CPSVerification

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1 VC_diffKAD

 $\begin{tabular}{l} \textbf{theory} \ VC\text{-}diffKAD\text{-}auxiliarities\\ \textbf{imports}\\ Main\\ ../afpModified/VC\text{-}KAD\\ Ordinary\text{-}Differential\text{-}Equations.ODE\text{-}Analysis\\ \end{tabular}$

begin

1.1 Stack Theories Preliminaries: VC_KAD and ODEs

To make our notation less code-like and more mathematical we declare:

```
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling (\lceil - \rceil) and Archimedean-Field.floor (\lfloor - \rfloor) and Set.image (') and Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r (r) notation p2r (\lceil - \rceil) and r2p (\lfloor - \rfloor) and Set.image (\lceil - \rceil)) and Set.image (\lceil - \rceil)) and Product-Type.prod.fst (\pi_1) and Product-Type.prod.snd (\pi_2) and List.zip (infixl \otimes 63) and rel-ad (\Delta^c_1)
```

This and more notation is explained by the following lemmata.

```
lemma shows [P] = \{(s, s) | s. P s\}
    and |R| = (\lambda x. \ x \in r2s \ R)
    and r2s R = \{x \mid x. \exists y. (x,y) \in R\}
    and \pi_1(x,y) = x \wedge \pi_2(x,y) = y
    and \Delta^{c_1} R = \{(x, x) | x. \not\exists y. (x, y) \in R\}
    and wp R Q = \Delta^{c_1} (R ; \Delta^{c_1} Q)
    and [x1, x2, x3, x4] \otimes [y1, y2] = [(x1, y1), (x2, y2)]
    and \{a..b\} = \{x. \ a \le x \land x \le b\}
    and \{a < ... < b\} = \{x. \ a < x \land x < b\}
    and (x \ solves \ ode \ f) \ \{0..t\} \ R = ((x \ has \ vderiv \ on \ (\lambda t. \ ft \ (x \ t))) \ \{0..t\} \land x \in A
\{\theta..t\} \to R
    and f \in A \to B = (f \in \{f. \ \forall \ x. \ x \in A \longrightarrow (f \ x) \in B\})
    and (x has-vderiv-on x')\{\theta..t\} =
      (\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (x \text{ has-vector-derivative } x' r) (at r \text{ within } \{0..t\}))
    and (x \text{ has-vector-derivative } x' r) (at r \text{ within } \{0..t\}) =
      (x \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. \ x *_R x' r)) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{0..t\})
apply(simp-all add: p2r-def r2p-def rel-ad-def rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def
  solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def)
apply(blast, fastforce, fastforce)
using has-vector-derivative-def by auto
Observe also, the following consequences and facts:
proposition \pi_1(R) = r2s R
\mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add: \mathit{fst-eq-Domain})
proposition \Delta^{c_1} R = Id - \{(s, s) \mid s. s \in (\pi_1(R))\}
by(simp add: image-def rel-ad-def, fastforce)
proposition P \subseteq Q \Longrightarrow wp R P \subseteq wp R Q
\mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.dka.dom-iso\ rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-iso)
proposition boxProgrPred-IsProp: wp R \lceil P \rceil \subseteq Id
\mathbf{bv}(simp\ add:\ rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra\ .a-subid'\ rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra\ .addual\ .bbox-def)
proposition rdom-p2r-contents:(a, b) \in rdom \lceil P \rceil = ((a = b) \land P \ a)
proof-
have (a, b) \in rdom \ [P] = ((a = b) \land (a, a) \in rdom \ [P]) using p2r-subid by
fastforce
also have ... = ((a = b) \land (a, a) \in [P]) by simp
also have ... = ((a = b) \land P \ a) by (simp \ add: p2r-def)
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
//.SNb/vita/ht/bt/btatil/hthese/dom/pNembehtt/huNe//s/to/sim/p/./.
proposition rel-ad-rule1: (x,x) \notin \Delta^{c_1} [P] \Longrightarrow P x
by(auto simp: rel-ad-def p2r-subid p2r-def)
proposition rel-ad-rule2: (x,x) \in \Delta^{c_1} [P] \Longrightarrow \neg P x
```

```
rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.a-one\ rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.am1\ relcomp.relcompI)
proposition rel-ad-rule3: R \subseteq Id \Longrightarrow (x,x) \notin R \Longrightarrow (x,x) \in \Delta^{c_1} R
by(metis IdI Un-iff d-p2r rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.ars3
rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.ars-r-def rpr)
proposition rel-ad-rule4: (x,x) \in R \Longrightarrow (x,x) \notin \Delta^{c_1} R
\mathbf{by}(metis\ empty\mbox{-}iff\ rel\mbox{-}antidomain\mbox{-}kleene\mbox{-}algebra\mbox{.}addual\mbox{.}ars1\ relcomp\mbox{.}relcompI)
proposition boxProgrPred-chrctrztn:(x,x) \in wp \ R \ [P] = (\forall \ y. \ (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P
by(metis boxProgrPred-IsProp rel-ad-rule1 rel-ad-rule2 rel-ad-rule3
rel-ad-rule4 d-p2r wp-simp wp-trafo)
\mathbf{lemma} \ (\mathbf{in} \ \mathit{antidomain-kleene-algebra}) \ \mathit{fbox-starI} \colon
assumes d p \leq d i and d i \leq |x| i and d i \leq d q
shows d p \leq |x^*| q
proof-
from \langle d | i \leq |x| | i \rangle have d | i \leq |x| | (d | i)
  using local.fbox-simp by auto
hence |1| p \le |x^*| i using \langle d | p \le d i \rangle by (metis (no-types))
  local.dual-order.trans local.fbox-one local.fbox-simp local.fbox-star-induct-var)
thus ?thesis using \langle d | i \leq d | q \rangle by (metis (full-types)
  local.fbox-mult local.fbox-one local.fbox-seq-var local.fbox-simp)
qed
proposition cons-eq-zipE:
(x, y) \# tail = xList \otimes yList \Longrightarrow \exists xTail \ yTail. \ x \# xTail = xList \wedge y \# yTail
= yList
by(induction xList, simp-all, induction yList, simp-all)
proposition set-zip-left-rightD:
(x, y) \in 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
```

by (metis ComplD VC-KAD.p2r-neg-hom rel-ad-rule1 empty-iff mem-Collect-eq p2s-neg-hom

1.2 VC_diffKAD Preliminaries

declare zip-map-fst-snd [simp]

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)
1.2.1
          (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 sol s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]t.
abbreviation varDiffs-to-zero ::real store \Rightarrow real store (sol) where
sol \ a \equiv (override-on \ a \ (\lambda \ x. \ \theta) \ 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" \implies (sol \ s) \ x = s
apply(simp add: varDiffs-def override-on-def vdiff-def)
\mathbf{by} fastforce
— Next, for each entry of the input-list, we update the state using said entry.
definition vderiv-of fS = (SOME f'. (f has-vderiv-on f') S)
primrec state-list-upd :: ((real \Rightarrow real \ store \Rightarrow real) \times string \times (real \ store \Rightarrow real) \times string \times (real \ store \Rightarrow real)
real)) list \Rightarrow
real \Rightarrow real \ store \Rightarrow real \ store \ \mathbf{where}
state-list-upd [] t s = s |
state-list-upd (uxf \# tail) \ t \ s = (state-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
(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\text{:}
assumes distHyp:distinct\ (map\ \pi_1\ ((y,\ g)\ \#\ xftail))
and varHyp: \forall xf \in set((y, g) \# xftail). \pi_1 xf \notin varDiffs
\textbf{and} \ \textit{indHyp:}(u, \, x, \, f) \in \textit{set} \ (\textit{utail} \, \otimes \textit{xftail}) \Longrightarrow (\textit{s[xftail} \leftarrow \textit{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, g) \# 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 \ \mathbf{by}
simp
  also have \dots = u \ t \ s by (simp \ add: vdiff-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  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
  using set-zip-left-rightD vdiff-invarDiffs by fastforce
  from 1 and 2 have (s[(y, g) \# xftail \leftarrow v \# utail] t) x = (s[xftail \leftarrow utail] t) x
by simp
  thus ?thesis using 3 by simp
qed
theorem state-list-cross-upd-its-vars:
assumes 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 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)
\mathbf{by}(clarify, rule\ inductive\text{-}state\text{-}list\text{-}cross\text{-}upd\text{-}its\text{-}vars,\ simp\text{-}all)
lemma override-on-upd: x \in X \Longrightarrow (override-on f g X)(x := z) = (override-on f g X)(x := z)
(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 ?gLHS = (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
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 \ s \ varDiffs
 unfolding override-on-def by simp
  thus ?case by metis
next
  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
\mathbf{lemma}\ vderiv\text{-}unique\text{-}within\text{-}open\text{-}interval:
assumes (f has-vderiv-on f') \{0 < ... < t\} and t > 0
```

```
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
proof-
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 \{0 < ... < (c *_R t)\})) \{0 < ... < c \cdot t\}
by(simp add: vderiv-of-def, metis derivHyp someI-ex)
ultimately show vderiv-of g \{0 < ... < c *_R t\} t = f' t \text{ using } tHyp \ cHyp \text{ by } force
qed
lemma vderiv-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]
apply(rule-tac\ f = (\lambda \tau.\ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \tau)\ x) in closed-vderiv-on-cong-to-open-vderiv)
subgoal using assms and state-list-cross-upd-its-vars by metis
by(simp-all add: solHyp2 tHyp)
```

```
lemma inductive-to-sol-zero-its-dvars:
assumes eqFuncs:\forall s. \forall g. \forall xf \in set((x, f) \# xfs). \pi_2 xf(override-on s g varDiffs)
=\pi_2 xfs
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)
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)
from assms obtain h1 where h1Def:(sol s[((x, f) # xfs)\leftarrow(u # us)] 0) =
(override-on\ (sol\ s)\ h1\ varDiffs)\ \mathbf{using}\ state-list-cross-upd-its-dvars\ \mathbf{by}\ blast
from disjHyp show (sol\ s[(x,\ f)\ \#\ xfs\leftarrow u\ \#\ us]\ 0)\ (\partial\ y)=g\ (sol\ s[(x,\ f)\ \#\ xfs\leftarrow u\ \#\ us])
xfs \leftarrow u \# us \mid \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
    assume tailHyp:(y, g) \in set xfs
    then have y \neq x using distinct set-zip-left-rightD 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]\ \theta) = 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 (x \neq \partial y) and (\partial x \neq \partial y) by simp
   also have ... = g (override-on (sol s) h2 varDiffs) using h2Def by simp
   also have \dots = 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\ \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)) = (sol s) (\pi_2 uxf) = (sol s) (\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, clar-
\mathbf{by}(rule\ inductive\ to\ sol\ zero\ its\ dvars,\ simp\ all)
lemma inductive-to-sol-greater-than-zero-its-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 - of\ (\lambda r.\ u\ r)
s) \{0 < ... < 2 *_R t\} 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 := vderiv \text{-} 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 <math>\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 \cdot of \ (\lambda \ r. \ u \ r. s) \ \{\theta < ... < (2 *_R \ t)\} \ t
using assms apply(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2', simp, simp, simp, clar-
\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)
```

1.2.2 dInv preliminaries

 $trm Vars \ (\ominus \ \vartheta) = trm Vars \ \vartheta$

```
Here, we introduce syntactic notation to talk about differential invariants.
no-notation Antidomain-Semiring.antidomain-left-monoid-class.am-add-op (infix)
\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 ⊙ 68)
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 = 60) \mid Less \ trms \ trms \ (infixr < 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 \leq (\llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t) \ s) |
\llbracket \varphi \sqcap \psi \rrbracket_P = (\lambda \ s. \ (\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P) \ s \wedge (\llbracket \psi \rrbracket_P) \ s) |
\llbracket \varphi \sqcup \psi \rrbracket_P = (\lambda \ s. \ (\llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P) \ s \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) = \{\}|
trmVars\ (t_V\ x) = \{x\}
```

```
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 |
[\langle t_V | x \rangle = t_V | x |
((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)
\mathit{xtList} \langle \vartheta \, \oplus \, \eta \rangle = (\mathit{xtList} \langle \vartheta \rangle) \, \oplus \, (\mathit{xtList} \langle \eta \rangle) |
\mathit{xtList} \langle \vartheta \, \odot \, \eta \rangle = (\mathit{xtList} \langle \vartheta \rangle) \, \odot \, (\mathit{xtList} \langle \eta \rangle)
proposition substList-on-compl-of-varDiffs:
assumes trm Vars \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 <math>\pi_1 ((map (vdiff \circ \pi_1) xfList) \otimes uInput)) \subseteq
apply(induct xfList uInput rule: list-induct2', simp-all add: varDiffs-def)
\mathbf{by} auto
lemma substList-help2:
assumes trm Vars \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
shows ((map\ (vdiff\ \circ\ \pi_1)\ xfList)\otimes uInput)\langle\eta\rangle=\eta
{\bf using} \ assms \ substList-help1 \ substList-on-compl-of-varDiffs \ {\bf 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 \leq \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 (-\uparrow-\uparrow [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[\varphi \sqcap \psi] = ((xtList[\varphi]) \sqcap (xtList[\psi]))
xtList \upharpoonright \varphi \sqcup \psi \upharpoonright = ((xtList \upharpoonright \varphi \upharpoonright) \sqcup (xtList \upharpoonright \psi \urcorner))
```

1.2.3 ODE Extras

For exemplification purposes, we compile some concrete derivatives used commonly in classical mechanics. A more general approach should be taken that generates this theorems as instantiations.

named-theorems ubc-definitions definitions used in the locale unique-on-bounded-closed

```
declare unique-on-bounded-closed-def [ubc-definitions]
   and unique-on-bounded-closed-axioms-def [ubc-definitions]
   and unique-on-closed-def [ubc-definitions]
   and compact-interval-def [ubc-definitions]
   and compact-interval-axioms-def [ubc-definitions]
   and self-mapping-def [ubc-definitions]
   and self-mapping-axioms-def [ubc-definitions]
   and continuous-rhs-def [ubc-definitions]
   and closed-domain-def [ubc-definitions]
   and global-lipschitz-def [ubc-definitions]
   and interval-def [ubc-definitions]
   and nonempty-set-def [ubc-definitions]
   and lipschitz-on-def [ubc-definitions]
named-theorems poly-deriv temporal compilation of derivatives representing galilean
transformations
named-theorems galilean-transform temporal compilation of vderivs representing
galilean transformations
named-theorems galilean-transform-eq the equational version of galilean-transform
lemma vector-derivative-line-at-origin:((\cdot) a 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
{\bf lemma}\ quadratic{-monomial{-}derivative}:
((\lambda t::real.\ a\cdot t^2)\ has\text{-}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(15))
by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
lemma quadratic-monomial-derivative2:
((\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. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(18))
using quadratic-monomial-derivative by auto
lemma quadratic-monomial-vderiv[poly-deriv]:((\lambda t.\ a\cdot t^2 / 2) has-vderiv-on (\cdot)
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(190))
apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. a · x and g'1=\lambda x. v in derivative-intros(190))
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 > 0 hence t \in \{0 < ... < 2 \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)
t
using galilean-position by simp
ultimately show (vderiv-of (\lambda t.\ a\cdot t^2 / 2 + v\cdot t + x) {0<..<2 · t}) t=a\cdot t
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\text{-}of (\lambda t. \ a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \{0 < ... < 2 \cdot t\} \ t = a \cdot t
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 \ in \ ex1I)
apply(simp-all add: qalilean-position)
apply(rule ext, rename-tac f(\tau))
apply(rule-tac f = \lambda t. a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x and t = 2 \cdot t and t' = f in vderiv-unique-within-open-interval)
apply(simp-all add: galilean-position)
oops
lemma galilean-velocity[galilean-transform]:((\lambda r. \ a \cdot r + v) \ has-vderiv-on \ (\lambda t. \ a))
apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. a and g'1=\lambda x. 0 in derivative-intros(190))
unfolding has-vderiv-on-def by(auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:
t > 0 \implies 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) 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 [qalilean-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 + x))
v)) \{\theta..t\}, simp)
\mathbf{by}(rule\ galilean-transform)
lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:t > 0 \implies vderiv-of \ (\lambda t. \ v \cdot t - a \cdot t^2 \ / \ 2 + x)
\{0 < ... < 2 \cdot t\} \ t = v - a \cdot t
apply(subgoal-tac vderiv-of (\lambda t. - a \cdot t^2 / 2 + v \cdot t + x) \{0 < ... < 2 \cdot t\} t = -a
\cdot t + v, simp
by(rule galilean-transform-eq)
lemma [galilean-transform]:
((\lambda t. \ v - a \cdot t) \ has-vderiv-on \ (\lambda x. - a)) \ \{0..t\}
apply(subgoal-tac ((\lambda t. - a \cdot t + v) has-vderiv-on (\lambda x. - a)) {0..t}, simp)
\mathbf{by}(rule\ galilean-transform)
lemma [galilean-transform-eq]:t > 0 \implies 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
\mathbf{imports}\ \mathit{VC-diffKAD-auxiliarities}
begin
```

1.3 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) = \theta)) \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 \wedge
\varphi_S \ \theta \ (\pi_1 \ xf) = s(\pi_1 \ xf))
\mathbf{lemma}\ solves\text{-}store\text{-}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))) \{\theta..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
by(force,force,force)
{f named-theorems} solves-store-ivpE elimination rules for solvesStoreIVP
lemma [solves-store-ivpE]:
assumes \varphi_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))) \{\theta..t\} UNIV
  and \forall xf \in set xfList. \varphi_S \ \theta \ (\pi_1 xf) = s(\pi_1 xf)
using assms solvesStoreIVP-def by auto
\mathbf{lemma} \; [solves\text{-}store\text{-}ivpE] :
assumes \varphi_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s
shows \forall y. y \notin varDiffs \longrightarrow \varphi_S \ \theta \ y = s \ y
\mathbf{proof}(\mathit{clarify}, \mathit{rename-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 \varphi_S \theta x = s x using \langle x \notin varDiffs \rangle by auto
qed
```

```
{f named-theorems} solves-store-ivpD computation rules for solvesStoreIVP
```

```
lemma [solves-store-ivpD]:
assumes \varphi_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 \varphi_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s
 and t \geq \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 \varphi_S solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s
 and t > \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]:
\mathbf{assumes}\ \varphi_S\ solves The Store IVP\ xfList\ with Init State\ 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 \varphi_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)
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
```

1.4 Derivation of Differential Dynamic Logic Rules

1.4.1 "Differential Weakening"

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{lemma} \ \ wlp\text{-}evol\text{-}guard\text{:}Id \subseteq wp \ (ODE system \ xfList \ with \ G) \ \lceil G \rceil \\ \textbf{by}(simp \ add\text{:} \ rel\text{-}antidomain\text{-}kleene\text{-}algebra.fbox\text{-}def \ rel\text{-}ad\text{-}def \ guarDiffEqtn\text{-}def \ p2r\text{-}def \ ,} \\ force) \end{array}
```

```
theorem dWeakening:

assumes guardImpliesPost: \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil

shows PRE\ P\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G)\ POST\ Q

using assms and wlp-evol-guard by (metis\ (no-types,\ hide-lams)\ d-p2r

order-trans\ p2r-subid rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-iso)

theorem dW: wp\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G)\ \lceil Q \rceil = wp\ (ODEsystem\ xfList\ with\ G)\ \lceil \lambda s.\ G\ s \longrightarrow Q\ s \rceil

unfolding rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def\ rel-ad-def\ guarDiffEqtn-def

by (simp\ add:\ relcomp.simps\ p2r-def\ ,\ fastforce)

1.4.2 "Differential Cut"
```

```
\mathbf{lemma} \ \mathit{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) \ \lceil C \rceil
and FisSol: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\}. G(\varphi_S r) \land C(\varphi_S r)
proof-
from boxDiffC have \forall c. (s,c) \in (ODEsystem xfList with G) <math>\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
apply(clarify, subgoal-tac\ a = b)\ defer
proof(metis d-p2r rdom-p2r-contents, simp, subst boxProgrPred-chrctrztn, clarify)
fix b y assume (b, b) \in [P] 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)) \wedge 0 \leq t \wedge \varphi_S t = y
 using guarDiffEqtn-def by auto
```

```
hence \forall r \in \{0..t\}. (b, \varphi_S r) \in (ODE system xfList with G)
  using all-interval-guarDiffEqtn by blast
from this and pBoxDiffCut have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. C(\varphi_S r)
  using boxProgrPred-chrctrztn \langle (b, b) \in [P] \rangle by (metis (no-types, lifting) d-p2r
subsetCE)
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 (b, b) \in [P] by (metis\ (no-types,\ lifting)\ d-p2r
subsetCE)
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 \wedge C s) Q
\operatorname{\mathbf{proof}}(rule\text{-}tac\ f = \lambda\ x.\ wp\ x\ [Q]\ \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)) \wedge 0 \leq t \wedge \varphi_S t = b
    using guarDiffEqtn-def by auto
  hence 1:\forall r \in \{0..t\}. (a, \varphi_S r) \in 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 IdI boxProgrPred-IsProp subset-antisym)
  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"
1.4.3
lemma prelim-dSolve:
assumes solHyp:(\lambda t. sol s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] t) solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInit-
State s
and uniqHyp: \forall X. solvesStoreIVP \ X \ xfList \ s \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]))
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
\mathbf{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 quarDiffEqtn-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] \ r)
t)
apply(simp add: p2r-def, rule subset-antisym)
unfolding quarDiffEqtn-def rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def rel-ad-def
using solHyp apply(simp add: relcomp.simps) apply clarify
apply(rule-tac \ x=x \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp)
apply(erule-tac \ x=sol \ x[xfList\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 \leftarrow uInput] \ 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
and diffAssgn: \forall s. \ Ps \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. \ G(sols[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t) \longrightarrow Q(sols[xfList \leftarrow uInput]
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
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)) = (sol s) (\pi_2 uxf) = (sol
uxf)
```

```
and solHyp2: \forall t \geq 0. ((\lambda \tau. (sol s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \tau) x)
has\text{-}vderiv\text{-}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\leftarrowuInput] t) (\partial x) = f (sol s[xfList\leftarrowuInput] t)
    \mathbf{proof}(cases\ t=0)
    {f 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 - 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)) \{0<..<(2*_Rt)\}\ t=f\ (sol\ s[xfList\leftarrow uInput]
       using assms xfuHyp \langle t > 0 \rangle and vderiv-of-to-sol-its-vars by blast
       ultimately show ?thesis by simp
    qed
\mathbf{qed}
lemma conds4vdiffs:
assumes funcsHyp:\forall s \ q. \ \forall xf \in set \ xfList. \ \pi_2 \ xf \ (override-on \ s \ q \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf
and distinctHyp:distinct\ (map\ \pi_1\ xfList)
and varsHyp: \forall xf \in set xfList. \pi_1 xf \notin varDiffs
and lengthHyp:length xfList = length uInput
and solHyp1: \forall uxf \in set (uInput \otimes xfList). (\pi_1 uxf) \ \theta (sol s) = (sol s) (\pi_1 (\pi_2 uxf) uxf) = (sol s) (\pi_1 (\pi_2 uxf) 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
```

 $\mathbf{lemma}\ conds \cancel{4} In it State :$

```
assumes 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)) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ \theta \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ uxf) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (sol \ s) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (sol \ s) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s
uxf)
and xfHyp:(x, f) \in set xfList
shows (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ \theta) 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
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\leftarrowuInput] 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)
\mathbf{lemma}\ conds 4 store IVP-on-to Sol:
assumes funcsHyp:\forall s \ q. \ \forall xf \in set \ xfList. \ \pi_2 \ xf \ (override-on \ s \ q \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf
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) \ 0 \ (sol \ s) = (sol \ s) \ (\pi_1 \ (\pi_2 \ uxf))
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 \ q. \ \forall xf \in set \ xfList. \ \pi_2 \ xf \ (override-on \ s \ q \ varDiffs) = \pi_2 \ xf
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 \cup s)) \ (sol s) = (sol s) \
and solHup2: \forall s. \forall t > 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 \geq 0. \ Q \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ t))
shows PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST Q
apply(rule-tac\ uInput=uInput\ in\ dSolve)
subgoal using assms and conds4storeIVP-on-toSol by simp
subgoal by (simp add: uniqHyp)
using postCondHyp postCondHyp by simp
— As before, we keep refining the rule dSolve. This time we find the necessary
restrictions to attain uniqueness.
lemma conds4UniqSol:
fixes f::real store \Rightarrow real
assumes tHyp:t \geq 0
and contHyp:continuous-on (\{0..t\} \times 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-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\ 0\ x=a\ x)
subgoal by (simp add: override-on-def)
using assms and solves-store-ivpD(6) by simp
lemma \ ubcStoreUniqueSol:
assumes tHyp:t \geq 0
assumes contHyp: \forall xf \in 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
proof
    fix x::string show (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ 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 \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ x = s\ x
    using tHyp \ notInVars \ solves-store-ivpD(1) by blast
   also from Fsolves have \varphi_s t x = s x using tHyp notInVars solves-store-ivpD(1)
\mathbf{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)))\{0..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)
      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
      by (simp add: has-vderiv-on-def solves-ode-def expand1 expand2)
     then have 1:((\lambda \tau. \varphi_s \tau x) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda \tau \ r. f \ (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \tau))) \{ \theta..t \}
UNIV \wedge
      \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))) \ \{\theta..t\} \ UNIV \land (sol \ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] \ \theta)
x = s x
      using solvesStoreIVP-def tHyp by fastforce
      from tHyp and contHyp have \forall xf \in set xfList. unique-on-bounded-closed 0
\{\theta..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\leftarrowuInput] t) x = \varphi_s t x
     \mathbf{using}\ unique\ -on\ -bounded\ -closed\ .unique\ -solution\ \mathbf{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))
      {f 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
      \mathbf{next} \mathbf{case} \mathit{False}
        then have \varphi_s t x = 0
        using xDef solves-store-ivpD(2) Fsolves tHyp by simp
        also have (sol\ s[xfList \leftarrow uInput]\ t)\ x = \theta
        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\geq0. \forall xf \in set xfList. continuous-on (\{0..t\} \times UNIV)
(\lambda(t, (r::real)). (\pi_2 xf) (sol s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] t))
and solHyp: \forall s. solvesStoreIVP (\lambda t. (sol s[xfList \leftarrow uInput] t)) xfList s
and uniqHyp: \forall s. \forall \varphi_s. \varphi_s  solvesTheStoreIVP xfList withInitState s \longrightarrow
(\forall \ t \geq 0. \ \forall \ xf \in 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. Ps \longrightarrow (\forall t \geq 0. G (sols[xfList \leftarrow uInput] t) \longrightarrow Q (sols[xfList \leftarrow uInput])
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 < 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
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 \cup solHyp1)) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup \pi_2 \cup solHyp1) = sol \ s \ (\pi_1 \cup solH
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
1.4.4 "Differential Invariant."
```

```
{\bf lemma}\ solves Store IVP-could Be Modified:
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))
t))) \{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. Ftx) \text{ has-vector-derivative } (\lambda t. f(Ft)) r) (at r within
\{\theta..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. (F r (\partial (\pi_1 xf))) = (\pi_2 xf) (F r)
using assms by auto
from this rHyp and xfHyp have (F r (\partial x)) = f (F r) by force
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
qed
\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 \geq 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
\mathbf{assume}\ x \in \mathit{UNIV}\ -\ \mathit{varDiffs}
then have notVarDiff: \forall z. x \neq \partial z \text{ using } varDiffs\text{-}def \text{ by } fastforce
 show \forall t \geq 0. \ \forall r \in \{0..t\}.\ ((\lambda t.\ F\ t\ x)\ has-vector-derivative\ F\ r\ (\partial\ x))\ (at\ r\ within
\{0..t\}
  \mathbf{proof}(cases \ x \in set \ (map \ \pi_1 \ xfList))
    {f 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 not VarDiff and solves have const: \forall t \geq 0. F t x = a x
    using solves-store-ivpD(1) by (simp add: varDiffs-def)
    have constD: \forall t \geq 0. \ \forall r \in \{0..t\}. \ ((\lambda r. \ a x) \ has-vector-derivative 0) \ (at \ r. \ a x)
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-vector-derivative \ \theta) (at r within \{\theta..t\}) by (simp add:
      moreover have \bigwedge s. \ s \in \{0..t\} \Longrightarrow (\lambda \ r. \ F \ r \ x) \ s = (\lambda \ r. \ a \ x) \ s
      using const by (simp add: \langle \theta \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
\{\theta..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 > 0
and termVarsHyp: \forall x \in trmVars \ \eta. \ x \in (UNIV - varDiffs)
shows \forall r \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda s. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (Fs)) has-vector-derivative <math>\llbracket \partial_t \eta \rrbracket_t (Fr)) (at r within
\{\theta..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)
  by(rule derivative-intros, simp)
\mathbf{next}
  case (Sum \eta 1 \ \eta 2)
  then show ?case
  apply(clarsimp)
  \mathbf{by}(rule\ derivative\text{-}intros,\ simp\text{-}all)
next
  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 (F r) \cdot [\![\eta 2]\!]_t (F r) + [\![\eta 1]\!]_t (F r) \cdot [\![\partial_t \eta 2]\!]_t (F r)) (at r within
\{0..t\}), simp)
 apply(rule-tac f'1 = [\partial_t \eta 1]_t (Fr) and g'1 = [\partial_t \eta 2]_t (Fr) in derivative-eq-intros(25))
  by (simp-all add: has-field-derivative-iff-has-vector-derivative)
qed
lemma diff-subst-prprty-4terms:
assumes solves: \forall xf \in set 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 termVarsHyp:trmVars \ \eta \subseteq (UNIV - varDiffs)
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)
\mathbf{proof}(clarify, rename\text{-}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 trm Tail
assume IH: \bigwedge 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 \ \rangle
(\partial x)\|_t (F t)
  \mathbf{proof}(cases\ x \in set\ (map\ \pi_1\ ((y,\ g)\ \#\ xfTail)))
    case True
    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  by simp
```

```
also from 3 tHyp have F t (\partial y) = g (F t) by simp
      moreover from 2 have [\![\vartheta]\!]_t (F\ t) = g\ (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)) \langle t_V \rangle
      ((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
  \mathbf{next}
    case False
    then have ((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ ((y, g) \# xfTail)) \otimes (\vartheta \# trmTail)) \langle t_V\ (\partial\ x)\rangle
   using substList-cross-vdiff-on-non-ocurring-var by(metis(no-types, lifting) List.map.compositionality)
    thus ?thesis by simp
  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:
\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 \subset (UNIV - var Diffs)
and listsHyp:map \pi_2 xfList = map tval uInput
shows [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a = \emptyset \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c = \emptyset)
proof(clarify)
fix c assume aHyp: [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a = 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 term Vars Hyp \ eq In Vars-impl-eq In Trms
hence obs1: \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F \theta) = \theta using aHyp 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\}) \ \mathbf{using} \ derivationLemma \ termVarsHyp \ \mathbf{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 (Fr) = [\![(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 \mathbf{I}_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)) has-vector-derivative 0) (at r within
\{\theta..t\}
using obs2 by auto
from this and tcHyp have \forall s \in \{0..t\}. ((\lambda x. \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F x)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda x. x *_R x)
(at s within \{0..t\}) 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 = \theta using obs1 tcHyp by auto
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. fs = 0) (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST (\lambda s. fs = 0)
using eta-f proof(clarsimp)
\mathbf{fix} \ a \ b
assume (a, b) \in [\lambda s. [\![\eta]\!]_t \ s = 0] and f = [\![\eta]\!]_t
from this have aHyp: a = b \land [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a = 0 by (metis (full-types) \ d-p2r \ rdom-p2r-contents)
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
```

```
\mathbf{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 [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a > 0 \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c > 0)
and [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a \geq 0 \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c \geq 0)
\mathbf{proof}(\mathit{clarify})
\textbf{fix} \ \textit{c} \ \textbf{assume} \ \textit{aHyp}: \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t \ \textit{a} > \textit{0} \ \textbf{and} \ \textit{cHyp}: (\textit{a}, \ \textit{c}) \in \textit{ODEsystem xfList with } \textit{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 quarDiffEqtn-def by auto
then have \forall x. \ x \notin varDiffs \longrightarrow F \ \theta \ x = a \ x \ using \ solves-store-ivpD(6) by blast
from this have [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a = [\![\eta]\!]_t \ (F \ \theta) using term Vars Hyp \ eq In Vars-impl-eq In Trms
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\}) \ \mathbf{using} \ derivation Lemma \ term Vars Hyp \ \mathbf{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 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 (Fr)))) (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 \ \land \ 0 \leq r \ \land \ r \leq t \ \land \ [\![\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 (metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-qe-0-iff-qe
diff-strict-mono linorder-negE-linordered-idom\ linordered-field-class.sign-simps(45)
not-le)
next
show 0 \leq [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a \longrightarrow (\forall \ c. \ (a, \ c) \in ODE system \ xfList \ with \ G \longrightarrow 0 \leq [\![\eta]\!]_t \ c)
\mathbf{proof}(\mathit{clarify})
fix c assume aHyp: [\![\eta]\!]_t \ a \geq 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) \ge \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 \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
from this and tcHyp have \forall r \in \{0..t\}. [\![\partial_t \eta]\!]_t (F r) =
\llbracket ((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \eta \rangle \rrbracket_t (Fr) 
using 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)\ (\partial_t
\eta \rangle \mathbb{I}_t (F r) > 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 (Fr)))) (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 \geq 0
using obs1 tcHyp by (metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel diff-qe-0-iff-qe
diff-strict-mono linorder-neqE-linordered-idom linordered-field-class.sign-simps(45)
not-le)
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 > 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 \llbracket ((map\ (vdiff \circ \pi_1)\ xfList) \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t\ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle \rrbracket_t\ st \geq \theta
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) =
\theta) \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 [\![\varphi]\!]_P a \longrightarrow (\forall c. (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow [\![\varphi]\!]_P \ c)
proof(clarify)
\textbf{fix} \ c \ \textbf{assume} \ a\mathit{Hyp} \colon \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P \ a \ \textbf{and} \ c\mathit{Hyp} \colon (a, \ c) \in \mathit{ODEsystem} \ \mathit{xfList} \ \mathit{with} \ \mathit{G}
from this obtain t::real and F::real \Rightarrow real store
where tcHyp:t \ge 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
\mathbf{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 \ \mathbf{by} \ blast
then have \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(set \ xfList)) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = 0) \longrightarrow
[((map\ (vdiff\ \circ \pi_1)\ xfList)\otimes uInput)\langle \partial_t\ (\vartheta\oplus(\ominus\eta))\rangle]_t\ st=0\ \mathbf{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 =
using dInvForTrms-prelim listsHyp by blast
hence [\![\vartheta \oplus (\ominus \eta)]\!]_t (F t) = \theta using tcHyp \ cHyp by simp
from this have [\![\vartheta]\!]_t (F t) = [\![\eta]\!]_t (F t) by simp
also have (\llbracket \vartheta \doteq \eta \rrbracket_P) c = (\llbracket \vartheta \rrbracket_t (F t) = \llbracket \eta \rrbracket_t (F t)) using tcHyp by simp
ultimately show ?case by simp
next
case (Less \vartheta \eta)
hence \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(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
using less-pval-to-tval by metis
also from Less.prems(2)have trmVars\ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \subseteq UNIV - varDiffs\ by\ simp
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 [\![ \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) ]\!]_t \ c >
using dInvForProps-prelim(1) listsHyp by blast
hence [\![ \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) ]\!]_t (F t) > \theta using tcHyp \ cHyp by simp
from this have [\![\eta]\!]_t (F t) > [\![\vartheta]\!]_t (F t) by simp
also have [\![\vartheta \prec \eta]\!]_P c = ([\![\vartheta]\!]_t (Ft) < [\![\eta]\!]_t (Ft)) using tcHyp by simp
ultimately show ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
case (Leq \vartheta \eta)
hence \forall st. \ G \ st \longrightarrow (\forall str. \ str \notin (\pi_1(set \ xfList)) \longrightarrow st \ (\partial \ str) = \theta) \longrightarrow
0 \leq (\llbracket (map \ (vdiff \circ \pi_1) \ xfList \otimes uInput) \langle \partial_t \ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \rangle \rrbracket_t) \ st \ using \ leq-pval-to-tval
\mathbf{by} metis
also from Leq.prems(2) have trmVars\ (\eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta)) \subseteq UNIV - varDiffs\ by\ simp
moreover have [\![ \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) ]\!]_t a \geq \theta using Leq.prems(1) by simp
ultimately have (\forall c. (a, c) \in ODEsystem xfList with G \longrightarrow [\![ \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) ]\!]_t \ c \ge
using dInvForProps-prelim(2) listsHyp by blast
hence [\![ \eta \oplus (\ominus \vartheta) ]\!]_t (F t) \geq \theta 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 [\![\vartheta \preceq \eta]\!]_P c = ([\![\vartheta]\!]_t (Ft) \leq [\![\eta]\!]_t (Ft)) using tcHyp by simp
```

```
ultimately show ?case by simp
\mathbf{next}
case (And \varphi 1 \varphi 2)
then show ?case by (simp)
next
case (Or \varphi 1 \varphi 2)
from this show ?case by auto
qed
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 termVarsHyp:propVars \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)
\mathbf{fix} \ a \ b
assume (a, b) \in [P]
from this have aHyp:a = b \land P a by (metis (full-types) d-p2r rdom-p2r-contents)
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 a Hyp have \forall c. (a,c) \in (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G) \longrightarrow Pc by
blast
thus (a, b) \in wp \ (ODEsystem \ xfList \ with \ G \ ) \ [P]
using aHyp by (simp add: boxProgrPred-chrctrztn)
ged
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\ (ODE system\ xfList\ with\ G)\ POST\ Q
\operatorname{apply}(\operatorname{rule-tac}\ C = \llbracket \varphi \rrbracket_P \ \operatorname{in}\ dCut)
apply(subgoal-tac [F] \subseteq wp (ODEsystem xfList with G) [F], simp)
using impls and phi-f apply blast
apply(subgoal-tac PRE F (ODEsystem xfList with G) POST F, simp)
apply(rule-tac \varphi=\varphi \text{ and } uInput=uInput \text{ in } dInv)
prefer 5 apply(subgoal-tac PRE P (ODEsystem xfList with (\lambda s. G s \wedge F s))
POST Q, simp add: phi-f)
apply(rule dWeakening)
using impls apply simp
using assms by simp-all
```

end

```
theory VC-diffKAD-examples imports VC-diffKAD
```

begin

1.5 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.

```
{\bf lemma}\ motion\hbox{-}with\hbox{-}constant\hbox{-}velocity\hbox{:}
     PRE (\lambda s. s "y" < s "x" \wedge s "v" > 0)
     (ODE system \ [("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-trafo vdiff-def add-strict-increasing2)
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
prefer 2 apply(simp add: solvesStoreIVP-def vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
apply(clarify, rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. s''v'' and g'1=\lambda x. \theta in derivative-intros(190))
apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda \ x.0 and g'1=\lambda \ x.1 in derivative-intros(193))
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 s
shows \varphi_s \ r \ v = s \ a \cdot r + s \ v
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 \theta
 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) \{\theta..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 a \cdot r + s v
   \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule-tac\ unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution}[\mathit{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 motion-with-constant-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"))
\mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule-tac uInput} = [\lambda \ \textit{t s. s ''a''} \cdot \textit{t ^2/2} + \textit{s ''v''} \cdot \textit{t + s ''x''},
  \lambda \ t \ s. \ s \ ''a'' \cdot t + s \ ''v'' in dSolve-toSolveUBC)
prefer 9 subgoal by(simp add: wp-trafo vdiff-def add-strict-increasing2)
prefer \theta subgoal
   apply(simp add: vdiff-def, clarify, rule conjI)
   by(rule galilean-transform)+
prefer \theta subgoal
   apply(simp add: vdiff-def, safe)
   \mathbf{by}(rule\ continuous\text{-}intros)+
prefer 6 subgoal
   apply(simp add: vdiff-def, safe)
   subgoal for s \varphi_s t r apply(rule flow-vel-is-galilean-vel[of \varphi_s "x" - - - - t])
      \mathbf{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
   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 S
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
\theta 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)) \{\theta..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
\mathbf{lemma}\ single\text{-}hop\text{-}ball:
     PRE(\lambda s. \hat{0} \leq s "x" \wedge s "x" = H \wedge s "v" = 0 \wedge s "g" > 0 \wedge 1 \geq c \wedge c
     (((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. - c \cdot s "v"))
s. s \stackrel{\sim}{v} \stackrel{\sim}{v}) FI)
      POST \ (\lambda \ s. \ 0 < s \ "x" \land s \ "x" < H)
     apply(simp, subst dS[of [\lambda \ t \ s. - s \ "g" \cdot t \ \widehat{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.
{f lemma} system-where-the-quard-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" \geq 0))
      POST \ (\lambda \ s. \ s \ "x" \ge 0)
```

```
apply(clarify, simp add: p2r-def)
apply(simp add: rel-ad-def rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.addual.ars-r-def)
apply(simp add: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def)
apply(simp add: relcomp-def rel-ad-def guarDiffEqtn-def solvesStoreIVP-def)
by auto
— Example of system proved with a differential invariant.
lemma circular-motion:
           PRE \ (\lambda \ s. \ (s \ ''x'') \cdot (s \ ''x'') + (s \ ''y'') \cdot (s \ ''y'') - (s \ ''r'') \cdot (s \ ''r'') = 0)
          (ODE system [("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}(\textit{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\ ''y'') \oplus (c_V\ ''y''') \oplus (c_V\ ''y'''') \oplus (c_V\ ''y'''') \oplus (c_V\ ''y'''') \oplus (c_V\ ''y
''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 \ all E)
bv simp
— Example of systems proved with differential invariants, cuts and weakenings.
declare d-p2r [simp del]
{\bf lemma}\ motion\hbox{-}with\hbox{-}constant\hbox{-}velocity\hbox{-}and\hbox{-}invariants:
           PRE (\lambda s. s "x" > s "y" \wedge s "v" > 0)
           (ODEsystem [("x", \lambda s. s "v")] with (\lambda s. True))
           POST (\lambda \ s. \ s''x'' > s ''y'')
apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s''v'' > 0 \ in \ dCut)
apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_C \ \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 allE, simp)
apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s''x'' > s''y'' 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\ all E,\ 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'' > \theta \ 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 0 \ in \ dCut)
apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_C \ \theta) \leq (t_V \ ''v'') and uInput=[t_V \ ''v'', t_V \ ''a''] in dInvFi-
apply(simp-all add: vdiff-def varDiffs-def)
apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s ''x'' > s ''y'' in dCut)
apply(rule-tac \varphi = (t_V "y") \prec (t_V "x") and uInput = [t_V "v", t_V "a"]in dInv-
apply(simp-all add: varDiffs-def vdiff-def, clarify, erule-tac x="y" in all E, 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
> 0
     (((ODEsystem \ [("x", \lambda s. s "v"), ("v", \lambda s. - s "g")] \ with \ (\lambda s. \theta \le s "x")));
      (IF (\lambda s. s "x" = 0) THEN ("v" := (\lambda s. - c \cdot s "v")) ELSE ("v" := (\lambda s. - c \cdot s "v"))
s. s "v") FI)
      POST \ (\lambda \ s. \ 0 \le s \ "x" \land s \ "x" \le H)
      apply(simp add: d-p2r, subgoal-tac rdom \lceil \lambda s. \ 0 \le s \ ''x'' \land s \ ''x'' = H \land s
"v" = 0 \land 0 < s \ "g" \land c \le 1 \land 0 \le c
    \subseteq wp \ (ODEsystem \ [("x", \lambda s. \ s "v"), ("v", \lambda s. - s "g")] \ with \ (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s "x")
        [inf (sup (-(\lambda s. s "x" = 0)) (\lambda s. 0 \le s "x" \wedge s "x" \le H)) (sup (\lambda s. s = 0))
''x'' = 0 (\lambda s. \ 0 < s \ ''x'' \land s \ ''x'' < H))])
      apply(simp add: d-p2r, rule-tac C = \lambda s. s "q" > 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)
      apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ s \ "v" \le \theta \ 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)
      \operatorname{apply}(rule\text{-}tac\ C = \lambda\ s.\ s\ ''x'' \leq \ H\ \mathbf{in}\ dCut)
      \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule-tac}\ \varphi = (\textit{t}_V\ ''x'') \preceq (\textit{t}_C\ \textit{H})\ \mathbf{and}\ \textit{uInput} = [\textit{t}_V\ ''v'', \ \ominus \ \textit{t}_V\ ''g''] \mathbf{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 g \mapsto 0
v \Longrightarrow (x::real) \leq 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
by (meson divide-nonneg-pos linordered-field-class.sign-simps(44) zero-less-numeral)
ultimately have H - x \ge \theta by linarith
thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball:
PRE \ (\lambda \ s. \ 0 \le s \ "x" \land s \ "x" = H \land s \ "v" = 0 \land s \ "g" > 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. - s "v")) ELSE (Id) FI))^*
POST \ (\lambda \ s. \ 0 \le s \ "x" \land s \ "x" \le H)
apply(rule rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-starI[of - [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \ ''x'' \land 0 < s
2 \cdot s ''g'' \cdot s ''x'' = 2 \cdot s ''g'' \cdot H - (s ''v'' \cdot s ''v'')
apply(simp, simp \ add: \ d-p2r)
apply(subgoal-tac
  rdom \ [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \ ''x'' \land 0 < s \ ''g'' \land 2 \cdot s \ ''g'' \cdot s \ ''x'' = 2 \cdot s \ ''q'' \cdot H - s
  \subseteq wp \ (ODEsystem \ [("x", \lambda s. \ s "v"), ("v", \lambda s. - s "g")] \ with \ (\lambda s. \ 0 \le s "x")
   [inf (sup (-(\lambda s. s "x" = 0)) (\lambda s. 0 \le s "x" \wedge 0 < s "g" \wedge 2 \cdot s "g" \cdot s "x"] 
           2 \cdot s ''q'' \cdot H - s ''v'' \cdot s ''v'')
        (\sup (\lambda s.\ s.\ ''x'' = 0)\ (\lambda s.\ 0 \le s.\ ''x'' \land 0 < s.\ ''g'' \land 2 \cdot s.\ ''g'' \cdot s.\ ''x'' = 2 \cdot s.\ ''g'' \cdot H - s.\ ''v'' \cdot s.\ ''v'')])
apply(simp \ add: \ d-p2r)
apply(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
apply(simp-all\ add:\ vdiff-def\ varDiffs-def,\ clarify,\ erule-tac\ x=''g''\ in\ all E,\ simp)
apply(rule-tac C = \lambda \ s. \ 2 \cdot s \ ''g'' \cdot s \ ''x'' = 2 \cdot s \ ''g'' \cdot H - s \ ''v'' \cdot s \ ''v'' in
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'')))
  \doteq (t_C \ 2) \odot (t_V \ ''g'') \odot (t_V \ ''x'') and uInput = [t_V \ ''v'', \ominus t_V \ ''g''] in dInvFinal)
apply(simp-all\ add:\ vdiff-def\ varDiffs-def,\ clarify,\ erule-tac\ x=''q''\ in\ all E,\ simp)
apply(rule dWeakening, clarsimp)
using bouncing-ball-invariant by auto
declare d-p2r [simp]
end
theory hs-prelims
  imports Ordinary-Differential-Equations. Initial-Value-Problem
```

2 Hybrid Systems Preliminaries

This file presents a miscellaneous collection of preliminary lemmas for verification of Hybrid Systems in Isabelle.

2.1 Real Numbers

begin

```
lemma case-of-fst[simp]:(\lambda x. case x of (t, x) \Rightarrow f(t) = (\lambda x. (f \circ fst) x) by auto
```

```
lemma case-of-snd[simp]:(\lambda x. \ case \ x \ of \ (t, \ x) \Rightarrow f \ x) = (\lambda \ x. \ (f \circ snd) \ x)
    by auto
lemma sqrt-le-itself: 1 \le x \Longrightarrow sqrt \ x \le x
  by (metis basic-trans-rules (23) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square more-arith-simps (6)
             mult-left-mono real-sqrt-le-iff 'zero-le-one)
lemma sqrt-real-nat-le:sqrt (real n) \leq real n
    by (metis (full-types) abs-of-nat le-square of-nat-mono of-nat-mult real-sqrt-abs2
real-sqrt-le-iff)
lemma semiring-factor-left: a * b + a * c = a * ((b::('a::semiring)) + c)
    \mathbf{by}(subst\ Groups.algebra-simps(18),\ simp)
lemma sin\text{-}cos\text{-}squared\text{-}add3:(x::('a:: \{banach, real\text{-}normed\text{-}field\}))}*(sin t)^2 + x
*(\cos t)^2 = x
    by(subst semiring-factor-left, subst sin-cos-squared-add, simp)
lemma sin\text{-}cos\text{-}squared\text{-}add4:(x::('a:: \{banach,real\text{-}normed\text{-}field\})) * (cos t)^2 + x
* (sin t)^2 = x
    \mathbf{by}(subst\ semiring\text{-}factor\text{-}left,\ subst\ sin\text{-}cos\text{-}squared\text{-}add2,\ simp)
lemma [simp]:((x::real) * cos t - y * sin t)^2 + (x * sin t + y * cos t)^2 = x^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)^2 + x^2 * (\sin t)^2 + 2 * (x * \cos t)^2 + x^2 * (\sin t)^2 + 2 * (x * \cos t)^2 + x^2 * (x *
cos\ t)*(y*sin\ t)
        by(simp add: power2-sum power-mult-distrib)
    ultimately show (x * cos t - y * sin t)^2 + (x * sin t + y * cos t)^2 = x^2 + y^2
     by (simp\ add:\ Groups.mult-ac(2)\ Groups.mult-ac(3)\ right-diff-distrib\ sin-squared-eq)
qed
                   Unit vectors and vector norm
lemma norm-scalar-mult: norm ((c::real) *s x) = |c| * norm x
```

2.2

```
unfolding norm-vec-def L2-set-def real-norm-def vector-scalar-mult-def apply
simp
 apply(subgoal-tac (\sum i \in UNIV. (c * x \$ i)^2) = |c|^2 * (\sum i \in UNIV. (x \$ i)^2))
  apply(simp add: real-sqrt-mult)
 apply(simp \ add: sum-distrib-left)
 by (meson power-mult-distrib)
lemma squared-norm-vec:(norm\ x)^2 = (\sum i \in UNIV.\ (x\ \$\ i)^2)
```

```
unfolding norm-vec-def L2-set-def by (simp add: sum-nonneg)
lemma sgn-is-unit-vec:sgn x = 1 / norm x *s x
 unfolding sqn-vec-def scaleR-vec-def by(simp add: vector-scalar-mult-def divide-inverse-commute)
lemma norm-sgn-unit:(x::real'n) \neq 0 \implies norm (sgn x) = 1
  \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ sgn\text{-}vec\text{-}def)
lemma norm-matrix-sgn:norm (A *v (x::real^n)) = norm (A *v (sgn x)) * norm
  unfolding sgn-is-unit-vec vector-scalar-commute norm-scalar-mult by simp
lemma vector-norm-distr-minus:
  fixes A::('a::{real-normed-vector, ring-1}) ^'n ^'m
  shows norm (A *v x - A *v y) = norm (A *v (x - y))
  by(subst matrix-vector-mult-diff-distrib, simp)
2.3
        Matrix norm
abbreviation norm_S (A::real^'n^'m) \equiv Sup \{ norm (A * v x) \mid x. \ norm x = 1 \}
lemma unit-norms-bound:
  fixes A::real^('n::finite)^('m::finite)
  shows norm \ x = 1 \Longrightarrow norm \ (A * v \ x) \le norm \ ((\chi \ i \ j. \ | A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j|) * v \ 1)
proof-
  assume norm x = 1
  from this have \bigwedge j. |x \$ j| \le 1
   by (metis component-le-norm-cart)
  then have \bigwedge i \ j. |A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j| * |x \ \$ \ j| \le |A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j| * 1
   using mult-left-mono by (simp add: mult-left-le)
 from this have \bigwedge i.(\sum j \in UNIV. |A \$ i \$ j| * |x \$ j|)^2 \le (\sum j \in UNIV. |A \$ i \$ j|)^2
j|)^2
   by (simp add: power-mono sum-mono sum-nonneg)
 also have \bigwedge i.(\sum j \in UNIV. \ A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j \ast x \ \$ \ j)^2 \le (\sum j \in UNIV. \ |A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j \ast x \ \$
|j|)^2
   using abs-le-square-iff by force
  moreover have \bigwedge i.(\sum j \in UNIV. |A \$ i \$ j * x \$ j|)^2 = (\sum j \in UNIV. |A \$ i \$
|j| * |x \$ j|)^2
   by (simp add: abs-mult)
  |j|)^2
    using order-trans by fastforce
 hence (\sum i \in UNIV. (\sum j \in UNIV. A \ \ \ i \ \ \ j*x \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ )^2) \leq (\sum i \in UNIV. (\sum j \in UNIV.
|A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j|)^2
   \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ sum-mono)
  then have (sqrt \ (\sum i \in UNIV. \ (\sum j \in UNIV. \ A \$ i \$ j * x \$ j)^2)) \le (sqrt)
(\sum i \in UNIV. (\sum j \in UNIV. |A \$ i \$ j|)^2))
   using real-sqrt-le-mono by blast
  thus norm (A *v x) \leq norm ((\chi i j. |A \$ i \$ j|) *v 1)
```

```
by(simp add: norm-vec-def L2-set-def matrix-vector-mult-def)
qed
lemma unit-norms-exists:
 fixes A::real^('n::finite)^('m::finite)
 shows bounded:bounded {norm (A * v x) | x. norm x = 1}
   and bdd-above:bdd-above {norm (A * v x) | x. norm x = 1}
   and non-empty: \{norm \ (A * v \ x) \mid x. \ norm \ x = 1\} \neq \{\} \ (is \ ?U \neq \{\})
proof-
 show bounded ?U
   apply(unfold\ bounded-def, rule-tac\ x=0\ in\ exI,\ simp\ add:\ dist-real-def)
   apply(rule-tac \ x=norm \ ((\chi \ i \ j. \ | A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j|) *v \ 1) \ in \ exI, \ clarsimp)
   using unit-norms-bound by blast
next
  show bdd-above ?U
   apply(unfold bdd-above-def, rule-tac x=norm ((\chi i j, |A \$ i \$ j|) *v 1) in exI,
clarsimp)
   using unit-norms-bound by blast
next
 have \bigwedge k::'n. norm (axis k (1::real)) = 1
   using norm-axis-1 by blast
 hence \bigwedge k::'n. norm ((A::real \hat{\ } ('n::finite) \hat{\ }'m) *v (axis k (1::real))) \in ?U
   by blast
  thus ?U \neq \{\} by blast
qed
lemma unit-norms: norm x = 1 \Longrightarrow norm (A * v x) \le norm_S A
  using cSup-upper mem-Collect-eq unit-norms-exists(2) by (metis (mono-tags,
lifting))
lemma unit-norms-ge-\theta:\theta \leq norm_S A
 using ex-norm-eq-1 norm-ge-zero unit-norms basic-trans-rules (23) by blast
lemma norm-sgn-le-norms:norm (A * v sgn x) \leq norm_S A
 apply(cases x=0)
 using sqn-zero unit-norms-qe-0 apply force
 using norm-sqn-unit unit-norms by blast
abbreviation entries (A::real^{\hat{}}'n^{\hat{}}'m) \equiv \{A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j \mid i \ j. \ i \in (UNIV::'m \ set) \land j
\in (UNIV::'n\ set)
abbreviation maxAbs (A::real^n'n^m) \equiv Max (abs ' (entries A))
lemma maxAbs-def:maxAbs (A::real^n'n^n') = Max \{ |A \$ i \$ j| |ij.i \in (UNIV::'m) \}
set) \land j \in (UNIV::'n\ set)
 apply(simp add: image-def, rule arg-cong[of - - Max])
 by auto
lemma finite-matrix-abs:
 fixes A::real^('n::finite)^('m::finite)
```

```
shows finite \{|A \ \$ \ i \ \$ \ j| \ |i \ j. \ i \in (UNIV::'m \ set) \land j \in (UNIV::'n \ set)\} (is
finite ?X)
proof-
  \{ \mathbf{fix} \ i :: 'm \}
   have finite \{|A \ \ i \ \ j| \mid j. \ j \in (UNIV::'n \ set)\}
     using finite-Atleast-Atmost-nat by fastforce}
 hence \forall i::'m. finite {|A \ \ i \ \ j| \ |j.j.j \in (UNIV::'n \ set)} by blast
  ?Y)
   \mathbf{using} \; \mathit{finite-class.finite-UNIV} \; \mathbf{by} \; \mathit{blast}
 also have ?X \subseteq ?Y by auto
 ultimately show ?thesis using finite-subset by blast
qed
lemma maxAbs-ge-\theta:maxAbs\ A \geq \theta
proof-
 have \bigwedge i j. |A \$ i \$ j| \ge 0 by simp
 also have \bigwedge i j. maxAbs A \ge |A \$ i \$ j|
   unfolding maxAbs-def using finite-matrix-abs Max-ge maxAbs-def by blast
  finally show 0 \leq maxAbs A.
qed
lemma norms-le-dims-maxAbs:
  fixes A::real^('n::finite)^('m::finite)
 shows norm_S A \le real \ CARD('n) * real \ CARD('m) * (maxAbs A) (is norm_S A
\leq ?n * ?m * (maxAbs A))
proof-
  {fix x::(real, 'n) \ vec \ assume \ norm \ x = 1
   hence comp-le-1: \forall i::'n. |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)
     using matrix-mult-sum by blast
   hence norm (A * v x) \le (\sum (i::'n) \in UNIV. norm (x \$ i * s column i A))
     \mathbf{by}\ (simp\ add\colon sum\text{-}norm\text{-}le)
   also have ... = (\sum (i::'n) \in UNIV. |x \$ i| * norm (column i A))
     \mathbf{by} \ (simp \ add: norm-scalar-mult)
   also have ... \leq (\sum (i::'n) \in UNIV. \ norm \ (column \ i \ A))
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) Groups.mult-ac(2) comp-le-1 mult-left-le norm-ge-zero
sum-mono)
   also have ... \leq (\sum (i::'n) \in UNIV. ?m * maxAbs A)
   proof(unfold norm-vec-def L2-set-def real-norm-def)
     have \bigwedge i j. |column \ i \ A \ \$ \ j| \le maxAbs \ A
      using finite-matrix-abs Max-qe unfolding column-def maxAbs-def by(simp,
blast)
     hence \bigwedge i j. |column \ i \ A \ \$ \ j|^2 \le (maxAbs \ A)^2
     by (metis (no-types, lifting) One-nat-def abs-ge-zero numerals(2) order-trans-rules(23)
           power2-abs power2-le-iff-abs-le)
    then have \bigwedge i. (\sum j \in UNIV. | column \ i \ A \ \$ \ j |^2) \le (\sum (j::'m) \in UNIV. (maxAbs)
```

```
A)^{2}
        by (meson sum-mono)
      also have (\sum (j::'m) \in UNIV. (maxAbs\ A)^2) = ?m * (maxAbs\ A)^2 by simp
      ultimately have \bigwedge i. (\sum j \in UNIV. | column \ i \ A \ \$ \ j |^2) \le ?m * (maxAbs \ A)^2
by force
      hence \bigwedge i. sqrt (\sum j \in UNIV. | column \ i \ A \ \$ \ j |^2) \le sqrt \ (?m * (maxAbs \ A)^2)
        \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ real\text{-}sqrt\text{-}le\text{-}mono)
      also have sqrt (?m * (maxAbs A)^2) \le sqrt ?m * maxAbs A
        using maxAbs-ge-0 real-sqrt-mult by auto
      also have ... \le ?m * maxAbs A
        using sqrt-real-nat-le maxAbs-ge-0 mult-right-mono by blast
    finally show (\sum i \in UNIV. \ sqrt \ (\sum j \in UNIV. \ | \ column \ i \ A \ \$ \ j|^2)) \le (\sum (i::'n) \in UNIV.
?m * maxAbs A)
        \mathbf{by}\ (\mathit{meson}\ \mathit{sum-mono})
    qed
    also have (\sum (i::'n) \in UNIV. (maxAbs\ A)) = ?n * (maxAbs\ A)
      using sum-constant-scale by auto
    ultimately have norm (A * v x) \le ?n * ?m * (maxAbs A) by simp
  from this show ?thesis
    using unit-norms-exists of A Connected bounded-has-Sup(2) by blast
\mathbf{qed}
2.4
        Derivatives
lemma closed-segment-mvt:
  fixes f :: real \Rightarrow real
 assumes ( \land r. \ r \in \{a - b\} \Longrightarrow (f \ has - derivative \ f' \ r) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{a - b\})) and
a \leq b
  shows \exists r \in \{a - b\}. f b - f a = f' r (b - a)
  using assms closed-segment-eq-real-ivl and mvt-very-simple by auto
lemma convergences-solves-vec-nth:
  assumes ((\lambda y. (\varphi y - \varphi (netlimit (at x within \{0..t\})) - (y - netlimit (at x within \{0..t\}))))
within \{0..t\}) *_R f (\varphi x) /_R
|y - netlimit (at x within \{0..t\})|) \longrightarrow 0) (at x within \{0..t\}) (is ((\lambda y. ?f y)))
   \longrightarrow 0) ?net)
 shows ((\lambda y. (\varphi y \$ i - \varphi (netlimit (at x within \{0..t\})) \$ i - (y - netlimit (at x within \{0..t\})))
x within \{0..t\}) *_R f (\varphi x) \$ i) /_R
|y - netlimit (at x within \{0..t\})|) \longrightarrow 0) (at x within \{0..t\}) (is ((\lambda y. ?g y i)))
\longrightarrow 0) ?net)
proof-
  from assms have ((\lambda y. ?f y \$ i) \longrightarrow 0 \$ i) ?net by(rule tendsto-vec-nth)
  also have (\lambda y. ?f y \$ i) = (\lambda y. ?g y i) by auto
  ultimately show ((\lambda y. ?g \ y \ i) \longrightarrow \theta) ?net by auto
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ solves\text{-}vec\text{-}nth\text{:}
 fixes f::(('a::banach) \hat{\ } ('n::finite)) \Rightarrow ('a \hat{\ }'n)
  assumes (\varphi \ solves \text{-} ode \ (\lambda \ t. \ f)) \ \{\theta..t\} \ UNIV
```

```
shows ((\lambda \ t. \ (\varphi \ t) \ \$ \ i) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda \ t \ s. \ (f \ (\varphi \ t)) \ \$ \ i)) \ \{\theta..t\} \ UNIV
 using assms unfolding solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
has\text{-}derivative\text{-}def
 apply safe apply(auto simp: bounded-linear-def bounded-linear-axioms-def)[1]
  apply(erule-tac \ x=x \ in \ ballE, \ clarsimp)
  apply(rule convergences-solves-vec-nth)
 \mathbf{by}(simp\text{-}all\ add:\ Pi\text{-}def)
lemma solves-vec-lambda:
  fixes f::(('a::banach) \hat{\ } ('n::finite)) \Rightarrow ('a\hat{\ }'n) and \varphi::real \Rightarrow ('a\hat{\ }'n)
 assumes \forall i::'n. ((\lambda t. (\varphi t) \$ i) solves-ode (\lambda t s. (f (\varphi t)) \$ i)) {0..t} UNIV
 shows (\varphi \ solves - ode \ (\lambda \ t. \ f)) \ \{0..t\} \ UNIV
 using assms unfolding solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
has-derivative-def
 apply safe apply(auto simp: bounded-linear-def bounded-linear-axioms-def)[1]
 by(rule Finite-Cartesian-Product.vec-tendstoI, simp-all)
named-theorems poly-derivatives compilation of derivatives for kinematics and
polynomials.
declare has-vderiv-on-const [poly-derivatives]
lemma origin-line-vector-derivative:((*) a has-vector-derivative a) (at x within
 by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
lemma origin-line-derivative: ((*) a has-derivative (\lambda x. x *_R a) (at x within T)
  using origin-line-vector-derivative unfolding has-vector-derivative-def by simp
{\bf lemma}\ quadratic{-monomial{-}derivative}:
((\lambda t :: real. \ a * t^2) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda t. \ a * (2 * x * t))) \ (at \ x \ within \ T)
 apply(rule-tac q'1=\lambda t. 2 * x * t in derivative-eq-intros(6))
  apply(rule-tac\ f'1=\lambda\ t.\ t\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(15))
 by (auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
lemma quadratic-monomial-derivative-div:
((\lambda t::real.\ a*t^2/2)\ has-derivative\ (\lambda t.\ a*x*t))\ (at\ x\ within\ T)
 apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. a*(2*x*t) and g'1=\lambda x. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(18))
 using quadratic-monomial-derivative by auto
lemma quadratic-monomial-vderiv[poly-derivatives]:((\lambda t. \ a * t^2 / 2) \ has-vderiv-on
(*) a) T
 apply(simp add: has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clarify)
 using quadratic-monomial-derivative-div by (simp add: mult-commute-abs)
lemma pos-vderiv[poly-derivatives]:
((\lambda t. \ a*t^2 / 2 + v*t + x) \ has-vderiv-on \ (\lambda t. \ a*t + v)) \ T
 apply(rule-tac f'=\lambda x. a*x+v and g'1=\lambda x. \theta in derivative-intros(190))
   apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. \ a*x  and g'1=\lambda x. \ v  in derivative-intros(190))
```

```
using poly-derivatives(2) by(auto intro: derivative-intros)
lemma pos-derivative:
t \in T \Longrightarrow ((\lambda \tau. \ a * \tau^2 \ / \ 2 + v * \tau + x) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda x. \ x *_R \ (a * t + v)))
(at t within T)
 using pos-vderiv unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def by simp
lemma vel-vderiv[poly-derivatives]:((\lambda r. \ a * r + v) \ has-vderiv-on \ (\lambda t. \ a)) \ T
 apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. a and g'1=\lambda x. 0 in derivative-intros(190))
 unfolding has-vderiv-on-def by(auto intro: derivative-eq-intros)
lemma pos-vderiv-minus[poly-derivatives]:
((\lambda t. \ v * t - a * t^2 / 2 + x) \ has-vderiv-on \ (\lambda x. \ v - a * x)) \ \{0..t\}
  apply(subgoal-tac ((\lambda t. - a * t^2 / 2 + v * t + x)) has-vderiv-on ((\lambda x. - a * x))
+ v)) \{0..t\}, simp)
 by(rule poly-derivatives)
lemma vel-vderiv-minus[poly-derivatives]:
((\lambda t. \ v - a * t) \ has-vderiv-on \ (\lambda x. - a)) \ \{0..t\}
 apply(subgoal-tac ((\lambda t. - a * t + v) has-vderiv-on (\lambda x. - a)) {0..t}, simp)
 by(rule poly-derivatives)
2.5
       Picard-Lindeloef
declare origin-line-vector-derivative [poly-derivatives]
   and origin-line-derivative [poly-derivatives]
   and quadratic-monomial-derivative [poly-derivatives]
   and quadratic-monomial-derivative-div [poly-derivatives]
   and pos-derivative [poly-derivatives]
named-theorems ubc-definitions definitions used in the locale unique-on-bounded-closed
declare unique-on-bounded-closed-def [ubc-definitions]
   and unique-on-bounded-closed-axioms-def [ubc-definitions]
   and unique-on-closed-def [ubc-definitions]
   and compact-interval-def [ubc-definitions]
   and compact-interval-axioms-def [ubc-definitions]
   and self-mapping-def [ubc-definitions]
   and self-mapping-axioms-def [ubc-definitions]
   and continuous-rhs-def [ubc-definitions]
   and closed-domain-def [ubc-definitions]
   and global-lipschitz-def [ubc-definitions]
   and interval-def [ubc-definitions]
   and nonempty-set-def [ubc-definitions]
\mathbf{lemma} (\mathbf{in} \ unique-on\text{-}bounded\text{-}closed) \ unique-on\text{-}bounded\text{-}closed\text{-}on\text{-}compact\text{-}subset:}
  assumes t\theta \in T' and x\theta \in X and T' \subseteq T and compact-interval T'
 \mathbf{shows}\ unique\text{-}on\text{-}bounded\text{-}closed\ t0\ T'\ x0\ f\ X\ L
```

apply(unfold-locales)

```
\mathbf{using} \ \langle t\theta \in \mathit{T'} \rangle \ \mathbf{apply} \ \mathit{simp}
  \mathbf{using} \,\, \langle x\theta \, \in X \rangle \,\, \mathbf{apply} \,\, simp
  using \langle T' \subseteq T \rangle self-mapping apply blast
 using \langle T' \subseteq T \rangle continuous apply(meson Sigma-mono continuous-on-subset sub-
  \mathbf{using} \ \langle T' \subseteq T \rangle \ \mathit{lipschitz} \ \mathbf{apply} \ \mathit{blast}
  using \langle T' \subseteq T \rangle lipschitz-bound by blast
The first locale imposes conditions for applying the Picard-Lindeloef theo-
rem following the people who created the Ordinary Differential Equations
entry in the AFP.
locale picard-ivp =
  fixes f::real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a and T::real set and S::'a set and L t0::real
  assumes init-time:t\theta \in T
    and cont-vec-field: continuous-on (T \times X) (\lambda(t, x), f(t, x))
    and lipschitz-vec-field: \bigwedge t. t \in T \Longrightarrow L-lipschitz-on X (\lambda x. f t x)
    and nonempty-time: T \neq \{\}
   and interval-time: is-interval T
    and compact-time: compact T
    and lipschitz-bound: \bigwedge s \ t. \ s \in T \Longrightarrow t \in T \Longrightarrow abs \ (s-t) * L < 1
    and closed-domain: closed S
    and solution-in-domain: \bigwedge x \ s \ t. \ t \in T \Longrightarrow x \ t0 = s \Longrightarrow x \in \{t\theta - -t\} \to S
      continuous-on \{t0--t\}\ x \Longrightarrow x\ t0 + ivt\text{-integral }t0\ t\ (\lambda t.\ f\ t\ (x\ t)) \in S
begin
{\bf sublocale}\ \ continuous\text{-}rhs
  using cont-vec-field unfolding continuous-rhs-def by simp
sublocale global-lipschitz
  using lipschitz-vec-field unfolding global-lipschitz-def by simp
sublocale closed-domain S
  using closed-domain unfolding closed-domain-def by simp
sublocale compact-interval
  using interval-time nonempty-time compact-time by (unfold-locales, auto)
lemma is-ubc:
 assumes s \in S
 shows unique-on-bounded-closed to T s f S L
  using assms unfolding ubc-definitions apply safe
  prefer 6 using solution-in-domain apply simp
  prefer 2 using nonempty-time apply fastforce
  by(auto simp: compact-time interval-time init-time
      closed-domain lipschitz-vec-field lipschitz-bound cont-vec-field)
```

using $\langle compact\text{-}interval \ T' \rangle$ unfolding ubc-definitions apply simp+

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lemma min-max-interval:

```
obtains m M where T = \{m ... M\}
  using T-def by blast
\mathbf{lemma}\ subinterval:
 assumes t \in T
 obtains t1 where \{t ... t1\} \subseteq T
 using assms interval-subset-is-interval interval-time by fastforce
lemma subsegment:
 assumes t1 \in T and t2 \in T
 shows \{t1 -- t2\} \subseteq T
 using assms closed-segment-subset-domain by blast
lemma unique-solution:
  assumes (x \text{ solves-ode } f) T S and x t\theta = s
   and (y \ solves \text{-} ode \ f) T S and y \ t\theta = s
   and s \in S and t \in T
 shows x t = y t
 using unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution is-ubc assms by blast
abbreviation phi t s \equiv (apply-bcontfun (unique-on-bounded-closed.fixed-point t0)
T s f S)) t
lemma fixed-point-solves:
 assumes s \in S
 shows ((\lambda \ t. \ phi \ t \ s) \ solves ode \ f) T \ S \ and \ phi \ t0 \ s = s
  using assms is-ubc unique-on-bounded-closed fixed-point-solution apply (metis
(full-types)
 using assms is-ubc unique-on-bounded-closed.fixed-point-iv by(metis (full-types))
lemma fixed-point-usolves:
 assumes (x \text{ solves-ode } f) T S and x t\theta = s and t \in T
 shows x t = phi t s
 using assms(1,2) unfolding solves-ode-def apply(subgoal-tac \ s \in S)
 using unique-solution fixed-point-solves assms apply blast
 unfolding Pi-def using init-time by auto
end
The next locale particularizes the previous one to an initial time equal to
0. Thus making the function that maps every initial point to its solution a
(local) "flow".
locale local-flow = picard-ivp (\lambda t. f) T S L 0 for f::('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a and T S
 fixes \varphi :: real \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
 assumes ivp: \forall s \in S. \ ((\lambda t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda \ t. \ f)) \ T \ S \ \land \ \varphi \ \theta \ s = s
begin
```

```
lemma is-fixed-point:
  assumes s \in S and t \in T
  shows \varphi t s = phi t s
 apply(rule fixed-point-usolves)
  using ivp assms init-time by simp-all
theorem solves:
  assumes s \in S
  shows ((\lambda \ t. \ \varphi \ t \ s) \ solves-ode \ (\lambda \ t. \ f)) T \ S
  using assms init-time fixed-point-solves(1) and is-fixed-point by auto
theorem on-init-time:
  assumes s \in S
 shows \varphi \ \theta \ s = s
  using assms init-time fixed-point-solves(2) and is-fixed-point by auto
lemma is-banach-endo:
  assumes s \in S and t \in T
 shows \varphi t s \in S
  apply(rule-tac\ A=T\ in\ Pi-mem)
  using assms solves
  unfolding solves-ode-def by auto
lemma usolves:
  assumes (x \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. f))TS and x \theta = s and t \in T
  shows x t = \varphi t s
proof-
  from assms and fixed-point-usolves
  have x t = phi t s by blast
 also have ... = \varphi t s using assms is-fixed-point
      init-time solves-ode-domainD by force
 finally show ?thesis.
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ usolves \text{-} on \text{-} compact \text{-} subset:
  assumes T' \subseteq T and compact-interval T' and \theta \in T'
  shows t \in T' \Longrightarrow (x \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. f)) \ T' S \Longrightarrow \varphi \ t \ (x \ \theta) = x \ t
  fix t and x assume t \in T' and x-solves:(x \text{ solves-ode }(\lambda t. f)) T' S
  from this and \langle \theta \in T' \rangle have x \theta \in S unfolding solves-ode-def by blast
  then have ((\lambda \tau. \varphi \tau (x \theta)) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda \tau. f))TS using solves by blast
  hence flow-solves:((\lambda \tau. \varphi \tau (x \theta)) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda \tau. f)) T' S
    using \langle T' \subseteq T \rangle solves-ode-on-subset by (metis subset-eq)
  have unique-on-bounded-closed 0 T (x 0) (\lambda \tau. f) S L
    using is-ubc and \langle x | \theta \in S \rangle by blast
  then have unique-on-bounded-closed 0 T'(x 0) (\lambda \tau. f) SL
    using unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-on-bounded-closed-on-compact-subset
    \langle \theta \in T' \rangle \langle x | \theta \in S \rangle \langle T' \subseteq T \rangle and \langle compact\text{-}interval | T' \rangle by blast
  moreover have \varphi \ \theta \ (x \ \theta) = x \ \theta
```

```
using on-init-time and \langle x | \theta \in S \rangle by blast
  ultimately show \varphi t (x \theta) = x t
    using unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution flow-solves x-solves and \langle t \in
T' > \mathbf{by} \ blast
qed
end
lemma flow-on-compact-subset:
  assumes flow-on-big:local-flow f T' S L \varphi and T \subseteq T' and compact-interval T
and \theta \in T
  shows local-flow f T S L \varphi
  unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def proof(safe)
 fix s show s \in S \Longrightarrow ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. f)) T S s \in S \Longrightarrow \varphi 0 s = s
   using assms solves-ode-on-subset unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def
by fastforce+
next
  show picard-ivp (\lambda t. f) T S L \theta
   using assms unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def
     picard-ivp-def ubc-definitions apply safe
      apply(meson Sigma-mono continuous-on-subset subsetI)
     apply(simp-all add: subset-eq)
   by fastforce
qed
The last locale shows that the function introduced in its predecesor is indeed
a flow. That is, it is a group action on the additive part of the real numbers.
locale global-flow = local-flow f UNIV UNIV L \varphi for f L \varphi
begin
lemma add-flow-solves:((\lambda \tau. \varphi (\tau + t) s) solves-ode (\lambda t. f)) UNIV UNIV
  unfolding solves-ode-def apply safe
  apply(subgoal-tac ((\lambda \tau. \varphi \tau s) \circ (\lambda \tau. \tau + t) has-vderiv-on
   (\lambda x. (\lambda \tau. 1) \ x *_R (\lambda t. f (\varphi \ t \ s)) ((\lambda \tau. \tau + t) \ x))) \ UNIV, simp \ add: comp-def)
  apply(rule has-vderiv-on-compose)
  using solves min-max-interval unfolding solves-ode-def apply auto[1]
  apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. 1 and g'1=\lambda x. 0 in derivative-intros(190))
  apply(rule\ derivative-intros,\ simp)+
  by auto
theorem is-group-action:
 shows \varphi \ \theta \ s = s
   and \varphi (t1 + t2) s = \varphi t1 (\varphi t2 s)
proof-
  show \varphi \ \theta \ s = s \ \text{using} \ on\text{-}init\text{-}time \ \text{by} \ simp
  have g1:\varphi (\theta + t2) s = \varphi t2 s by simp
  have g2:((\lambda \tau. \varphi (\tau + t2) s) solves-ode (\lambda t. f)) UNIV UNIV
    using add-flow-solves by simp
  have h\theta:\varphi\ t2\ s\in\ UNIV
```

```
using is-banach-endo by simp
  hence h1:\varphi \ \theta \ (\varphi \ t2 \ s) = \varphi \ t2 \ s
   using on-init-time by simp
  have h2:((\lambda \tau. \varphi \tau (\varphi t2 s)) solves-ode (\lambda t. f)) UNIV UNIV
   apply(rule-tac\ S=UNIV\ and\ Y=UNIV\ in\ solves-ode-on-subset)
   using h\theta solves by auto
  from g1 g2 h1 and h2 have \bigwedge t. \varphi(t + t2) s = \varphi t (\varphi t2 s)
   using unique-on-bounded-closed.unique-solution is-ubc by blast
  thus \varphi (t1 + t2) s = \varphi t1 (\varphi t2 s) by simp
qed
end
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{localize}\textit{-}\mathit{global}\textit{-}\mathit{flow}\colon
  assumes global-flow f L \varphi and compact-interval T and closed S
 shows local-flow f S T L \varphi
 using assms unfolding global-flow-def local-flow-def picard-ivp-def by simp
          Example
2.5.1
Finally, we exemplify a procedure for introducing pairs of vector fields and
their respective flows using the previous locales.
lemma constant-is-picard-ivp:0 \le t \Longrightarrow picard-ivp (\lambda t \ s. \ c) \ \{0..t\} \ UNIV \ (1 \ / \ (t \ s. \ c)) \}
+ 1)) 0
  unfolding picard-ivp-def by(simp add: nonempty-set-def lipschitz-on-def, clar-
simp, simp)
lemma line-solves-constant: ((\lambda \tau. x + \tau *_R c) \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t s. c)) \{0..t\} \text{ UNIV}
  unfolding solves-ode-def apply simp
  apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda x. \ 0 and g'1=\lambda x. \ c in derivative-intros(190))
  apply(rule\ derivative-intros,\ simp)+
 by simp-all
lemma line-is-local-flow:
0 \le t \Longrightarrow local-flow (\lambda \ s. \ (c::'a::banach)) \{0..t\} \ UNIV \ (1/(t+1)) \ (\lambda \ t. x. \ x+t) \}
*_R c)
  unfolding local-flow-def local-flow-axioms-def apply safe
  using constant-is-picard-ivp apply blast
  using line-solves-constant by auto
end
theory cat2rel
 imports
  ../hs-prelims
  .../.../afpModified/VC-KAD
```

begin

3 Hybrid System Verification

```
— We start by deleting some conflicting notation.

no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ([-])

and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor ([-])

and Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r (r)
```

3.1 Weakest Liberal Preconditions

```
lemma p2r-IdD: \lceil P \rceil = Id \Longrightarrow P s
  by (metis (full-types) UNIV-I impl-prop p2r-subid top-empty-eq)
definition f2r :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \ set) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \ set (\mathcal{R}) where
  \mathcal{R} f = \{(x,y), y \in f x\}
lemma wp-rel:wp R [P] = [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ y. \ (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P \ y]
proof-
  have |wp R \lceil P \rceil| = |\lceil \lambda x. \forall y. (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P y \rceil|
    by (simp\ add:\ wp\text{-}trafo\ pointfree\text{-}idE)
  thus wp \ R \ \lceil P \rceil = \lceil \lambda \ x. \ \forall \ y. \ (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P \ y \rceil
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) wp-simp d-p2r pointfree-idE prp)
qed
\textbf{corollary} \ \textit{wp-relD}: (x, x) \in \textit{wp} \ \textit{R} \ \lceil \textit{P} \rceil \Longrightarrow \forall \ \textit{y}. \ (x, y) \in \textit{R} \longrightarrow \textit{P} \ \textit{y}
  assume (x,x) \in wp R \lceil P \rceil
  hence (x,x) \in [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ y. \ (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P \ y] using wp-rel by auto
  thus \forall y. (x,y) \in R \longrightarrow P y by (simp add: p2r-def)
qed
lemma p2r-r2p-wp-sym:wp R P = \lceil |wp R P| \rceil
  using d-p2r wp-simp by blast
lemma p2r-r2p-wp:\lceil |wp R P \rfloor \rceil = wp R P
  \mathbf{by}(rule\ sym,\ subst\ p2r-r2p-wp-sym,\ simp)
abbreviation vec-upd :: ('a^{\dot{}}b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a^{\dot{}}b \ (-(2[-:==-])[70, 65] 61)
x[i :== a] \equiv (\chi j. (if j = i then a else (x \$ j)))
abbreviation assign :: 'b \Rightarrow ('a^'b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a^'b) rel ((2[-::==-]) [70, 65]
61) where
[x ::== expr] \equiv \{(s, s[x :== expr s]) | s. True\}
lemma wp-assign [simp]: wp ([x :== expr]) [Q] = [\lambda s. Q (s[x :== expr s])]
  by(auto simp: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def rel-ad-def p2r-def)
lemma wp-assign-var [simp]: |wp|([x :== expr]) |Q| = (\lambda s. Q) (s[x :== expr])
  \mathbf{by}(subst\ wp\text{-}assign,\ simp\ add:\ pointfree\text{-}idE)
```

```
lemma (in antidomain-kleene-algebra) fbox-starI:
assumes d p \leq d i and d i \leq |x| i and d i \leq d q
shows d p \leq |x^*| q
proof-
from \langle d | i \leq |x| | i \rangle have d | i \leq |x| | (d | i)
  using local.fbox-simp by auto
hence |1| p \le |x^*| i using \langle d | p \le d \rangle by (metis (no-types))
  local.dual-order.trans local.fbox-one local.fbox-simp local.fbox-star-induct-var)
thus ?thesis using \langle d | i \leq d | q \rangle by (metis (full-types))
  local.fbox-mult local.fbox-one local.fbox-seq-var local.fbox-simp)
qed
lemma rel-ad-mka-starI:
assumes P \subseteq I and I \subseteq wp \ R \ I and I \subseteq Q
shows P \subseteq wp(R^*) Q
proof-
  have wp R I \subseteq Id
  by (simp add: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.a-subid rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def)
  hence P \subseteq Id using assms(1,2) by blast
  from this have rdom P = P by (metis d-p2r p2r-surj)
  also have rdom P \subseteq wp (R^*) Q
    by (metis \langle wp \ R \ I \subseteq Id \rangle assms d-p2r \ p2r-surj
      rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.dka.dom-iso\ rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-star I)
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed
3.2
         Verification by providing solutions
abbreviation orbital f T S to x0 \equiv
  \{x \ t \ | t \ x. \ t \in T \land (x \ solves - ode \ f) \ T \ S \land x \ t\theta = x\theta \land x\theta \in S \land t\theta \in T\}
abbreviation g-orbital f T S to xo G \equiv
  \{x \mid t \mid t \ x. \ t \in T \land (x \ solves - ode \ f) \ T \ S \land x \ t\theta = x\theta \land x\theta \in S \land t\theta \in T \land (\forall r \ r \ r)\}
\in \{t\theta - -t\}. \ G \ (x \ r)\}
abbreviation
g-evolution :: (real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow real \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred
((1\{[x'=-]--@-\&-\})) where \{[x'=f]TS@t0\&G\} \equiv \mathcal{R} \ (\lambda s. g-orbital f TS)
t0 \ s \ G
context picard-ivp
begin
lemma orbital-collapses:
  assumes ivp:((\lambda t. \varphi t s) \text{ solves-ode } f) T S \wedge \varphi t \theta s = s \text{ and } s \in S
 shows orbital f T S t \theta s = \{ \varphi t s | t. t \in T \}
  apply safe apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, simp)
  using assms unique-solution apply blast
```

```
apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi t s in exI)
  using assms init-time by auto
lemma g-orbital-collapses:
  assumes ivp:((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \wedge \varphi t \theta s = s \text{ and } s \in S
  \mathbf{shows}\ \textit{g-orbital}\ f\ T\ S\ t0\ s\ G = \{\varphi\ t\ s|\ t.\ t\in T\ \land\ (\forall\ r\in\{t0--t\}.\ G\ (\varphi\ r\ s))\}
  apply safe apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, simp)
  using assms unique-solution apply (metis closed-segment-subset-domain I)
  apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi t s in exI)
  using assms init-time by auto
lemma wp-orbit:
  assumes ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \land \varphi t \theta s = s
  shows wp (\mathcal{R} \ (\lambda \ s. \ orbital \ f \ T \ S \ t0 \ s)) \ [Q] = [\lambda \ s. \ \forall \ t \in T. \ s \in S \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t)]
  apply(subst wp-rel, simp add: f2r-def, safe)
   apply(erule-tac x=\varphi t s in all E, erule impE)
    apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi t s in exI)
  using ivp \ init-time apply(simp, simp)
  apply(subgoal-tac \varphi t (x t\theta) = x t)
  apply(erule-tac x=t in ballE, simp, simp)
  by (rule-tac y=x and s=x to in unique-solution, simp-all add: assms)
lemma wp-g-orbit:
  assumes ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \land \varphi t \theta s = s
  shows wp \{ [x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G \} [Q] = [\lambda s. \forall t \in T. s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall r \in S) \} \}
\{t\theta--t\}.G\ (\varphi\ r\ s))\longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s)
  apply(subst wp-rel, simp add: f2r-def, safe)
   apply(erule-tac x=\varphi t s in all E, erule impE)
    apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi t s in exI)
  apply(simp \ add: ivp \ init-time, \ simp)
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ \forall \ r \in \{t0--t\}. \ \varphi \ r \ (x \ t0) = x \ r)
   apply(erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ballE, \ safe)
    apply(erule-tac \ x=r \ in \ ball E)+apply \ simp-all
  apply(erule-tac x=t in ballE)+apply simp-all
  apply(rule-tac\ y=x\ and\ s=x\ t0\ in\ unique-solution,\ simp-all\ add:\ assms)
  using subsequent by blast
end
lemma dSolution:
  assumes picard-ivp f T S L t0 and ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \land
    and \forall s. \ P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall \ r \in \{t0..t\}.G \ (\varphi \ r \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t)
s))
  shows \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x' = f \right] T S @ t0 \& G \right\} \right) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms apply(subst picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit, auto)
  by (simp add: Starlike.closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
```

This last theorem allows us to compute weakest liberal preconditions for

known systems of ODEs:

```
corollary line-DS: 0 \le t \Longrightarrow wp \ \{[x' = \lambda t \ s. \ c] \{ 0..t \} \ UNIV @ 0 \& G \} \ \lceil Q \rceil = [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{ 0..t \}. \ (\forall \ r \in \{ 0--\tau \}. \ G \ (x+r*_R \ c)) \longrightarrow Q \ (x+\tau*_R \ c)] apply (subst picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit[of \lambda \ t \ s. \ c - -1/(t+1) - (\lambda \ t \ x. \ x+t*_R \ c)]) using constant-is-picard-ivp apply blast using line-solves-constant by auto
```

3.3 Verification with differential invariants

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

3.3.1 Differential Weakening

```
theorem DW: shows wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil Q \rceil = wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil \lambda s. Gs \longrightarrow Qs \rceil unfolding rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-def rel-ad-def f2r-def apply(simp add: relcomp.simps p2r-def) apply(rule subset-antisym) by fastforce+

theorem dWeakening: assumes \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil shows \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil Q \rceil using assms apply(subst wp-rel) by(auto simp: f2r-def)
```

3.3.2 Differential Cut

```
lemma wp-g-orbit-IdD:
   assumes wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil C \rceil = Id and \forall \ r \in \{t0--t\}. (a, x \ r) \in \{[x'=f]TS @ t0 \& G\}
   shows \forall \ r \in \{t0--t\}. C (x r)

proof—
{fix r :: real
   have \bigwedge R \ P \ s. wp \ R \ \lceil P \rceil \neq Id \ \lor \ (\forall \ y. \ (s::'a, \ y) \in R \longrightarrow P \ y)
   by (metis (lifting) p2r-IdD wp-rel)
   then have r \notin \{t0--t\} \ \lor \ C (x r) using assms by blast}
   then show ?thesis by blast
qed

theorem DC:
   assumes t0 \in T and interval\ T
   and wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil C \rceil = Id
```

```
shows wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t\theta \& G\}) [Q] = wp \{[x'=f] T S @ t\theta \& \lambda s. G s \land A\}
C s Q
\operatorname{\mathbf{proof}}(rule\text{-}tac\ f = \lambda\ x.\ wp\ x\ [Q]\ \mathbf{in}\ HOL.arg\text{-}cong,\ safe)
  fix a b assume (a, b) \in \{ [x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G \}
  then obtain t::real and x where t \in T and x-solves:(x \ solves - ode \ f) T \ S and
    x \ t\theta = a \ {\bf and} \ guard\text{-}x{:}(\forall \ r{\in}\{t\theta{-}{-}t\}. \ G \ (x \ r)) \ {\bf and} \ a \in S \ {\bf and} \ b = x \ t
    unfolding f2r-def by blast
  from guard-x have \forall r \in \{t0--t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0--r\}. G(x\tau)
  using assms(1) by (metis\ contra-subset D\ ends-in-segment(1)\ subset-segment(1))
  also have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. r \in T
    using assms(1,2) \ \langle t \in T \rangle interval.closed-segment-subset-domain by blast
  ultimately have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. (a, x r) \in \{[x' = f] T S @ t\theta \& G\}
    using x-solves \langle x \ t\theta = a \rangle \langle a \in S \rangle unfolding f2r-def by blast
  from this have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. C(x r) using wp-q-orbit-IdD assms(3) by blast
  thus (a, b) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& \lambda s. G s \land C s\} unfolding f2r-def
    using guard-x \langle a \in S \rangle \langle b = x t \rangle \langle t \in T \rangle \langle x t \theta = a \rangle x-solves \forall t \in \{t \theta - -t\}. t \in T \cap T
T by fastforce
next
  fix a b assume (a, b) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& \lambda s. G s \land C s\}
  then show (a, b) \in \{ [x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G \}
    unfolding f2r-def by blast
qed
theorem dCut:
  assumes t\theta \in T and interval\ T
    and wp-C:[P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 & G\}) [C]
    and wp-Q:[P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 & (<math>\lambda s. G s \wedge C s)\}) [Q]
  shows \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \ T \ S @ t0 \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil Q \rceil
proof(subst wp-rel, simp add: p2r-def, clarsimp)
  fix a y assume P a and (a, y) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ t0 & G\}
  then obtain x \ t where t \in T and x-solves:(x \ solves - ode \ f) T \ S and x \ t = y
    and x t\theta = a and guard-x:(\forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}, G(x r)) and a \in S by (auto
simp: f2r-def)
  from quard-x have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t\theta - -r\}. G(x\tau)
  using assms(1) by (metis\ contra-subset D\ ends-in-segment(1)\ subset-segment(1))
  also have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. \ r \in T
    using assms(1,2) \ \langle t \in T \rangle interval.closed-segment-subset-domain by blast
  ultimately have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. (a, x r) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ t\theta \& G\}
    using x-solves \langle x \ t\theta = a \rangle \langle a \in S \rangle unfolding f2r-def by blast
  from this have \forall r \in \{t0--t\}. C(x r) using assms(3) \langle P a \rangle by (subst(asm)
wp-rel) auto
  hence (a, y) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& \lambda s. G s \land C s\} unfolding f2r-def
    using guard-x \langle a \in S \rangle \langle x | t = y \rangle \langle t \in T \rangle \langle x | t \theta = a \rangle x-solves \langle \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}\}.
\in T by fastforce
  from this \langle P a \rangle and wp-Q show Q y
    by(subst (asm) wp-rel, simp add: f2r-def)
```

```
qed
```

```
corollary dCut-interval:
 assumes t\theta \le t and [P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) [C]
    and [P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& (\lambda s. G s \land C s)\}) [Q]
  shows \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil Q \rceil
 apply(rule-tac\ C=C\ in\ dCut)
  using assms by(simp-all add: interval-def)
3.3.3
          Differential Invariant
lemma DI-sufficiency:
  assumes picard:picard-ivp f T S L t0
  shows wp \{ [x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G \} [Q] \subseteq wp [G] [\lambda s. s \in S \longrightarrow Q s] \}
proof(subst wp-rel, subst wp-rel, simp add: p2r-def, clarsimp)
  fix s assume wlp Q: \forall y. (s, y) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\} \longrightarrow Q y \text{ and } s \in S
and G s
  from this and picard obtain x where (x \text{ solves-ode } f) T S \wedge x t\theta = s
    using picard-ivp.fixed-point-solves by blast
  then also have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\theta\}. G(x r) using \langle G s \rangle by simp
  ultimately have (s,s) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ t\theta \& G\}
    using picard picard-ivp.init-time \langle s \in S \rangle f2r-def by fastforce
  thus Q s using wlpQ by blast
qed
definition pderivative :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow
'a) \Rightarrow real \ set \Rightarrow
'a \ set \Rightarrow bool \ ((-)/is'-pderivative'-of \ (-)/with'-respect'-to \ (-) \ (-) \ (70, 65) \ 61)
where
I' is-pderivative-of I with-respect-to f T S \equiv bdd-below T \land (\forall x. (x solves-ode f) T)
I (x (Inf T)) \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\forall r \in \{(Inf T) - t\}. I'(x r)) \longrightarrow (I (x t))))
lemma dInvariant:
  assumes [G] \subseteq [I'] and I' is-pderivative-of I with-respect-to f T S
  shows \lceil I \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{\lceil x'=f \rceil T \ S \ @ \ (Inf \ T) \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil I \rceil
  using assms unfolding pderivative-def apply(subst wp-rel)
proof(simp add: p2r-def, clarsimp)
 assume prime: \forall x. \ (x \ solves \text{-} ode \ f) \ T \ S \longrightarrow I \ (x \ (Inf \ T)) \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ (\forall \ r \in \{Inf \ t \in T)\})
T--t}. I'(x r)) \longrightarrow I(x t)
 fix s y assume (s,y) \in \{[x'=f] T S @ (Inf T) & G\} and sHyp:Is and bdd-below
  then obtain x and t where x-ivp:(x \text{ solves-ode } f) T S \wedge x (Inf T) = s
    and xtHyp:x \ t = y \land t \in T and GHyp:\forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. G(x \ r)
    by(simp add: f2r-def, clarify, auto)
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd - below T \rangle cInf-lower)
```

from GHyp and $\langle [G] \subseteq [I'] \rangle$ have $geq\theta: \forall r \in \{(Inf\ T) - -t\}.\ I'(x\ r)$

thus I y using xtHyp x-ivp sHyp and prime by blast

by (auto simp: p2r-def)

```
qed
```

```
lemma dInvariant':
  assumes I' is-pderivative-of I with-respect-to f T S and Inf T \in T and interval
    and \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil I' \rceil and \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \left( \{ \lceil x' = f \rceil T S @ (Inf T) \& G \} \right) \lceil Q \rceil
  apply(rule-tac\ C=I\ in\ dCut)\ using\ assms(2,3)\ apply(simp,\ simp)
   apply(subgoal-tac [I] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ (Inf T) \& G\}) [I]) using \langle [P] \leq
[I] apply blast
  using assms(1,5) apply(rule-tac I'=I' in dInvariant, simp, simp)
  apply(rule\ dWeakening)\ using\ \langle [I] \leq [Q] \rangle\ by\ auto
lemma invariant-eq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x solves-ode f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \forall r \in \{(Inf T)--t\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R \nu (x r))) (\text{at } r \text{ within } \{(\text{Inf } T) - -t\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s = \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows [\lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ (Inf T) \& G\}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta]
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s = \theta])
  unfolding pderivative-def using assms apply(simp, simp)
proof(clarify)
  fix x and t
  assume x-ivp:(x solves-ode f) <math>T S \vartheta (x (Inf T)) = 0
    and tHyp:t \in T and eq\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) = \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r)))
    (at \ r \ within \ \{(Inf \ T) - - t\}) \ using \ nuHyp \ x-ivp(1) \ and \ tHyp \ by \ auto
  then have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}.\ ((\lambda \tau.\ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau.\ \tau *_R \ \theta))
    (at r within \{(Inf\ T)--t\}) using eq\theta by auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \theta) \ (t - (Inf \ t))
    by (rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf \ T) \leq t \rangle)
  thus \vartheta (x t) = \theta
    using x-ivp(2) by (metis\ right-minus-eq\ scale-zero-right)
qed
corollary invariant-eq-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \ solves \ ode \ f)\{t0..t\} \ S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall \ r \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{t0..\tau\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s = \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta \rceil
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac\ [\lambda s.\ \vartheta\ s=\theta]\subseteq wp\ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\}\ S\ @\ (Inf\ \{t\theta..t\})\ \&\ G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta])
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply simp
  apply(rule invariant-eq-0[of - \{t0..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
```

```
theorem dInvariant-eq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_{R} \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t0..\tau\})
     and impls:[P] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta] \subseteq [Q] \ [G] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s = \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows [P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. \vartheta s = 0 in dCut-interval, simp add: ⟨t0 ≤ t⟩)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \rceil \rceil
= \theta
  using impls apply blast
   apply(rule-tac \nu = \nu in invariant-eq-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening)
  using impls by simp
lemma invariant-geq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x \ solves \ ode \ f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{(Inf T) - -t\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \ge \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \geq \theta \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \ T \ S \ @ \ (Inf \ T) \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \geq \theta \rceil
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s \geq 0])
  unfolding pderivative-def using assms apply(simp, simp)
proof(clarify)
  fix x and t
  assume x-ivp:\vartheta (x (Inf T)) \geq \theta (x solves-ode f) T S
     and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) \geq \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}.\ ((\lambda \tau.\ \vartheta\ (x\ \tau))\ has-derivative\ (\lambda \tau.\ \tau *_R (\nu\ (x\ r))))
     (at \ r \ within \ \{(Inf \ T) - - t\}) \ using \ nuHyp \ x-ivp(2) \ and \ tHyp \ by \ auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
- (Inf T)
     by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf T) < t \rangle)
  from this obtain r where
    r \in \{(Inf\ T) - -t\} \land \vartheta\ (x\ t) = (t - Inf\ T) *_R \nu\ (x\ r) + \vartheta\ (x\ (Inf\ T)) by force
  thus 0 \le \vartheta (x t) by (simp add: \langle Inf T \le t \rangle ge0 x-ivp(1))
qed
corollary invariant-geq-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \text{ solves-ode } f)\{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{t0..\tau\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \geq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows [\lambda s. \vartheta \ s \geq \theta] \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) \ [\lambda s. \vartheta \ s \geq \theta]
  apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta \rceil \subseteq wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ (Inf \{ t\theta..t \}) \& G \})
```

```
[\lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta]
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule invariant-geq-0[of - \{t0..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-geq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls: [P] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \ge \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \ge \theta] \subseteq [Q] \ [G] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \ge \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows [P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \geq 0 in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle)
   \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \geq 0] \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} \ S \ @ \ t\theta \ \& \ G\}) \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s
  using impls apply blast
  apply(rule-tac \ \nu=\nu \ in \ invariant-geq-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule\ dWeakening)
  using impls by simp
lemma invariant-leq-0:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x \ solves - ode \ f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{(Inf T) - -t\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \leq \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta \rceil \subseteq wp \left( \{ [x'=f] T S @ (Inf T) \& G \} \right) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta \rceil
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s \leq \theta])
  unfolding pderivative-def using assms apply(simp, simp)
proof(clarify)
  fix x and t
  assume x-ivp:\vartheta (x (Inf T)) \leq \vartheta (x solves-ode f) T S
    and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) \leq \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}.\ ((\lambda \tau.\ \vartheta\ (x\ \tau))\ has-derivative\ (\lambda \tau.\ \tau *_R (\nu\ (x\ r))))
    (at\ r\ within\ \{(Inf\ T)--t\})\ {\bf using}\ nuHyp\ x-ivp(2)\ {\bf and}\ tHyp\ {\bf by}\ auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
- (Inf T)
    by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf \ T) \leq t \rangle)
  from this obtain r where
    r \in \{(Inf\ T) - -t\} \land \vartheta\ (x\ t) = (t - Inf\ T) *_{R} \nu\ (x\ r) + \vartheta\ (x\ (Inf\ T)) by force
  thus \vartheta(x t) \leq \theta using \langle (Inf T) \leq t \rangle ge\theta x-ivp(1)
    by (metis add-decreasing2 ge-iff-diff-ge-0 split-scaleR-neg-le)
qed
corollary invariant-leg-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
```

```
assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}.
   ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) (\text{at } r \text{ within } \{t0..\tau\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \leq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
   shows \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \leq \theta \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \leq \theta \rceil
  apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta \rceil \subseteq wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ (Inf \{ t\theta..t \}) \& G \})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta]
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
   using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule\ invariant-leq-0[of - \{t0..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-leq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves-ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
   (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls:[P] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \le \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \le \theta] \subseteq [Q] \ [G] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \le \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{\lceil x'=f \rceil \mid t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil Q \rceil
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. \vartheta s \leq 0 in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta \rceil \subseteq wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s]
\leq \theta
   using impls apply blast
  apply(rule-tac \ \nu=\nu \ in \ invariant-leq-0-interval)
   using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule\ dWeakening)
  using impls by simp
lemma invariant-above-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x solves-ode f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \forall r \in \{(Inf T)--t\}.
   ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{(Inf T) - -t\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \ge \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \ T \ S \ @ \ (Inf \ T) \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta \rceil
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s \geq 0])
   unfolding pderivative-def using assms apply(simp, simp)
proof(clarify)
   \mathbf{fix} \ x \ \mathbf{and} \ t
   assume x-ivp:(x solves-ode f) <math>T S \vartheta (x (Inf T)) > 0
     and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) \geq \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r))))
     (at \ r \ within \ \{(Inf \ T) - - t\}) \ using \ nuHyp \ x-ivp(1) \ and \ tHyp \ by \ auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
- (Inf T)
     by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf \ T) \le t \rangle)
  from this obtain r where
    r \in \{(Inf\ T) - t\} \land \vartheta\ (x\ t) = (t - Inf\ T) *_R \nu\ (x\ r) + \vartheta\ (x\ (Inf\ T)) by force
```

```
thus \theta < \vartheta (x t)
   by (metis \ (Inf \ T) \le t) \ ge0 \ x-ivp(2) \ Groups.add-ac(2) \ add-mono-thms-linordered-field(3)
          ge-iff-diff-ge-0 monoid-add-class.add-0-right scaleR-nonneg-nonneg)
qed
corollary invariant-above-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \text{ solves-ode } f)\{t0..t\} \ S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall \tau \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda\tau.\ \vartheta\ (x\ \tau))\ \textit{has-derivative}\ (\lambda\tau.\ \tau\ *_R\ (\nu\ (x\ r))))\ (\textit{at}\ r\ \textit{within}\ \{t\theta..\tau\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \geq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta \rceil \subseteq wp \left( \{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \} \right) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta \rceil
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac\ [\lambda s.\ \vartheta\ s>\theta]\subseteq wp\ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\}\ S\ @\ (Inf\ \{t\theta..t\})\ \&\ G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta]
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule\ invariant-above-0[of - \{t0..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by(auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-above-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \ solves \ ode \ f) \ \{t0..t\} \ S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls:[P] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta] \subseteq [Q] \ [G] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \geq \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows [P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. \vartheta s>0 in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \leq t\rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac [\lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} S @ t\theta \& G\}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s]
> 0
  using impls apply blast
  apply(rule-tac \ \nu=\nu \ in \ invariant-above-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule\ dWeakening)
  using impls by simp
lemma invariant-below-0:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x solves-ode f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \forall r \in \{(Inf T)--t\}).
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{(Inf T) - -t\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \leq \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows [\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ (Inf T) \& G\}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta]
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s \leq \theta])
  unfolding pderivative-def using assms apply(simp, simp)
\mathbf{proof}(\mathit{clarify})
  fix x and t
  assume x-ivp:(x solves-ode f) <math>T S \vartheta (x (Inf T)) < 0
    and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) \leq \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle cInf-lower)
```

```
have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}.\ ((\lambda \tau.\ \vartheta\ (x\ \tau))\ has-derivative\ (\lambda \tau.\ \tau *_R (\nu\ (x\ r))))
     (at \ r \ within \ \{(Inf \ T) - - t\}) \ using \ nuHyp \ x-ivp(1) \ and \ tHyp \ by \ auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
- (Inf T)
     by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf T) < t \rangle)
  thus \vartheta (x t) < \theta using \langle (Inf T) \leq t \rangle ge0 x-ivp(2)
   by (metis add-mono-thms-linordered-field(3) diff-qt-0-iff-qt qe-iff-diff-qe-0 linorder-not-le
        monoid-add-class.add-0-left monoid-add-class.add-0-right split-scaleR-neg-le)
qed
corollary invariant-below-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \text{ solves-ode } f)\{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{t0..\tau\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \leq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  \mathbf{shows} \, \lceil \lambda s. \,\, \vartheta \,\, s < \, \theta \, \rceil \subseteq wp \, \left( \{ [x' = \! f] \{ t\theta ..t \} \,\, S \,\, @ \,\, t\theta \,\, \& \,\, G \} \right) \, \lceil \lambda s. \,\, \vartheta \,\, s < \, \theta \, \rceil
  apply(subgoal-tac [\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta] \subseteq wp(\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} S @ (Inf \{t\theta..t\}) \& G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta])
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule\ invariant-below-0[of - \{t0..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-below-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves-ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls: [P] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s < \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s < \theta] \subseteq [Q] \ [G] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \le \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil P \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{ [x'=f] \{ t0..t \} \ S @ t0 \& G \}) \ \lceil Q \rceil
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(rule-tac C = \lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \rangle
   apply(subgoal-tac [\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f]\}\{t\theta..t\} S @ t\theta \& G\}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s]
<\theta
  using impls apply blast
  apply(rule-tac \nu=\nu in invariant-below-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule\ dWeakening)
  using impls by simp
lemma invariant-meet:
  assumes [I1] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ t0 \& G\}) [I1]
     and \lceil I2 \rceil \subseteq wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x'=f \right] T S @ t0 \& G \right\} \right) \lceil I2 \rceil
  shows [\lambda s. I1 \ s \land I2 \ s] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\}) [\lambda s. I1 \ s \land I2 \ s]
  using assms apply(subst (asm) wp-rel, subst (asm) wp-rel)
  apply(subst wp-rel, simp add: p2r-def)
```

```
by blast
```

```
\textbf{theorem} \ \textit{dInvariant-meet} \colon
   assumes [I1] \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \mid t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \ [I1] \ and \ [I2] \subseteq wp
(\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\} \ S \ @ \ t0 \ \& \ G\}) \ [I2]
    and impls: [P] \subseteq [\lambda s. \ I1 \ s \land I2 \ s] \ [\lambda s. \ I1 \ s \land I2 \ s] \subseteq [Q] and t0 \le t
  shows [P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. I1 s \wedge I2 s in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t0 \leq t \rangle)
   \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac\ \lceil \lambda s.\ I1\ s\ \land\ I2\ s\rceil\subseteq wp\ (\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\}\ S\ @\ t0\ \&\ G\})\ \lceil \lambda s.
I1 s \wedge I2 s
  using impls apply blast
    apply(rule\ invariant-meet)
  using assms(1,2,5) apply(simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening)
  using impls by simp
lemma invariant-join:
  assumes [I1] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\}) [I1]
    and \lceil I2 \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{\lceil x'=f \rceil T S @ t0 \& G\}) \ \lceil I2 \rceil
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \ I1 \ s \lor I2 \ s \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \ T \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ I1 \ s \lor I2 \ s \rceil
  using assms apply(subst (asm) wp-rel, subst (asm) wp-rel)
  apply(subst\ wp\text{-}rel,\ simp\ add:\ p2r\text{-}def)
  by blast
theorem dInvariant-join:
   assumes \lceil I1 \rceil \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) \ \lceil I1 \rceil \ \text{and} \ \lceil I2 \rceil \subseteq wp
(\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\} \ S \ @ \ t0 \ \& \ G\}) \ [I2]
    and impls: \lceil P \rceil \subseteq \lceil \lambda s. \ I1 \ s \lor I2 \ s \rceil \ \lceil \lambda s. \ I1 \ s \lor I2 \ s \rceil \subseteq \lceil Q \rceil and t0 \le t
  shows [P] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. I1 s ∨ I2 s in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t0 \leq t \rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac [\lambda s. \ I1 \ s \lor I2 \ s] \subseteq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [\lambda s.
I1 s \vee I2 s
  using impls apply blast
    apply(rule invariant-join)
  using assms(1,2,5) apply(simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening)
  using impls by auto
end
theory cat2rel-examples
  imports cat2rel
begin
```

3.4 Examples

Here we do our first verification example: the single-evolution ball. We do it in two ways. The first one provides (1) a finite type and (2) its corresponding problem-specific vector-field and flow. The second approach uses an existing

finite type and defines a more general vector-field which is later instantiated to the problem at hand.

3.4.1 Specific vector field

We define a finite type of three elements. All the lemmas below proven about this type must exist in order to do the verification example.

```
typedef three = \{m::nat. m < 3\}
 apply(rule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ exI)
 \mathbf{by} \ simp
lemma CARD-of-three: CARD(three) = 3
 using type-definition.card type-definition-three by fastforce
instance three::finite
 apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of Rep-three UNIV \{m::nat. m < 3\}])
  apply(rule bij-betwI')
    apply (simp add: Rep-three-inject)
 using Rep-three apply blast
  apply (metis Abs-three-inverse UNIV-I)
 by simp
lemma three-univD:(UNIV::three\ set) = \{Abs-three\ 0,\ Abs-three\ 1,\ Abs-three\ 2\}
proof-
 have (UNIV::three\ set) = Abs-three\ `\{m::nat.\ m < 3\}
   apply auto by (metis Rep-three Rep-three-inverse image-iff)
 also have \{m::nat. \ m < 3\} = \{0, 1, 2\} by auto
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma three-exhaust: \forall x::three. x = Abs-three 0 \lor x = Abs-three 1 \lor x =
Abs-three 2
 using three-univD by auto
Next we use our recently created type to generate a 3-dimensional vector
```

space. We then define the vector field and the flow for the single-evolution ball on this vector space. Then we follow the standard procedure to prove that they are in fact a Lipschitz vector-field and a its flow.

```
abbreviation free-fall-kinematics (s::real^three) \equiv (\chi i. if i=(Abs-three \ 0) then s
 (Abs-three 1) else 
if i=(Abs\text{-three 1}) then s \ (Abs\text{-three 2}) else 0)
abbreviation free-fall-flow t s \equiv
(\chi i. if i=(Abs-three 0) then s (Abs-three 2) \cdot t ^2/2 + s (Abs-three 1) \cdot t +
s \ (Abs-three \ 0)
else if i=(Abs\text{-three 1}) then s \ (Abs\text{-three 2}) \cdot t + s \ (Abs\text{-three 1}) else s \ 
(Abs-three\ 2)
```

```
\mathbf{lemma}\ bounded\text{-}linear\text{-}free\text{-}fall\text{-}kine matics\text{:}bounded\text{-}linear\ free\text{-}fall\text{-}kine matics}
  {\bf apply} \ {\it unfold-locales}
   apply(simp-all add: plus-vec-def scaleR-vec-def ext norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
  apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp)
  apply(subst\ three-univD,\ subst\ three-univD)
  \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ Abs-three-inject)
lemma free-fall-kinematics-continuous-on: continuous-on X free-fall-kinematics
  using bounded-linear-free-fall-kinematics linear-continuous-on by blast
lemma free-fall-kinematics-is-picard-ivp:0 \le t \Longrightarrow t < 1 \Longrightarrow
picard-ivp (\lambda t s. free-fall-kinematics s) {0..t} UNIV 1 0
  unfolding picard-ivp-def apply(simp add: lipschitz-on-def, safe)
  apply(rule-tac\ t=X\ and\ f=snd\ in\ continuous-on-compose2)
  apply(simp-all\ add:\ free-fall-kinematics-continuous-on\ continuous-on-snd)
  apply(simp add: dist-vec-def L2-set-def dist-real-def)
  apply(subst\ three-univD,\ subst\ three-univD)
  \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ Abs\text{-}three\text{-}inject)
lemma free-fall-flow-solves-free-fall-kinematics:
  ((\lambda \tau. free-fall-flow \tau s) solves-ode (\lambda t s. free-fall-kinematics s)) \{0..t\} UNIV
  apply (rule solves-vec-lambda)
 apply(simp add: solves-ode-def)
 unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply(auto simp: Abs-three-inject)
 using poly-derivatives (3, 4) unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
by auto
We end the first example by computing the wlp of the kinematics for the
single-evolution ball and then using it to verify "its safety".
corollary free-fall-flow-DS:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1
 shows wp {[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ free-fall-kinematics \ s] {0..t} \ UNIV @ 0 \& G} [Q] =
     \lceil \lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{\theta..t\}. \ (\forall \ r \in \{\theta--\tau\}. \ G \ (\textit{free-fall-flow} \ r \ x)) \ \longrightarrow \ Q \ (\textit{free-fall-flow} \ r \ x)) 
\tau x
  apply(subst\ picard-ivp.wp-q-orbit) of \lambda t\ s.\ free-fall-kinematics\ s - - 1 - (\lambda\ t\ x.)
free-fall-flow t x)])
  using free-fall-kinematics-is-picard-ivp and assms apply blast apply(clarify,
rule\ conjI)
  using free-fall-flow-solves-free-fall-kinematics apply blast
  apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff) using three-exhaust by auto
lemma single-evolution-ball:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1
 shows
 [\lambda s. (0::real) \leq s \ (Abs-three \ 0) \land s \ (Abs-three \ 0) = H \land s \ (Abs-three \ 1) =
0 \wedge 0 > s  (Abs-three 2)
  \subseteq wp \ (\{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ free-fall-kinematics \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ s \ (Abs-three
\theta(\theta) \geq \theta(\theta)
```

```
\lceil \lambda s. \ 0 \le s \$ \ (Abs\text{-three } 0) \land s \$ \ (Abs\text{-three } 0) \le H \rceil apply(subst free-fall-flow-DS) by(simp-all add: assms mult-nonneg-nonpos2)
```

3.4.2 General vector field

It turns out that there is already a 3-element type:

```
term x::3
lemma CARD(three) = CARD(3)
unfolding CARD-of-three by simp
```

In fact, for each natural number n there is already a corresponding n-element type in Isabelle. However, there are still some lemmas that one needs to prove in order to use it in verification in n-dimensional vector spaces.

```
lemma exhaust-5: — The analog for 3 has already been proven in Analysis. fixes x::5 shows x=1 \lor x=2 \lor x=3 \lor x=4 \lor x=5 proof (induct \, x) case (of\text{-}int \, z) then have 0 \le z and z < 5 by simp\text{-}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 UNIV\text{-}3:(UNIV::3 \, set) = \{0, 1, 2\} apply safe using exhaust\text{-}3 three-eq-zero by(blast, auto) lemma sum\text{-}axis\text{-}UNIV\text{-}3[simp]:(\sum j\in (UNIV::3 \, set). axis \, i \, 1 \, \$ \, j \cdot f \, j) = (f::3 \Rightarrow real) \, i unfolding axis\text{-}def \, UNIV\text{-}3 apply simp using exhaust\text{-}3 by force
```

Next, we prove that every linear system of differential equations (i.e. it can be rewritten as $x' = A \cdot x$) satisfies the conditions of the Picard-Lindeloef theorem:

```
lemma matrix-lipschitz-constant: fixes A::real^{\wedge}('n::finite)^{\wedge}n shows dist (A*v x) (A*v y) \leq (real\ CARD('n))^2 \cdot maxAbs\ A \cdot dist\ x\ y unfolding dist-norm vector-norm-distr-minus proof(subst\ norm-matrix-sgn) have norm_S\ A \leq maxAbs\ A \cdot (real\ CARD('n) \cdot real\ CARD('n)) by (metis\ (no\text{-}types)\ Groups.mult-ac(2)\ norms-le-dims-maxAbs) then have norm_S\ A \cdot norm\ (x-y) \leq (real\ (card\ (UNIV::'n\ set)))^2 \cdot maxAbs\ A \cdot norm\ (x-y) by (simp\ add:\ cross3\text{-}simps(11)\ mult-left-mono\ semiring-normalization-rules(29)) also have norm\ (A*v\ sgn\ (x-y)) \cdot norm\ (x-y) \leq norm_S\ A \cdot norm\ (x-y) by (simp\ add:\ norm\text{-}sgn\text{-}le-norms\ cross3\text{-}simps(11)\ mult-left-mono}) ultimately show norm\ (A*v\ sgn\ (x-y)) \cdot norm\ (x-y) \leq (real\ CARD('n))^2 \cdot maxAbs\ A \cdot norm\ (x-y)
```

```
using order-trans-rules (23) by blast
\mathbf{qed}
lemma picard-ivp-linear-system:
 fixes A::real^('n::finite)^'n
 assumes \theta < ((real\ CARD('n))^2 \cdot (maxAbs\ A)) (is \theta < ?L)
 assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/?L
 shows picard-ivp (\lambda \ t \ s. \ A * v \ s) \{0..t\} \ UNIV ?L \ 0
 apply unfold-locales apply(simp add: \langle 0 \leq t \rangle)
 {f subgoal}\ {f by}(simp,\ metis\ continuous\mbox{-}on\mbox{-}compose2\ continuous\mbox{-}on\mbox{-}cong\ continuous\mbox{-}on\mbox{-}id
       continuous-on-snd matrix-vector-mult-linear-continuous-on top-greatest)
 subgoal using matrix-lipschitz-constant maxAbs-ge-0 zero-compare-simps (4,12)
   unfolding lipschitz-on-def by blast
 apply(simp-all add: assms)
 subgoal for r \ s apply(subgoal-tac |r - s| < 1/?L)
    apply(subst\ (asm)\ pos-less-divide-eq[of\ ?L\ |r-s|\ 1])
   using assms by auto
 done
We can rewrite the original free-fall kinematics as a linear operator applied
to a 3-dimensional vector. For that we take advantage of the following fact:
lemma axis (1::3) (1::real) = (\chi j. if j= 0 then 0 else if j = 1 then 1 else 0)
 unfolding axis-def by(rule Cart-lambda-cong, simp)
abbreviation K \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = (0::3) \ then \ axis \ (1::3) \ (1::real) \ else \ if \ i = 1 \ then
axis 2 1 else 0)
abbreviation flow-for-K t s \equiv (\chi i. if i = (0::3) then <math>s \$ 2 \cdot t ^2/2 + s \$ 1 \cdot t
+ s \$ \theta
else if i=1 then s \$ 2 \cdot t + s \$ 1 else s \$ 2)
With these 2 definitions and the proof that linear systems of ODEs are
Picard-Lindeloef, we can show that they form a pair of vector-field and its
flow.
lemma entries-K: entries K = \{0, 1\}
 apply (simp-all add: axis-def, safe)
 by (rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ simp)+
lemma K-is-picard-ivp:0 \le t \Longrightarrow t < 1/9 \Longrightarrow
\textit{picard-ivp} \ (\lambda \ t \ s. \ K \ *v \ s) \ \{\theta..t\} \ \textit{UNIV} \ ((\textit{real} \ \textit{CARD}(3))^2 \cdot \textit{maxAbs} \ \textit{K}) \ \theta
 apply(rule picard-ivp-linear-system)
 unfolding entries-K by auto
lemma flow-for-K-solves-K: ((\lambda \tau. flow-for-K \tau s) solves-ode (\lambda t s. K *v s))
\{\theta..t\}\ UNIV
 apply (rule solves-vec-lambda)
 apply(simp \ add: solves-ode-def)
```

```
using poly-derivatives (1, 3, 4)
by (auto simp: matrix-vector-mult-def)
```

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

```
corollary flow-for-K-DS:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/9
  shows wp \{ [x' = \lambda t \ s. \ K * v \ s] \{ \theta..t \} \ UNIV @ \theta \& G \} [Q] =
    [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall r \in \{0--\tau\}. \ G \ (flow-for-K \ r \ x)) \longrightarrow Q \ (flow-for-K \ \tau)
x)
 apply(subst picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit[of \lambda t s. K * v s - - ((real CARD(3))<sup>2</sup> · maxAbs
K
         - (\lambda t x. flow-for-K t x)])
  using K-is-picard-ivp and assms apply blast apply (clarify, rule conjI)
  using flow-for-K-solves-K apply blast
   apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff) using exhaust-3 apply force
  by simp
lemma single-evolution-ball-K:
  assumes 0 \le t and t \le 1/9
  shows [\lambda s. (0::real) < s \$ (0::3) \land s \$ 0 = H \land s \$ 1 = 0 \land 0 > s \$ 2]
  \subseteq wp \left(\left\{\left[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ K*v \ s\right]\left\{0..t\right\} \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta \ \& \ (\lambda \ s. \ s \ \$ \ \theta \geq \theta)\right\}\right) \left[\lambda s. \ \theta \leq s \ \$ \right]
0 \wedge s \$ 0 \leq H
  apply(subst flow-for-K-DS)
  using assms by(simp-all add: mult-nonneg-nonpos2)
```

3.4.3 Bouncing Ball with solution

Armed now with two vector fields for free-fall kinematics and their respective flows, proving the safety of a "bouncing ball" is merely an exercise of real arithmetic:

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

```
lemma [bb\text{-}real\text{-}arith]: 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 x - 2 \cdot g \cdot H \wedge 0 > g by auto

hence *:v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - H) \wedge 0 > g \wedge v \cdot v \ge 0

using left\text{-}diff\text{-}distrib mult.commute by (metis\ zero-le\text{-}square)

from this\ have\ (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (x - H) by auto

also from * have (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \le 0

using divide\text{-}nonneg\text{-}neg by fastforce

ultimately have H - x \ge 0 by linarith

thus ?thesis by auto

qed
```

```
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
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)
  from this have (g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot H = 0
   apply(subst\ power2\text{-}sum)\ by\ (metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ hide\text{-}lams)\ Groups.add\text{-}ac(2,3)
        Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
  hence 2 \cdot g \cdot H + (-((g \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0
    by (metis\ Groups.add-ac(2)\ power2-minus)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed
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
      apply(subst\ Rat.sign-simps(18))+
      \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
    also have ... = g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot H + v \cdot v (is ... = ?middle)
      by(subst invar, simp)
    finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
  moreover
  {have ?rhs = g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot H + v \cdot v
    by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2,3) semiring-class.distrib-left)
  also have \dots = ?middle
    by (simp add: semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma bouncing-ball:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/9
 shows [\lambda s. (\theta :: real) \leq s \$ (\theta :: \beta) \land s \$ \theta = H \land s \$ 1 = \theta \land \theta > s \$ 2] \subseteq wp
  ((\{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ K *v \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ s \$ \ 0 \ge 0)\};
  (IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)]) ELSE Id FI))^*)
  [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \$ \ 0 \land s \$ \ 0 \le H]
  apply(rule rel-ad-mka-starI [of - [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \ \$ \ (0::3) \land 0 > s \ \$ \ 2 \land ]
  2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 = 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot H + (s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1)]])
    apply(simp, simp only: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-seq)
```

```
apply(subst p2r-r2p-wp-sym[of (IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s. - s
$ 1)]) ELSE Id FI)])
  apply(subst\ flow-for-K-DS)\ using\ assms\ apply(simp,\ simp)\ apply(subst\ wp-trafo)
 by(auto simp: p2r-def rel-ad-def bb-real-arith)
3.4.4
          Bouncing Ball with invariants
lemma gravity-is-invariant:(x solves-ode (\lambda t. (*v) K)) {\theta..t} UNIV \Longrightarrow \tau \in
\{\theta..t\} \Longrightarrow r \in \{\theta..\tau\} \Longrightarrow
((\lambda \tau. x \tau \$ 2) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R 0)) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..\tau\})
  apply(drule-tac\ i=2\ in\ solves-vec-nth)
  apply(unfold solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clarify)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=r \ in \ ball E, simp \ add: matrix-vector-mult-def)
  by (simp-all add: has-derivative-within-subset)
lemma bouncing-ball-invariant: (x \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. (*v) K)) \{0..t\} \text{ } UNIV \Longrightarrow \tau \in
\{\theta..t\} \Longrightarrow
r \in \{0..\tau\} \Longrightarrow ((\lambda \tau. \ 2 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$ \ 2 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$ \ 0 \ - \ 2 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$ \ 2 \cdot H \ - x \ \tau \ \$ \ 1 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$
1) has-derivative
(\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_B \theta)) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{\theta..\tau\})
  apply(frule-tac\ i=2\ in\ solves-vec-nth,frule-tac\ i=1\ in\ solves-vec-nth,drule-tac
i=0 in solves-vec-nth)
  apply(unfold solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clarify)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=r \ in \ ball E, simp-all \ add: matrix-vector-mult-def)+
  apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. 2 · x r $ 2 · (t · x r $ 1)
      and g'1=\lambda t. 2 · (t \cdot (x r \$ 1 \cdot x r \$ 2)) in derivative-eq-intros(11))
      apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. 2 · x r $ 2 · (t · x r $ 1) and g'1=\lambda t. 0 in
derivative-eq-intros(11)
    apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. 0 and g'1 = (\lambda xa. xa \cdot x r \$ 1) in derivative-eq-intros(12))
     apply(rule-tac\ g'1=\lambda t.\ 0\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(6),\ simp-all\ add:\ has-derivative-within-subset)
  apply(rule-tac g'1 = \lambda t. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(7))
  apply(rule-tac g'1 = \lambda t. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(6), simp-all add: has-derivative-within-subset)
 by (rule-tac\ f'1=(\lambda xa.\ xa\cdot x\ r\ \$\ 2) and g'1=(\lambda xa.\ xa\cdot x\ r\ \$\ 2) in derivative-eq-intros(12),
      simp-all add: has-derivative-within-subset)
lemma bouncing-ball-invariants:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/9
 shows \lceil \lambda s. \ (\theta :: real) \le s \ \$ \ (\theta :: \beta) \land s \ \$ \ \theta = H \land s \ \$ \ 1 = \theta \land \theta > s \ \$ \ 2 \rceil \subseteq wp
  ((\{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ K \ *v \ s]\{\theta..t\} \ UNIV \ @ \ \theta \ \& \ (\lambda \ s. \ s \ \$ \ \theta \geq \theta)\};
  (IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)]) ELSE Id FI))^*)
  [\lambda s. \ 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \land s \ \$ \ 0 \leq H]
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule-tac}\ I = \lceil \lambda s.\ 0 \le s\$0 \land 0 > s\$2 \land 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot s\$0 = 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot H +
(s\$1 \cdot s\$1) in rel-ad-mka-starI)
    apply(simp, simp only: rel-antidomain-kleene-algebra.fbox-seq)
   apply(subst p2r-r2p-wp-sym[of (IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s. - s
```

```
$ 1)]) ELSE Id FI)])
  using assms(1) apply(rule dCut-interval[of - - - - - \lambda s. s \$ 2 < 0])
  apply(rule-tac \vartheta = \lambda s. \ s \ \ 2 and \nu = \lambda s. \ \theta in dInvariant-below-\theta)
  using gravity-is-invariant apply force
      apply(simp, simp, simp, simp \ add: \langle 0 \leq t \rangle)
   apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot s\$0 - 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot H - s\$1 \cdot s\$1 = 0 in
dCut-interval, simp\ add: \langle 0 \leq t \rangle)
  apply(rule-tac \vartheta = \lambda s. 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 - 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot H - s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1 and \nu = \lambda s. \theta
in dInvariant-eq-\theta)
  using bouncing-ball-invariant apply force
 \mathbf{apply}(simp, simp, simp, simp \ add: \langle \theta \leq t \rangle)
  apply(rule\ dWeakening,\ subst\ p2r-r2p-wp)
 \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ bb\ real\ -arith\ p2r\ -def\ rel\ -antidomain\ -kleene\ -algebra\ .fbox\ -def\ rel\ -ad\ -def)
3.4.5
          Circular motion with invariants
lemma two-eq-zero: (2::2) = 0 by simp
lemma [simp]: i \neq (0::2) \implies i = 1 using exhaust-2 by fastforce
lemma UNIV-2:(UNIV::2 \ set) = \{0, 1\}
 apply safe using exhaust-2 two-eq-zero by auto
lemma sum-axis-UNIV-2[simp]:(\sum j \in (UNIV::2 \text{ set}). \text{ axis } i \text{ r } \text{\$ } j \cdot f j) = r \cdot (f::2 \text{ set}).
\Rightarrow real) i
 unfolding axis-def UNIV-2 by simp
abbreviation Circ \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=(0::2) \ then \ axis \ (1::2) \ (-1::real) \ else \ axis \ 0 \ 1)
abbreviation flow-for-Circ t s \equiv (\chi i. if i= (0::2) then
s\$0 \cdot cos \ t - s\$1 \cdot sin \ t \ else \ s\$0 \cdot sin \ t + s\$1 \cdot cos \ t)
lemma entries-Circ:entries Circ = \{0, -1, 1\}
 apply (simp-all add: axis-def, safe)
 subgoal by(rule-tac x=0 in exI, simp)+
 subgoal by (rule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ exI, \ simp)+
 by (rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ simp)+
lemma Circ-is-picard-ivp:0 \le t \Longrightarrow t < 1/4 \Longrightarrow
picard-ivp (\lambda t s. Circ *v s) {0..t} UNIV ((real CARD(2))^2 · maxAbs Circ) 0
 apply(rule picard-ivp-linear-system)
 unfolding entries-Circ by auto
lemma flow-for-Circ-solves-Circ: ((\lambda \tau. flow-for-Circ \tau s) solves-ode (\lambda t s. Circ
*v s)) {0..t} UNIV
 apply (rule solves-vec-lambda, clarsimp)
 subgoal for i apply(cases i=0)
    apply(simp-all\ add:\ matrix-vector-mult-def)
```

```
unfolding solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply auto
   subgoal for x
      apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. - s$0 · (t · sin x) and g'1=\lambda t. s$1 · (t · cos x)in
derivative-eq-intros(11)
     apply(rule derivative-eq-intros(6)[of cos(\lambda xa. - (xa \cdot sin x))])
      apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(58))
         apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
      apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(6)[of\ sin\ (\lambda xa.\ (xa\cdot cos\ x))])
       apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(55))
        apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
     by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(3) Rings.ring-distribs(4))
   subgoal for x
      apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. s\$0 \cdot (t \cdot cos x) and g'1=\lambda t. -s\$1 \cdot (t \cdot sin x)in
derivative-eq-intros(8)
     apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(6)[of\ sin\ (\lambda xa.\ xa\cdot cos\ x)])
      apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(55))
         apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
      apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(6)[of\ cos\ (\lambda xa.-(xa\cdot sin\ x))])
       apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(58))
        apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
     by (simp\ add:\ Groups.mult-ac(3)\ Rings.ring-distribs(4))
   done
  done
corollary flow-for-Circ-DS:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/4
  shows wp {[x'=\lambda \ t \ s. \ Circ *v \ s] \{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& G\} [Q] =
    [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \ r \in \{0--\tau\}. \ G \ (flow-for-Circ \ r \ x)) \longrightarrow Q \ (flow-for-Circ
\tau x
 apply(subst picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit[of \lambda t \ s. \ Circ *v \ s - - ((real\ CARD(2))^2 \cdot max-
Abs\ Circ) -
(\lambda \ t \ x. \ flow-for-Circ \ t \ x)])
  using Circ-is-picard-ivp and assms apply blast apply(clarify, rule conjI)
  using flow-for-Circ-solves-Circ apply blast
  apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff) using exhaust-2 two-eq-zero apply force
  by simp
lemma circular-motion:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/4 and (R::real) > 0
 shows [\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2] \subseteq wp
  \{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ Circ *v \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ True)\}
  [\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2]
  apply(subst flow-for-Circ-DS)
  using assms by simp-all
lemma circular-motion-invariants:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/4 and (R::real) > 0
  shows[\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2] \le wp
  \{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ Circ *v \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ s \$ \ 0 \ge 0)\}
```

```
[\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2]
   using assms(1) apply(rule-tac\ C = \lambda s.\ R^2 = (s\ \$\ (\theta::2))^2 + (s\ \$\ 1)^2 in dCut-interval,
simp)
       apply(subgoal-tac (\lambda s. (s \$ (0::2))<sup>2</sup> + (s \$ 1)<sup>2</sup> - R^2 = 0) = (\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ 1)
(0::2)^2 + (s \$ 1)^2)
         \mathbf{apply}(\textit{rule ssubst}[\textit{of } (\lambda s. \ R^2 = (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2) \ \lambda s. \ (s \$ (\theta :: 2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2
(s \$ 1)^2 - R^2 = 0, simp)
      apply(rule-tac \vartheta = \lambda s. (s \$ 0)^2 + (s \$ 1)^2 - R^2 and \nu = \lambda s. \theta in dInvariant-eq-0)
    subgoal apply clarify
         apply(frule-tac\ i=0\ in\ solves-vec-nth,\ drule-tac\ i=1\ in\ solves-vec-nth)
           apply(unfold solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clar-
simp)
         apply(erule-tac \ x=r \ in \ ball E, simp-all \ add: matrix-vector-mult-def)+
         apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. 0 and g'1 = \lambda t. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(11))
              apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. -2 \cdot (x r \$ \theta) \cdot (t \cdot x r \$ 1) and
                   g'1 = \lambda t. 2 · (x r \$ 1) · t · x r \$ 0 in derivative-eq-intros(8))
                  apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. - (t \cdot x \ r \ \$ \ 1) in derivative-eq-intros(15))
                    apply (simp add: has-derivative-within-subset, force)
                apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. (t \cdot x \ r \ \$ \ \theta) in derivative-eq-intros(15))
                  apply (simp add: has-derivative-within-subset) by auto
     apply(simp, simp, simp, simp add: (0 \le t)) apply auto[1]
    \mathbf{by}(rule\ dWeakening,\ simp)
end
theory cat2funcset
  \mathbf{imports}../hs\text{-}prelims\ Transformer\text{-}Semantics.Kleisli\text{-}Quantale\ KAD.Modal\text{-}Kleene\text{-}Algebra
begin
```

Hybrid System Verification 4

```
— We start by deleting some conflicting notation and introducing some new.
no-notation Archimedean-Field.ceiling ([-])
      and Archimedean-Field.floor-ceiling-class.floor (|-|)
      and Range-Semiring.antirange-semiring-class.ars-r (r)
      and Isotone-Transformers.bqtran (|-|)
notation Abs-nd-fun (-• [101] 100) and Rep-nd-fun (-• [101] 100)
type-synonym 'a pred = 'a \Rightarrow bool
```

Nondeterministic Functions

```
lemma Abs-nd-fun-inverse 2[simp]:(f^{\bullet})_{\bullet}=f
 \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ Abs-nd-fun-inverse)
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)
```

```
instantiation \ nd-fun :: (type) antidomain-kleene-algebra
begin
lift-definition antidomain-op-nd-fun :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun
 is \lambda f. (\lambda x. if ((f_{\bullet}) x = \{\}) then \{x\} else \{\})^{\bullet}.
lift-definition zero-nd-fun :: 'a nd-fun
 is \zeta^{\bullet}.
lift-definition star-nd-fun :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun
 is \lambda(f::'a \ nd\text{-}fun).qstar f.
lift-definition plus-nd-fun :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a nd-fun
 is \lambda f g.((f_{\bullet}) \sqcup (g_{\bullet}))^{\bullet}.
named-theorems nd-fun-aka antidomain kleene algebra properties for nondeter-
ministic functions.
lemma nd-fun-assoc[nd-fun-aka]:(a::'a nd-fun) + b + c = a + (b + c)
 by(transfer, simp add: ksup-assoc)
lemma nd-fun-comm[nd-fun-aka]:(a::'a nd-fun) + b = b + a
 \mathbf{by}(transfer, simp \ add: ksup-comm)
lemma nd-fun-distr[nd-fun-aka]:((x::'a nd-fun) + y) \cdot z = x \cdot z + y \cdot z
  and nd-fun-distl[nd-fun-aka]:x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z
 by(transfer, simp add: kcomp-distr, transfer, simp add: kcomp-distl)
lemma nd-fun-zero-sum[nd-fun-aka]: 0 + (x::'a nd-fun) = x
 and nd-fun-zero-dot[nd-fun-aka]:\theta \cdot x = \theta
 by(transfer, simp, transfer, auto)
lemma nd-fun-leq[nd-fun-aka]:((x::'a nd-fun) <math>\leq y) = (x + y = y)
  and nd-fun-leq-add[nd-fun-aka]: z \cdot x \leq z \cdot (x + y)
  apply(transfer, metis Abs-nd-fun-inverse2 Rep-nd-fun-inverse le-iff-sup)
  \mathbf{by}(transfer, simp \ add: kcomp-isol)
lemma nd-fun-ad-zero[nd-fun-aka]: ad(x::'a nd-fun) · <math>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 (ad x) + ad x = 1
  apply(transfer, rule nd-fun-ext, simp add: kcomp-def)
  apply(transfer, rule nd-fun-ext, simp, simp add: kcomp-def)
  by(transfer, simp, rule nd-fun-ext, simp add: kcomp-def)
lemma nd-star-one[nd-fun-aka]:1 + (x::'a nd-fun) \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^* \leq y
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{transfer}, \mathit{metis}\ \mathit{Abs-nd-fun-inverse}\ \mathit{Rep-comp-hom}\ \mathit{UNIV-I}\ \mathit{fun-star-unfoldr}
     le-sup-iff less-eq-nd-fun.abs-eq mem-Collect-eq one-nd-fun.abs-eq qstar-comm)
  apply(transfer, metis (no-types, lifting) Abs-comp-hom Rep-nd-fun-inverse
```

```
fun-star-inductl less-eq-nd-fun.transfer sup-nd-fun.transfer)
  by(transfer, metis qstar-inductr Rep-comp-hom Rep-nd-fun-inverse
      less-eq-nd-fun.abs-eq sup-nd-fun.transfer)
instance
  apply intro-classes apply auto
  using nd-fun-aka apply simp-all
  \mathbf{by}(transfer; auto) +
end
4.2
         Weakest Liberal Preconditions
abbreviation p2ndf :: 'a \ pred \Rightarrow 'a \ nd-fun \ ((1 [-]))
  where [Q] \equiv (\lambda x::'a. \{s::'a. s = x \land Q s\})^{\bullet}
lemma le\text{-p2ndf-iff}[simp]: [P] \leq [Q] = (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q s)
  by(transfer, auto simp: le-fun-def)
lemma eq-p2ndf-iff:(\lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil) = (P = Q)
proof(safe)
  assume \lceil P \rceil = \lceil Q \rceil
  hence \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \land \lceil Q \rceil \leq \lceil P \rceil by simp
  then have (\forall s. P s \longrightarrow Q s) \land (\forall s. Q s \longrightarrow P s) by simp
  thus P = Q by auto
qed
lemma p2ndf-le-eta[simp]:[P] \leq \eta^{\bullet}
  by(transfer, simp add: le-fun-def, clarify)
lemma ads-d-p2ndf[simp]:d [P] = [P]
   \textbf{unfolding} \ \textit{ads-d-def antidomain-op-nd-fun-def} \ \textbf{by} (\textit{rule nd-fun-ext}, \ \textit{auto}) 
lemma ad-p2ndf[simp]:ad [P] = [\lambda s. \neg P s]
  unfolding antidomain-op-nd-fun-def by(rule nd-fun-ext, auto)
abbreviation ndf2p :: 'a nd-fun \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow bool((1 | - |))
  where |f| \equiv (\lambda x. \ x \in Domain \ (\mathcal{R} \ (f_{\bullet})))
lemma p2ndf-ndf2p-id:F \leq \eta^{\bullet} \Longrightarrow \lceil |F| \rceil = F
  unfolding f2r-def apply(rule nd-fun-ext)
  apply(subgoal-tac \forall x. (F_{\bullet}) \ x \subseteq \{x\}, simp)
  by(blast, simp add: le-fun-def less-eq-nd-fun.rep-eq)
abbreviation wp f \equiv fbox (f::'a nd-fun)
lemma wp - nd - fun : wp (F^{\bullet}) [P] = [\lambda x. \forall y. y \in (Fx) \longrightarrow Py]
  apply(simp add: fbox-def, transfer, simp)
  \mathbf{by}(\mathit{rule}\ \mathit{nd}\text{-}\mathit{fun}\text{-}\mathit{ext},\ \mathit{auto}\ \mathit{simp}\text{:}\ \mathit{kcomp}\text{-}\mathit{def})
```

```
lemma wp-nd-fun-etaD:wp (F^{\bullet}) P = \eta^{\bullet} \implies (\forall y. y \in (F x) \longrightarrow P y)
proof
  fix y assume wp (F^{\bullet}) [P] = (\eta^{\bullet})
  from this have \eta^{\bullet} = [\lambda s. \ \forall y. \ s2p \ (F \ s) \ y \longrightarrow P \ y]
    \mathbf{by}(subst\ wp\text{-}nd\text{-}fun[THEN\ sym],\ simp)
  hence \bigwedge x. \{x\} = \{s. \ s = x \land (\forall y. \ s2p \ (F \ s) \ y \longrightarrow P \ y)\}
    apply(subst (asm) Abs-nd-fun-inject, simp-all)
    by (drule-tac \ x=x \ in \ fun-cong, \ simp)
  then show s2p (F x) y \longrightarrow P y by auto
qed
lemma p2ndf-ndf2p-wp: \lceil |wp|R|P| \rceil = wp|R|P
  apply(rule p2ndf-ndf2p-id)
  by (simp add: a-subid fbox-def one-nd-fun.transfer)
lemma p2ndf-ndf2p-wp-sym:wp R P = \lceil |wp R P| \rceil
  by(rule sym, simp add: p2ndf-ndf2p-wp)
lemma wp-trafo: |wp F [Q]| s = (\forall s'. s' \in (F_{\bullet}) s \longrightarrow Q s')
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subgoal}\text{-}tac\ F = (F_{\bullet})^{\bullet})
  apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ F\ (F_{\bullet})^{\bullet}],\ simp)
  apply(subst wp-nd-fun)
  \mathbf{by}(simp\text{-}all\ add:\ f2r\text{-}def)
abbreviation vec-upd :: ('a^{\hat{}}b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a^{\hat{}}b (-(2[-:==-]) [70, 65] 61)
where
x[i :== a] \equiv (\chi j. (if j = i then a else (x \$ j)))
abbreviation assign :: b \Rightarrow (a^b \Rightarrow a) \Rightarrow (a^b \Rightarrow a) nd-fun ((2[-::== -]) [70,
65 | 61) where
[x ::== expr] \equiv (\lambda s. \{s[x :== expr s]\})^{\bullet}
lemma wp-assign[simp]: wp ([x :== expr]) [Q] = [\lambda s. \ Q \ (s[x :== expr \ s])]
  by(subst wp-nd-fun, rule nd-fun-ext, simp)
lemma fbox-seq [simp]: |x \cdot y| q = |x| |y| q
  by (simp add: fbox-mult)
definition (in antidomain-kleene-algebra) cond :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a
(if - then - else - fi [64,64,64] 63) where if p then x else y fi = d p · x + ad p · y
\textbf{abbreviation} \ \textit{cond-sugar} :: \ 'a \ \textit{pred} \ \Rightarrow \ 'a \ \textit{nd-fun} \ \Rightarrow \ 'a \ \textit{nd-fun} \ \Rightarrow \ 'a \ \textit{nd-fun}
(IF - THEN - ELSE - FI [64,64,64] 63) where
  IF P THEN X ELSE Y FI \equiv cond [P] X Y
lemma (in antidomain-kleene-algebra) fbox-starI:
assumes d p \leq d i and d i \leq |x| i and d i \leq d q
shows d p \leq |x^{\star}| q
  by (meson assms local.dual-order.trans local.fbox-iso local.fbox-star-induct-var)
```

```
lemma bot-pres-del:bot-pres (If (\neg Q x) (\eta x)) \Longrightarrow Q x
  using empty-not-insert by fastforce thm empty-not-insert
lemma nd-fun-ads-d-def:d (f::'a <math>nd-fun) = (\lambda x. if (f_{\bullet}) x = \{\} then \{\} else \eta x
 unfolding ads-d-def apply(rule nd-fun-ext, simp)
 apply transfer by auto
lemma ads-d-mono: x \leq y \Longrightarrow d \ x \leq d \ y
  by (metis ads-d-def fbox-antitone-var fbox-dom)
lemma nd-fun-top-ads-d:(x::'a <math>nd-fun) <math>\leq 1 \implies d x = x
  apply(simp add: ads-d-def, transfer, simp)
 apply(rule \ nd-fun-ext, \ simp)
 apply(subst (asm) le-fun-def)
 by auto
lemma rel-ad-mka-starI:
assumes P \leq I and I \leq wp \ F \ I and I \leq Q
shows P \leq wp \ (qstar \ F) \ Q
proof-
  from assms(1,2) have P \leq 1
   by (metis a-subid basic-trans-rules (23) fbox-def)
  hence dP = P using nd-fun-top-ads-d by blast
  have \bigwedge x y. d(wp x y) = wp x y
   by(metis ds.ddual.mult-oner fbox-mult fbox-one)
  from this and assms have d P \leq d I \wedge d I \leq wp F I \wedge d I \leq d Q
   by (metis (no-types) ads-d-mono assms)
  hence d P \leq wp (F^{\star}) Q
   \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ fbox-starI[of-I])
  then show P \leq wp \ (qstar \ F) \ Q
   using \langle d|P = P \rangle by (transfer, simp)
qed
4.3
        Verification by providing solutions
abbreviation orbital f T S to xo \equiv
  \{x\ t\ | t\ x.\ t\in T\ \land\ (x\ solves\text{-}ode\ f)\ T\ S\ \land\ x\ t\theta=x\theta\ \land\ x\theta\in S\ \land\ t\theta\in T\}
abbreviation g-orbital f T S to xo G \equiv
  \{x \ t \ | t \ x. \ t \in T \land (x \ solves - ode \ f) \ T \ S \land x \ t\theta = x\theta \land x\theta \in S \land t\theta \in T \land (\forall r \ r)\}
\in \{t\theta - -t\}. \ G \ (x \ r)\}
abbreviation
g\text{-}evolution ::(real \Rightarrow ('a::banach) \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow real \ set \Rightarrow 'a \ set \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow 'a \ pred \Rightarrow
((1\{[x'=-]--@-\&-\})) where \{[x'=f]TS@t0\&G\} \equiv (\lambda s. g-orbital fTSt0
s(G)^{\bullet}
```

```
context picard-ivp
begin
lemma orbital-collapses:
  assumes ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \land \varphi t 0 s = s and s \in S
  shows orbital f T S t \theta s = \{ \varphi t s | t. t \in T \}
  apply safe apply(rule-tac \ x=t \ in \ exI, \ simp)
  apply(rule-tac\ x=xa\ and\ s=xa\ t0\ in\ unique-solution,\ simp-all\ add:\ assms)
  apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi t s in exI)
  using assms init-time by auto
lemma g-orbital-collapses:
  assumes ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \wedge \varphi t \theta s = s \text{ and } s \in S
 shows g-orbital f T S t \theta s G = \{ \varphi t s | t. t \in T \land (\forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. G (\varphi r s)) \}
  apply safe apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, simp)
  using assms unique-solution apply(metis closed-segment-subset-domainI)
  apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi t s in exI)
  using assms init-time by auto
lemma wp-orbit:
  assumes ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \land \varphi t \theta s = s
  shows wp ((\lambda s. orbital f T S t 0 s)^{\bullet}) [Q] = [\lambda s. \forall t \in T. s \in S \longrightarrow Q (\varphi t)]
  \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{subst\ wp-nd-fun},\ \mathit{subst\ eq-p2ndf-iff})\ \mathbf{apply}(\mathit{rule\ ext},\ \mathit{safe})
   apply(erule-tac \ x=\varphi \ t \ s \ in \ all E, \ erule \ impE, \ simp)
    apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi t s in exI)
  using ivp \ init-time \ apply(simp, simp)
  apply(subgoal-tac \varphi t (x t\theta) = x t)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ballE, \ simp, \ simp)
  by (rule-tac y=x and s=x to in unique-solution, simp-all add: assms)
lemma wp-q-orbit:
  assumes ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi t s) solves-ode f) T S \land \varphi t \theta s = s
  shows wp \{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\} [Q] = [\lambda s. \forall t \in T. s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall r \in S)\}
\{t\theta--t\}.G\ (\varphi\ r\ s))\longrightarrow Q\ (\varphi\ t\ s)
  apply(subst wp-nd-fun, subst eq-p2ndf-iff) apply(rule ext, safe)
  apply(erule-tac x=\varphi t s in all E, erule impE, simp)
    apply(rule-tac x=t in exI, rule-tac x=\lambda t. \varphi ts in exI)
  apply(simp \ add: ivp \ init-time, simp)
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ \forall \ r \in \{t0--t\}. \ \varphi \ r \ (x \ t0) = x \ r)
   apply(erule-tac \ x=t \ in \ ballE, \ safe)
    apply(erule-tac x=r in ballE)+apply simp-all
  apply(erule-tac x=t in ballE)+apply simp-all
  apply(rule-tac\ y=x\ and\ s=x\ t0\ in\ unique-solution,\ simp-all\ add:\ assms)
  using subsegment by blast
end
```

lemma dSolution:

```
assumes picard-ivp f T S L t0 and ivp: \forall s \in S. ((\lambda t. \varphi \ t \ s) \ solves-ode \ f) T S \land \varphi \ t0 \ s = s and \forall s. P \ s \longrightarrow (\forall \ t \in T. \ s \in S \longrightarrow (\forall \ r \in \{t0..t\}.G \ (\varphi \ r \ s)) \longrightarrow Q \ (\varphi \ t \ s)) shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\ T \ S \ @ \ t0 \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil Q \rceil using assms apply(subst picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit, auto) by (simp add: Starlike.closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
```

This last theorem allows us to compute weakest liberal preconditions for known systems of ODEs:

```
corollary line-DS: 0 \le t \Longrightarrow wp \ \{[x' = \lambda t \ s. \ c] \{ 0..t \} \ UNIV @ 0 \& G \} \ \lceil Q \rceil = [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{ 0..t \}. \ (\forall \ r \in \{ 0--\tau \}. \ G \ (x+r*_R \ c)) \longrightarrow Q \ (x+\tau*_R \ c)] apply (subst picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit[of \lambda \ t \ s. \ c - 1/(t+1) - (\lambda \ t \ x. \ x+t*_R \ c)]) using constant-is-picard-ivp apply blast using line-solves-constant by auto
```

4.4 Verification with differential invariants

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

4.4.1 Differential Weakening

```
theorem DW:
  shows wp \ (\{[x'=f]\ T\ S\ @\ t0\ \&\ G\})\ \lceil Q\rceil = wp\ (\{[x'=f]\ T\ S\ @\ t0\ \&\ G\})\ \lceil \lambda\ s.
G s \longrightarrow Q s
  unfolding fbox-def apply(rule nd-fun-ext) apply transfer apply simp
proof(subst kcomp-prop)+
  fix x::'a and T f S t \theta G Q
  let ?Y = g-orbital f T S t 0 x G
  have *: \forall y \in ?Y. G y by blast
  {assume (\bigcup y \in ?Y : if \neg Q y then \eta y else {}) = {}
    then have \forall y \in ?Y . (if \neg Q y then \eta y else {}) = {} by blast
    hence \forall y \in ?Y. Q y by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) bot-pres-del)
    then have \forall y \in ?Y . (if G \ y \land \neg \ Q \ y \ then \ \eta \ y \ else \ \{\}) = \{\} by auto
    from this have (\bigcup y \in ?Y : if G y \land \neg Q y then \eta y else \{\}) = \{\} by blast\}
  moreover
  {assume (\bigcup y \in ?Y : if \neg Q y then \eta y else {}) \neq {}
    then have \exists y \in ?Y. (if \neg Q y \text{ then } \eta \text{ y else } \{\}) \neq \{\} by blast
    hence \exists y \in ?Y. \neg Qy by (metis\ (mono-tags,\ lifting))
    then have \exists y \in ?Y. (if G y \land \neg Q y then \eta y else \{\}\} \neq \{\}
      by (metis\ (mono-tags,\ lifting)*bot-pres-del)
    from this have (\bigcup y \in ?Y. \text{ if } G y \land \neg Q y \text{ then } \eta \text{ y else } \{\}) \neq \{\} \text{ by } blast\}
  ultimately show ((\bigcup y \in ?Y. if \neg Q y then \eta y else \{\}) = \{\} \longrightarrow
        (\bigcup y \in ?Y. if G y \land \neg Q y then \eta y else \{\}) = \{\}) \land
```

```
((\bigcup y \in ?Y. if \neg Q y then \eta y else \{\}) \neq \{\} \longrightarrow
         (\bigcup y \in ?Y. if G y \land \neg Q y then \eta y else \{\}) \neq \{\})
    by blast
qed
theorem dWeakening:
assumes \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x' = f \right] T S @ t0 \& G \right\} \right) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms apply(subst wp-nd-fun)
  \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ le-fun-def)
4.4.2
            Differential Cut
lemma wp-g-orbit-etaD:
  assumes wp (\{[x'=f]T \ S \ @ \ t0 \ \& \ G\}) \ [C] = \eta^{\bullet} \text{ and } \forall \ r \in \{t0--t\}. \ x \ r \in \{t0-t\}.
g-orbital f T S t0 a G
  shows \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. C(x r)
proof
  fix r assume r \in \{t\theta - -t\}
  then have x r \in g-orbital f T S t \theta a G
    using assms(2) by blast
  also have \forall y. y \in (g\text{-}orbital\ f\ T\ S\ t0\ a\ G) \longrightarrow C\ y
    using assms(1) wp-nd-fun-etaD by fastforce
  ultimately show C(x r) by blast
\mathbf{qed}
theorem DC:
  assumes t\theta \in T and interval\ T
    and wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\}) \lceil C \rceil = \eta^{\bullet}
  \mathbf{shows}\ wp\ (\{[x'=f]\ T\ S\ @\ t\theta\ \&\ G\})\ \lceil Q\rceil\ =\ wp\ (\{[x'=f]\ T\ S\ @\ t\theta\ \&\ \lambda s.\ G\ s\ \land\ G\})\ ([x'=f]\ T\ S\ @\ t\theta\ \&\ \lambda s.\ G\ s\ \land\ G\})
C s) [Q]
\operatorname{proof}(\operatorname{rule-tac} f = \lambda \ x. \ \operatorname{wp} \ x \ [Q] \ \operatorname{in} \ HOL.\operatorname{arg-cong}, \ \operatorname{rule} \ \operatorname{nd-fun-ext}, \ \operatorname{rule} \ \operatorname{subset-antisym},
simp-all)
  \mathbf{fix} \ a
  show g-orbital f T S t0 a G \subseteq g-orbital f T S t0 a (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s)
  proof
    fix b assume b \in g-orbital f T S t \theta a G
     then obtain t::real and x where t \in T and x-solves:(x \text{ solves-ode } f) T S
and
    x \ t\theta = a \ \text{and} \ guard-x: (\forall \ r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. \ G \ (x \ r)) \ \text{and} \ a \in S \ \text{and} \ b = x \ t
       using assms(1) unfolding f2r-def by blast
    from guard-x have \forall r \in \{t0--t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0--r\}. G(x\tau)
     using assms(1) by (metis\ contra-subset D\ ends-in-segment(1)\ subset-segment(1))
    also have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. r \in T
       using assms(1,2) \ \langle t \in T \rangle interval.closed-segment-subset-domain by blast
    ultimately have \forall r \in \{t0--t\}. x r \in g-orbital f T S t0 \ a G
       using x-solves \langle x|t\theta=a\rangle \langle a\in S\rangle unfolding f2r\text{-}def by blast
     from this have \forall r \in \{t0--t\}. C (x \ r) using wp\text{-}g\text{-}orbit\text{-}etaD assms(3) by
blast
```

```
thus b \in g-orbital f \ T \ S \ t0 \ a \ (\lambda \ s. \ G \ s \wedge C \ s) unfolding f2r-def
       using guard-x \langle a \in S \rangle \langle b = x t \rangle \langle t \in T \rangle \langle x t \theta = a \rangle x-solves \langle \forall r \in \{t \theta - -t\}\}.
\in T> by fastforce
  qed
next show \bigwedge a. q-orbital f T S t0 a (\lambda s. G s \wedge C s) \subseteq q-orbital f T S t0 a G by
qed
theorem dCut:
  assumes t\theta \in T and interval\ T
    \mathbf{and}\ \mathit{wp-C:} \lceil P \rceil \, \leq \, \mathit{wp}\ (\{[x\, '=\!f]\, T\ S\ @\ t\theta\ \&\ G\})\ \lceil C \rceil
    and wp-Q:[P] \leq wp \left(\left\{\left[x'=f\right]T \ S \ @ \ t0 \ \& \ (\lambda \ s. \ G \ s \land C \ s\right)\right\}\right) \left[Q\right]
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x' = f \right] T S @ t0 \& G \right\} \right) \lceil Q \rceil
proof(subst wp-nd-fun, clarsimp)
  fix t::real and x::real \Rightarrow 'a assume P(x t\theta) and t \in T and x t\theta \in S
and x-solves:(x \text{ solves-ode } f) T S and quard-x:(\forall r \in \{t0--t\}, G(x r))
  from guard-x have \forall r \in \{t0--t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0--r\}. G(x\tau)
   using \langle t\theta \in T \rangle by (metis contra-subsetD ends-in-segment(1) subset-segment(1))
  also have \forall r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. r \in T
    using \langle t\theta \in T \rangle (interval T \rangle (t \in T \rangle interval.closed-segment-subset-domain by
blast
  ultimately have \forall r \in \{t0--t\}. x r \in g-orbital f T S t0 (x t0) G
    using x-solves \langle x \ t\theta \in S \rangle by blast
  from this have \forall r \in \{t\theta - t\}. C(x r) using wp - C(x t\theta) \Rightarrow by(subst(asm))
wp-nd-fun, simp)
  hence x \ t \in g-orbital f \ T \ S \ t\theta \ (x \ t\theta) \ (\lambda \ s. \ G \ s \wedge C \ s)
    using guard-x \langle t \in T \rangle x-solves \langle x \ t\theta \in S \rangle \ \langle \forall \ r \in \{t\theta - -t\}. \ r \in T \rangle by fastforce
  from this \langle P(x t\theta) \rangle and wp-Q show Q(x t)
    \mathbf{by}(subst\ (asm)\ wp\text{-}nd\text{-}fun,\ simp)
qed
corollary dCut-interval:
  assumes t\theta \le t and [P] \le wp (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) [C]
    and [P] \leq wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& (\lambda s. \ G s \land C s)\}) [Q]
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \left( \{ \lceil x' = f \rceil \{ t\theta ... t \} \ S @ t\theta \& G \} \right) \lceil Q \rceil
  apply(rule-tac\ C=C\ in\ dCut)
  using assms by (simp-all \ add: interval-def)
4.4.3
            Differential Invariant
```

```
lemma DI-sufficiency:
  assumes picard-ivp f T S L t0
 shows wp \{ [x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G \} [Q] \leq wp [G] [\lambda s. s \in S \longrightarrow Q s] \}
 apply(subst wp-nd-fun, subst wp-nd-fun, clarsimp)
 apply(erule-tac \ x=s \ in \ all E, erule \ impE, rule-tac \ x=t0 \ in \ exI, simp-all)
 using assms picard-ivp.fixed-point-solves picard-ivp.init-time by metis
```

lemma

```
fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil I' \rceil and t \geq \theta
    and \forall x. (x solves-ode f) \{0..t\} S \longrightarrow I (x 0) \longrightarrow
 (\forall t \geq 0. (\forall r \in \{0--t\}. I'(xr)) \longrightarrow (I(xt)))
  shows [I] \leq wp (\{[x'=f] \{ 0..t \} S @ 0 \& G \}) [I]
  using assms apply(subst wp-nd-fun)
  apply(subst\ le-p2ndf-iff)\ apply\ clarify
  apply(erule-tac \ x=x \ in \ all E)
  apply(erule impE, simp) +
  apply(erule-tac \ x=ta \ in \ all E)
  by simp
definition pderivative :: 'a pred \Rightarrow 'a pred \Rightarrow (real \Rightarrow ('a::real-normed-vector) \Rightarrow
'a) \Rightarrow real \ set \Rightarrow
'a\ set \Rightarrow bool\ ((-)/\ is'-pderivative'-of\ (-)/\ with'-respect'-to\ (-)\ (-)\ (70,\ 65)\ 61)
where
I' is-pderivative-of I with-respect-to f T S \equiv bdd-below T \land (\forall x. (x \text{ solves-ode } f) T
I (x (Inf T)) \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. (\forall r \in \{(Inf T) - -t\}. I'(x r)) \longrightarrow (I(x t))))
lemma dInvariant:
  assumes [G] \leq [I'] and I' is-pderivative-of I with-respect-to f T S
  shows \lceil I \rceil \leq wp \ (\{\lceil x'=f \rceil T \ S \ @ \ (Inf \ T) \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil I \rceil
  using assms unfolding pderivative-def apply(subst wp-nd-fun)
  apply(subst le-p2ndf-iff)
  by clarsimp
lemma dInvariant':
  assumes I' is-pderivative-of I with-respect-to f T S
    and \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil I \rceil and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil I' \rceil and \lceil I \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x' = f \right] T S @ \left( Inf T \right) \& G \right\} \right) \lceil Q \rceil
  using assms unfolding pderivative-def apply(subst wp-nd-fun)
  apply(subst le-p2ndf-iff)
  by clarsimp
lemma invariant-eq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x \ solves - ode \ f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - - t\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R \nu (x r))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{(Inf T) - -t\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s = \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows [\lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta] \le wp (\{[x'=f]TS @ (Inf T) \& G\}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta]
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s = \theta])
  using assms apply(simp, simp \ add: \ pderivative-def)
\mathbf{proof}(\mathit{clarify})
  fix x and t
  assume x-ivp:(x solves-ode f) <math>T S \vartheta (x (Inf T)) = 0
    and tHyp:t \in T and eq\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) = \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R \nu (x r)))
```

```
(at \ r \ within \ \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}) \ using \ nuHyp \ x-ivp(1) \ and \ tHyp \ by \ auto
  then have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}.\ ((\lambda \tau.\ \vartheta\ (x\ \tau))\ has-derivative\ (\lambda \tau.\ \tau *_R\ \theta))
     (at r within \{(Inf T)--t\}) using eq0 by auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \theta) \ (t - (Inf \ t))
T))
     by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf \ T) \leq t \rangle)
  thus \vartheta (x t) = \theta
     using x-ivp(2) by (metis right-minus-eq scale-zero-right)
qed
corollary invariant-eq-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \text{ solves-ode } f)\{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{t0..\tau\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s = \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta \rceil \le wp \left( \{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \} \right) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta \rceil
  apply(subgoal-tac [\lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta] \le wp (\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} S @ (Inf \{t\theta..t\}) \& G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s = \theta]
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply simp
  apply(rule invariant-eq-0[of - \{t0..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-eq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_{R} \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls: [P] \leq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta] \leq [Q] \ [G] \leq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s = \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows [P] \le wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s=0 \ \text{in} \ dCut\text{-interval}, \ simp \ add: \ \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s = \theta \rceil \le wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \rceil \rceil
  using impls apply(subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, subst wp-nd-fun) apply auto[1]
   apply(rule-tac \nu=\nu in invariant-eq-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening) using impls by auto
lemma invariant-geq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x \ solves \ ode \ f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \ \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{(Inf T) - -t\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \geq \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta \rceil \leq wp \left( \{ [x'=f] T S @ (Inf T) \& G \} \right) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta \rceil
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s \geq \theta])
  using assms apply(simp, simp add: pderivative-def)
proof(clarify)
  fix x and t
```

```
assume x-ivp:\vartheta (x (Inf T)) \ge \theta (x solves-ode f) <math>T S
     and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) \geq \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \ (\nu \ (x \ r))))\}
     (at r within \{(Inf T)--t\}) using nuHyp x-ivp(2) and tHyp by auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
- (Inf T)
     by (rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf \ T) \leq t \rangle)
  from this obtain r where
    r \in \{(Inf\ T) - t\} \land \vartheta\ (x\ t) = (t - Inf\ T) *_R \nu\ (x\ r) + \vartheta\ (x\ (Inf\ T)) by force
  thus 0 \le \vartheta (x t) by (simp add: \langle Inf T \le t \rangle ge0 x-ivp(1))
qed
corollary invariant-geq-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \text{ solves-ode } f)\{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda\tau.~\vartheta~(x~\tau))~\textit{has-derivative}~(\lambda\tau.~\tau~*_R~(\nu~(x~r))))~(\textit{at $r$ within }\{t\theta..\tau\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \geq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta \rceil \leq wp \left( \{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \} \right) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta \rceil
  apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \geq 0 \rceil \leq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ (Inf \{t0..t\}) \& G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta]
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule\ invariant-geq-\theta[of - \{t\theta..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by (auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-qeq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
      \text{ and } \textit{impls}: \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \geq \theta \rceil \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \geq \theta \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil \ \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \geq \theta \rceil 
and t\theta \leq t
  shows [P] \le wp (\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C = \lambda s. \vartheta s > 0 in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta < t \rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \geq \theta \rceil \leq wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s]
  using impls apply (subst\ (asm)\ wp-nd-fun,\ subst\ wp-nd-fun) apply auto[1]
  apply(rule-tac \nu=\nu in invariant-geq-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening) using impls by auto
lemma invariant-leq-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x solves-ode f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \forall r \in \{(Inf T)--t\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{(Inf T) - -t\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \leq \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \leq \theta \rceil \leq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \ T \ S \ @ \ (Inf \ T) \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \leq \theta \rceil
```

```
apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s \leq \theta])
  using assms apply(simp, simp add: pderivative-def)
proof(clarify)
  \mathbf{fix} \ x \ \mathbf{and} \ t
  assume x-ivp:\vartheta (x (Inf T)) \le \vartheta (x solves-ode f) <math>T S
     and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) \leq \theta
  hence (Inf \ T) \le t \ \textbf{by} \ (simp \ add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle \ cInf\text{-}lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \ (\nu \ (x \ r))))\}
     (at \ r \ within \ \{(Inf \ T) - - t\}) \ using \ nuHyp \ x-ivp(2) \ and \ tHyp \ by \ auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
- (Inf T)
     by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf \ T) \leq t \rangle)
  from this obtain r where
    r \in \{(Inf\ T) - t\} \land \vartheta\ (x\ t) = (t - Inf\ T) *_R \nu\ (x\ r) + \vartheta\ (x\ (Inf\ T)) by force
  thus \vartheta(x t) < \theta using \langle (Inf T) < t \rangle qe\theta x-ivp(1)
     by (metis add-decreasing2 ge-iff-diff-ge-0 split-scaleR-neg-le)
qed
corollary invariant-leq-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x \text{ solves-ode } f)\{t0..t\} \ S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall \tau \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{t0..\tau\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \leq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows [\lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta] \leq wp (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} S @ t\theta \& G\}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta]
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac\ [\lambda s.\ \vartheta\ s \leq \theta] \leq wp\ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\}\ S\ @\ (Inf\ \{t\theta..t\})\ \&\ G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta]
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule invariant-leq-\theta[of - \{t\theta..t\} - -\nu])
  using assms by(auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-leg-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls: [P] \leq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \leq \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \leq \theta] \leq [Q] \ [G] \leq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \leq \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \; (\{\lceil x'=f \rceil \mid t\theta ...t \} \; S @ t\theta \& G\}) \; \lceil Q \rceil
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s \leq \theta in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \leq \theta \rceil \leq wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \}) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \rceil 
\leq \theta
  using impls apply (subst\ (asm)\ wp-nd-fun,\ subst\ wp-nd-fun) apply auto[1]
  apply(rule-tac \ \nu=\nu \ in \ invariant-leq-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening) using impls by auto
lemma invariant-above-0:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
```

```
assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x solves-ode f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \forall r \in \{(Inf T)--t\}).
  ((\lambda\tau.\ \vartheta\ (x\ \tau))\ \textit{has-derivative}\ (\lambda\tau.\ \tau\ *_R\ (\nu\ (x\ r))))\ (\textit{at}\ r\ \textit{within}\ \{(\textit{Inf}\ T)--t\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \geq \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta \rceil \le wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x' = f \right] T \ S \ @ \left( Inf \ T \right) \ \& \ G \right\} \right) \left[ \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta \right]
  apply(rule dInvariant [of - \lambda s. \nu s \geq 0])
  using assms apply(simp, simp add: pderivative-def)
proof(clarify)
  fix x and t
  assume x-ivp:(x solves-ode f) <math>T S \vartheta (x (Inf T)) > 0
     and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf \ T--t\}. \ \nu \ (x \ r) \geq \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \ (\nu \ (x \ r))))\}
     (at \ r \ within \ \{(Inf \ T) - - t\}) \ using \ nuHyp \ x-ivp(1) \ and \ tHyp \ by \ auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
-(Inf T)
     by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf T) < t \rangle)
  from this obtain r where
    r \in \{(Inf\ T) - t\} \land \vartheta\ (x\ t) = (t - Inf\ T) *_R \nu\ (x\ r) + \vartheta\ (x\ (Inf\ T)) by force
  thus \theta < \vartheta (x t)
   by (metis (Inf T) \le t) \ qe0 \ x-ivp(2) \ Groups.add-ac(2) \ add-mono-thms-linordered-field(3)
          ge-iff-diff-ge-0 \ monoid-add-class.add-0-right \ scaleR-nonneg-nonneg)
qed
corollary invariant-above-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves-ode f)\{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \forall \tau \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{t0..\tau\}))
     and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \geq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta \rceil \le wp \left( \{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \} \right) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta \rceil
  \mathbf{apply}(subgoal\text{-}tac \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta] \le wp \ (\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} \ S \ @ \ (Inf \ \{t\theta..t\}) \ \& \ G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta])
   apply(subgoal\text{-}tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule invariant-above-\theta[of - \{t\theta..t\} - -\nu])
  using assms by(auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-above-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real and \nu::'a \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls: [P] \leq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s > \theta] \leq [Q] \ [G] \leq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \geq \theta]
and t\theta \leq t
  shows [P] \le wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s>0 in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \leq t\rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s > \theta \rceil \le wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \}) \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s \rceil 
> 0
```

```
using impls apply(subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, subst wp-nd-fun) apply auto[1]
  apply(rule-tac \ \nu=\nu \ in \ invariant-above-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening) using impls by auto
lemma invariant-below-0:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes nuHyp: \forall x. (x solves-ode f) T S \longrightarrow (\forall t \in T. \forall r \in \{(Inf T)--t\}).
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) (\text{at } r \text{ within } \{(\text{Inf } T) - -t\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ (\nu \ s) \leq \theta \rceil and bdd-below T
  shows \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s < \theta \rceil \le wp \ (\{[x'=f] \ T \ S \ @ \ (Inf \ T) \ \& \ G\}) \ \lceil \lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s < \theta \rceil
  apply(rule\ dInvariant\ [of - \lambda\ s.\ \nu\ s \leq \theta])
  using assms apply(simp, simp add: pderivative-def)
proof(clarify)
  fix x and t
  assume x-ivp:(x solves-ode f) <math>T S \vartheta (x (Inf T)) < 0
    and tHyp:t \in T and ge\theta: \forall r \in \{Inf\ T--t\}. \ \nu\ (x\ r) \leq \theta
  hence (Inf T) \leq t by (simp add: \langle bdd\text{-}below \ T \rangle cInf-lower)
  have \forall r \in \{(Inf \ T) - t\}. ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r))))
    (at r within \{(Inf\ T)--t\}) using nuHyp\ x-ivp(1) and tHyp by auto
  then have \exists r \in \{(Inf \ T) - -t\}. \vartheta(x \ t) - \vartheta(x \ (Inf \ T)) = (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_R (\nu(x \ r))) \ (t \ t)
- (Inf T)
    by(rule-tac closed-segment-mvt, auto simp: \langle (Inf \ T) \leq t \rangle)
  thus \vartheta (x t) < \theta using \langle (Inf T) \leq t \rangle ge0 x-ivp(2)
   by (metis add-mono-thms-linordered-field(3) diff-qt-0-iff-qt qe-iff-diff-qe-0 linorder-not-le
        monoid-add-class.add-0-left monoid-add-class.add-0-right split-scaleR-neg-le)
qed
corollary invariant-below-0-interval:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  \textbf{assumes} \ \forall \ x. \ (x \ solves \ ode \ f) \{t0..t\} \ S \longrightarrow (\forall \ \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall \ r \in \{t0..\tau\}.
  ((\lambda \tau. \vartheta (x \tau)) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R (\nu (x r)))) (\text{at } r \text{ within } \{t\theta..\tau\}))
    and \lceil G \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ \nu \ s \leq \theta \rceil and t\theta \leq t
  shows [\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta] \le wp (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} S @ t\theta \& G\}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta]
  apply(subgoal-tac [\lambda s. \vartheta \ s < \vartheta] \le wp (\{[x'=f] \{t\theta..t\} \ S @ (Inf \{t\theta..t\}) \& G\})
[\lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta])
   apply(subgoal-tac\ Inf\ \{t0..t\} = t0,\ simp)
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(simp add: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
  apply(rule\ invariant-below-0[of - \{t0..t\} - - \nu])
  using assms by(auto simp: closed-segment-eq-real-ivl)
theorem dInvariant-below-\theta:
  fixes \vartheta::'a::banach \Rightarrow real
  assumes \forall x. (x solves ode f) \{t0..t\} S \longrightarrow
  (\forall \tau \in \{t0..t\}. \ \forall r \in \{t0..\tau\}. \ ((\lambda \tau. \ \vartheta \ (x \ \tau)) \ has-derivative \ (\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_{R} \nu \ (x \ r))) \ (at \ r)
within \{t\theta..\tau\})
     and impls: [P] \leq [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s < \theta] \ [\lambda s. \ \vartheta \ s < \theta] \leq [Q] \ [G] \leq [\lambda s. \ \nu \ s \leq \theta]
```

```
and t\theta \leq t
  shows [P] \le wp (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) [Q]
  using \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle apply(rule-tac C = \lambda s. \theta s < \theta in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \rangle
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. \vartheta s < \theta \rceil \le wp (\{ [x'=f] \} \{ t\theta..t \} S @ t\theta \& G \}) [\lambda s. \vartheta s]
<\theta
  using impls apply (subst\ (asm)\ wp-nd-fun,\ subst\ wp-nd-fun) apply auto[1]
  apply(rule-tac \nu=\nu in invariant-below-0-interval)
  using assms(1,4,5) apply(simp, simp, simp)
  apply(rule dWeakening) using impls by auto
lemma invariant-meet:
  assumes \lceil I1 \rceil \leq wp \ (\{[x'=f] \ T \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \ \lceil I1 \rceil
    and [I2] \le wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\}) [I2]
  shows \lceil \lambda s. I1 s \land I2 s \rceil \leq wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x' = f \right] T S @ t0 \& G \right\} \right) \left[ \lambda s. I1 s \land I2 s \right]
  using assms by(subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, subst wp-nd-fun,
simp, blast)
{\bf theorem}\ \textit{dInvariant-meet}\colon
   assumes [I1] \leq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \ [I1] \ and \ [I2] \leq wp
(\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\} \ S \ @ \ t0 \ \& \ G\}) \ [I2]
    and impls: \lceil P \rceil \leq \lceil \lambda s. \ I1 \ s \wedge I2 \ s \rceil \ \lceil \lambda s. \ I1 \ s \wedge I2 \ s \rceil \leq \lceil Q \rceil and t0 \leq t
  shows [P] \le wp \ (\{[x'=f] \{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \ [Q]
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. I1 s ∧ I2 s in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t0 \leq t \rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. I1 s \land I2 s \rceil \leq wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t0..t \} S @ t0 \& G \}) \lceil \lambda s.
I1 s \wedge I2 s
  using impls apply(transfer, simp add: le-fun-def) apply auto[1]
    apply(rule invariant-meet)
  using assms(1,2,5) apply(simp, simp)
  apply(rule\ dWeakening)
  using impls by simp
lemma invariant-join:
  assumes [I1] \leq wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\}) [I1]
    and [I2] \le wp (\{[x'=f] T S @ t0 \& G\}) [I2]
  shows \lceil \lambda s. I1 s \vee I2 s \rceil \leq wp \left( \left\{ \left[ x' = f \right] T S @ t0 \& G \right\} \right) \left[ \lambda s. I1 s \vee I2 s \right]
 using assms by(subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, subst (asm) wp-nd-fun, subst wp-nd-fun,
simp)
theorem dInvariant-join:
   assumes \lceil I1 \rceil \leq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t0..t\} \ S @ t0 \& G\}) \ \lceil I1 \rceil \ \text{and} \ \lceil I2 \rceil \leq wp
(\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S \ @ \ t\theta \ \& \ G\}) \ [I2]
    and impls: [P] \leq [\lambda s. \ I1 \ s \vee I2 \ s] \ [\lambda s. \ I1 \ s \vee I2 \ s] \leq [Q] \ and \ t0 \leq t
  shows \lceil P \rceil \leq wp \ (\{[x'=f]\{t\theta..t\} \ S @ t\theta \& G\}) \lceil Q \rceil
  apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. I1 s ∨ I2 s in dCut-interval, simp add: \langle t\theta \leq t \rangle)
   apply(subgoal-tac \lceil \lambda s. I1 s \vee I2 s \rceil \leq wp (\{ [x'=f] \{ t0..t \} S @ t0 \& G \}) \lceil \lambda s.
I1 s \vee I2 s
  using impls apply(transfer, simp add: le-fun-def) apply auto[1]
    apply(rule invariant-join)
```

```
using assms(1,2,5) apply(simp, simp) apply(rule\ dWeakening) using impls by auto
end
theory cat2funcset-examples
imports cat2funcset
```

4.5 Examples

Here we do our first verification example: the single-evolution ball. We do it in two ways. The first one provides (1) a finite type and (2) its corresponding problem-specific vector-field and flow. The second approach uses an existing finite type and defines a more general vector-field which is later instantiated to the problem at hand.

4.5.1 Specific vector field

We define a finite type of three elements. All the lemmas below proven about this type must exist in order to do the verification example.

```
typedef three =\{m::nat. m < 3\}
 apply(rule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ exI)
 by simp
lemma CARD-of-three:CARD(three) = 3
 using type-definition.card type-definition-three by fastforce
instance three::finite
 apply(standard, subst bij-betw-finite[of Rep-three UNIV \{m::nat. m < 3\}])
  apply(rule bij-betwI')
    apply (simp add: Rep-three-inject)
 using Rep-three apply blast
  apply (metis Abs-three-inverse UNIV-I)
 by simp
lemma three-univD:(UNIV::three\ set) = \{Abs-three\ 0,\ Abs-three\ 1,\ Abs-three\ 2\}
proof-
 have (UNIV::three\ set) = Abs-three\ `\{m::nat.\ m < 3\}
   apply auto by (metis Rep-three Rep-three-inverse image-iff)
 also have \{m::nat. \ m < 3\} = \{0, 1, 2\} by auto
 ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma three-exhaust: \forall x::three. x = Abs-three 0 \lor x = Abs-three 1 \lor x =
Abs-three 2
```

```
using three-univD by auto
```

Next we use our recently created type to generate a 3-dimensional vector space. We then define the vector field and the flow for the single-evolution ball on this vector space. Then we follow the standard procedure to prove that they are in fact a Lipschitz vector-field and a its flow.

```
abbreviation free-fall-kinematics (s::real^three) \equiv (\chi i. if i=(Abs-three \ 0) then s
$ (Abs-three 1) else
if i=(Abs\text{-three 1}) then s \$ (Abs\text{-three 2}) else 0)
abbreviation free-fall-flow t s \equiv
(\chi i. if i=(Abs-three 0) then s \$ (Abs-three 2) \cdot t ^2/2 + s \$ (Abs-three 1) \cdot t +
s \ (Abs\text{-three } 0)
else if i=(Abs-three\ 1) then s\ \$\ (Abs-three\ 2)\cdot t\ +\ s\ \$\ (Abs-three\ 1) else s\ \$
(Abs\text{-three }2))
\mathbf{lemma}\ bounded\text{-}linear\text{-}free\text{-}fall\text{-}kine matics\text{:}bounded\text{-}linear\ free\text{-}fall\text{-}kine matics}
 apply unfold-locales
   apply(simp-all add: plus-vec-def scaleR-vec-def ext norm-vec-def L2-set-def)
 apply(rule-tac x=1 in exI, clarsimp)
 apply(subst\ three-univD,\ subst\ three-univD)
 by(auto simp: Abs-three-inject)
lemma free-fall-kinematics-continuous-on: continuous-on X free-fall-kinematics
 using bounded-linear-free-fall-kinematics linear-continuous-on by blast
lemma free-fall-kinematics-is-picard-ivp:0 \le t \Longrightarrow t < 1 \Longrightarrow
picard-ivp (\lambda t s. free-fall-kinematics s) {0..t} UNIV 1 0
  unfolding picard-ivp-def apply(simp add: lipschitz-on-def, safe)
  apply(rule-tac\ t=X\ and\ f=snd\ in\ continuous-on-compose2)
  apply(simp-all\ add:\ free-fall-kinematics-continuous-on\ continuous-on-snd)
  apply(simp add: dist-vec-def L2-set-def dist-real-def)
  apply(subst\ three-univD,\ subst\ three-univD)
  \mathbf{by}(simp\ add:\ Abs\text{-three-inject})
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{free-fall-flow-solves-free-fall-kinematics}:
  ((\lambda \tau. free-fall-flow \tau s) solves-ode (\lambda t s. free-fall-kinematics s)) \{0..t\} UNIV
 apply (rule solves-vec-lambda)
 apply(simp add: solves-ode-def)
 unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply (auto simp: Abs-three-inject)
 using poly-derivatives (3, 4) unfolding has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def
by auto
We end the first example by computing the wlp of the kinematics for the
single-evolution ball and then using it to verify "its safety".
\textbf{corollary} \ \textit{free-fall-flow-DS}\colon
 assumes 0 \le t and t < 1
 shows wp {[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ free-fall-kinematics \ s]\{0..t\}\ UNIV @ 0 \& G\} [Q] =
```

```
[\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \ r \in \{0--\tau\}. \ G \ (free-fall-flow \ r \ x)) \longrightarrow Q \ (free-fall-flow \ r \ x))
\tau x
  apply(subst\ picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit[of\ \lambda t\ s.\ free-fall-kinematics\ s - - 1 - (\lambda\ t\ x.
free-fall-flow t x)))
   using free-fall-kinematics-is-picard-ivp and assms apply blast apply(clarify,
rule\ conjI)
  using free-fall-flow-solves-free-fall-kinematics apply blast
   apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff) using three-exhaust by auto
lemma single-evolution-ball:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1
 [\lambda s. (0::real) \leq s \$ (Abs\text{-three } 0) \land s \$ (Abs\text{-three } 0) = H \land s \$ (Abs\text{-three } 1) =
0 \wedge 0 > s  (Abs-three 2)
  \leq wp \ (\{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ free-fall-kinematics \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ s \ \$ \ (Abs-three \ s. \ free-fall-kinematics \ s)\} 
\theta \geq \theta 
          \lceil \lambda s. \ \theta \leq s \ \$ \ (Abs\text{-three } \theta) \land s \ \$ \ (Abs\text{-three } \theta) \leq H \rceil
  apply(subst\ free\-fall\-flow\-DS)
  \mathbf{by}(simp\text{-}all\ add:\ assms\ mult-nonneg-nonpos2)
```

4.5.2 General vector field

It turns out that there is already a 3-element type:

```
term x::3
lemma CARD(three) = CARD(3)
unfolding CARD-of-three by simp
```

In fact, for each natural number n there is already a corresponding n-element type in Isabelle. However, there are still some lemmas that one needs to prove in order to use it in verification in n-dimensional vector spaces.

```
lemma exhaust-5: — The analog for 3 has already been proven in Analysis. fixes x::5 shows x=1 \lor x=2 \lor x=3 \lor x=4 \lor x=5 proof (induct \, x) case (of\text{-}int \, z) then have 0 \le z and z < 5 by simp\text{-}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 UNIV\text{-}3:(UNIV::3 \text{ set}) = \{0, 1, 2\} apply safe using exhaust\text{-}3 three-eq-zero by (blast, auto)
```

lemma sum-axis-UNIV-3[simp]:($\sum j \in (UNIV::3 \text{ set})$. axis i 1 \$ j \cdot fj) = (f::3 \Rightarrow real) i

unfolding axis-def UNIV-3 apply simp using exhaust-3 by force

Next, we prove that every linear system of differential equations (i.e. it can

be rewritten as $x' = A \cdot x$) satisfies the conditions of the Picard-Lindeloef theorem:

lemma matrix-lipschitz-constant:

```
fixes A::real^('n::finite)^'n
 shows dist (A *v x) (A *v y) \leq (real CARD('n))^2 \cdot maxAbs A \cdot dist x y
 unfolding dist-norm vector-norm-distr-minus proof(subst norm-matrix-sgn)
 have norm_S \ A \leq maxAbs \ A \cdot (real \ CARD('n) \cdot real \ CARD('n))
   by (metis\ (no-types)\ Groups.mult-ac(2)\ norms-le-dims-maxAbs)
 then have norm_S \ A \cdot norm \ (x - y) \le (real \ CARD('n))^2 \cdot maxAbs \ A \cdot norm
(x-y)
  by (simp add: cross3-simps(11) mult-left-mono semiring-normalization-rules(29))
 also have norm (A * v sgn (x - y)) \cdot norm (x - y) \leq norm_S A \cdot norm (x - y)
   by (simp add: norm-sgn-le-norms cross3-simps(11) mult-left-mono)
 ultimately show norm (A * v sgn (x - y)) \cdot norm (x - y) \le (real CARD('n))^2
\cdot maxAbs A \cdot norm (x - y)
   using order-trans-rules (23) by blast
qed
lemma picard-ivp-linear-system:
 fixes A::real^('n::finite)^'n
 assumes \theta < ((real\ CARD('n))^2 \cdot (maxAbs\ A)) (is \theta < ?L)
 assumes 0 \le t and t \le 1/?L
 shows picard-ivp (\lambda \ t \ s. \ A * v \ s) \{0..t\} \ UNIV ?L \ 0
 apply unfold-locales apply(simp add: \langle 0 \leq t \rangle)
 \mathbf{subgoal}\ \mathbf{by}(simp,\ metis\ continuous-on-compose2\ continuous-on-cong\ continuous-on-id
       continuous-on-snd matrix-vector-mult-linear-continuous-on top-greatest)
 subgoal using matrix-lipschitz-constant maxAbs-ge-0 zero-compare-simps (4,12)
   unfolding lipschitz-on-def by blast
 apply(simp-all add: assms)
 subgoal for r s apply(subgoal\text{-}tac | r - s | < 1/?L)
    apply(subst\ (asm)\ pos-less-divide-eq[of\ ?L\ |r-s|\ 1])
   using assms by auto
 done
We can rewrite the original free-fall kinematics as a linear operator applied
to a 3-dimensional vector. For that we take advantage of the following fact:
lemma axis (1::3) (1::real) = (\chi j. if j= 0 then 0 else if j= 1 then 1 else 0)
 unfolding axis-def by(rule Cart-lambda-cong, simp)
abbreviation K \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i = (0::3) \ then \ axis \ (1::3) \ (1::real) \ else \ if \ i = 1 \ then
axis 2 1 else 0)
abbreviation flow-for-K t s \equiv (\chi i. if i= (0::3) then <math>s \$ 2 \cdot t \hat{\ } 2/2 + s \$ 1 \cdot t
With these 2 definitions and the proof that linear systems of ODEs are
```

Picard-Lindeloef, we can show that they form a pair of vector-field and its flow.

```
lemma entries-K:entries K = \{0, 1\}
  apply (simp-all add: axis-def, safe)
  \mathbf{by}(rule\text{-}tac\ x=1\ \mathbf{in}\ exI,\ simp)+
lemma K-is-picard-ivp:0 \le t \Longrightarrow t < 1/9 \Longrightarrow
picard-ivp (\lambda \ t \ s. \ K *v \ s) \ \{0..t\} \ UNIV \ ((real\ CARD(3))^2 \cdot maxAbs\ K) \ 0
  apply(rule picard-ivp-linear-system)
  unfolding entries-K by auto
lemma flow-for-K-solves-K: ((\lambda \tau. flow-for-K \tau s) solves-ode (\lambda t s. K *v s))
\{0..t\}\ UNIV
  apply (rule \ solves-vec-lambda)
  apply(simp add: solves-ode-def)
  using poly-derivatives (1, 3, 4)
  by(auto simp: matrix-vector-mult-def)
Finally, we compute the wlp of this example and use it to verify the single-
evolution ball again.
corollary flow-for-K-DS:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/9
  shows wp {[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ K * v \ s]\{0..t\}\ UNIV @ 0 \& G\} [Q] =
    [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall r \in \{0--\tau\}. \ G \ (flow-for-K \ r \ x)) \longrightarrow Q \ (flow-for-K \ \tau)
x)
 apply(subst\ picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit[of\ \lambda t\ s.\ K\ *v\ s - - ((real\ CARD(3))^2\cdot maxAbs
K) -
(\lambda \ t \ x. \ flow-for-K \ t \ x)])
  using K-is-picard-ivp and assms apply blast apply(clarify, rule conjI)
  using flow-for-K-solves-K apply blast
  apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff) using exhaust-3 apply force
  by simp
\mathbf{lemma}\ single\text{-}evolution\text{-}ball\text{-}K\text{:}
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/9
  shows [\lambda s. (0::real) \le s \$ (0::3) \land s \$ 0 = H \land s \$ 1 = 0 \land 0 > s \$ 2]
  \leq wp \; (\{[x' = \lambda t \; s. \; K \; *v \; s] \{\theta..t\} \; \mathit{UNIV} \; @ \; \theta \; \& \; (\lambda \; s. \; s \; \$ \; \theta \geq \theta)\})
        [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \ \$ \ 0 \land s \ \$ \ 0 \le H]
  apply(subst\ flow-for-K-DS)
  using assms by (simp-all add: mult-nonneq-nonpos2)
```

4.5.3 Bouncing Ball with solution

Armed now with two vector fields for free-fall kinematics and their respective flows, proving the safety of a "bouncing ball" is merely an exercise of real arithmetic:

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

```
lemma [bb-real-arith]: 0 \le x \Longrightarrow 0 > g \Longrightarrow 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot H + v \cdot v \Longrightarrow
(x::real) \leq 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 x - 2 \cdot g \cdot H \wedge 0 > g by auto
 hence *:v \cdot v = 2 \cdot g \cdot (x - H) \wedge \theta > g \wedge v \cdot v \geq \theta
    using left-diff-distrib mult.commute by (metis zero-le-square)
  from this have (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) = (x - H) by auto
  also from * have (v \cdot v)/(2 \cdot g) \leq \theta
    using divide-nonneg-neg by fastforce
  ultimately have H - x \ge \theta by linarith
  thus ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma [bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 \cdot q \cdot x = 2 \cdot q \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
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\text{-}mult\text{-}class.power2\text{-}eq\text{-}square\ semiring\text{-}class.distrib\text{-}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)
  from this have (g \cdot \tau + v)^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot H = 0
   apply(subst\ power2\text{-}sum)\ by\ (metis\ (no\text{-}types,\ hide\text{-}lams)\ Groups.add\text{-}ac(2,3)
        Groups.mult-ac(2, 3) monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square nat-distrib(2))
  hence 2 \cdot g \cdot H + (-((g \cdot \tau) + v))^2 = 0
    by (metis\ Groups.add-ac(2)\ power2-minus)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: monoid-mult-class.power2-eq-square)
qed
lemma [bb-real-arith]:
 assumes invar: 2 \cdot g \cdot x = 2 \cdot g \cdot H + v \cdot v
 shows 2 \cdot g \cdot (g \cdot \tau^2 / 2 + v \cdot \tau + (x::real)) =
  2 \cdot g \cdot H + (g \cdot \tau \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v) + v \cdot (g \cdot \tau + v)) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  have ?lhs = g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot x
      apply(subst\ Rat.sign-simps(18))+
      by (auto simp: semiring-normalization-rules (29))
    also have ... = g^2 \cdot \tau^2 + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot H + v \cdot v (is ... = ?middle)
      by(subst invar, simp)
    finally have ?lhs = ?middle.
  moreover
  {have ?rhs = g \cdot g \cdot (\tau \cdot \tau) + 2 \cdot g \cdot v \cdot \tau + 2 \cdot g \cdot H + v \cdot v
    by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(2,3) semiring-class.distrib-left)
```

```
also have \dots = ?middle
    by (simp\ add:\ semiring-normalization-rules(29))
  finally have ?rhs = ?middle.}
  ultimately show ?thesis by auto
ged
lemma bouncing-ball:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/9
 shows [\lambda s. (\theta::real) \leq s \$ (\theta::3) \land s \$ \theta = H \land s \$ 1 = \theta \land \theta > s \$ 2] \leq wp
  ((\{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ K *v \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ s \$ \ 0 \ge 0)\}
  (IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)]) ELSE \eta^{\bullet} FI))^{\star})
  [\lambda s. \ 0 \leq s \ \$ \ 0 \land s \ \$ \ 0 \leq H]
 apply(subst star-nd-fun.abs-eq, rule rel-ad-mka-starI [of - [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \ \$ \ (0::3) \land
\theta > s \$ 2 \land
  2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 = 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot H + (s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1)]])
    apply(simp, simp only: fbox-seq)
   apply(subst p2ndf-ndf2p-wp-sym[of (IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s.
-s \$ 1)]) ELSE \eta^{\bullet} FI)])
  apply(subst\ flow-for-K-DS)\ using\ assms\ apply(simp,\ simp)\ apply(subst\ wp-trafo)
  unfolding cond-def apply clarsimp
   apply(transfer, simp add: kcomp-def)
  \mathbf{by}(auto\ simp:\ bb\text{-}real\text{-}arith)
          Bouncing Ball with invariants
4.5.4
lemma gravity-is-invariant:(x \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. (*v) K)) \{0..t\} UNIV \implies \tau \in
\{0..t\} \Longrightarrow r \in \{0..\tau\} \Longrightarrow
((\lambda \tau. x \tau \$ 2) \text{ has-derivative } (\lambda \tau. \tau *_R 0)) \text{ (at } r \text{ within } \{0..\tau\})
  apply(drule-tac\ i=2\ in\ solves-vec-nth)
  apply(unfold solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clarify)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=r \ in \ ball E, simp \ add: matrix-vector-mult-def)
  by (simp-all add: has-derivative-within-subset)
lemma bouncing-ball-invariant:(x \text{ solves-ode } (\lambda t. (*v) K)) \{0..t\} \text{ UNIV} \Longrightarrow \tau \in
\{\theta..t\} \Longrightarrow
r \in \{0..\tau\} \Longrightarrow ((\lambda \tau. \ 2 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$ \ 2 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$ \ 0 \ - \ 2 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$ \ 2 \cdot H \ - x \ \tau \ \$ \ 1 \cdot x \ \tau \ \$
1) has-derivative
(\lambda \tau. \ \tau *_B \theta)) \ (at \ r \ within \ \{\theta..\tau\})
  apply(frule-tac\ i=2\ in\ solves-vec-nth,frule-tac\ i=1\ in\ solves-vec-nth,drule-tac
i=0 in solves-vec-nth)
  apply(unfold solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clarify)
  apply(erule-tac \ x=r \ in \ ball E, simp-all \ add: matrix-vector-mult-def)+
  apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. 2 · x r $ 2 · (t · x r $ 1)
      and g'1=\lambda t. 2 · (t \cdot (x r \$ 1 \cdot x r \$ 2)) in derivative-eq-intros(11))
      apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. 2 · x r $ 2 · (t · x r $ 1) and g'1=\lambda t. 0 in
derivative-eq-intros(11)
    apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. 0 and g'1 = (\lambda xa. xa \cdot x r \$ 1) in derivative-eq-intros(12))
     apply(rule-tac\ g'1=\lambda t.\ 0\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(6),\ simp-all\ add:\ has-derivative-within-subset)
  apply(rule-tac g'1 = \lambda t. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(7))
```

```
apply(rule-tac q'1 = \lambda t. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(6), simp-all add: has-derivative-within-subset)
 by (rule-tac\ f'1=(\lambda xa.\ xa\cdot x\ r\ \$\ 2) and g'1=(\lambda xa.\ xa\cdot x\ r\ \$\ 2) in derivative-eq-intros(12),
      simp-all add: has-derivative-within-subset)
lemma bouncing-ball-invariants:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/9
 shows \lceil \lambda s. \ (\theta :: real) \le s \ \$ \ (\theta :: \beta) \land s \ \$ \ \theta = H \land s \ \$ \ 1 = \theta \land \theta > s \ \$ \ 2 \rceil \le wp
  ((\{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ K *v \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ s \$ \ 0 \ge 0)\}
  (IF (\lambda s. s \$ \theta = \theta) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s. - s \$ 1)]) ELSE \eta^{\bullet} FI))^{\star})
  [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s \ \$ \ 0 \land s \ \$ \ 0 \le H]
  apply(subst\ star-nd-fun.abs-eq,
rule-tac I = [\lambda s. \ 0 \le s\$0 \land 0 > s\$2 \land 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot s\$0 = 2 \cdot s\$2 \cdot H + (s\$1 \cdot s\$1)]
in rel-ad-mka-starI)
    apply(simp, simp only: fbox-seq)
   apply(subst p2ndf-ndf2p-wp-sym[of (IF (\lambda s. s \$ 0 = 0) THEN ([1 ::== (\lambda s.
-s \$ 1)]) ELSE \eta^{\bullet} FI)])
  using assms(1) apply(rule dCut-interval[of - - - - - \lambda s. s \$ 2 < 0])
   apply(rule-tac \vartheta = \lambda s. \ s \ \vartheta \ and \ \nu = \lambda s. \ \theta \ in \ dInvariant-below-\theta)
  using gravity-is-invariant apply force
  apply(simp, simp, simp, simp add: \langle 0 \leq t \rangle)
    apply(rule-tac C=\lambda s. 2 · s$2 · s$0 - 2 · s$2 · H - s$1 · s$1 = 0 in
dCut-interval, simp\ add: (0 \le t)
   apply(rule-tac \vartheta = \lambda s. 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot s \$ 0 - 2 \cdot s \$ 2 \cdot H - s \$ 1 \cdot s \$ 1 and \nu = \lambda s. \theta
in dInvariant-eq-0)
  using bouncing-ball-invariant apply force
  apply(simp, simp, simp, simp \ add: \langle 0 \leq t \rangle)
  apply(rule dWeakening, subst p2ndf-ndf2p-wp)
  unfolding cond-def fbox-def apply clarsimp
  apply(transfer, simp add: kcomp-def)
  by(auto simp: bb-real-arith le-fun-def)
4.5.5
           Circular motion with invariants
lemma two-eq-zero: (2::2) = 0 by simp
lemma [simp]: i \neq (0::2) \longrightarrow i = 1 using exhaust-2 by fastforce
lemma UNIV-2:(UNIV::2\ set)=\{0,\ 1\}
  apply safe using exhaust-2 two-eq-zero by auto
lemma sum-axis-UNIV-2[simp]:(\sum j \in (UNIV::2 \text{ set}). \text{ axis } i \text{ r } \text{\$ } j \cdot f j) = r \cdot (f::2 \text{ set}).
\Rightarrow real) i
 unfolding axis-def UNIV-2 by simp
abbreviation Circ \equiv (\chi \ i. \ if \ i=(0::2) \ then \ axis \ (1::2) \ (-1::real) \ else \ axis \ 0 \ 1)
abbreviation flow-for-Circ t s \equiv (\chi i. if i= (0::2) then
s\$0 \cdot cos \ t - s\$1 \cdot sin \ t \ else \ s\$0 \cdot sin \ t + s\$1 \cdot cos \ t
```

```
lemma entries-Circ:entries Circ = \{0, -1, 1\}
 apply (simp-all add: axis-def, safe)
 subgoal by (rule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ exI, \ simp)+
 subgoal by (rule-tac \ x=0 \ in \ exI, \ simp)+
 by (rule-tac \ x=1 \ in \ exI, \ simp)+
lemma Circ-is-picard-ivp:0 \le t \Longrightarrow t < 1/4 \Longrightarrow
picard-ivp (\lambda t s. Circ *v s) {0..t} UNIV ((real CARD(2))^2 · maxAbs Circ) 0
  apply(rule\ picard-ivp-linear-system)
 unfolding entries-Circ by auto
lemma flow-for-Circ-solves-Circ: ((\lambda \tau. flow-for-Circ \tau s) solves-ode (\lambda t s. Circ
*v s)) \{0..t\} UNIV
 apply (rule solves-vec-lambda, clarsimp)
 subgoal for i apply(cases i=0)
    apply(simp-all add: matrix-vector-mult-def)
  unfolding solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def apply auto
   subgoal for x
     apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. - s$0 · (t · sin x) and g'1=\lambda t. s$1 · (t · cos x)in
derivative-eq-intros(11)
     apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(6)[of\ cos\ (\lambda xa.-(xa\cdot sin\ x))])
      apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(58))
         apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
      apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(6)[of\ sin\ (\lambda xa.\ (xa\cdot cos\ x))])
       apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(55))
        apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
     by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(3) Rings.ring-distribs(4))
   subgoal for x
     apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. s\$0 \cdot (t \cdot cos x) and g'1=\lambda t. -s\$1 \cdot (t \cdot sin x)in
derivative-eq-intros(8)
     apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(6)[of\ sin\ (\lambda xa.\ xa\cdot cos\ x)])
      apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(55))
         apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
      apply(rule\ derivative-eq-intros(6)[of\ cos\ (\lambda xa.-(xa\cdot sin\ x))])
       apply(rule-tac\ Db1=1\ in\ derivative-eq-intros(58))
        apply(rule\ ssubst[of\ (\cdot)\ 1\ id],\ force,\ simp,\ force,\ force)
     by (simp add: Groups.mult-ac(3) Rings.ring-distribs(4))
   done
 done
corollary flow-for-Circ-DS:
 assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/4
 shows wp {[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ Circ *v \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& G\} \ \lceil Q \rceil =
   [\lambda \ x. \ \forall \ \tau \in \{0..t\}. \ (\forall \ r \in \{0--\tau\}. \ G \ (flow-for-Circ \ r \ x)) \longrightarrow Q \ (flow-for-Circ \ r \ x))
\tau x)
 apply(subst picard-ivp.wp-g-orbit[of \lambda t s. Circ *v s - - ((real CARD(2))^2 · max-
Abs Circ) -
(\lambda \ t \ x. \ flow-for-Circ \ t \ x)])
```

```
using Circ-is-picard-ivp and assms apply blast apply (clarify, rule conjI)
  using flow-for-Circ-solves-Circ apply blast
  apply(simp add: vec-eq-iff) using exhaust-2 two-eq-zero apply force
  by simp
lemma circular-motion:
 assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/4 and (R::real) > 0 shows\lceil \lambda s. \ R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2 \rceil \le wp
  \{[x'=\lambda t\ s.\ Circ\ *v\ s]\{\theta..t\}\ UNIV\ @\ \theta\ \&\ (\lambda\ s.\ s\ \$\ \theta\geq\theta)\}
  [\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2]
  apply(subst flow-for-Circ-DS)
  using assms by simp-all
\mathbf{lemma}\ \mathit{circular-motion-invariants}:
  assumes 0 \le t and t < 1/4 and (R::real) > 0
 shows[\lambda s. \ R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2] \le wp
  \{[x'=\lambda t \ s. \ Circ *v \ s]\{0..t\} \ UNIV @ 0 \& (\lambda \ s. \ s \$ \ 0 \ge 0)\}
  [\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ (0::2))^2 + (s \$ 1)^2]
 using assms(1) apply(rule-tac\ C=\lambda s.\ R^2=(s\ \$\ (\theta::2))^2+(s\ \$\ 1)^2 in dCut-interval,
   apply(subgoal-tac (\lambda s. (s \$ (0::2))<sup>2</sup> + (s \$ 1)<sup>2</sup> - R^2 = 0) = (\lambda s. R^2 = (s \$ 1)
(0::2)^2 + (s \$ 1)^2)
    apply(rule ssubst[of (\lambda s. R<sup>2</sup> = (s $ (0::2))<sup>2</sup> + (s $ 1)<sup>2</sup>) \lambda s. (s $ (0::2))<sup>2</sup> +
(s \$ 1)^2 - R^2 = \theta, simp
   apply(rule-tac \vartheta = \lambda s. (s \$ \theta)^2 + (s \$ 1)^2 - R^2 and \nu = \lambda s. \theta in dInvariant-eq-\theta)
  subgoal apply clarify
    apply(frule-tac\ i=0\ in\ solves-vec-nth,\ drule-tac\ i=1\ in\ solves-vec-nth)
     apply(unfold solves-ode-def has-vderiv-on-def has-vector-derivative-def, clar-
simp)
    apply(erule-tac \ x=r \ in \ ball E, simp-all \ add: matrix-vector-mult-def)+
    apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. 0 and g'1=\lambda t. 0 in derivative-eq-intros(11))
      apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. -2 \cdot (x r \$ \theta) \cdot (t \cdot x r \$ 1) and
        g'1 = \lambda t. 2 · (x r \$ 1) \cdot t \cdot x r \$ 0 in derivative-eq-intros(8))
        apply(rule-tac f'1 = \lambda t. - (t \cdot x \ r \ \$ \ 1) in derivative-eq-intros(15))
         apply (simp add: has-derivative-within-subset, force)
       apply(rule-tac f'1=\lambda t. (t \cdot x \ r \ \$ \ \theta) in derivative-eq-intros(15))
        apply (simp add: has-derivative-within-subset) by auto
  apply(simp, simp, simp, simp \ add: \langle 0 \leq t \rangle) \ apply \ auto[1]
  \mathbf{by}(rule\ dWeakening,\ simp)
```

end