda s::real^3. (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 = 1 \land s\$3 = s\$1] \le wp \ (x'=f \& G)
  [\lambda s. (s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 = 1 \land s\$3 = s\$1]
  apply(subst rot-dyn2-f-linear, subst local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-sq-mtx-linear])
  unfolding mtx-circ-flow-eq by auto
no-notation rot-dyn2-f (f)
           and rot-dyn2-mtx (A)
           and rot-dyn2-flow (\varphi)
Dynamics: Rotational dynamics (3)
lemma [\lambda s::real^{2}4. (s\$3)^{2} + (s\$4)^{2} = w^{2} \cdot p^{2} \wedge s\$3 = -w \cdot s\$2 \wedge s\$4 = w \cdot s\$1] \leq
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ (\chi i. if i=1 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if i=2 \ then \ s\$4 \ else \ (if i=3 \ then \ -w*s\$4 \ else \ w*s\$3)))) \&
  [\lambda s. (s\$3)^2 + (s\$4)^2 = w^2 * p^2 \land s\$3 = -w * s\$2 \land s\$4 = w * s\$1]
  by (auto intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives)
Dynamics: Spiral to equilibrium
lemma [\lambda s::real \hat{3}. (s\$3) \ge 0 \land s\$1=0 \land s\$2=3] \le
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i = 2 \ then \ - \ (s\$3)^2*(s\$1) \ - \ 2*(s\$3)*(s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i = 2 \ then \ - \ (s\$3)^2*(s\$1) \ - \ 2*(s\$3)*(s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2) \ else \ 0)))
(\lambda s. \{\theta..\}) \ UNIV @ \theta)
  [\lambda s. (s\$3)^2*(s\$1)^2 + (s\$2)^2 \le 9]
  apply(rule-tac C = \lambda s. \ s\$3 \ge 0 \text{ in } diff\text{-}cut\text{-}rule; \ simp?)
     apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$\beta \geq 0], rule wp-g-odei, simp-all)
  apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2); (simp add: forall-3)?)
  apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. (s\$3)^2*(s\$1)^2+(s\$2)^2\leq 9], rule wp-g-odei, simp-all
add: power-increasing)
  apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 2 * (s$3)<sup>2</sup> * (s$1) * (s$2) + 2 * (s$2) * (- (s$3)<sup>2</sup>*(s$1) - 2*(s$3)*(s$2)) and
\mu' = \lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2))
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-3 field-simps) (simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric] power2-eq-square)
Dynamics: Open cases
lemma has-vderiv-mono-test:
  assumes T-hyp: is-interval T
     and d-hyp: D f = f' on T
     and xy-hyp: x \in T y \in T x \leq y
  shows \forall x \in T. (0::real) \leq f'x \Longrightarrow fx \leq fy
     and \forall x \in T. f'(x) \leq 0 \implies f(x) \geq f(y)
proof-
  have \{x..y\} \subseteq T
     using T-hyp xy-hyp by (meson atLeastAtMost-iff mem-is-interval-1-I subsetI)
  hence D f = f' on \{x..y\}
     using has-vderiv-on-subset[OF\ d-hyp(1)] by blast
  hence (\bigwedge t. \ x \le t \Longrightarrow t \le y \Longrightarrow D \ f \mapsto (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R f' \ t) \ at \ t \ within \ \{x..y\})
     unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def by auto
  then obtain c where c-hyp: c \in \{x..y\} \land fy - fx = (y - x) *_R f'c
     using mvt-very-simple [OF xy-hyp(3), of f(\lambda t \tau. \tau *_R f't)] by blast
  hence mvt-hyp: f x = f y - f' c * (y - x)
     by (simp add: mult.commute)
  also have \forall x \in T. 0 \le f' x \Longrightarrow ... \le f y
     using xy-hyp d-hyp c-hyp \langle \{x..y\} \subseteq T \rangle by auto
  finally show \forall x \in T. 0 \le f'x \Longrightarrow fx \le fy.
  have \forall x \in T. f'(x) \le 0 \implies f(y) - f'(c) * (y - x) \ge f(y)
     using xy-hyp d-hyp c-hyp \langle \{x..y\} \subseteq T \rangle by (auto simp: mult-le-0-iff)
  thus \forall x \in T. f' x \leq 0 \Longrightarrow f x \geq f y
     using mvt-hyp by auto
```

qed

```
lemma continuous-on-ge-ball-ge:
  continuous-on Tf \Longrightarrow x \in T \Longrightarrow fx > (k::real) \Longrightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0. \ \forall y \in ball \ x \in \cap T. \ fy > k
  unfolding continuous-on-iff apply(erule-tac x=x in ballE; clarsimp?)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=f \ x - k \ in \ all E, \ clarsimp \ simp: \ dist-norm)
  apply(rename-tac \ \delta, rule-tac \ x=\delta \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=y \ in \ ballE; \ clarsimp?)
  by (subst (asm) abs-le-eq, simp-all add: dist-commute)
lemma current-vderiv-ge-always-ge:
  fixes c::real
  assumes init: c < x t_0 and ode: D x = x' on \{t_0..\}
   and dhyp: x' = (\lambda t. \ g \ (x \ t)) \ \forall x \ge c. \ g \ x \ge 0
  shows \forall t \geq t_0. x t > c
proof-
  have cont: continuous-on \{t_0..\} x
    using vderiv-on-continuous-on[OF\ ode].
  {assume \exists t \geq t_0. x t \leq c
   hence inf: \{t.\ t > t_0 \land x\ t \leq c\} \neq \{\}\ bdd-below \{t.\ t > t_0 \land x\ t \leq c\}
     using init less-eq-real-def unfolding bdd-below-def by force (rule-tac x=t_0 in exI, simp)
   define t_1 where t_1-hyp: t_1 = Inf \{t. \ t > t_0 \land x \ t \le c\}
   hence t_0 \leq t_1
     using le-cInf-iff [OF inf, of t_0] by auto
   have x t_1 \geq c
   proof-
      {assume x t_1 < c
       hence obs: x t_1 \leq c x t_0 \geq c t_1 \neq t_0
         using init by auto
       hence t_1 > t_0
         using \langle t_0 \leq t_1 \rangle by auto
       then obtain k where k2-hyp: k \geq t_0 \land k \leq t_1 \land x k = c
         using IVT2'[of \ \lambda t. \ x \ t, \ OF \ obs(1,2) \ - \ continuous-on-subset[OF \ cont]] by auto
       hence t_0 < k \ k < t_1
         using \langle x | t_1 < c \rangle less-eq-real-def init by auto
       also have t_1 \leq k
         using cInf-lower [OF - inf(2)] k2-hyp calculation unfolding t1-hyp by auto
       ultimately have False
         by simp
     thus x t_1 \geq c
        by fastforce
    qed
   hence obs: \forall t \in \{t_0..< t_1\}. \ x \ t > c
   proof-
      {assume \exists t \in \{t_0..< t_1\}. x t ≤ c
        then obtain k where k2-hyp: k \geq t_0 \land k < t_1 \land x k \leq c
         by auto
       hence k > t_0
         using \langle x | t_0 \rangle c \rangle less-eq-real-def by auto
       hence t_1 \leq k
         using cInf-lower [OF - inf(2)] k2-hyp unfolding t1-hyp by auto
       hence False
         using k2-hyp by auto}
     thus \forall t \in \{t_0 ... < t_1\}. \ x \ t > c
       by force
   qed
   hence \forall t \in \{t_0..t_1\}. \ x' \ t \geq 0
      using \langle x | t_1 \geq c \rangle dhyp(2) less-eq-real-def
     unfolding dhyp by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff atLeastLessThan-iff)
   hence x t_0 \leq x t_1
     apply(rule-tac f = \lambda t. x t and T = \{t_0..t_1\} in has-vderiv-mono-test(1); clarsimp)
```

```
using has-vderiv-on-subset[OF ode] apply force
      using \langle t_0 \leq t_1 \rangle by (auto simp: less-eq-real-def)
    hence c < x t_1
      using \langle x | t_1 \geq c \rangle init by auto
    then obtain \varepsilon where eps-hyp: \varepsilon > 0 \land (\forall t \in ball \ t_1 \ \varepsilon \cap \{t_0..\}, \ c < x \ t)
      using continuous-on-ge-ball-ge[of - \lambda t. x t, OF cont - \langle c < x t_1 \rangle] \langle t_0 \leq t_1 \rangle by auto
   hence \forall t \in \{t_0 ... < t_1 + \varepsilon\}. c < x t
      using obs \langle t_0 \leq t_1 \rangle ball-eq-greaterThanLessThan by auto
    hence \forall t \in \{t. \ t > t_0 \land x \ t \leq c\}. \ t_1 + \varepsilon \leq t
      by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) at Least Less Than-iff less-eq-real-def mem-Collect-eq not-le)
    hence t_1+\varepsilon \leq t_1
      using le-cInf-iff[OF inf] unfolding t1-hyp by simp
    hence False
      using eps-hyp by auto}
  thus \forall t \geq t_0. c < x t
    by fastforce
\mathbf{qed}
lemma 0 < t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^2. s\$1^3>5 \land s\$2>2] <
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$1 \ \hat{\ } 3 \ + \ s\$1 \ \hat{\ } 4 \ else \ 5 \ * \ s\$2 \ + \ s\$2 \ \hat{\ } 2)) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..\}) \ \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta)
  [\lambda s. \ s\$1^3>5 \land \ s\$2>2]
  apply(simp, rule diff-invariant-rules, simp-all add: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def forall-2; clarsimp)
  apply(frule-tac x=\lambda t. X t \$ 1 ^3 and g=\lambda t. 3*t^2+3*(root\ 3\ t)^5 in current-vderiv-ge-always-ge)
      apply(rule poly-derivatives, simp, assumption, simp)
     apply (force simp: field-simps odd-real-root-power-cancel, force simp: add-nonneq-pos, force)
  apply(frule-tac \ x=\lambda t. \ X \ t \ \$ \ 2 \ in \ current-vderiv-ge-always-ge)
  by (force, force, force simp: add-nonneg-pos, simp)
Dynamics: Closed cases
lemma z = -2 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s :: real \hat{2}. s \$ 1 \ge 1 \land s \$ 2 = 10] \le
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ z + (s\$2) \hat{\ }2 - s\$2)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0))
  [\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 1 \land s\$2 \ge 0]
  apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$1 \ge 1 \land s\$2 \ge 0], rule wp-g-odei, simp-all)
  apply(rule diff-invariant-rules)
  apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. $\$2 in diff-invariant-rules(2), simp-all add: diff-invariant-eq)
  by (force intro!: poly-derivatives)
Dynamics: Conserved quantity
lemma dyn-cons-qty-arith: (36::real) \cdot (x1^2 \cdot (x1 \cdot x2 \hat{\ }3)) -
  (-(24 \cdot (x1^2 \cdot x2) \cdot x1 \hat{3} \cdot (x2)^2) - 12 \cdot (x1^2 \cdot x2) \cdot x1 \cdot x2 \hat{4}) -
  36 \cdot (x1^2 \cdot (x2 \cdot x1)) \cdot (x2)^2 - 12 \cdot (x1^2 \cdot (x1 \cdot x2 \hat{5})) = 24 \cdot (x1 \hat{5} \cdot x2 \hat{3})
  (is ?t1 - (-?t2 - ?t3) - ?t4 - ?t5 = ?t6)
proof-
  have eq1: ?t1 = ?t4
    by (simp add: power2-eq-square power3-eq-cube)
  have eq2: -(-?t2 - ?t3) = (?t6 + ?t3)
   by (auto simp: field-simps semiring-normalization-rules(27))
  have eq3: ?t3 = ?t5
   by (auto simp: field-simps semiring-normalization-rules (27))
  show ?t1 - (-?t2 - ?t3) - ?t4 - ?t5 = ?t6
   unfolding eq1 eq2 eq3 by (simp add: field-simps semiring-normalization-rules(27))
qed
lemma 0 \le t \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real \hat{\ } 2. (s\$1) \hat{\ } 4*(s\$2) \hat{\ } 2+(s\$1) \hat{\ } 2*(s\$2) \hat{\ } 4-3*(s\$1) \hat{\ } 2*(s\$2) \hat{\ } 2+1 \le c] \le t
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ 2*(s\$1) \ ^4*(s\$2) + 4*(s\$1) \ ^2*(s\$2) \ ^3 - 6*(s\$1) \ ^2*(s\$2)
```

 $else - 4*(s\$1) \hat{3}*(s\$2) \hat{2} - 2*(s\$1)*(s\$2) \hat{4} + 6*(s\$1)*(s\$2) \hat{2}) & G \text{ on } (\lambda s. \{0..t\}) \text{ } UNIV @ 0)$

```
[\lambda s. (s\$1)^4*(s\$2)^2+(s\$1)^2*(s\$2)^4-3*(s\$1)^2*(s\$2)^2+1 \le c]
  apply(simp, rule-tac \mu'=\lambda s. 0 and \nu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2); clarsimp simp: forall-2)
  apply(intro poly-derivatives; (assumption)?, (rule poly-derivatives)?)
  apply force+
  apply(clarsimp simp: algebra-simps(17,18,19,20) semiring-normalization-rules(27,28))
  by (auto simp: dyn-cons-qty-arith)
Dynamics: Darboux equality
lemma mult-abs-right-mono: a < b \Longrightarrow a * |c| \le b * |c| for c::real
 by (simp add: mult-right-mono)
lemma local-lipschitz-first-order-linear:
  fixes c::real \Rightarrow real
  assumes continuous-on T c
  shows local-lipschitz T UNIV (\lambda t. (*) (c t))
proof(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def, clarsimp simp: dist-norm)
  fix x : t :: real \text{ assume } t \in T
  then obtain \delta where d-hyp: \delta > 0 \land (\forall \tau \in T. | \tau - t| < \delta \longrightarrow |c \tau - c t| < max \ 1 | c t|)
    using assms unfolding continuous-on-iff
   apply(erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ball E, \ erule-tac \ x=max \ 1 \ (|c\ t|) \ in \ all E; \ clarsimp)
    by (metis dist-norm less-max-iff-disj real-norm-def zero-less-one)
  \{ \mathbf{fix} \ \tau \ x_1 \ x_2 \}
    assume \tau \in cball\ t\ (\delta/2) \cap T\ x_1 \in cball\ x\ (\delta/2)\ x_2 \in cball\ x\ (\delta/2)
   hence |\tau - t| < \delta \tau \in T
      by (auto simp: dist-norm, smt d-hyp)
    hence |c \ \tau - c \ t| < max \ 1 \ |c \ t|
      using d-hyp by auto
    hence -(max \ 1 \ |c \ t| + |c \ t|) < c \ \tau \land c \ \tau < max \ 1 \ |c \ t| + |c \ t|
      by (auto simp: abs-le-eq)
   hence obs: |c \ \tau| < max \ 1 \ |c \ t| + |c \ t|
      by (simp add: abs-le-eq)
    have |c \ \tau \cdot x_1 - c \ \tau \cdot x_2| = |c \ \tau| \cdot |x_1 - x_2|
      by (metis abs-mult left-diff-distrib mult.commute)
    also have ... \leq (max \ 1 \ |c \ t| + |c \ t|) \cdot |x_1 - x_2|
      using mult-abs-right-mono[OF obs] by blast
    finally have |c \ \tau \cdot x_1 - c \ \tau \cdot x_2| \le (\max 1 \ |c \ t| + |c \ t|) \cdot |x_1 - x_2|.
  hence \exists L. \ \forall t \in cball \ t \ (\delta/2) \cap T. \ 0 \leq L \land
    (\forall x_1 \in cball \ x \ (\delta/2). \ \forall x_2 \in cball \ x \ (\delta/2). \ | c \ t \cdot x_1 - c \ t \cdot x_2 | \leq L \cdot |x_1 - x_2|)
   by (rule-tac \ x=max \ 1 \ |c \ t| + |c \ t| \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp \ simp: \ dist-norm)
  thus \exists u > 0. \exists L. \forall t \in cball \ t \ u \cap T. 0 \leq L \wedge 1
    (\forall xa \in cball \ x \ u. \ \forall y \in cball \ x \ u. \ |c \ t \cdot xa \ - \ c \ t \cdot y| \le L \cdot |xa \ - \ y|)
   apply(rule-tac x=\delta/2 in exI)
    using d-hyp by auto
qed
lemma picard-lindeloef-first-order-linear: t_0 \in T \Longrightarrow open T \Longrightarrow is-interval T \Longrightarrow
  continuous-on T c \Longrightarrow picard-lindeloef (\lambda t x::real. c t * x) T UNIV t_0
  apply(unfold-locales; clarsimp?)
   apply(intro continuous-intros, assumption)
  by (rule local-lipschitz-first-order-linear)
lemma [\lambda s::real^2. s$1 + s$2 = 0] \le
 wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ A*(s\$1) \ ^2 + B*(s\$1) \ else \ A*(s\$2)*(s\$1) + B*(s\$2))) \ \& \ G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ UNIV)
UNIV @ 0
  [\lambda s. \ \theta = - \ s\$1 - s\$2]
proof-
 have key: diff-invariant (\lambda s. s \$ 1 + s \$ 2 = 0)
     (\lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ A*(s\$1) \ ^2+B*(s\$1) \ else \ A*(s\$2)*(s\$1)+B*(s\$2)) \ (\lambda s. \ UNIV) \ UNIV \ 0 \ G
```

```
proof(clarsimp simp: diff-invariant-eq ivp-sols-def forall-2)
      fix X::real \Rightarrow real^2 and t::real
      let ?c = (\lambda t. \ X \ t \ \$ \ 1 + X \ t \ \$ \ 2)
      assume init: ?c \theta = \theta
          and D1: D (\lambda t. X t \$ 1) = (\lambda t. A \cdot (X t \$ 1)^2 + B \cdot X t \$ 1) on UNIV
          and D2: D(\lambda t. X t \$ 2) = (\lambda t. A \cdot X t \$ 2 \cdot X t \$ 1 + B \cdot X t \$ 2) on UNIV
      hence D ?c = (\lambda t. ?c t * (A \cdot (X t \$ 1) + B)) on UNIV
          by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
      hence D ? c = (\lambda t. (A \cdot X t \$ 1 + B) \cdot (X t \$ 1 + X t \$ 2)) on \{0 - -t\}
          using has-vderiv-on-subset[OF - subset-UNIV[of \{0--t\}]] by (simp\ add:\ mult.commute)
      moreover have continuous-on UNIV (\lambda t. A \cdot (X t \$ 1) + B)
          apply(rule vderiv-on-continuous-on)
          using D1 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
      moreover have D(\lambda t. \theta) = (\lambda t. (A \cdot X t \$ 1 + B) \cdot \theta) \text{ on } \{\theta - -t\}
          by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
      moreover note picard-lindeloef.ivp-unique-solution[OF]
          picard-lindeloef-first-order-linear [OF UNIV-I open-UNIV is-interval-univ calculation(2)]
          UNIV	ext{-}I is-interval-closed-segment-1 subset-UNIV -
          ivp-solsI[OF - - funcset-UNIV, of ?c]
          ivp-solsI[OF - - funcset-UNIV, of \lambda t. 0], of t \lambda s. 0 0 \lambda s. t 0]
      ultimately show X t \$ 1 + X t \$ 2 = 0
          using init by auto
   qed
   show ?thesis
      apply(subgoal-tac (\lambda s. \theta = -s\$1 - s\$2) = (\lambda s. s\$1 + s\$2 = \theta), erule ssubst)
      using key by auto
qed
Dynamics: Fractional Darboux equality
lemma fractional-darboux-arith:
   assumes x2 \neq 0
   shows (A \cdot x1^2 + B \cdot (x1::real)) / x2^2 + (A \cdot x1 + B) / x2
   = (x1 \cdot (A \cdot x1 + B) + x2 \cdot (A \cdot x1 + B)) / x2^{2}  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof-
   have ?lhs = (A \cdot x1^2 + B \cdot x1) / x2^2 + (A \cdot x1 + B) \cdot x2 / x2^2
      by (simp add: mult.commute power2-eq-square)
   also have ... = (A \cdot x1^2 + B \cdot x1 + (A \cdot x1 + B) \cdot x2) / x2^2
      using assms by (simp add: field-simps)
   also have \dots = ?rhs
      by (simp add: field-simps power2-eq-square)
   finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma [\lambda s::real^2. s$1 + s$2 = 0] <
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ (A*(s\$1) \hat{\ }2 + B*(s\$1))/(s\$2)^2 \ else \ (A*(s\$1) + B)/s\$2)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ y = (s\$1) \hat{\ }2 + B*(s\$1) \hat{\ }2 + B*(s\$1) \hat{\ }3 + B*(s\$1) \hat{\ }4 + B*(s\$1) \hat{\ }
\land (s$2)^2 > 0)
   [\lambda s. \ s\$1 + s\$2 = 0]
proof-
   have diff-invariant (\lambda s::real^2. s$1 + s$2 = 0)
        (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ (A*(s\$1)^2+B*(s\$1))/(s\$2)^2 \ else \ (A*(s\$1)+B)/s\$2)) \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ t \geq 0\})
         UNIV 0 (\lambda s. y = (s\$1) \hat{2} \wedge (s\$2) \hat{2} > 0)
      apply(clarsimp simp: diff-invariant-eq forall-2 ivp-sols-def)
      subgoal for X t
          \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution} [\textit{of } 0 \ \{0--t\} \ \texttt{-}
                    \lambda t \tau . (\tau * (A * X t \$ 1 + B))/(X t \$ 2)^2
                    UNIV - \lambda t. X t \$ 1 + X t \$ 2 \lambda t. 0, simp-all add: solves-ode-def)
             defer
             apply(rule poly-derivatives)
```

```
apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset, assumption, simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl subset-eq)
        apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset, assumption, simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl subset-eq)
       apply(subst fractional-darboux-arith, simp-all add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
       apply(rule poly-derivatives)
     apply(unfold-locales, simp-all)
     sorry
   done
 thus ?thesis
   by simp
qed
lemma [\lambda s::real^2. s\$1 + s\$2 = 0] \le
 wp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ (A*(s\$1)^2 + B*(s\$1))/(s\$2)^2 \ else \ (A*(s\$1) + B)/(s\$2)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ y = (s\$1)^2)
\wedge (s$2)^2 > 0)
 [\lambda s. \ s\$1 + s\$2 = 0]
proof-
 have diff-invariant (\lambda s::real^2. s$1 + s$2 = 0)
    (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ (A*(s\$1)^2+B*(s\$1))/(s\$2)^2 \ else \ (A*(s\$1)+B)/s\$2)) \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ t \geq 0\})
     UNIV 0 (\lambda s. y = (s\$1) \hat{2} \wedge (s\$2) \hat{2} > 0)
   apply(clarsimp simp: diff-invariant-eq forall-2 ivp-sols-def)
   subgoal for X t
     apply(rule picard-lindeloef.ivp-unique-solution[of \lambda t \tau. (\tau * (A * X t \$ 1 + B))/(X t \$ 2) ^2 \{0--t\}
UNIV 0 0 \lambda s. \{0--t\},
           where Y_1 = \lambda t. X t \$ 1 + X t \$ 2 and Y_2 = \lambda t. \theta, simp-all add: ivp-sols-def)
     subgoal
       apply(unfold-locales, simp-all)
       prefer 2
         apply(clarify, rule vderiv-on-continuous-on)
       apply(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)[1]
       apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset, force, force)
       apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset, force, force)
       subgoal sorry
       subgoal sorry
       done
     apply(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
       apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset, force, force)
       apply(rule has-vderiv-on-subset, force, force)
     by (subst fractional-darboux-arith, simp-all add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
   done
 thus ?thesis
   by simp
qed
Dynamics: Darboux inequality
abbreviation darboux-ineq-f :: real ^2 \Rightarrow real ^2 (f)
 where f s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ (s\$1) \ 2 \ else \ (s\$2)*(s\$1)+(s\$1) \ 2)
abbreviation darboux-ineq-flow2 :: real \Rightarrow real^2 \Rightarrow real^2 (\varphi)
 where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i=1 then (s\$1/(1-t*s\$1)) else
     (s$2 - s$1 * ln(1 - t * s$1))/(1 - t * s$1))
lemma darboux-flow-ivp: (\lambda t. \varphi t s) \in Sols (\lambda t. f) (\lambda s. \{t. 0 \le t \land t * s \$ 1 < 1\}) UNIV 0 s
 by (rule ivp-solsI) (auto intro!: poly-derivatives
     simp: forall-2 power2-eq-square add-divide-distrib power-divide vec-eq-iff)
lemma darboux-picard: picard-lindeloef (\lambda t. f) UNIV UNIV 0
 apply unfold-locales
 apply (simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def)
```

```
apply (clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
 unfolding UNIV-2
 sorry
lemma darboux-ineq-arith:
  assumes 0 \le s_1 + s_2 and 0 \le (t::real) and t * s_1 < 1
  shows 0 \le s_1 / (1 - t * s_1) + (s_2 - s_1 * ln (1 - t * s_1)) / (1 - t * s_1)
  have s_1 * ln (1 - t * s_1) \le 0
  \mathbf{proof}(cases\ s_1\leq\theta)
    \mathbf{case} \ \mathit{True}
   hence 1 - t * s_1 \ge 1
     using \langle 0 \leq t \rangle by (simp add: mult-le-0-iff)
   thus ?thesis
     using True ln-qe-zero mult-nonneq-nonpos2 by blast
  next
   case False
   hence 1 - t * s_1 \leq 1
     using \langle \theta \leq t \rangle by auto
   thus ?thesis
     by (metis (mono-tags, hide-lams) False add.left-neutral antisym-conv assms(3)
         diff-le-eq ln-ge-zero-iff ln-one mult-zero-right not-le order-refl zero-le-mult-iff)
  qed
  hence s_1 + s_2 - s_1 * ln (1 - t * s_1) \ge s_1 + s_2
   by linarith
  hence (s_1 + s_2 - s_1 * ln (1 - t * s_1))/(1 - t * s_1) \ge (s_1 + s_2)/(1 - t * s_1)
   using \langle t * s_1 < 1 \rangle by (simp \ add: \langle 0 \leq s_1 + s_2 \rangle \ frac-le)
  also have (s_1 + s_2)/(1 - t * s_1) \ge 0
   using \langle t * s_1 < 1 \rangle by (simp \ add: \langle 0 \leq s_1 + s_2 \rangle)
  ultimately show ?thesis
   by (metis (full-types) add-diff-eq add-divide-distrib order-trans)
qed
lemma [\lambda s::real^2. s$1 + s$2 > 0] <
  wp \ (x' = (\lambda t. \ f) \& (\lambda s. \ y = (s\$1) \hat{\ }2) \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{t. \ 0 \le t \land t * s \$ 1 < 1\}) \ UNIV @ 0)
  [\lambda s. \ s\$1 + s\$2 \ge 0]
  unfolding g-ode-def
  apply(subst picard-lindeloef.q-orbital-orbit[OF darboux-picard - - - darboux-flow-ivp])
  unfolding g-evol-def[symmetric] wp-g-dyn apply(simp-all add: is-interval-def)
  apply (smt mult-less-cancel-right)
  using darboux-ineq-arith by smt
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \, \hat{} 2. \, s \, \$ 1 + s \, \$ 2 \geq 0 \rceil \leq
  wp (EVOL \varphi (\lambda s. y = (s\$1) \hat{2}) (\lambda s. \{t. 0 \le t \land t * s \$ 1 < 1\}))
  [\lambda s. s\$1 + s\$2 \ge 0]
  apply(subst\ wp-g-dyn,\ simp-all)
  using darboux-ineq-arith by smt
no-notation darboux-ineq-flow2 (\varphi)
       and darboux-ineq-f(f)
Dynamics: Bifurcation
lemma picard-lindeloef-dyn-bif:
 continuous-on T (g::real \Rightarrow real) \Longrightarrow t_0 \in T \Longrightarrow is-interval T \Longrightarrow open T \Longrightarrow picard-lindeloef (\lambda t \tau::real.
r + \tau^2 T UNIV t_0
proof(unfold-locales; clarsimp simp: dist-norm local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def)
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ t :: real
```

```
{fix x1 and x2
   assume x1 \in cball \ x \ 1 and x2 \in cball \ x \ 1
   hence leq: |x - x1| \le 1 |x - x2| \le 1
     by (auto simp: dist-norm)
   have |x1 + x2| = |x1 - x + x2 - x + 2 * x|
     by simp
   also have ... \leq |x1 - x| + |x2 - x| + 2 * |x|
     using abs-triangle-ineq by auto
   also have ... \leq 2 * (1 + |x|)
     using leq by auto
   finally have obs: |x1 + x2| \le 2 * (1 + |x|).
   also have |x1^2 - x2^2| = |x1 + x2| * |x1 - x2|
     by (metis abs-mult power2-eq-square square-diff-square-factored)
   ultimately have |x1^2 - x2^2| \le (2 * (1 + |x|)) * |x1 - x2|
     by (metis abs-ge-zero mult-right-mono)}
 by (rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=2 \cdot (1 + |x|) in exI, auto)
qed
lemma r \leq 0 \Longrightarrow \exists c. [\lambda s::real \hat{1}. s\$1 = c] \leq
 wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s. \ (\chi \ i. \ r + (s\$1) \hat{\ }2)) \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ UNIV) \ UNIV @ \theta)
 [\lambda s. \ s\$1 = c]
\mathbf{proof}(rule\text{-}tac\ x = sqrt\ | r | \ \mathbf{in}\ exI,\ clarsimp\ simp:\ diff\text{-}invariant\text{-}eq\ ivp\text{-}sols\text{-}def)
 fix X::real \Rightarrow real \hat{1} and t::real
 assume init: X \theta \ \$ \ 1 = sqrt \ (-r) and r \le \theta
    and D1: D (\lambda x. X x \$ 1) = (\lambda x. r + (X x \$ 1)^2) on UNIV
 hence D(\lambda x. X x \$ 1) = (\lambda x. r + (X x \$ 1)^2) on \{0--t\}
   using has-vderiv-on-subset by blast
 moreover have continuous-on UNIV (\lambda t. X t \$ 1)
   apply(rule vderiv-on-continuous-on)
   using D1 by assumption
 moreover have key: D(\lambda t. sqrt(-r)) = (\lambda t. r + (sqrt(-r))^2) on \{0--t\}
   \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac\ (\lambda t.\ r + (sqrt\ (-r))^2) = (\lambda t.\ \theta))
    apply(erule ssubst, rule poly-derivatives)
   using \langle r \leq \theta \rangle by auto
 moreover note picard-lindeloef.ivp-unique-solution[OF]
     picard-lindeloef-dyn-bif [OF calculation(2) UNIV-I is-interval-univ open-UNIV]
     UNIV	ext{-}I is-interval-closed-segment-1 subset-UNIV -
     ivp-solsI[of \ \lambda x. \ X \ x \ \$ \ 1 - \lambda s. \ \{0--t\} \ sqrt \ (-r) \ 0, \ OF - - funcset-UNIV]
     ivp-solsI[of \ \lambda t. \ sqrt \ (-r) \ -, \ OF \ - \ -funcset-UNIV], \ of \ t \ r]
 ultimately show X t \$ 1 = sqrt (-r)
   using \langle r \leq \theta \rangle init by auto
qed
Dynamics: Parametric switching between two different damped oscillators
lemma exhaust-5:
 fixes x :: 5
```

```
shows x = 1 \lor x = 2 \lor x = 3 \lor x = 4 \lor x = 5
\mathbf{proof} (induct x)
 case (of-int z)
 then have 0 \le z and z < 5 by simp-all
 then have z = 0 \lor z = 1 \lor z = 2 \lor z = 3 \lor z = 4 by arith
 then show ?case by auto
qed
lemma forall-5: (\forall i :: 5. P i) = (P 1 \land P 2 \land P 3 \land P 4 \land P 5)
 by (metis exhaust-5)
```

```
abbreviation switch-two-osc-f :: real ^5 \Rightarrow real ^5 (f)
   where f s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = 4 \ then \ s\$5 \ else \ (if \ i = 5 \ then \ - (s\$3^2) * s\$4 \ - 2 * s\$2 * s\$3 * s\$5 \ else \ 0))
declare wp-diff-inv [simp del]
lemma -2 \le a \implies a \le 2 \implies b^2 > 1/3 \implies
[\lambda s. \ s\$3 \ge 0 \land s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3^2 * s\$4^2 + s\$5^2 \le s\$1] \le wp
   (LOOP
      ((x'=(\lambda t. f) \& (\lambda s. True) on (\lambda s. \{0..\}) UNIV @ 0);
       (([\lambda s. s\$4 = s\$5*a]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. 2 * s\$3)); (2 ::= (\lambda s. s\$2/2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((2 \cdot s\$3)^2 +
1)/(s\$3^2 + 1))) \cup
      ([\lambda s. s\$4 = s\$5*b]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. s\$3/2)); (2 ::= (\lambda s. 2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)); (1 ::= (\lambda s. s\$1 * ((s\$3)^2 + 1)/(2 * s\$2)
(s\$3^2) + 1)))) \cup
      [\lambda s. True])
   INV (\lambda s. s\$3^2 * s\$4^2 + s\$5^2 \le s\$1 \land s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge 0)
   [\lambda s. \ s\$3^2 * s\$4^2 + s\$5^2 \le s\$1]
   apply(subst change-loopI[where I=\lambda s. s\$3^2 * s\$4^2 + s\$5^2 \le s\$1 \land s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge 0])
   apply(rule wp-loopI, simp-all add: le-wp-choice-iff, intro conjI)
      apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$3^2 * s\$4^2 + s\$5^2 \le s\$1 \land s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3
\geq \theta
     apply(rule wp-g-odei, simp)
       apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge 0 in diff-cut-rule, simp-all)
          apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$2 \geq 0 \land s\$3 \geq 0], rule wp-g-odei; simp add:
wp-diff-inv)
         apply(rule diff-invariant-conj-rule)
          apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2), simp-all add: forall-5)+
       apply(simp add: wp-diff-inv, intro diff-invariant-conj-rule)
           apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. -4*(s\$2)*(s\$3)*(s\$5)^2 and \mu'=\lambda s. \theta in diff-invariant-rules(2); (clarsimp
simp: forall-5)?
          apply(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)[1]
         apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2), simp-all add: forall-5)+
   subgoal sorry
    apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$3^2 * s\$4^2 + s\$5^2 \le s\$1 \land s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge s\$1
\theta
    apply(rule\ wp-g-odei,\ simp)
     apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s\$2 > 0 \land s\$3 > 0 in diff-cut-rule, simp-all)
       apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge 0], rule wp-g-odei, simp-all)
       apply(simp add: wp-diff-inv, rule diff-invariant-conj-rule)
         apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2), simp-all add: forall-5)+
      apply(simp add: wp-diff-inv, intro diff-invariant-conj-rule)
          \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule-tac}\ \nu' = \lambda s.\ -4*(s\$2)*(s\$3)*(s\$5) \hat{\ }2\ \mathbf{and}\ \mu' = \lambda s.\ \theta\ \mathbf{in}\ \textit{diff-invariant-rules}(2);\ (\textit{clarsimp})
simp: forall-5)?)
         apply(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)[1]
       apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2), simp-all add: forall-5)+
   subgoal sorry
   apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge 0 in diff-cut-rule, simp-all)
    apply(subst g-ode-inv-def[symmetric, where I=\lambda s. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge 0], rule wp-g-odei, simp-all)
    apply(simp add: wp-diff-inv, rule diff-invariant-conj-rule)
     apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2), simp-all add: forall-5)+
   apply(simp add: wp-diff-inv, intro diff-invariant-conj-rule)
        apply(rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. -4*(s\$2)*(s\$3)*(s\$5)^2 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2); (clarsimp
simp: forall-5)?
     apply(auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)[1]
    apply (rule-tac \nu'=\lambda s. 0 and \mu'=\lambda s. 0 in diff-invariant-rules(2), simp-all add: forall-5)+
```

declare wp-diff-inv [simp]

no-notation switch-two-osc-f (f)

Dynamics: Nonlinear 1

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \ 1. \ s \$ 1 \ 3 \ge -1 \rceil \le wp
(x' = (\lambda s. \chi \ i. \ (s \$ 1 - 3) \ 4 + a) \& (\lambda s. \ a \ge 0))
\lceil \lambda s. \ s \$ 1 \ 3 \ge -1 \rceil
apply(simp, rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. \ 0 and \mu' = \lambda s. \ 3 * s \$ 1 \ 2 * ((s \$ 1 - 3) \ 4 + a) in diff-invariant-rules(2)) by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps)
```

Dynamics: Nonlinear 2

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s::real^2 2. s\$1 + (s\$2^2)/2 = a \rceil \le mp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$1 * s\$2 \ else - s\$1) \& G) \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 + (s\$2^2)/2 = a \rceil by (auto intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives)
```

Dynamics: Nonlinear 4

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \ ^2 . \ (s\$1) \ ^2/2 - (s\$2 \ ^2)/2 \ge a \rceil \le mp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$2 + s\$1 * (s\$2 \ ^2) \ else - s\$1 + s\$1 \ ^2 * s\$2) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge 0 \ \land \ s\$2 \ge 0))
\lceil \lambda s. \ (s\$1) \ ^2/2 - (s\$2 \ ^2)/2 \ge a \rceil
apply(simp, rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. \theta and \mu' = \lambda s. s\$1 * (s\$2 + s\$1 * (s\$2 \ ^2)) - s\$2 * (-s\$1 + s\$1 \ ^2 * s\$2)
in diff-invariant-rules(2))
by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
```

Dynamics: Nonlinear 5

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \ ^2 . -(s\$1) *(s\$2) \ge a \rceil \le mp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$1 - s\$2 + s\$1 * s\$2 \ else - s\$2 - s\$2 \ ^2) \ \& \ G) \lceil \lambda s. -(s\$1) *(s\$2) \ge a \rceil apply (simp, \ rule \ tac \ \nu' = \lambda s. \ 0 \ and \ \mu' = \lambda s. \ (-s\$1 + s\$2 - s\$1 * s\$2) * s\$2 - s\$1 * (-s\$2 - s\$2 \ ^2) in diff-invariant-rules(2)) by (auto \ intro!: \ poly-derivatives \ simp: \ field-simps \ power2-eq-square)
```

Dynamics: Riccati

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \ 1. \ 2 * s \$ 1 \ 3 \ge 1/4 \rceil \le mp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ s \$ 1 \ 2 + s \$ 1 \ 4) \ \& \ G)
\lceil \lambda s. \ 2 * s \$ 1 \ 3 \ge 1/4 \rceil
apply(simp, rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. \ 0 and \mu' = \lambda s. \ 24 * (s \$ 1 \ 2) * (s \$ 1 \ 2 + s \$ 1 \ 4) in diff-invariant-rules(2); clarsimp)
by (auto\ intro!: poly-derivatives simp: field-simps\ power2-eq-square)
```

Dynamics: Nonlinear differential cut

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real^2 2. \ s \$ 1^3 \ge -1 \ \land \ s \$ 2^5 \ge 0 \rceil \le mp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ (s \$ 1 - 3)^4 \ else \ s \$ 2^2) \ \& \ G)
\lceil \lambda s. \ s \$ 1^3 \ge -1 \ \land \ s \$ 2^5 \ge 0 \rceil
apply(simp, rule \ diff-invariant-rules)
apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. \ 0 and \mu' = \lambda s. \ 3 * s \$ 1^2 * (s \$ 1 - 3)^4 \ in \ diff-invariant-rules(2))
apply(simp-all add: forall-2, force \ intro!: poly-derivatives)
apply(rule-tac \nu' = \lambda s. \ 0 and \mu' = \lambda s. \ s \$ 2^2 \ in \ diff-invariant-rules(2))
by (auto \ intro!: diff-invariant-rules poly-derivatives simp: forall-2)
```

STTT Tutorial: Example 1

```
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real ^2. \ s \$ 2 \ge 0 \rceil \le wp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if i = 1 \ then \ s \$ 2 \ else \ A) \ \& \ G)
```

```
[\lambda s. s \$ 2 > 0]
 apply(subst\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[where\ T=UNIV])
       and \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i::2. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ A * t^2/2 + s$2 * t + s$1 \ else \ A * t + s$2
     apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def forall-2 lipschitz-on-def)
   apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
  apply(clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
  unfolding UNIV-2 using exhaust-2 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff)
STTT Tutorial: Example 2
lemma local-flow-STTT-Ex2:
  local-flow (\lambda s::real^3. \chi i. if i=1 then s$2 else (if i=2 then s$3 else 0)) UNIV UNIV
  (\lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$3 * t^2/2 + s\$2 * t + s\$1 \ else \ (if \ i = 2 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ s\$i))
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def forall-2 lipschitz-on-def)
   apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
  apply(clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
  unfolding UNIV-3 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-3 vec-eq-iff)
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow B > 0 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^3. s$2 > 0] < wp
  (LOOP (
   (((3 ::= (\lambda s. A)) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s. \theta)) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s. B)));
    (x' = (\lambda s. \chi i. if i=1 then s$2 else (if i=2 then s$3 else 0)) & (\lambda s. s$2 \ge 0))
  ) INV (\lambda s. s\$2 \geq 0)
  [\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 \ge 0]
  apply(rule\ wp-loopI,\ simp-all\ add:\ le-wp-choice-iff,\ intro\ conjI)
  by (simp-all add: local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-STTT-Ex2])
STTT Tutorial: Example 3a
lemma STTexample3a-arith:
  assumes 0 < (B::real) 0 \le t 0 \le x2 and key: x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B) \le S
  shows x^2 \cdot t - B \cdot t^2 / 2 + x^2 + (x^2 - B \cdot t)^2 / (2 \cdot B) \le S (is ?lhs \le S)
 have ?lhs = 2 * B * x2 \cdot t/(2*B) - B^2 \cdot t^2 / (2*B) + (2 * B * x1)/(2*B) + (x2 - B \cdot t)^2 / (2 \cdot B)
   using \langle \theta < B \rangle by (auto simp: power2-eq-square)
  also have (x^2 - B \cdot t)^2 / (2 \cdot B) = x^2^2/(2*B) + B^2 * t^2/(2*B) - 2*x^2*B*t/(2*B)
   using \langle \theta \rangle > by (auto simp: power2-diff field-simps)
  ultimately have ?lhs = x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B)
   using \langle \theta < B \rangle by auto
  thus ?lhs \leq S
   using key by simp
qed
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow B > 0 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real \hat{\ } 3. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$1 + s\$2 \hat{\ } 2/(2*B) < S] \le wp
  (LOOP)
    ((\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*B) < S\rceil; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A))) \cup (\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$2 = 0\rceil; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ 0))) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ -1))
B))):
   ((x' = (\lambda s. \chi i. if i = 1 then s\$2 else (if i = 2 then s\$3 else 0)) \& (\lambda s. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*B) \le
S)) \cup
    (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \ \land \ s\$1 \ + \ s\$2^2/(2*B) \ge 0)
S)))
  ) INV (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*B) \le S)
  [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \le S]
 apply(rule \ wp-loopI)
   apply(simp-all\ add:\ le-wp-choice-iff\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF\ local-flow-STTT-Ex2])
  apply safe
     apply (smt not-sum-power2-lt-zero zero-compare-simps(5))
    apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E)
  by (auto simp: STTexample3a-arith)
```

```
STTT Tutorial: Example 4a
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^3. s$2 \le V] \le wp
  (LOOP
    ([\lambda s. \ s\$2 = V]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ 0))) \cup ([\lambda s. \ s\$2 \neq V]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A)));
    (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \le V))
  INV (\lambda s. s\$2 \leq V)
  [\lambda s. \ s\$2 \le V]
  by (rule \ wp\text{-}loopI)
    (simp-all add: le-wp-choice-iff local-flow.wp-q-ode-subset[OF local-flow-STTT-Ex2])
STTT Tutorial: Example 4b
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^3. s$2 \le V] \le wp
  (LOOP
    (3 ::= (\lambda s. A));
```

 $(x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \le V))$

STTT Tutorial: Example 4c

 $INV (\lambda s. s\$2 \leq V)$ $[\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 < V]$

```
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^3. s$2 \le V] \le wp
  (LOOP
    (\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$2 = V \rceil; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ 0))) \cup (\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$2 \neq V \rceil; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A)));
    ((x'=(\lambda s. \chi i. if i=1 then s$2 else (if i=2 then s$3 else 0)) & (\lambda s. s$2 \leq V)) \cup
     (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge V)))
  INV (\lambda s. s\$2 \leq V))
  [\lambda s. \ s\$2 \le V]
  apply (rule \ wp\text{-}loopI)
    apply (simp-all\ add:\ le-wp-choice-iff\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF\ local-flow-STTT-Ex2])
  by (clarsimp, erule-tac x=0 in all E, auto)
```

by (rule wp-loopI) (simp-all add: le-wp-choice-iff local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-STTT-Ex2])

STTT Tutorial: Example 5

lemma *local-flow-STTT-Ex5*:

```
lemma STTexample5-arith:
  assumes 0 < A \ 0 < B \ 0 < \varepsilon \ 0 \le x2 \ 0 \le (t::real)
    and key: x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B) + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot x2) / B + (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot x2)) < S (is ?k3 <
S
    and ghyp: \forall \tau. 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le t \longrightarrow \tau \le \varepsilon
  shows A \cdot t^2 / 2 + x^2 \cdot t + x^2 + (A \cdot t + x^2)^2 / (2 \cdot B) \le S (is ?k0 \le S)
proof-
  have t \leq \varepsilon
    using ghyp \langle 0 \leq t \rangle by auto
  hence A*t^2/2 + t*x2 \le A*\varepsilon^2/2 + \varepsilon*x2
    using \langle \theta < t \rangle \langle \theta < A \rangle \langle \theta < x2 \rangle
    by (smt field-sum-of-halves mult-right-mono power-less-imp-less-base real-mult-le-cancel-iff2)
  hence ((A + B)/B) * (A*t^2/2 + t*x2) + x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B) \le
    x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B) + ((A + B)/B) * (A * \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon * x2) (is ?k1 \le ?k2)
    using \langle \theta \rangle \langle \theta \rangle \langle \theta \rangle by (smt real-mult-le-cancel-iff2 zero-compare-simps(9))
  moreover have ?k\theta = ?k1
    using \langle 0 < B \rangle \langle 0 < A \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps power2-sum power2-eq-square)
  moreover have ?k2 = ?k3
    using \langle 0 < B \rangle \langle 0 < A \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps power2-sum power2-eq-square)
  ultimately show ?k0 \le S
    using key by linarith
qed
```

local-flow ($\lambda s::real$ 4 . χ i. if i=1 then s\$2 else (if i=2 then s\$3 else (if i=3 then 0 else 1))) UNIV UNIV

```
(\lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s\$3 * t^2/2 + s\$2 * t + s\$1 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 * t + s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ 
s$3 else t+s$4)))
   apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def forall-2 lipschitz-on-def)
      apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
   apply(clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
   unfolding UNIV-4 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow B > 0 \Longrightarrow \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real ^4 . s \$ 2 \ge 0 \wedge s \$ 1 + s \$ 2 ^2 / (2*B) \le S \rceil \le wp
   (LOOP
      (
         ([\lambda s. s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*B) + (A/B+1) * (A/2 * \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon * s\$2) \le S]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. A))) \cup
         ([\lambda s. \ s\$2 = \theta]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta))) \cup
         (3 ::= (\lambda s. - B));
      (4 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
      (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ 0 \ else \ 1))) \& (\lambda s. \ s\$2 > 0 \land s\$4
\leq \varepsilon))
   INV (\lambda s. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*B) \le S)
   [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \leq S]
   apply (rule \ wp\text{-}loopI)
      \textbf{apply} \ (\textit{simp-all add: le-wp-choice-iff local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset}[OF \ \textit{local-flow-STTT-Ex5}])
    apply safe
        apply (smt \ not\text{-}sum\text{-}power2\text{-}lt\text{-}zero \ zero\text{-}compare\text{-}simps(5))
   by (auto simp: STTexample3a-arith STTexample5-arith)
STTT Tutorial: Example 6
lemma STTexample 6-arith:
   assumes 0 < A \ 0 < B \ 0 < \varepsilon \ 0 \le x2 \ 0 \le (t::real) - B \le k \ k \le A
      and key: x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B) + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot x2) / B + (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot x2)) \leq S (is ?k3 \le \text{...}
S
      and ghyp: \forall \tau. 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le t \longrightarrow 0 \le k \cdot \tau + x2 \land \tau \le \varepsilon
   shows k \cdot t^2 / 2 + x^2 \cdot t + x^2 + (k \cdot t + x^2)^2 / (2 \cdot B) \le S (is ?k0 \le S)
proof-
   have 0 < k \cdot t + x^2 + x^2
      using ghyp \langle 0 \leq x2 \rangle \langle 0 \leq t \rangle by force
   hence 0 \le (k \cdot t + 2 * x2) * t/2
      by (metis assms(5) divide-nonneg-pos is-num-normalize(1) mult-2 mult-sign-intros(1) rel-simps(51))
   hence f1: 0 \le k*t^2/2 + t*x2
      by (auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
   have f2: 0 \le (k+B) / B (k+B) / B \le (A+B) / B
      using \langle 0 < A \rangle \langle 0 < B \rangle \langle -B \leq k \rangle \langle k \leq A \rangle divide-le-cancel by (auto, fastforce)
   have t \leq \varepsilon
      using ghyp \langle 0 \leq t \rangle by auto
   hence k*t^2/2 + t*x2 \le A*t^2/2 + t*x2
      using \langle k \leq A \rangle by (auto simp: mult-right-mono)
   also have f3: ... \le A*\varepsilon^2/2 + \varepsilon*x2
      using \langle \theta \leq t \rangle \langle \theta < A \rangle \langle \theta \leq x2 \rangle \langle t \leq \varepsilon \rangle
      by (smt field-sum-of-halves mult-right-mono power-less-imp-less-base real-mult-le-cancel-iff2)
   finally have k*t^2/2 + t*x2 \le A*\varepsilon^2/2 + \varepsilon*x2 .
   hence ((k+B)/B) * (k*t^2/2 + t*x2) \le ((A+B)/B) * (A*\varepsilon^2/2 + \varepsilon*x2)
      using f1 f2 \langle k \leq A \rangle apply(rule-tac b=((A + B)/B) * (A*t^2/2 + t*x2) in order.trans)
       apply (rule mult-mono', simp, simp, simp add: mult-right-mono, simp, simp)
      by (metis\ f3\ add\text{-}sign\text{-}intros(4)\ assms(1,2)\ less\text{-}eq\text{-}real\text{-}def\ mult\text{-}zero\text{-}left}
             real-mult-le-cancel-iff2 zero-compare-simps(5))
   hence ((k+B)/B) * (k*t^2/2 + t*x2) + x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B) \le
      x1 + x2^2 / (2 \cdot B) + ((A + B)/B) * (A*\varepsilon^2/2 + \varepsilon*x2) (is ?k1 < ?k2)
      using \langle 0 < B \rangle \langle 0 < A \rangle by (smt real-mult-le-cancel-iff2 zero-compare-simps(9))
   moreover have ?k\theta = ?k1
      using \langle \theta < B \rangle \langle \theta < A \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps power2-sum power2-eq-square)
```

```
moreover have ?k2 = ?k3
       using \langle 0 < B \rangle \langle 0 < A \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps power2-sum power2-eq-square)
   ultimately show ?k\theta \le S
       using key by linarith
qed
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow B > 0 \Longrightarrow \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real ^4 . s \$ 2 \ge 0 \wedge s \$ 1 + s \$ 2 ^2 / (2*B) \le S \rceil \le wp
   (LOOP
           (\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*B) + (A/B+1) * (A/2 * \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon * s\$2) \le S \rceil; (3 ::= ?); \lceil \lambda s. -B \le s\$3 \land A = (A/B+1) * (A
s\$3 \leq A) \cup
           (\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$2 = \theta \rceil; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta))) \cup
           (3 ::= (\lambda s. - B));
       (4 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
       (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ 0 \ else \ 1))) \& (\lambda s. \ s\$2 > 0 \land s\$4
<\varepsilon))
   INV (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*B) \le S)
   [\lambda s. s 1 < S]
   apply (rule wp-loopI)
       {\bf apply}\ (simp-all\ add:\ le-wp-choice-iff\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF\ local-flow-STTT-Ex5])
     apply safe
         apply (smt \ not\text{-}sum\text{-}power2\text{-}lt\text{-}zero \ zero\text{-}compare\text{-}simps(5))
   by (auto simp: STTexample 3a-arith STTexample 6-arith)
STTT Tutorial: Example 7
lemma STTexample 7-arith 1:
   assumes (0::real) < A \ 0 < b \ 0 < \varepsilon \ 0 \le v \ 0 \le t \ k \le A
       and x + v^2 / (2 \cdot b) + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot v) / b + (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot v)) \le S (is ?expr1 \le S)
       and guard: \forall \tau. \ 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le t \longrightarrow 0 \le k \cdot \tau + v \land \tau \le \varepsilon
   shows k \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x + (k \cdot t + v)^2 / (2 \cdot b) \le S (is ?lhs \le S)
proof-
   have obs1: ?lhs \cdot (2 \cdot b) = k \cdot t^2 \cdot b + 2 \cdot v \cdot t \cdot b + 2 \cdot x \cdot b + (k \cdot t + v)^2 (is - = ?expr2 \ k \ t)
       using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (simp add: field-simps)
   have ?expr2 \ A \ \varepsilon = ?expr1 \cdot (2 \cdot b)
       using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (simp add: field-simps power2-eq-square)
   also have ... \leq S \cdot (2 \cdot b)
       using \langle ?expr1 \leq S \rangle \langle 0 < b \rangle by (smt \ real-mult-less-iff1)
   finally have obs2: ?expr2 A \varepsilon \leq S \cdot (2 \cdot b).
   have t < \varepsilon
       using guard \langle \theta \leq t \rangle by auto
   hence t^2 \leq \varepsilon^2 \ k \cdot t + v \leq A \cdot \varepsilon + v
       using \langle k \leq A \rangle \langle 0 < A \rangle power-mono[OF \langle t \leq \varepsilon \rangle \langle 0 \leq t \rangle, of 2]
       by auto (meson \langle 0 \leq t \rangle less-eq-real-def mult-mono)
   hence k \cdot t^2 \cdot b \leq A \cdot \varepsilon^2 \cdot b \ 2 \cdot v \cdot t \cdot b \leq 2 \cdot v \cdot \varepsilon \cdot b
       using \langle t \leq \varepsilon \rangle \langle \theta < b \rangle \langle k \leq A \rangle \langle \theta \leq v \rangle
       by (auto simp: mult-left-mono) (meson \langle 0 < A \rangle less-eq-real-def mult-mono zero-compare-simps (12))
   hence ?expr2 \ k \ t \le ?expr2 \ A \ \varepsilon
       by (smt \ \langle k \cdot t + v \leq A \cdot \varepsilon + v \rangle \ ends-in-segment(2) \ \langle 0 \leq t \rangle \ guard \ power-mono)
   hence ?lhs \cdot (2 \cdot b) \leq S \cdot (2 \cdot b)
       using obs1 obs2 by simp
   thus ?lhs \leq S
       using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (smt real-mult-less-iff1)
qed
lemma STTexample7-arith2:
   assumes (0::real) < b \ 0 \le v \ 0 \le t \ k \le -b
       and key: x + v^2 / (2 \cdot b) \leq S
       and guard: \forall \tau. \ 0 \leq \tau \land \tau \leq t \longrightarrow 0 \leq k \cdot \tau + v \land \tau \leq \varepsilon
```

```
shows k \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x + (k \cdot t + v)^2 / (2 \cdot b) \le S (is ?lhs \le S)
    have obs: 1 + k/b \le 0 k \cdot t + v \ge 0
         using \langle k \leq -b \rangle \langle \theta < b \rangle quard \langle \theta \leq t \rangle by (auto simp: mult-imp-div-pos-le real-add-le-0-iff)
    have ?lhs = (k \cdot t + v + v) \cdot t/2 \cdot (1 + k/b) + x + v^2 / (2 \cdot b)
        using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
    also have ... \leq x + v^2 / (2 \cdot b)
        using obs \langle \theta \leq t \rangle \langle \theta \leq v \rangle
        by (smt\ mult-nonneq-nonneq\ zero-compare-simps(11)\ zero-compare-simps(6))
    also have \dots \leq S
        using key.
    finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma A > 0 \Longrightarrow B > b \Longrightarrow b > 0 \Longrightarrow \varepsilon > 0 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^4. s$2 > 0 \land s$1 + s$2^2/(2*b) < S] <
    (LOOP
              (\lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*b) + (A/b + 1) * (A/2 * \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon * s\$2) \le S \rceil; (3 ::= ?); \lceil \lambda s. -B \le s\$3 \land B \ge 
s\$3 \leq A) \cup
             ([\lambda s. s\$2 = \theta]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \theta))) \cup
             ((3 ::= ?); [\lambda s. -B \le s\$3 \land s\$3 \le -b])
        );(4 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
        (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ 0 \ else \ 1))) \& (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \geq 0 \land s\$4)
\leq \varepsilon))
    INV (\lambda s. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$1 + s\$2^2/(2*b) \le S)
    [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \leq S]
    apply (rule wp-loopI)
        apply (simp-all add: le-wp-choice-iff local-flow.wp-q-ode-subset[OF local-flow-STTT-Ex5])
      apply(safe)
          apply (smt not-sum-power2-lt-zero zero-compare-simps(5))
        apply(force simp: STTexample7-arith1, force)
    using STTexample7-arith2[of b -$2 - - -$1 S] by blast
STTT Tutorial: Example 9a
lemma STTexample 9a-arith:
    (10\cdot x - 10\cdot r)\cdot v/4 + v^2/2 + (x-r)\cdot (2\cdot r - 2\cdot x - 3\cdot v)/2 + v\cdot (2\cdot r - 2\cdot x - 3\cdot v)/2 \le (0::real) (is ?t1 + ?t2 +
 ?t3 + ?t4 \le 0
proof-
    have ?t1 = 5 * (x-r) * v/2
        by auto
    moreover have ?t3 = -((x - r)^2) - 3 * v * (x-r)/2
        by (auto simp: field-simps power2-diff power2-eq-square)
    moreover have ?t4 = -2 * (x - r) * v/2 - 3 * v^2/2
        by (auto simp: field-simps power2-diff power2-eq-square)
    ultimately have ?t1 + ?t3 + ?t4 = -((x - r)^2) - 3 * v^2/2
        by (auto simp: field-simps)
    hence ?t1 + ?t2 + ?t3 + ?t4 = -((x - r)^2) - v^2
        by auto
    also have \dots \leq \theta
        by auto
   finally show ?thesis.
qed
lemma c > 0 \implies Kp = 2 \implies Kd = 3 \implies [\lambda s::real^2. (5/4)*(s$1-xr)^2 + (s$1-xr)*(s$2)/2 +
(s$2)^2/4 < c \le wp
    (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ -Kp*(s\$1-xr) \ - \ Kd*(s\$2) \ ) \ \& \ G)
```

```
[\lambda s. (5/4)*(s\$1-xr)^2 + (s\$1-xr)*(s\$2)/2 + (s\$2)^2/4 < c]
 apply(simp, rule-tac \mu' = \lambda s. 0 and \nu' = \lambda s. 10*(s$1-xr)*(s$2)/4 + (s$2^2)/2 +
  (s\$1-xr)*(-Kp*(s\$1-xr)-Kd*(s\$2))/2 + (s\$2)*(-Kp*(s\$1-xr)-Kd*(s\$2))/2 in diff-invariant-rules(3);
     clarsimp simp: forall-2 STTexample9a-arith)
 \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{intro\ poly-derivatives};\,(\mathit{rule\ poly-derivatives})\,?)
 by force+ (auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
STTT Tutorial: Example 9b
lemma wp-assign-wp: wp (x := e) (wp R [Q]) = [\lambda s. \exists y. (vec-upd \ s \ x \ (e \ s), \ y) \in (wp R [Q])]
 by (clarsimp simp: vec-upd-def assign-def wp-rel)
lemma wp-test-wp: wp [P] (wp R[Q]) = [\lambda s. P s \longrightarrow (s,s) \in wp R[Q]]
 unfolding wp-rel by (clarsimp simp: p2r-def)
lemma in-wp-g-odeI:
 assumes (x,x) \in [I] [I] \subseteq wp (x'=f \& G on (\lambda s. T) S @ t_0) [I]
   and \lceil \lambda s. I s \wedge G s \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil \ y = x
 shows (x,y) \in wp \ (x'=f \& G \ on \ (\lambda s. \ T) \ S @ t_0 \ DINV \ I) \ \lceil Q \rceil
 using wp-g-odei[OF - assms(2,3), of I] assms(1,4) by (clarsimp \ simp: \ subset-eq \ p2r-def)
lemma in-wp-g-odeE:
 (x,y) \in (x'=f \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ t_0 DINV I) \Longrightarrow I x \Longrightarrow [I] \subseteq wp (x'=f \& G \text{ on } (\lambda s. T) S @ t_0)
\lceil I \rceil \Longrightarrow I y
 apply(simp add: g-ode-inv-def diff-invariant-eq)
 by (clarsimp simp: g-ode-def g-orbital-def g-orbit-def ivp-sols-def)
lemma local-flow-STTT-Ex9b:
 local-flow (\lambda s::real^4, \chi i. if i=1 then s$2 else (if i=2 then <math>-2*(s$1-s$3) - 3*(s$2) else 0))
  UNIV UNIV (\lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ exp \ ((-2)*t)*(s\$3-2*(exp \ t)*s\$3+(exp \ (2*t))*s\$3-
s\$2 + (exp\ t) * (s\$2) - s\$1 + 2 * (exp\ t) * (s\$1)
 else (if i=2 then (exp\ (-2*t))*(-2*s\$3+2*(exp\ t)*s\$3+2*s\$2-(exp\ t)*s\$2+2*s\$1
-2 * (exp t) * s$1) else s$i)
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: forall-4 vec-eq-iff, safe; (rule has-vderiv-on-const)?)
  apply(simp add: local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
 unfolding UNIV-4 apply clarsimp
 subgoal sorry
  apply(intro poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force, force, force)
                   apply(rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force, force)
                   apply(rule poly-derivatives, force, force, rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force,
force)
                   apply(rule poly-derivatives, force, force, rule poly-derivatives, force)
               apply(rule poly-derivatives, force, rule poly-derivatives, force, force, rule poly-derivatives)
         apply(force, rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force, force, rule poly-derivatives)
    apply(force, force, force simp: field-simps)
 apply (intro poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force, force)
                   apply(rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force, force)
                   apply(rule poly-derivatives, force, rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives)
                   apply(force, force, rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force, force)
                apply(rule poly-derivatives, force, rule poly-derivatives, force, force)
           apply(rule poly-derivatives, rule poly-derivatives, force, force)+
                   apply(rule poly-derivatives, force, force)
 by (auto simp: field-simps exp-minus-inverse)
lemma
```

assumes Kp = 2 Kd = 3

shows $[\lambda s: real^2 4. s$2 \ge 0 \land s$3 \le s$1 \land s$1 \le S \land s$4 = (s$3 + S)/2$

 $\land (5/4)*(s\$1-s\$4)^2 + (s\$1-s\$4)*(s\$2)/2 + (s\$2)^2/4 < ((S-s\$3)/2)^2 \le wp$

STTT Tutorial: Example 10

LICS: Example 1 Continuous car accelerates forward

```
lemma \lceil \lambda s :: real \ 3. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$3 \ge 0 \rceil \le wp (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ 0)) \& (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0) \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \rceil by (simp-all \ add: \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-STTT-Ex2])
```

LICS: Example 2 Single car drives forward

```
lemma A \geq 0 \Longrightarrow b > 0 \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \hat{\ } 3. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0 \rceil \leq wp
(LOOP)
((3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A)) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ -b)));
(x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s \$ 2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s \$ 3 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0))
[NV \ (\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0)]
[\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0]
```

LICS: Example 3a event-triggered car drives forward

```
lemma A \geq 0 \Longrightarrow b > 0 \Longrightarrow \lceil \lambda s :: real \hat{\ } 3. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0 \rceil \leq wp
(LOOP)
((\lceil \lambda s. \ m - s \$ 1 \geq 2 \rceil; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A))) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ -b)));
(x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ s \$ 2 \ else \ (if \ i = 2 \ then \ s \$ 3 \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0))
[NV \ (\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0)]
[\lambda s. \ s \$ 2 \geq 0 \rceil
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```

LICS: Example 4a safe stopping of time-triggered car

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ \textit{LICSexample4a-arith:} \\ \textbf{assumes} \ (\theta :: real) \leq A \ \theta < b \ v^2 \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) \ \theta \leq t \\ \textbf{and} \ \textit{guard:} \ \forall \tau. \ \theta \leq \tau \wedge \tau \leq t \longrightarrow \theta \leq A \cdot \tau + v \wedge \tau \leq \varepsilon \\ \textbf{and} \ \textit{key:} \ v^2 + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v) + b \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v)) \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) \ \textbf{(is} \ ?expr1 \leq -) \\ \textbf{shows} \ (A \cdot t + v)^2 \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m - (A \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x)) \\ \textbf{proof-} \\ \textbf{have} \ t \leq \varepsilon \ \theta \leq v \\ \textbf{using} \ \textit{guard} \ \langle \theta \leq t \rangle \ \textbf{by} \ (\textit{force, erule-tac } x = \theta \ \textbf{in} \ \textit{all} E, \ \textit{auto}) \\ \textbf{hence} \ A \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot t \cdot v \leq A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v \\ \textbf{using} \ \langle \theta \leq A \rangle \ \langle \theta \leq t \rangle \\ \textbf{by} \ (\textit{smt mult-less-cancel-left-disj mult-right-mono power-less-imp-less-base}) \\ \textbf{hence} \ v^2 + (A + b) \cdot (A \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot t \cdot v) \leq v^2 + (A + b) \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v) \\ \textbf{using} \ \langle \theta \leq A \rangle \ \langle \theta < b \rangle \ \textbf{by} \ (\textit{smt mult-left-mono}) \\ \textbf{also have} \ \dots = \ ?expr1 \\ \textbf{by} \ \textit{auto} \\ \end{array}
```

```
finally have v^2 + (A + b) \cdot (A \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot t \cdot v) \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m - x)
             using key by auto
       thus ?thesis
            by (auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma A \geq 0 \Longrightarrow b > 0 \Longrightarrow [\lambda s::real^4. s\$2^2 \leq 2*b*(m-s\$1) \land s\$2 \geq 0] \leq wp
       (LOOP
             (([\lambda s. \ 2*b*(m-s\$1) \ge s\$2^2+(A+b)*(A*\varepsilon^2+2*\varepsilon*(s\$2))];(3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A))) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ -b)));
             (4 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
             (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ s\$3 \ else \ (if \ i=3 \ then \ 0 \ else \ 1))) \& (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \geq 0 \land s\$4)
\leq \varepsilon))
       INV (\lambda s. \ s\$2^2 \le 2*b*(m-s\$1))
       \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m \rceil
       apply (rule wp-loopI)
            apply (simp-all \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-STTT-Ex5])
         apply(safe, smt not-sum-power2-lt-zero zero-compare-simps(10))
       using LICSexample4a-arith[of A b -$2 m -$1 - \varepsilon] apply force
       by (auto simp: power2-diff power2-eq-square[symmetric] algebra-simps(18,19)
                    mult.assoc[symmetric] power-mult-distrib)
LICS: Example 4b progress of time-triggered car
notation rel-aka.fdia (\diamondsuit)
lemma in-fdia-iff-wp: (s,s) \in \Diamond R [P] \longleftrightarrow (s,s) \in rel-ad (wp R (rel-ad [P]))
      unfolding rel-ad-def rel-aka.fdia-def rel-aka.fbox-def by (auto simp: p2r-def)
lemma \varepsilon > (0::real) \Longrightarrow A > 0 \Longrightarrow b > 0 \Longrightarrow
      \forall p. \exists m. (s,s) \in \Diamond (
              LOOP\ (\lceil \lambda s.\ 2*b*(m-x) \ge s\$2^2+(A+b)*A*\varepsilon^2+2*\varepsilon\cdot v \rceil; (3 ::= (\lambda s.\ A)) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s.\ -b)));
                    (4 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
                    (x' = (\lambda s. f \ 1 \ (s\$3) \ s) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \ \land \ s\$4 \le \varepsilon))
             INV (\lambda s. True)) [\lambda s. s\$1 \ge p]
       apply(subst\ in-fdia-iff-wp,\ simp)
       apply(clarsimp \ simp: rel-ad-def)
       apply(intro exI conjI allI)
       apply clarsimp
       oops
LICS: Example 4c relative safety of time-triggered car
lemma in-wp-loopI:
       I x \Longrightarrow [I] \subseteq [Q] \Longrightarrow [I] \subseteq wp \ R \ [I] \Longrightarrow y = x \Longrightarrow (x,y) \in wp \ (LOOP \ R \ INV \ I) \ [Q]
       using wp-loopI[of I I Q R] apply simp
       apply(subgoal-tac\ (x,x)\in [I])
       by (simp add: subset-eq, simp add: p2r-def)
lemma (in local-flow) in-wp-g-ode-subset:
       assumes \bigwedge s. \ s \in S \Longrightarrow \emptyset \in U \ s \land is\text{-}interval \ (U \ s) \land U \ s \subseteq T
      shows (s,s) \in wp \ (x' = (\lambda t. \ f) \& G \ on \ US @ \theta) \ [Q] \longleftrightarrow (s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in Us. \ (\forall \tau. \ \tau \in Us \land \tau \leq t)) \ (\forall t \in Us. \ (\forall t \in
      \rightarrow G (\varphi \tau s)) \longrightarrow Q (\varphi t s))
      by (subst wp-g-ode-subset[OF assms], simp-all add: p2r-def)
abbreviation LICS-Ex4c-f :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow real ^4 \Rightarrow real 
       where f time acc s \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ acc \ else \ if \ i=3 \ then \ 0 \ else \ time))
```

```
lemma local-flow-LICS-Ex4c-1:
  local-flow (f k a) UNIV UNIV
  (\lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ a*t^2/2 + s$2*t + s$1 \ else
              (if i=2 then a * t + s$2
                                                                 else
              (if i=3 then s\$3
                                                               else
                             k * t + s$4
                                                              )))
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{unfold-locales}, \mathit{simp-all} \ \mathit{add:} \ \mathit{local-lipschitz-def} \ \mathit{forall-2} \ \mathit{lipschitz-on-def})
    apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
  apply(clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
  unfolding UNIV-4 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
lemma local-flow-LICS-Ex4c-2:
  local-flow (\lambda s. fk (s$3) s) UNIV UNIV
  (\lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$3 * t^2/2 + s\$2 * t + s\$1 \ else
              (if i=2 then s\$3 * t + s\$2
              (if i=3 then s\$3
                                                               else
                             k * t + s$4
                                                              )))
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def forall-2 lipschitz-on-def)
    apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
  apply(clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
  unfolding UNIV-4 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-4 vec-eq-iff)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{LICSexample4c\text{-}arith1}\colon
  assumes v^2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) \ \theta \le t \ A \ge \theta \ b > \theta
    and key: v^2 + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v) + b \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v)) \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x)
    and guard: \forall \tau. \ 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le t \longrightarrow (0::real) \le A \cdot \tau + v \land \tau \le \varepsilon
  shows (A \cdot t + v)^2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m - (A \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x)) (is - \le ?rhs)
proof-
  have t \leq \varepsilon \ \theta \leq \varepsilon \ \theta \leq v
    using guard \langle \theta \leq t \rangle by (force, erule-tac x=\theta in all E, simp, erule-tac x=\theta in all E, simp)
  hence obs1: A \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot t \cdot v \leq A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v
    using \langle A \geq 0 \rangle \langle 0 \leq t \rangle \langle t \leq \varepsilon \rangle by (smt mult-mono power-mono zero-compare-simps(12))
  have obs2:?rhs + A * b * t^2 + 2 * b * v * t = 2 * b * (m - x)
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  have (A \cdot t + v)^2 + A * b * t^2 + 2 * b * v * t = v^2 + (A \cdot (A \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot t \cdot v) + b \cdot (A \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot t \cdot v))
v))
    by (simp add: field-simps power2-eq-square)
  also have ... \leq v^2 + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v) + b \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v))
    using obs1 \langle A \geq 0 \rangle \langle b > 0 \rangle by (smt \ mult-less-cancel-left)
  also have ... \leq 2 * b * (m - x)
    using key.
  finally show ?thesis
    using obs2 by auto
qed
lemma
  assumes A \ge \theta \ b > \theta \ s\$2 \ge \theta
  shows (s,s) \in wp \ (x'=(f \ \theta \ (-b)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ True)) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m \rceil \Longrightarrow
  (s,s) \in wp
  (LOOP
    (([\lambda s. \ 2*b*(m-s\$1) \ge s\$2^2+(A+b)*(A*\varepsilon^2+2*\varepsilon*(s\$2))];(3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A))) \cup (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ -b)));
    (4 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta));
    (x' = (\lambda s. f \ 1 \ (s\$3) \ s) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \ \land \ s\$4 \le \varepsilon))
  INV (\lambda s. \ s\$2^2 \le 2*b*(m-s\$1)) \ [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m]
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subst}\ (\mathit{asm})\ \mathit{local-flow}.\mathit{in-wp-g-ode-subset}[\mathit{OF}\ \mathit{local-flow-LICS-Ex4c-1}],\ \mathit{simp-all})
  apply(rule\ in-wp-loopI)
     apply(erule-tac x=s$2/b in allE)
  using \langle b > 0 \rangle \langle s\$2 \ge 0 \rangle apply(simp add: field-simps power2-eq-square, simp)
```

```
apply (smt \ \langle b > 0 \rangle \ mult-sign-intros(6) \ sum-power2-ge-zero)
 apply(simp add: rel-aka.fbox-add2)
  apply(simp-all add: local-flow.wp-q-ode-subset[OF local-flow-LICS-Ex4c-2], safe)
 using LICSexample4c-arith1[OF - - \langle 0 \leq A \rangle \langle 0 < b \rangle] apply force
 by (auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
no-notation LICS-Ex4c-f (f)
LICS: Example 5 Controllability Equivalence
lemma LICS example 5-arith 1:
 assumes (0::real) < b \ 0 \le t
   and key: v^2 \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x)
 shows v \cdot t - b \cdot t^2 / 2 + x \le m
 have v^2 < 2 \cdot b \cdot (m - x) + (b \cdot t - v)^2
   using key by (simp add: add-increasing2)
 hence b^2 * t^2 - 2 * b * v * t \ge 2 * b * x - 2 * b * m
   by (auto simp: field-simps power2-diff)
 hence (b^2/b) * t^2 - 2 * (b/b) * v * t \ge 2 * (b/b) * x - 2 * (b/b) * m
   using \langle b > 0 \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps)
 thus ?thesis
   using \langle b > 0 \rangle by (simp add: power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma LICS example 5-arith 2:
 assumes (0::real) < b \ 0 \le v \ \forall t \in \{0..\}. \ v \cdot t - b \cdot t^2 \ / \ 2 + x \le m
 shows v^2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x)
\mathbf{proof}(cases\ v=\theta)
 case True
 have m - x \ge \theta
   using assms by (erule-tac x=0 in ballE, auto)
 thus ?thesis
   using assms True by auto
next
 {f case} False
 hence obs: v > 0 \land (\exists k. \ k > 0 \land v = b * k)
   using assms(1,2) by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) divide-pos-pos divide-self-if
       less-eq-real-def\ linorder-not-le\ mult-1-right\ mult-1s(1)\ times-divide-eq-left)
 \{ \text{fix } t :: real \text{ assume } t \geq 0 \}
   hence v \cdot t - b \cdot t^2 / 2 + x \le m
     using assms by auto
   hence -(b^2) * t^2 + 2 * b * v * t \le 2 * b * m - 2 * b * x
     using \langle b > 0 \rangle apply(simp\ add: field-simps)
   by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) Groups.mult-ac(1) nat-distrib(2) power2-eq-square real-mult-le-cancel-iff2)
   hence v^2 \le 2 * b * (m - x) + (b^2 * t^2 + v^2 - 2 * b * v * t)
     by (simp add: field-simps)
   also have ... = 2 * b * (m - x) + (b * t - v)^2
     by (simp add: power2-diff power-mult-distrib)
   finally have v^2 \le 2 * b * (m - x) + (b * t - v)^2.
 hence \forall t \ge 0. v^2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) + (b \cdot t - v)^2
   by blast
 then obtain k where v^2 \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) + (b \cdot k - v)^2 \wedge k > 0 \wedge v = b * k
   using obs by fastforce
 then show ?thesis
   by auto
qed
```

```
(s,s) \in [\lambda s :: real^2. s 2^2 \le 2 *b *(m-s 1)] \longleftrightarrow (s,s) \in wp
  (x' = (\lambda s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ -b) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ True))
  [\lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m]
  apply(subst\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[where\ T=UNIV])
         and \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i::2. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ -b * t^2/2 + s$2 * t + s$1 \ else \ -b * t + s$2
      apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def forall-2 lipschitz-on-def)
     apply(clarsimp \ simp: \ dist-norm \ norm-vec-def \ L2-set-def, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)+
  unfolding UNIV-2 apply clarsimp
  apply(force intro!: poly-derivatives)
  using exhaust-2 apply(force simp: vec-eq-iff)
  by (auto simp: p2r-def LICSexample5-arith1 LICSexample5-arith2)
LICS: Example 6 MPC Acceleration Equivalence
lemma LICSexample6-arith1:
 assumes 0 \le v 0 < b 0 \le A 0 \le \varepsilon and guard: \forall t \in \{0..\}. (\forall \tau. 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le t \longrightarrow \tau \le \varepsilon) \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{0..\}.
  A \cdot t \cdot \tau + v \cdot \tau - b \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + (A \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \leq (m::real)
  shows v^2 + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v) + b \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v)) < 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x)
proof-
  {fix \tau::real
    assume \tau \geq \theta
    hence A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \tau + v \cdot \tau - b \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + v \cdot \varepsilon + x) \le m
      using guard \langle \theta \leq \varepsilon \rangle apply(erule-tac \ x=\varepsilon \ in \ ball E)
      by (erule impE, auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
    hence 2*(A\cdot\varepsilon\cdot\tau+v\cdot\tau-b\cdot\tau^2/2+(A\cdot\varepsilon^2/2+v\cdot\varepsilon+x))*b\leq 2*m*b
      using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (meson less-eq-real-def mult-left-mono mult-right-mono rel-simps (51))
    hence 2 * A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \tau \cdot b + 2 * v \cdot \tau \cdot b - b \cdot 2 \cdot \tau^2 + b * (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 * v \cdot \varepsilon) \le 2 * b * (m - x)
      \mathbf{using} \ \langle \theta < b \rangle \ \mathbf{apply}(simp \ add: \ algebra\text{-}simps(17,18,19,20) \ add. assoc[symmetric]
           power2-eq-square[symmetric] mult.assoc[symmetric])
      by (simp add: mult.commute mult.left-commute power2-eq-square)}
  hence \forall \tau \geq 0. 2 * A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \tau \cdot b + 2 * v \cdot \tau \cdot b - b \cdot 2 \cdot \tau^2 + b * (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 * v \cdot \varepsilon) \leq 2 * b * (m - x)
    by blast
  moreover have 2*A\cdot\varepsilon\cdot((A*\varepsilon+v)/b)\cdot b+2*v\cdot((A*\varepsilon+v)/b)\cdot b-b^2\cdot((A*\varepsilon+v)/b)^2=
    2 * A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot (A*\varepsilon + v) + 2 * v \cdot (A*\varepsilon + v) - (A*\varepsilon + v)^2
    using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (simp add: field-simps)
  moreover have ... = v^2 + A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v)
    using \langle \theta \rangle > by (simp add: field-simps power2-eq-square)
  moreover have (A*\varepsilon + v)/b \ge 0
    using assms by auto
  ultimately have v^2 + A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v) + b * (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 * v \cdot \varepsilon) \leq 2 * b * (m - x)
    using assms by (erule-tac x=(A*\varepsilon+v)/b in allE, auto)
  thus ?thesis
    by argo
qed
lemma LICS example 6-arith 2:
  assumes 0 \le v \ 0 < b \ 0 \le A \ 0 \le t \ 0 \le \tau \ t \le \varepsilon
    and v^2 + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v) + b \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v)) \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x)
  shows A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot \tau + s \$ 2 \cdot \tau - b \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + s \$ 2 \cdot \varepsilon + s \$ 1) \le m
  sorry
lemma local-flow-LICS-Ex6:
  local-flow (\lambda s::real^3. \chi i. if i=1 then s$2 else (if i=2 then k1 else k2)) UNIV UNIV
  (\lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i = 1 \ then \ k1 * t^2/2 + s$2 * t + s$1 \ else \ (if \ i = 2 \ then \ k1 * t + s$2 \ else \ k2 * t + s$3))
  apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def forall-2 lipschitz-on-def)
    apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)+
  apply(clarsimp simp: dist-norm norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
```

unfolding UNIV-3 by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: forall-3 vec-eq-iff)

```
lemma s\$2 \ge 0 \Longrightarrow b>0 \Longrightarrow A \ge 0 \Longrightarrow \varepsilon \ge 0 \Longrightarrow (s,s) \in wp \ ((3 ::= (\lambda s. 0)); (x' = (\lambda s::real \hat{\ }^3. \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ A \ else \ 1)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$3 \le \varepsilon))) (wp \ (x' = (\lambda s. \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ s\$2 \ else \ (if \ i=2 \ then \ -b \ else \ 0)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ True)) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m \rceil) \longleftrightarrow (s,s) \in \lceil \lambda s. \ 2*b*(m-s\$1) \ge s\$2^2+(A+b)*(A*\varepsilon^2+2*\varepsilon*(s\$2)) \rceil apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \ le-wp-choice-iff \ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF \ local-flow-LICS-Ex6], \ safe) apply (simp \ add: \
```

LICS: Example 7 Model-Predictive Control Design Car

notation LICS-Ex4c-f(f)

```
lemma s\$2 \ge 0 \Longrightarrow b > 0 \Longrightarrow A \ge 0 \Longrightarrow
  (s,s) \in (wp\ (x'=(f\ 0\ (-b))\ \&\ (\lambda s.\ True)))\ [\lambda s.\ s\$1 \le m] \Longrightarrow
(s,s) \in wp (
  LOOP
    (([\lambda s. (s,s) \in wp ((3 ::= (\lambda s. 0)); (x'= (f 1 A) \& (\lambda s. s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$4 \le \varepsilon)))
    (wp\ (x'=(f\ 0\ (-b))\ \&\ (\lambda s.\ True))\ [\lambda s.\ s\$1\le m])]; (3::=(\lambda s.\ A)))\cup (3::=(\lambda s.\ -b));
  (4 ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta)); (x' = (\lambda s. \ f \ 1 \ (s\$3) \ s) \& (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge \theta \land s\$4 \le \varepsilon))
  INV (\lambda s. (s,s) \in wp \ (x'=(f \ 0 \ (-b)) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ True)) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m \rceil)) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m \rceil)
  apply(rule in-wp-loopI, simp-all add: local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-LICS-Ex4c-1]
      local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-LICS-Ex4c-2] le-wp-choice-iff, safe)
      apply(erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, erule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ all E, simp)
  apply(thin-tac \forall t \geq 0. s \$ 2 \cdot t - b \cdot t^2 / 2 + s \$ 1 \leq m)
  apply(rename-tac \ x \ t \ \tau)
  subgoal sorry
  subgoal sorry
  done
```

no-notation LICS-Ex4c-f (f)

0.16.2 Advanced

```
ETCS: Essentials
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{locale} \ ETCS = \\ \textbf{fixes} \ \varepsilon \ b \ A \ m::real \end{array}
```

begin

```
abbreviation stopDist\ v \equiv v^2/(2*b)
```

```
abbreviation accCompensation v \equiv ((A/b) + 1) \cdot ((A/2) \cdot \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon \cdot v)
```

abbreviation $SB \ v \equiv stopDist \ v + accCompensation \ v$

```
abbreviation initial m'z v \equiv (v \geq 0 \land (m'-z) \geq stopDist v)
abbreviation safe m'z v \delta \equiv z \geq m' \longrightarrow v \leq \delta
abbreviation loopInv m'z v \equiv v \geq 0 \land m'-z \geq stopDist v
abbreviation ctrl \equiv [\lambda s :: real \hat{} 4. m - s \$ 1 \le SB (s \$ 2)]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. -b)) \cup
 [\lambda s. \ m - s\$1 \ge SB \ (s\$2)]; (3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A))
abbreviation drive \equiv (4 ::= (\lambda s. \theta));
  (x' = (\lambda s::real^4, \chi i. if i=1 then s$2 else (if i=2 then s$3 else (if i=3 then 0 else 1)))
  & (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0 \land s\$4 \le \varepsilon))
lemma ETCS-arith1:
  assumes 0 < b \ 0 \le A \ 0 \le v \ 0 \le t
    and v^2 / (2 \cdot b) + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot v) / b + (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot v)) \le m - x (is ?expr1 \le m - x)
    and quard: \forall \tau. 0 \le \tau \land \tau \le t \longrightarrow \tau \le \varepsilon
  shows (A \cdot t + v)^2/(2 \cdot b) \le m - (A \cdot t^2/2 + v \cdot t + x) (is ?lhs \le ?rhs)
proof-
  have 2 \cdot b \cdot (v^2/(2 \cdot b) + (A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2/2 + \varepsilon \cdot v)/b + (A \cdot \varepsilon^2/2 + \varepsilon \cdot v))) \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) (is ?expr2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x))
    using \langle 0 < b \rangle mult-left-mono[OF \langle ?expr1 \leq m - x \rangle, of 2 \cdot b] by auto
  also have ?expr2 = v^2 + 2 \cdot A \cdot (A \cdot \varepsilon^2 / 2 + \varepsilon \cdot v) + b \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot b \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v
    using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps)
  also have ... = v^2 + A^2 \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v + b \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot b \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v
    by (auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)
  finally have obs: v^2 + A^2 \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v + b \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot b \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) (is ?expr3 \varepsilon \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x)).
  have t \leq \varepsilon
    using guard \langle \theta \leq t \rangle by auto
  hence v^2 + A^2 \cdot t^2 + b \cdot A \cdot t^2 \le v^2 + A^2 \cdot \varepsilon^2 + b \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon^2
    using power-mono[OF \langle t < \varepsilon \rangle \langle \theta < t \rangle, of 2]
    by (smt assms(1,2) mult-less-cancel-left zero-compare-simps(4) zero-le-power)
  hence v^2 + A^2 \cdot t^2 + 2 \cdot A \cdot t \cdot v + b \cdot A \cdot t^2 \leq v^2 + A^2 \cdot \varepsilon^2 + 2 \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon \cdot v + b \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon^2
    using assms(1,2,3,4) \ \langle t < \varepsilon \rangle by (smt \ mult-left-mono \ mult-right-mono)
  hence ?expr3\ t < 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x)
    using assms(1,2,3,4) \ \langle t \leq \varepsilon \rangle obs by (smt \ mult-right-mono \ real-mult-le-cancel-iff2)
  hence A^2 \cdot t^2 + v^2 + 2 \cdot A \cdot t \cdot v \leq 2 \cdot b \cdot m - b \cdot A \cdot t^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot t \cdot v - 2 \cdot b \cdot x
    by (simp add: right-diff-distrib)
  hence (A \cdot t + v)^2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot m - b \cdot A \cdot t^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot t \cdot v - 2 \cdot b \cdot x
    unfolding cross3-simps(29)[of\ A\ t\ 2]\ power2-sum[of\ A{\cdot}t\ v] by (simp\ add:\ mult.assoc)
  hence ?lhs \leq (2 \cdot b \cdot m - b \cdot A \cdot t^2 - 2 \cdot b \cdot t \cdot v - 2 \cdot b \cdot x)/(2 \cdot b) (is - \leq ?expr4)
    using \langle \theta < b \rangle divide-right-mono by fastforce
  also have ?expr4 = ?rhs
     using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (auto simp: field-simps)
  finally show ?lhs \le ?rhs.
qed
lemma b > 0 \Longrightarrow A \ge 0 \Longrightarrow \varepsilon \ge 0 \Longrightarrow
  \lceil \lambda s. \ initial \ m \ (s\$1) \ (s\$2) \rceil \le wp \ (LOOP \ ctrl; drive \ INV \ (\lambda s. \ loopInv \ m \ (s\$1) \ (s\$2))) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ s\$1 \le m \rceil
  apply (rule \ wp\text{-}loopI)
    apply (simp-all add: le-wp-choice-iff local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-STTT-Ex5], safe)
    apply (smt divide-le-cancel divide-minus-left not-sum-power2-lt-zero)
   apply(auto simp: field-simps power2-eq-square)[1]
  using ETCS-arith1 by force
```

0.16.3 ETCS: Proposition 1 (Controllability)

```
abbreviation assumptions v \delta \equiv (v \geq 0 \land \delta \geq 0 \land b > 0)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{ETCS-Prop1-arith1}:
  assumes 0 \le v \ 0 \le \delta \ 0 < b \ x \le m
    and \forall t \in \{0..\}. (\forall \tau \in \{0--t\}.\ b \cdot \tau \leq v) \longrightarrow
       m \leq v \cdot t - b \cdot t^2 / 2 + x \longrightarrow v - b \cdot t \leq \delta
  shows v^2 - \delta^2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m - x)
  sorry
lemma ETCS-Prop1-arith2:
  assumes 0 \le v \ 0 \le \delta \ 0 < b \ x \le m \ 0 \le t
      and key: v^2 - \delta^2 \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (m-x) m \le v \cdot t - b \cdot t^2 / 2 + x
      and guard: \forall \tau \in \{0--t\}. b \cdot \tau \leq v
    shows v - b \cdot t \leq \delta
proof-
  have 2 \cdot b \cdot (m - x) \le 2 \cdot b \cdot (v \cdot t - b \cdot t^2 / 2) - v^2 + v^2
    using key(2) \langle \theta < b \rangle by simp
  also have ... = v^2 - (v - b \cdot t)^2
    using \langle \theta < b \rangle by (simp add: power2-diff field-simps power2-eq-square)
  finally have (v - b \cdot t)^2 \le \delta^2
    using key(1) by simp
  thus v - b \cdot t \leq \delta
    using guard \langle \theta \leq t \rangle \langle \theta \leq \delta \rangle by auto
qed
lemma assumptions (s$2) \delta \wedge (s$1) \leq m \Longrightarrow
(s,s) \in wp \ (x' = (\lambda t \ s::real \ 2. \ \chi \ i. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ (s\$2) \ else \ -b) \ \& \ (\lambda s. \ s\$2 \ge 0) \ on \ (\lambda s. \ \{0..\}) \ UNIV \ @ \ 0)
[\lambda s. \ s\$1 \ge m \longrightarrow s\$2 \le \delta]
\longleftrightarrow (s,s) \in [\lambda s. \ s\$2^2 - \delta^2 \le 2*b*(m-s\$1)]
  apply(subst\ local-flow.wp-g-ode-subset[where\ T=UNIV])
        and \varphi = \lambda t \ s. \ \chi \ i::2. \ if \ i=1 \ then \ -b * t^2/2 + s$2 * t + s$1 \ else \ -b * t + s$2]
      apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: local-lipschitz-def forall-2 lipschitz-on-def)
     apply(clarsimp \ simp: \ dist-norm \ norm-vec-def \ L2-set-def, \ rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI)+
  unfolding UNIV-2 using exhaust-2
  by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives simp: vec-eq-iff
      ETCS-Prop1-arith1 closed-segment-eq-real-ivl ETCS-Prop1-arith2)
0.16.4
              ETCS: Proposition 4 (Reactivity)
term assumptions v \delta
abbreviation controllable m'zv\delta \equiv v^2 - \delta^2 \leq 2*b*(m'-z) \land assumptions v\delta
term drive
lemma \delta \geq 0 \land b > 0 \land \varepsilon > 0 \land A > 0 \land s 2 \geq 0 \Longrightarrow
  (s,s) \in [\lambda s. \ \forall m. \ [\lambda s. \ m-s\$1 \ge sb \land controllable \ m \ (s\$1) \ (s\$2) \ \delta] \le wp \ ((3 ::= (\lambda s. \ A)); drive) \ [\lambda s. \ (s,s) \in [\lambda s. \ drive)]
controllable m (s$1) (s$2) \delta]
  \longleftrightarrow sb > (s\$2^2 - \delta^2)/(2*b) + (A/b + 1) * (A/2 * \varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon * (s\$2))
  apply (simp-all add: local-flow.wp-q-ode-subset[OF local-flow-STTT-Ex5], clarsimp simp: p2r-def)
  apply(rule\ iffI,\ safe)
  oops
```

end

end

0.17 PID Examples

We prove partial correctness specifications of some hybrid systems with our verification components.

```
theory PID-Examples
 imports HS-VC-Spartan
begin
abbreviation time-counter-vars \equiv \{"t", "time", "counter"\}
typedef time-counter = time-counter-vars
 morphisms to-str to-var
 by blast
notation to-var (|V|)
lemma card-time-counter: CARD(time-counter) = 3
 using type-definition.card type-definition-time-counter by fastforce
instance time-counter::finite
 apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of to-str UNIV time-counter-vars])
  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 time-counter-univ: (UNIV::time-counter\ set) = \{|V''t'', |V''time'', |V''counter''\}
 by auto (metis to-str to-str-inverse insertE singletonD)
lemma time-counter-exhaust: x = \lfloor_V"t" \lor x = \lfloor_V"time" \lor x = \lfloor_V"counter"
 using time-counter-univ by auto
lemma time-counter-sum:
 \mathbf{fixes}\ f:: time\text{-}counter \Rightarrow ('a::banach)
 shows (\sum (i::time-counter) \in UNIV. \ f \ i) = f (|V''t''|) + f (|V''time''|) + f (|V''counter'')
 unfolding time-counter-univ by (simp add: to-var-inject)
abbreviation val-time-counter :: real time-counter \Rightarrow string \Rightarrow real (infix) \downarrow_V 90)
 where s \upharpoonright_V string \equiv s \$ (to\text{-}var string)
lemma time-counter-induct: P(|V''t'') \Longrightarrow P(|V''time'') \Longrightarrow P(|V''counter'') \Longrightarrow \forall i. Pi
 using time-counter-exhaust by metis
abbreviation time-counter-vec-field:: real^time-counter \Rightarrow real^time-counter (f)
 where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i = \lfloor V''t'' then 1 else 0)
abbreviation time-counter-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \(^1\)time-counter \Rightarrow real \(^1\)time-counter (\(\varphi\))
 where \varphi t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = |V''t''| then <math>t + s|V''t''| else s \$ i)
lemma local-lipschitz-time-counter-vec-field: local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t. f)
 apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
```

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```
apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
 apply(clarsimp simp: norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
 unfolding time-counter-sum by (simp add: to-var-inject)
lemma local-flow-time-counter: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
 apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: vec-eq-iff local-lipschitz-time-counter-vec-field)
  apply(rule time-counter-induct, simp-all add: to-var-inject)
 using time-counter-exhaust by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma time-loop-verif: (\lambda s. s \upharpoonright_V "t" = 0) \le |
  LOOP
   (IF (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V "t" = 0.01) THEN
     (|V''t''| ::= (\lambda s. \theta))
   ELSE
     (x'=f \& (\lambda s. s|_V''t'' \le 0.01)))
  INV \ (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V "t" \le \theta.\theta 1)
 (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V "t" \le \theta.01)
 apply(rule\ fbox-loopI)
   apply(clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
  apply(clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
  apply(clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
 apply(subst local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-time-counter])
 apply simp-all
 done
lemma counter-loop-verif: (\lambda s. \ s \mid_V "counter" = 0 \land s \mid_V "t" = 0 \land s \mid_V "time" = 0) \le 1
  LOOP
   (IF (\lambda s. s|_V"t" = 0.01) THEN
     (|V''time'' ::= (\lambda s. \ s|V''time'' + s|V''t''));
     (\lfloor V''t'' ::= (\lambda s. \theta));
     ( \downarrow_V "counter" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \mid_V "counter" + 1) )
     (x' = f \& (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V "t" \le 0.01)))
  INV (\lambda s. \ s \mid_V "time" = 0.01 * \ s \mid_V "counter" \land \ s \mid_V "t" \le 0.01)
 (\lambda s. \ s \mid_V "time" = 0.01 * \ s \mid_V "counter")
 apply(rule fbox-loopI)
   apply(clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
  apply(clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
 apply(simp only: fbox-if-then-else, safe)
  apply(clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
 apply(subst local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-time-counter])
 apply(auto simp: to-var-inject)
 done
no-notation to-var (\downarrow_V)
       and val-time-counter (infixl \upharpoonright_V 90)
       and time-counter-vec-field (f)
       and time-counter-flow (\varphi)
0.17.1
           PI controller on kinematics
"roll-rate", "error-sum", "veri-test", "counter"}
typedef kin-PI-vars = kin-PI-strs
 morphisms to-str to-var
 by blast
notation to-var (|V|)
```

```
\textbf{abbreviation} \ \textit{kin-PI-terms} \equiv \{ \mid_{V}"t", \mid_{V}"r", \mid_{V}"v", \mid_{V}"T", \mid_{V}"roll", \mid_{V}"error", \mid_{V}"t", \mid_{V}"t",
       \[ \begin{aligned} \begin{alig
lemma number-of-program-vars: CARD(kin-PI-vars) = 10
       using type-definition.card type-definition-kin-PI-vars by fastforce
instance kin-PI-vars::finite
       apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of to-str UNIV kin-PI-strs])
          apply(rule bij-betwI')
                 apply (simp add: to-str-inject)
       using to-str apply blast
         apply (metis to-var-inverse UNIV-I)
       by simp
abbreviation val-kin-PI :: real kin-PI-vars \Rightarrow string \Rightarrow real (infix) \downarrow_V 90)
       where s \upharpoonright_V string \equiv s \$ (to\text{-}var string)
lemma kin-PI-vars-univ: (UNIV::kin-PI-vars set) = kin-PI-terms
       by auto (metis kin-PI-vars.to-str kin-PI-vars.to-str-inverse insertE singletonD)
lemma kin-PI-vars-exhaust: x = \lfloor_V''t'' \lor x = \lfloor_V''r'' \lor x = \lfloor_V''v'' \lor x = \rfloor_V''T''
       \forall x = \downarrow_V "roll" \forall x = \downarrow_V "roll-rate" \forall x = \downarrow_V "error" \forall x = \downarrow_V "error-sum"
       \lor x = \downarrow_V "veri\text{-}test" \lor x = \downarrow_V "counter"
       using kin-PI-vars-univ by auto
lemma kin-PI-vars-sum:
       fixes f :: kin-PI-vars \Rightarrow ('a::banach)
      shows (\sum i \in UNIV. fi) = f(|v''t''|) + f(|v''r''|) + f(|v''r''|) + f(|v''r''|)
       + f ( \downarrow_{V}"roll" ) + f ( \downarrow_{V}"roll-rate" ) + f ( \downarrow_{V}"error" ) + f ( \downarrow_{V}"error-sum" )
       + f (|V''veri\text{-}test'') + f (|V''counter'')
       unfolding kin-PI-vars-univ by (simp add: to-var-inject)
lemma kin-PI-vars-induct: P(|V''t'') \Longrightarrow P(|V''r'') \Longrightarrow P(|V''v'') \Longrightarrow P(|V''T'')
       \Rightarrow P(|V''roll'') \Rightarrow P(|V''roll-rate'') \Rightarrow P(|V''error'') \Rightarrow P(|V''error-sum'')
       \implies P(v''veri\text{-}test'') \implies P(v''counter'') \implies \forall i. P i
       using kin-PI-vars-exhaust by metis
lemma kin-PI-vars-eq:
       (s1 = s2) \longleftrightarrow (s1 \upharpoonright v''t'' = s2 \upharpoonright v''t'' \land s1 \upharpoonright v''r'' = s2 \upharpoonright v''r'' \land s1 \upharpoonright v''v'' = s2 \upharpoonright v''v'' \land s1 \thickspace v''v'' = s2 \thickspace v''v'' \land s1 \thickspace v''v'' \lor s1 \thickspace v''v' \lor s1 
       s1 \upharpoonright_V "T" = s2 \upharpoonright_V "T" \land s1 \upharpoonright_V "roll" = s2 \upharpoonright_V "roll" \land s1 \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" = s2 \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" \land s1 \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate"
       s1 \upharpoonright_V "error" = s2 \upharpoonright_V "error" \land s1 \upharpoonright_V "error-sum" = s2 \upharpoonright_V "error-sum" \land
       s1 \upharpoonright_V "veri\text{-}test" = s2 \upharpoonright_V "veri\text{-}test" \land s1 \upharpoonright_V "counter" = s2 \upharpoonright_V "counter")
       apply(clarsimp simp: vec-eq-iff, rule iffI, force)
       by (rule kin-PI-vars-induct, auto)
abbreviation kin-PI-vec-field :: real^kin-PI-vars <math>\Rightarrow real^kin-PI-vars (f)
       where f s \equiv (\chi i. if i = |V''t''| then 1 else
                                                                       (if i = \lfloor_V "r" \text{ then } s \rfloor_V "v" \text{ else}
                                                                        (if \ i = \lfloor_V"v" \ then \ s \lceil_V"T" \ else \ \theta)))
abbreviation kin-PI-flow :: real \Rightarrow real \hat{k}in-PI-vars \Rightarrow real \hat{k}in-PI-vars (<math>\varphi)
       where \varphi t s \equiv
       (\chi i. if i = |V''t''| then t + s|V''t''| else
                         (if i = \lfloor V''r'' \text{ then } (s \lceil V''T'') * t \lceil 2/2 + (s \lceil V''v'') * t + (s \lceil V''r'') \text{ else}
                         (if i = \lfloor V''v'' \text{ then } (s \rfloor V''T'') * t + (s \rfloor V''v'') \text{ else } s\$i)))
lemma local-lipschitz-kin-PI-vec-field: local-lipschitz UNIV UNIV (\lambda t. f)
       apply(unfold local-lipschitz-def lipschitz-on-def dist-norm)
       apply(clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp, rule-tac x=1 in exI)
       apply(clarsimp simp: norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
```

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```
unfolding kin-PI-vars-sum by (simp add: to-var-inject)
lemma local-flow-kin-PI: local-flow f UNIV UNIV \varphi
    apply(unfold-locales, simp-all add: vec-eq-iff local-lipschitz-kin-PI-vec-field)
    apply(rule kin-PI-vars-induct, simp-all add: to-var-inject)
    by (auto intro!: poly-derivatives)
lemma the-inv-real-Suc [simp]: the-inv real (real m + 1) = Suc m
    by (metis\ Groups.add-ac(2)\ Num.of-nat-simps(3)\ inj-def\ of-nat-eq-iff\ the-inv-f-f)
lemma real \circ the-inv real = id
    oops
lemma the-inv real m = 0 \Longrightarrow m \in \mathbb{N}
proof(subgoal-tac\ m=0, simp)
    assume h\theta: the-inv real m=\theta
    have \theta = real \ \theta
        by simp
    also have ... = real (the-inv real m)
         using h\theta arg-cong[of - - real] by simp
    also have \dots = m
         oops
lemma inNatsD:
    assumes (n::real) \in \mathbb{N}
    shows n = 0 \lor n \ge 1
        and \exists k::nat. the inv of nat n = k \land ((k = 0) \lor (\exists m. k = Suc m))
proof-
    obtain n'::nat where obs: n = real n'
        using assms unfolding Nats-def by blast
    have n' = 0 \lor n' \ge 1
        by auto
    thus n = 0 \lor n \ge 1
         using obs by (simp add: real-of-nat-ge-one-iff)
    then show \exists k :: nat. the inv of nat n = k \land ((k = 0) \lor (\exists m. k = Suc m))
         using not0-implies-Suc by fastforce
qed
lemma PI-controller-invariants:
    shows (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V "t" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "r" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "v" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "T" = 1 \land s \upharpoonright_V "roll" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "roll = 0 \land_V "roll = 0 \land_V
    s \upharpoonright_V "error" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "error-sum" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "veri-test" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "counter" = 0) \le
    |LOOP|
        (IF (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V "t" = dt) THEN
              — CONTROL
                  (\lfloor_V"error" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \lceil_V"r" - s \lceil_V"roll"));
                  (\lfloor_V"error-sum" ::= (\lambda s. s \lceil_V"error-sum" + s \lceil_V"error"));
                  ( \downarrow_V "T" ::= (\lambda s. \ Prop * s \mid_V "error" + Integr * dt * s \mid_V "error-sum") );
                  ( \downarrow_V "roll" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \mid_V "r"));
                  ( \downarrow_V "roll-rate" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \uparrow_V "v") );
                  ( \downarrow_V "veri\text{-}test" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V "veri\text{-}test" + s \upharpoonright_V "error\text{-}sum") );
                  ( \downarrow_V "counter" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \mid_V "counter" + 1) );
                  ( \downarrow_V "t" ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta) )
           ELSE
                 - DYNAMICS
                  (x'=f \& (\lambda s. s|_V''t'' \le dt)))
      INV\ (\lambda s.\ (s \mid_V "counter" \geq 1 \longrightarrow s \mid_V "T" = Prop * s \mid_V "error" + Integr * dt * s \mid_V "error-sum") \land
         s \upharpoonright_{V} "counter" \in \mathbb{N} \land s \upharpoonright_{V} "v" = s \upharpoonright_{V} "T" * s \upharpoonright_{V} "t" + s \upharpoonright_{V} "roll-rate" \land
         s \upharpoonright_V "r" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" ^2/2 + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll") \rceil
    (\lambda s. (s \upharpoonright_V "counter" \ge 1 \longrightarrow s \upharpoonright_V "T" = Prop * s \upharpoonright_V "error" + Integr * dt * s \upharpoonright_V "error-sum") \land
```

```
s \upharpoonright_V "counter" \in \mathbb{N} \land s \upharpoonright_V "v" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" \land
          s \upharpoonright_V "r" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" ^2/2 + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll")
     apply(rule fbox-loopI)
          apply (clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
       apply (clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
     apply(subst\ fbox-if-then-else,\ clarify,\ rule\ conjI)
      apply (clarsimp simp: to-var-inject power2-sum)
     apply(subst local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-kin-PI], simp)
     apply(clarsimp simp: le-fun-def to-var-inject power2-sum)
      apply(force simp: field-simps)
     done
lemma PI-controller-invariants2:
     assumes Prop = -6 and Integr = -0.1 and dt = 0.01
     shows (\lambda s. s \upharpoonright_V "t" = 0 \land s \upharpoonright_V "v" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" \land s \upharpoonright_V "counter" \in \mathbb{N} \land
          s {\restriction_V}''r^{''} = s {\restriction_V}''T'' * s {\restriction_V}''t'' \hat{\ } 2/2 + s {\restriction_V}''roll \text{--}rate'' * s {\restriction_V}''t'' + s {\restriction_V}''roll'' \land s {\restriction_V}''roll'' \land
         s \upharpoonright_V "T" = Prop * s \upharpoonright_V "error" + Integr * dt * s \upharpoonright_V "error-sum" \wedge s \upharpoonright_V "error-sum" - s \upharpoonright_V "error" \le 2/10
            s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" = Prop * dt * (s \upharpoonright_V "error-sum" - s \upharpoonright_V "error") + Integr * dt ^2 * (s \upharpoonright_V "veri-test" - s \upharpoonright_V "error")
s \upharpoonright_V "error-sum")) \leq
     |LOOP|
          (IF (\lambda s. s \upharpoonright_V "t" = dt) THEN
                   - CONTROL
                    (\lfloor_V"error" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \lceil_V"r" - s \lceil_V"roll"));
                    (\lfloor V''error-sum'' ::= (\lambda s. \ s ) V''error-sum'' + s ) V''error'');
                    (\lfloor V''T'' ::= (\lambda s. \ Prop * s \rfloor V''error'' + Integr * dt * s \rfloor V''error-sum''));
                    ( \downarrow_V "roll" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \mid_V "r") );
                    (\lfloor v''roll-rate'' ::= (\lambda s. s \lceil v''v''));
                    (\downarrow_V"veri\text{-}test" ::= (\lambda s. \ s \upharpoonright_V"veri\text{-}test" + s \upharpoonright_V"error\text{-}sum"));
                    (\lfloor V''t'' ::= (\lambda s. \ \theta))
             ELSE

    DYNAMICS

                    (x'=f \& (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \upharpoonright_V "t" \land s \upharpoonright_V "t" \le dt)))
       INV\ (\lambda s.\ s |_V"T" = Prop * s |_V"error" + Integr * dt * s |_V"error-sum" \wedge
            s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" = Prop * dt * (s \upharpoonright_V "error-sum" - s \upharpoonright_V "error") + Integr * dt ^2 * (s \upharpoonright_V "veri-test" - s \upharpoonright_V "error")
s \upharpoonright_V "error\text{-}sum") \land
          s \upharpoonright_V "counter" \in \mathbb{N} \land s \upharpoonright_V "v" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" \land s \upharpoonright_V "counter"
          s \upharpoonright_V "r" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" ^2/2 + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll")
     (\lambda s. \ s |_{V}''T'' = Prop * s |_{V}''error'' + Integr * dt * s |_{V}''error-sum'' \wedge
          s \upharpoonright_V "counter" \in \mathbb{N} \land s \upharpoonright_V "v" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" \land
          s \upharpoonright_V "r" = s \upharpoonright_V "T" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" ^2/2 + s \upharpoonright_V "roll-rate" * s \upharpoonright_V "t" + s \upharpoonright_V "roll")
     apply(rule\ fbox-loopI)
         apply (clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
       apply (clarsimp simp: to-var-inject)
     apply(subst fbox-if-then-else, clarify, rule conjI)
       apply (force simp: to-var-inject power2-eq-square field-simps)
     apply(subst local-flow.fbox-g-ode-subset[OF local-flow-kin-PI], simp)
     apply(clarsimp simp: le-fun-def to-var-inject power2-sum)
      apply(force simp: field-simps)
     done
```

end

0.18 Verification components with Kleene Algebras

We create verification rules based on various Kleene Algebras.

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{theory} \ \ VC\text{-}diffKAD\text{-}KA\\ \textbf{imports}\\ KAT\text{-}and\text{-}DRA\text{.}PHL\text{-}KAT\\ KAD\text{.}Modal\text{-}Kleene\text{-}Algebra\\ Transformer\text{-}Semantics\text{.}Kleisli\text{-}Quantale \end{array}
```

```
begin
             Hoare logic and refinement in KAT
0.18.1
Here we derive the rules of Hoare Logic and a refinement calculus in Kleene algebra with tests.
notation t (\mathfrak{tt})
hide-const t
no-notation ars-r(r)
        and if-then-else (if - then - else - fi [64,64,64] 63)
        and while (while - do - od [64,64] 63)
context kat
begin
— Definitions of Hoare Triple
definition Hoare :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool(H) where
  H p x q \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} p \cdot x \leq x \cdot \mathfrak{tt} q
lemma H-consl: \mathfrak{tt} \ p \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ p' \Longrightarrow H \ p' \ x \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
 using Hoare-def phl-cons1 by blast
lemma H-consr: tt \ q' \le tt \ q \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q' \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
  using Hoare-def phl-cons2 by blast
lemma H-cons: \mathsf{tt}\ p \leq \mathsf{tt}\ p' \Longrightarrow \mathsf{tt}\ q' \leq \mathsf{tt}\ q \Longrightarrow H\ p'\ x\ q' \Longrightarrow H\ p\ x\ q
 by (simp add: H-consl H-consr)

    Skip program

lemma H-skip: H p 1 p
  by (simp add: Hoare-def)
— Sequential composition
lemma H-seq: H p x r \Longrightarrow H r y q \Longrightarrow H p (x \cdot y) q
 by (simp add: Hoare-def phl-seq)
— Conditional statement
definition kat-cond :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (if - then - else - fi \ [64,64,64] \ 63) where
  if p then x else y fi = (\mathfrak{tt} \ p \cdot x + n \ p \cdot y)
lemma H-var: H p x q \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} p \cdot x \cdot n q = 0
 by (metis Hoare-def n-kat-3 t-n-closed)
lemma H-cond-iff: H p (if r then x else y f) q \longleftrightarrow H (tt p \cdot tt r) x q \land H (tt p \cdot n r) y q
proof -
  have H p (if r then x else y fi) q \longleftrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} p \cdot (\mathfrak{tt} r \cdot x + n r \cdot y) \cdot n q = 0
   by (simp add: H-var kat-cond-def)
```

also have ... \longleftrightarrow tt $p \cdot$ tt $r \cdot x \cdot n \ q +$ tt $p \cdot n \ r \cdot y \cdot n \ q = 0$

```
by (simp add: distrib-left mult-assoc)
 also have ... \longleftrightarrow tt p \cdot tt r \cdot x \cdot n \ q = 0 \wedge tt p \cdot n \ r \cdot y \cdot n \ q = 0
    by (metis add-0-left no-trivial-inverse)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (metis H-var test-mult)
qed
lemma H-cond: H (tt p \cdot \text{tt } r) x \neq m \Rightarrow H (tt p \cdot n r) y \neq m \Rightarrow H p (if r then x else y f) q
 by (simp add: H-cond-iff)
— While loop
definition kat-while :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ (while - do - od } [64,64] \text{ } 63) where
  while b do x od = (\mathfrak{tt}\ b \cdot x)^{\star} \cdot n\ b
definition kat-while-inv :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a (while - inv - do - od [64,64,64] 63) where
  while p inv i do x od = while p do x od
lemma H-exp1: H (tt p \cdot tt r) x q \Longrightarrow H p (tt r \cdot x) q
  using Hoare-def n-de-morgan-var2 phl.ht-at-phl-export1 by auto
lemma H-while: H (tt p \cdot \text{tt } r) x p \Longrightarrow H p (while r do x od) (tt p \cdot n r)
proof -
  assume a1: H (\mathfrak{tt} p \cdot \mathfrak{tt} r) x p
 have \operatorname{tt}(\operatorname{tt} p \cdot n r) = n r \cdot \operatorname{tt} p \cdot n r
   using n-preserve test-mult by presburger
  then show ?thesis
    using a1 Hoare-def H-exp1 conway.phl.it-simr phl-export2 kat-while-def by auto
qed
lemma H-while-inv: tt p \le tt i \Longrightarrow tt i \cdot n r \le tt q \Longrightarrow H (tt i \cdot tt r) x i \Longrightarrow H p (while r inv i do x od) q
 by (metis H-cons H-while test-mult kat-while-inv-def)
— Finite iteration
lemma H-star: H i x i \Longrightarrow H i (x^*) i
  unfolding Hoare-def using star-sim2 by blast
lemma H-star-inv:
  assumes tt p \le tt i and H i x i and (tt i) \le (tt q)
 shows H p(x^*) q
proof-
  have H i (x^*) i
   using assms(2) H-star by blast
  hence H p(x^*) i
    unfolding Hoare-def using assms(1) phl-cons1 by blast
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding Hoare-def using assms(3) phl-cons2 by blast
qed
definition kat-loop-inv :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ (loop - inv - [64,64] \ 63)
  where loop x inv i = x^*
lemma H-loop: H p x p \Longrightarrow H p (loop x inv i) p
  unfolding kat-loop-inv-def by (rule H-star)
\mathbf{lemma}\ \textit{H-loop-inv}\colon \mathfrak{tt}\ p \leq \mathfrak{tt}\ i \Longrightarrow \textit{H}\ i\ x\ i \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{tt}\ i \leq \mathfrak{tt}\ q \Longrightarrow \textit{H}\ p\ (\textit{loop}\ x\ \textit{inv}\ i)\ q
  unfolding kat-loop-inv-def using H-star-inv by blast
```

— Invariants

```
lemma H-inv: \mathfrak{tt} \ p \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ i \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} \ i \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ q \Longrightarrow H \ i \ x \ i \Longrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
  by (rule-tac p'=i and q'=i in H-cons)
lemma H-inv-plus: \mathsf{tt}\ i = i \Longrightarrow \mathsf{tt}\ j = j \Longrightarrow H\ i\ x\ i \Longrightarrow H\ j\ x\ j \Longrightarrow H\ (i+j)\ x\ (i+j)
  unfolding Hoare-def using combine-common-factor
  by (smt add-commute add.left-commute distrib-left join.sup.absorb-iff1 t-add-closed)
lemma H-inv-mult: \mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{t} i = i \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{t} j = j \Longrightarrow H i x i \Longrightarrow H j x j \Longrightarrow H (i \cdot j) x (i \cdot j)
  unfolding Hoare-def by (smt n-kat-2 n-mult-comm t-mult-closure mult-assoc)
end
0.18.2
             refinement KAT
class rkat = kat +
  fixes Ref :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
 assumes spec-def: x \leq Ref \ p \ q \longleftrightarrow H \ p \ x \ q
begin
lemma R1: H p (Ref p q) q
  using spec\text{-}def by blast
lemma R2: H p x q \Longrightarrow x \leq Ref p q
 by (simp add: spec-def)
lemma R-cons: \mathsf{tt}\ p \leq \mathsf{tt}\ p' \Longrightarrow \mathsf{tt}\ q' \leq \mathsf{tt}\ q \Longrightarrow Ref\ p'\ q' \leq Ref\ p\ q
proof -
  assume h1: \mathfrak{tt} \ p \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ p' and h2: \mathfrak{tt} \ q' \leq \mathfrak{tt} \ q
  have H p' (Ref p' q') q'
    by (simp \ add: R1)
  hence H p (Ref p' q') q
    using h1 h2 H-consl H-consr by blast
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule R2)
qed
— Abort and skip programs
lemma R-skip: 1 \leq Ref p p
proof -
  have H p 1 p
    by (simp add: H-skip)
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule R2)
\mathbf{qed}
lemma R-zero-one: x \leq Ref \ 0 \ 1
proof -
  have H 0 x 1
    by (simp add: Hoare-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule R2)
qed
lemma R-one-zero: Ref 1 \theta = \theta
proof -
 have H 1 (Ref 1 0) 0
    by (simp \ add: R1)
```

```
thus ?thesis
   by (simp add: Hoare-def join.le-bot)
qed
— Sequential composition
lemma R-seq: (Ref \ p \ r) \cdot (Ref \ r \ q) \leq Ref \ p \ q
proof -
 have H p (Ref p r) r and H r (Ref r q) q
   by (simp \ add: R1)+
 hence H p ((Ref p r) \cdot (Ref r q)) q
   by (rule H-seq)
 thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Conditional statement
lemma R-cond: if v then (Ref (tt v \cdot tt p) q) else (Ref (n v \cdot tt p) q) fi \leq Ref p q
proof -
 have H (tt v · tt p) (Ref (tt v · tt p) q) q and H (n v · tt p) (Ref (n v · tt p) q) q
   by (simp \ add: R1)+
 hence H p (if v then (Ref (tt v · tt p) q) else (Ref (n v · tt p) q) ft) q
   by (simp add: H-cond n-mult-comm)
thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— While loop
lemma R-while: while q do (Ref (tt p \cdot \text{tt } q) p) od \leq Ref p (tt p \cdot n q)
proof -
 have H (tt p · tt q) (Ref (tt p · tt q) p) p
   by (simp-all add: R1)
 hence H p (while q do (Ref (\mathfrak{tt} p \cdot \mathfrak{tt} q) p) od) (\mathfrak{tt} p \cdot n q)
   by (simp add: H-while)
 thus ?thesis
   by (rule R2)
qed
— Finite iteration
lemma R-star: (Ref \ i \ i)^* \leq Ref \ i \ i
proof -
 have H i (Ref i i) i
   using R1 by blast
 hence H i ((Ref i i)^*) i
   using H-star by blast
 thus Ref i i^* \leq Ref i i
   by (rule R2)
qed
lemma R-loop: loop (Ref p p) inv i \leq Ref p p
 unfolding kat-loop-inv-def by (rule R-star)
— Invariants
lemma R-inv: \mathfrak{tt} p < \mathfrak{tt} i \Longrightarrow \mathfrak{tt} i < \mathfrak{tt} q \Longrightarrow Ref i i < Ref p q
 using R-cons by force
```

end

```
no-notation kat-cond (if - then - else - fi [64,64,64] 63)
and kat-while (while - do - od [64,64] 63)
and kat-while-inv (while - inv - do - od [64,64,64] 63)
and kat-loop-inv (loop - inv - [64,64] 63)
```

0.18.3 Verification in AKA (KAD)

Here we derive verification components with weakest liberal preconditions based on antidomain Kleene algebra (or Kleene algebra with domain)

```
\begin{array}{l} \textbf{context} \ \ antidomain\text{-}kleene\text{-}algebra \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}
```

— Sequential composition

declare fbox-mult [simp]

— Conditional statement

```
definition aka-cond :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a  (if - then - else - fi [64,64,64] 63) where if p then x else y fi = d p · x + ad p · y
```

```
lemma fbox-export1: ad p + |x| q = |d| p \cdot x| q using a-d-add-closure addual.ars-r-def fbox-def fbox-mult by auto
```

lemma fbox-cond [simp]: $|if\ p\ then\ x\ else\ y\ fi]\ q = (ad\ p + |x]\ q) \cdot (d\ p + |y]\ q)$ using aka-cond-def a-closure' ads-d-def ans-d-def fbox-add2 fbox-export1 by auto

— Finite iteration

```
definition aka-loop-inv :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a (loop - inv - [64,64] 63) where loop x inv i = x^*
```

```
lemma fbox-stari: d \ p \le d \ i \Longrightarrow d \ i \le |x| \ i \Longrightarrow d \ i \le d \ q \Longrightarrow d \ p \le |x^{\star}| \ q by (meson dual-order trans fbox-iso fbox-star-induct-var)
```

lemma fbox-loopi: $d \ p \le d \ i \Longrightarrow d \ i \le |x| \ i \Longrightarrow d \ i \le d \ q \Longrightarrow d \ p \le |loop \ x \ inv \ i| \ q$ unfolding aka-loop-inv-def using fbox-stari by blast

— Invariants

```
lemma fbox-frame: d \ p \cdot x \le x \cdot d \ p \Longrightarrow d \ q \le |x| \ r \Longrightarrow d \ p \cdot d \ q \le |x| \ (d \ p \cdot d \ r) using dual.mult-isol-var fbox-add1 fbox-demodalisation3 fbox-simp by auto
```

```
lemma plus-inv: i \le |x| i \Longrightarrow j \le |x| j \Longrightarrow (i + j) \le |x| (i + j) by (metis ads-d-def dka.dsr5 fbox-simp fbox-subdist join.sup-mono order-trans)
```

```
lemma mult-inv: d \ i \le |x| \ d \ i \Longrightarrow d \ j \le |x| \ d \ j \Longrightarrow (d \ i \cdot d \ j) \le |x| \ (d \ i \cdot d \ j) using fbox-demodalisation3 fbox-frame fbox-simp by auto
```

end

0.18.4 Relational model

We show that relations form Kleene Algebras (KAT and AKA).

```
interpretation rel-uq: unital-quantale Id (O) \cap \bigcup (\cap) (\subseteq) (\cup) {} UNIV by (unfold-locales, auto)
```

```
lemma power-is-relpow: rel-uq.power X m = X \hat{\ } m for X::'a rel
proof (induct m)
  case \theta show ?case
   by (metis\ rel-uq.power-0\ relpow.simps(1))
  case Suc thus ?case
   by (metis\ rel-uq.power-Suc2\ relpow.simps(2))
qed
lemma rel-star-def: X^* = (\bigcup m. \ rel-uq.power \ X \ m)
 by (simp add: power-is-relpow rtrancl-is-UN-relpow)
lemma rel-star-contl: X O Y^* = (\bigcup m. X O rel-uq.power Y m)
by (metis rel-star-def relcomp-UNION-distrib)
lemma rel-star-contr: X * O Y = (\bigcup m. (rel-ug.power X m) O Y)
 by (metis rel-star-def relcomp-UNION-distrib2)
interpretation rel-ka: kleene-algebra (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl
proof
  fix x y z :: 'a rel
 \mathbf{show}\ \mathit{Id}\ \cup\ x\ \mathit{O}\ x^*\subseteq x^*
   by (metis order-refl r-comp-rtrancl-eq rtrancl-unfold)
next
  fix x y z :: 'a rel
 assume z \cup x \ O \ y \subseteq y
  thus x^* O z \subseteq y
   by (simp only: rel-star-contr, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-uq.power-inductl)
\mathbf{next}
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ y \ z :: 'a \ rel
 assume z \cup y \ O \ x \subseteq y
  thus z O x^* \subseteq y
   by (simp only: rel-star-contl, metis (lifting) SUP-le-iff rel-uq.power-inductr)
qed
interpretation rel-tests: test-semiring (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) \lambda x. Id \cap (-x)
 by (standard, auto)
interpretation rel-kat: kat (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl \lambda x. Id \cap (-x)
  by (unfold-locales)
definition rel-R :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel where
  rel-R \ P \ Q = \bigcup \{X. \ rel-kat. Hoare \ P \ X \ Q\}
interpretation rel-rkat: rkat (\cup) (;) Id {} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl (\lambda X. Id \cap -X) rel-R
 by (standard, auto simp: rel-R-def rel-kat. Hoare-def)
lemma RdL-is-rRKAT: (\forall x. \{(x,x)\}; R1 \subseteq \{(x,x)\}; R2) = (R1 \subseteq R2)
  by auto
definition rel-ad :: 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel where
  rel-ad \ R = \{(x,x) \mid x. \neg (\exists y. (x,y) \in R)\}
interpretation rel-aka: antidomain-kleene-algebra rel-ad (\cup) (O) Id \{\} (\subseteq) (\subset) rtrancl
 by unfold-locales (auto simp: rel-ad-def)
```

0.18.5 State transformer model

We show that state transformers form Kleene Algebras (KAT and AKA).

```
notation Abs-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)
    and Rep-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)
declare Abs-nd-fun-inverse [simp]
lemma nd-fun-ext: (\bigwedge x. (f_{\bullet}) x = (g_{\bullet}) x) \Longrightarrow f = g
 apply(subgoal-tac\ Rep-nd-fun\ f=Rep-nd-fun\ g)
 using Rep-nd-fun-inject
  apply blast
 \mathbf{by}(rule\ ext,\ simp)
lemma nd-fun-eq-iff: (f = g) = (\forall x. (f_{\bullet}) x = (g_{\bullet}) x)
 by (auto simp: nd-fun-ext)
instantiation \ nd-fun :: (type) \ kleene-algebra
begin
definition \theta = \zeta^{\bullet}
definition star-nd-fun f = qstar f for f::'a nd-fun
definition f + g = ((f_{\bullet}) \sqcup (g_{\bullet}))^{\bullet}
named-theorems nd-fun-aka antidomain kleene algebra properties for nondeterministic functions.
lemma nd-fun-plus-assoc[nd-fun-aka]: <math>x + y + z = x + (y + z)
 and nd-fun-plus-comm[nd-fun-aka]: x + y = y + x
 and nd-fun-plus-idem[nd-fun-aka]: x + x = x for x:'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def by (simp add: ksup-assoc, simp-all add: ksup-comm)
lemma nd-fun-distr[nd-fun-aka]: <math>(x + 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 for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by (simp-all add: kcomp-distr kcomp-distl)
lemma nd-fun-plus-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: <math>0 + x = x
 and nd-fun-mult-zerol[nd-fun-aka]: \theta \cdot x = \theta
 and nd-fun-mult-zeror[nd-fun-aka]: x \cdot \theta = \theta for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def by auto
lemma nd-fun-leq[nd-fun-aka]: <math>(x \le y) = (x + y = y)
 and nd-fun-less[nd-fun-aka]: (x < y) = (x + y = y \land x \neq y)
 and nd-fun-leq-add[nd-fun-aka]: z \cdot x \leq z \cdot (x + y) for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding less-eq-nd-fun-def less-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def sup-fun-def
 by (unfold nd-fun-eq-iff le-fun-def, auto simp: kcomp-def)
lemma nd-star-one[nd-fun-aka]: <math>1 + x \cdot x^{\star} \leq x^{\star}
 and nd-star-unfoldl[nd-fun-aka]: z + x \cdot y \leq y \Longrightarrow x^* \cdot z \leq y
 and nd-star-unfoldr[nd-fun-aka]: z + y \cdot x \leq y \implies z \cdot x^* \leq y for x:'a nd-fun
 unfolding plus-nd-fun-def star-nd-fun-def
   apply(simp-all add: fun-star-inductl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq fun-star-inductr)
 by (metis order-refl sup-nd-fun.rep-eq uwqlka.conway.dagger-unfoldl-eq)
instance
 apply intro-classes
 using nd-fun-aka by simp-all
end
instantiation nd-fun :: (type) kat
begin
```

```
definition n f = (\lambda x. if ((f_{\bullet}) x = \{\}) then \{x\} else \{\})^{\bullet}
lemma nd-fun-n-op-one[nd-fun-aka]: n (n (1::'a nd-fun)) = 1
 and nd-fun-n-op-mult[nd-fun-aka]: n (n (n x \cdot n y)) = n x \cdot n y
 and nd-fun-n-op-mult-comp[nd-fun-aka]: n \times n \ (n \times n) = 0
 and nd-fun-n-op-de-morgan[nd-fun-aka]: n (n (n x) \cdot n (n y)) = n x + n y for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding n-op-nd-fun-def one-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def
 by (auto simp: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def)
instance
 by (intro-classes, auto simp: nd-fun-aka)
end
instantiation nd-fun :: (type) \ rkat
begin
definition Ref-nd-fun P Q \equiv (\lambda s. \bigcup \{(f_{\bullet}) \ s | f. \ Hoare \ P f \ Q\})^{\bullet}
instance
 apply(intro-classes)
 by (unfold Hoare-def n-op-nd-fun-def Ref-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def)
   (auto simp: kcomp-def le-fun-def less-eq-nd-fun-def)
end
instantiation \ nd-fun :: (type) antidomain-kleene-algebra
begin
definition ad f = (\lambda x. \ if \ ((f_{\bullet}) \ x = \{\}) \ then \ \{x\} \ else \ \{\})^{\bullet}
lemma nd-fun-ad-zero[nd-fun-aka]: ad x \cdot x = 0
 and nd-fun-ad[nd-fun-aka]: ad(x \cdot y) + ad(x \cdot ad(ady)) = ad(x \cdot ad(ady))
 and nd-fun-ad-one [nd-fun-aka]: ad(adx) + adx = 1 for x::'a nd-fun
 unfolding antidomain-op-nd-fun-def times-nd-fun-def plus-nd-fun-def zero-nd-fun-def
 by (auto simp: nd-fun-eq-iff kcomp-def one-nd-fun-def)
instance
 apply intro-classes
 using nd-fun-aka by simp-all
end
end

m VC\_diffKAD
0.19
theory VC-diffKAD-auxiliarities
 imports Main VC-diffKAD-KA Ordinary-Differential-Equations. ODE-Analysis
begin
0.19.1
           Stack Theories Preliminaries: VC_KAD and ODEs
To make our notation less code-like and more mathematical we declare:
```

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

type-synonym 'a store = string \Rightarrow 'a

```
hide-const \eta
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ([-])
     and Archimedean-Field.floor (|-|)
     and Set.image ( ')
     and Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r(r)
     and antidomain-semiringl.ads-d (d)
     and n-op (n - [90] 91)
     and Hoare(H)
     and tau (\tau)
     and dual (\partial)
     and fres (infixl \leftarrow 60)
     and n-add-op (infixl \oplus 65)
     and eta (\eta)
notation Set.image (-(|-|))
     and Product-Type.prod.fst (\pi_1)
     and Product-Type.prod.snd (\pi_2)
     and List.zip (infix1 \otimes 63)
     and rel-aka.fbox (wp)
definition p2r :: 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ rel \ ((1 \lceil - \rceil)) where
  [P] = \{(s,s) | s. P s\}
lemma p2r-simps[simp]:
  \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil = (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow Q \ s)
  (\lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil) = (\forall s. \ P \ s = Q \ s)
  (\lceil P \rceil ; \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ s \land Q \ s \rceil
  (\lceil P \rceil \cup \lceil Q \rceil) = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ s \lor Q \ s \rceil
  rel-ad [P] = [\lambda s. \neg P s]
  rel-aka.ads-d \lceil P \rceil = \lceil P \rceil
  unfolding p2r-def rel-ad-def rel-aka.ads-d-def by auto
lemma wp-rel: wp R [P] = [\lambda x. \forall y. (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P y]
  unfolding rel-aka.fbox-def p2r-def rel-ad-def by auto
lemma boxProgrPred-chrctrztn: (x,y) \in wp \ R \ [P] \longleftrightarrow (y = x \land (\forall y. (x, y) \in R \longrightarrow P y))
  unfolding wp-rel unfolding p2r-def by simp
definition assign :: string \Rightarrow ('a \ store \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a \ store) \ rel \ (- ::= -)
  where (x := e) = \{(s, s(x = e \ s)) | s. True \}
lemma wp-assign [simp]: wp (x := e) \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \lambda \ s. \ P \ (s(x := e \ s)) \rceil
  unfolding wp-rel assign-def by simp
abbreviation cond-sugar :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a rel (IF - THEN - ELSE - [64,64] 63)
  where IF P THEN X ELSE Y \equiv rel-aka.aka-cond \lceil P \rceil X Y
lemma wp-loopI: [P] \leq [I] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq [Q] \Longrightarrow [I] \leq wp \ R \ [I] \Longrightarrow [P] \leq wp \ (R^*) \ [Q]
  using rel-aka.fbox-stari[of [P] [I]] by auto
proposition cons-eq-zipE:
  (x, y) \# tail = xList \otimes yList \Longrightarrow \exists xTail \ yTail. \ x \# xTail = xList \wedge y \# yTail = yList
  \mathbf{by}(induction\ xList,\ simp-all,\ induction\ yList,\ simp-all)
proposition set-zip-left-rightD:
  (x, y) \in set (xList \otimes yList) \Longrightarrow x \in set xList \wedge y \in 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]
```

VC_diffKAD Preliminaries 0.19.2

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 (\partial - [55] 70)
  where (\partial x) = ''d[''@x@'']''
definition varDiffs :: string set
  where varDiffs = \{y. \exists x. y = \partial x\}
proposition vdiff-inj:(\partial x) = (\partial y) \Longrightarrow x = y
  \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ vdiff\text{-}def)
proposition vdiff-noFixPoints: x \neq (\partial x)
  \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ vdiff\text{-}def)
lemma varDiffsI: x = (\partial z) \Longrightarrow x \in varDiffs
  by(simp add: varDiffs-def vdiff-def)
lemma varDiffsE:
  assumes x \in varDiffs
  obtains y where x = ''d[''@y@'']''
  using assms unfolding varDiffs-def vdiff-def by auto
proposition vdiff-invarDiffs:(\partial x) \in varDiffs
  by (simp add: varDiffsI)
```

(primed) dSolve preliminaries

This subsubsection is to define a function that takes a system of ODEs (expressed as a list xfList), a presumed solution $uInput = [u_1, \ldots, u_n]$, a state s and a time t, and outputs the induced flow $sols[xfList \leftarrow uInput]t.$

```
abbreviation varDiffs-to-zero ::real store \Rightarrow real store (sol)
  where sol a \equiv (override-on \ a \ (\lambda \ x. \ 0) \ varDiffs)
proposition varDiffs-to-zero-vdiff[simp]: (sol s) (\partial x) = 0
  apply(simp add: override-on-def varDiffs-def)
  by auto
proposition varDiffs-to-zero-beginning[simp]: take \ 2 \ x \neq "d" \Longrightarrow (sol \ s) \ x = s \ x
  apply(simp add: varDiffs-def override-on-def vdiff-def)
  by fastforce
— Next, for each entry of the input-list, we update the state using said entry.
definition vderiv-of f S = (SOME f'. (f has-vderiv-on f') S)
\mathbf{primrec} \ \mathit{state-list-upd} \ :: \ ((\mathit{real} \Rightarrow \mathit{real} \ \mathit{store} \Rightarrow \mathit{real}) \ \times \ \mathit{string} \ \times \ (\mathit{real} \ \mathit{store} \Rightarrow \mathit{real})) \ \mathit{list} \Rightarrow
real \Rightarrow real \ store \Rightarrow real \ store \ \mathbf{where}
  state-list-upd [] t s = s[
  state\text{-list-upd} \ (uxf \ \# \ tail) \ t \ s = (state\text{-list-upd} \ tail \ t \ s)
       ((\pi_1 \ (\pi_2 \ uxf)) := (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ t \ s,
```

```
\partial (\pi_1 (\pi_2 uxf)) := (if t = 0 then (\pi_2 (\pi_2 uxf)) s
             else vderiv-of (\lambda \ r. \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ r \ s) \ \{0 < .. < (2 *_R t)\} \ t))
abbreviation state-list-cross-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)
  where s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t \equiv state-list-upd \ (uInput \otimes xfList) \ t \ s
proposition state-list-cross-upd-empty[simp]: (s[[] \leftarrow list] \ t) = s
  \mathbf{by}(induction\ list,\ simp-all)
\mathbf{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) \Longrightarrow (s[xftail \leftarrow utail] t) x = u t s
    and disjHyp:(u, x, f) = (v, y, g) \lor (u, x, f) \in set (utail \otimes xftail)
  shows (s[(y, q) \# xftail \leftarrow v \# utail] t) x = u t s
  using disjHyp 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 \ of \ (\lambda \ r. \ u \ r \ s) \ \{0 < .. < (2 *_R t)\} \ t)) \ x
    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 set (utail \otimes xftail)
  from this and indHyp have 3:(s[xftail \leftarrow utail] \ t) \ x = u \ t \ s
    by fastforce
  from yTailHyp and distHyp have 2:y \neq x using set-zip-left-rightD
    by force
  from yTailHyp and varHyp have 1:x \neq \partial y
  \mathbf{using} \ \mathit{set-zip-left-rightD} \ \mathit{vdiff-invarDiffs} \ \mathbf{by} \ \mathit{fastforce}
  \textbf{from 1 and 2 have } (s[(y,\,g) \ \# \ \textit{xftail} \leftarrow v \ \# \ \textit{utail}] \ t) \ x = (s[\textit{xftail} \leftarrow \textit{utail}] \ t) \ x
    by simp
  thus ?thesis using 3
    by simp
qed
theorem state-list-cross-upd-its-vars:
  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 its-var: (u,x,f) \in 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 \Longrightarrow (override-on\ f\ g\ X)(x:=z) = (override-on\ f\ (g(x:=z))\ X)
  by (rule ext, simp add: override-on-def)
\mathbf{lemma}\ inductive\text{-}state\text{-}list\text{-}cross\text{-}upd\text{-}its\text{-}dvars\text{:}
  assumes \exists g. (s[xfTail \leftarrow uTail] \ \theta) = override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs
    and \forall xf \in set (xf \# xfTail). \pi_1 xf \notin varDiffs
    and \forall uxf \in 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] \theta) = override-on s g varDiffs
proof-
  let ?qLHS = (s[(xf \# xfTail) \leftarrow (u \# uTail)] \theta)
  have observ:\partial (\pi_1 \ xf) \in varDiffs by (auto \ simp: varDiffs-def)
  from assms(1) obtain g where (s[xfTail \leftarrow uTail] \ \theta) = override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs by force
```

```
then have ?gLHS = (override-on\ s\ g\ varDiffs)(\pi_1\ xf := u\ 0\ s,\ \partial\ (\pi_1\ xf) := \pi_2\ xf\ s) by simp
 also have ... = (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs)(\partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf) := \pi_2 \ xf \ s)
   using override-on-def varDiffs-def assms by auto
 also have ... = (override-on s (g(\partial (\pi_1 xf) := \pi_2 xf s)) 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 varsHyp: \forall xf \in set xfList. \pi_1 xf \notin varDiffs
   and solHyp1: \forall uxf \in set (uInput \otimes xfList). (\pi_1 uxf) \ 0 \ s = s \ (\pi_1 \ (\pi_2 \ uxf))
 shows \exists g. (s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \theta) = (override-on s g varDiffs)
 using assms proof(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2')
 case 1
 have (s[[] \leftarrow []] \ \theta) = override-on \ s \ varDiffs
   unfolding override-on-def by simp
 thus ?case by metis
 case (2 xf xfTail)
 have (s[(xf \# xfTail) \leftarrow []] \ \theta) = override-on \ s \ varDiffs
   unfolding override-on-def by simp
 thus ?case by metis
next
 case (3 u utail)
 have (s[[]\leftarrow utail] \ \theta) = override-on \ s \ varDiffs
   unfolding override-on-def by simp
 thus ?case by force
next
 case (4 xf xfTail u uTail)
 then have \exists g. (s[xfTail \leftarrow uTail] \ \theta) = override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs \ by \ simp
 thus ?case using inductive-state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars 4.prems by blast
qed
lemma vderiv-unique-within-open-interval:
 assumes (f has - vderiv - on f') \{ \theta < ... < t \} and t > \theta
   and (f \text{ has-vderiv-on } f'') \{ 0 < ... < t \} and tauHyp:\tau \in \{ 0 < ... < t \}
 shows f' \tau = f'' \tau
 using assms apply(simp add: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def)
 using frechet-derivative-unique-within-open-interval by (metis box-real(1) scaleR-one tauHyp)
lemma has-vderiv-on-cong-open-interval:
 assumes gHyp: \forall \tau > 0. f \tau = g \tau and tHyp: t>0
   and fHyp:(f has-vderiv-on f') \{0 < .. < t\}
 shows (g \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \{0 < .. < t\}
proof-
 from gHyp have \land \tau. \tau \in \{0 < ... < t\} \implies f \tau = g \tau using tHyp by force
 hence eqDs:(f has-vderiv-on f') \{0 < ... < t\} = (g has-vderiv-on f') \{0 < ... < t\}
   apply(rule-tac has-vderiv-on-cong) by auto
 thus (g \text{ has-vderiv-on } f') \{0 < ... < t\} \text{ using } eqDs \text{ } fHyp \text{ by } simp
qed
lemma closed-vderiv-on-cong-to-open-vderiv:
 assumes gHyp: \forall \tau > 0. f \tau = g \tau
   and fHyp: \forall t \geq 0. (f has-vderiv-on f') \{0..t\}
   and tHyp: t>0 and cHyp: c>1
 shows vderiv-of g \{0 < .. < (c *_R t)\} t = f' t
 have ctHyp:c \cdot t > 0 using tHyp and cHyp by auto
 from fHyp have (f 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\ 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 } (v \text{deriv-of } g \{ \theta < ... < (c *_R t) \})) \{ \theta < ... < c \cdot t \}
    by(simp add: vderiv-of-def, metis derivHyp someI-ex)
  ultimately show vderiv-of q \{0 < ... < c *_R t\} t = f' t \text{ using } tHyp \ cHyp \text{ by } force
qed
{f lemma}\ vderiv	enthindred of-to-sol-its-vars:
  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 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 tHyp: t>0 and uxfHyp:(u, x, f) \in set (uInput \otimes xfList)
  shows vderiv-of (\lambda \tau. \ u \ \tau \ (sol\ s)) \ \{0 < ... < (2 *_R t)\} \ t = f \ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t)
  apply(rule-tac\ f = (\lambda \tau.\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)\ x) in closed\text{-}vderiv\text{-}on\text{-}cong\text{-}to\text{-}open\text{-}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 set ((x, f) \# xfs). \pi_2 xf (override-on s g varDiffs) = \pi_2 xf s
   and eqLengths:length ((x, f) \# xfs) = length (u \# us)
   and distinct:distinct (map \pi_1 ((x, f) # xfs))
    and vars: \forall xf \in set ((x, f) \# xfs). \pi_1 xf \notin varDiffs
    and solHyp1: \forall uxf \in set ((u \# us) \otimes ((x, f) \# xfs)). \pi_1 uxf 0 (sol s) = sol s (\pi_1 (\pi_2 uxf))
   and disjHyp:(y, g) = (x, f) \lor (y, g) \in set xfs
    and indHyp:(y, g) \in set \ xfs \Longrightarrow (sol \ s[xfs \leftarrow us] \ \theta) \ (\partial \ y) = g \ (sol \ s[xfs \leftarrow us] \ \theta)
  shows (sol\ s[(x,f)\ \#\ xfs\leftarrow u\ \#\ us]\ \theta)\ (\partial\ y)=g\ (sol\ s[(x,f)\ \#\ xfs\leftarrow u\ \#\ us]\ \theta)
proof-
  from assms obtain h1 where h1Def:(sol s[((x, f) # xfs)\leftarrow(u # us)] 0) =
(override-on (sol s) h1 varDiffs) using state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars by blast
  from disjHyp show (sol\ s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us]\ \theta)\ (\partial\ y) = g\ (sol\ s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us]\ \theta)
  proof
   assume eqHeads:(y, g) = (x, f)
   then have g(sol\ s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us]\ \theta) = f(sol\ s) using h1Def eqFuncs by simp
    also have ... = (sol \ s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \ \theta) \ (\partial \ y) using eqHeads by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis by linarith
  next
    assume tailHyp:(y, g) \in set xfs
    then have y \neq x using distinct set-zip-left-right by force
   hence \partial x \neq \partial y by(simp add: vdiff-def)
   have x \neq \partial y using vars vdiff-invarDiffs by auto
    obtain h2 where h2Def:(sol\ s[xfs\leftarrow us]\ 0) = override-on\ (sol\ s)\ h2\ varDiffs
      using state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars eqLengths distinct vars and solHyp1 by force
   have (sol\ s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us]\ \theta)\ (\partial\ y) = g\ (sol\ s[xfs \leftarrow us]\ \theta)
      using tailHyp \ indHyp \ \langle x \neq \partial \ y \rangle and \langle \partial \ x \neq \partial \ y \rangle by simp
    also have ... = g (override-on (sol s) h2 varDiffs) using h2Def by simp
   also have ... = g (sol s) using eqFuncs and tailHyp by force
   also have ... = g (sol s[(x, f) \# xfs \leftarrow u \# us] \theta)
      using eqFuncs h1Def tailHyp and eq-snd-iff by fastforce
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
 qed
qed
lemma to-sol-zero-its-dvars:
  assumes funcsHyp:\forall s. \forall g. \forall xf \in set xfList. \pi_2 xf (override-on s g varDiffs) = \pi_2 xf s
    and distinctHyp:distinct (map <math>\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) \ \theta (sol s) = (sol s) (\pi_1 (\pi_2 uxf))
    and ygHyp:(y, g) \in set xfList
  shows (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \theta)(\partial\ y) = g\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \theta)
  using assms apply(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2', simp, simp, simp, clarify)
  \mathbf{by}(rule\ inductive-to-sol-zero-its-dvars,\ simp-all)
\mathbf{lemma}\ inductive\mbox{-}to\mbox{-}sol\mbox{-}greater\mbox{-}than\mbox{-}zero\mbox{-}its\mbox{-}dvars:
  assumes lengthHyp:length((y, g) \# xfs) = length(v \# vs)
   and distHyp:distinct (map \pi_1 ((y, g) \# xfs))
    and varHyp: \forall xf \in set ((y, g) \# xfs). \pi_1 xf \notin varDiffs
    and indHyp:(u,x,f) \in set\ (vs \otimes xfs) \Longrightarrow (s[xfs \leftarrow vs]t)(\partial\ x) = vderiv \cdot of\ (\lambda r.\ u\ r.s)\ \{0 < ... < 2*_Rt\}\ t
    and disjHyp:(v, y, g) = (u, x, f) \lor (u, x, f) \in set (vs \otimes xfs) and tHyp:t > 0
  shows (s[(y, g) \# xfs \leftarrow v \# vs] t) (\partial x) = vderiv-of (\lambda r. u r.s) \{0 < ... < 2 *_R t\} t
proof-
  let ?lhs = ((s[xfs \leftarrow vs] t)(y := v t s, \partial y := v deriv - of(\lambda r. v r s) \{\theta < .. < (2 \cdot t)\} t)) (\partial x)
  let ?rhs = 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 vderiv-of (\lambda r. \ u \ r \ s) \{0 < ... < 2 *_R t\} \ t = ?rhs \ by \ simp
  ultimately have obs: ?thesis = (?lhs = ?rhs) by simp
  from disjHyp have ?lhs = ?rhs
  proof
   assume uxfEq:(v, y, g) = (u, x, f)
   then have ?lhs = vderiv-of (\lambda \ r. \ u \ r. s) \{0 < ... < (2 \cdot t)\} \ t by simp
   also have vderiv-of (\lambda \ r. \ u \ rs) \{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-zip-left-rightD by force
   hence \partial x \neq \partial y by (simp add: vdiff-def)
   have y \neq \partial x using varHyp using vdiff-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-of \ (\lambda \ r. \ u \ r. s) \ \{0 < .. < (2 *_R t)\} \ t
  using assms apply(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2', simp, simp, simp, clarify)
  \mathbf{by}(rule\text{-}tac\ f=f\ \mathbf{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) \ | \ Var \ string \ (t_V - [54] \ 70) \ |
  Mns\ trms\ (\ominus - [54]\ 65) \mid Sum\ trms\ trms\ (\mathbf{infixl} \oplus 65) \mid
  Mult trms trms (infixl \odot 68)
```

```
term test-monoid-class.n-add-op
primrec tval :: trms \Rightarrow (real \ store \Rightarrow real) ((1 \llbracket - \rrbracket_t)) where
   [t_C \ r]_t = (\lambda \ s. \ r)
   [\![t_V \ x]\!]_t = (\lambda \ s. \ s \ x)|
   \llbracket \ominus \vartheta \rrbracket_t = (\lambda \ s. - (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t) \ s) |
   \llbracket \vartheta \oplus \eta \rrbracket_t = (\lambda \ s. \ (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t) \ s + (\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t) \ s)|
   \llbracket \vartheta \odot \eta \rrbracket_t = (\lambda \ s. \ (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t) \ s \cdot (\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t) \ s)
datatype props = Eq \ trms \ trms \ (infixr \doteq 60) \mid Less \ trms \ trms \ (infixr \prec 62) \mid
   Leq trms trms (infixr \leq 61) | And props props (infixl \sqcap 63) |
   Or props props (infixl \sqcup 64)
primrec pval :: props \Rightarrow (real \ store \Rightarrow bool) ((1 \llbracket - \rrbracket_P)) where
   \llbracket \vartheta \doteq \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 \le (\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 \lor (\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_P) \ s)
primrec tdiff :: trms \Rightarrow trms (\partial_t - [54] 70) where
   (\partial_t t_C r) = t_C \theta
   (\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))
primrec pdiff ::props \Rightarrow props (\partial_P - [54] 70) where
   (\partial_P (\vartheta \doteq \eta)) = ((\partial_t \vartheta) \doteq (\partial_t \eta))
   (\partial_P (\vartheta \prec \eta)) = ((\partial_t \vartheta) \preceq (\partial_t \eta))
   (\partial_P (\vartheta \leq \eta)) = ((\partial_t \vartheta) \leq (\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)
primrec trmVars :: trms \Rightarrow string set where
   trmVars\ (t_C\ r) = \{\}|
   trm Vars (t_V x) = \{x\}
   trm Vars \ (\ominus \ \vartheta) = trm Vars \ \vartheta
   trm Vars (\vartheta \oplus \eta) = trm Vars \vartheta \cup trm Vars \eta
   trm Vars (\vartheta \odot \eta) = trm Vars \vartheta \cup trm Vars \eta
fun substList :: (string \times trms) \ list \Rightarrow trms \Rightarrow trms \ (-\langle -\rangle \ [54] \ 80) where
   xtList\langle t_C \ r \rangle = t_C \ r |
   \left| \left| \left\langle t_V \ x \right\rangle \right| = t_V \ x \right|
   ((y,\xi) \# xtTail)\langle Var x\rangle = (if x = y then \xi else xtTail\langle Var x\rangle)
   xtList\langle \ominus \vartheta \rangle = \ominus (xtList\langle \vartheta \rangle)
   xtList\langle\vartheta\oplus\eta\rangle = (xtList\langle\vartheta\rangle) \oplus (xtList\langle\eta\rangle)|
   xtList\langle\vartheta\odot\eta\rangle = (xtList\langle\vartheta\rangle)\odot(xtList\langle\eta\rangle)
proposition substList-on-compl-of-varDiffs:
   assumes trmVars \ \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
      and set (map \ \pi_1 \ xtList) \subseteq varDiffs
   shows xtList\langle \eta \rangle = \eta
   using assms apply(induction \eta, simp-all add: varDiffs-def)
   by(induction xtList, auto)
lemma substList-help1:set (map \pi_1 ((map (vdiff \circ \pi_1) xfList) \otimes uInput)) \subseteq varDiffs
   apply(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2', simp-all add: varDiffs-def)
   by auto
```

```
lemma substList-help2:
  assumes trmVars \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
  shows ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList)\otimes uInput)\langle\eta\rangle=\eta
  using assms substList-help1 substList-on-compl-of-varDiffs by blast
\mathbf{lemma}\ substList-cross-vdiff-on-non-ocurring-var:
  assumes x \notin set\ list1
  shows ((map \ vdiff \ list1) \otimes list2)\langle t_V \ (\partial \ x)\rangle = t_V \ (\partial \ x)
  using assms apply(induct list1 list2 rule: list-induct2', simp, simp, clarsimp)
  \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ vdiff\text{-}def)
primrec prop Vars :: props \Rightarrow string set where
  prop Vars \ (\vartheta \doteq \eta) = trm Vars \ \vartheta \cup trm Vars \ \eta
  prop Vars (\vartheta \prec \eta) = trm Vars \vartheta \cup trm Vars \eta
  prop Vars (\vartheta \prec \eta) = trm Vars \vartheta \cup trm Vars \eta
  prop Vars \ (\varphi \sqcap \psi) = prop Vars \ \varphi \cup prop Vars \ \psi
  prop Vars \ (\varphi \sqcup \psi) = prop Vars \ \varphi \cup prop Vars \ \psi
primrec subspList :: (string \times trms) \ list \Rightarrow props \Rightarrow props (-[-] [54] 80)  where
  xtList \upharpoonright \vartheta \doteq \eta \upharpoonright = ((xtList \langle \vartheta \rangle) \doteq (xtList \langle \eta \rangle))
  xtList \upharpoonright \vartheta \prec \eta \upharpoonright = ((xtList \langle \vartheta \rangle) \prec (xtList \langle \eta \rangle))|
  xtList \upharpoonright \vartheta \leq \eta \upharpoonright = ((xtList \langle \vartheta \rangle) \leq (xtList \langle \eta \rangle))
  xtList \upharpoonright \varphi \sqcap \psi \upharpoonright = ((xtList \upharpoonright \varphi \upharpoonright) \sqcap (xtList \upharpoonright \psi \urcorner))
  xtList \upharpoonright \varphi \sqcup \psi \upharpoonright = ((xtList \upharpoonright \varphi \upharpoonright) \sqcup (xtList \upharpoonright \psi \urcorner))
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 unique-on-bounded-closed-def [ubc-definitions]
and unique-on-closed-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:((·) a has-vector-derivative a) (at x within T) by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros) lemma [poly-deriv]:((·) a has-derivative (\lambda x. x *_R a)) (at x within T) using vector-derivative-line-at-origin unfolding has-vector-derivative-def by simp lemma quadratic-monomial-derivative: ((\lambda t::real. a \cdot t^2) has-derivative (\lambda t. a \cdot (2 \cdot x \cdot t))) (at x 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(16))
 by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
lemma quadratic-monomial-derivative 2:
  ((\lambda t :: real. \ a \cdot t^2 \ / \ 2) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda t. \ a \cdot x \cdot t)) \ (at \ x \ within \ T)
  apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. a\cdot(2\cdot x\cdot t) and g'1=\lambda x. \theta in derivative-eq-intros(18))
  using quadratic-monomial-derivative by auto
lemma quadratic-monomial-vderiv[poly-deriv]:((\lambda t. \ a \cdot t^2 \ / \ 2) \ 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) \ 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. \ \theta in derivative-intros(189))
  apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. a \cdot x and g'1=\lambda x. v in derivative-intros(189))
  using poly-deriv(2) by (auto intro: derivative-intros)
lemma [poly-deriv]:
  t \in T \Longrightarrow ((\lambda \tau. \ a \cdot \tau^2 \ / \ 2 + v \cdot \tau + x) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda x. \ x *_R \ (a \cdot t + v))) \ (at \ t \ within \ T)
  using galilean-position unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def by simp
lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:
  t > 0 \implies 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 = vderiv - of(\lambda t. \ a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \{0 < ... < 2 \cdot t\}
  assume t > \theta hence t \in \{\theta < ... < \theta \cdot t\} by auto
  have \exists f. ((\lambda t. \ a \cdot t^2 \ / \ 2 + v \cdot t + x) \ 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) \ 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) \ has-vderiv-on \ (\lambda t. \ a \cdot t + v)) \ \{0 < ... < 2 \cdot t\}
    using galilean-position by simp
  ultimately show (vderiv-of (\lambda t.\ a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) {\theta < ... < 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 \Longrightarrow 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\ some1-equality[of - (\lambda t.\ a\cdot t + v)])
  apply(rule-tac a=\lambda t. \ a \cdot t + v \ \textbf{in} \ ex11)
  apply(simp-all add: galilean-position)
  apply(rule\ ext,\ rename-tac\ f\ 	au)
 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-<math>vderiv-on (\lambda t. a)) T
  apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. a and g'1=\lambda x. 0 in derivative-intros(189))
  unfolding has-vderiv-on-def by(auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:
  t > 0 \Longrightarrow vderiv\text{-}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)
  \mathbf{by}(rule\ galilean-transform)
\mathbf{lemma} \ [\mathit{galilean-transform-eq}] : t > \theta \Longrightarrow \mathit{vderiv-of} \ (\lambda t. \ v \cdot t - a \cdot t \, \hat{} \, 2 \, / \, 2 \, + \, x) \ \{\theta < ... < 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 qalilean-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) \text{ has-vderiv-on } (\lambda x. - a)) \{0..t\}, \text{ simp})
  \mathbf{by}(rule\ galilean-transform)
lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:t > 0 \Longrightarrow 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 \cdot t\} t = -a, simp)
  \mathbf{by}(rule\ galilean-transform-eq)
lemma [simp]:(\lambda x. \ case \ x \ of \ (t, \ x) \Rightarrow f \ t) = (\lambda \ x. \ (f \circ \pi_1) \ x)
  by auto
end
theory VC-diffKAD
imports VC-diffKAD-auxiliarities
begin
0.19.3
               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 set xfList. \varphi_S \ t \ (\partial (\pi_1 xf)) = \pi_2 xf \ (\varphi_S \ t)) \land 
     — F preserves the rest of the variables and F sends derivs of constants to 0.
    (\forall y. (y \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \cup varDiffs \longrightarrow \varphi_S \ t \ y = s \ y) \land
           (y \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \longrightarrow \varphi_S \ t \ (\partial \ y) = 0)) \land
    — F solves the induced IVP.
    (\forall xf \in set \ xfList. \ ((\lambda \ t. \varphi_S \ t \ (\pi_1 \ xf)) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda \ t.\lambda \ r.(\pi_2 \ xf) \ (\varphi_S \ t))) \ \{0..t\} \ UNIV \land (\pi_1 \ xf) \ (\varphi_S \ t)\}
           \varphi_S \ \theta \ (\pi_1 \ xf) = s(\pi_1 \ xf))
lemma solves-store-ivpI:
  assumes \forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in 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(set xfList)) \cup varDiffs \longrightarrow \varphi_S \ t \ y = s \ y
    and \forall t \geq 0. \forall y. y \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \longrightarrow \varphi_S t (\partial y) = 0
    and \forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in set xfList. ((\lambda t. \varphi_S t (\pi_1 xf)) solves-ode (\lambda t.\lambda r. (\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_S t))) \{0..t\} UNIV
    and \forall xf \in set xfList. \varphi_S \ \theta \ (\pi_1 xf) = s(\pi_1 xf)
  shows \varphi_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s
  apply(simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def, safe)
  using assms apply simp-all
  \mathbf{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 $\forall t \geq 0. \forall y. y \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \cup varDiffs \longrightarrow \varphi_S t y = s y$ and $\forall t \geq 0. \forall y. y \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \longrightarrow \varphi_S t (\partial y) = 0$ and $\forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in set xfList. (\varphi_S t (\partial (\pi_1 xf))) = (\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_S t)$ and $\forall t \geq 0$. $\forall xf \in set xfList. ((\lambda t. \varphi_S t (\pi_1 xf)) solves-ode (\lambda t.\lambda r.(\pi_2 xf) (\varphi_S t))) \{0..t\} UNIV$ and $\forall xf \in set xfList. \varphi_S \ \theta \ (\pi_1 xf) = s(\pi_1 xf)$ using assms solvesStoreIVP-def by auto lemma [solves-store-ivpE]: assumes φ_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s shows $\forall y. y \notin varDiffs \longrightarrow \varphi_S \ \theta \ y = s \ y$ $\mathbf{proof}(clarify, rename\text{-}tac\ x)$ fix x assume $x \notin varDiffs$ from assms and solves-store-ivpE(5) have $x \in (\pi_1(set xfList)) \Longrightarrow \varphi_S \ 0 \ x = s \ x$ by fastforce also have $x \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \cup varDiffs \Longrightarrow \varphi_S \ \theta \ x = s \ x$ using assms and solves-store-ivpE(1) by simp ultimately show φ_S θ x = s x using $\langle x \notin varDiffs \rangle$ by autoqed named-theorems solves-store-ivpD computation rules for solvesStoreIVP **lemma** [solves-store-ivpD]: assumes φ_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s and $t \geq \theta$ and $y \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \cup varDiffs$ 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 $t > \theta$ and $y \notin (\pi_1(set xfList))$ 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 $t \geq \theta$ and $xf \in set xfList$ **shows** $(\varphi_S \ t \ (\partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf))) = (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (\varphi_S \ t)$ using assms solves-store-ivpE(3) by simp lemma [solves-store-ivpD]:assumes φ_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s and $t \geq \theta$ and $xf \in set xfList$ **shows** $((\lambda \ t. \ \varphi_S \ t \ (\pi_1 \ xf)) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda \ t.\lambda \ r.(\pi_2 \ xf) \ (\varphi_S \ t))) \ \{0..t\} \ UNIV$ using assms solves-store-ivpE(4) by simp **lemma** [solves-store-ivpD]: assumes φ_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s and $(x,f) \in set xfList$ shows $\varphi_S \ \theta \ x = s \ x$ using assms solves-store-ivpE(5) by fastforce

lemma [solves-store-ivpD]:

```
assumes \varphi_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s
   and y \notin varDiffs
  shows \varphi_S \ \theta \ y = s \ y
  using assms solves-store-ivpE(6) by simp
definition guarDiffEqtn :: (string \times (real store \Rightarrow real)) \ list \Rightarrow (real store pred) \Rightarrow
real store rel (ODEsystem - with - [70, 70] 61)
  where ODEsystem xfList with G =
    \{(s,\varphi_S \ t) \mid s \ t \ \varphi_S. \ t \geq 0 \ \land \ (\forall \ r \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi_S \ r)) \land solvesStoreIVP \ \varphi_S \ xfList \ s\}
abbreviation vericond :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a rel \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow bool (PRE - - POST -)
  where PRE\ P\ X\ POST\ Q \equiv \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp\ X\ \lceil Q \rceil
lemma vericond-gevol: (PRE\ P\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G)\ POST\ Q) =
  (\forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall s'. \ (s,s') \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow Q \ s'))
 unfolding wp-rel by clarsimp
            Derivation of Differential Dynamic Logic Rules
0.19.4
"Differential Weakening"
\textbf{lemma} \ \textit{wlp-evol-guard:} \textit{Id} \subseteq \textit{wp} \ (\textit{ODEsystem xfList with} \ \textit{G}) \ \lceil \textit{G} \rceil
  by(simp add: rel-aka.fbox-def rel-ad-def guarDiffEqtn-def p2r-def, force)
theorem dWeakening:
  assumes quardImpliesPost: \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil
  shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
  unfolding wp-rel guarDiffEqtn-def using assms by auto
theorem dW: wp (ODEsystem xfList with G) [Q] = wp (ODEsystem xfList with G) [\lambda s. G s \longrightarrow Q s]
  unfolding rel-aka.fbox-def rel-ad-def guarDiffEqtn-def
  by(simp add: relcomp.simps p2r-def, fastforce)
"Differential Cut"
lemma all-interval-guarDiffEqtn:
  assumes solvesStoreIVP \varphi_S xfList s \land (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G(\varphi_S r)) \land 0 \le t
  shows \forall r \in \{0..t\}. (s, \varphi_S r) \in (ODE system xfList with G)
  unfolding guarDiffEqtn-def using atLeastAtMost-iff apply clarsimp
  apply(rule-tac x=r in exI, rule-tac x=\varphi_S in exI) using assms by simp
lemma condAfterEvol-remainsAlongEvol:
  assumes boxDiffC:(s, s) \in wp \ (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \ [C]
   and FisSol:solvesStoreIVP \varphi_S xfList s \land (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. G(\varphi_S r)) \land 0 \leq t
  shows \forall r \in \{0..t\}. G(\varphi_S r) \land C(\varphi_S r)
proof-
  from boxDiffC have \forall c. (s,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow C \ c
   by (simp add: boxProgrPred-chrctrztn)
  also from FisSol have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. (s, \varphi_S r) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G)
    using all-interval-guarDiffEqtn by blast
  ultimately show ?thesis
   using FisSol atLeastAtMost-iff guarDiffEqtn-def by fastforce
qed
theorem dCut:
  assumes pBoxDiffCut:(PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST C)
  assumes pBoxCutQ:(PRE\ P\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ (\lambda\ s.\ G\ s \land C\ s))\ POST\ Q)
  shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
proof(clarsimp simp: wp-rel)
  fix b y assume P b and (b, y) \in ODEsystem xfList with G
```

```
then obtain \varphi_S t where *:solvesStoreIVP \varphi_S xfList b \land (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi_S \ r)) \land 0 \leq t \land \varphi_S \ t = y
    \mathbf{using} \ \mathit{guarDiffEqtn-def} \ \mathbf{by} \ \mathit{auto}
  hence \forall r \in \{0..t\}. (b, \varphi_S r) \in (ODEsystem xfList with G)
    using all-interval-guarDiffEqtn by blast
  from this and pBoxDiffCut have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. C(\varphi_S r)
    using \langle P b \rangle by(clarsimp simp: wp-rel)
  then have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. (b, \varphi_S r) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ (\lambda \ s. \ G \ s \land C \ s))
    using * all-interval-guarDiffEqtn by (metis (mono-tags, lifting))
  from this and pBoxCutQ have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. Q(\varphi_S r)
   using boxProgrPred-chrctrztn \langle P b \rangle by(clarsimp simp: wp-rel)
  thus Q y
    using * by auto
qed
theorem dC:
 assumes Id \subseteq wp (ODEsystem xfList with G) [C]
  shows wp (ODEsystem xfList with G) [Q] = wp (ODEsystem xfList with (\lambda \ s. \ G \ s \land C \ s)) <math>[Q]
\operatorname{\mathbf{proof}}(rule\text{-}tac\ f = \lambda\ x.\ wp\ x\ \lceil Q \rceil\ \operatorname{\mathbf{in}}\ HOL.arg\text{-}cong,\ safe)
  fix a b assume (a, b) \in ODEsystem xfList with G
  then obtain \varphi_S t where *:solvesStoreIVP \varphi_S xfList a \land (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi_S \ r)) \land \theta \leq t \land \varphi_S \ t = b
    using guarDiffEqtn-def by auto
  hence 1:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (a, \varphi_S r) \in ODEsystem xfList with G
    by (meson all-interval-guarDiffEqtn)
  from this have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. C(\varphi_S r)
    using assms boxProgrPred-chrctrztn
   by (metis (no-types, hide-lams) basic-trans-rules(31) pair-in-Id-conv)
  thus (a, b) \in ODEsystem xfList with (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s)
    using * quarDiffEqtn-def by blast
\mathbf{next}
  fix a b assume (a, b) \in ODEsystem xfList with (\lambda s. G s \land C s)
  then show (a, b) \in ODEsystem xfList with G
    unfolding guarDiffEqtn-def by(clarsimp, rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\varphi_S in exI, simp)
qed
Solve Differential Equation
lemma prelim-dSolve:
  assumes solHyp:(\lambda t.\ sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ solvesTheStoreIVP\ xfList\ withInitState\ s
   and uniqHyp: \forall X. \ solvesStoreIVP \ X \ xfList \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) = X \ t)
   and diffAssgn: \forall t \geq 0. G(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t) \longrightarrow Q(sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)
  shows \forall c. (s,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow Q \ c
proof(clarify)
  fix c assume (s,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G)
  from this obtain t::real and \varphi_S::real \Rightarrow real store
    where FHyp:t \geq 0 \land \varphi_S \ t = c \land solvesStoreIVP \ \varphi_S \ xfList \ s \land (\forall \ r \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (\varphi_S \ r))
    using guarDiffEqtn-def by auto
  from this and uniqHyp have (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] t) = \varphi_S t by blast
  then have cHyp:c = (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t) using FHyp\ by\ simp
  from this have G (sol s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] t) using FHyp by force
  then show Q c using diffAssgn FHyp cHyp by auto
qed
theorem dS:
  assumes solHyp: \forall s. solvesStoreIVP (\lambda t. sol s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] t) xfList s
   and uniqHyp: \forall s \ X. \ solvesStoreIVP \ X \ xfList \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) = X \ t)
  shows wp (ODEsystem xfList with G) [Q] =
  [\lambda \ s. \ \forall \ t \geq 0. \ (\forall \ r \in \{0..t\}. \ G \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ r)) \longrightarrow Q \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t)]
  apply(simp add: p2r-def, rule subset-antisym)
  unfolding guarDiffEqtn-def rel-aka.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\leftarrow uInput] \ t \ in \ all E, \ erule \ disjE)
        apply(erule-tac \ x=x \ in \ all E, \ erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ all E)
        apply(erule impE, simp, erule-tac x=\lambda t. sol x[xfList\leftarrow 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:\forall s. solvesStoreIVP (\lambda t. sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] t) xfList s
        and uniqHyp: \forall s. \forall X. solvesStoreIVP \ X xfList \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0.(sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t) = X \ t)
        \textbf{and} \ \textit{diffAssgn} \colon \forall \, s. \ \textit{P} \ s \longrightarrow (\forall \, t \geq 0. \ \textit{G} \ (\textit{sol} \ s[\textit{xfList} \leftarrow \textit{uInput}] \ t) \longrightarrow \textit{Q} \ (\textit{sol} \ s[\textit{xfList} \leftarrow \textit{uInput}] \ t))
    shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
    apply(clarsimp, subgoal-tac\ a=b)
    apply(clarify, subst boxProgrPred-chrctrztn)
    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 \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ set \ set \ set \ set \ (override-on \ s \ set \ se
        and distinctHyp:distinct (map <math>\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) \ \theta (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\leftarrowuInput] t) (\partial x) = f (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] 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]\ \theta)\ (\partial\ x) = f\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \theta)
             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 \cdot of\ (\lambda\ r.\ u\ r\ (sol\ s))\ \{0 < .. < (2 *_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)) \{\theta < ... < (2*_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 set \ xfList. \ \pi_2 \ xf \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ set \ set \ set \ (override-on \ s \ set 
        and distinctHyp:distinct (map <math>\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) \theta (sol s) = (sol s) (\pi_1 (\pi_2 uxf))
        and solHyp2: \forall t \geq 0. \ \forall \ xf \in 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 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
\mathbf{lemma}\ conds 4 Consts:
   assumes varsHyp: \forall xf \in set xfList. \pi_1 xf \notin varDiffs
   shows \forall x. x \notin (\pi_1(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
\mathbf{lemma}\ conds \cancel{4} InitState :
   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 solHyp1: \forall uxf \in set \ (uInput \otimes xfList). \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ 0 \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ (\pi_2 \ uxf))
      and xfHyp:(x, f) \in set xfList
   shows (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] 0) x = s x
proof-
   from xfHyp obtain u where uxfHyp:(u, x, f) \in 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]\ \theta)\ x = u\ \theta\ (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(set xfList)) \cup varDiffs
   shows (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] t) x = s x
   using assms apply(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2')
   \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ varDiffs-def)
lemma conds4storeIVP-on-toSol:
   assumes funcsHyp:\forall s \ g. \ \forall xf \in set \ xfList. \ \pi_2 \ xf \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ g \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf \ set \ (override-on \ s \ set \ set \ set \ (override-on \ s \ set 
      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) \ \theta (sol s) = (sol s) (\pi_1 (\pi_2 uxf))
      and solHyp2: \forall t \geq 0. \ \forall xf \in 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\}
   shows solvesStoreIVP (\lambda t. (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] 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 <math>\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) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ (\pi_2 \ uxf))
      and solHyp2: \forall s. \forall t \geq 0. \forall xf \in 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 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 \ge 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.
\mathbf{lemma}\ conds 4 Uniq Sol:
  fixes f::real store \Rightarrow real
  assumes tHyp:t > 0
    and contHyp:continuous-on (\{0..t\} \times UNIV) (\lambda(t, (r::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\text{-}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 \varphi_s xfList a
  shows \varphi_s \ \theta = override-on a \ (\varphi_s \ \theta) \ varDiffs
  apply(rule\ ext,\ subgoal-tac\ x\notin varDiffs\longrightarrow \varphi_s\ \theta\ 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 set xfList. continuous-on ({0..t} \times UNIV)
(\lambda(t, (r::real)). (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t))
    and eqDerivs: \forall xf \in 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 \varphi_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
  fix x::string show (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] t) x = \varphi_s t x
  \mathbf{proof}(cases\ x \in (\pi_1(set\ xfList)) \cup varDiffs)
    case False
    then have notInVars:x \notin (\pi_1(set xfList)) \cup varDiffs by simp
    from solHyp have (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] 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\leftarrowuInput] t) x = \varphi_s t x by simp
  next case True
    then have x \in (\pi_1(set xfList)) \lor x \in varDiffs by simp
    from this show ?thesis
    proof
      assume x \in (\pi_1(set xfList))
      from this obtain f where xfHyp:(x, f) \in set xfList by fastforce
      then have expand1: \forall xf \in set xfList.((\lambda \tau. \varphi_s \tau (\pi_1 xf)) solves-ode)
      (\lambda \tau \ r. \ (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (\varphi_s \ \tau)))\{\theta..t\} \ UNIV \land \varphi_s \ \theta \ (\pi_1 \ xf) = s \ (\pi_1 \ xf)
        using Fsolves tHyp by (simp add:solvesStoreIVP-def)
      hence expand2: \forall xf \in set xfList. \ \forall \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ ((\lambda r. \varphi_s \ r \ (\pi_1 \ xf)))
      has-vector-derivative (\lambda r. (\pi_2 \ xf) (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau)) \ \tau) (at \ \tau \ within \{0..t\})
        using eqDerivs by (simp add: solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def)
```

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then have \forall xf \in set xfList. ((\lambda \tau. \varphi_s \tau (\pi_1 xf)) solves-ode
      (\lambda \tau \ r. \ (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau)))\{0..t\} \ UNIV \land \varphi_s \ \theta \ (\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 (\text{sol } s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \tau))) \{0..t\} UNIV \land
      \varphi_s \ \theta \ x = s \ x \ \text{using} \ xfHyp \ \text{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 \land (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \theta) \ x = s \ x
        \mathbf{using}\ solvesStoreIVP\text{-}def\ tHyp\ \mathbf{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\leftarrowuInput] t) x = \varphi_s t x
      \mathbf{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 = \theta
          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 (<math>\{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 set \ xfList. \ \forall \ r \in \{0..t\}. \ (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (\varphi_s \ r) = (\pi_2 \ xf) \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ r))
    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(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 \le t
   from this and uniqHyp have \forall xf \in 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 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-toSolveUBC:
  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 <math>\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. (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 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 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 \ge 0. \ Q \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t))
  shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList 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-couldBeModified:
  fixes F::real \Rightarrow real \ store
  assumes vars: \forall t \geq 0. \ \forall xf \in set \ xfList. \ ((\lambda t. \ Ft \ (\pi_1 \ xf)) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda t \ r. \ \pi_2 \ xf \ (Ft))) \ \{0..t\} \ UNIV
    and dvars: \forall t \geq 0. \ \forall xf \in 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 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 \le t and xfHyp:(x, f) \in set xfList and rHyp: r \in \{0..t\}
  from this and vars have ((\lambda t. F t x) 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) has-vector-derivative (\lambda t. f (F t)) r) (at r 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 xf \in set \ xfList. \ (Fr(\partial (\pi_1 xf))) = (\pi_2 xf) \ (Fr)
    using assms by auto
  from this rHyp and xfHyp have (F \ r \ (\partial \ x)) = f \ (F \ r)
  then show ((\lambda t. \ F \ t \ (\pi_1 \ (x, f))) \ has-vector-derivative \ F \ r \ (\partial \ (\pi_1 \ (x, f))))) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{0..t\})
    using * rHyp by auto
\mathbf{lemma}\ derivation Lemma-base Case:
  fixes F::real \Rightarrow real \ store
  assumes solves:solvesStoreIVP F xfList a
  shows \forall x \in (UNIV - varDiffs). \forall t > 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}.
((\lambda \ t. \ F \ t \ x) \ has-vector-derivative \ F \ r \ (\partial \ x)) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{0..t\})
proof
  \mathbf{fix} \ x
  assume x \in UNIV - 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. \ Ft \ x) \ has-vector-derivative \ Fr \ (\partial \ x)) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{0..t\})
  \operatorname{\mathbf{proof}}(cases\ x\in set\ (map\ \pi_1\ xfList))
    case True
    from this and solves have \forall t \geq 0. \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \forall xf \in set xfList.
    ((\lambda \ t. \ F \ t \ (\pi_1 \ xf)) \ has-vector-derivative \ F \ r \ (\partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf))) \ (at \ r \ 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. \ ax) \ has-vector-derivative \ 0) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{0..t\})
      by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
    \{ \mathbf{fix} \ t \ r :: real \}
      assume t \ge \theta and r \in \{\theta..t\}
      hence ((\lambda \ s. \ a \ x) \ has\text{-}vector\text{-}derivative \ \theta) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{\theta..t\}) by (simp \ add: \ constD)
      moreover have \Lambda s. \ s \in \{0..t\} \Longrightarrow (\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) \ has-vector-derivative \ \theta) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{\theta..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) has-vector-derivative 0) (at r 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 xfList 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)) has-vector-derivative <math>\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r)) (at \ r \ within \{0..t\})
  using termVarsHyp proof(induction \eta)
  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 \ \eta)
  then show ?case
    apply(clarsimp)
    \mathbf{by}(rule\ derivative\text{-}intros,\ simp)
  case (Sum \eta 1 \ \eta 2)
  then show ?case
    \mathbf{apply}(clarsimp)
    \mathbf{by}(rule\ derivative\text{-}intros,\ simp\text{-}all)
  case (Mult \eta 1 \ \eta 2)
  then show ?case
    apply(clarsimp)
    apply(subgoal-tac ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta 1 \rrbracket_t (F s) *_R \llbracket \eta 2 \rrbracket_t (F s)) has-vector-derivative
  [\![\partial_t \eta 1]\!]_t (Fr) \cdot [\![\eta 2]\!]_t (Fr) + [\![\eta 1]\!]_t (Fr) \cdot [\![\partial_t \eta 2]\!]_t (Fr)) (at \ r \ within \{0..t\}), simp)
    apply(rule-tac f'1=[\![\partial_t \ \eta 1]\!]_t \ (F \ r) and g'1=[\![\partial_t \ \eta 2]\!]_t \ (F \ r) in derivative-eq-intros(26))
    by (simp-all add: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative)
qed
lemma diff-subst-prprty-4terms:
  assumes solves: \forall xf \in set xfList. F t (\partial (\pi_1 xf)) = \pi_2 xf (F t)
    and tHyp:(t::real) \geq 0
    and listsHyp:map \pi_2 xfList = map tval uInput
    and term Vars Hyp:trm Vars \eta \subseteq (UNIV - var Diffs)
  shows [\![\partial_t \ \eta]\!]_t (F t) = [\![(map \ (vdiff \circ \pi_1) \ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \ \eta \rangle]\!]_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 y::string and \vartheta::trms and g and xfTail::((string \times (real \ store \Rightarrow real)) \ list) and trmTail
  assume IH: \Lambda x. \ x \notin varDiffs \Longrightarrow map \ \pi_2 \ xfTail = map \ tval \ trmTail \Longrightarrow
\forall xf \in set \ xfTail. \ F \ t \ (\partial (\pi_1 \ xf)) = \pi_2 \ xf \ (F \ t) \Longrightarrow
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)
  \mathbf{proof}(cases\ x \in set\ (map\ \pi_1\ ((y,\ g)\ \#\ xfTail)))
    then have x = y \lor (x \neq y \land 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
       also from 3 tHyp have F t (\partial y) = g (F t)
         by simp
       moreover from 2 have [\![\vartheta]\!]_t (F t) = q (F t)
         by simp
       ultimately have ?thesis
         by (simp\ add: \langle x = y \rangle)
    moreover
    {assume x \neq y \land 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))\otimes (t_V\ (\partial\ x))=
       ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfTail)\ \otimes\ trmTail)\ \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x)\rangle\ \mathbf{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-ocurring-var
       \mathbf{by}(metis(no-types, lifting) \ List.map.compositionality)
    thus ?thesis by simp
  \mathbf{qed}
qed
lemma eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms:
  assumes term Vars Hyp:trm Vars \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
    and initHyp: \forall x. \ x \notin varDiffs \longrightarrow b \ x = a \ x
  shows [\![\eta]\!]_t a = [\![\eta]\!]_t b
  using assms by (induction \eta, simp-all)
lemma non-empty-funList-implies-non-empty-trmList:
  shows \forall list.(x,f) \in set \ list \land map \ \pi_2 \ list = map \ tval \ tList \longrightarrow (\exists \ \vartheta. \llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t = f \land \vartheta \in set \ tList)
  \mathbf{by}(induction\ tList,\ auto)
lemma dInvForTrms-prelim:
  assumes substHyp:
    \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(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 = 0
    and term Vars Hyp:trm Vars \eta \subseteq (UNIV - var Diffs)
    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)
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 \land F t=c \land solvesStoreIVP F xfList a \land (\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 [\![\eta]\!]_t a = [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \ \theta)
    using termVarsHyp eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms by blast
  hence obs1: [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \theta) = \theta
    \mathbf{using}\ aHyp\ \mathbf{by}\ simp
  hence obs2: \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \|\eta\|_t (F s)) has-vector-derivative \|\partial_t \eta\|_t (F r)) (at r within \{0..t\})
    using tcHyp derivationLemma termVarsHyp by blast
  have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \ \forall \ xf \in set \ xfList. \ F \ r \ (\partial \ (\pi_1 \ xf)) = \pi_2 \ xf \ (F \ r)
    using tcHyp\ solves-store-ivpD(3) by fastforce
  hence \forall r \in \{0..t\}. [\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_t (F r) = [\![(map (vdiff \circ \pi_1) xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle]\!]_t (F r)
    using tcHyp diff-subst-prprty-4terms termVarsHyp listsHyp by fastforce
  also from substHyp have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \|((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList)\otimes uInput)\langle \partial_t\ \eta\rangle\|_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 <math>\{0..t\})
    using obs2 by auto
  hence \forall s \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda x. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. x *_R \theta)) \text{ (at s within } \{0..t\})
    using tcHyp by (metis\ has-vector-derivative-def)
  hence [\![\eta]\!]_t (F t) - [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \theta) = (\lambda x. \ x *_R \theta) (t - \theta)
    using mvt-very-simple and tcHyp by fastforce
  then show [\![\eta]\!]_t c = 0
    using obs1 tcHyp by auto
qed
theorem dInvForTrms:
  assumes \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(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=0
    and termVarsHyp:trmVars \ \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
    and listsHyp:map \pi_2 xfList = map tval uInput
    and eta-f:f = [\![\eta]\!]_t
  shows PRE (\lambda \ s. \ f \ s = 0) (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST (\lambda \ s. \ f \ s = 0)
  using eta-f proof(clarsimp)
  assume (a, b) \in [\lambda s. [\![ \eta ]\!]_t \ s = \theta ] and f = [\![ \eta ]\!]_t
  from this have aHyp: a = b \wedge [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a = 0
    by (simp\ add:\ p2r-def)
  have [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a = \emptyset \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c = \emptyset)
    using assms dInvForTrms-prelim by metis
  from this and aHyp have \forall c. (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c = 0
    by blast
  thus (a, b) \in wp \ (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G \ ) \ [\lambda s. \ [\![\eta]\!]_t \ s = \theta]
    using aHyp by (simp add: boxProgrPred-chrctrztn)
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 prop VarsHyp:prop Vars \varphi \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
  shows [\![\partial_P \varphi]\!]_P (F t) = [\![(map (vdiff \circ \pi_1) xfList) \otimes uInput)\!]\partial_P \varphi ]\!]_P (F t)
  using prop VarsHyp 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(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 > \theta \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (\textit{ODEsystem xfList with } G) \longrightarrow \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t \ c > \theta)
    and [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a \geq 0 \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c \geq 0)
\mathbf{proof}(clarify)
  fix c assume aHyp: [\![\eta]\!]_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 \land F \ t = c \land solvesStoreIVP \ F \ xfList \ a \land (\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 [\![\eta]\!]_t a = [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \ \theta)
    using termVarsHyp eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms by blast
  hence obs1: [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \theta) > \theta
    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
[\![\partial_t \ \eta]\!]_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\}. [\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_t (Fr) = [\![((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput)\ \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle]\!]_t (Fr)
    using diff-subst-prprty-4terms term VarsHyp tcHyp listsHyp by fastforce
  also from substHyp have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \|((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput)\ \langle \partial_t\ \eta \rangle\|_t (F\ r) \geq 0
    using solves-store-ivpD(2) tcHyp by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff)
  ultimately have *:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. [\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_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)) has-derivative
(\lambda x. \ x *_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\}. [\![\eta]\!]_t (F t) - [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \theta) = t \cdot ([\![(\partial_t \eta)]\!]_t) (F r)
    using mvt-very-simple and tcHyp by fastforce
  then obtain r where [\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_t (F r) \geq 0 \wedge 0 \leq r \wedge r \leq t \wedge [\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_t (F t) \geq 0
\wedge \ [\![\eta]\!]_t \ (F \ t) - [\![\eta]\!]_t \ (F \ \theta) = t \cdot ([\![\partial_t \ \eta]\!]_t \ (F \ r))
    using * tcHyp by (meson atLeastAtMost-iff order-refl)
  thus [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c > 0
    using obs1 tcHyp by (smt mult-nonneq-nonneq)
next
  show 0 \leq [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a, c) \in ODE system xfList with <math>G \longrightarrow 0 \leq [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c)
  proof(clarify)
    fix c assume aHyp: [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a \geq 0 and cHyp: (a, c) \in ODE system \ xfList \ with \ G
    from this obtain t::real and F::real \Rightarrow real store
       where tcHyp:t\geq 0 \land F \ t = c \land solvesStoreIVP \ F \ xfList \ a \land (\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 [\![\eta]\!]_t a = [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \ \theta)
       using termVarsHyp eqInVars-impl-eqInTrms by blast
    hence obs1: [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \theta) \geq \theta
       using aHyp \ tcHyp \ by \ simp
    hence 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 tcHyp derivationLemma termVarsHyp by blast
    have (\forall t \ge 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\}. [\partial_t \eta]_t (F r) = [(map (vdiff \circ \pi_1) xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle]_t (F r)
       using tcHyp diff-subst-prprty-4terms term VarsHyp listsHyp by fastforce
    also from substHyp have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. [((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput)\ \langle \partial_t\ \eta \rangle]_t \ (F\ r) \geq 0
       using solves-store-ivpD(2) tcHyp by (metis atLeastAtMost-iff)
    ultimately have *:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. [\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_t (F r) \geq 0
      by simp
    have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F s)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. x *_R (\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (F r)))) (\text{at } r \text{ within } \{0..t\})
```

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using obs2 tcHyp by (simp add: has-vector-derivative-def)
     hence \exists r \in \{0..t\}. [\![\eta]\!]_t (F t) - [\![\eta]\!]_t (F \theta) = t \cdot ([\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_t (F r))
        using mvt-very-simple and tcHyp by fastforce
     then obtain r where [\![\partial_t \ \eta]\!]_t (Fr) \geq 0 \land 0 \leq r \land r \leq t \land [\![\partial_t \ \eta]\!]_t (Ft) \geq 0
\wedge \, [\![\eta]\!]_t \, (F \, t) - [\![\eta]\!]_t \, (F \, \theta) = t \cdot ([\![\partial_t \, \eta]\!]_t \, (F \, r))
        using * tcHyp by (meson atLeastAtMost-iff order-refl)
     thus \|\eta\|_t c \geq \theta
        using obs1 tcHyp by (smt mult-nonneg-nonneg)
  qed
qed
lemma less-pval-to-tval:
  assumes \llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \upharpoonright \partial_P\ (\vartheta \prec \eta) \upharpoonright \rrbracket_P\ st
  shows \llbracket ((map \ (vdiff \circ \pi_1) \ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle \rrbracket_t \ st \geq 0
  using assms by auto
lemma leq-pval-to-tval:
  assumes \llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \upharpoonright \partial_P\ (\vartheta \leq \eta) \upharpoonright \rrbracket_P\ st
  shows [((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes 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(set \ xfList)) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
\llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList)\otimes uInput) \upharpoonright \partial_P\ \varphi \upharpoonright \rrbracket_P\ st
     and prop VarsHyp:prop Vars \varphi \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
     and listsHyp:map \pi_2 xfList = map tval uInput
  shows \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P \ a \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (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 ODEsystem xfList with G
  from this obtain t::real and F::real \Rightarrow real store
     where tcHyp:t\geq 0 \land F \ t = c \land solvesStoreIVP \ F \ xfList \ a
     using guarDiffEqtn-def by auto
  from aHyp prop VarsHyp and substHyp show [\![\varphi]\!]_P c
  proof(induction \varphi)
     case (Eq \vartheta \eta)
     hence hyp: \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow \ (\forall \ str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(set \ xfList)) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
\llbracket ((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \upharpoonright \partial_P\ (\vartheta \doteq \eta) \upharpoonright \rrbracket_P\ st
     then have \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(set \ xfList))) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
\llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t\ (\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)) \rangle \rrbracket_t\ st = 0
        by simp
     also have trmVars\ (\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)) \subseteq UNIV - varDiffs\ using\ Eq.prems(2)
        by simp
     moreover have [\![\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)]\!]_t a = \theta using Eq.prems(1)
        by simp
     ultimately have (\forall c. (a, c) \in ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G \longrightarrow [\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)]_t \ c = \theta)
        using dInvForTrms-prelim listsHyp by blast
     hence [\![\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)]\!]_t (F t) = \emptyset
        \mathbf{using} \ \mathit{tcHyp} \ \mathit{cHyp} \ \mathit{by} \ \mathit{simp}
     from this have [\![\vartheta]\!]_t (F t) = [\![\eta]\!]_t (F t)
     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
  \mathbf{next}
     case (Less \vartheta \eta)
     hence \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(set \ xfList))) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
0 \leq (\llbracket (map \ (vdiff \circ \pi_1) \ xfList \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle \rrbracket_t) \ st
        \mathbf{using}\ \mathit{less-pval-to-tval}\ \mathbf{by}\ \mathit{metis}
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also from Less.prems(2)have trmVars\ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \subseteq UNIV - varDiffs
    moreover have [\![ \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) ]\!]_t \ a > \theta
       using Less.prems(1) by simp
    ultimately have (\forall c. (a, c) \in ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G \longrightarrow [n \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)]_t \ c > \theta)
       using dInvForProps-prelim(1) listsHyp by blast
    hence [\![ \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) ]\!]_t (F t) > 0
       using tcHyp cHyp by simp
    from this have [\![\eta]\!]_t (F\ t) > [\![\vartheta]\!]_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(set \ xfList)) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
0 \leq (\llbracket (\mathit{map}\ (\mathit{vdiff}\ \circ \pi_1)\ \mathit{xfList}\ \otimes\ \mathit{uInput}) \langle \partial_t\ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle \rrbracket_t)\ \mathit{st}
       using leq-pval-to-tval by metis
    also from Leq.prems(2) have trmVars\ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \subseteq UNIV - varDiffs
       by simp
    moreover have \llbracket \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) \rrbracket_t \ a \geq \theta
       using Leq.prems(1) by simp
    ultimately have (\forall c. (a, c) \in ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G \longrightarrow [n \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)]_t \ c \geq \theta)
       using dInvForProps-prelim(2) listsHyp by blast
    hence [\![\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)]\!]_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)
    thus ?case
       by simp
  next
    case (Or \varphi 1 \varphi 2)
    thus ?case
       by auto
  qed
qed
theorem dInv:
  assumes \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(set \ xfList)) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
\llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList)\otimes uInput) \upharpoonright \partial_P\ \varphi \upharpoonright \rrbracket_P\ st
    and term VarsHyp:prop Vars \varphi \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
    and listsHyp:map \pi_2 xfList = map tval uInput
    and phi-p:P = [\![\varphi]\!]_P
  shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST P
proof(clarsimp)
  fix a b
  assume (a, b) \in [P]
  from this have aHyp:a = b \land P \ a
    by (simp \ add: p2r-def)
  have P \ a \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow P \ c)
    using assms dInv-prelim by metis
  from this and aHyp have \forall c. (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow P \ c
    by blast
```

```
thus (a, b) \in wp \ (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G \ ) \ [P]
   using aHyp by (simp add: boxProgrPred-chrctrztn)
qed
theorem dInvFinal:
  assumes \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(set \ xfList)) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
\llbracket ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList)\otimes uInput) \upharpoonright \partial_P\ \varphi \upharpoonright \rrbracket_P\ st
   and term VarsHyp:prop Vars \varphi \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
   and listsHyp:map \pi_2 xfList = map tval uInput
   and impls: \lceil P \rceil \subseteq \lceil F \rceil \land \lceil F \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil
   and phi-f:F = [\![\varphi]\!]_P
  shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
  \operatorname{apply}(rule\text{-}tac\ C=\llbracket\varphi\rrbracket_P\ \mathbf{in}\ dCut)
  apply(subgoal\text{-}tac \ [F] \subseteq wp \ (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \ [F])
  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
\mathbf{end}
theory VC-diffKAD-examples
 imports VC-diffKAD
begin
0.19.5
            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 [("x", (\lambda s. s "v"))] with (\lambda s. 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-rel 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(189))
  apply (rule-tac f'1=\lambda \ x.0 and g'1=\lambda \ x.1 in derivative-intros(192))
  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 solHyp:\varphi_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 \land v \neq a \land x \neq a \land a \notin varDiffs
  shows \varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ a \cdot r + s \ v
proof-
```

```
assumes sotropp.\varphi_s sotroest nestoret VF [(x, \lambda s. s. v), (v, \lambda s. s. v)] with nutstate s and tHyp:r \leq t and rHyp:0 \leq r and distinct:x \neq v \land v \neq a \land x \neq a \land a \notin varDiffs shows \varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ a \cdot r + s \ v votest vo
```

```
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) \ UNIV \ (if \ t = 0 \ then \ 1 \ else \ 1 \ / \ (t + 1)) \ (\lambda t. \ \varphi_s \ t \ v)])
   using rHyp \ tHyp \ 1 \ 2 and 3 by auto
qed
{f lemma}\ motion	ext{-}with	ext{-}constant	ext{-}acceleration:
  PRE (\lambda s. s "y" < s "x" \land s "v" \ge 0 \land s "a" > 0)
   (ODE system [("x",(\lambda s. s "v")),("v",(\lambda s. s "a"))] with (\lambda s. True))
  POST (\lambda s. (s "y" < s "x"))
  apply(rule-tac uInput=[\lambda \ t \ s. \ s \ "a" \cdot t \ \hat{2}/2 + s \ "v" \cdot t + s \ "x",
  \lambda \ t \ s. \ s \ "a" \cdot t + s \ "v" | \mathbf{in} \ dSolve-toSolveUBC)
  prefer 9 subgoal by(simp add: wp-rel vdiff-def add-strict-increasing2)
  prefer \theta subgoal
   apply(simp add: vdiff-def, clarify, rule conjI)
   \mathbf{by}(rule\ galilean-transform)+
  prefer \theta subgoal
   apply(simp add: vdiff-def, safe)
   \mathbf{by}(rule\ continuous\text{-}intros)+
  prefer \theta subgoal
   apply(simp add: vdiff-def, safe)
   subgoal for s \varphi_s t r apply(rule flow-vel-is-galilean-vel[of \varphi_s "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:\varphi_s solvesTheStoreIVP [(x, \lambda s. s. v), (v, \lambda s. - s. a)] withInitState s
   and tHyp:r \le t and rHyp:0 \le r and distinct:x \ne v \land v \ne a \land x \ne a \land a \notin varDiffs
 shows \varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ v - s \ a \cdot r
proof-
  from assms have 1:((\lambda t. \varphi_s t v) solves-ode (\lambda t. r. - \varphi_s t a)) {0..t} UNIV \wedge \varphi_s 0 v = s v
   by (simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def)
  from assms have 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) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda t \ r. - \varphi_s \ t \ a)) \ \{0..t\} \ 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:unique-on-bounded-closed 0 \{0..t\} (s\ v)\ (\lambda t\ r. - \varphi_s\ t\ a)\ UNIV\ (if\ t=0\ then\ 1\ 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) \ UNIV \ (if \ t = 0 \ then \ 1 \ 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 \le s \ "x" \land s \ "x" = H \land s \ "v" = 0 \land s \ "g" > 0 \land 1 \ge c \land c \ge 0)
     (((ODEsystem [("x", \lambda s. s"v"), ("v", \lambda s. - s"g")] with (\lambda s. 0 \le s "x"));
     (IF (\lambda s. s. "x" = 0) THEN ("v" := (\lambda s. - c. s. "v")) ELSE ("v" := (\lambda s. s. "v")))
   POST \ (\lambda \ s. \ 0 \le s \ "x" \land s \ "x" \le H)
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{simp}, \mathit{subst} \ dS[\mathit{of} \ [\lambda \ t \ s. - s \ ''g'' \cdot t \ \widehat{\phantom{abs}} \ 2/2 + s \ ''v'' \cdot t + s \ ''x'', \ \lambda \ t \ s. - s \ ''g'' \cdot t + s \ ''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
   \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule\ flow-vel-is-galilean-vel2}[\mathit{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" \ge \theta)
  using dWeakening by blast
\mathbf{lemma}\ system\text{-}where\text{-}the\text{-}guard\text{-}implies\text{-}the\text{-}postcondition2:}
  PRE (\lambda s. s''x'' = 0)
    (ODEsystem [("x", (\lambda s. s "x" + 1))] with (\lambda s. s "x" > 0))
   POST (\lambda s. s''x'' > 0)
  apply(simp add: wp-rel)
  by (auto simp: relcomp-def rel-ad-def quarDiffEqtn-def solvesStoreIVP-def)
— 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)
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{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.
lemma motion-with-constant-velocity-and-invariants:
  PRE (\lambda s. s''x'' > s''y'' \wedge s''v'' > 0)
   (ODE system \ [("x", \lambda s. s "v")] \ with \ (\lambda s. True))
   POST (\lambda s. s''x'' > s''y'')
  \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule-tac } C = \lambda \textit{ s. } s \textit{ ''}v'' > \theta \textit{ in } dCut)
  apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_C \ \theta) \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 all E, simp)
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule-tac}\ C = \lambda\ s.\ s\ ''x'' > s\ ''y''\ \mathbf{in}\ dCut)
```

```
apply(rule-tac \varphi=(t_V "y") \prec (t_V "x") and uInput=[t_V "v"] and
      F = \lambda \ s. \ s ''x'' > s ''y''  in dInvFinal)
  apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac x="y" in allE, simp)
  using dWeakening by simp
{\bf lemma}\ motion\hbox{-}with\hbox{-}constant\hbox{-}acceleration\hbox{-}and\hbox{-}invariants:
  PRE (\lambda s. s "y" < s "x" \land s "v" \ge 0 \land s "a" > 0)
      (ODE system \ [("x", (\lambda s. s "v")), ("v", (\lambda s. s "a"))] \ with \ (\lambda s. True))
      POST (\lambda s. (s "y" < s "x"))
  apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s''a'' > 0 \ in \ dCut)
  apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_C \ \theta) \prec (t_V \ ''a'') and uInput = [t_V \ ''v'', t_V \ ''a'']in dInvFinal)
  apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def, clarify, erule-tac x="a" in all E, simp)
  apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s \ ''v'' \ge \theta \ in \ dCut)
  apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_C \ \theta) \leq (t_V \ ''v'') and uInput = [t_V \ ''v'', t_V \ ''a''] in dInvFinal)
  apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule-tac}\ C = \lambda\ s.\ s\ ''x'' >\ s\ ''y''\ \mathbf{in}\ dCut)
  apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_V "y") \prec (t_V "x") and uInput = [t_V "v", t_V "a"]in dInvFinal)
  apply(simp-all\ add:\ varDiffs-def\ vdiff-def,\ clarify,\ erule-tac\ x=''y''\ in\ allE,\ simp)
  using dWeakening by simp
— We revisit the two modes example from before, and prove it with invariants.
\mathbf{lemma}\ single-hop-ball-and-invariants:
  PRE (\lambda s. 0 \le s "x" \land s "x" = H \land s "v" = 0 \land s "g" > 0 \land 1 \ge c \land c \ge 0)
      (((ODEsystem \ [("x", \lambda s. s "v"), ("v", \lambda s. - s "g")] \ with \ (\lambda s. 0 \le s "x")));
      (IF \ (\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" = 0) \ THEN \ ("v" ::= (\lambda \ s. - c \cdot s \ "v")) \ ELSE \ ("v" ::= (\lambda \ s. \ s \ "v"))))
      POST \ (\lambda \ s. \ 0 \le s \ ''x'' \land s \ ''x'' \le H)
  apply(simp, rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s \ ''g'' > 0 \ in \ dCut)
  apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_C \ \theta) \prec (t_V \ ''g'') and uInput = [t_V \ ''v'', \ominus t_V \ ''g'']in dInvFinal)
  apply(simp-all\ add:\ vdiff-def\ varDiffs-def,\ clarify,\ erule-tac\ x=''g''\ in\ all E,\ simp)
  \operatorname{apply}(rule\text{-}tac\ C = \lambda\ s.\ s\ ''v'' \leq \theta\ \mathbf{in}\ dCut)
  apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_V "v") \preceq (t_C \theta) and uInput = [t_V "v", \ominus t_V "g"] in dInvFinal)
  apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
  apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s \ ''x'' \le H \ in \ dCut)
  apply(rule-tac \ \varphi = (t_V \ ''x'') \preceq (t_C \ H) \ and \ uInput=[t_V \ ''v'', \ominus t_V \ ''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 \le x \Longrightarrow 0 < g \Longrightarrow 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot H - v \cdot v \Longrightarrow (x::real) \le H
proof-
  assume 0 \le 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 \theta < 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
    using divide-nonneg-pos by fastforce
  ultimately have H - x \ge 0 by linarith
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball:
  PRE (\lambda s. \theta \le s "x" \land s "x" = H \land s "v" = \theta \land s "g" > \theta)
    ((ODEsystem \ [("x", \lambda s. s"v"), ("v", \lambda s. - s"g")] \ with \ (\lambda s. 0 \le s "x"));
    (IF (\lambda s. s "x" = 0) THEN ("v" ::= (\lambda s. - s "v")) ELSE Id))^*
   POST \ (\lambda \ s. \ 0 \le s \ ''x'' \land s \ ''x'' \le H)
  apply(rule wp-loopI[of - \lambda s. 0 ≤ s "x" \wedge 0 < s "g" \wedge
    2 \cdot s ''q'' \cdot s ''x'' = 2 \cdot s ''q'' \cdot H - (s ''v'' \cdot s ''v'')])
   apply(simp, clarsimp simp: bouncing-ball-invariant, simp)
  apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s \ ''g'' > \theta \ in \ dCut)
```

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\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule-tac}\ \varphi = ((t_C\ \theta) \prec (t_V\ ''g''))\ \mathbf{and}\ \textit{uInput} = [t_V\ ''v'', \ominus\ t_V\ ''g'']\mathbf{in}\ \textit{dInvFinal}) \\ \mathbf{apply}(\textit{simp-all}\ \textit{add}:\ \textit{vdiff-def}\ \textit{varDiffs-def},\ \textit{clarify},\ \textit{erule-tac}\ x = "g''\ \mathbf{in}\ \textit{allE},\ \textit{simp}) \\ \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule-tac}\ C = \lambda\ s.\ 2 \cdot s\ ''g'' \cdot s\ ''x'' = 2 \cdot s\ ''g'' \cdot H - s\ ''v'' \cdot s\ ''v''\ \mathbf{in}\ \textit{dCut}) \\ \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule-tac}\ \varphi = (t_C\ 2)\ \odot\ (t_V\ ''g'')\ \odot\ (t_C\ H)\ \oplus\ (\ominus\ ((t_V\ ''v'')\ \odot\ (t_V\ ''v''))) \\ \dot{=}\ (t_C\ 2)\ \odot\ (t_V\ ''g'')\ \odot\ (t_V\ ''x'')\ \mathbf{and}\ \textit{uInput} = [t_V\ ''v'',\ \ominus\ t_V\ ''g'']\mathbf{in}\ \textit{dInvFinal}) \\ \mathbf{apply}(\textit{simp-all}\ \textit{add}:\ \textit{vdiff-def}\ \textit{varDiffs-def},\ \textit{clarify},\ \textit{erule-tac}\ x = "g''\ \mathbf{in}\ \textit{allE},\ \textit{simp}) \\ \mathbf{by}\ (\textit{rule}\ \textit{dWeakening},\ \textit{clarsimp}) \end{array}
```

end