

Computational Algebra

March 13, 2025

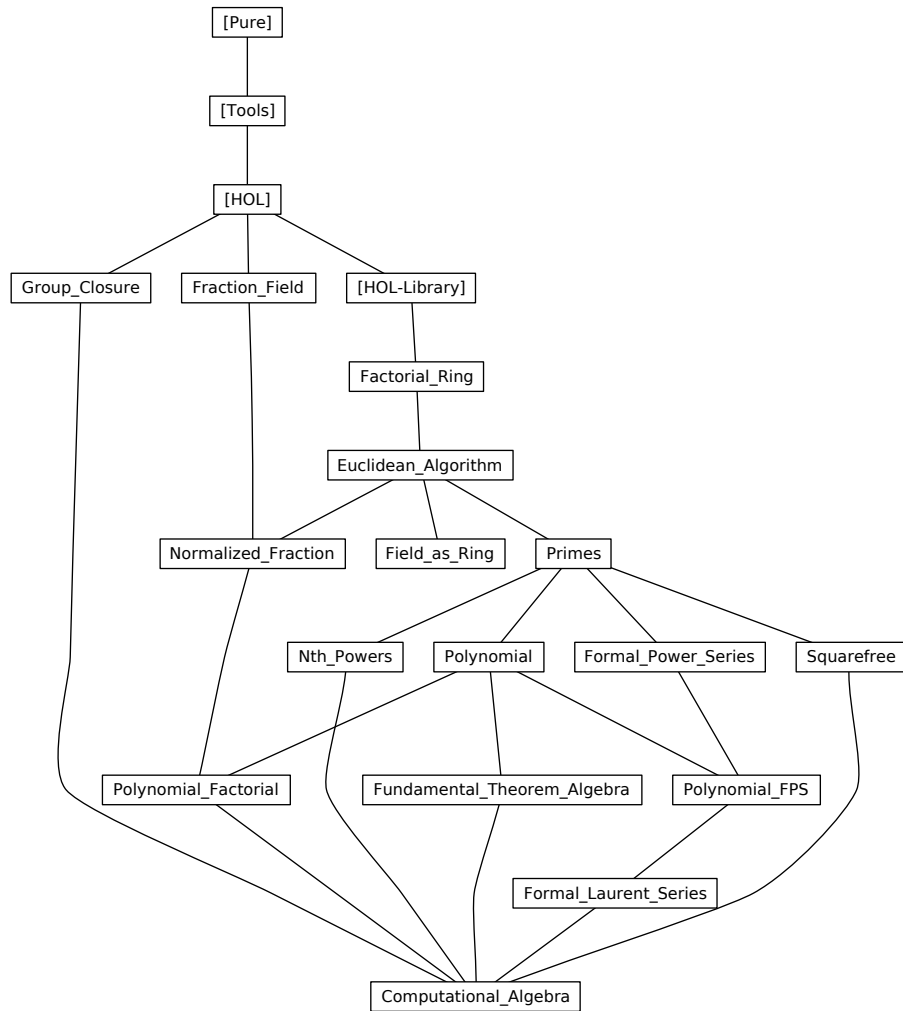
Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Factorial (semi)rings | 6 |
| 1.1 | Irreducible and prime elements | 6 |
| 1.2 | Generalized primes: normalized prime elements | 16 |
| 1.3 | In a semiring with GCD, each irreducible element is a prime element | 20 |
| 1.4 | Factorial semirings: algebraic structures with unique prime factorizations | 22 |
| 1.5 | GCD and LCM computation with unique factorizations | 43 |
| 2 | Abstract euclidean algorithm in euclidean (semi)rings | 54 |
| 2.1 | Generic construction of the (simple) euclidean algorithm | 55 |
| 2.2 | The (simple) euclidean algorithm as gcd computation | 61 |
| 2.3 | The extended euclidean algorithm | 64 |
| 2.4 | Typical instances | 66 |
| 3 | Primes | 69 |
| 3.1 | Primes on <i>nat</i> and <i>int</i> | 69 |
| 3.2 | Largest exponent of a prime factor | 74 |
| 3.2.1 | Make prime naively executable | 75 |
| 3.3 | Infinitely many primes | 77 |
| 3.4 | Powers of Primes | 77 |
| 3.5 | Chinese Remainder Theorem Variants | 79 |
| 3.6 | Multiplicity and primality for natural numbers and integers . | 80 |
| 3.7 | Rings and fields with prime characteristic | 84 |
| 3.8 | Finite fields | 86 |
| 3.9 | The Freshman's Dream in rings of prime characteristic | 87 |
| 4 | Polynomials as type over a ring structure | 90 |
| 4.1 | Auxiliary: operations for lists (later) representing coefficients | 90 |
| 4.2 | Definition of type <i>poly</i> | 91 |
| 4.3 | Degree of a polynomial | 91 |
| 4.4 | The zero polynomial | 92 |

| | | |
|----------|--|------------|
| 4.5 | List-style constructor for polynomials | 94 |
| 4.6 | Quickcheck generator for polynomials | 97 |
| 4.7 | List-style syntax for polynomials | 97 |
| 4.8 | Representation of polynomials by lists of coefficients | 97 |
| 4.9 | Fold combinator for polynomials | 101 |
| 4.10 | Canonical morphism on polynomials – evaluation | 101 |
| 4.11 | Monomials | 103 |
| 4.12 | Leading coefficient | 104 |
| 4.13 | Addition and subtraction | 104 |
| 4.14 | Multiplication by a constant, polynomial multiplication and the unit polynomial | 109 |
| 4.15 | Mapping polynomials | 116 |
| 4.16 | Conversions | 119 |
| 4.17 | Lemmas about divisibility | 121 |
| 4.18 | Polynomials form an integral domain | 123 |
| 4.19 | Polynomials form an ordered integral domain | 125 |
| 4.20 | Synthetic division and polynomial roots | 127 |
| 4.20.1 | Synthetic division | 127 |
| 4.20.2 | Polynomial roots | 128 |
| 4.20.3 | Order of polynomial roots | 131 |
| 4.21 | Additional induction rules on polynomials | 138 |
| 4.22 | Composition of polynomials | 139 |
| 4.23 | Closure properties of coefficients | 145 |
| 4.24 | Shifting polynomials | 146 |
| 4.25 | Truncating polynomials | 147 |
| 4.26 | Reflecting polynomials | 148 |
| 4.27 | Derivatives | 150 |
| 4.28 | Algebraic numbers | 161 |
| 4.29 | Algebraic integers | 168 |
| 4.30 | Division of polynomials | 173 |
| 4.30.1 | Division in general | 173 |
| 4.30.2 | Pseudo-Division | 180 |
| 4.30.3 | Division in polynomials over fields | 183 |
| 4.30.4 | List-based versions for fast implementation | 196 |
| 4.30.5 | Improved Code-Equations for Polynomial (Pseudo) Di- vision | 201 |
| 4.31 | Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings | 206 |
| 4.32 | Content and primitive part of a polynomial | 209 |
| 4.33 | A typeclass for algebraically closed fields | 215 |
| 5 | A formalization of formal power series | 222 |
| 5.1 | The type of formal power series | 222 |
| 5.2 | Subdegrees | 225 |
| 5.3 | Ring structure | 230 |

| | | |
|----------|--|------------|
| 5.4 | Shifting and slicing | 242 |
| 5.5 | Metrizability | 249 |
| 5.6 | Division | 252 |
| 5.7 | Euclidean division | 281 |
| 5.8 | Formal Derivatives | 284 |
| 5.9 | Powers | 289 |
| 5.10 | Integration | 293 |
| 5.11 | Composition | 297 |
| 5.12 | Rules from Herbert Wilf's Generatingfunctionology | 297 |
| 5.12.1 | Rule 1 | 297 |
| 5.12.2 | Rule 2 | 298 |
| 5.12.3 | Rule 3 | 299 |
| 5.12.4 | Rule 5 — summation and “division” by $1 - X$ | 299 |
| 5.12.5 | Rule 4 in its more general form | 299 |
| 5.13 | Radicals | 308 |
| 5.14 | Chain rule | 317 |
| 5.15 | Compositional inverses | 318 |
| 5.16 | Elementary series | 329 |
| 5.16.1 | Exponential series | 329 |
| 5.16.2 | Logarithmic series | 332 |
| 5.16.3 | Binomial series | 333 |
| 5.16.4 | Trigonometric functions | 342 |
| 5.17 | Hypergeometric series | 347 |
| 6 | Converting polynomials to formal power series | 351 |
| 7 | A formalization of formal Laurent series | 358 |
| 7.1 | The type of formal Laurent series | 358 |
| 7.1.1 | Type definition | 358 |
| 7.1.2 | Definition of basic Laurent series | 359 |
| 7.2 | Subdegrees | 361 |
| 7.3 | Shifting | 364 |
| 7.3.1 | Shift definition | 364 |
| 7.3.2 | Base factor | 365 |
| 7.4 | Conversion between formal power and Laurent series | 367 |
| 7.4.1 | Converting Laurent to power series | 367 |
| 7.4.2 | Converting power to Laurent series | 372 |
| 7.5 | Algebraic structures | 375 |
| 7.5.1 | Addition | 375 |
| 7.5.2 | Subtraction and negatives | 376 |
| 7.5.3 | Multiplication | 378 |
| 7.5.4 | Powers | 393 |
| 7.5.5 | Inverses | 399 |
| 7.5.6 | Division | 418 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 7.5.7 | Units | 425 |
| 7.6 | Composition | 426 |
| 7.7 | Formal differentiation and integration | 434 |
| 7.7.1 | Derivative | 434 |
| 7.7.2 | Algebraic rules of the derivative | 437 |
| 7.7.3 | Equality of derivatives | 441 |
| 7.7.4 | Residues | 441 |
| 7.7.5 | Integral definition and basic properties | 444 |
| 7.7.6 | Algebraic rules of the integral | 449 |
| 7.7.7 | Derivatives of integrals and vice versa | 450 |
| 7.8 | Topology | 451 |
| 7.9 | Notation | 453 |
| 8 | The fraction field of any integral domain | 453 |
| 8.1 | General fractions construction | 453 |
| 8.1.1 | Construction of the type of fractions | 453 |
| 8.1.2 | Representation and basic operations | 454 |
| 8.1.3 | The field of rational numbers | 457 |
| 8.1.4 | The ordered field of fractions over an ordered idom | 458 |
| 9 | Fundamental Theorem of Algebra | 463 |
| 9.1 | More lemmas about module of complex numbers | 463 |
| 9.2 | Basic lemmas about polynomials | 463 |
| 9.3 | Fundamental theorem of algebra | 465 |
| 9.4 | Nullstellensatz, degrees and divisibility of polynomials | 476 |
| 10 | n-th powers and roots of naturals | 496 |
| 10.1 | The set of n -th powers | 497 |
| 10.2 | The n -root of a natural number | 500 |
| 11 | Polynomials, fractions and rings | 503 |
| 11.1 | Lifting elements into the field of fractions | 503 |
| 11.2 | Lifting polynomial coefficients to the field of fractions | 504 |
| 11.3 | Fractional content | 506 |
| 11.4 | Polynomials over a field are a Euclidean ring | 509 |
| 11.5 | Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings | 510 |
| 11.6 | Prime factorisation of polynomials | 514 |
| 11.7 | Typeclass instances | 516 |
| 11.8 | Polynomial GCD | 516 |
| 12 | Squarefreeness | 519 |



1 Factorial (semi)rings

theory *Factorial-Ring*

imports

Main

HOL-Library.Multiset

begin

unbundle *multiset.lifting*

1.1 Irreducible and prime elements

context *comm-semiring-1*

begin

definition *irreducible* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

irreducible $p \iff p \neq 0 \wedge \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge (\forall a\ b. p = a * b \implies a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1)$

lemma *not-irreducible-zero* [simp]: $\neg \text{irreducible } 0$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducible-not-unit*: $\text{irreducible } p \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } 1$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *not-irreducible-one* [simp]: $\neg \text{irreducible } 1$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducibleI*:

$p \neq 0 \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \implies (\bigwedge a\ b. p = a * b \implies a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1) \implies \text{irreducible } p$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducibleD*: $\text{irreducible } p \implies p = a * b \implies a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$

by (simp add: *irreducible-def*)

lemma *irreducible-mono*:

assumes *irr*: $\text{irreducible } b$ **and** $a \text{ dvd } b \neg a \text{ dvd } 1$

shows $\text{irreducible } a$

proof (rule *irreducibleI*)

fix $c\ d$ **assume** $a = c * d$

from *assms* **obtain** k **where** [simp]: $b = a * k$ **by** *auto*

from $\langle a = c * d \rangle$ **have** $b = c * d * k$

by *simp*

hence $c \text{ dvd } 1 \vee (d * k) \text{ dvd } 1$

using *irreducibleD*[OF *irr*, of $c\ d * k$] **by** (*auto simp: mult.assoc*)

thus $c \text{ dvd } 1 \vee d \text{ dvd } 1$

by *auto*

qed (use *assms* in $\langle \text{auto simp: irreducible-def} \rangle$)

lemma *irreducible-multD*:

```

assumes  $l$ : irreducible ( $a*b$ )
shows  $a \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } b \vee b \text{ dvd } 1 \wedge \text{irreducible } a$ 
proof –
  have  $*$ : irreducible  $b$  if  $l$ : irreducible ( $a*b$ ) and  $a$ :  $a \text{ dvd } 1$  for  $a \ b :: 'a$ 
  proof (rule irreducibleI)
    show  $\neg(b \text{ dvd } 1)$ 
    proof
      assume  $b \text{ dvd } 1$ 
      hence  $a * b \text{ dvd } 1 * 1$ 
      using  $\langle a \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$  by (intro mult-dvd-mono) auto
      with  $l$  show False
      by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
    qed
  next
  fix  $x \ y$  assume  $b = x * y$ 
  have  $a * x \text{ dvd } 1 \vee y \text{ dvd } 1$ 
    using  $l$  by (rule irreducibleD) (use  $\langle b = x * y \rangle$  in  $\langle \text{auto simp: mult-ac} \rangle$ )
  thus  $x \text{ dvd } 1 \vee y \text{ dvd } 1$ 
    by auto
  qed (use  $l \ a$  in auto)

from irreducibleD[OF assms refl] have  $a \text{ dvd } 1 \vee b \text{ dvd } 1$ 
  by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
with  $*[of \ a \ b] \ *[of \ b \ a] \ l$  show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: mult.commute)
qed

lemma irreducible-power-iff [simp]:
   $\text{irreducible } (p \wedge^n) \longleftrightarrow \text{irreducible } p \wedge n = 1$ 
proof
  assume  $*$ : irreducible ( $p \wedge^n$ )
  have irreducible  $p$ 
    using  $*$  by (induction n) (auto dest!: irreducible-multD)
  hence [simp]:  $\neg p \text{ dvd } 1$ 
    using  $*$  by (auto simp: irreducible-def)

  consider  $n = 0 \mid n = 1 \mid n > 1$ 
    by linarith
  thus irreducible  $p \wedge n = 1$ 
proof cases
    assume  $n > 1$ 
    hence  $p \wedge^n = p * p \wedge^{(n-1)}$ 
      by (cases n) auto
    with  $*$   $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$  have  $p \wedge^{(n-1)} \text{ dvd } 1$ 
      using irreducible-multD[of  $p \ p \wedge^{(n-1)}$ ] by auto
    with  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle n > 1 \rangle$  have False
      by (meson dvd-power dvd-trans zero-less-diff)
    thus ?thesis ..
  qed (use  $*$  in auto)

```

qed *auto*

definition *prime-elem* :: 'a \Rightarrow bool **where**

prime-elem p \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0 \wedge \neg p dvd 1 \wedge (\forall a b. p dvd (a * b) \longrightarrow p dvd a \vee p dvd b)

lemma *not-prime-elem-zero* [simp]: \neg *prime-elem* 0

by (simp add: *prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-not-unit*: *prime-elem* p \implies \neg p dvd 1

by (simp add: *prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elemI*:

p \neq 0 \implies \neg p dvd 1 \implies (\bigwedge a b. p dvd (a * b) \implies p dvd a \vee p dvd b) \implies *prime-elem* p

by (simp add: *prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-multD*:

prime-elem p \implies p dvd (a * b) \implies p dvd a \vee p dvd b

by (simp add: *prime-elem-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff*:

prime-elem p \implies p dvd (a * b) \longleftrightarrow p dvd a \vee p dvd b

by (auto simp: *prime-elem-def*)

lemma *not-prime-elem-one* [simp]:

\neg *prime-elem* 1

by (auto dest: *prime-elem-not-unit*)

lemma *prime-elem-not-zeroI*:

assumes *prime-elem* p

shows p \neq 0

using *assms* **by** (auto intro: *ccontr*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-power*:

prime-elem p \implies p dvd x n \implies p dvd x

by (induction n) (auto dest: *prime-elem-dvd-multD* intro: *dvd-trans*[of - 1])

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-power-iff*:

prime-elem p \implies n > 0 \implies p dvd x n \longleftrightarrow p dvd x

by (auto dest: *prime-elem-dvd-power* intro: *dvd-trans*)

lemma *prime-elem-imp-nonzero* [simp]:

ASSUMPTION (*prime-elem* x) \implies x \neq 0

unfolding *ASSUMPTION-def* **by** (rule *prime-elem-not-zeroI*)

lemma *prime-elem-imp-not-one* [simp]:

ASSUMPTION (*prime-elem* x) \implies x \neq 1


```

    unfolding ASSUMPTION-def by auto

end

lemma (in normalization-semidom) irreducible-cong:
  assumes normalize a = normalize b
  shows irreducible a  $\longleftrightarrow$  irreducible b
proof (cases a = 0  $\vee$  a dvd 1)
  case True
  hence  $\neg$ irreducible a by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
  from True have normalize a = 0  $\vee$  normalize a dvd 1
    by auto
  also note assms
  finally have b = 0  $\vee$  b dvd 1 by simp
  hence  $\neg$ irreducible b by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
  with  $\langle \neg$ irreducible a  $\rangle$  show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  hence b: b  $\neq$  0  $\neg$ is-unit b using assms
    by (auto simp: is-unit-normalize[of b])
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume irreducible a
    thus irreducible b
      by (rule irreducible-mono) (use assms False b in  $\langle$ auto dest: associatedD2 $\rangle$ )
  next
    assume irreducible b
    thus irreducible a
      by (rule irreducible-mono) (use assms False b in  $\langle$ auto dest: associatedD1 $\rangle$ )
  qed
qed

lemma (in normalization-semidom) associatedE1:
  assumes normalize a = normalize b
  obtains u where is-unit u a = u * b
proof (cases a = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  from assms have [simp]: b  $\neq$  0 by auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule that)
    show is-unit (unit-factor a div unit-factor b)
      by auto
    have unit-factor a div unit-factor b * b = unit-factor a * (b div unit-factor b)
      using  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  unit-div-commute unit-div-mult-swap unit-factor-is-unit by
metis
    also have b div unit-factor b = normalize b by simp
    finally show a = unit-factor a div unit-factor b * b
      by (metis assms unit-factor-mult-normalize)
  qed

```

```

qed
next
  case [simp]: True
  hence [simp]:  $b = 0$ 
  using assms[symmetric] by auto
  show ?thesis
  by (intro that[of 1]) auto
qed

```

```

lemma (in normalization-semidom) associatedE2:
  assumes  $normalize\ a = normalize\ b$ 
  obtains  $u$  where  $is\_unit\ u\ b = u * a$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $normalize\ b = normalize\ a$ 
  by simp
  then obtain  $u$  where  $is\_unit\ u\ b = u * a$ 
  by (elim associatedE1)
  thus ?thesis using that by blast
qed

```

```

lemma (in normalization-semidom) normalize-power-normalize:
   $normalize\ (normalize\ x \wedge^n) = normalize\ (x \wedge^n)$ 
proof (induction n)
  case (Suc n)
  have  $normalize\ (normalize\ x \wedge^{Suc\ n}) = normalize\ (x * normalize\ (normalize\ x \wedge^n))$ 
  by simp
  also note Suc.IH
  finally show ?case by simp
qed auto

```

```

context algebraic-semidom
begin

```

```

lemma prime-elem-imp-irreducible:
  assumes prime-elem p
  shows irreducible p
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  fix a b
  assume p-eq:  $p = a * b$ 
  with assms have  $nz: a \neq 0\ b \neq 0$  by auto
  from p-eq have  $p\ dvd\ a * b$  by simp
  with <prime-elem p> have  $p\ dvd\ a \vee p\ dvd\ b$  by (rule prime-elem-dvd-multD)
  with < $p = a * b$ > have  $a * b\ dvd\ 1 * b \vee a * b\ dvd\ a * 1$  by auto
  thus  $a\ dvd\ 1 \vee b\ dvd\ 1$ 
  by (simp only: dvd-times-left-cancel-iff[OF nz(1)] dvd-times-right-cancel-iff[OF nz(2)])

```

qed (*insert assms, simp-all add: prime-elem-def*)

lemma (*in algebraic-semidom*) *unit-imp-no-irreducible-divisors*:

assumes *is-unit x irreducible p*

shows $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$

proof (*rule notI*)

assume *p dvd x*

with $\langle \text{is-unit } x \rangle$ **have** *is-unit p*

by (*auto intro: dvd-trans*)

with $\langle \text{irreducible } p \rangle$ **show** *False*

by (*simp add: irreducible-not-unit*)

qed

lemma *unit-imp-no-prime-divisors*:

assumes *is-unit x prime-elem p*

shows $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$

using *unit-imp-no-irreducible-divisors*[*OF assms(1) prime-elem-imp-irreducible*][*OF assms(2)*]] .

lemma *prime-elem-mono*:

assumes *prime-elem p $\neg q \text{ dvd } 1$ q dvd p*

shows *prime-elem q*

proof –

from $\langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ **obtain** *r* **where** *r: p = q * r* **by** (*elim dvdE*)

hence *p dvd q * r* **by** *simp*

with $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** *p dvd q \vee p dvd r* **by** (*rule prime-elem-dvd-multD*)

hence *p dvd q*

proof

assume *p dvd r*

then obtain *s* **where** *s: r = p * s* **by** (*elim dvdE*)

from *r* **have** *p * 1 = p * (q * s)* **by** (*subst (asm) s*) (*simp add: mult-ac*)

with $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** *q dvd 1*

by (*subst (asm) mult-cancel-left*) *auto*

with $\langle \neg q \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$ **show** *?thesis* **by** *contradiction*

qed

show *?thesis*

proof (*rule prime-elemI*)

fix *a b* **assume** *q dvd (a * b)*

with $\langle p \text{ dvd } q \rangle$ **have** *p dvd (a * b)* **by** (*rule dvd-trans*)

with $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$ **have** *p dvd a \vee p dvd b* **by** (*rule prime-elem-dvd-multD*)

with $\langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ **show** *q dvd a \vee q dvd b* **by** (*blast intro: dvd-trans*)

qed (*insert assms, auto*)

qed

lemma *irreducibleD'*:

assumes *irreducible a b dvd a*

shows *a dvd b \vee is-unit b*

proof –

from *assms* **obtain** *c* **where** $c: a = b * c$ **by** (*elim dvdE*)
from *irreducibleD*[*OF assms*(1) *this*] **have** $is-unit\ b \vee is-unit\ c$.
thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto simp: c mult-unit-dvd-iff*)
qed

lemma *irreducibleI'*:
assumes $a \neq 0 \neg is-unit\ a \wedge b. b\ dvd\ a \implies a\ dvd\ b \vee is-unit\ b$
shows *irreducible a*
proof (*rule irreducibleI*)
fix *b c* **assume** $a = b * c$
hence $a\ dvd\ b \vee is-unit\ b$ **by** (*intro assms*) *simp-all*
thus $is-unit\ b \vee is-unit\ c$
proof
assume $a\ dvd\ b$
hence $b * c\ dvd\ b * 1$ **by** (*simp add: a-eq*)
moreover from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle a = b * c$ **have** $b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*subst (asm) dvd-times-left-cancel-iff*) *auto*
qed *blast*
qed (*simp-all add: assms(1,2)*)

lemma *irreducible-altdef*:
 $irreducible\ x \longleftrightarrow x \neq 0 \wedge \neg is-unit\ x \wedge (\forall b. b\ dvd\ x \longrightarrow x\ dvd\ b \vee is-unit\ b)$
using *irreducibleI'*[*of x*] *irreducibleD'*[*of x*] *irreducible-not-unit*[*of x*] **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-elem-multD*:
assumes *prime-elem* ($a * b$)
shows $is-unit\ a \vee is-unit\ b$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $a \neq 0\ b \neq 0$ **by** (*auto dest!: prime-elem-not-zeroI*)
moreover from *assms* *prime-elem-dvd-multD* [*of a * b*] **have** $a * b\ dvd\ a \vee a * b\ dvd\ b$
by *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis*
using *dvd-times-left-cancel-iff* [*of a b 1*]
dvd-times-right-cancel-iff [*of b a 1*]
by *auto*
qed

lemma *prime-elemD2*:
assumes *prime-elem* *p* **and** $a\ dvd\ p$ **and** $\neg is-unit\ a$
shows $p\ dvd\ a$
proof –
from $\langle a\ dvd\ p \rangle$ **obtain** *b* **where** $p = a * b$..
with $\langle prime-elem\ p \rangle$ *prime-elem-multD* $\langle \neg is-unit\ a \rangle$ **have** $is-unit\ b$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle p = a * b \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: mult-unit-dvd-iff*)
qed

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-prod-msetE*:

```

    assumes prime-elem p
    assumes dvd: p dvd prod-mset A
    obtains a where  $a \in \# A$  and p dvd a
  proof -
    from dvd have  $\exists a. a \in \# A \wedge p \text{ dvd } a$ 
    proof (induct A)
      case empty then show ?case
        using  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$  by (simp add: prime-elem-not-unit)
      next
        case (add a A)
        then have p dvd a * prod-mset A by simp
        with  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$  consider (A) p dvd prod-mset A | (B) p dvd a
          by (blast dest: prime-elem-dvd-multD)
        then show ?case proof cases
          case B then show ?thesis by auto
        next
          case A
          with add.hyps obtain b where  $b \in \# A$  p dvd b
            by auto
          then show ?thesis by auto
        qed
      qed
    with that show thesis by blast
  qed

qed

context
begin

lemma prime-elem-powerD:
  assumes prime-elem ( $p \wedge n$ )
  shows prime-elem p  $\wedge n = 1$ 
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  note assms
  also from Suc have  $p \wedge n = p * p \wedge m$  by simp
  finally have is-unit p  $\vee$  is-unit ( $p \wedge m$ ) by (rule prime-elem-multD)
  moreover from assms have  $\neg \text{is-unit } p$  by (simp add: prime-elem-def is-unit-power-iff)
  ultimately have is-unit ( $p \wedge m$ ) by simp
  with  $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } p \rangle$  have m = 0 by (simp add: is-unit-power-iff)
  with Suc assms show ?thesis by simp
qed (insert assms, simp-all)

lemma prime-elem-power-iff:
  prime-elem ( $p \wedge n$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime-elem p  $\wedge n = 1$ 
  by (auto dest: prime-elem-powerD)

end

```

lemma *irreducible-mult-unit-left*:
 $is_unit\ a \implies irreducible\ (a * p) \longleftrightarrow irreducible\ p$
by (*auto simp: irreducible-altdef mult.commute[of a] is-unit-mult-iff mult-unit-dvd-iff dvd-mult-unit-iff*)

lemma *prime-elem-mult-unit-left*:
 $is_unit\ a \implies prime_elem\ (a * p) \longleftrightarrow prime_elem\ p$
by (*auto simp: prime-elem-def mult.commute[of a] is-unit-mult-iff mult-unit-dvd-iff*)

lemma *prime-elem-dvd-cases*:
assumes $pk: p*k\ dvd\ m*n$ **and** $p: prime_elem\ p$
shows $(\exists x. k\ dvd\ x*n \wedge m = p*x) \vee (\exists y. k\ dvd\ m*y \wedge n = p*y)$
proof –
have $p\ dvd\ m*n$ **using** *dvd-mult-left pk* **by** *blast*
then consider $p\ dvd\ m \mid p\ dvd\ n$
using p *prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis*
proof *cases*
case 1 **then obtain** a **where** $m = p * a$ **by** (*metis dvd-mult-div-cancel*)
then have $\exists x. k\ dvd\ x * n \wedge m = p * x$
using $p\ pk$ **by** (*auto simp: mult.assoc*)
then show *?thesis ..*
next
case 2 **then obtain** b **where** $n = p * b$ **by** (*metis dvd-mult-div-cancel*)
with $p\ pk$ **have** $\exists y. k\ dvd\ m*y \wedge n = p*y$
by (*metis dvd-mult-right dvd-times-left-cancel-iff mult.left-commute mult-zero-left*)
then show *?thesis ..*
qed
qed

lemma *prime-elem-power-dvd-prod*:
assumes $pc: p^c\ dvd\ m*n$ **and** $p: prime_elem\ p$
shows $\exists a\ b. a+b = c \wedge p^a\ dvd\ m \wedge p^b\ dvd\ n$
using pc
proof (*induct c arbitrary: m n*)
case 0 **show** *?case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc c*)
consider x **where** $p^c\ dvd\ x*n$ $m = p*x \mid y$ **where** $p^c\ dvd\ m*y$ $n = p*y$
using *prime-elem-dvd-cases* [*of - p^c, OF - p*] *Suc.prem*s **by** *force*
then show *?case*
proof *cases*
case (*1 x*)
with *Suc.hyps*[*of x n*] **obtain** $a\ b$ **where** $a + b = c \wedge p^a\ dvd\ x \wedge p^b\ dvd\ n$
by *blast*
with 1 **have** $Suc\ a + b = Suc\ c \wedge p^a\ dvd\ m \wedge p^b\ dvd\ n$
by (*auto intro: mult-dvd-mono*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *blast*
next

```

    case (2 y)
    with Suc.hyps[of m y] obtain a b where a + b = c ∧ p ^ a dvd m ∧ p ^ b
dvd y by blast
    with 2 have a + Suc b = Suc c ∧ p ^ a dvd m ∧ p ^ Suc b dvd n
    by (auto intro: mult-dvd-mono)
    with Suc.hyps [of m y] show ∃ a b. a + b = Suc c ∧ p ^ a dvd m ∧ p ^ b dvd
n
    by blast
qed
qed

```

```

lemma prime-elem-power-dvd-cases:
  assumes p ^ c dvd m * n and a + b = Suc c and prime-elem p
  shows p ^ a dvd m ∨ p ^ b dvd n
proof -
  from assms obtain r s
  where r + s = c ∧ p ^ r dvd m ∧ p ^ s dvd n
  by (blast dest: prime-elem-power-dvd-prod)
  moreover with assms have
    a ≤ r ∨ b ≤ s by arith
  ultimately show ?thesis by (auto intro: power-le-dvd)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-elem-not-unit' [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION (prime-elem x) ⇒ ¬is-unit x
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def by (rule prime-elem-not-unit)

```

```

lemma prime-elem-dvd-power-iff:
  assumes prime-elem p
  shows p dvd a ^ n ⟷ p dvd a ∧ n > 0
  using assms by (induct n) (auto dest: prime-elem-not-unit prime-elem-dvd-multD)

```

```

lemma prime-power-dvd-multD:
  assumes prime-elem p
  assumes p ^ n dvd a * b and n > 0 and ¬ p dvd a
  shows p ^ n dvd b
  using ⟨p ^ n dvd a * b⟩ and ⟨n > 0⟩
proof (induct n arbitrary: b)
  case 0 then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n) show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case True with Suc ⟨prime-elem p⟩ ⟨¬ p dvd a⟩ show ?thesis
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
  next
    case False then have n > 0 by simp
    from ⟨prime-elem p⟩ have p ≠ 0 by auto
    from Suc.premis have *: p * p ^ n dvd a * b
    by simp

```

```

then have p dvd a * b
  by (rule dvd-mult-left)
with Suc ⟨prime-elem p⟩ ⟨¬ p dvd a⟩ have p dvd b
  by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
moreover define c where c = b div p
ultimately have b: b = p * c by simp
with * have p * p ^ n dvd p * (a * c)
  by (simp add: ac-simps)
with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have p ^ n dvd a * c
  by simp
with Suc.hyps ⟨n > 0⟩ have p ^ n dvd c
  by blast
with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by (simp add: b)
qed
qed
end

```

1.2 Generalized primes: normalized prime elements

context *normalization-semidom*

begin

lemma *irreducible-normalized-divisors:*

assumes *irreducible x y dvd x normalize y = y*

shows $y = 1 \vee y = \text{normalize } x$

proof –

from *assms* **have** *is-unit y ∨ x dvd y* **by** (auto simp: irreducible-altdef)

thus *?thesis*

proof (elim disjE)

assume *is-unit y*

hence *normalize y = 1* **by** (simp add: is-unit-normalize)

with *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** simp

next

assume *x dvd y*

with ⟨*y dvd x*⟩ **have** *normalize y = normalize x* **by** (rule associatedI)

with *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** simp

qed

qed

lemma *irreducible-normalize-iff* [simp]: *irreducible (normalize x) = irreducible x*

using *irreducible-mult-unit-left*[of 1 div unit-factor x x]

by (cases x = 0) (simp-all add: unit-div-commute)

lemma *prime-elem-normalize-iff* [simp]: *prime-elem (normalize x) = prime-elem x*

using *prime-elem-mult-unit-left*[of 1 div unit-factor x x]

by (cases x = 0) (simp-all add: unit-div-commute)


```

lemma prime-elem-associated:
  assumes prime-elem p and prime-elem q and q dvd p
  shows normalize q = normalize p
using  $\langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  proof (rule associatedI)
  from  $\langle \text{prime-elem } q \rangle$  have  $\neg \text{is-unit } q$ 
    by (auto simp add: prime-elem-not-unit)
  with  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle \langle q \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  show  $p \text{ dvd } q$ 
    by (blast intro: prime-elemD2)
qed

definition prime ::  $'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
  prime p  $\longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ 

lemma not-prime-0 [simp]:  $\neg \text{prime } 0$  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma not-prime-unit:  $\text{is-unit } x \Longrightarrow \neg \text{prime } x$ 
  using prime-elem-not-unit[of x] by (auto simp add: prime-def)

lemma not-prime-1 [simp]:  $\neg \text{prime } 1$  by (simp add: not-prime-unit)

lemma primeI:  $\text{prime-elem } x \Longrightarrow \text{normalize } x = x \Longrightarrow \text{prime } x$ 
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-imp-prime-elem [dest]:  $\text{prime } p \Longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma normalize-prime:  $\text{prime } p \Longrightarrow \text{normalize } p = p$ 
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-normalize-iff [simp]:  $\text{prime } (\text{normalize } p) \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  by (auto simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-power-iff:
   $\text{prime } (p \wedge n) \longleftrightarrow \text{prime } p \wedge n = 1$ 
  by (auto simp: prime-def prime-elem-power-iff)

lemma prime-imp-nonzero [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION ( $\text{prime } x \Longrightarrow x \neq 0$ )
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def prime-def by auto

lemma prime-imp-not-one [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION ( $\text{prime } x \Longrightarrow x \neq 1$ )
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def by auto

lemma prime-not-unit' [simp]:
  ASSUMPTION ( $\text{prime } x \Longrightarrow \neg \text{is-unit } x$ )
  unfolding ASSUMPTION-def prime-def by auto

```

lemma *prime-normalize'* [simp]: *ASSUMPTION* (*prime x*) \implies *normalize x = x*
unfolding *ASSUMPTION-def prime-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *unit-factor-prime*: *prime x* \implies *unit-factor x = 1*
using *unit-factor-normalize[of x]* **unfolding** *prime-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *unit-factor-prime'* [simp]: *ASSUMPTION* (*prime x*) \implies *unit-factor x = 1*
unfolding *ASSUMPTION-def* **by** (*rule unit-factor-prime*)

lemma *prime-imp-prime-elem'* [simp]: *ASSUMPTION* (*prime x*) \implies *prime-elem x*
by (*simp add: prime-def ASSUMPTION-def*)

lemma *prime-dvd-multD*: *prime p* \implies *p dvd a * b* \implies *p dvd a* \vee *p dvd b*
by (*intro prime-elem-dvd-multD simp-all*)

lemma *prime-dvd-mult-iff*: *prime p* \implies *p dvd a * b* \longleftrightarrow *p dvd a* \vee *p dvd b*
by (*auto dest: prime-dvd-multD*)

lemma *prime-dvd-power*:
prime p \implies *p dvd x ^ n* \implies *p dvd x*
by (*auto dest!: prime-elem-dvd-power simp: prime-def*)

lemma *prime-dvd-power-iff*:
prime p \implies *n > 0* \implies *p dvd x ^ n* \longleftrightarrow *p dvd x*
by (*subst prime-elem-dvd-power-iff simp-all*)

lemma *prime-dvd-prod-mset-iff*: *prime p* \implies *p dvd prod-mset A* \longleftrightarrow ($\exists x. x \in \# A \wedge p \text{ dvd } x$)
by (*induction A*) (*simp-all add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff prime-imp-prime-elem, blast+*)

lemma *prime-dvd-prod-iff*: *finite A* \implies *prime p* \implies *p dvd prod f A* \longleftrightarrow ($\exists x \in A. p \text{ dvd } f x$)
by (*auto simp: prime-dvd-prod-mset-iff prod-unfold-prod-mset*)

lemma *primes-dvd-imp-eq*:
assumes *prime p prime q p dvd q*
shows *p = q*
proof –
from *assms* **have** *irreducible q* **by** (*simp add: prime-elem-imp-irreducible prime-def*)
from *irreducibleD'[OF this <p dvd q>]* *assms* **have** *q dvd p* **by** *simp*
with *<p dvd q>* **have** *normalize p = normalize q* **by** (*rule associatedI*)
with *assms* **show** *p = q* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *prime-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff*:
assumes *prime p* \wedge *q. q \in \# A* \implies *prime q*

```

    shows  $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } A \longleftrightarrow p \in \# A$ 
  proof -
    from assms(1) have  $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists x. x \in \# A \wedge p \text{ dvd } x)$  by (rule
    prime-dvd-prod-mset-iff)
    also from assms have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow p \in \# A$  by (auto dest: primes-dvd-imp-eq)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset:
  assumes  $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B \wedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{prime } p \wedge p. p \in \# B$ 
   $\implies \text{prime } p$ 
  shows  $A \subseteq \# B$ 
using assms
proof (induction A arbitrary: B)
  case empty
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (add p A B)
  hence p:  $\text{prime } p$  by simp
  define B' where  $B' = B - \{p\}$ 
  from add.prems have  $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } B$  by (simp add: dvd-mult-left)
  with add.prems have  $p \in \# B$ 
  by (subst (asm) (2) prime-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff) simp-all
  hence B:  $B = B' + \{p\}$  by (simp add: B'-def)
  from add.prems p have  $A \subseteq \# B'$  by (intro add.IH) (simp-all add: B)
  thus ?case by (simp add: B)
qed

lemma prod-mset-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x \wedge x. x \in \# B \implies \text{prime } x$ 
  shows  $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq \# B$ 
using assms by (auto intro: prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset)

lemma is-unit-prod-mset-primes-iff:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x$ 
  shows  $\text{is-unit } (\text{prod-mset } A) \longleftrightarrow A = \{\#\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: is-unit-prod-mset-iff)
  (meson all-not-in-conv assms not-prime-unit set-mset-eq-empty-iff)

lemma prod-mset-primes-irreducible-imp-prime:
  assumes irred: irreducible (prod-mset A)
  assumes A:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x$ 
  assumes B:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \# B \implies \text{prime } x$ 
  assumes C:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \# C \implies \text{prime } x$ 
  assumes dvd:  $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B * \text{prod-mset } C$ 
  shows  $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } B \vee \text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } C$ 
proof -
  from dvd have  $\text{prod-mset } A \text{ dvd prod-mset } (B + C)$ 
  by simp

```

```

with  $A\ B\ C$  have  $subset: A \subseteq\# B + C$ 
  by (subst (asm) prod-mset-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff) auto
define  $A1$  and  $A2$  where  $A1 = A \cap\# B$  and  $A2 = A - A1$ 
have  $A = A1 + A2$  unfolding  $A1\text{-def}\ A2\text{-def}$ 
  by (rule sym, intro subset-mset.add-diff-inverse) simp-all
from  $subset$  have  $A1 \subseteq\# B\ A2 \subseteq\# C$ 
  by (auto simp: A1-def A2-def Multiset.subset-eq-diff-conv Multiset.union-commute)
from  $\langle A = A1 + A2 \rangle$  have  $prod\text{-}mset\ A = prod\text{-}mset\ A1 * prod\text{-}mset\ A2$  by
simp
from irred and this have  $is\text{-}unit\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A1) \vee is\text{-}unit\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A2)$ 
  by (rule irreducibleD)
with  $A$  have  $A1 = \{\#\} \vee A2 = \{\#\}$  unfolding  $A1\text{-def}\ A2\text{-def}$ 
  by (subst (asm) (1 2) is-unit-prod-mset-primes-iff) (auto dest: Multiset.in-diffD)
with  $dvd\ \langle A = A1 + A2 \rangle\ \langle A1 \subseteq\# B \rangle\ \langle A2 \subseteq\# C \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by (auto intro: prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd)
qed

```

lemma *prod-mset-primes-finite-divisor-powers*:

```

assumes  $A: \bigwedge x. x \in\# A \implies prime\ x$ 
assumes  $B: \bigwedge x. x \in\# B \implies prime\ x$ 
assumes  $A \neq \{\#\}$ 
shows  $finite\ \{n. prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ B\}$ 
proof -
  from  $\langle A \neq \{\#\} \rangle$  obtain  $x$  where  $x: x \in\# A$  by blast
  define  $m$  where  $m = count\ B\ x$ 
  have  $\{n. prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ B\} \subseteq \{..m\}$ 
  proof safe
    fix  $n$  assume  $dvd: prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ B$ 
    from  $x$  have  $x \wedge^n dvd\ prod\text{-}mset\ A \wedge^n$  by (intro dvd-power-same dvd-prod-mset)
    also note  $dvd$ 
    also have  $x \wedge^n = prod\text{-}mset\ (replicate\text{-}mset\ n\ x)$  by simp
    finally have  $replicate\text{-}mset\ n\ x \subseteq\# B$ 
    by (rule prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset) (insert A B x, simp-all split: if-splits)
    thus  $n \leq m$  by (simp add: count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq m-def)
  qed
  moreover have  $finite\ \{..m\}$  by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
qed

```

end

1.3 In a semiring with GCD, each irreducible element is a prime element

context *semiring-gcd*
begin

lemma *irreducible-imp-prime-elem-gcd*:

```

    assumes irreducible  $x$ 
    shows prime-elem  $x$ 
  proof (rule prime-elemI)
    fix  $a$   $b$  assume  $x \text{ dvd } a * b$ 
    from dvd-productE[OF this] obtain  $y$   $z$  where  $yz: x = y * z$   $y \text{ dvd } a$   $z \text{ dvd } b$  .
    from  $\langle \text{irreducible } x \rangle$  and  $\langle x = y * z \rangle$  have  $\text{is-unit } y \vee \text{is-unit } z$  by (rule irreducibleD)
    with  $yz$  show  $x \text{ dvd } a \vee x \text{ dvd } b$ 
    by (auto simp: mult-unit-dvd-iff mult-unit-dvd-iff')
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: irreducible-not-unit)

```

```

lemma prime-elem-imp-coprime:
  assumes prime-elem  $p$   $\neg p \text{ dvd } n$ 
  shows coprime  $p$   $n$ 
  proof (rule coprimeI)
    fix  $d$  assume  $d \text{ dvd } p$   $d \text{ dvd } n$ 
    show  $\text{is-unit } d$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg \text{is-unit } d$ 
      from  $\langle \text{prime-elem } p \rangle$  and  $\langle d \text{ dvd } p \rangle$  and this have  $p \text{ dvd } d$ 
      by (rule prime-elemD2)
      from this and  $\langle d \text{ dvd } n \rangle$  have  $p \text{ dvd } n$  by (rule dvd-trans)
      with  $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } n \rangle$  show False by contradiction
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma prime-imp-coprime:
  assumes prime  $p$   $\neg p \text{ dvd } n$ 
  shows coprime  $p$   $n$ 
  using assms by (simp add: prime-elem-imp-coprime)

```

```

lemma prime-elem-imp-power-coprime:
   $\text{prime-elem } p \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{coprime } a (p \wedge m)$ 
  by (cases  $m > 0$ ) (auto dest: prime-elem-imp-coprime simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma prime-imp-power-coprime:
   $\text{prime } p \implies \neg p \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{coprime } a (p \wedge m)$ 
  by (rule prime-elem-imp-power-coprime) simp-all

```

```

lemma prime-elem-divprod-pow:
  assumes  $p: \text{prime-elem } p$  and  $ab: \text{coprime } a$   $b$  and  $pab: p \wedge n \text{ dvd } a * b$ 
  shows  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } a \vee p \wedge n \text{ dvd } b$ 
  using assms
  proof -
    from  $p$  have  $\neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
    by simp
    with  $ab$   $p$  have  $\neg p \text{ dvd } a \vee \neg p \text{ dvd } b$ 
    using not-coprimeI by blast
    with  $p$  have  $\text{coprime } (p \wedge n) a \vee \text{coprime } (p \wedge n) b$ 

```

```

  by (auto dest: prime-elem-imp-power-coprime simp add: ac-simps)
with pab show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: coprime-dvd-mult-left-iff coprime-dvd-mult-right-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma primes-coprime:
  prime p  $\implies$  prime q  $\implies$  p  $\neq$  q  $\implies$  coprime p q
  using prime-imp-coprime primes-dvd-imp-eq by blast

end

```

1.4 Factorial semirings: algebraic structures with unique prime factorizations

```

class factorial-semiring = normalization-semidom +
  assumes prime-factorization-exists:
    x  $\neq$  0  $\implies$   $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } x) \wedge \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 

```

Alternative characterization

```

lemma (in normalization-semidom) factorial-semiring-altI-aux:
  assumes finite-divisors:  $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{y. y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } y = y\}$ 
  assumes irreducible-imp-prime-elem:  $\bigwedge x. \text{irreducible } x \implies \text{prime-elem } x$ 
  assumes x  $\neq$  0
  shows  $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } x) \wedge \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
  using  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ 
proof (induction card  $\{b. b \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } b = b\}$  arbitrary: x rule: less-induct)
  case (less a)
  let ?fctrs =  $\lambda a. \{b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } b = b\}$ 
  show ?case
  proof (cases is-unit a)
    case True
    thus ?thesis by (intro exI[ $\text{of } - \{\#\}$ ]) (auto simp: is-unit-normalize)
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $\exists b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } b \wedge \neg a \text{ dvd } b$ )
    case False
    with  $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } a \rangle$  less.prem have irreducible a by (auto simp: irreducible-altdef)
    hence prime-elem a by (rule irreducible-imp-prime-elem)
    thus ?thesis by (intro exI[ $\text{of } - \{\#\text{normalize } a\}$ ]) auto
  next
    case True
    then obtain b where b: b dvd a  $\wedge$   $\neg \text{is-unit } b \wedge a \text{ dvd } b$  by auto
    from b have ?fctrs b  $\subseteq$  ?fctrs a by (auto intro: dvd-trans)
    moreover from b have normalize a  $\notin$  ?fctrs b normalize a  $\in$  ?fctrs a by simp-all
    hence ?fctrs b  $\neq$  ?fctrs a by blast
  qed

```

ultimately have $?fctrs\ b \subset ?fctrs\ a$ **by** (*subst subset-not-subset-eq*) *blast*
with *finite-divisors*[*OF* $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$] **have** $card\ (?fctrs\ b) < card\ (?fctrs\ a)$
by (*rule psubset-card-mono*)
moreover from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
ultimately have $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in\# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) = normalize\ b$
by (*intro less*) *auto*
then obtain A **where** $A: (\forall x. x \in\# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (\prod\# A) = normalize\ b$
by *auto*

define c **where** $c = a\ div\ b$
from b **have** $c: a = b * c$ **by** (*simp add: c-def*)
from *less.prem*s c **have** $c \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
from $b\ c$ **have** $?fctrs\ c \subseteq ?fctrs\ a$ **by** (*auto intro: dvd-trans*)
moreover have $normalize\ a \notin ?fctrs\ c$
proof safe
assume $normalize\ a\ dvd\ c$
hence $b * c\ dvd\ 1 * c$ **by** (*simp add: c*)
hence $b\ dvd\ 1$ **by** (*subst (asm) dvd-times-right-cancel-iff*) *fact+*
with b **show** *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with $\langle normalize\ a \in ?fctrs\ a \rangle$ **have** $?fctrs\ a \neq ?fctrs\ c$ **by** *blast*
ultimately have $?fctrs\ c \subset ?fctrs\ a$ **by** (*subst subset-not-subset-eq*) *blast*
with *finite-divisors*[*OF* $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$] **have** $card\ (?fctrs\ c) < card\ (?fctrs\ a)$
by (*rule psubset-card-mono*)
with $\langle c \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\exists A. (\forall x. x \in\# A \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) = normalize\ c$
by (*intro less*) *auto*
then obtain B **where** $B: (\forall x. x \in\# B \longrightarrow prime\text{-}elem\ x) \wedge normalize\ (\prod\# B) = normalize\ c$
by *auto*

show *?thesis*
proof (*rule exI[of - A + B]; safe*)
have $normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ (A + B)) =$
 $normalize\ (normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ A) * normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ B))$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = normalize\ (b * c)$
by (*simp only: A B*) *auto*
also have $b * c = a$
using c **by** *simp*
finally show $normalize\ (prod\text{-}mset\ (A + B)) = normalize\ a$.
next
qed (*use A B in auto*)
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma factorial-semiring-altI:
  assumes finite-divisors:  $\bigwedge x::'a. x \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{y. y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } y = x\}$ 
  assumes irreducible-imp-prime:  $\bigwedge x::'a. \text{irreducible } x \implies \text{prime-elem } x$ 
  shows OFCLASS('a :: normalization-semidom, factorial-semiring-class)
  by intro-classes (rule factorial-semiring-altI-aux[OF assms])

```

Properties

```

context factorial-semiring
begin

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-exists':
  assumes  $x \neq 0$ 
  obtains  $A$  where  $\bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime } x \text{ normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
proof –
  from prime-factorization-exists[OF assms] obtain  $A$ 
  where  $A: \bigwedge x. x \in \# A \implies \text{prime-elem } x \text{ normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
by blast
  define  $A'$  where  $A' = \text{image-mset normalize } A$ 
  have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A') = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ 
  by (simp add: A'-def normalize-prod-mset-normalize)
  also note A(2)
  finally have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A') = \text{normalize } x$  by simp
  moreover from A(1) have  $\forall x. x \in \# A' \longrightarrow \text{prime } x$  by (auto simp: prime-def A'-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (intro that[of A']) blast
qed

```

```

lemma irreducible-imp-prime-elem:
  assumes irreducible  $x$ 
  shows prime-elem  $x$ 
proof (rule prime-elemI)
  fix  $a\ b$  assume  $\text{dvd}: x \text{ dvd } a * b$ 
  from assms have  $x \neq 0$  by auto
  show  $x \text{ dvd } a \vee x \text{ dvd } b$ 
  proof (cases  $a = 0 \vee b = 0$ )
  case False
  hence  $a \neq 0\ b \neq 0$  by blast+
  note  $\text{nz} = \langle x \neq 0 \rangle$  this
  from  $\text{nz}[THEN \text{prime-factorization-exists}']$  obtain  $A\ B\ C$ 
  where  $ABC$ :
     $\bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z$ 
     $\text{normalize } (\prod \# A) = \text{normalize } x$ 
     $\bigwedge z. z \in \# B \implies \text{prime } z$ 
     $\text{normalize } (\prod \# B) = \text{normalize } a$ 
     $\bigwedge z. z \in \# C \implies \text{prime } z$ 
     $\text{normalize } (\prod \# C) = \text{normalize } b$ 
  by this blast

```


have *irreducible* (prod-mset A)
by (subst *irreducible-cong*[OF ABC(2)]) *fact*
moreover have *normalize* (prod-mset A) *dvd*
 normalize (*normalize* (prod-mset B) * *normalize* (prod-mset C))
unfolding ABC **using** *dvd by simp*
hence prod-mset A *dvd* prod-mset B * prod-mset C
unfolding *normalize-mult-normalize-left normalize-mult-normalize-right by simp*
ultimately have prod-mset A *dvd* prod-mset B \vee prod-mset A *dvd* prod-mset C
by (intro prod-mset-primes-irreducible-imp-prime) (use ABC in auto)
hence *normalize* (prod-mset A) *dvd* *normalize* (prod-mset B) \vee
 normalize (prod-mset A) *dvd* *normalize* (prod-mset C) **by** *simp*
thus ?thesis **unfolding** ABC **by** *simp*
qed auto
qed (use *assms* in \langle simp-all add: irreducible-def \rangle)

lemma *finite-divisor-powers*:
assumes $y \neq 0 \neg$ is-unit x
shows *finite* { n . $x \wedge n$ *dvd* y }
proof (cases $x = 0$)
case True
with *assms* **have** { n . $x \wedge n$ *dvd* y } = {0} **by** (auto simp: power-0-left)
thus ?thesis **by** *simp*
next
case False
note $nz = \text{this } \langle y \neq 0 \rangle$
from $nz[\text{THEN } \text{prime-factorization-exists}]$ **obtain** A B
where AB:
 $\bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z$
 normalize ($\prod_{\#} A$) = *normalize* x
 $\bigwedge z. z \in \# B \implies \text{prime } z$
 normalize ($\prod_{\#} B$) = *normalize* y
by *this blast*

from AB *assms* **have** $A \neq \{\#\}$ **by** (auto simp: *normalize-1-iff*)
from AB(2,4) *prod-mset-primes-finite-divisor-powers* [of A B, OF AB(1,3) *this*]
have *finite* { n . prod-mset A $\wedge n$ *dvd* prod-mset B} **by** *simp*
also have { n . prod-mset A $\wedge n$ *dvd* prod-mset B} =
 { n . *normalize* (*normalize* (prod-mset A) $\wedge n$) *dvd* *normalize* (prod-mset B)}
unfolding *normalize-power-normalize by simp*
also have ... = { n . $x \wedge n$ *dvd* y }
unfolding AB **unfolding** *normalize-power-normalize by simp*
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *finite-prime-divisors*:

assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $\text{finite } \{p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } x\}$
proof –
from *prime-factorization-exists*'[OF assms] **obtain** A
where $A: \bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z \text{ normalize } (\prod_{\#} A) = \text{normalize } x$ **by** *this*
blast
have $\{p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } x\} \subseteq \text{set-mset } A$
proof *safe*
fix p **assume** $p: \text{prime } p$ **and** $\text{dvd}: p \text{ dvd } x$
from dvd **have** $p \text{ dvd normalize } x$ **by** *simp*
also from A **have** $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ **by** *simp*
finally have $p \text{ dvd prod-mset } A$
by *simp*
thus $p \in \# A$ **using** $p A$
by (*subst (asm) prime-dvd-prod-mset-primes-iff*)
qed
moreover have $\text{finite } (\text{set-mset } A)$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*rule finite-subset*)
qed

lemma *infinite-unit-divisor-powers*:
assumes $y \neq 0$
assumes *is-unit* x
shows $\text{infinite } \{n. x^n \text{ dvd } y\}$
proof –
from $\langle \text{is-unit } x \rangle$ **have** $\text{is-unit } (x^n)$ **for** n
using *is-unit-power-iff* **by** *auto*
hence $x^n \text{ dvd } y$ **for** n
by *auto*
hence $\{n. x^n \text{ dvd } y\} = \text{UNIV}$
by *auto*
thus *?thesis*
by *auto*
qed

corollary *is-unit-iff-infinite-divisor-powers*:
assumes $y \neq 0$
shows $\text{is-unit } x \iff \text{infinite } \{n. x^n \text{ dvd } y\}$
using *infinite-unit-divisor-powers* *finite-divisor-powers* *assms* **by** *auto*

lemma *prime-elem-iff-irreducible*: $\text{prime-elem } x \iff \text{irreducible } x$
by (*blast intro: irreducible-imp-prime-elem prime-elem-imp-irreducible*)

lemma *prime-divisor-exists*:
assumes $a \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } a$
shows $\exists b. b \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{prime } b$
proof –
from *prime-factorization-exists*'[OF assms(1)]
obtain A **where** $A: \bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z \text{ normalize } (\prod_{\#} A) = \text{normalize } a$

by *this blast*
 with *assms* have $A \neq \{\#\}$ by *auto*
 then obtain x where $x \in \# A$ by *blast*
 with $A(1)$ have $*$: $x \text{ dvd } \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ prime x
 by *(auto simp: dvd-prod-mset)*
 hence $x \text{ dvd } a$ by *(simp add: A(2))*
 with $*$ show *?thesis* by *blast*
 qed

lemma *prime-divisors-induct* [*case-names zero unit factor*]:
 assumes $P \ 0 \wedge x. \text{is-unit } x \implies P \ x \wedge p \ x. \text{prime } p \implies P \ x \implies P \ (p * x)$
 shows $P \ x$
proof (*cases* $x = 0$)
 case *False*
 from *prime-factorization-exists'*[*OF this*]
 obtain A where A : $\bigwedge z. z \in \# A \implies \text{prime } z \text{ normalize } (\prod \# A) = \text{normalize } x$
 by *this blast*
 from A obtain u where u : $\text{is-unit } u \ x = u * \text{prod-mset } A$
 by *(elim associatedE2)*

 from $A(1)$ have $P \ (u * \text{prod-mset } A)$
proof (*induction* A)
 case (*add* $p \ A$)
 from *add.prem*s have prime p by *simp*
 moreover from *add.prem*s have $P \ (u * \text{prod-mset } A)$ by (*intro add.IH*)
simp-all
 ultimately have $P \ (p * (u * \text{prod-mset } A))$ by (*rule assms(3)*)
 thus *?case* by (*simp add: mult-ac*)
 qed (*simp-all add: assms False u*)
 with $A \ u$ show *?thesis* by *simp*
 qed (*simp-all add: assms(1)*)

lemma *no-prime-divisors-imp-unit*:
 assumes $a \neq 0 \wedge b. b \text{ dvd } a \implies \text{normalize } b = b \implies \neg \text{prime-elem } b$
 shows *is-unit* a
proof (*rule ccontr*)
 assume $\neg \text{is-unit } a$
 from *prime-divisor-exists*[*OF assms(1) this*] obtain b where $b \text{ dvd } a$ prime b
 by *auto*
 with *assms(2)*[*of b*] show *False* by (*simp add: prime-def*)
 qed

lemma *prime-divisorE*:
 assumes $a \neq 0$ and $\neg \text{is-unit } a$
 obtains p where prime p and $p \text{ dvd } a$
 using *assms no-prime-divisors-imp-unit unfolding prime-def* by *blast*

definition *multiplicity* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ where
multiplicity $p \ x = (\text{if finite } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} \text{ then } \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} \text{ else } 0)$

```

lemma multiplicity-dvd:  $p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ dvd } x$ 
proof (cases finite { $n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ })
  case True
    hence  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
    by (simp add: multiplicity-def)
    also have  $\dots \in \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
    by (rule Max-in) (auto intro!: True exI[of - 0::nat])
    finally show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: multiplicity-def)

lemma multiplicity-dvd':  $n \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ x \implies p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  by (rule dvd-trans[OF le-imp-power-dvd multiplicity-dvd])

context
  fixes  $x \ p :: 'a$ 
  assumes  $x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
begin

lemma multiplicity-eq-Max:  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
  using finite-divisor-powers[OF  $x$ ] by (simp add: multiplicity-def)

lemma multiplicity-geI:
  assumes  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x \geq n$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $n \leq \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$ 
  by (intro Max-ge finite-divisor-powers xp) simp-all
  thus ?thesis by (subst multiplicity-eq-Max)
qed

lemma multiplicity-lessI:
  assumes  $\neg p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x < n$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\neg(n > \text{multiplicity } p \ x)$ 
  hence  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$  by (intro multiplicity-dvd') simp
  with assms show False by contradiction
qed

lemma power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity:
 $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x \iff n \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ x$ 
  using multiplicity-geI[of  $n$ ] multiplicity-lessI[of  $n$ ] by (cases  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x$ ) auto

lemma multiplicity-eq-zero-iff:
  shows  $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0 \iff \neg p \text{ dvd } x$ 
  using power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity[of 1] by auto

lemma multiplicity-gt-zero-iff:

```

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ x > 0 \iff p \text{ dvd } x$
using *power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity[of 1]* **by** *auto*

lemma *multiplicity-decompose*:
 $\neg p \text{ dvd } (x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x)$
proof
assume *: $p \text{ dvd } x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x$
have $x = x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x * (p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x)$
using *multiplicity-dvd[of p x]* **by** *simp*
also from * **have** $x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x = (x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } p)$
* p **by** *simp*
also have $x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } p * p * p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x =$
 $x \text{ div } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } p * p \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{multiplicity } p \ x)$
by (*simp add: mult-assoc*)
also have $p \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \text{ dvd } \dots$ **by** (*rule dvd-triv-right*)
finally show *False* **by** (*subst (asm) power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity*) *simp*
qed

lemma *multiplicity-decompose'*:
obtains y **where** $x = p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ x * y \neg p \text{ dvd } y$
using *that[of x div p ^ multiplicity p x]*
by (*simp add: multiplicity-decompose multiplicity-dvd*)

end

lemma *multiplicity-zero [simp]*: $\text{multiplicity } p \ 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-eq-zero-iff*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \implies x \neq 0 \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0 \iff \neg p \text{ dvd } x$
by (*rule multiplicity-eq-zero-iff*) *simp-all*

lemma *prime-multiplicity-other*:
assumes $\text{prime } p \text{ prime } q \ p \neq q$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ q = 0$
using *assms* **by** (*subst prime-elem-multiplicity-eq-zero-iff*) (*auto dest: primes-dvd-imp-eq*)

lemma *prime-multiplicity-gt-zero-iff*:
 $\text{prime-elem } p \implies x \neq 0 \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x > 0 \iff p \text{ dvd } x$
by (*rule multiplicity-gt-zero-iff*) *simp-all*

lemma *multiplicity-unit-left*: $\text{is-unit } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0$
by (*simp add: multiplicity-def is-unit-power-iff unit-imp-dvd*)

lemma *multiplicity-unit-right*:
assumes $\text{is-unit } x$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0$
proof (*cases is-unit p ∨ x = 0*)
case *False*

```

    with multiplicity-lessI[of x p 1] this assms
    show ?thesis by (auto dest: dvd-unit-imp-unit)
qed (auto simp: multiplicity-unit-left)

lemma multiplicity-one [simp]: multiplicity p 1 = 0
  by (rule multiplicity-unit-right) simp-all

lemma multiplicity-eqI:
  assumes  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x \neg p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows multiplicity p x = n
proof -
  consider  $x = 0 \mid \text{is-unit } p \mid x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$  by blast
  thus ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume  $x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
    from  $x \text{ assms}(1)$  have multiplicity p x  $\geq n$  by (intro multiplicity-geI)
    moreover from  $\text{assms}(2)$   $x \text{ have multiplicity p } x < \text{Suc } n$  by (intro multiplicity-lessI)
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  next
    assume is-unit p
    hence is-unit (p  $\wedge$  Suc n) by (simp add: is-unit-power-iff del: power-Suc)
    hence p  $\wedge$  Suc n dvd x by (rule unit-imp-dvd)
    with  $\neg p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } x$  show ?thesis by contradiction
  qed (insert assms, simp-all)
qed

context
  fixes x p :: 'a
  assumes  $x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
begin

lemma multiplicity-times-same:
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows multiplicity p (p * x) = Suc (multiplicity p x)
proof (rule multiplicity-eqI)
  show p  $\wedge$  Suc (multiplicity p x) dvd p * x
  by (auto intro!: mult-dvd-mono multiplicity-dvd)
  from  $x \text{ assms}$  show  $\neg p \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } (\text{multiplicity p } x)) \text{ dvd } p * x$ 
  using power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity[OF  $x \text{ p}$ , of Suc (multiplicity p x)] by simp
qed

end

lemma multiplicity-same-power': multiplicity p (p  $\wedge$  n) = (if p = 0  $\vee$  is-unit p then 0 else n)
proof -
  consider  $p = 0 \mid \text{is-unit } p \mid p \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$  by blast

```

```

thus ?thesis
proof cases
  assume  $p \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
  thus ?thesis by (induction n) (simp-all add: multiplicity-times-same)
qed (simp-all add: power-0-left multiplicity-unit-left)
qed

lemma multiplicity-same-power:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \neg \text{is-unit } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p (p \wedge n) = n$ 
by (simp add: multiplicity-same-power')

lemma multiplicity-prime-elem-times-other:
assumes prime-elem p  $\neg p \text{ dvd } q$ 
shows  $\text{multiplicity } p (q * x) = \text{multiplicity } p x$ 
proof (cases x = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule multiplicity-eqI)
    have  $1 * p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x \text{ dvd } q * x$ 
    by (intro mult-dvd-mono multiplicity-dvd) simp-all
    thus  $p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x \text{ dvd } q * x$  by simp
  next
    define n where  $n = \text{multiplicity } p x$ 
    from assms have  $\neg \text{is-unit } p$  by simp
    from multiplicity-decompose'[OF False this]
    obtain y where y [folded n-def]:  $x = p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x * y \neg p \text{ dvd } y$  .
    from y have  $p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } q * x \longleftrightarrow p \wedge n * p \text{ dvd } p \wedge n * (q * y)$  by (simp
add: mult-ac)
    also from assms have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } q * y$  by simp
    also have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } q \vee p \text{ dvd } y$  by (rule prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff) fact+
    also from assms y have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$  by simp
    finally show  $\neg(p \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } q * x)$  by blast
  qed
qed simp-all

lemma multiplicity-self:
assumes  $p \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } p$ 
shows  $\text{multiplicity } p p = 1$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{multiplicity } p p = \text{Max } \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } p\}$ 
  by (simp add: multiplicity-eq-Max)
  also from assms have  $p \wedge n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow n \leq 1$  for n
  using dvd-power-iff[of p n 1] by auto
  hence  $\{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } p\} = \{..1\}$  by auto
  also have  $\dots = \{0,1\}$  by auto
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma multiplicity-times-unit-left:

```

assumes *is-unit c*
shows $\text{multiplicity } (c * p) x = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\{n. (c * p) \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\} = \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$
by (*subst mult.commute*) (*simp add: mult-unit-dvd-iff power-mult-distrib is-unit-power-iff*)
thus ?thesis **by** (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)
qed

lemma *multiplicity-times-unit-right*:
assumes *is-unit c*
shows $\text{multiplicity } p (c * x) = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } c * x\} = \{n. p \wedge n \text{ dvd } x\}$
by (*subst mult.commute*) (*simp add: dvd-mult-unit-iff*)
thus ?thesis **by** (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)
qed

lemma *multiplicity-normalize-left [simp]*:
 $\text{multiplicity } (\text{normalize } p) x = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case [*simp*]: *False*
have $\text{normalize } p = (1 \text{ div unit-factor } p) * p$
by (*simp add: unit-div-commute is-unit-unit-factor*)
also have $\text{multiplicity } \dots x = \text{multiplicity } p x$
by (*rule multiplicity-times-unit-left*) (*simp add: is-unit-unit-factor*)
finally show ?thesis .
qed *simp-all*

lemma *multiplicity-normalize-right [simp]*:
 $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{normalize } x) = \text{multiplicity } p x$
proof (*cases x = 0*)
case [*simp*]: *False*
have $\text{normalize } x = (1 \text{ div unit-factor } x) * x$
by (*simp add: unit-div-commute is-unit-unit-factor*)
also have $\text{multiplicity } p \dots = \text{multiplicity } p x$
by (*rule multiplicity-times-unit-right*) (*simp add: is-unit-unit-factor*)
finally show ?thesis .
qed *simp-all*

lemma *multiplicity-prime [simp]*: $\text{prime-elem } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p p = 1$
by (*rule multiplicity-self*) *auto*

lemma *multiplicity-prime-power [simp]*: $\text{prime-elem } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p (p \wedge n) = n$
by (*subst multiplicity-same-power'*) *auto*

lift-definition *prime-factorization* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* multiset **is**
 $\lambda x p. \text{ if prime } p \text{ then multiplicity } p x \text{ else } 0$
proof –


```

fix x :: 'a
show finite {p. 0 < (if prime p then multiplicity p x else 0)} (is finite ?A)
proof (cases x = 0)
  case False
  from False have ?A  $\subseteq$  {p. prime p  $\wedge$  p dvd x}
    by (auto simp: multiplicity-gt-zero-iff)
  moreover from False have finite {p. prime p  $\wedge$  p dvd x}
    by (rule finite-prime-divisors)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
qed simp-all
qed

```

abbreviation *prime-factors* :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a set **where**
prime-factors a \equiv set-mset (prime-factorization a)

lemma *count-prime-factorization-nonprime*:
 $\neg \text{prime } p \implies \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = 0$
by transfer simp

lemma *count-prime-factorization-prime*:
 $\text{prime } p \implies \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = \text{multiplicity } p \text{ } x$
by transfer simp

lemma *count-prime-factorization*:
 $\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = (\text{if prime } p \text{ then multiplicity } p \text{ } x \text{ else } 0)$
by transfer simp

lemma *dvd-imp-multiplicity-le*:
assumes a dvd b b \neq 0
shows multiplicity p a \leq multiplicity p b
proof (cases is-unit p)
 case False
 with assms show ?thesis
 by (intro multiplicity-geI) (auto intro: dvd-trans[OF multiplicity-dvd' assms(1)])
qed (insert assms, auto simp: multiplicity-unit-left)

lemma *prime-power-inj*:
assumes prime a a \wedge m = a \wedge n
shows m = n
proof –
 have multiplicity a (a \wedge m) = multiplicity a (a \wedge n) **by** (simp only: assms)
 thus ?thesis **using** assms **by** (subst (asm) (1 2) multiplicity-prime-power) simp-all
qed

lemma *prime-power-inj'*:
assumes prime p prime q
assumes p \wedge m = q \wedge n m > 0 n > 0
shows p = q m = n
proof –

```

from assms have  $p \wedge 1 \text{ dvd } p \wedge m$  by (intro le-imp-power-dvd) simp
also have  $p \wedge m = q \wedge n$  by fact
finally have  $p \text{ dvd } q \wedge n$  by simp
with assms have  $p \text{ dvd } q$  using prime-dvd-power[of p q] by simp
with assms show  $p = q$  by (simp add: primes-dvd-imp-eq)
with assms show  $m = n$  by (simp add: prime-power-inj)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-power-eq-one-iff [simp]:  $\text{prime } p \implies p \wedge n = 1 \longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
using prime-power-inj[of p n 0] by auto

```

```

lemma one-eq-prime-power-iff [simp]:  $\text{prime } p \implies 1 = p \wedge n \longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
using prime-power-inj[of p 0 n] by auto

```

```

lemma prime-power-inj'':
  assumes prime p prime q
  shows  $p \wedge m = q \wedge n \longleftrightarrow (m = 0 \wedge n = 0) \vee (p = q \wedge m = n)$ 
  using assms
  by (cases m = 0; cases n = 0)
  (auto dest: prime-power-inj'[OF assms])

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-0 [simp]:  $\text{prime-factorization } 0 = \{\#\}$ 
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-prime-factorization)

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-empty-iff:
   $\text{prime-factorization } x = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow x = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } x$ 
proof
  assume *:  $\text{prime-factorization } x = \{\#\}$ 
  {
    assume x:  $x \neq 0 \neg \text{is-unit } x$ 
    {
      fix p assume p: prime p
      have  $\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = 0$  by (simp add: *)
      also from p have  $\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \text{ } p = \text{multiplicity } p \text{ } x$ 
      by (rule count-prime-factorization-prime)
      also from x p have  $\dots = 0 \longleftrightarrow \neg p \text{ dvd } x$  by (simp add: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)
      finally have  $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$  .
    }
    with prime-divisor-exists[OF x] have False by blast
  }
  thus  $x = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } x$  by blast
next
  assume x:  $x = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } x$ 
  thus  $\text{prime-factorization } x = \{\#\}$ 
  proof
    assume x: is-unit x
    {
      fix p assume p: prime p

```

```

    from p x have multiplicity p x = 0
    by (subst multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)
      (auto simp: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff dest: unit-imp-no-prime-divisors)
  }
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-prime-factorization)
qed simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-unit:
  assumes is-unit x
  shows prime-factorization x = {#}
proof (rule multiset-eqI)
  fix p :: 'a
  show count (prime-factorization x) p = count {#} p
  proof (cases prime p)
    case True
    with assms have multiplicity p x = 0
    by (subst multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)
      (auto simp: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff dest: unit-imp-no-prime-divisors)
    with True show ?thesis by (simp add: count-prime-factorization-prime)
  qed (simp-all add: count-prime-factorization-nonprime)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-1 [simp]: prime-factorization 1 = {#}
  by (simp add: prime-factorization-unit)

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-times-prime:
  assumes x ≠ 0 prime p
  shows prime-factorization (p * x) = {#p#} + prime-factorization x
proof (rule multiset-eqI)
  fix q :: 'a
  consider ¬prime q | p = q | prime q p ≠ q by blast
  thus count (prime-factorization (p * x)) q = count ({#p#} + prime-factorization
x) q
  proof cases
    assume q: prime q p ≠ q
    with assms primes-dvd-imp-eq[of q p] have ¬q dvd p by auto
    with q assms show ?thesis
    by (simp add: multiplicity-prime-elem-times-other count-prime-factorization)
  qed (insert assms, auto simp: count-prime-factorization multiplicity-times-same)
qed

```

```

lemma prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak:
  assumes x ≠ 0
  shows normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization x)) = normalize x
  using assms
proof (induction x rule: prime-divisors-induct)
  case (factor p x)
  have normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization (p * x))) =

```

```

      normalize (p * normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization x)))
    using factor.premis factor.hyps by (simp add: prime-factorization-times-prime)
  also have normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization x)) = normalize x
    by (rule factor.IH) (use factor in auto)
  finally show ?case by simp
qed (auto simp: prime-factorization-unit is-unit-normalize)

```

lemma *in-prime-factors-iff*:

$p \in \text{prime-factors } x \iff x \neq 0 \wedge p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{prime } p$

proof –

have $p \in \text{prime-factors } x \iff \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \ p > 0$ by simp

also have $\dots \iff x \neq 0 \wedge p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{prime } p$

by (subst count-prime-factorization, cases $x = 0$)

(auto simp: multiplicity-eq-zero-iff multiplicity-gt-zero-iff)

finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *in-prime-factors-imp-prime* [intro]:

$p \in \text{prime-factors } x \implies \text{prime } p$

by (simp add: in-prime-factors-iff)

lemma *in-prime-factors-imp-dvd* [dest]:

$p \in \text{prime-factors } x \implies p \text{ dvd } x$

by (simp add: in-prime-factors-iff)

lemma *prime-factorsI*:

$x \neq 0 \implies \text{prime } p \implies p \text{ dvd } x \implies p \in \text{prime-factors } x$

by (auto simp: in-prime-factors-iff)

lemma *prime-factors-dvd*:

$x \neq 0 \implies \text{prime-factors } x = \{p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } x\}$

by (auto intro: prime-factorsI)

lemma *prime-factors-multiplicity*:

$\text{prime-factors } n = \{p. \text{prime } p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ n > 0\}$

by (cases $n = 0$) (auto simp add: prime-factors-dvd prime-multiplicity-gt-zero-iff)

lemma *prime-factorization-prime*:

assumes *prime* p

shows $\text{prime-factorization } p = \{\#p\# \}$

proof (rule multiset-eqI)

fix $q :: 'a$

consider $\neg \text{prime } q \mid q = p \mid \text{prime } q \ q \neq p$ by blast

thus $\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } p) \ q = \text{count } \{\#p\# \} \ q$

by cases (insert assms, auto dest: primes-dvd-imp-eq

simp: count-prime-factorization multiplicity-self multiplicity-eq-zero-iff)

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*:

assumes $\bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{prime } p$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod-mset } A) = A$
using *assms*
proof (*induction A*)
case (*add p A*)
from *add.premis[of 0]* **have** $0 \notin \# A$ **by** *auto*
hence $\text{prod-mset } A \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with *add* **show** *?case*
by (*simp-all add: mult-ac prime-factorization-times-prime Multiset.union-commute*)
qed *simp-all*

lemma *prime-factorization-cong*:
 $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y \implies \text{prime-factorization } x = \text{prime-factorization } y$
by (*simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-prime-factorization*
 $\text{multiplicity-normalize-right [of - x, symmetric]}$
 $\text{multiplicity-normalize-right [of - y, symmetric]}$
 $\text{del: multiplicity-normalize-right}$)

lemma *prime-factorization-unique*:
assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } x = \text{prime-factorization } y \longleftrightarrow \text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y$
proof
assume $\text{prime-factorization } x = \text{prime-factorization } y$
hence $\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) = \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y)$ **by** *simp*
hence $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)) = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y))$
by (*simp only:*)
with *assms* **show** $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y$
by (*simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*)
qed (*rule prime-factorization-cong*)

lemma *prime-factorization-normalize [simp]*:
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } x) = \text{prime-factorization } x$
by (*cases x = 0, simp, subst prime-factorization-unique*) *auto*

lemma *prime-factorization-eqI-strong*:
assumes $\bigwedge p. p \in \# P \implies \text{prime } p \ \text{prod-mset } P = n$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } n = P$
using *prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes[of P] assms* **by** *simp*

lemma *prime-factorization-eqI*:
assumes $\bigwedge p. p \in \# P \implies \text{prime } p \ \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } P) = \text{normalize } n$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } n = P$
proof –
have $P = \text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } P))$
using *prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes[of P] assms(1)* **by** *simp*
with *assms(2)* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-mult*:

assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } (x * y) = \text{prime-factorization } x + \text{prime-factorization } y$

proof –

have $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) * \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y)) =$

$\text{normalize } (\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)) * \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } y)))$

by (*simp only: normalize-mult-normalize-left normalize-mult-normalize-right*)

also have $\dots = \text{normalize } (x * y)$

by (*subst (1 2) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*) (*use assms in auto*)

finally show *?thesis*

by (*intro prime-factorization-eqI*) *auto*

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-prod*:

assumes $\text{finite } A \ \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \neq 0$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod } f A) = (\sum n \in A. \text{prime-factorization } (f n))$

using *assms* **by** (*induction A rule: finite-induct*)

(*auto simp: Sup-multiset-empty prime-factorization-mult*)

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib*:

assumes $\text{prime-elem } p \ x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (x * y) = \text{multiplicity } p \ x + \text{multiplicity } p \ y$

proof –

have $\text{multiplicity } p \ (x * y) = \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } (x * y)) \ (\text{normalize } p)$

by (*subst count-prime-factorization-prime*) (*simp-all add: assms*)

also from *assms*

have $\text{prime-factorization } (x * y) = \text{prime-factorization } x + \text{prime-factorization } y$

y

by (*intro prime-factorization-mult*)

also have $\text{count } \dots \ (\text{normalize } p) =$

$\text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) \ (\text{normalize } p) + \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } y)$

(*normalize p*)

by *simp*

also have $\dots = \text{multiplicity } p \ x + \text{multiplicity } p \ y$

by (*subst (1 2) count-prime-factorization-prime*) (*simp-all add: assms*)

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib*:

assumes $\text{prime-elem } p \ 0 \notin \# A$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{sum-mset } (\text{image-mset } (\text{multiplicity } p) A)$

A)

using *assms* **by** (*induction A*) (*auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib*)

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib*:

assumes *prime-elem* $p \ x \neq 0$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (x \wedge n) = n * \text{multiplicity } p \ x$

using *assms prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib* [of p *replicate-mset* $n \ x$]

by *simp*

lemma *prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-distrib*:

assumes *prime-elem* $p \ 0 \notin f \ \langle A \text{ finite } A \rangle$

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{prod } f \ A) = (\sum x \in A. \text{multiplicity } p \ (f \ x))$

proof –

have $\text{multiplicity } p \ (\text{prod } f \ A) = (\sum x \in \# \text{mset-set } A. \text{multiplicity } p \ (f \ x))$

using *assms by (subst prod-unfold-prod-mset)*

*(simp-all add: prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib sum-unfold-sum-mset
multiset.map-comp o-def)*

also from $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$ **have** $\dots = (\sum x \in A. \text{multiplicity } p \ (f \ x))$

by *(induction A rule: finite-induct) simp-all*

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

lemma *multiplicity-distinct-prime-power*:

prime $p \implies \text{prime } q \implies p \neq q \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ (q \wedge n) = 0$

by *(subst prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib) (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-other)*

lemma *prime-factorization-prime-power*:

prime $p \implies \text{prime-factorization } (p \wedge n) = \text{replicate-mset } n \ p$

by *(induction n)*

(simp-all add: prime-factorization-mult prime-factorization-prime Multiset.union-commute)

lemma *prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd*:

assumes [*simp*]: $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y \longleftrightarrow x \text{ dvd } y$

proof –

have $x \text{ dvd } y \longleftrightarrow$

normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization x)) dvd normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization y))

using *assms by (subst (1 2) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak) auto*

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y$

by *(auto intro!: prod-mset-primes-dvd-imp-subset prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd)*

finally show *?thesis* ..

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-subset-imp-dvd*:

$x \neq 0 \implies (\text{prime-factorization } x \subseteq \# \text{prime-factorization } y) \implies x \text{ dvd } y$

by *(cases y = 0) (simp-all add: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)*

lemma *prime-factorization-divide*:

assumes $b \text{ dvd } a$

shows $\text{prime-factorization } (a \text{ div } b) = \text{prime-factorization } a - \text{prime-factorization } b$

by

proof (cases $a = 0$)
 case [simp]: False
 from *assms* **have** [simp]: $b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
 have *prime-factorization* $((a \text{ div } b) * b) = \text{prime-factorization } (a \text{ div } b) + \text{prime-factorization } b$
 by (intro *prime-factorization-mult*) (insert *assms*, *auto elim!*: *dvdE*)
 with *assms* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed *simp-all*

lemma *zero-not-in-prime-factors* [simp]: $0 \notin \text{prime-factors } x$
by (*auto dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime*)

lemma *prime-prime-factors*:
 $\text{prime } p \implies \text{prime-factors } p = \{p\}$
by (*drule prime-factorization-prime*) *simp*

lemma *prime-factors-product*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies y \neq 0 \implies \text{prime-factors } (x * y) = \text{prime-factors } x \cup \text{prime-factors } y$
by (*simp add: prime-factorization-mult*)

lemma *dvd-prime-factors* [intro]:
 $y \neq 0 \implies x \text{ dvd } y \implies \text{prime-factors } x \subseteq \text{prime-factors } y$
by (*intro set-mset-mono, subst prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd*) *auto*

lemma *multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*:
 assumes $x \neq 0 \wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y$
 shows $x \text{ dvd } y$
proof (cases $y = 0$)
 case False
 from *assms* **this have** *prime-factorization* $x \subseteq\# \text{prime-factorization } y$
 by (intro *mset-subset-eqI*) (*auto simp: count-prime-factorization*)
 with *assms* False **show** ?thesis **by** (*subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd*)
qed *auto*

lemma *dvd-multiplicity-eq*:
 $x \neq 0 \implies y \neq 0 \implies x \text{ dvd } y \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$
by (*auto intro: dvd-imp-multiplicity-le multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*)

lemma *multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*:
 assumes $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$
 assumes $\wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ x = \text{multiplicity } p \ y$
 shows $\text{normalize } x = \text{normalize } y$
 using *assms* **by** (*intro associatedI multiplicity-le-imp-dvd*) *simp-all*

lemma *prime-factorization-unique'*:
 assumes $\forall p \in\# M. \text{prime } p \ \forall p \in\# N. \text{prime } p \ (\prod i \in\# M. i) = (\prod i \in\# N. i)$
 shows $M = N$

proof –
 have $\text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# M. i) = \text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# N. i)$
 by (*simp only: assms*)
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# M. i) = M$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes simp-all*)
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\prod i \in \# N. i) = N$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes simp-all*)
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *prime-factorization-unique''*:
 assumes $\forall p \in \# M. \text{prime } p \ \forall p \in \# N. \text{prime } p \ \text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# M. i) =$
 $\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# N. i)$
 shows $M = N$
proof –
 have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# M. i)) =$
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# N. i))$
 by (*simp only: assms*)
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# M. i)) = M$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-normalize, subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*)
simp-all
 also from *assms* have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{normalize } (\prod i \in \# N. i)) = N$
 by (*subst prime-factorization-normalize, subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes*)
simp-all
 finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma *multiplicity-cong*:
 $(\bigwedge r. p \wedge r \text{ dvd } a \longleftrightarrow p \wedge r \text{ dvd } b) \implies \text{multiplicity } p \ a = \text{multiplicity } p \ b$
 by (*simp add: multiplicity-def*)

lemma *not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0*:
 assumes $\neg p \text{ dvd } x$
 shows $\text{multiplicity } p \ x = 0$
proof –
 from *assms* have $\text{multiplicity } p \ x < 1$
 by (*intro multiplicity-lessI*) *auto*
 thus ?thesis by *simp*
qed

lemma *multiplicity-zero-left* [*simp*]: $\text{multiplicity } 0 \ x = 0$
 by (*cases x = 0*) (*auto intro: not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0*)

lemma *inj-on-Prod-primes*:
 assumes $\bigwedge P \ p. P \in A \implies p \in P \implies \text{prime } p$
 assumes $\bigwedge P. P \in A \implies \text{finite } P$
 shows *inj-on* *Prod A*
proof (*rule inj-onI*)
 fix $P \ Q$ assume $PQ: P \in A \ Q \in A \ \prod P = \prod Q$

with *prime-factorization-unique'*[of *mset-set P mset-set Q*] *assms*[of *P*] *assms*[of *Q*]
have *mset-set P = mset-set Q* **by** (*auto simp: prod-unfold-prod-mset*)
with *assms*[of *P*] *assms*[of *Q*] *PQ* **show** *P = Q* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *divides-primelow-weak:*

assumes *prime p and a dvd p ^ n*
obtains *m where m ≤ n and normalize a = normalize (p ^ m)*
proof –
from *assms* **have** *a ≠ 0*
by *auto*
with *assms*
have *normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization a)) dvd*
normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization (p ^ n)))
by (*subst (1 2) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*) *auto*
then have *prime-factorization a ⊆# prime-factorization (p ^ n)*
by (*simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prod-mset-dvd-prod-mset-primel-iff*)
with *assms* **have** *prime-factorization a ⊆# replicate-mset n p*
by (*simp add: prime-factorization-prime-power*)
then obtain *m where m ≤ n and prime-factorization a = replicate-mset m p*
by (*rule msubseql-replicate-msetE*)
then have *∗: normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization a)) =*
normalize (prod-mset (replicate-mset m p)) **by** *metis*
also have *normalize (prod-mset (prime-factorization a)) = normalize a*
using *⟨a ≠ 0⟩* **by** (*simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak*)
also have *prod-mset (replicate-mset m p) = p ^ m*
by *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **using** *⟨m ≤ n⟩*
by (*intro that[of m]*)
qed

lemma *divide-out-primelow-ex:*

assumes *n ≠ 0 ∃ p ∈ prime-factors n. P p*
obtains *p k n' where P p prime p p dvd n ¬p dvd n' k > 0 n = p ^ k * n'*
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** *p where p: P p prime p p dvd n*
by *auto*
define *k where k = multiplicity p n*
define *n' where n' = n div p ^ k*
have *n': n = p ^ k * n' ¬p dvd n'*
using *assms p multiplicity-decompose[of n p]*
by (*auto simp: n'-def k-def multiplicity-dvd*)
from *n' p* **have** *k > 0* **by** (*intro Nat.gr0I*) *auto*
with *n' p that[of p n' k]* **show** *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *divide-out-primelow:*

assumes *n ≠ 0 ¬is-unit n*

obtains $p \ k \ n'$ **where** $\text{prime } p \ p \ \text{dvd } n \ \neg p \ \text{dvd } n' \ k > 0 \ n = p \wedge^k * n'$
using $\text{divide-out-primelow-ex}[OF \ \text{assms}(1), \text{ of } \lambda\cdot. \text{ True}] \ \text{prime-divisor-exists}[OF \ \text{assms}] \ \text{assms}$
 prime-factorsI **by** *metis*

1.5 GCD and LCM computation with unique factorizations

definition $\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b = (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then normalize } b$
 $\text{else if } b = 0 \text{ then normalize } a$
 $\text{else normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \cap\# \text{ prime-factorization } b)))$

definition $\text{lcm-factorial } a \ b = (\text{if } a = 0 \vee b = 0 \text{ then } 0$
 $\text{else normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \cup\# \text{ prime-factorization } b)))$

definition $\text{Gcd-factorial } A =$
 $(\text{if } A \subseteq \{0\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{Inf } (\text{prime-factorization } ' (A - \{0\}))))))$

definition $\text{Lcm-factorial } A =$
 $(\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } 1$
 $\text{else if } 0 \notin A \wedge \text{subset-mset.bdd-above } (\text{prime-factorization } ' (A - \{0\})) \text{ then}$
 $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{Sup } (\text{prime-factorization } ' A)))$
 else
 $0)$

lemma $\text{prime-factorization-gcd-factorial}$:
assumes $[\text{simp}]: a \neq 0 \ b \neq 0$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b) = \text{prime-factorization } a \cap\# \text{ prime-factorization } b$
proof –
have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{gcd-factorial } a \ b) =$
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \cap\# \text{ prime-factorization } b))$
by $(\text{simp add: gcd-factorial-def})$
also have $\dots = \text{prime-factorization } a \cap\# \text{ prime-factorization } b$
by $(\text{subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes}) \text{ auto}$
finally show $?thesis .$
qed

lemma $\text{prime-factorization-lcm-factorial}$:
assumes $[\text{simp}]: a \neq 0 \ b \neq 0$
shows $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{lcm-factorial } a \ b) = \text{prime-factorization } a \cup\# \text{ prime-factorization } b$
proof –
have $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{lcm-factorial } a \ b) =$
 $\text{prime-factorization } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } a \cup\# \text{ prime-factorization } b))$
by $(\text{simp add: lcm-factorial-def})$
also have $\dots = \text{prime-factorization } a \cup\# \text{ prime-factorization } b$

by (subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) auto
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial:

assumes $\neg A \subseteq \{0\}$
 shows prime-factorization (Gcd-factorial A) = Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0}))
proof -
 from assms obtain x where $x: x \in A - \{0\}$ by auto
 hence Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0})) \subseteq prime-factorization x
 by (intro subset-mset.cInf-lower) simp-all
 hence $\forall y. y \in \# \text{ Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - \{0\}))} \longrightarrow y \in \text{prime-factors } x$
 by (auto dest: mset-subset-eqD)
 with in-prime-factors-imp-prime[of - x]
 have $\forall p. p \in \# \text{ Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - \{0\}))} \longrightarrow \text{prime } p$ by blast
 with assms show ?thesis
 by (simp add: Gcd-factorial-def prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes)
 qed

lemma prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial:

assumes $0 \notin A$ subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization ‘ A)
 shows prime-factorization (Lcm-factorial A) = Sup (prime-factorization ‘ A)
proof (cases A = {})
 case True
 hence prime-factorization ‘ A = {} by auto
 also have Sup ... = {} by (simp add: Sup-multiset-empty)
 finally show ?thesis by (simp add: Lcm-factorial-def)
 next
 case False
 have $\forall y. y \in \# \text{ Sup (prime-factorization ‘ A)} \longrightarrow \text{prime } y$
 by (auto simp: in-Sup-multiset-iff assms)
 with assms False show ?thesis
 by (simp add: Lcm-factorial-def prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes)
 qed

lemma gcd-factorial-commute: gcd-factorial a b = gcd-factorial b a
 by (simp add: gcd-factorial-def multiset-inter-commute)

lemma gcd-factorial-dvd1: gcd-factorial a b dvd a

proof (cases a = 0 \vee b = 0)
 case False
 hence gcd-factorial a b \neq 0 by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def)
 with False show ?thesis
 by (subst prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd [symmetric])
 (auto simp: prime-factorization-gcd-factorial)
 qed (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def)

lemma gcd-factorial-dvd2: gcd-factorial a b dvd b

```

by (subst gcd-factorial-commute) (rule gcd-factorial-dvd1)

lemma normalize-gcd-factorial [simp]: normalize (gcd-factorial a b) = gcd-factorial
a b
by (simp add: gcd-factorial-def)

lemma normalize-lcm-factorial [simp]: normalize (lcm-factorial a b) = lcm-factorial
a b
by (simp add: lcm-factorial-def)

lemma gcd-factorial-greatest: c dvd gcd-factorial a b if c dvd a c dvd b for a b c
proof (cases a = 0 ∨ b = 0)
case False
with that have [simp]: c ≠ 0 by auto
let ?p = prime-factorization
from that False have ?p c ⊆# ?p a ?p c ⊆# ?p b
by (simp-all add: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
hence prime-factorization c ⊆#
prime-factorization (prod-mset (prime-factorization a ∩# prime-factorization
b))
using False by (subst prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) auto
with False show ?thesis
by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd [symmetric])
qed (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def that)

lemma lcm-factorial-gcd-factorial:
lcm-factorial a b = normalize (a * b div gcd-factorial a b) for a b
proof (cases a = 0 ∨ b = 0)
case False
let ?p = prime-factorization
have 1: normalize x * normalize y dvd z ⟷ x * y dvd z for x y z :: 'a
proof -
have normalize (normalize x * normalize y) dvd z ⟷ x * y dvd z
unfolding normalize-mult-normalize-left normalize-mult-normalize-right by
simp
thus ?thesis unfolding normalize-dvd-iff by simp
qed

have ?p (a * b) = (?p a ∪# ?p b) + (?p a ∩# ?p b)
using False by (subst prime-factorization-mult) (auto intro!: multiset-eqI)
hence normalize (prod-mset (?p (a * b))) =
normalize (prod-mset ((?p a ∪# ?p b) + (?p a ∩# ?p b)))
by (simp only:)
hence *: normalize (a * b) = normalize (lcm-factorial a b * gcd-factorial a b)
using False
by (subst (asm) prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak)
(auto simp: lcm-factorial-def gcd-factorial-def)

have [simp]: gcd-factorial a b dvd a * b lcm-factorial a b dvd a * b

```

```

    using associatedD2[OF *] by auto
  from False have [simp]: gcd-factorial a b  $\neq$  0 lcm-factorial a b  $\neq$  0
    by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def lcm-factorial-def)

  show ?thesis
    by (rule associated-eqI)
      (use * in  $\langle$ auto simp: dvd-div-iff-mult div-dvd-iff-mult dest: associatedD1
associatedD2 $\rangle$ )
qed (auto simp: lcm-factorial-def)

lemma normalize-Gcd-factorial:
  normalize (Gcd-factorial A) = Gcd-factorial A
  by (simp add: Gcd-factorial-def)

lemma Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff:
  Gcd-factorial A = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\subseteq$  {0}
  by (auto simp: Gcd-factorial-def in-Inf-multiset-iff split: if-splits)

lemma Gcd-factorial-dvd:
  assumes x  $\in$  A
  shows Gcd-factorial A dvd x
proof (cases x = 0)
  case False
  with assms have prime-factorization (Gcd-factorial A) = Inf (prime-factorization
‘(A - {0}’))
    by (intro prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial) auto
  also from False assms have ...  $\subseteq$  # prime-factorization x
    by (intro subset-mset.cInf-lower) auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
      (insert assms False, auto simp: Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff)
qed simp-all

lemma Gcd-factorial-greatest:
  assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies x \text{ dvd } y$ 
  shows x dvd Gcd-factorial A
proof (cases A  $\subseteq$  {0})
  case False
  from False obtain y where y  $\in$  A y  $\neq$  0 by auto
  with assms[of y] have nz: x  $\neq$  0 by auto
  from nz assms have prime-factorization x  $\subseteq$  # prime-factorization y if y  $\in$  A -
{0} for y
    using that by (subst prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd) auto
  with False have prime-factorization x  $\subseteq$  # Inf (prime-factorization ‘(A - {0}’))
    by (intro subset-mset.cInf-greatest) auto
  also from False have ... = prime-factorization (Gcd-factorial A)
    by (rule prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial [symmetric])
  finally show ?thesis
    by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)

```

```

      (insert nz False, auto simp: Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff)
qed (simp-all add: Gcd-factorial-def)

lemma normalize-Lcm-factorial:
  normalize (Lcm-factorial A) = Lcm-factorial A
  by (simp add: Lcm-factorial-def)

lemma Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff:
  Lcm-factorial A = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\in$  A  $\vee$   $\neg$ subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization
  ' A)
  by (auto simp: Lcm-factorial-def in-Sup-multiset-iff)

lemma dvd-Lcm-factorial:
  assumes x  $\in$  A
  shows x dvd Lcm-factorial A
proof (cases 0  $\notin$  A  $\wedge$  subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization ' A))
  case True
  with assms have [simp]: 0  $\notin$  A x  $\neq$  0 A  $\neq$  {} by auto
  from assms True have prime-factorization x  $\subseteq$ # Sup (prime-factorization ' A)
    by (intro subset-mset.cSup-upper) auto
  also have ... = prime-factorization (Lcm-factorial A)
    by (rule prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial [symmetric]) (insert True, simp-all)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
      (insert True, auto simp: Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff)
qed (insert assms, auto simp: Lcm-factorial-def)

lemma Lcm-factorial-least:
  assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies y \text{ dvd } x$ 
  shows Lcm-factorial A dvd x
proof -
  consider A = {} | 0  $\in$  A | x = 0 | A  $\neq$  {} 0  $\notin$  A x  $\neq$  0 by blast
  thus ?thesis
  proof cases
    assume *: A  $\neq$  {} 0  $\notin$  A x  $\neq$  0
    hence nz: x  $\neq$  0 if x  $\in$  A for x using that by auto
    from * have bdd: subset-mset.bdd-above (prime-factorization ' A)
      by (intro subset-mset.bdd-aboveI [of - prime-factorization x])
      (auto simp: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd nz dest: assms)
    have prime-factorization (Lcm-factorial A) = Sup (prime-factorization ' A)
      by (rule prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial) fact+
    also from * have ...  $\subseteq$ # prime-factorization x
      by (intro subset-mset.cSup-least)
      (auto simp: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd nz dest: assms)
    finally show ?thesis
      by (subst (asm) prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd)
        (insert * bdd, auto simp: Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff)
  qed (auto simp: Lcm-factorial-def dest: assms)
qed

```

```

lemmas gcd-lcm-factorial =
  gcd-factorial-dvd1 gcd-factorial-dvd2 gcd-factorial-greatest
  normalize-gcd-factorial lcm-factorial-gcd-factorial
  normalize-Gcd-factorial Gcd-factorial-dvd Gcd-factorial-greatest
  normalize-Lcm-factorial dvd-Lcm-factorial Lcm-factorial-least

end

class factorial-semiring-gcd = factorial-semiring + gcd + Gcd +
  assumes gcd-eq-gcd-factorial: gcd a b = gcd-factorial a b
  and    lcm-eq-lcm-factorial: lcm a b = lcm-factorial a b
  and    Gcd-eq-Gcd-factorial: Gcd A = Gcd-factorial A
  and    Lcm-eq-Lcm-factorial: Lcm A = Lcm-factorial A
begin

lemma prime-factorization-gcd:
  assumes [simp]: a ≠ 0 b ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (gcd a b) = prime-factorization a ∩ # prime-factorization b
  by (simp add: gcd-eq-gcd-factorial prime-factorization-gcd-factorial)

lemma prime-factorization-lcm:
  assumes [simp]: a ≠ 0 b ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (lcm a b) = prime-factorization a ∪ # prime-factorization b
  by (simp add: lcm-eq-lcm-factorial prime-factorization-lcm-factorial)

lemma prime-factorization-Gcd:
  assumes Gcd A ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (Gcd A) = Inf (prime-factorization ‘ (A - {0}))
  using assms
  by (simp add: prime-factorization-Gcd-factorial Gcd-eq-Gcd-factorial Gcd-factorial-eq-0-iff)

lemma prime-factorization-Lcm:
  assumes Lcm A ≠ 0
  shows prime-factorization (Lcm A) = Sup (prime-factorization ‘ A)
  using assms
  by (simp add: prime-factorization-Lcm-factorial Lcm-eq-Lcm-factorial Lcm-factorial-eq-0-iff)

lemma prime-factors-gcd [simp]:
  a ≠ 0 ⟹ b ≠ 0 ⟹ prime-factors (gcd a b) =
    prime-factors a ∩ prime-factors b
  by (subst prime-factorization-gcd) auto

lemma prime-factors-lcm [simp]:
  a ≠ 0 ⟹ b ≠ 0 ⟹ prime-factors (lcm a b) =
    prime-factors a ∪ prime-factors b
  by (subst prime-factorization-lcm) auto

```



```

subclass semiring-gcd
  by (standard, unfold gcd-eq-gcd-factorial lcm-eq-lcm-factorial)
    (rule gcd-lcm-factorial; assumption)+

subclass semiring-Gcd
  by (standard, unfold Gcd-eq-Gcd-factorial Lcm-eq-Lcm-factorial)
    (rule gcd-lcm-factorial; assumption)+

lemma
  assumes  $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0$ 
  shows gcd-eq-factorial':
     $\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{normalize } (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x \cap \text{prime-factors } y. \\ p \wedge \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y))$  (is - = ?rhs1)
  and lcm-eq-factorial':
     $\text{lcm } x \ y = \text{normalize } (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x \cup \text{prime-factors } y. \\ p \wedge \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y))$  (is - = ?rhs2)

proof -
  have  $\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule gcd-eq-gcd-factorial)
  also have ... = ?rhs1
    by (auto simp: gcd-factorial-def assms prod-mset-multiplicity
      count-prime-factorization-prime
      intro!: arg-cong[of - - normalize] dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime intro!:
prod.cong)
  finally show  $\text{gcd } x \ y = ?\text{rhs1}$  .
  have  $\text{lcm } x \ y = \text{lcm-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule lcm-eq-lcm-factorial)
  also have ... = ?rhs2
    by (auto simp: lcm-factorial-def assms prod-mset-multiplicity
      count-prime-factorization-prime intro!: arg-cong[of - - normalize]
      dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime intro!: prod.cong)
  finally show  $\text{lcm } x \ y = ?\text{rhs2}$  .

qed

lemma
  assumes  $x \neq 0 \ y \neq 0 \ \text{prime } p$ 
  shows multiplicity-gcd:  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{gcd } x \ y) = \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \\ (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
  and multiplicity-lcm:  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{lcm } x \ y) = \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) \\ (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{gcd } x \ y = \text{gcd-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule gcd-eq-gcd-factorial)
  also from assms have  $\text{multiplicity } p \dots = \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
    by (simp add: count-prime-factorization-prime [symmetric] prime-factorization-gcd-factorial)
  finally show  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{gcd } x \ y) = \min (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$  .
  have  $\text{lcm } x \ y = \text{lcm-factorial } x \ y$  by (rule lcm-eq-lcm-factorial)
  also from assms have  $\text{multiplicity } p \dots = \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
    by (simp add: count-prime-factorization-prime [symmetric] prime-factorization-lcm-factorial)

```

```

    finally show  $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{lcm } x \ y) = \max (\text{multiplicity } p \ x) (\text{multiplicity } p \ y)$ 
  .
qed

lemma gcd-lcm-distrib:
   $\text{gcd } x (\text{lcm } y \ z) = \text{lcm} (\text{gcd } x \ y) (\text{gcd } x \ z)$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0 \vee y = 0 \vee z = 0$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: lcm-proj1-if-dvd lcm-proj2-if-dvd)
next
  case False
  hence  $\text{normalize } (\text{gcd } x (\text{lcm } y \ z)) = \text{normalize } (\text{lcm} (\text{gcd } x \ y) (\text{gcd } x \ z))$ 
  by (intro associatedI prime-factorization-subset-imp-dvd)
    (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff prime-factorization-gcd prime-factorization-lcm
      subset-mset.inf-sup-distrib1)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma lcm-gcd-distrib:
   $\text{lcm } x (\text{gcd } y \ z) = \text{gcd} (\text{lcm } x \ y) (\text{lcm } x \ z)$ 
proof (cases  $x = 0 \vee y = 0 \vee z = 0$ )
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: lcm-proj1-if-dvd lcm-proj2-if-dvd)
next
  case False
  hence  $\text{normalize } (\text{lcm } x (\text{gcd } y \ z)) = \text{normalize } (\text{gcd} (\text{lcm } x \ y) (\text{lcm } x \ z))$ 
  by (intro associatedI prime-factorization-subset-imp-dvd)
    (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff prime-factorization-gcd prime-factorization-lcm
      subset-mset.sup-inf-distrib1)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

end

class factorial-ring-gcd = factorial-semiring-gcd + idom
begin

subclass ring-gcd ..

subclass idom-divide ..

end

class factorial-semiring-multiplicative =
  factorial-semiring + normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

```

lemma *normalize-prod-mset-primes*:

$(\bigwedge p. p \in \# A \implies \text{prime } p) \implies \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{prod-mset } A$

proof (*induction A*)

case (*add p A*)

hence *prime p* **by** *simp*

hence *normalize p = p* **by** *simp*

with *add* **show** *?case* **by** (*simp add: normalize-mult*)

qed *simp-all*

lemma *prod-mset-prime-factorization*:

assumes $x \neq 0$

shows $\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) = \text{normalize } x$

using *assms*

by (*induction x rule: prime-divisors-induct*)

(*simp-all add: prime-factorization-unit prime-factorization-times-prime is-unit-normalize normalize-mult*)

lemma *prime-decomposition*: $\text{unit-factor } x * \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x) = x$

by (*cases x = 0*) (*simp-all add: prod-mset-prime-factorization*)

lemma *prod-prime-factors*:

assumes $x \neq 0$

shows $(\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x) = \text{normalize } x$

proof –

have $\text{normalize } x = \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } x)$

by (*simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization assms*)

also have $\dots = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x. p \wedge \text{count } (\text{prime-factorization } x) p)$

by (*subst prod-mset-multiplicity simp-all*)

also have $\dots = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } x. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p x)$

by (*intro prod.cong*)

(*simp-all add: assms count-prime-factorization-prime in-prime-factors-imp-prime*)

finally show *?thesis* ..

qed

lemma *prime-factorization-unique''*:

assumes *S-eq*: $S = \{p. 0 < f p\}$

and *finite S*

and *S*: $\forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \text{ normalize } n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p)$

shows $S = \text{prime-factors } n \wedge (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow f p = \text{multiplicity } p n)$

proof

define *A* **where** $A = \text{Abs-multiset } f$

from $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle$ *S(1)* **have** $(\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

with *S(2)* **have** *nz*: $n \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

from *S-eq* $\langle \text{finite } S \rangle$ **have** *count-A*: $\text{count } A = f$

unfolding *A-def* **by** (*subst multiset.Abs-multiset-inverse*) *simp-all*

from *S-eq count-A* **have** *set-mset-A*: $\text{set-mset } A = S$

by (*simp only: set-mset-def*)

```

from  $S(2)$  have  $normalize\ n = (\prod_{p \in S} p \wedge f\ p)$  .
also have  $\dots = prod\_mset\ A$  by (simp add: prod-mset-multiplicity S-eq set-mset-A
count-A)
also from  $nz$  have  $normalize\ n = prod\_mset\ (prime\_factorization\ n)$ 
by (simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization)
finally have  $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ A) =$ 
 $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ (prime\_factorization\ n))$  by simp
also from  $S(1)$  have  $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ A) = A$ 
by (intro prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) (auto simp: set-mset-A)
also have  $prime\_factorization\ (prod\_mset\ (prime\_factorization\ n)) = prime\_factorization$ 
 $n$ 
by (intro prime-factorization-prod-mset-primes) auto
finally show  $S = prime\_factors\ n$  by (simp add: set-mset-A [symmetric])

show  $(\forall p. prime\ p \longrightarrow f\ p = multiplicity\ p\ n)$ 
proof safe
  fix  $p :: 'a$  assume  $p: prime\ p$ 
  have  $multiplicity\ p\ n = multiplicity\ p\ (normalize\ n)$  by simp
  also have  $normalize\ n = prod\_mset\ A$ 
  by (simp add: prod-mset-multiplicity S-eq set-mset-A count-A S)
  also from  $p\ set\_mset\_A\ S(1)$ 
  have  $multiplicity\ p\ \dots = sum\_mset\ (image\_mset\ (multiplicity\ p)\ A)$ 
  by (intro prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib) auto
  also from  $S(1)\ p$ 
  have  $image\_mset\ (multiplicity\ p)\ A = image\_mset\ (\lambda q. if\ p = q\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$ 
 $A$ 
  by (intro image-mset-cong) (auto simp: set-mset-A multiplicity-self prime-multiplicity-other)
  also have  $sum\_mset\ \dots = f\ p$ 
  by (simp add: semiring-1-class.sum-mset-delta' count-A)
  finally show  $f\ p = multiplicity\ p\ n$  ..
qed
qed

lemma divides-primelow:
  assumes  $prime\ p$  and  $a\ dvd\ p \wedge n$ 
  obtains  $m$  where  $m \leq n$  and  $normalize\ a = p \wedge m$ 
  using divides-primelow-weak[OF assms] that assms
  by (auto simp add: normalize-power)

lemma Ex-other-prime-factor:
  assumes  $n \neq 0$  and  $\neg(\exists k. normalize\ n = p \wedge k)$   $prime\ p$ 
  shows  $\exists q \in prime\_factors\ n. q \neq p$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $*$ :  $\neg(\exists q \in prime\_factors\ n. q \neq p)$ 
  have  $normalize\ n = (\prod_{p \in prime\_factors\ n} p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n)$ 
  using assms(1) by (intro prod-prime-factors [symmetric]) auto
  also from  $*$  have  $\dots = (\prod_{p \in \{p\}} p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n)$ 
  using assms(3) by (intro prod.mono-neutral-left) (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)
  finally have  $normalize\ n = p \wedge multiplicity\ p\ n$  by auto

```

with *assms* **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed

Now a string of results due to Maya Kdzioka

lemma *multiplicity-dvd-iff-dvd*:
assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $p^k \text{ dvd } x \iff p^k \text{ dvd } p^{\text{multiplicity } p} x$
proof (*cases is-unit p*)
case *True*
then have *is-unit* (p^k)
using *is-unit-power-iff* **by** *simp*
hence $p^k \text{ dvd } x$
by *auto*
moreover from $\langle \text{is-unit } p \rangle$ **have** $p^k \text{ dvd } p^{\text{multiplicity } p} x$
using *multiplicity-unit-left is-unit-power-iff* **by** *simp*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
show *?thesis*
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *True*
then have $p^{\text{multiplicity } p} x = 1$
by *simp*
moreover have $p^k \text{ dvd } x \implies k = 0$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $p^k \text{ dvd } x$ **and** $k \neq 0$
with $\langle p = 0 \rangle$ **have** $p^k = 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle p^k \text{ dvd } x \rangle$ **have** $0 \text{ dvd } x$ **by** *auto*
hence $x = 0$ **by** *auto*
with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *auto*
qed
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*auto simp add: is-unit-power-iff* $\langle \neg \text{is-unit } p \rangle$)
next
case *False*
with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle \neg \text{is-unit } p \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity dvd-power-iff multiplicity-same-power*)
qed
qed

lemma *multiplicity-decomposeI*:
assumes $x = p^k * x'$ **and** $\neg p \text{ dvd } x'$ **and** $p \neq 0$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p x = k$
using *assms local.multiplicity-eqI local.power-Suc2* **by** *force*

lemma *multiplicity-sum-lt*:
assumes $\text{multiplicity } p a < \text{multiplicity } p b$ $a \neq 0$ $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p (a + b) = \text{multiplicity } p a$
proof —

```

let ?vp = multiplicity p
have unit:  $\neg$  is-unit p
proof
  assume is-unit p
  then have ?vp a = 0 and ?vp b = 0 using multiplicity-unit-left by auto
  with assms show False by auto
qed

from multiplicity-decompose' obtain a' where a':  $a = p^{?vp} a * a' \neg p \text{ dvd } a'$ 
  using unit assms by metis
from multiplicity-decompose' obtain b' where b':  $b = p^{?vp} b * b'$ 
  using unit assms by metis

show ?vp (a + b) = ?vp a
proof (rule multiplicity-decomposeI)
  let ?k = ?vp b - ?vp a
  from assms have k: ?k > 0 by simp
  with b' have b =  $p^{?vp} a * p^{?k} * b'$ 
    by (simp flip: power-add)
  with a' show *:  $a + b = p^{?vp} a * (a' + p^{?k} * b')$ 
    by (simp add: ac-simps distrib-left)
  moreover show  $\neg p \text{ dvd } a' + p^{?k} * b'$ 
    using a' k dvd-add-left-iff by auto
  show  $p \neq 0$  using assms by auto
qed
qed

corollary multiplicity-sum-min:
  assumes multiplicity p a  $\neq$  multiplicity p b a  $\neq$  0 b  $\neq$  0
  shows multiplicity p (a + b) = min (multiplicity p a) (multiplicity p b)
proof -
  let ?vp = multiplicity p
  from assms have ?vp a < ?vp b  $\vee$  ?vp a > ?vp b
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis assms multiplicity-sum-lt min commute add-commute min.strict-order-iff)

qed

end

lifting-update multiset.lifting
lifting-forget multiset.lifting

end

```

2 Abstract euclidean algorithm in euclidean (semi)rings

theory Euclidean-Algorithm

```

imports Factorial-Ring
begin

```

2.1 Generic construction of the (simple) euclidean algorithm

```

class normalization-euclidean-semiring = euclidean-semiring + normalization-semidom
begin

```

```

lemma euclidean-size-normalize [simp]:
  euclidean-size (normalize a) = euclidean-size a
proof (cases a = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case [simp]: False
  have euclidean-size (normalize a) ≤ euclidean-size (normalize a * unit-factor a)
    by (rule size-mult-mono) simp
  moreover have euclidean-size a ≤ euclidean-size (a * (1 div unit-factor a))
    by (rule size-mult-mono) simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

context
begin

```

```

qualified function gcd :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  where gcd a b = (if b = 0 then normalize a else gcd b (a mod b))
  by pat-completeness simp
termination
  by (relation measure (euclidean-size ∘ snd)) (simp-all add: mod-size-less)

```

```

declare gcd.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma eucl-induct [case-names zero mod]:
  assumes H1:  $\bigwedge b. P\ b\ 0$ 
  and H2:  $\bigwedge a\ b. b \neq 0 \implies P\ b\ (a\ \text{mod}\ b) \implies P\ a\ b$ 
  shows P a b
proof (induct a b rule: gcd.induct)
  case (1 a b)
  show ?case
  proof (cases b = 0)
    case True then show P a b by simp (rule H1)
  next
  case False
  then have P b (a mod b)
    by (rule 1.hyps)
  with  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  show P a b

```

```

    by (blast intro: H2)
qed
qed

qualified lemma gcd-0:
  gcd a 0 = normalize a
  by (simp add: gcd.simps [of a 0])

qualified lemma gcd-mod:
  a ≠ 0 ⇒ gcd a (b mod a) = gcd b a
  by (simp add: gcd.simps [of b 0] gcd.simps [of b a])

qualified definition lcm :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  where lcm a b = normalize (a * b div gcd a b)

qualified definition Lcm :: 'a set ⇒ 'a — Somewhat complicated definition of
Lcm that has the advantage of working for infinite sets as well
  where
    [code del]: Lcm A = (if ∃ l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) then
      let l = SOME l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) ∧ euclidean-size l =
        (LEAST n. ∃ l. l ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l) ∧ euclidean-size l = n)
      in normalize l
    else 0)

qualified definition Gcd :: 'a set ⇒ 'a
  where [code del]: Gcd A = Lcm {d. ∀ a ∈ A. d dvd a}

end

lemma semiring-gcd:
  class.semiring-gcd one zero times gcd lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
proof
  show gcd a b dvd a
  and gcd a b dvd b for a b
  by (induct a b rule: eucl-induct)
  (simp-all add: local.gcd-0 local.gcd-mod dvd-mod-iff)
next
  show c dvd a ⇒ c dvd b ⇒ c dvd gcd a b for a b c
  proof (induct a b rule: eucl-induct)
    case (zero a) from ⟨c dvd a⟩ show ?case
    by (rule dvd-trans) (simp add: local.gcd-0)
  next
    case (mod a b)
    then show ?case
    by (simp add: local.gcd-mod dvd-mod-iff)
  qed
next
  show normalize (gcd a b) = gcd a b for a b

```



```

    by (induct a b rule: eucl-induct)
      (simp-all add: local.gcd-0 local.gcd-mod)
next
  show lcm a b = normalize (a * b div gcd a b) for a b
    by (fact local.lcm-def)
qed

interpretation semiring-gcd one zero times gcd lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
  by (fact semiring-gcd)

lemma semiring-Gcd:
  class.semiring-Gcd one zero times gcd lcm Gcd Lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
proof –
  show ?thesis
proof
  have  $(\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } Lcm\ A) \wedge (\forall b. (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } b) \longrightarrow Lcm\ A \text{ dvd } b)$  for A
proof (cases  $\exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l)$ )
  case False
  then have  $Lcm\ A = 0$ 
    by (auto simp add: local.Lcm-def)
  with False show ?thesis
    by auto
next
  case True
  then obtain  $l_0$  where  $l_0$ -props:  $l_0 \neq 0 \wedge \forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l_0$  by blast
  define n where  $n = (LEAST\ n. \exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n)$ 
  define l where  $l = (SOME\ l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n)$ 
  have  $\exists l. l \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l) \wedge \text{euclidean-size } l = n$ 
    apply (subst n-def)
    apply (rule LeastI [of - euclidean-size  $l_0$ ])
    apply (rule exI [of -  $l_0$ ])
    apply (simp add:  $l_0$ -props)
    done
  from someI-ex [OF this] have  $l \neq 0$  and  $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l$ 
    and euclidean-size  $l = n$ 
  unfolding l-def by simp-all
  {
    fix l' assume  $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l'$ 
    with  $\langle \forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } l \rangle$  have  $\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } \gcd l\ l'$ 
      by (auto intro: gcd-greatest)
    moreover from  $\langle l \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\gcd l\ l' \neq 0$ 
      by simp
    ultimately have  $\exists b. b \neq 0 \wedge (\forall a \in A. a \text{ dvd } b) \wedge$ 
      euclidean-size  $b = \text{euclidean-size } (\gcd l\ l')$ 
      by (intro exI [of -  $\gcd l\ l'$ ], auto)
  }

```

```

then have euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≥ n
  by (subst n-def) (rule Least-le)
moreover have euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≤ n
proof -
  have gcd l l' dvd l
  by simp
  then obtain a where l = gcd l l' * a ..
  with ⟨l ≠ 0⟩ have a ≠ 0
  by auto
  hence euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≤ euclidean-size (gcd l l' * a)
  by (rule size-mult-mono)
  also have gcd l l' * a = l using ⟨l = gcd l l' * a⟩ ..
  also note ⟨euclidean-size l = n⟩
  finally show euclidean-size (gcd l l') ≤ n .
qed
ultimately have *: euclidean-size l = euclidean-size (gcd l l')
  by (intro le-antisym, simp-all add: ⟨euclidean-size l = n⟩)
from ⟨l ≠ 0⟩ have l dvd gcd l l'
  by (rule dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd) (auto simp add: *)
hence l dvd l' by (rule dvd-trans [OF - gcd-dvd2])
}
with ⟨∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l⟩ and ⟨l ≠ 0⟩
have (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd normalize l) ∧
  (∀ l'. (∀ a ∈ A. a dvd l') ⟶ normalize l dvd l')
  by auto
also from True have normalize l = Lcm A
  by (simp add: local.Lcm-def Let-def n-def l-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
then show dvd-Lcm: a ∈ A ⟹ a dvd Lcm A
  and Lcm-least: (⋀ a. a ∈ A ⟹ a dvd b) ⟹ Lcm A dvd b for A and a b
  by auto
show a ∈ A ⟹ Gcd A dvd a for A and a
  by (auto simp add: local.Gcd-def intro: Lcm-least)
show (⋀ a. a ∈ A ⟹ b dvd a) ⟹ b dvd Gcd A for A and b
  by (auto simp add: local.Gcd-def intro: dvd-Lcm)
show [simp]: normalize (Lcm A) = Lcm A for A
  by (simp add: local.Lcm-def)
show normalize (Gcd A) = Gcd A for A
  by (simp add: local.Gcd-def)
qed
qed

interpretation semiring-Gcd one zero times gcd lcm Gcd Lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
  by (fact semiring-Gcd)

subclass factorial-semiring
proof -

```

```

show class.factorial-semiring divide plus minus zero times one
  unit-factor normalize
proof (standard, rule factorial-semiring-altI-aux) — FIXME rule
  fix x assume  $x \neq 0$ 
  thus finite  $\{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ 
proof (induction euclidean-size x arbitrary: x rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)
  show ?case
proof (cases  $\exists y. y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \neg x \text{ dvd } y \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } y$ )
  case False
  have  $\{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \subseteq \{1, \text{normalize } x\}$ 
proof
  fix p assume  $p: p \in \{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ 
  with False have  $\text{is-unit } p \vee x \text{ dvd } p$  by blast
  thus  $p \in \{1, \text{normalize } x\}$ 
proof (elim disjE)
  assume is-unit p
  hence  $\text{normalize } p = 1$  by (simp add: is-unit-normalize)
  with p show ?thesis by simp
next
  assume  $x \text{ dvd } p$ 
  with p have  $\text{normalize } p = \text{normalize } x$  by (intro associatedI) simp-all
  with p show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
moreover have finite ... by simp
ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
next
case True
then obtain y where  $y: y \text{ dvd } x \wedge \neg x \text{ dvd } y \wedge \neg \text{is-unit } y$  by blast
define z where  $z = x \text{ div } y$ 
let ?fctrs =  $\lambda x. \{p. p \text{ dvd } x \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\}$ 
from y have  $x = y * z$  by (simp add: z-def)
with less.prems have  $y \neq 0 \wedge z \neq 0$  by auto
have normalized-factors-product:
   $\{p. p \text{ dvd } a * b \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \subseteq$ 
   $(\lambda(x,y). \text{normalize } (x * y)) ' (\{p. p \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \times \{p. p$ 
dvd b  $\wedge \text{normalize } p = p\})$ 
  for a b
proof safe
  fix p assume  $p: p \text{ dvd } a * b \wedge \text{normalize } p = p$ 
  from p(1) obtain x y where  $xy: p = x * y \wedge x \text{ dvd } a \wedge y \text{ dvd } b$ 
  by (rule dvd-productE)
  define x' y' where  $x' = \text{normalize } x$  and  $y' = \text{normalize } y$ 
  have  $p = \text{normalize } (x' * y')$ 
  using p by (simp add: xy x'-def y'-def)
  moreover have  $x' \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } x' = x'$  and  $y' \text{ dvd } b \wedge \text{normalize } y' = y'$ 
  using xy by (auto simp: x'-def y'-def)

```

```

      ultimately show  $p \in (\lambda(x, y). \text{normalize } (x * y)) \text{ '}$ 
         $(\{p. p \text{ dvd } a \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\} \times \{p. p \text{ dvd } b \wedge \text{normalize } p = p\})$ 
    by fast
      qed
    from  $x \ y$  have  $\neg \text{is-unit } z$  by (auto simp: mult-unit-dvd-iff)
    have  $?fctrs \ x \subseteq (\lambda(p, p'). \text{normalize } (p * p')) \text{ ' } (?fctrs \ y \times ?fctrs \ z)$ 
      by (subst  $x$ ) (rule normalized-factors-product)
    moreover have  $\neg y * z \text{ dvd } y * 1 \ \neg y * z \text{ dvd } 1 * z$ 
      by (subst dvd-times-left-cancel-iff dvd-times-right-cancel-iff; fact)+
    hence finite  $((\lambda(p, p'). \text{normalize } (p * p')) \text{ ' } (?fctrs \ y \times ?fctrs \ z))$ 
    by (intro finite-imageI finite-cartesian-product less dvd-proper-imp-size-less)
      (auto simp:  $x$ )
    ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)
  qed
next
fix  $p$ 
assume irreducible  $p$ 
then show prime-elem  $p$ 
  by (rule irreducible-imp-prime-elem-gcd)
qed
qed

lemma Gcd-eucl-set [code]:
   $Gcd \ (set \ xs) = fold \ gcd \ xs \ 0$ 
  by (fact Gcd-set-eq-fold)

lemma Lcm-eucl-set [code]:
   $Lcm \ (set \ xs) = fold \ lcm \ xs \ 1$ 
  by (fact Lcm-set-eq-fold)

end

hide-const (open) gcd lcm Gcd Lcm

lemma prime-elem-int-abs-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $p :: int$ 
  shows  $\text{prime-elem } |p| \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  using prime-elem-normalize-iff [of  $p$ ] by simp

lemma prime-elem-int-minus-iff [simp]:
  fixes  $p :: int$ 
  shows  $\text{prime-elem } (- \ p) \longleftrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  using prime-elem-normalize-iff [of  $- \ p$ ] by simp

lemma prime-int-iff:
  fixes  $p :: int$ 
  shows  $\text{prime } p \longleftrightarrow p > 0 \wedge \text{prime-elem } p$ 
  by (auto simp add: prime-def dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI)

```

2.2 The (simple) euclidean algorithm as gcd computation

```

class euclidean-semiring-gcd = normalization-euclidean-semiring + gcd + Gcd +
  assumes gcd-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd = GCD.gcd
    and lcm-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm = GCD.lcm
  assumes Gcd-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd = GCD.Gcd
    and Lcm-eucl: Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm = GCD.Lcm
begin

subclass semiring-gcd
  unfolding gcd-eucl [symmetric] lcm-eucl [symmetric]
  by (fact semiring-gcd)

subclass semiring-Gcd
  unfolding gcd-eucl [symmetric] lcm-eucl [symmetric]
    Gcd-eucl [symmetric] Lcm-eucl [symmetric]
  by (fact semiring-Gcd)

subclass factorial-semiring-gcd
proof
  show gcd a b = gcd-factorial a b for a b
    apply (rule sym)
    apply (rule gcdI)
    apply (fact gcd-lcm-factorial)+
    done
  then show lcm a b = lcm-factorial a b for a b
    by (simp add: lcm-factorial-gcd-factorial lcm-gcd)
  show Gcd A = Gcd-factorial A for A
    apply (rule sym)
    apply (rule GcdI)
    apply (fact gcd-lcm-factorial)+
    done
  show Lcm A = Lcm-factorial A for A
    apply (rule sym)
    apply (rule LcmI)
    apply (fact gcd-lcm-factorial)+
    done
qed

lemma gcd-mod-right [simp]:
  a ≠ 0 ⟹ gcd a (b mod a) = gcd a b
  unfolding gcd.commute [of a b]
  by (simp add: gcd-eucl [symmetric] local.gcd-mod)

lemma gcd-mod-left [simp]:
  b ≠ 0 ⟹ gcd (a mod b) b = gcd a b
  by (drule gcd-mod-right [of - a]) (simp add: gcd.commute)

lemma euclidean-size-gcd-le1 [simp]:
  assumes a ≠ 0

```

shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) \leq \text{euclidean-size } a$
proof –
 from *gcd-dvd1* **obtain** c **where** $A: a = \text{gcd } a \ b * c$..
 with *assms* **have** $c \neq 0$
 by *auto*
 moreover from *this*
 have $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b * c)$
 by (*rule size-mult-mono*)
 with A **show** *?thesis*
 by *simp*
qed

lemma *euclidean-size-gcd-le2* [*simp*]:
 $b \neq 0 \implies \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) \leq \text{euclidean-size } b$
by (*subst gcd.commute, rule euclidean-size-gcd-le1*)

lemma *euclidean-size-gcd-less1*:
 assumes $a \neq 0$ and $\neg a \ \text{dvd } b$
 shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } a$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
 assume $\neg \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } a$
 with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $A: \text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) = \text{euclidean-size } a$
 by (*intro le-antisym, simp-all*)
 have $a \ \text{dvd } \text{gcd } a \ b$
 by (*rule dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd*) (*simp-all add: assms A*)
 hence $a \ \text{dvd } b$ **using** *dvd-gcdD2* **by** *blast*
 with $\langle \neg a \ \text{dvd } b \rangle$ **show** *False* **by** *contradiction*
qed

lemma *euclidean-size-gcd-less2*:
 assumes $b \neq 0$ and $\neg b \ \text{dvd } a$
 shows $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{gcd } a \ b) < \text{euclidean-size } b$
using *assms* **by** (*subst gcd.commute, rule euclidean-size-gcd-less1*)

lemma *euclidean-size-lcm-le1*:
 assumes $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$
 shows $\text{euclidean-size } a \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$
proof –
 have $a \ \text{dvd } \text{lcm } a \ b$ **by** (*rule dvd-lcm1*)
 then **obtain** c **where** $A: \text{lcm } a \ b = a * c$..
 with $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $c \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff*)
 then **show** *?thesis* **by** (*subst A, intro size-mult-mono*)
qed

lemma *euclidean-size-lcm-le2*:
 $a \neq 0 \implies b \neq 0 \implies \text{euclidean-size } b \leq \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$
using *euclidean-size-lcm-le1* [*of b a*] **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

lemma *euclidean-size-lcm-less1*:

```

    assumes  $b \neq 0$  and  $\neg b \text{ dvd } a$ 
    shows  $\text{euclidean-size } a < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    from assms have  $a \neq 0$  by auto
    assume  $\neg \text{euclidean-size } a < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$ 
    with  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b) = \text{euclidean-size } a$ 
      by (intro le-antisym, simp, intro euclidean-size-lcm-le1)
    with assms have  $\text{lcm } a \ b \text{ dvd } a$ 
      by (rule-tac dvd-euclidean-size-eq-imp-dvd) (auto simp: lcm-eq-0-iff)
    hence  $b \text{ dvd } a$  by (rule lcm-dvdD2)
    with  $\langle \neg b \text{ dvd } a \rangle$  show False by contradiction
  qed

```

```

lemma euclidean-size-lcm-less2:
  assumes  $a \neq 0$  and  $\neg a \text{ dvd } b$ 
  shows  $\text{euclidean-size } b < \text{euclidean-size } (\text{lcm } a \ b)$ 
  using assms euclidean-size-lcm-less1 [of  $a \ b$ ] by (simp add: ac-simps)

end

```

```

lemma factorial-euclidean-semiring-gcdI:
  OFCLASS('a::{factorial-semiring-gcd, normalization-euclidean-semiring}, euclidean-semiring-gcd-class)
proof
  interpret semiring-Gcd 1 0 times
    Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
    Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
    divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
  rewrites dvd.dvd (*) = Rings.dvd
  by (fact semiring-Gcd) (simp add: dvd.dvd-def dvd-def fun-eq-iff)
  show [simp]: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd = (gcd :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -)
  proof (rule ext)+
    fix  $a \ b :: 'a$ 
    show Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd  $a \ b = \text{gcd } a \ b$ 
    proof (induct  $a \ b$  rule: eucl-induct)
      case zero
      then show ?case
        by simp
    next
      case (mod  $a \ b$ )
      moreover have  $\text{gcd } b \ (a \bmod b) = \text{gcd } b \ a$ 
        using GCD.gcd-add-mult [of  $b \ a \ \text{div } b \ a \bmod b$ , symmetric]
        by (simp add: div-mult-mod-eq)
      ultimately show ?case
        by (simp add: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd-mod ac-simps)
    qed
  qed
  show [simp]: Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm = (Lcm :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  -)
    by (auto intro!: Lcm-eqI GCD.dvd-Lcm GCD.Lcm-least)
  show Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm = (lcm :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  -)

```

```

    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm-def semiring-gcd-class.lcm-gcd)
  show Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd = (Gcd :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  -)
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd-def semiring-Gcd-class.Gcd-Lcm)
qed

```

2.3 The extended euclidean algorithm

```

class euclidean-ring-gcd = euclidean-semiring-gcd + idom
begin

```

```

subclass euclidean-ring ..
subclass ring-gcd ..
subclass factorial-ring-gcd ..

```

```

function euclid-ext-aux :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a)  $\times$  'a
  where euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r = (
    if r = 0 then let c = 1 div unit-factor r' in ((s' * c, t' * c), normalize r')
    else let q = r' div r
      in euclid-ext-aux s (s' - q * s) t (t' - q * t) r (r' mod r))
  by auto
termination
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda$ (-, -, -, -, -, b). euclidean-size b))
    (simp-all add: mod-size-less)

```

```

abbreviation (input) euclid-ext :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a)  $\times$  'a
  where euclid-ext  $\equiv$  euclid-ext-aux 1 0 0 1

```

```

lemma
  assumes gcd r' r = gcd a b
  assumes s' * a + t' * b = r'
  assumes s * a + t * b = r
  assumes euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r = ((x, y), c)
  shows euclid-ext-aux-eq-gcd: c = gcd a b
    and euclid-ext-aux-bezout: x * a + y * b = gcd a b
proof -
  have case euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r of ((x, y), c)  $\Rightarrow$ 
    x * a + y * b = c  $\wedge$  c = gcd a b (is ?P (euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r))
  using assms(1-3)
proof (induction s' s t' t r' r rule: euclid-ext-aux.induct)
  case (1 s' s t' t r' r)
  show ?case
  proof (cases r = 0)
    case True
    hence euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r =
      ((s' div unit-factor r', t' div unit-factor r'), normalize r')
    by (subst euclid-ext-aux.simps) (simp add: Let-def)
    also have ?P ...
  proof safe
    have s' div unit-factor r' * a + t' div unit-factor r' * b =

```



```

      (s' * a + t' * b) div unit-factor r'
    by (cases r' = 0) (simp-all add: unit-div-commute)
  also have s' * a + t' * b = r' by fact
  also have ... div unit-factor r' = normalize r' by simp
  finally show s' div unit-factor r' * a + t' div unit-factor r' * b = normalize
r' .
next
  from 1.prem True show normalize r' = gcd a b
  by simp
qed
finally show ?thesis .
next
case False
hence euclid-ext-aux s' s t' t r' r =
  euclid-ext-aux s (s' - r' div r * s) t (t' - r' div r * t) r (r' mod r)
  by (subst euclid-ext-aux.simps) (simp add: Let-def)
also from 1.prem False have ?P ...
proof (intro 1.IH)
  have (s' - r' div r * s) * a + (t' - r' div r * t) * b =
    (s' * a + t' * b) - r' div r * (s * a + t * b) by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also have s' * a + t' * b = r' by fact
  also have s * a + t * b = r by fact
  also have r' - r' div r * r = r' mod r using div-mult-mod-eq [of r' r]
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  finally show (s' - r' div r * s) * a + (t' - r' div r * t) * b = r' mod r .
qed (auto simp: algebra-simps minus-mod-eq-div-mult [symmetric] gcd.commute)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
with assms(4) show c = gcd a b x * a + y * b = gcd a b
  by simp-all
qed

declare euclid-ext-aux.simps [simp del]

definition bezout-coefficients :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a × 'a
  where [code]: bezout-coefficients a b = fst (euclid-ext a b)

lemma bezout-coefficients-0:
  bezout-coefficients a 0 = (1 div unit-factor a, 0)
  by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def euclid-ext-aux.simps)

lemma bezout-coefficients-left-0:
  bezout-coefficients 0 a = (0, 1 div unit-factor a)
  by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def euclid-ext-aux.simps)

lemma bezout-coefficients:
  assumes bezout-coefficients a b = (x, y)
  shows x * a + y * b = gcd a b

```

```

using assms by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def
  euclid-ext-aux-bezout [of a b a b 1 0 0 1 x y] prod-eq-iff)

lemma bezout-coefficients-fst-snd:
  fst (bezout-coefficients a b) * a + snd (bezout-coefficients a b) * b = gcd a b
by (rule bezout-coefficients) simp

lemma euclid-ext-eq [simp]:
  euclid-ext a b = (bezout-coefficients a b, gcd a b) (is ?p = ?q)
proof
  show fst ?p = fst ?q
    by (simp add: bezout-coefficients-def)
  have snd (euclid-ext-aux 1 0 0 1 a b) = gcd a b
    by (rule euclid-ext-aux-eq-gcd [of a b a b 1 0 0 1])
    (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)
  then show snd ?p = snd ?q
    by simp
qed

declare euclid-ext-eq [symmetric, code-unfold]

end

class normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative =
  normalization-euclidean-semiring + normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

subclass factorial-semiring-multiplicative ..

end

class field-gcd =
  field + unique-euclidean-ring + euclidean-ring-gcd + normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

subclass normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative ..

subclass normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

subclass semiring-gcd-mult-normalize ..

end

2.4 Typical instances

instance nat :: normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

instance nat :: euclidean-semiring-gcd
proof

```

```

interpret semiring-Gcd 1 0 times
  Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
  Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
  divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
  rewrites dvd.dvd (*) = Rings.dvd
  by (fact semiring-Gcd) (simp add: dvd.dvd-def dvd-def fun-eq-iff)
show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  -) = gcd
proof (rule ext)+
  fix m n :: nat
  show Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd m n = gcd m n
  proof (induct m n rule: eucl-induct)
    case zero
    then show ?case
    by simp
  next
    case (mod m n)
    then have gcd n (m mod n) = gcd n m
    using gcd-nat.simps [of m n] by (simp add: ac-simps)
    with mod show ?case
    by (simp add: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd-mod ac-simps)
  qed
qed
show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm :: nat set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Lcm
  by (auto intro!: ext Lcm-eqI)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  -) = lcm
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm-def semiring-gcd-class.lcm-gcd)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd :: nat set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Gcd
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd-def semiring-Gcd-class.Gcd-Lcm)
qed

instance nat :: normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative ..

lemma prime-factorization-Suc-0 [simp]: prime-factorization (Suc 0) = {#}
  unfolding One-nat-def [symmetric] using prime-factorization-1 .

instance int :: normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

instance int :: euclidean-ring-gcd
proof
  interpret semiring-Gcd 1 0 times
    Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
    Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
    divide plus minus unit-factor normalize
    rewrites dvd.dvd (*) = Rings.dvd
    by (fact semiring-Gcd) (simp add: dvd.dvd-def dvd-def fun-eq-iff)
  show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd :: int  $\Rightarrow$  -) = gcd
  proof (rule ext)+
    fix k l :: int
    show Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd k l = gcd k l

```

```

proof (induct k l rule: eucl-induct)
  case zero
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (mod k l)
  have gcd l (k mod l) = gcd l k
  proof (cases l 0 :: int rule: linorder-cases)
    case less
    then show ?thesis
      using gcd-non-0-int [of - l - k] by (simp add: ac-simps)
  next
    case equal
    with mod show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case greater
    then show ?thesis
      using gcd-non-0-int [of l k] by (simp add: ac-simps)
  qed
with mod show ?case
  by (simp add: Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd-mod ac-simps)
qed
qed
show [simp]: (Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm :: int set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Lcm
  by (auto intro!: ext Lcm-eqI)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm :: int  $\Rightarrow$  -) = lcm
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm-def semiring-gcd-class.lcm-gcd)
show (Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd :: int set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Gcd
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd-def semiring-Gcd-class.Gcd-Lcm)
qed

instance int :: normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative ..

lemma (in idom) prime-CHAR-semidom:
  assumes CHAR('a) > 0
  shows prime CHAR('a)
proof -
  have False if ab: a  $\neq$  1 b  $\neq$  1 CHAR('a) = a * b for a b
  proof -
    from assms ab have a > 0 b > 0
    by (auto intro!: Nat.gr0I)
    have of-nat (a * b) = (0 :: 'a)
    using ab by (metis of-nat-CHAR)
    also have of-nat (a * b) = (of-nat a :: 'a) * of-nat b
    by simp
    finally have of-nat a * of-nat b = (0 :: 'a) .
    moreover have of-nat a * of-nat b  $\neq$  (0 :: 'a)
    using ab  $\langle a > 0 \rangle \langle b > 0 \rangle$ 

```

```

    by (intro no-zero-divisors) (auto simp: of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd)
  ultimately show False
    by contradiction
qed
moreover have CHAR('a) > 1
  using assms CHAR-not-1' by linarith
ultimately have prime-elem CHAR('a)
  by (intro irreducible-imp-prime-elem) (auto simp: Factorial-Ring.irreducible-def)
thus ?thesis
  by (auto simp: prime-def)
qed

end

```

3 Primes

```

theory Primes
imports Euclidean-Algorithm
begin

```

3.1 Primes on *nat* and *int*

```

lemma Suc-0-not-prime-nat [simp]:  $\neg \text{prime } (\text{Suc } 0)$ 
  using not-prime-1 [where ?'a = nat] by simp

```

```

lemma prime-ge-2-nat:
   $p \geq 2$  if prime  $p$  for  $p :: \text{nat}$ 
proof -
  from that have  $p \neq 0$  and  $p \neq 1$ 
    by (auto dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI prime-elem-not-unit)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-ge-2-int:
   $p \geq 2$  if prime  $p$  for  $p :: \text{int}$ 
proof -
  from that have prime-elem  $p$  and  $|p| = p$ 
    by (auto dest: normalize-prime)
  then have  $p \neq 0$  and  $|p| \neq 1$  and  $p \geq 0$ 
    by (auto dest: prime-elem-not-zeroI prime-elem-not-unit)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma prime-ge-0-int:  $\text{prime } p \implies p \geq (0::\text{int})$ 
  using prime-ge-2-int [of  $p$ ] by simp

```

```

lemma prime-gt-0-nat:  $\text{prime } p \implies p > (0::\text{nat})$ 

```

```

using prime-ge-2-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-0-int: prime p  $\implies$  p > (0::int)
  using prime-ge-2-int [of p] by simp

lemma prime-ge-1-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p  $\geq$  (1::nat)
  using prime-ge-2-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-ge-Suc-0-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p  $\geq$  Suc 0
  using prime-ge-1-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-ge-1-int: prime p  $\implies$  p  $\geq$  (1::int)
  using prime-ge-2-int [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-1-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p > (1::nat)
  using prime-ge-2-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-Suc-0-nat: prime p  $\implies$  p > Suc 0
  using prime-gt-1-nat [of p] by simp

lemma prime-gt-1-int: prime p  $\implies$  p > (1::int)
  using prime-ge-2-int [of p] by simp

lemma prime-natI:
  prime p if p  $\geq$  2 and  $\bigwedge m n. p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$  for p :: nat
  using that by (auto intro!: primeI prime-elemI)

lemma prime-intI:
  prime p if p  $\geq$  2 and  $\bigwedge m n. p \text{ dvd } m * n \implies p \text{ dvd } m \vee p \text{ dvd } n$  for p :: int
  using that by (auto intro!: primeI prime-elemI)

lemma prime-elem-nat-iff [simp]:
  prime-elem n  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime n for n :: nat
  by (simp add: prime-def)

lemma prime-elem-iff-prime-abs [simp]:
  prime-elem k  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime |k| for k :: int
  by (auto intro: primeI)

lemma prime-nat-int-transfer [simp]:
  prime (int n)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime n (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P
  then have n  $\geq$  2
    by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-int)
  then show ?Q
proof (rule prime-natI)

```

```

    fix r s
    assume n dvd r * s
    with of-nat-dvd-iff [of n r * s] have int n dvd int r * int s
      by simp
    with ⟨?P⟩ have int n dvd int r ∨ int n dvd int s
      using prime-dvd-mult-iff [of int n int r int s]
      by simp
    then show n dvd r ∨ n dvd s
      by simp
  qed
next
  assume ?Q
  then have int n ≥ 2
    by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-nat)
  then show ?P
  proof (rule prime-intI)
    fix r s
    assume int n dvd r * s
    then have n dvd nat |r * s|
      by simp
    then have n dvd nat |r| * nat |s|
      by (simp add: nat-abs-mult-distrib)
    with ⟨?Q⟩ have n dvd nat |r| ∨ n dvd nat |s|
      using prime-dvd-mult-iff [of n nat |r| nat |s|]
      by simp
    then show int n dvd r ∨ int n dvd s
      by simp
  qed
qed

lemma prime-nat-iff-prime [simp]:
  prime (nat k) ⟷ prime k
proof (cases k ≥ 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    using prime-nat-int-transfer [of nat k] by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-int)
qed

lemma prime-int-nat-transfer:
  prime k ⟷ k ≥ 0 ∧ prime (nat k)
  by (auto dest: prime-ge-2-int)

lemma prime-nat-naiveI:
  prime p if p ≥ 2 and dvd: ∧ n. n dvd p ⟹ n = 1 ∨ n = p for p :: nat
proof (rule primeI, rule prime-elemI)

```

```

fix m n :: nat
assume p dvd m * n
then obtain r s where p = r * s r dvd m s dvd n
  by (blast dest: division-decomp)
moreover have r = 1 ∨ r = p
  using ⟨r dvd m⟩ ⟨p = r * s⟩ dvd [of r] by simp
ultimately show p dvd m ∨ p dvd n
  by auto
qed (use ⟨p ≥ 2⟩ in simp-all)

lemma prime-int-naiveI:
  prime p if p ≥ 2 and dvd:  $\bigwedge k. k \text{ dvd } p \implies |k| = 1 \vee |k| = p$  for p :: int
proof -
  from ⟨p ≥ 2⟩ have nat p ≥ 2
    by simp
  then have prime (nat p)
  proof (rule prime-nat-naiveI)
    fix n
    assume n dvd nat p
    with ⟨p ≥ 2⟩ have n dvd nat |p|
      by simp
    then have int n dvd p
      by simp
    with dvd [of int n] show n = 1 ∨ n = nat p
      by auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma prime-nat-iff:
  prime (n :: nat)  $\longleftrightarrow (1 < n \wedge (\forall m. m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n))$ 
proof (safe intro!: prime-gt-1-nat)
  assume prime n
  then have *: prime-elem n
    by simp
  fix m assume m: m dvd n m ≠ n
  from * ⟨m dvd n⟩ have n dvd m ∨ is-unit m
    by (intro irreducibleD' prime-elem-imp-irreducible)
  with m show m = 1 by (auto dest: dvd-antisym)
next
  assume n > 1  $\forall m. m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n$ 
  then show prime n
    using prime-nat-naiveI [of n] by auto
qed

lemma prime-int-iff:
  prime (n::int)  $\longleftrightarrow (1 < n \wedge (\forall m. m \geq 0 \wedge m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n))$ 
proof (intro iffI conjI allI impI; (elim conjE)?)

```



```

assume *: prime n
hence irred: irreducible n by (auto intro: prime-elem-imp-irreducible)
from * have  $n \geq 0$   $n \neq 0$   $n \neq 1$ 
  by (auto simp add: prime-ge-0-int)
thus  $n > 1$  by presburger
fix m assume m dvd n  $\langle m \geq 0 \rangle$ 
with irred have m dvd 1  $\vee$  n dvd m by (auto simp: irreducible-altdef)
with  $\langle m \text{ dvd } n \rangle$   $\langle m \geq 0 \rangle$   $\langle n > 1 \rangle$  show  $m = 1 \vee m = n$ 
  using associated-iff-dvd[of m n] by auto
next
assume  $n: 1 < n \vee m. m \geq 0 \wedge m \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = n$ 
hence  $\text{nat } n > 1$  by simp
moreover have  $\forall m. m \text{ dvd } \text{nat } n \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = \text{nat } n$ 
proof (intro allI impI)
  fix m assume m dvd nat n
  with  $\langle n > 1 \rangle$  have m dvd nat |n|
    by simp
  then have int m dvd n
    by simp
  with  $n(2)$  have  $\text{int } m = 1 \vee \text{int } m = n$ 
    using of-nat-0-le-iff by blast
  thus  $m = 1 \vee m = \text{nat } n$  by auto
qed
ultimately show prime n
  unfolding prime-int-nat-transfer prime-nat-iff by auto
qed

lemma prime-nat-not-dvd:
  assumes prime p  $p > n$   $n \neq (1::\text{nat})$ 
  shows  $\neg n \text{ dvd } p$ 
proof
  assume n dvd p
  from assms(1) have irreducible p by (simp add: prime-elem-imp-irreducible)
  from irreducibleD'[OF this  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ ]  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle$   $\langle p > n \rangle$  assms show False
    by (cases n = 0) (auto dest!: dvd-imp-le)
qed

lemma prime-int-not-dvd:
  assumes prime p  $p > n$   $n > (1::\text{int})$ 
  shows  $\neg n \text{ dvd } p$ 
proof
  assume n dvd p
  from assms(1) have irreducible p by (auto intro: prime-elem-imp-irreducible)
  from irreducibleD'[OF this  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ ]  $\langle n \text{ dvd } p \rangle$   $\langle p > n \rangle$  assms show False
    by (auto dest!: zdvd-imp-le)
qed

lemma prime-odd-nat: prime p  $\implies p > (2::\text{nat}) \implies \text{odd } p$ 
  by (intro prime-nat-not-dvd) auto

```

lemma *prime-odd-int*: $\text{prime } p \implies p > (2::\text{int}) \implies \text{odd } p$
by (*intro prime-int-not-dvd*) *auto*

lemma *prime-int-altdef*:
 $\text{prime } p = (1 < p \wedge (\forall m::\text{int}. m \geq 0 \longrightarrow m \text{ dvd } p \longrightarrow m = 1 \vee m = p))$
unfolding *prime-int-iff* **by** *blast*

lemma *not-prime-eq-prod-nat*:
assumes $m > 1 \neg \text{prime } (m::\text{nat})$
shows $\exists n k. n = m * k \wedge 1 < m \wedge m < n \wedge 1 < k \wedge k < n$
using *assms irreducible-altdef*[*of m*]
by (*auto simp: prime-elem-iff-irreducible irreducible-altdef*)

3.2 Largest exponent of a prime factor

Possibly duplicates other material, but avoid the complexities of multisets.

lemma *prime-power-cancel-less*:
assumes *prime p* **and** *eq: $m * (p \wedge k) = m' * (p \wedge k')$* **and** *less: $k < k'$* **and** $\neg p \text{ dvd } m$
shows *False*
proof –
obtain *l* **where** $k' = k + l$ **and** $l > 0$
using *less less-imp-add-positive* **by** *auto*
have $m = m * (p \wedge k) \text{ div } (p \wedge k)$
using $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = m' * (p \wedge k') \text{ div } (p \wedge k)$
using *eq* **by** *simp*
also have $\dots = m' * (p \wedge l) * (p \wedge k) \text{ div } (p \wedge k)$
by (*simp add: l mult.commute mult.left-commute power-add*)
also have $\dots = m' * (p \wedge l)$
using $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$ **by** *simp*
finally have $p \text{ dvd } m$
using $\langle l > 0 \rangle$ **by** *simp*
with *assms* **show** *False*
by *simp*
qed

lemma *prime-power-cancel*:
assumes *prime p* **and** *eq: $m * (p \wedge k) = m' * (p \wedge k')$* **and** $\neg p \text{ dvd } m \neg p \text{ dvd } m'$
shows $k = k'$
using *prime-power-cancel-less* [*OF* $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$] *assms*
by (*metis linorder-neqE-nat*)

lemma *prime-power-cancel2*:
assumes *prime p* $m * (p \wedge k) = m' * (p \wedge k') \neg p \text{ dvd } m \neg p \text{ dvd } m'$
obtains $m = m' k = k'$

using *prime-power-cancel* [*OF assms*] *assms* by *auto*

lemma *prime-power-canonical*:
 fixes *m* :: *nat*
 assumes *prime* *p* *m* > 0
 shows $\exists k n. \neg p \text{ dvd } n \wedge m = n * p^k$
 using $\langle m > 0 \rangle$
proof (*induction m rule: less-induct*)
 case (*less m*)
 show ?*case*
proof (*cases p dvd m*)
 case *True*
 then obtain *m'* where *m'*: *m* = *p* * *m'*
 using *dvdE* by *blast*
 with $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$ have $0 < m' \wedge m' < m$
 using *less.prem*s *prime-nat-iff* by *auto*
 with *m'* *less* show ?*thesis*
 by (*metis power-Suc mult.left-commute*)
 next
 case *False*
 then show ?*thesis*
 by (*metis mult.right-neutral power-0*)
 qed
 qed

3.2.1 Make prime naively executable

lemma *prime-nat-iff'*:
 $\text{prime } (p :: \text{nat}) \longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$
proof *safe*
 assume *p* > 1 and *: $\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p$
 show *prime* *p* **unfolding** *prime-nat-iff*
proof (*intro conjI allI impI*)
 fix *m* assume *m* dvd *p*
 with $\langle p > 1 \rangle$ have *m* ≠ 0 by (*intro notI*) *auto*
 hence *m* ≥ 1 by *simp*
 moreover from $\langle m \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ and * have *m* ∉ {2..*p*} by *blast*
 with $\langle m \text{ dvd } p \rangle$ and $\langle p > 1 \rangle$ have $m \leq 1 \vee m = p$ by (*auto dest: dvd-imp-le*)
 ultimately show *m* = 1 ∨ *m* = *p* by *simp*
 qed *fact+*
 qed (*auto simp: prime-nat-iff*)

lemma *prime-int-iff'*:
 $\text{prime } (p :: \text{int}) \longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p)$ (is ?*P* \longleftrightarrow ?*Q*)
proof (*cases p ≥ 0*)
 case *True*
 have ?*P* \longleftrightarrow *prime* (*nat* *p*)
 by *simp*
 also have ... $\longleftrightarrow p > 1 \wedge (\forall n \in \{2..<\text{nat } p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } \text{nat } |p|)$

```

    using True by (simp add: prime-nat-iff')
  also have  $\{2..<\text{nat } p\} = \text{nat } \{2..<p\}$ 
    using True int-eq-iff by fastforce
  finally show  $?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q$  by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: prime-ge-0-int)
qed

lemma prime-int-numeral-eq [simp]:
  prime (numeral m :: int)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prime (numeral m :: nat)
  by (simp add: prime-int-nat-transfer)

lemma two-is-prime-nat [simp]: prime (2::nat)
  by (simp add: prime-nat-iff')

lemma prime-nat-numeral-eq [simp]:
  prime (numeral m :: nat)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (1::nat) < numeral m  $\wedge$ 
    ( $\forall n::\text{nat} \in \text{set } [2..<\text{numeral } m]. \neg n \text{ dvd numeral } m$ )
  by (simp only: prime-nat-iff' set-upt) — TODO Sieve Of Erathosthenes might
speed this up

A bit of regression testing:

lemma prime(97::nat) by simp
lemma prime(97::int) by simp

lemma prime-factor-nat:
   $n \neq (1::\text{nat}) \implies \exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p \text{ dvd } n$ 
  using prime-divisor-exists[of n]
  by (cases n = 0) (auto intro: exI[of - 2::nat])

lemma prime-factor-int:
  fixes k :: int
  assumes  $|k| \neq 1$ 
  obtains p where prime p p dvd k
proof (cases k = 0)
  case True
  then have prime (2::int) and 2 dvd k
    by simp-all
  with that show thesis
    by blast
next
  case False
  with assms prime-divisor-exists [of k] obtain p where prime p p dvd k
    by auto
  with that show thesis
    by blast

```

qed

3.3 Infinitely many primes

```

lemma next-prime-bound:  $\exists p::nat. \text{prime } p \wedge n < p \wedge p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$ 
proof-
  have f1:  $\text{fact } n + 1 \neq (1::nat)$  using fact-ge-1 [of n, where 'a=nat] by arith
  from prime-factor-nat [OF f1]
  obtain p :: nat where prime p and p dvd fact n + 1 by auto
  then have  $p \leq \text{fact } n + 1$  apply (intro dvd-imp-le) apply auto done
  { assume  $p \leq n$ 
    from  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have  $p \geq 1$ 
      by (cases p, simp-all)
    with  $\langle p \leq n \rangle$  have p dvd fact n
      by (intro dvd-fact)
    with  $\langle p \text{ dvd fact } n + 1 \rangle$  have p dvd fact n + 1 - fact n
      by (rule dvd-diff-nat)
    then have p dvd 1 by simp
    then have  $p \leq 1$  by auto
    moreover from  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have  $p > 1$ 
      using prime-nat-iff by blast
    ultimately have False by auto
  }
  then have  $n < p$  by presburger
  with  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  and  $\langle p \leq \text{fact } n + 1 \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma bigger-prime:  $\exists p. \text{prime } p \wedge p > (n::nat)$ 
  using next-prime-bound by auto

```

```

lemma primes-infinite:  $\neg (\text{finite } \{(p::nat). \text{prime } p\})$ 
proof
  assume finite  $\{(p::nat). \text{prime } p\}$ 
  with Max-ge have  $(\exists b. (\forall x \in \{(p::nat). \text{prime } p\}. x \leq b))$ 
    by auto
  then obtain b where  $\forall (x::nat). \text{prime } x \longrightarrow x \leq b$ 
    by auto
  with bigger-prime [of b] show False
    by auto
qed

```

3.4 Powers of Primes

Versions for type nat only

```

lemma prime-product:
  fixes p::nat
  assumes prime (p * q)
  shows  $p = 1 \vee q = 1$ 
proof -
  from assms have

```

```

    1 < p * q and P:  $\bigwedge m. m \text{ dvd } p * q \implies m = 1 \vee m = p * q$ 
    unfolding prime-nat-iff by auto
    from <1 < p * q> have p ≠ 0 by (cases p) auto
    then have Q:  $p = p * q \longleftrightarrow q = 1$  by auto
    have p dvd p * q by simp
    then have p = 1  $\vee$  p = p * q by (rule P)
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: Q)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-power-mult-nat:
  fixes p :: nat
  assumes p: prime p and xy:  $x * y = p^{\wedge} k$ 
  shows  $\exists i j. x = p^{\wedge} i \wedge y = p^{\wedge} j$ 
using xy
proof(induct k arbitrary: x y)
  case 0 thus ?case apply simp by (rule exI[where x=0], simp)
next
  case (Suc k x y)
  from Suc.prem1 have pxy: p dvd x*y by auto
  from prime-dvd-multD [OF p pxy] have pxyz:  $p \text{ dvd } x \vee p \text{ dvd } y$  .
  from p have p0: p ≠ 0 by - (rule ccontr, simp)
  {assume px: p dvd x
   then obtain d where d:  $x = p*d$  unfolding dvd-def by blast
   from Suc.prem1 d have p*d*y =  $p^{\wedge} \text{Suc } k$  by simp
   hence th:  $d*y = p^{\wedge} k$  using p0 by simp
   from Suc.hyps[OF th] obtain i j where ij:  $d = p^{\wedge} i \wedge y = p^{\wedge} j$  by blast
   with d have x =  $p^{\wedge} \text{Suc } i$  by simp
   with ij(2) have ?case by blast}
  moreover
  {assume py: p dvd y
   then obtain d where d:  $y = p*d$  unfolding dvd-def by blast
   from Suc.prem1 d have p*d*x =  $p^{\wedge} \text{Suc } k$  by (simp add: mult.commute)
   hence th:  $d*x = p^{\wedge} k$  using p0 by simp
   from Suc.hyps[OF th] obtain i j where ij:  $d = p^{\wedge} i \wedge x = p^{\wedge} j$  by blast
   with d have y =  $p^{\wedge} \text{Suc } i$  by simp
   with ij(2) have ?case by blast}
  ultimately show ?case using pxyz by blast
qed

```

```

lemma prime-power-exp-nat:
  fixes p::nat
  assumes p: prime p and n: n ≠ 0
  and xn:  $x^{\wedge} n = p^{\wedge} k$  shows  $\exists i. x = p^{\wedge} i$ 
using n xn
proof(induct n arbitrary: k)
  case 0 thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n k) hence th:  $x*x^{\wedge} n = p^{\wedge} k$  by simp

```

```

{assume  $n = 0$  with Suc have ?case by simp (rule exI[where  $x=k$ ], simp)}
moreover
{assume  $n: n \neq 0$ 
  from prime-power-mult-nat[OF  $p$  th]
  obtain  $i\ j$  where  $ij: x = p^i x^n = p^j$  by blast
  from Suc.hyps[OF  $n\ ij(2)$ ] have ?case .}
ultimately show ?case by blast
qed

```

```

lemma divides-primelow-nat:
  fixes  $p :: nat$ 
  assumes  $p$ : prime  $p$ 
  shows  $d \text{ dvd } p^k \iff (\exists i \leq k. d = p^i)$ 
  using assms divides-primelow [of  $p\ d\ k$ ] by (auto intro: le-imp-power-dvd)

```

3.5 Chinese Remainder Theorem Variants

```

lemma bezout-gcd-nat:
  fixes  $a :: nat$  shows  $\exists x\ y. a * x - b * y = \gcd a\ b \vee b * x - a * y = \gcd a\ b$ 
  using bezout-nat[of  $a\ b$ ]
by (metis bezout-nat diff-add-inverse gcd-add-mult gcd commute
gcd-nat.right-neutral mult-0)

```

```

lemma gcd-bezout-sum-nat:
  fixes  $a :: nat$ 
  assumes  $a * x + b * y = d$ 
  shows  $\gcd a\ b \text{ dvd } d$ 
proof -
  let ?g = gcd  $a\ b$ 
  have  $dv: ?g \text{ dvd } a * x \wedge ?g \text{ dvd } b * y$ 
  by simp-all
  from dvd-add[OF  $dv$ ] assms
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

A binary form of the Chinese Remainder Theorem.

```

lemma chinese-remainder:
  fixes  $a :: nat$  assumes  $ab$ : coprime  $a\ b$  and  $a: a \neq 0$  and  $b: b \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists x\ q1\ q2. x = u + q1 * a \wedge x = v + q2 * b$ 
proof -
  from bezout-add-strong-nat[OF  $a$ , of  $b$ ] bezout-add-strong-nat[OF  $b$ , of  $a$ ]
  obtain  $d1\ x1\ y1\ d2\ x2\ y2$  where  $dxy1: d1 \text{ dvd } a \wedge d1 \text{ dvd } b \wedge a * x1 = b * y1 + d1$ 
  and  $dxy2: d2 \text{ dvd } b \wedge d2 \text{ dvd } a \wedge b * x2 = a * y2 + d2$  by blast
  then have  $d12: d1 = 1 \wedge d2 = 1$ 
  using  $ab$  coprime-common-divisor-nat [of  $a\ b$ ] by blast+
  let ?x =  $v * a * x1 + u * b * x2$ 
  let ?q1 =  $v * x1 + u * y2$ 
  let ?q2 =  $v * y1 + u * x2$ 
  from  $dxy2(3)$ [simplified  $d12$ ]  $dxy1(3)$ [simplified  $d12$ ]

```

```

have ?x = u + ?q1 * a ?x = v + ?q2 * b
  by algebra+
thus ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Primality

```

lemma coprime-bezout-strong:
  fixes a::nat assumes coprime a b b ≠ 1
  shows  $\exists x y. a * x = b * y + 1$ 
  by (metis add.commute add.right-neutral assms(1) assms(2) chinese-remainder
    coprime-1-left coprime-1-right coprime-crossproduct-nat mult.commute mult.right-neutral
    mult-cancel-left)

```

```

lemma bezout-prime:
  assumes p: prime p and pa:  $\neg p \text{ dvd } a$ 
  shows  $\exists x y. a * x = \text{Suc } (p * y)$ 
proof -
  have ap: coprime a p
    using coprime-commute p pa prime-imp-coprime by auto
  moreover from p have p ≠ 1 by auto
  ultimately have  $\exists x y. a * x = p * y + 1$ 
    by (rule coprime-bezout-strong)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

3.6 Multiplicity and primality for natural numbers and integers

```

lemma prime-factors-gt-0-nat:
   $p \in \text{prime-factors } x \implies p > (0::\text{nat})$ 
  by (simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prime-gt-0-nat)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-gt-0-int:
   $p \in \text{prime-factors } x \implies p > (0::\text{int})$ 
  by (simp add: in-prime-factors-imp-prime prime-gt-0-int)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-ge-0-int [elim]:
  fixes n :: int
  shows  $p \in \text{prime-factors } n \implies p \geq 0$ 
  by (drule prime-factors-gt-0-int) simp

```

```

lemma prod-mset-prime-factorization-int:
  fixes n :: int
  assumes n > 0
  shows  $\text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } n) = n$ 
  using assms by (simp add: prod-mset-prime-factorization)

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-exists-nat:
   $n > 0 \implies (\exists M. (\forall p::\text{nat} \in \text{set-mset } M. \text{prime } p) \wedge n = (\prod i \in \# M. i))$ 

```


using *prime-factorization-exists*[*of n*] **by** *auto*

lemma *prod-mset-prime-factorization-nat* [*simp*]:
 $(n::nat) > 0 \implies \text{prod-mset } (\text{prime-factorization } n) = n$
by (*subst prod-mset-prime-factorization*) *simp-all*

lemma *prime-factorization-nat*:
 $n > (0::nat) \implies n = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$
by (*simp add: prod-prime-factors*)

lemma *prime-factorization-int*:
 $n > (0::int) \implies n = (\prod p \in \text{prime-factors } n. p \wedge \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$
by (*simp add: prod-prime-factors*)

lemma *prime-factorization-unique-nat*:
fixes $f :: nat \Rightarrow -$
assumes $S\text{-eq}: S = \{p. 0 < f \ p\}$
and *finite S*
and $S: \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \ n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p)$
shows $S = \text{prime-factors } n \wedge (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow f \ p = \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$
using *assms* **by** (*intro prime-factorization-unique'*) *auto*

lemma *prime-factorization-unique-int*:
fixes $f :: int \Rightarrow -$
assumes $S\text{-eq}: S = \{p. 0 < f \ p\}$
and *finite S*
and $S: \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \ \text{abs } n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p)$
shows $S = \text{prime-factors } n \wedge (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow f \ p = \text{multiplicity } p \ n)$
using *assms* **by** (*intro prime-factorization-unique'*) *auto*

lemma *prime-factors-characterization-nat*:
 $S = \{p. 0 < f \ (p::nat)\} \implies$
 $\text{finite } S \implies \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \implies n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p) \implies \text{prime-factors } n = S$
by (*rule prime-factorization-unique-nat [THEN conjunct1, symmetric]*)

lemma *prime-factors-characterization'-nat*:
 $\text{finite } \{p. 0 < f \ (p::nat)\} \implies$
 $(\forall p. 0 < f \ p \longrightarrow \text{prime } p) \implies$
 $\text{prime-factors } (\prod p \mid 0 < f \ p. p \wedge f \ p) = \{p. 0 < f \ p\}$
by (*rule prime-factors-characterization-nat*) *auto*

lemma *prime-factors-characterization-int*:
 $S = \{p. 0 < f \ (p::int)\} \implies \text{finite } S \implies$
 $\forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \implies \text{abs } n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f \ p) \implies \text{prime-factors } n = S$
by (*rule prime-factorization-unique-int [THEN conjunct1, symmetric]*)

lemma *abs-prod*: $\text{abs } (\text{prod } f \ A :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom}) = \text{prod } (\lambda x. \text{abs } (f \ x)) \ A$
by (*cases finite A, induction A rule: finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: abs-mult*)

lemma *primes-characterization'-int* [rule-format]:
 $\text{finite } \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f(p::\text{int})\} \implies \forall p. 0 < f p \longrightarrow \text{prime } p \implies$
 $\text{prime-factors } (\prod p \mid p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p. p \wedge f p) = \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p\}$
by (rule *prime-factors-characterization-int*) (auto simp: *abs-prod prime-ge-0-int*)

lemma *multiplicity-characterization-nat*:
 $S = \{p. 0 < f(p::\text{nat})\} \implies \text{finite } S \implies \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \implies \text{prime } p \implies$
 $n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) \implies \text{multiplicity } p n = f p$
by (frule *prime-factorization-unique-nat* [of $S f n$, THEN *conjunct2*, rule-format, symmetric]) auto

lemma *multiplicity-characterization'-nat*: $\text{finite } \{p. 0 < f(p::\text{nat})\} \longrightarrow$
 $(\forall p. 0 < f p \longrightarrow \text{prime } p) \longrightarrow \text{prime } p \longrightarrow$
 $\text{multiplicity } p (\prod p \mid 0 < f p. p \wedge f p) = f p$
by (intro *impI*, rule *multiplicity-characterization-nat*) auto

lemma *multiplicity-characterization-int*: $S = \{p. 0 < f(p::\text{int})\} \implies$
 $\text{finite } S \implies \forall p \in S. \text{prime } p \implies \text{prime } p \implies n = (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) \implies$
 $\text{multiplicity } p n = f p$
by (frule *prime-factorization-unique-int* [of $S f n$, THEN *conjunct2*, rule-format, symmetric])
(auto simp: *abs-prod power-abs prime-ge-0-int intro!*: *prod.cong*)

lemma *multiplicity-characterization'-int* [rule-format]:
 $\text{finite } \{p. p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f(p::\text{int})\} \implies$
 $(\forall p. 0 < f p \longrightarrow \text{prime } p) \implies \text{prime } p \implies$
 $\text{multiplicity } p (\prod p \mid p \geq 0 \wedge 0 < f p. p \wedge f p) = f p$
by (rule *multiplicity-characterization-int*) (auto simp: *prime-ge-0-int*)

lemma *multiplicity-one-nat* [simp]: $\text{multiplicity } p (\text{Suc } 0) = 0$
unfolding *One-nat-def* [symmetric] **by** (rule *multiplicity-one*)

lemma *multiplicity-eq-nat*:
fixes x **and** $y::\text{nat}$
assumes $x > 0 \wedge y > 0 \wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p x = \text{multiplicity } p y$
shows $x = y$
using *multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*[of $x y$] **assms** **by** *simp*

lemma *multiplicity-eq-int*:
fixes $x y :: \text{int}$
assumes $x > 0 \wedge y > 0 \wedge p. \text{prime } p \implies \text{multiplicity } p x = \text{multiplicity } p y$
shows $x = y$
using *multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*[of $x y$] **assms** **by** *simp*

lemma *multiplicity-prod-prime-powers*:
assumes $\text{finite } S \wedge x. x \in S \implies \text{prime } x \text{ prime } p$
shows $\text{multiplicity } p (\prod p \in S. p \wedge f p) = (\text{if } p \in S \text{ then } f p \text{ else } 0)$
proof –

```

define g where g = (λx. if x ∈ S then f x else 0)
define A where A = Abs-multiset g
have {x. g x > 0} ⊆ S by (auto simp: g-def)
from finite-subset[OF this assms(1)] have [simp]: finite {x. 0 < g x}
  by simp
from assms have count-A: count A x = g x for x unfolding A-def
  by simp
have set-mset-A: set-mset A = {x∈S. f x > 0}
  unfolding set-mset-def count-A by (auto simp: g-def)
with assms have prime: prime x if x ∈# A for x using that by auto
from set-mset-A assms have (∏ p ∈ S. p ^ f p) = (∏ p ∈ S. p ^ g p)
  by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: g-def)
also from set-mset-A assms have ... = (∏ p ∈ set-mset A. p ^ g p)
  by (intro prod.mono-neutral-right) (auto simp: g-def set-mset-A)
also have ... = prod-mset A
  by (auto simp: prod-mset-multiplicity count-A set-mset-A intro!: prod.cong)
also from assms have multiplicity p ... = sum-mset (image-mset (multiplicity
p) A)
  by (subst prime-elem-multiplicity-prod-mset-distrib) (auto dest: prime)
also from assms have image-mset (multiplicity p) A = image-mset (λx. if x =
p then 1 else 0) A
  by (intro image-mset-cong) (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-other dest: prime)
also have sum-mset ... = (if p ∈ S then f p else 0) by (simp add: sum-mset-delta
count-A g-def)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma prime-factorization-prod-mset:
  assumes 0 ∉# A
  shows prime-factorization (prod-mset A) = ∑ # (image-mset prime-factorization
A)
  using assms by (induct A) (auto simp add: prime-factorization-mult)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-prod:
  assumes finite A and 0 ∉ f ' A
  shows prime-factors (prod f A) = ∪ ((prime-factors ∘ f) ' A)
  using assms by (simp add: prod-unfold-prod-mset prime-factorization-prod-mset)

```

```

lemma prime-factors-fact:
  prime-factors (fact n) = {p ∈ {2..n}. prime p} (is ?M = ?N)
proof (rule set-eqI)
  fix p
  { fix m :: nat
    assume p ∈ prime-factors m
    then have prime p and p dvd m by auto
    moreover assume m > 0
    ultimately have 2 ≤ p and p ≤ m
      by (auto intro: prime-ge-2-nat dest: dvd-imp-le)
    moreover assume m ≤ n

```

```

    ultimately have  $2 \leq p$  and  $p \leq n$ 
      by (auto intro: order-trans)
  } note * = this
  show  $p \in ?M \longleftrightarrow p \in ?N$ 
    by (auto simp add: fact-prod prime-factors-prod Suc-le-eq dest!: prime-prime-factors
intro: *)
qed

```

```

lemma prime-dvd-fact-iff:
  assumes prime p
  shows  $p \text{ dvd } \text{fact } n \longleftrightarrow p \leq n$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp add: prime-factorization-subset-iff-dvd [symmetric]
    prime-factorization-prime prime-factors-fact prime-ge-2-nat)

```

```

lemma dvd-choose-prime:
  assumes kn:  $k < n$  and k:  $k \neq 0$  and n:  $n \neq 0$  and prime-n: prime n
  shows  $n \text{ dvd } (n \text{ choose } k)$ 
proof -
  have  $n \text{ dvd } (\text{fact } n)$  by (simp add: fact-num-eq-if n)
  moreover have  $\neg n \text{ dvd } (\text{fact } k * \text{fact } (n-k))$ 
    by (metis prime-dvd-fact-iff prime-dvd-mult-iff assms neq0-conv diff-less linorder-not-less)
  moreover have  $(\text{fact } n::\text{nat}) = \text{fact } k * \text{fact } (n-k) * (n \text{ choose } k)$ 
    using binomial-fact-lemma kn by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis using prime-n
    by (auto simp add: prime-dvd-mult-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma (in ring-1) minus-power-prime-CHAR:
  assumes p = CHAR('a) prime p
  shows  $(-x :: 'a) ^ p = -(x ^ p)$ 
proof (cases p = 2)
  case False
  have prime p
    using assms by blast
  hence odd p
    using prime-imp-coprime assms False coprime-right-2-iff-odd gcd-nat.strict-iff-not
  by blast
  thus ?thesis
    by simp
qed (use assms in (auto simp: uminus-CHAR-2))

```

3.7 Rings and fields with prime characteristic

We introduce some type classes for rings and fields with prime characteristic.

```

class semiring-prime-char = semiring-1 +
  assumes prime-char-aux:  $\exists n. \text{prime } n \wedge \text{of-nat } n = (0 :: 'a)$ 
begin

```

```

lemma CHAR-pos [intro, simp]:  $CHAR('a) > 0$ 
  using local.CHAR-pos-iff local.prime-char-aux prime-gt-0-nat by blast

lemma CHAR-nonzero [simp]:  $CHAR('a) \neq 0$ 
  using CHAR-pos by auto

lemma CHAR-prime [intro, simp]: prime  $CHAR('a)$ 
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) gcd-nat.order-iff-strict local.of-nat-1 local.of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd
    local.one-neq-zero local.prime-char-aux prime-nat-iff)

end

lemma semiring-prime-charI [intro?]:
   $prime\ CHAR('a :: semiring-1) \implies OFCLASS('a, semiring-prime-char-class)$ 
  by standard auto

lemma idom-prime-charI [intro?]:
  assumes  $CHAR('a :: idom) > 0$ 
  shows  $OFCLASS('a, semiring-prime-char-class)$ 
proof
  show prime  $CHAR('a)$ 
  using assms prime-CHAR-semidom by blast
qed

class comm-semiring-prime-char = comm-semiring-1 + semiring-prime-char
class comm-ring-prime-char = comm-ring-1 + semiring-prime-char
begin
subclass comm-semiring-prime-char ..
end
class idom-prime-char = idom + semiring-prime-char
begin
subclass comm-ring-prime-char ..
end

class field-prime-char = field +
  assumes pos-char-exists:  $\exists n > 0. of\_nat\ n = (0 :: 'a)$ 
begin
subclass idom-prime-char
  apply standard
  using pos-char-exists local.CHAR-pos-iff local.of-nat-CHAR local.prime-CHAR-semidom
by blast
end

lemma field-prime-charI [intro?]:
   $n > 0 \implies of\_nat\ n = (0 :: 'a :: field) \implies OFCLASS('a, field-prime-char-class)$ 
  by standard auto

lemma field-prime-charI' [intro?]:
   $CHAR('a :: field) > 0 \implies OFCLASS('a, field-prime-char-class)$ 

```

by *standard auto*

3.8 Finite fields

class *finite-field* = *field-prime-char* + *finite*

lemma *finite-fieldI* [*intro?*]:

assumes *finite* (*UNIV* :: 'a :: field set)

shows *OFCLASS*('a, *finite-field-class*)

proof *standard*

show $\exists n > 0. \text{ of-nat } n = (0 :: 'a)$

using *assms prime-CHAR-semidom* [**where** ?'a = 'a] *finite-imp-CHAR-pos* [*OF assms*]

by (*intro exI* [*of - CHAR*('a)]) *auto*

qed *fact+*

On a finite field with n elements, taking the n -th power of an element is the identity. This is an obvious consequence of the fact that the multiplicative group of the field is a finite group of order $n - 1$, so $x^n = 1$ for any non-zero x .

Note that this result is sharp in the sense that the multiplicative group of a finite field is cyclic, i.e. it contains an element of order $n - 1$. (We don't prove this here.)

lemma *finite-field-power-card-eq-same*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{finite-field}$

shows $x^{\text{card } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set})} = x$

proof (*cases* $x = 0$)

case *False*

have $x * (\prod_{y \in \text{UNIV} - \{0\}} x * y) = x * x^{\text{card } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1} * \prod (\text{UNIV} - \{0\})$

by (*simp add: prod.distrib mult-ac*)

also have $x * x^{\text{card } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1} = x^{\text{Suc } (\text{card } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1)}$

by (*subst power-Suc*) *auto*

also have $\text{Suc } (\text{card } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set}) - 1) = \text{card } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set})$

using *finite-UNIV-card-ge-0* [**where** ?'a = 'a] **by** *simp*

also have $(\prod_{y \in \text{UNIV} - \{0\}} x * y) = (\prod_{y \in \text{UNIV} - \{0\}} y)$

by (*rule prod.reindex-bij-witness* [*of - $\lambda y. y / x \lambda y. x * y$*]) (*use False in auto*)

finally show ?thesis

by *simp*

qed (*use finite-UNIV-card-ge-0* [**where** ?'a = 'a] **in auto**)

lemma *finite-field-power-card-power-eq-same*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{finite-field}$

assumes $m = \text{card } (\text{UNIV} :: 'a \text{ set}) \wedge n$

shows $x^m = x^n$

unfolding *assms*

by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: finite-field-power-card-eq-same power-mult*)

```

class enum-finite-field = finite-field +
  fixes enum-finite-field :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes enum-finite-field: enum-finite-field ' {.. $\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})$ } = UNIV
begin

```

```

lemma inj-on-enum-finite-field: inj-on enum-finite-field {.. $\text{card } (UNIV :: 'a \text{ set})$ }
  using enum-finite-field by (simp add: eq-card-imp-inj-on)

```

```

end

```

To get rid of the pending sort hypotheses, we prove that the field with 2 elements is indeed a finite field.

```

typedef gf2 = {0, 1 :: nat}
  by auto

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-gf2

```

```

instantiation gf2 :: field
begin
  lift-definition zero-gf2 :: gf2 is 0 by auto
  lift-definition one-gf2 :: gf2 is 1 by auto
  lift-definition uminus-gf2 :: gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2 is  $\lambda x. x$  .
  lift-definition plus-gf2 :: gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2 is  $\lambda x y. \text{if } x = y \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1$  by auto
  lift-definition minus-gf2 :: gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2 is  $\lambda x y. \text{if } x = y \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1$  by auto
  lift-definition times-gf2 :: gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2 is  $\lambda x y. x * y$  by auto
  lift-definition inverse-gf2 :: gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2 is  $\lambda x. x$  .
  lift-definition divide-gf2 :: gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2  $\Rightarrow$  gf2 is  $\lambda x y. x * y$  by auto

```

```

instance
  by standard (transfer; fastforce)+

```

```

end

```

```

instance gf2 :: finite-field
proof
  interpret type-definition Rep-gf2 Abs-gf2 {0, 1 :: nat}
  by (rule type-definition-gf2)
  show finite (UNIV :: gf2 set)
  by (metis Abs-image finite.emptyI finite.insertI finite-imageI)
qed

```

3.9 The Freshman's Dream in rings of prime characteristic

```

lemma (in comm-semiring-1) freshmans-dream:
  fixes x y :: 'a and n :: nat
  assumes prime CHAR('a)
  assumes n-def: n = CHAR('a)

```

shows $(x + y) \wedge n = x \wedge n + y \wedge n$
proof –
interpret *comm-semiring-prime-char*
by *standard* (*auto intro!*: *exI*[*of* - *CHAR*('a)] *assms*)
have $n > 0$
unfolding *n-def* **by** *simp*
have $(x + y) \wedge n = (\sum k \leq n. \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * x \wedge k * y \wedge (n - k))$
by (*rule binomial-ring*)
also have $\dots = (\sum k \in \{0, n\}. \text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * x \wedge k * y \wedge (n - k))$
proof (*intro sum.mono-neutral-right ballI*)
fix k **assume** $k \in \{..n\} - \{0, n\}$
hence $k: k > 0 \ k < n$
by *auto*
have *CHAR*('a) *dvd* ($n \text{ choose } k$)
unfolding *n-def*
by (*rule dvd-choose-prime*) (*use* k **in** $\langle \text{auto simp: n-def} \rangle$)
hence $\text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) = (0 :: 'a)$
using *of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd* **by** *blast*
thus $\text{of-nat } (n \text{ choose } k) * x \wedge k * y \wedge (n - k) = 0$
by *simp*
qed *auto*
finally show *?thesis*
using $\langle n > 0 \rangle$ **by** (*simp add: add-ac*)
qed

lemma (*in comm-semiring-1*) *freshmans-dream'*:
assumes [*simp*]: *prime CHAR*('a) **and** $m = \text{CHAR}('a) \wedge n$
shows $(x + y :: 'a) \wedge m = x \wedge m + y \wedge m$
unfolding *assms*(2)
proof (*induction n*)
case (*Suc n*)
have $(x + y) \wedge (\text{CHAR}('a) \wedge n * \text{CHAR}('a)) = ((x + y) \wedge (\text{CHAR}('a) \wedge n)) \wedge \text{CHAR}('a)$
by (*rule power-mult*)
thus *?case*
by (*simp add: Suc.IH freshmans-dream Groups.mult-ac flip: power-mult*)
qed *auto*

lemma (*in comm-semiring-1*) *freshmans-dream-sum*:
fixes $f :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes *prime CHAR*('a) **and** $n = \text{CHAR}('a)$
shows $\text{sum } f \ A \wedge n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \wedge n) \ A$
using *assms*
by (*induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
(auto simp add: power-0-left freshmans-dream)

lemma (*in comm-semiring-1*) *freshmans-dream-sum'*:
fixes $f :: 'b \Rightarrow 'a$
assumes *prime CHAR*('a) $m = \text{CHAR}('a) \wedge n$


```

shows  $\sum f A \wedge m = \sum (\lambda i. f i \wedge m) A$ 
using assms
by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
   (auto simp: freshmans-dream' power-0-left)

```

```

lemmas prime-imp-coprime-nat = prime-imp-coprime[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-imp-coprime-int = prime-imp-coprime[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-nat = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-int = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-eq-nat = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-mult-eq-int = prime-dvd-mult-iff[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-nat = prime-dvd-power[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-int = prime-dvd-power[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-nat-iff = prime-dvd-power-iff[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-dvd-power-int-iff = prime-dvd-power-iff[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-imp-power-coprime-nat = prime-imp-power-coprime[where ?'a =
nat]
lemmas prime-imp-power-coprime-int = prime-imp-power-coprime[where ?'a =
int]
lemmas primes-coprime-nat = primes-coprime[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas primes-coprime-int = primes-coprime[where ?'a = int]
lemmas prime-divprod-pow-nat = prime-elem-divprod-pow[where ?'a = nat]
lemmas prime-exp = prime-elem-power-iff[where ?'a = nat]

```

Code generation

```

context
begin

```

```

qualified definition prime-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: prime-nat = prime

```

```

lemma prime-nat-naive [code]:
  prime-nat p  $\longleftrightarrow$  p > 1  $\wedge$  ( $\forall n \in \{1 < .. < p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p$ )
  by (auto simp add: prime-nat-iff')

```

```

qualified definition prime-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: prime-int = prime

```

```

lemma prime-int-naive [code]:
  prime-int p  $\longleftrightarrow$  p > 1  $\wedge$  ( $\forall n \in \{1 < .. < p\}. \neg n \text{ dvd } p$ )
  by (auto simp add: prime-int-iff')

```

```

lemma prime(997::nat) by eval

```

```

lemma prime(997::int) by eval

```

end

end

4 Polynomials as type over a ring structure

theory *Polynomial*

imports

Complex-Main

HOL-Library.More-List

HOL-Library.Infinite-Set

Primes

begin

context *semidom-modulo*

begin

lemma *not-dvd-imp-mod-neq-0*:

$\langle a \bmod b \neq 0 \rangle$ **if** $\langle \neg b \text{ dvd } a \rangle$

using *that mod-0-imp-dvd [of a b]* **by** *blast*

end

4.1 Auxiliary: operations for lists (later) representing coefficients

definition *cCons* :: $'a::\text{zero} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ (**infixr** $\langle \#\# \rangle$ 65)

where $x \#\# xs = (\text{if } xs = [] \wedge x = 0 \text{ then } [] \text{ else } x \# xs)$

lemma *cCons-0-Nil-eq [simp]*: $0 \#\# [] = []$

by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *cCons-Cons-eq [simp]*: $x \#\# y \# ys = x \# y \# ys$

by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *cCons-append-Cons-eq [simp]*: $x \#\# xs @ y \# ys = x \# xs @ y \# ys$

by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *cCons-not-0-eq [simp]*: $x \neq 0 \implies x \#\# xs = x \# xs$

by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *strip-while-not-0-Cons-eq [simp]*:

$\text{strip-while } (\lambda x. x = 0) (x \# xs) = x \#\# \text{strip-while } (\lambda x. x = 0) xs$

proof (*cases x = 0*)

case *False*

then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*

next

case *True*

show *?thesis*

```

proof (induct xs rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  with True show ?case by simp
next
  case (snoc y ys)
  then show ?case
    by (cases y = 0) (simp-all add: append-Cons [symmetric] del: append-Cons)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma tl-cCons [simp]: tl (x ## xs) = xs
by (simp add: cCons-def)

```

4.2 Definition of type *poly*

```

typedef (overloaded) 'a poly = {f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::zero.  $\forall_{\infty} n. f\ n = 0$ }
  morphisms coeff Abs-poly
  by (auto intro!: ALL-MOST)

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-poly

```

```

lemma poly-eq-iff: p = q  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall n. \text{coeff } p\ n = \text{coeff } q\ n$ )
by (simp add: coeff-inject [symmetric] fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma poly-eqI: ( $\bigwedge n. \text{coeff } p\ n = \text{coeff } q\ n$ )  $\Longrightarrow p = q$ 
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma MOST-coeff-eq-0:  $\forall_{\infty} n. \text{coeff } p\ n = 0$ 
using coeff [of p] by simp

```

```

lemma coeff-Abs-poly:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i > n \Longrightarrow f\ i = 0$ 
  shows coeff (Abs-poly f) = f
proof (rule Abs-poly-inverse, clarify)
  have eventually ( $\lambda i. i > n$ ) cofinite
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
  thus eventually ( $\lambda i. f\ i = 0$ ) cofinite
    by eventually-elim (use assms in auto)
qed

```

4.3 Degree of a polynomial

```

definition degree :: 'a::zero poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where degree p = (LEAST n.  $\forall i > n. \text{coeff } p\ i = 0$ )

```

```

lemma degree-cong:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p\ i = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{coeff } q\ i = 0$ 
  shows degree p = degree q
proof –
  have ( $\lambda n. \forall i > n. \text{poly.coeff } p\ i = 0$ ) = ( $\lambda n. \forall i > n. \text{poly.coeff } q\ i = 0$ )

```

```

    using assms by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp only: degree-def)
qed

lemma coeff-Abs-poly-If-le:
  coeff (Abs-poly ( $\lambda i. \text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } f \ i \text{ else } 0$ )) = ( $\lambda i. \text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } f \ i \text{ else } 0$ )
proof (rule Abs-poly-inverse, clarify)
  have eventually ( $\lambda i. i > n$ ) cofinite
  by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
  thus eventually ( $\lambda i. (\text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } f \ i \text{ else } 0) = 0$ ) cofinite
  by eventually-elim auto
qed

lemma coeff-eq-0:
  assumes degree  $p < n$ 
  shows coeff  $p \ n = 0$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists n. \forall i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$ 
  using MOST-coeff-eq-0 by (simp add: MOST-nat)
  then have  $\forall i > \text{degree } p. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$ 
  unfolding degree-def by (rule LeastI-ex)
  with assms show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma le-degree: coeff  $p \ n \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p$ 
  using coeff-eq-0 linorder-le-less-linear by blast

lemma degree-le:  $\forall i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i = 0 \implies \text{degree } p \leq n$ 
  unfolding degree-def by (erule Least-le)

lemma less-degree-imp:  $n < \text{degree } p \implies \exists i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0$ 
  unfolding degree-def by (drule not-less-Least, simp)

lemma poly-eqI2:
  assumes degree  $p = \text{degree } q$  and  $\bigwedge i. i \leq \text{degree } p \implies \text{coeff } p \ i = \text{coeff } q \ i$ 
  shows  $p = q$ 
  by (metis assms le-degree poly-eqI)

```

4.4 The zero polynomial

```

instantiation poly :: (zero) zero
begin

```

```

lift-definition zero-poly :: 'a poly
  is  $\lambda -. 0$ 
  by (rule MOST-I) simp

```

```

instance ..

```

end

lemma *coeff-0* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } 0 \ n = 0$
by *transfer rule*

lemma *degree-0* [*simp*]: $\text{degree } 0 = 0$
by (*rule order-antisym* [*OF degree-le le0*]) *simp*

lemma *leading-coeff-neq-0*:
assumes $p \neq 0$
shows $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$
proof (*cases degree p*)
case 0
from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **obtain** n **where** $\text{coeff } p \ n \neq 0$
by (*auto simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
then have $n \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*rule le-degree*)
with $\langle \text{coeff } p \ n \neq 0 \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{degree } p = 0 \rangle$ **show** $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$
by *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
from $\langle \text{degree } p = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ **have** $n < \text{degree } p$
by *simp*
then have $\exists i > n. \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0$
by (*rule less-degree-imp*)
then obtain i **where** $n < i$ **and** $\text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0$
by *blast*
from $\langle \text{degree } p = \text{Suc } n \rangle$ **and** $\langle n < i \rangle$ **have** $\text{degree } p \leq i$
by *simp*
also from $\langle \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $i \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*rule le-degree*)
finally have $\text{degree } p = i$.
with $\langle \text{coeff } p \ i \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *leading-coeff-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p) = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
by (*cases p = 0*) (*simp-all add: leading-coeff-neq-0*)

lemma *degree-lessI*:
assumes $p \neq 0 \vee n > 0 \ \forall k \geq n. \text{coeff } p \ k = 0$
shows $\text{degree } p < n$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *False*
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume *: $\neg(\text{degree } p < n)$
define d **where** $d = \text{degree } p$
from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{coeff } p \ d \neq 0$

```

    by (auto simp: d-def)
  moreover have coeff p d = 0
    using assms(2) * by (auto simp: not-less)
  ultimately show False by contradiction
qed
qed (use assms in auto)

```

```

lemma eq-zero-or-degree-less:
  assumes degree p ≤ n and coeff p n = 0
  shows p = 0 ∨ degree p < n
proof (cases n)
  case 0
  with ⟨degree p ≤ n⟩ and ⟨coeff p n = 0⟩ have coeff p (degree p) = 0
    by simp
  then have p = 0 by simp
  then show ?thesis ..
next
  case (Suc m)
  from ⟨degree p ≤ n⟩ have ∀ i > n. coeff p i = 0
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
  with ⟨coeff p n = 0⟩ have ∀ i ≥ n. coeff p i = 0
    by (simp add: le-less)
  with ⟨n = Suc m⟩ have ∀ i > m. coeff p i = 0
    by (simp add: less-eq-Suc-le)
  then have degree p ≤ m
    by (rule degree-le)
  with ⟨n = Suc m⟩ have degree p < n
    by (simp add: less-Suc-eq-le)
  then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma coeff-0-degree-minus-1: coeff rrr dr = 0 ⇒ degree rrr ≤ dr ⇒ degree
rrr ≤ dr - 1
  using eq-zero-or-degree-less by fastforce

```

4.5 List-style constructor for polynomials

```

lift-definition pCons :: 'a::zero ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly
  is λ a p. case-nat a (coeff p)
  by (rule MOST-SucD) (simp add: MOST-coeff-eq-0)

```

```

lemmas coeff-pCons = pCons.rep-eq

```

```

lemma coeff-pCons': poly.coeff (pCons c p) n = (if n = 0 then c else poly.coeff p
(n - 1))
  by transfer'(auto split: nat.splits)

```

```

lemma coeff-pCons-0 [simp]: coeff (pCons a p) 0 = a
  by transfer simp

```

lemma *coeff-pCons-Suc* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \ (Suc \ n) = \text{coeff } p \ n$
by (*simp add: coeff-pCons*)

lemma *degree-pCons-le*: $\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \leq Suc \ (\text{degree } p)$
by (*rule degree-le*) (*simp add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

lemma *degree-pCons-eq*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = Suc \ (\text{degree } p)$
by (*simp add: degree-pCons-le le-antisym le-degree*)

lemma *degree-pCons-0*: $\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ 0) = 0$
proof –
have $\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ 0) \leq Suc \ 0$
by (*metis* (*no-types*) *degree-0 degree-pCons-le*)
then show *?thesis*
by (*metis* *coeff-0 coeff-pCons-Suc degree-0 eq-zero-or-degree-less less-Suc0*)
qed

lemma *degree-pCons-eq-if* [*simp*]: $\text{degree } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = (\text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } Suc \ (\text{degree } p))$
by (*simp add: degree-pCons-0 degree-pCons-eq*)

lemma *pCons-0-0* [*simp*]: $p\text{Cons } 0 \ 0 = 0$
by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

lemma *pCons-eq-iff* [*simp*]: $p\text{Cons } a \ p = p\text{Cons } b \ q \longleftrightarrow a = b \wedge p = q$
proof *safe*
assume $p\text{Cons } a \ p = p\text{Cons } b \ q$
then have $\text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \ 0 = \text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } b \ q) \ 0$
by *simp*
then show $a = b$
by *simp*
next
assume $p\text{Cons } a \ p = p\text{Cons } b \ q$
then have $\text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \ (Suc \ n) = \text{coeff } (p\text{Cons } b \ q) \ (Suc \ n)$ **for** n
by *simp*
then show $p = q$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
qed

lemma *pCons-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $p\text{Cons } a \ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \wedge p = 0$
using *pCons-eq-iff* [*of a p 0 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *pCons-cases* [*cases type: poly*]:
obtains $(p\text{Cons}) \ a \ q$ **where** $p = p\text{Cons } a \ q$
proof
show $p = p\text{Cons } (\text{coeff } p \ 0) \ (Abs\text{-poly } (\lambda n. \text{coeff } p \ (Suc \ n)))$
by *transfer*
(simp-all add: MOST-inj[where f=Suc and P=λn. p n = 0 for p] fun-eq-iff)

Abs-poly-inverse
split: nat.split)

qed

lemma *pCons-induct* [*case-names 0 pCons, induct type: poly*]:
 assumes *zero*: $P\ 0$
 assumes *pCons*: $\bigwedge a\ p.\ a \neq 0 \vee p \neq 0 \implies P\ p \implies P\ (pCons\ a\ p)$
 shows $P\ p$
proof (*induct p rule: measure-induct-rule [where f=degree]*)
 case (*less p*)
 obtain *a q* **where** $p = pCons\ a\ q$ **by** (*rule pCons-cases*)
 have $P\ q$
proof (*cases q = 0*)
 case *True*
 then show $P\ q$ **by** (*simp add: zero*)
next
 case *False*
 then have $degree\ (pCons\ a\ q) = Suc\ (degree\ q)$
 by (*rule degree-pCons-eq*)
 with $\langle p = pCons\ a\ q \rangle$ have $degree\ q < degree\ p$
 by *simp*
 then show $P\ q$
 by (*rule less.hyps*)
 qed
 have $P\ (pCons\ a\ q)$
proof (*cases a $\neq 0 \vee q \neq 0$*)
 case *True*
 with $\langle P\ q \rangle$ show *?thesis* **by** (*auto intro: pCons*)
next
 case *False*
 with *zero* show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
 qed
 with $\langle p = pCons\ a\ q \rangle$ show *?case*
 by *simp*
 qed

lemma *degree-eq-zeroE*:
 fixes $p :: 'a::zero\ poly$
 assumes $degree\ p = 0$
 obtains *a* **where** $p = pCons\ a\ 0$
proof –
 obtain *a q* **where** $p = pCons\ a\ q$
 by (*cases p*)
 with *assms* have $q = 0$
 by (*cases q = 0*) *simp-all*
 with *p* have $p = pCons\ a\ 0$
 by *simp*
 then show *thesis* ..
 qed

4.6 Quickcheck generator for polynomials

quickcheck-generator *poly constructors: 0 :: - poly, pCons*

4.7 List-style syntax for polynomials

syntax

-poly :: *args* \Rightarrow 'a *poly* ($\langle \langle \text{indent}=2 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{mixfix polynomial enumeration} \rangle \rangle [:-:] \rangle \rangle$)

syntax-consts

-poly \Leftarrow *pCons*

translations

$[x, xs:] \Leftarrow \text{CONST } pCons \ x \ [xs:]$

$[x:] \Leftarrow \text{CONST } pCons \ x \ 0$

lemma *degree-0-id:*

assumes *degree* *p* = 0

shows $[: \text{coeff } p \ 0 :] = p$

by (*metis* *assms* *coeff-pCons-0* *degree-eq-zeroE*)

lemma *degree0-coeffs: degree* *p* = 0 $\implies \exists \ a. \ p = [: \ a :]$

by (*meson* *degree-eq-zeroE*)

lemma *degree1-coeffs:*

fixes *p* :: 'a::zero *poly*

assumes *degree* *p* = 1

obtains *a b* **where** *p* = $[: \ b, \ a :]$ *a* \neq 0

proof –

obtain *b a q* **where** *p* = *pCons* *b q q* = *pCons* *a 0*

by (*metis* *assms* *degree0-coeffs* *degree-0* *degree-pCons-eq-if* *lessI* *less-one* *pCons-cases*)

then show *thesis*

using *assms* **that** **by** *force*

qed

lemma *degree2-coeffs:*

fixes *p* :: 'a::zero *poly*

assumes *degree* *p* = 2

obtains *a b c* **where** *p* = $[: \ c, \ b, \ a :]$ *a* \neq 0

proof –

obtain *c q* **where** *p* = *pCons* *c q* *degree* *q* = 1

by (*metis* *One-nat-def* *assms* *degree-0* *degree-pCons-eq-if* *fact-0* *fact-2* *nat.inject* *numeral-2-eq-2* *pCons-cases*)

then show *thesis*

by (*metis* *degree1-coeffs* *that*)

qed

4.8 Representation of polynomials by lists of coefficients

primrec *Poly* :: 'a::zero *list* \Rightarrow 'a *poly*

where

$[code-post]: Poly [] = 0$
 $| [code-post]: Poly (a \# as) = pCons a (Poly as)$

lemma *Poly-replicate-0* [simp]: $Poly (replicate n 0) = 0$
by (induct n) simp-all

lemma *Poly-eq-0*: $Poly as = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. as = replicate n 0)$
by (induct as) (auto simp add: Cons-replicate-eq)

lemma *Poly-append-replicate-zero* [simp]: $Poly (as @ replicate n 0) = Poly as$
by (induct as) simp-all

lemma *Poly-snoc-zero* [simp]: $Poly (as @ [0]) = Poly as$
using *Poly-append-replicate-zero* [of as 1] **by** simp

lemma *Poly-cCons-eq-pCons-Poly* [simp]: $Poly (a \#\# p) = pCons a (Poly p)$
by (simp add: cCons-def)

lemma *Poly-on-rev-starting-with-0* [simp]: $hd as = 0 \implies Poly (rev (tl as)) = Poly (rev as)$
by (cases as) simp-all

lemma *degree-Poly*: $degree (Poly xs) \leq length xs$
by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma *coeff-Poly-eq* [simp]: $coeff (Poly xs) = nth-default 0 xs$
by (induct xs) (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

definition *coeffs* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a::zero list
where *coeffs* p = (if p = 0 then [] else map ($\lambda i. coeff p i$) [0 ..< Suc (degree p)])

lemma *coeffs-eq-Nil* [simp]: $coeffs p = [] \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
by (simp add: coeffs-def)

lemma *not-0-coeffs-not-Nil*: $p \neq 0 \implies coeffs p \neq []$
by simp

lemma *coeffs-0-eq-Nil* [simp]: $coeffs 0 = []$
by simp

lemma *coeffs-pCons-eq-cCons* [simp]: $coeffs (pCons a p) = a \#\# coeffs p$
proof –
have *: $\forall m \in set ms. m > 0 \implies map (case-nat x f) ms = map f (map (\lambda n. n - 1) ms)$
for *ms* :: nat list **and** *f* :: nat \Rightarrow 'a **and** *x* :: 'a
by (induct ms) (auto split: nat.split)
show ?thesis
by (simp add: * coeffs-def upt-conv-Cons coeff-pCons map-decr-upt del: upt-Suc)
qed

lemma *length-coeffs*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{degree } p + 1$
by (*simp add: coeffs-def*)

lemma *coeffs-nth*: $p \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p \implies \text{coeffs } p ! n = \text{coeff } p n$
by (*auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc*)

lemma *coeff-in-coeffs*: $p \neq 0 \implies n \leq \text{degree } p \implies \text{coeff } p n \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p)$
using *coeffs-nth [of p n, symmetric]* **by** (*simp add: length-coeffs*)

lemma *not-0-cCons-eq [simp]*: $p \neq 0 \implies a \#\# \text{coeffs } p = a \# \text{coeffs } p$
by (*simp add: cCons-def*)

lemma *Poly-coeffs [simp, code abstype]*: $\text{Poly } (\text{coeffs } p) = p$
by (*induct p*) *auto*

lemma *coeffs-Poly [simp]*: $\text{coeffs } (\text{Poly } as) = \text{strip-while } (\text{HOL.eq } 0) as$
proof (*induct as*)
 case *Nil*
 then show *?case* **by** *simp*
next
 case (*Cons a as*)
 from *replicate-length-same [of as 0]* **have** $(\forall n. as \neq \text{replicate } n \ 0) \longleftrightarrow (\exists a \in \text{set } as. a \neq 0)$
 by (*auto dest: sym [of - as]*)
 with *Cons* **show** *?case* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *no-trailing-coeffs [simp]*:
no-trailing (HOL.eq 0) (coeffs p)
by (*induct p*) *auto*

lemma *strip-while-coeffs [simp]*:
strip-while (HOL.eq 0) (coeffs p) = coeffs p
by *simp*

lemma *coeffs-eq-iff*: $p = q \longleftrightarrow \text{coeffs } p = \text{coeffs } q$
(is ?P \longleftrightarrow ?Q)
proof
 assume *?P*
 then show *?Q* **by** *simp*
next
 assume *?Q*
 then have $\text{Poly } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{Poly } (\text{coeffs } q)$ **by** *simp*
 then show *?P* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *nth-default-coeffs-eq*: $\text{nth-default } 0 (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{coeff } p$
by (*metis Poly-coeffs coeff-Poly-eq*)

lemma *range-coeff*: $\text{range } (\text{coeff } p) = \text{insert } 0 \text{ (set (coeffs } p))$
by (*metis nth-default-coeffs-eq range-nth-default*)

lemma [*code*]: $\text{coeff } p = \text{nth-default } 0 \text{ (coeffs } p)$
by (*simp add: nth-default-coeffs-eq*)

lemma *coeffs-eqI*:
assumes *coeff*: $\bigwedge n. \text{coeff } p \ n = \text{nth-default } 0 \ xs \ n$
assumes *zero*: *no-trailing* (*HOL.eq* 0) *xs*
shows *coeffs* $p = xs$
proof –
from *coeff* **have** $p = \text{Poly } xs$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff*)
with *zero* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *degree-eq-length-coeffs* [*code*]: $\text{degree } p = \text{length (coeffs } p) - 1$
by (*simp add: coeffs-def*)

lemma *length-coeffs-degree*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{length (coeffs } p) = \text{Suc (degree } p)$
by (*induct p*) (*auto simp: cCons-def*)

lemma [*code abstract*]: $\text{coeffs } 0 = []$
by (*fact coeffs-0-eq-Nil*)

lemma [*code abstract*]: $\text{coeffs (pCons } a \ p) = a \ \#\# \ \text{coeffs } p$
by (*fact coeffs-pCons-eq-cCons*)

lemma *set-coeffs-subset-singleton-0-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{set (coeffs } p) \subseteq \{0\} \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
by (*auto simp add: coeffs-def intro: classical*)

lemma *set-coeffs-not-only-0* [*simp*]:
 $\text{set (coeffs } p) \neq \{0\}$
by (*auto simp add: set-eq-subset*)

lemma *forall-coeffs-conv*:
 $(\forall n. P (\text{coeff } p \ n)) \longleftrightarrow (\forall c \in \text{set (coeffs } p). P \ c) \text{ if } P \ 0$
using *that* **by** (*auto simp add: coeffs-def*)
(*metis atLeastLessThan-iff coeff-eq-0 not-less-iff-gr-or-eq zero-le*)

instantiation *poly* :: ($\{zero, equal\}$) *equal*
begin

definition [*code*]: $\text{HOL.equal } (p::'a \ \text{poly}) \ q \longleftrightarrow \text{HOL.equal (coeffs } p) (\text{coeffs } q)$

instance
by *standard* (*simp add: equal equal-poly-def coeffs-eq-iff*)

end

lemma [code nbe]: $HOL.equal (p :: - poly) p \longleftrightarrow True$
by (fact equal-refl)

definition $is-zero :: 'a::zero poly \Rightarrow bool$
where [code]: $is-zero p \longleftrightarrow List.null (coeffs p)$

lemma $is-zero-null$ [code-abbrev]: $is-zero p \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
by (simp add: is-zero-def null-def)

Reconstructing the polynomial from the list

definition $poly-of-list :: 'a::comm-monoid-add list \Rightarrow 'a poly$
where [simp]: $poly-of-list = Poly$

lemma $poly-of-list-impl$ [code abstract]: $coeffs (poly-of-list as) = strip-while (HOL.eq 0) as$
by simp

4.9 Fold combinator for polynomials

definition $fold-coeffs :: ('a::zero \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b$
where $fold-coeffs f p = foldr f (coeffs p)$

lemma $fold-coeffs-0-eq$ [simp]: $fold-coeffs f 0 = id$
by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

lemma $fold-coeffs-pCons-eq$ [simp]: $f 0 = id \implies fold-coeffs f (pCons a p) = f a \circ fold-coeffs f p$
by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def cCons-def fun-eq-iff)

lemma $fold-coeffs-pCons-0-0-eq$ [simp]: $fold-coeffs f (pCons 0 0) = id$
by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

lemma $fold-coeffs-pCons-coeff-not-0-eq$ [simp]:
 $a \neq 0 \implies fold-coeffs f (pCons a p) = f a \circ fold-coeffs f p$
by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

lemma $fold-coeffs-pCons-not-0-0-eq$ [simp]:
 $p \neq 0 \implies fold-coeffs f (pCons a p) = f a \circ fold-coeffs f p$
by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def)

4.10 Canonical morphism on polynomials – evaluation

definition $poly :: \langle 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$
where $\langle poly p a = horner-sum id a (coeffs p) \rangle$

lemma $poly-eq-fold-coeffs$:

```

    ⟨poly p = fold-coeffs (λa f x. a + x * f x) p (λx. 0)⟩
  by (induction p) (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff poly-def)

lemma poly-0 [simp]: poly 0 x = 0
  by (simp add: poly-def)

lemma poly-pCons [simp]: poly (pCons a p) x = a + x * poly p x
  by (cases p = 0 ∧ a = 0) (auto simp add: poly-def)

lemma poly-altdef: poly p x = (∑ i ≤ degree p. coeff p i * x ^ i)
  for x :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-0, semiring-1}
proof (induction p rule: pCons-induct)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (pCons a p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases p = 0)
    case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    let ?p' = pCons a p
    note poly-pCons[of a p x]
    also note pCons.IH
    also have a + x * (∑ i ≤ degree p. coeff p i * x ^ i) =
      coeff ?p' 0 * x ^ 0 + (∑ i ≤ degree p. coeff ?p' (Suc i) * x ^ Suc i)
      by (simp add: field-simps sum-distrib-left coeff-pCons)
    also note sum.atMost-Suc-shift[symmetric]
    also note degree-pCons-eq[OF ⟨p ≠ 0⟩, of a, symmetric]
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed

lemma poly-0-coeff-0: poly p 0 = coeff p 0
  by (cases p) (auto simp: poly-altdef)

lemma poly-zero:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  assumes x: poly p x = 0 shows p = 0 ⟷ degree p = 0
proof
  assume degp: degree p = 0
  hence poly p x = coeff p (degree p) by (subst degree-0-id[OF degp, symmetric], simp)
  hence coeff p (degree p) = 0 using x by auto
  thus p = 0 by auto
qed auto

```

4.11 Monomials

lift-definition *monom* :: 'a \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a::zero poly

is $\lambda a m n.$ if $m = n$ then a else 0

by (simp add: MOST-iff-cofinite)

lemma *coeff-monom* [simp]: *coeff* (monom $a m$) $n =$ (if $m = n$ then a else 0)

by transfer rule

lemma *monom-0*: monom $a 0 = [:a:]$

by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *monom-Suc*: monom $a (Suc n) = pCons 0$ (monom $a n$)

by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *monom-eq-0* [simp]: monom $0 n = 0$

by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma *monom-eq-0-iff* [simp]: monom $a n = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0$

by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

lemma *monom-eq-iff* [simp]: monom $a n = monom b n \longleftrightarrow a = b$

by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

lemma *degree-monom-le*: degree (monom $a n$) $\leq n$

by (rule degree-le, simp)

lemma *degree-monom-eq*: $a \neq 0 \implies degree$ (monom $a n$) $= n$

by (metis coeff-monom leading-coeff-0-iff)

lemma *coeffs-monom* [code abstract]:

coeffs (monom $a n$) = (if $a = 0$ then $[]$ else replicate $n 0 @ [a]$)

by (induct n) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma *fold-coeffs-monom* [simp]: $a \neq 0 \implies fold-coeffs f$ (monom $a n$) $= f 0 \overset{\sim}{\sim} n \circ f a$

by (simp add: fold-coeffs-def coeffs-monom fun-eq-iff)

lemma *poly-monom*: poly (monom $a n$) $x = a * x ^ n$

for $a x :: 'a::comm-semiring-1$

by (cases $a = 0$, simp-all) (induct n , simp-all add: mult.left-commute poly-eq-fold-coeffs)

lemma *monom-eq-iff'*: monom $c n = monom d m \longleftrightarrow c = d \wedge (c = 0 \vee n = m)$

by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff)

lemma *monom-eq-const-iff*: monom $c n = [:d:] \longleftrightarrow c = d \wedge (c = 0 \vee n = 0)$

using monom-eq-iff'[of $c n d 0$] by (simp add: monom-0)

4.12 Leading coefficient

abbreviation *lead-coeff* :: 'a::zero poly \Rightarrow 'a
where *lead-coeff* p \equiv *coeff* p (degree p)

lemma *lead-coeff-pCons[simp]*:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{lead-coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \text{ } p) = \text{lead-coeff } p$
 $p = 0 \implies \text{lead-coeff } (p\text{Cons } a \text{ } p) = a$
by *auto*

lemma *lead-coeff-monom [simp]*: *lead-coeff* (monom c n) = c
by (cases c = 0) (simp-all add: degree-monom-eq)

lemma *last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree*:
 $\text{last } (\text{coeffs } p) = \text{lead-coeff } p$ **if** $p \neq 0$
using *that* **by** (simp add: coeffs-def)

4.13 Addition and subtraction

instantiation *poly* :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
begin

lift-definition *plus-poly* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly
is $\lambda p \ q \ n. \text{coeff } p \ n + \text{coeff } q \ n$
proof –
fix q p :: 'a poly
show $\forall \infty n. \text{coeff } p \ n + \text{coeff } q \ n = 0$
using *MOST-coeff-eq-0[of p] MOST-coeff-eq-0[of q]* **by** *eventually-elim simp*
qed

lemma *coeff-add [simp]*: *coeff* (p + q) n = *coeff* p n + *coeff* q n
by (simp add: plus-poly.rep-eq)

instance
proof
fix p q r :: 'a poly
show (p + q) + r = p + (q + r)
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff add.assoc)
show p + q = q + p
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff add.commute)
show 0 + p = p
by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
qed

end

instantiation *poly* :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add
begin

lift-definition *minus-poly* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly


```

    is  $\lambda p\ q\ n. \text{coeff } p\ n - \text{coeff } q\ n$ 
  proof -
    fix  $q\ p :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
    show  $\forall_{\infty} n. \text{coeff } p\ n - \text{coeff } q\ n = 0$ 
      using MOST-coeff-eq-0[of p] MOST-coeff-eq-0[of q] by eventually-elim simp
  qed

```

```

lemma coeff-diff [simp]:  $\text{coeff } (p - q)\ n = \text{coeff } p\ n - \text{coeff } q\ n$ 
  by (simp add: minus-poly.rep-eq)

```

```

instance
proof
  fix  $p\ q\ r :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
  show  $p + q - p = q$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
  show  $p - q - r = p - (q + r)$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff diff-diff-eq)
  qed

```

end

```

instantiation poly :: (ab-group-add) ab-group-add
begin

```

```

lift-definition uminus-poly ::  $'a\ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
  is  $\lambda p\ n. - \text{coeff } p\ n$ 
proof -
  fix  $p :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
  show  $\forall_{\infty} n. - \text{coeff } p\ n = 0$ 
    using MOST-coeff-eq-0 by simp
  qed

```

```

lemma coeff-minus [simp]:  $\text{coeff } (- p)\ n = - \text{coeff } p\ n$ 
  by (simp add: uminus-poly.rep-eq)

```

```

instance
proof
  fix  $p\ q :: 'a\ \text{poly}$ 
  show  $- p + p = 0$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
  show  $p - q = p + - q$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
  qed

```

end

```

lemma add-pCons [simp]:  $p\text{Cons } a\ p + p\text{Cons } b\ q = p\text{Cons } (a + b)\ (p + q)$ 
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

```

lemma *minus-pCons* [simp]: $- pCons\ a\ p = pCons\ (-\ a)\ (-\ p)$
by (rule *poly-eqI*) (simp add: *coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

lemma *diff-pCons* [simp]: $pCons\ a\ p - pCons\ b\ q = pCons\ (a - b)\ (p - q)$
by (rule *poly-eqI*) (simp add: *coeff-pCons split: nat.split*)

lemma *degree-add-le-max*: $degree\ (p + q) \leq \max\ (degree\ p)\ (degree\ q)$
by (rule *degree-le*) (auto simp add: *coeff-eq-0*)

lemma *degree-add-le*: $degree\ p \leq n \implies degree\ q \leq n \implies degree\ (p + q) \leq n$
by (auto intro: *order-trans degree-add-le-max*)

lemma *degree-add-less*: $degree\ p < n \implies degree\ q < n \implies degree\ (p + q) < n$
by (auto intro: *le-less-trans degree-add-le-max*)

lemma *degree-add-eq-right*: **assumes** $degree\ p < degree\ q$ **shows** $degree\ (p + q) = degree\ q$
proof (cases $q = 0$)
case *False*
show ?thesis
proof (rule *order-antisym*)
show $degree\ (p + q) \leq degree\ q$
by (simp add: *assms degree-add-le order.strict-implies-order*)
show $degree\ q \leq degree\ (p + q)$
by (simp add: *False assms coeff-eq-0 le-degree*)
qed
qed (use *assms* in *auto*)

lemma *degree-add-eq-left*: $degree\ q < degree\ p \implies degree\ (p + q) = degree\ p$
using *degree-add-eq-right* [of $q\ p$] **by** (simp add: *add commute*)

lemma *degree-minus* [simp]: $degree\ (-\ p) = degree\ p$
by (simp add: *degree-def*)

lemma *lead-coeff-add-le*: $degree\ p < degree\ q \implies lead-coeff\ (p + q) = lead-coeff\ q$
by (metis *coeff-add coeff-eq-0 monoid-add-class.add.left-neutral degree-add-eq-right*)

lemma *lead-coeff-minus*: $lead-coeff\ (-\ p) = -\ lead-coeff\ p$
by (metis *coeff-minus degree-minus*)

lemma *degree-diff-le-max*: $degree\ (p - q) \leq \max\ (degree\ p)\ (degree\ q)$
for $p\ q :: 'a::ab-group-add\ poly$
using *degree-add-le* [where $p=p$ and $q=-q$] **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-diff-le*: $degree\ p \leq n \implies degree\ q \leq n \implies degree\ (p - q) \leq n$
for $p\ q :: 'a::ab-group-add\ poly$
using *degree-add-le* [of $p\ n - q$] **by** *simp*

lemma *degree-diff-less*: $degree\ p < n \implies degree\ q < n \implies degree\ (p - q) < n$

```

for  $p\ q :: 'a::ab\text{-group-add}\ \text{poly}$ 
using  $\text{degree-add-less [of } p\ n - q]$  by  $\text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{add-monom: monom } a\ n + \text{monom } b\ n = \text{monom } (a + b)\ n$ 
by  $(\text{rule poly-eqI})\ \text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{diff-monom: monom } a\ n - \text{monom } b\ n = \text{monom } (a - b)\ n$ 
by  $(\text{rule poly-eqI})\ \text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{minus-monom: } -\ \text{monom } a\ n = \text{monom } (-\ a)\ n$ 
by  $(\text{rule poly-eqI})\ \text{simp}$ 

lemma  $\text{coeff-sum: coeff } (\sum x \in A. p\ x)\ i = (\sum x \in A. \text{coeff } (p\ x)\ i)$ 
by  $(\text{induct } A\ \text{rule: infinite-finite-induct})\ \text{simp-all}$ 

lemma  $\text{monom-sum: monom } (\sum x \in A. a\ x)\ n = (\sum x \in A. \text{monom } (a\ x)\ n)$ 
by  $(\text{rule poly-eqI})\ (\text{simp add: coeff-sum})$ 

fun  $\text{plus-coeffs} :: 'a::comm\text{-monoid-add}\ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{list} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{list}$ 
where
   $\text{plus-coeffs } xs\ [] = xs$ 
   $| \text{plus-coeffs } []\ ys = ys$ 
   $| \text{plus-coeffs } (x\ \# xs)\ (y\ \# ys) = (x + y)\ \#\ \text{plus-coeffs } xs\ ys$ 

lemma  $\text{coeffs-plus-eq-plus-coeffs [code abstract]:}$ 
 $\text{coeffs } (p + q) = \text{plus-coeffs } (\text{coeffs } p)\ (\text{coeffs } q)$ 
proof  $-$ 
  have  $*$ :  $\text{nth-default } 0\ (\text{plus-coeffs } xs\ ys)\ n = \text{nth-default } 0\ xs\ n + \text{nth-default } 0\ ys\ n$ 
  for  $xs\ ys :: 'a\ \text{list}\ \text{and}\ n$ 
proof  $(\text{induct } xs\ ys\ \text{arbitrary: } n\ \text{rule: plus-coeffs.induct})$ 
  case  $(\exists x\ xs\ y\ ys\ n)$ 
  then show  $?case$ 
  by  $(\text{cases } n)\ (\text{auto simp add: cCons-def})$ 
qed simp-all
have  $**$ :  $\text{no-trailing } (HOL.eq\ 0)\ (\text{plus-coeffs } xs\ ys)$ 
if  $\text{no-trailing } (HOL.eq\ 0)\ xs$  and  $\text{no-trailing } (HOL.eq\ 0)\ ys$ 
for  $xs\ ys :: 'a\ \text{list}$ 
using that by  $(\text{induct } xs\ ys\ \text{rule: plus-coeffs.induct})\ (\text{simp-all add: cCons-def})$ 
show  $?thesis$ 
by  $(\text{rule coeffs-eqI})\ (\text{auto simp add: } * \text{ nth-default-coeffs-eq intro: } **)$ 
qed

lemma  $\text{coeffs-uminus [code abstract]:}$ 
 $\text{coeffs } (-\ p) = \text{map } \text{uminus } (\text{coeffs } p)$ 
proof  $-$ 
have  $\text{eq-0: HOL.eq } 0 \circ \text{uminus} = \text{HOL.eq } (0::'a)$ 
by  $(\text{simp add: fun-eq-iff})$ 
show  $?thesis$ 

```

by (rule coeffs-eqI) (simp-all add: nth-default-map-eq nth-default-coeffs-eq no-trailing-map-eq-0)
qed

lemma [code]: $p - q = p + - q$
for $p q :: 'a::ab-group-add poly$
by (fact diff-conv-add-uminus)

lemma poly-add [simp]: $poly (p + q) x = poly p x + poly q x$
proof (induction p arbitrary: q)
case (pCons a p)
then show ?case
by (cases q) (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed auto

lemma poly-minus [simp]: $poly (- p) x = - poly p x$
for $x :: 'a::comm-ring$
by (induct p) simp-all

lemma poly-diff [simp]: $poly (p - q) x = poly p x - poly q x$
for $x :: 'a::comm-ring$
using poly-add [of $p - q x$] by simp

lemma poly-sum: $poly (\sum k \in A. p k) x = (\sum k \in A. poly (p k) x)$
by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

lemma poly-sum-list: $poly (\sum p \leftarrow ps. p) y = (\sum p \leftarrow ps. poly p y)$
by (induction ps) auto

lemma poly-sum-mset: $poly (\sum x \in \#A. p x) y = (\sum x \in \#A. poly (p x) y)$
by (induction A) auto

lemma degree-sum-le: $finite S \implies (\bigwedge p. p \in S \implies degree (f p) \leq n) \implies degree (sum f S) \leq n$

proof (induct S rule: finite-induct)

case empty

then show ?case by simp

next

case (insert p S)

then have $degree (sum f S) \leq n$ $degree (f p) \leq n$

by auto

then show ?case

unfolding sum.insert[OF insert(1-2)] by (metis degree-add-le)

qed

lemma degree-sum-less:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies degree (f x) < n$ $n > 0$

shows $degree (sum f A) < n$

using assms by (induction rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: degree-add-less)

lemma *poly-as-sum-of-monoms'*:
assumes *degree* $p \leq n$
shows $(\sum i \leq n. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i) = p$
proof –
have *eq*: $\bigwedge i. \{..n\} \cap \{i\} = (\text{if } i \leq n \text{ then } \{i\} \text{ else } \{\})$
by *auto*
from *assms* **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-sum coeff-eq-0 sum.If-cases eq*
*if-distrib[where f= $\lambda x. x * a$ for a]*)
qed

lemma *poly-as-sum-of-monoms*: $(\sum i \leq \text{degree } p. \text{monom } (\text{coeff } p \ i) \ i) = p$
by (*intro poly-as-sum-of-monoms' order-refl*)

lemma *Poly-snoc*: $\text{Poly } (xs @ [x]) = \text{Poly } xs + \text{monom } x \ (\text{length } xs)$
by (*induct xs (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)*)

4.14 Multiplication by a constant, polynomial multiplication and the unit polynomial

lift-definition *smult* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
is $\lambda a \ p \ n. a * \text{coeff } p \ n$
proof –
fix $a :: 'a$ **and** $p :: 'a \text{ poly}$
show $\forall_{\infty} i. a * \text{coeff } p \ i = 0$
using *MOST-coeff-eq-0[of p]* **by** *eventually-elim simp*
qed

lemma *coeff-smult* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } (\text{smult } a \ p) \ n = a * \text{coeff } p \ n$
by (*simp add: smult.rep-eq*)

lemma *degree-smult-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{smult } a \ p) \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*rule degree-le (simp add: coeff-eq-0)*)

lemma *smult-smult* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } a \ (\text{smult } b \ p) = \text{smult } (a * b) \ p$
by (*rule poly-eqI (simp add: mult.assoc)*)

lemma *smult-0-right* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } a \ 0 = 0$
by (*rule poly-eqI simp*)

lemma *smult-0-left* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } 0 \ p = 0$
by (*rule poly-eqI simp*)

lemma *smult-1-left* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } (1::'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}) \ p = p$
by (*rule poly-eqI simp*)

lemma *smult-add-right*: $\text{smult } a \ (p + q) = \text{smult } a \ p + \text{smult } a \ q$
by (*rule poly-eqI (simp add: algebra-simps)*)

```

lemma smult-add-left: smult (a + b) p = smult a p + smult b p
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma smult-minus-right [simp]: smult a (− p) = − smult a p
  for a :: 'a::comm-ring
  by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma smult-minus-left [simp]: smult (− a) p = − smult a p
  for a :: 'a::comm-ring
  by (rule poly-eqI) simp

lemma smult-diff-right: smult a (p − q) = smult a p − smult a q
  for a :: 'a::comm-ring
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma smult-diff-left: smult (a − b) p = smult a p − smult b p
  for a b :: 'a::comm-ring
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemmas smult-distribs =
  smult-add-left smult-add-right
  smult-diff-left smult-diff-right

lemma smult-pCons [simp]: smult a (pCons b p) = pCons (a * b) (smult a p)
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma smult-monom: smult a (monom b n) = monom (a * b) n
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma smult-Poly: smult c (Poly xs) = Poly (map ((*) c) xs)
  by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff nth-default-def)

lemma degree-smult-eq [simp]: degree (smult a p) = (if a = 0 then 0 else degree p)
  for a :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: degree-def)

lemma smult-eq-0-iff [simp]: smult a p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = 0  $\vee$  p = 0
  for a :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)

lemma coeffs-smult [code abstract]:
  coeffs (smult a p) = (if a = 0 then [] else map (Groups.times a) (coeffs p))
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
proof −
  have eq-0: HOL.eq 0  $\circ$  times a = HOL.eq (0::'a) if a  $\neq$  0
    using that by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  show ?thesis
    by (rule coeffs-eqI) (auto simp add: no-trailing-map nth-default-map-eq nth-default-coeffs-eq)

```

eq-0)
qed

lemma *smult-eq-iff*:
fixes $b :: 'a :: \text{field}$
assumes $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{smult } a \ p = \text{smult } b \ q \longleftrightarrow \text{smult } (a / b) \ p = q$
(is $?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs$ **)**

proof
assume $?lhs$
also from *assms* **have** $\text{smult } (\text{inverse } b) \dots = q$
by *simp*
finally show $?rhs$
by (*simp add: field-simps*)

next
assume $?rhs$
with *assms* **show** $?lhs$ **by** *auto*
qed

instantiation $\text{poly} :: (\text{comm-semiring-0}) \text{ comm-semiring-0}$
begin

definition $p * q = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a \ p. \text{smult } a \ q + p\text{Cons } 0 \ p) \ p \ 0$

lemma *mult-poly-0-left*: $(0 :: 'a \ \text{poly}) * q = 0$
by (*simp add: times-poly-def*)

lemma *mult-pCons-left* [*simp*]: $p\text{Cons } a \ p * q = \text{smult } a \ q + p\text{Cons } 0 \ (p * q)$
by (*cases* $p = 0 \wedge a = 0$) (*auto simp add: times-poly-def*)

lemma *mult-poly-0-right*: $p * (0 :: 'a \ \text{poly}) = 0$
by (*induct* p) (*simp-all add: mult-poly-0-left*)

lemma *mult-pCons-right* [*simp*]: $p * p\text{Cons } a \ q = \text{smult } a \ p + p\text{Cons } 0 \ (p * q)$
by (*induct* p) (*simp-all add: mult-poly-0-left algebra-simps*)

lemmas $\text{mult-poly-0} = \text{mult-poly-0-left } \text{mult-poly-0-right}$

lemma *mult-smult-left* [*simp*]: $\text{smult } a \ p * q = \text{smult } a \ (p * q)$
by (*induct* p) (*simp-all add: mult-poly-0 smult-add-right*)

lemma *mult-smult-right* [*simp*]: $p * \text{smult } a \ q = \text{smult } a \ (p * q)$
by (*induct* q) (*simp-all add: mult-poly-0 smult-add-right*)

lemma *mult-poly-add-left*: $(p + q) * r = p * r + q * r$
for $p \ q \ r :: 'a \ \text{poly}$
by (*induct* r) (*simp-all add: mult-poly-0 smult-distrib algebra-simps*)

instance

```

proof
  fix  $p\ q\ r :: 'a\ poly$ 
  show  $0: 0 * p = 0$ 
    by (rule mult-poly-0-left)
  show  $p * 0 = 0$ 
    by (rule mult-poly-0-right)
  show  $(p + q) * r = p * r + q * r$ 
    by (rule mult-poly-add-left)
  show  $(p * q) * r = p * (q * r)$ 
    by (induct p) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0 mult-poly-add-left)
  show  $p * q = q * p$ 
    by (induct p) (simp-all add: mult-poly-0)
qed

end

lemma coeff-mult-degree-sum:
   $coeff\ (p * q)\ (degree\ p + degree\ q) = coeff\ p\ (degree\ p) * coeff\ q\ (degree\ q)$ 
  by (induct p) (simp-all add: coeff-eq-0)

instance poly :: ({comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors}) semiring-no-zero-divisors
proof
  fix  $p\ q :: 'a\ poly$ 
  assume  $p \neq 0$  and  $q \neq 0$ 
  have  $coeff\ (p * q)\ (degree\ p + degree\ q) = coeff\ p\ (degree\ p) * coeff\ q\ (degree\ q)$ 
    by (rule coeff-mult-degree-sum)
  also from  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle\ \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $coeff\ p\ (degree\ p) * coeff\ q\ (degree\ q) \neq 0$ 
    by simp
  finally have  $\exists n. coeff\ (p * q)\ n \neq 0$  ..
  then show  $p * q \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: poly-eq-iff)
qed

instance poly :: (comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel ..

lemma coeff-mult:  $coeff\ (p * q)\ n = (\sum i \leq n. coeff\ p\ i * coeff\ q\ (n-i))$ 
proof (induct p arbitrary: n)
  case 0
  show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons a p n)
  then show ?case
    by (cases n) (simp-all add: sum.atMost-Suc-shift del: sum.atMost-Suc)
qed

lemma coeff-mult-0:  $coeff\ (p * q)\ 0 = coeff\ p\ 0 * coeff\ q\ 0$ 
  by (simp add: coeff-mult)

lemma degree-mult-le:  $degree\ (p * q) \leq degree\ p + degree\ q$ 

```



```

proof (rule degree-le)
  show  $\forall i > \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q. \text{coeff } (p * q) \ i = 0$ 
    by (induct p) (simp-all add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pCons split: nat.split)
qed

lemma mult-monom: monom a m * monom b n = monom (a * b) (m + n)
  by (induct m) (simp add: monom-0 smult-monom, simp add: monom-Suc)

instantiation poly :: (comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
begin

lift-definition one-poly :: 'a poly
  is  $\lambda n. \text{of\_bool } (n = 0)$ 
  by (rule MOST-SucD) simp

lemma coeff-1 [simp]:
   $\text{coeff } 1 \ n = \text{of\_bool } (n = 0)$ 
  by (simp add: one-poly.rep-eq)

lemma one-pCons:
   $1 = [:1:]$ 
  by (simp add: poly-eq-iff coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma pCons-one:
   $[:1:] = 1$ 
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

instance
  by standard (simp-all add: one-pCons)

end

lemma poly-1 [simp]:
   $\text{poly } 1 \ x = 1$ 
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

lemma one-poly-eq-simps [simp]:
   $1 = [:1:] \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
   $[:1:] = 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
  by (simp-all add: one-pCons)

lemma degree-1 [simp]:
   $\text{degree } 1 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

lemma coeffs-1-eq [simp, code abstract]:
   $\text{coeffs } 1 = [1]$ 
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

```

```

lemma smult-one [simp]:
  smult c 1 = [:c:]
  by (simp add: one-pCons)

lemma smult-sum: smult ( $\sum i \in S. f\ i$ ) p = ( $\sum i \in S. \text{smult } (f\ i)\ p$ )
  by (induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct, auto simp: smult-add-left)

lemma smult-power: (smult a p)  $\wedge^n$  = smult (a  $\wedge^n$ ) (p  $\wedge^n$ )
  by (induct n, auto simp: field-simps)

lemma monom-eq-1 [simp]:
  monom 1 0 = 1
  by (simp add: monom-0 one-pCons)

lemma monom-eq-1-iff:
  monom c n = 1  $\longleftrightarrow c = 1 \wedge n = 0$ 
  using monom-eq-const-iff [of c n 1] by auto

lemma monom-altdef:
  monom c n = smult c ( $[:0, 1:] \wedge^n$ )
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: monom-0 monom-Suc)

lemma degree-sum-list-le: ( $\bigwedge p. p \in \text{set } ps \implies \text{degree } p \leq n$ )
   $\implies \text{degree } (\text{sum-list } ps) \leq n$ 
proof (induct ps)
  case (Cons p ps)
  hence degree (sum-list ps)  $\leq n$  degree p  $\leq n$  by auto
  thus ?case unfolding sum-list.Cons by (metis degree-add-le)
qed simp

lemma degree-prod-list-le: degree (prod-list ps)  $\leq \text{sum-list } (\text{map } \text{degree } ps)$ 
proof (induct ps)
  case (Cons p ps)
  show ?case unfolding prod-list.Cons
  by (rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le], insert Cons, auto)
qed simp

instance poly :: ( $\{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}\}$ ) semiring-1-no-zero-divisors
  ..
instance poly :: (comm-ring) comm-ring ..
instance poly :: (comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..
instance poly :: (comm-ring-1) comm-semiring-1-cancel ..

lemma prod-smult: ( $\prod x \in A. \text{smult } (c\ x)\ (p\ x)$ ) = smult (prod c A) (prod p A)
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: mult-ac)

lemma degree-power-le: degree (p  $\wedge^n$ )  $\leq \text{degree } p * n$ 
  by (induct n) (auto intro: order-trans degree-mult-le)

```

lemma *coeff-0-power*: $\text{coeff } (p \wedge n) 0 = \text{coeff } p 0 \wedge n$
by (*induct n*) (*simp-all add: coeff-mult*)

lemma *poly-smult* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (\text{smult } a \ p) \ x = a * \text{poly } p \ x$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-mult* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (p * q) \ x = \text{poly } p \ x * \text{poly } q \ x$
by (*induct p*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *poly-power* [*simp*]: $\text{poly } (p \wedge n) \ x = \text{poly } p \ x \wedge n$
for $p :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}$ *poly*
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-prod*: $\text{poly } (\prod_{k \in A} p \ k) \ x = (\prod_{k \in A} \text{poly } (p \ k) \ x)$
by (*induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *simp-all*

lemma *poly-prod-list*: $\text{poly } (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps} p) \ y = (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps} \text{poly } p \ y)$
by (*induction ps*) *auto*

lemma *poly-prod-mset*: $\text{poly } (\prod_{x \in \#A} p \ x) \ y = (\prod_{x \in \#A} \text{poly } (p \ x) \ y)$
by (*induction A*) *auto*

lemma *poly-const-pow*: $[: c :] \wedge n = [: c \wedge n :]$
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: algebra-simps*)

lemma *monom-power*: $\text{monom } c \ n \wedge k = \text{monom } (c \wedge k) \ (n * k)$
by (*induction k*) (*auto simp: mult-monom*)

lemma *degree-prod-sum-le*: $\text{finite } S \implies \text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ S) \leq \text{sum } (\text{degree } \circ f) \ S$
proof (*induct S rule: finite-induct*)
case empty
then show ?case **by** *simp*
next
case (insert a S)
show ?case
unfolding *prod.insert[OF insert(1-2)] sum.insert[OF insert(1-2)]*
by (*rule le-trans[OF degree-mult-le]*) (*use insert in auto*)
qed

lemma *coeff-0-prod-list*: $\text{coeff } (\text{prod-list } xs) \ 0 = \text{prod-list } (\lambda p. \text{coeff } p \ 0) \ xs$
by (*induct xs*) (*simp-all add: coeff-mult*)

lemma *coeff-monom-mult*: $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } c \ n * p) \ k = (\text{if } k < n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } c * \text{coeff } p \ (k - n))$
proof –
have $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } c \ n * p) \ k = (\sum_{i \leq k}. (\text{if } n = i \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0) * \text{coeff } p \ (k - i))$
by (*simp add: coeff-mult*)
also have $\dots = (\sum_{i \leq k}. (\text{if } n = i \text{ then } c * \text{coeff } p \ (k - i) \text{ else } 0))$

by (intro sum.cong) simp-all
 also have ... = (if $k < n$ then 0 else $c * \text{coeff } p (k - n)$)
 by simp
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma coeff-monom-Suc: $\text{coeff } (\text{monom } a (\text{Suc } d) * p) (\text{Suc } i) = \text{coeff } (\text{monom } a d * p) i$
 by (simp add: monom-Suc)

lemma monom-1-dvd-iff': $\text{monom } 1 n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow (\forall k < n. \text{coeff } p k = 0)$
proof

assume monom 1 n dvd p
 then obtain r where $p = \text{monom } 1 n * r$
 by (rule dvdE)
 then show $\forall k < n. \text{coeff } p k = 0$
 by (simp add: coeff-mult)
 next
 assume zero: $(\forall k < n. \text{coeff } p k = 0)$
 define r where $r = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda k. \text{coeff } p (k + n))$
 have $\forall \infty k. \text{coeff } p (k + n) = 0$
 by (subst cofinite-eq-sequentially, subst eventually-sequentially-seg,
 subst cofinite-eq-sequentially [symmetric]) transfer
 then have coeff-r [simp]: $\text{coeff } r k = \text{coeff } p (k + n)$ for k
 unfolding r-def by (subst poly.Abs-poly-inverse) simp-all
 have $p = \text{monom } 1 n * r$
 by (rule poly-eqI, subst coeff-monom-mult) (simp-all add: zero)
 then show monom 1 n dvd p by simp
 qed

lemma coeff-sum-monom:
 assumes $n: n \leq d$
 shows $\text{coeff } (\sum i \leq d. \text{monom } (f i) i) n = f n$ (is ?l = -)
proof -
 have ?l = $(\sum i \leq d. \text{coeff } (\text{monom } (f i) i) n)$ (is - = sum ?cmf -)
 using coeff-sum.
 also have $\{..d\} = \text{insert } n (\{..d\} - \{n\})$ using n by auto
 hence $\text{sum ?cmf } \{..d\} = \text{sum ?cmf } ...$ by auto
 also have $... = \text{sum ?cmf } (\{..d\} - \{n\}) + ?cmf n$ by (subst sum.insert, auto)
 also have $\text{sum ?cmf } (\{..d\} - \{n\}) = 0$ by (subst sum.neutral, auto)
 finally show ?thesis by simp
 qed

4.15 Mapping polynomials

definition map-poly :: $('a :: \text{zero} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{zero}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ poly}$
 where $\text{map-poly } f p = \text{Poly } (\text{map } f (\text{coeffs } p))$

lemma map-poly-0 [simp]: $\text{map-poly } f 0 = 0$

by (*simp add: map-poly-def*)

lemma *map-poly-1*: *map-poly f 1 = [:f 1:]*
by (*simp add: map-poly-def*)

lemma *map-poly-1'* [*simp*]: *f 1 = 1 \implies map-poly f 1 = 1*
by (*simp add: map-poly-def one-pCons*)

lemma *coeff-map-poly*:
assumes *f 0 = 0*
shows *coeff (map-poly f p) n = f (coeff p n)*
by (*auto simp: assms map-poly-def nth-default-def coeffs-def not-less Suc-le-eq coeff-eq-0 simp del: upt-Suc*)

lemma *coeffs-map-poly* [*code abstract*]:
coeffs (map-poly f p) = strip-while ((=) 0) (map f (coeffs p))
by (*simp add: map-poly-def*)

lemma *coeffs-map-poly'*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \implies f x \neq 0$
shows *coeffs (map-poly f p) = map f (coeffs p)*
using *assms*
by (*auto simp add: coeffs-map-poly strip-while-idem-iff last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree no-trailing-unfold last-map*)

lemma *set-coeffs-map-poly*:
 $(\bigwedge x. f x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0) \implies \text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{map-poly } f \ p)) = f \text{ ' set } (\text{coeffs } p)$
by (*simp add: coeffs-map-poly'*)

lemma *degree-map-poly*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \neq 0 \implies f x \neq 0$
shows *degree (map-poly f p) = degree p*
by (*simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-map-poly' assms*)

lemma *map-poly-eq-0-iff*:
assumes *f 0 = 0 $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \implies x \neq 0 \implies f x \neq 0$*
shows *map-poly f p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0*
proof –
have (*coeff (map-poly f p) n = 0*) = (*coeff p n = 0*) **for** *n*
proof –
have *coeff (map-poly f p) n = f (coeff p n)*
by (*simp add: coeff-map-poly assms*)
also have $\dots = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{coeff } p \ n = 0$
proof (*cases n < length (coeffs p)*)
case *True*
then have *coeff p n \in set (coeffs p)*
by (*auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc*)
with *assms* **show** *f (coeff p n) = 0 \longleftrightarrow coeff p n = 0*

```

      by auto
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: assms length-coeffs nth-default-coeffs-eq [symmetric] nth-default-def)
    qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
then show ?thesis by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma map-poly-smult:
  assumes  $f\ 0 = 0 \wedge c\ x. f\ (c * x) = f\ c * f\ x$ 
  shows  $\text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{smult}\ c\ p) = \text{smult}\ (f\ c)\ (\text{map-poly}\ f\ p)$ 
  by (intro poly-eqI) (simp-all add: assms coeff-map-poly)

```

```

lemma map-poly-pCons:
  assumes  $f\ 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{pCons}\ c\ p) = \text{pCons}\ (f\ c)\ (\text{map-poly}\ f\ p)$ 
  by (intro poly-eqI) (simp-all add: assms coeff-map-poly coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

```

```

lemma map-poly-map-poly:
  assumes  $f\ 0 = 0\ g\ 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{map-poly}\ g\ p) = \text{map-poly}\ (f \circ g)\ p$ 
  by (intro poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-map-poly assms)

```

```

lemma map-poly-id [simp]:  $\text{map-poly}\ \text{id}\ p = p$ 
  by (simp add: map-poly-def)

```

```

lemma map-poly-id' [simp]:  $\text{map-poly}\ (\lambda x. x)\ p = p$ 
  by (simp add: map-poly-def)

```

```

lemma map-poly-cong:
  assumes  $(\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set}\ (\text{coeffs}\ p) \implies f\ x = g\ x)$ 
  shows  $\text{map-poly}\ f\ p = \text{map-poly}\ g\ p$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{map}\ f\ (\text{coeffs}\ p) = \text{map}\ g\ (\text{coeffs}\ p)$ 
  by (intro map-cong) simp-all
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp only: coeffs-eq-iff coeffs-map-poly)
qed

```

```

lemma map-poly-monom:  $f\ 0 = 0 \implies \text{map-poly}\ f\ (\text{monom}\ c\ n) = \text{monom}\ (f\ c)\ n$ 
  by (intro poly-eqI) (simp-all add: coeff-map-poly)

```

```

lemma map-poly-idI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set}\ (\text{coeffs}\ p) \implies f\ x = x$ 
  shows  $\text{map-poly}\ f\ p = p$ 
  using map-poly-cong[OF assms, of - id] by simp

```

lemma *map-poly-idI'*:
 assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \implies f x = x$
 shows $p = \text{map-poly } f p$
 using *map-poly-cong*[*OF assms, of - id*] **by** *simp*

lemma *smult-conv-map-poly*: $\text{smult } c p = \text{map-poly } (\lambda x. c * x) p$
by (*intro poly-eqI*) (*simp-all add: coeff-map-poly*)

lemma *poly-cn timer*: $\text{cn timer } (poly p z) = poly (\text{map-poly } cn timer p) (cn timer z)$
by (*simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly*)

lemma *poly-cn timer-real*:
 assumes $\bigwedge n. poly.co timer p n \in \mathbb{R}$
 shows $cn timer (poly p z) = poly p (cn timer z)$
proof –
 from *assms* **have** $\text{map-poly } cn timer p = p$
by (*intro poly-eqI*) (*auto simp: coeff-map-poly Reals-cn timer-iff*)
 with *poly-cn timer[of p z]* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *real-poly-cn timer-root-iff*:
 assumes $\bigwedge n. poly.co timer p n \in \mathbb{R}$
 shows $poly p (cn timer z) = 0 \iff poly p z = 0$
proof –
 have $poly p (cn timer z) = cn timer (poly p z)$
by (*simp add: poly-cn timer-real assms*)
 also have $\dots = 0 \iff poly p z = 0$ **by** *simp*
 finally **show** *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *sum-to-poly*: $(\sum x \in A. [:f x:]) = [: \sum x \in A. f x:]$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) *auto*

lemma *diff-to-poly*: $[:c:] - [:d:] = [:c - d:]$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff mult-ac*)

lemma *mult-to-poly*: $[:c:] * [:d:] = [:c * d:]$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-iff mult-ac*)

lemma *prod-to-poly*: $(\prod x \in A. [:f x:]) = [: \prod x \in A. f x:]$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: mult-to-poly mult-ac*)

lemma *poly-map-poly-cn timer* [*simp*]: $poly (\text{map-poly } cn timer p) x = cn timer (poly p (cn timer x))$
by (*induction p*) (*auto simp: map-poly-pCons*)

4.16 Conversions

lemma *of-nat-poly*:

```

of-nat n = [:of-nat n:]
by (induct n) (simp-all add: one-pCons)

lemma of-nat-monom:
  of-nat n = monom (of-nat n) 0
  by (simp add: of-nat-poly monom-0)

lemma degree-of-nat [simp]:
  degree (of-nat n) = 0
  by (simp add: of-nat-poly)

lemma lead-coeff-of-nat [simp]:
  lead-coeff (of-nat n) = of-nat n
  by (simp add: of-nat-poly)

lemma of-int-poly:
  of-int k = [:of-int k:]
  by (simp only: of-int-of-nat of-nat-poly) simp

lemma of-int-monom:
  of-int k = monom (of-int k) 0
  by (simp add: of-int-poly monom-0)

lemma degree-of-int [simp]:
  degree (of-int k) = 0
  by (simp add: of-int-poly)

lemma lead-coeff-of-int [simp]:
  lead-coeff (of-int k) = of-int k
  by (simp add: of-int-poly)

lemma poly-of-nat [simp]: poly (of-nat n) x = of-nat n
  by (simp add: of-nat-poly)

lemma poly-of-int [simp]: poly (of-int n) x = of-int n
  by (simp add: of-int-poly)

lemma poly-numeral [simp]: poly (numeral n) x = numeral n
  by (metis of-nat-numeral poly-of-nat)

lemma numeral-poly: numeral n = [:numeral n:]
proof -
  have numeral n = of-nat (numeral n)
  by simp
  also have ... = [:of-nat (numeral n):]
  by (simp add: of-nat-poly)
  finally show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```



```

lemma numeral-monom:
  numeral n = monom (numeral n) 0
  by (simp add: numeral-poly monom-0)

lemma degree-numeral [simp]:
  degree (numeral n) = 0
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

lemma lead-coeff-numeral [simp]:
  lead-coeff (numeral n) = numeral n
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

lemma coeff-linear-poly-power:
  fixes c :: 'a :: semiring-1
  assumes i ≤ n
  shows coeff ([a, b:] ^ n) i = of-nat (n choose i) * b ^ i * a ^ (n - i)
proof -
  have [a, b:] = monom b 1 + [a:]
    by (simp add: monom-altdef)
  also have coeff (... ^ n) i = (∑ k ≤ n. a ^ (n - k) * of-nat (n choose k) * (if k =
i then b ^ k else 0))
    by (subst binomial-ring) (simp add: coeff-sum of-nat-poly monom-power poly-const-pow
mult-ac)
  also have ... = (∑ k ∈ {i}. a ^ (n - i) * b ^ i * of-nat (n choose k))
    using assms by (intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto simp: mult-ac)
  finally show *: ?thesis by (simp add: mult-ac)
qed

```

4.17 Lemmas about divisibility

```

lemma dvd-smult:
  assumes p dvd q
  shows p dvd smult a q
proof -
  from assms obtain k where q = p * k ..
  then have smult a q = p * smult a k by simp
  then show p dvd smult a q ..
qed

lemma dvd-smult-cancel: p dvd smult a q ⟹ a ≠ 0 ⟹ p dvd q
  for a :: 'a::field
  by (drule dvd-smult [where a=inverse a]) simp

lemma dvd-smult-iff: a ≠ 0 ⟹ p dvd smult a q ⟷ p dvd q
  for a :: 'a::field
  by (safe elim!: dvd-smult dvd-smult-cancel)

lemma smult-dvd-cancel:

```

```

    assumes smult a p dvd q
    shows p dvd q
  proof -
    from assms obtain k where q = smult a p * k ..
    then have q = p * smult a k by simp
    then show p dvd q ..
  qed

lemma smult-dvd: p dvd q  $\implies$  a  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  smult a p dvd q
  for a :: 'a::field
  by (rule smult-dvd-cancel [where a=inverse a]) simp

lemma smult-dvd-iff: smult a p dvd q  $\longleftrightarrow$  (if a = 0 then q = 0 else p dvd q)
  for a :: 'a::field
  by (auto elim: smult-dvd smult-dvd-cancel)

lemma is-unit-smult-iff: smult c p dvd 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  c dvd 1  $\wedge$  p dvd 1
  proof -
    have smult c p = [:c:] * p by simp
    also have ... dvd 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  c dvd 1  $\wedge$  p dvd 1
    proof safe
      assume *: [:c:] * p dvd 1
      then show p dvd 1
        by (rule dvd-mult-right)
      from * obtain q where q: 1 = [:c:] * p * q
      by (rule dvdE)
      have c dvd c * (coeff p 0 * coeff q 0)
      by simp
      also have ... = coeff ([:c:] * p * q) 0
      by (simp add: mult.assoc coeff-mult)
      also note q [symmetric]
      finally have c dvd coeff 1 0 .
      then show c dvd 1 by simp
    next
      assume c dvd 1 p dvd 1
      from this(1) obtain d where 1 = c * d
      by (rule dvdE)
      then have 1 = [:c:] * [:d:]
      by (simp add: one-pCons ac-simps)
      then have [:c:] dvd 1
      by (rule dvdI)
      from mult-dvd-mono[OF this <p dvd 1>] show [:c:] * p dvd 1
      by simp
    qed
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

4.18 Polynomials form an integral domain

instance *poly* :: (*idom*) *idom* ..

instance *poly* :: ({*ring-char-0*, *comm-ring-1*}) *ring-char-0*
by *standard* (*auto simp add: of-nat-poly intro: injI*)

lemma *semiring-char-poly* [*simp*]: $\text{CHAR}('a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 } \text{poly}) = \text{CHAR}('a)$
by (*rule CHAR-eqI*) (*auto simp: of-nat-poly of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd*)

instance *poly* :: ({*semiring-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *semiring-prime-char*
by (*rule semiring-prime-charI*) *auto*

instance *poly* :: ({*comm-semiring-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *comm-semiring-prime-char*
by *standard*

instance *poly* :: ({*comm-ring-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *comm-ring-prime-char*
by *standard*

instance *poly* :: ({*idom-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *idom-prime-char*
by *standard*

lemma *degree-mult-eq*: $p \neq 0 \implies q \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (p * q) = \text{degree } p + \text{degree } q$
for $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
by (*rule order-antisym [OF degree-mult-le le-degree]*) (*simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum*)

lemma *degree-prod-sum-eq*:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f \ x \neq 0) \implies$
 $\text{degree } (\text{prod } f \ A :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly}) = (\sum x \in A. \text{degree } (f \ x))$
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq*)

lemma *dvd-imp-degree*:
 $\langle \text{degree } x \leq \text{degree } y \rangle \text{ if } \langle x \text{ dvd } y \rangle \langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle y \neq 0 \rangle$
for $x \ y :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
proof –
from $\langle x \text{ dvd } y \rangle$ **obtain** z **where** $\langle y = x * z \rangle$..
with $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle y \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: degree-mult-eq*)
qed

lemma *degree-prod-eq-sum-degree*:
fixes $A :: 'a \text{ set}$
and $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{idom } \text{poly}$
assumes $f0: \forall i \in A. f \ i \neq 0$
shows $\text{degree } (\prod i \in A. (f \ i)) = (\sum i \in A. \text{degree } (f \ i))$
using *assms*
by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq*)

lemma *degree-mult-eq-0*:
 $\text{degree } (p * q) = 0 \iff p = 0 \vee q = 0 \vee (p \neq 0 \wedge q \neq 0 \wedge \text{degree } p = 0 \wedge \text{degree } q = 0)$
for $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
by (*auto simp: degree-mult-eq*)

```

lemma degree-power-eq:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } ((p :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}) ^ n) = n * \text{degree } p$ 
  by (induction n) (simp-all add: degree-mult-eq)

lemma degree-mult-right-le:
  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  poly
  assumes  $q \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } (p * q)$ 
  using assms by (cases  $p = 0$ ) (simp-all add: degree-mult-eq)

lemma coeff-degree-mult:  $\text{coeff } (p * q) (\text{degree } (p * q)) = \text{coeff } q (\text{degree } q) * \text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p)$ 
  for  $p\ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  poly
  by (cases  $p = 0 \vee q = 0$ ) (auto simp: degree-mult-eq coeff-mult-degree-sum mult-ac)

lemma dvd-imp-degree-le:  $p \text{ dvd } q \implies q \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } q$ 
  for  $p\ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  poly
  by (erule dvdE, hypsubst, subst degree-mult-eq) auto

lemma divides-degree:
  fixes  $p\ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  poly
  assumes  $p \text{ dvd } q$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } q \vee q = 0$ 
  by (metis dvd-imp-degree-le assms)

lemma const-poly-dvd-iff:
  fixes  $c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-1}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ 
  shows  $[:c:] \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p\ n)$ 
proof (cases  $c = 0 \vee p = 0$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto intro!: poly-eqI)
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume  $[:c:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
    then show  $\forall n. c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p\ n$ 
    by (auto simp: coeffs-def)
  next
    assume  $*, \forall n. c \text{ dvd } \text{coeff } p\ n$ 
    define mydiv where  $\text{mydiv } x\ y = (\text{SOME } z. x = y * z)$  for  $x\ y :: 'a$ 
    have mydiv:  $x = y * \text{mydiv } x\ y$  if  $y \text{ dvd } x$  for  $x\ y$ 
    using that unfolding mydiv-def dvd-def by (rule someI-ex)
    define q where  $q = \text{Poly } (\text{map } (\lambda a. \text{mydiv } a\ c) (\text{coeffs } p))$ 
    from False * have  $p = q * [:c:]$ 
    by (intro poly-eqI)

```

```

      (auto simp: q-def nth-default-def not-less length-coeffs-degree coeffs-nth
        intro!: coeff-eq-0 mydiv)
    then show [:c:] dvd p
      by (simp only: dvd-triv-right)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma const-poly-dvd-const-poly-iff [simp]: [:a:] dvd [:b:]  $\longleftrightarrow$  a dvd b
  for a b :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  by (subst const-poly-dvd-iff) (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-mult: lead-coeff (p * q) = lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q
  for p q :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (cases p = 0  $\vee$  q = 0) (auto simp: coeff-mult-degree-sum degree-mult-eq)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-prod: lead-coeff (prod f A) = ( $\prod_{x \in A}$  lead-coeff (f x))
  for f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{\comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: lead-coeff-mult)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-smult: lead-coeff (smult c p) = c * lead-coeff p
  for p :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
proof -
  have smult c p = [:c:] * p by simp
  also have lead-coeff ... = c * lead-coeff p
    by (subst lead-coeff-mult) simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-1 [simp]: lead-coeff 1 = 1
  by simp

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-power: lead-coeff (p ^ n) = lead-coeff p ^ n
  for p :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: lead-coeff-mult)

```

4.19 Polynomials form an ordered integral domain

```

definition pos-poly :: 'a::linordered-semidom poly  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where pos-poly p  $\longleftrightarrow$  0 < coeff p (degree p)

```

```

lemma pos-poly-pCons: pos-poly (pCons a p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  pos-poly p  $\vee$  (p = 0  $\wedge$  0 < a)
  by (simp add: pos-poly-def)

```

```

lemma not-pos-poly-0 [simp]:  $\neg$  pos-poly 0
  by (simp add: pos-poly-def)

```

```

lemma pos-poly-add: pos-poly p  $\Longrightarrow$  pos-poly q  $\Longrightarrow$  pos-poly (p + q)
proof (induction p arbitrary: q)
  case (pCons a p)

```

```

    then show ?case
      by (cases q; force simp add: pos-poly-pCons add-pos-pos)
qed auto

lemma pos-poly-mult: pos-poly p  $\implies$  pos-poly q  $\implies$  pos-poly (p * q)
  by (simp add: pos-poly-def coeff-degree-mult)

lemma pos-poly-total: p = 0  $\vee$  pos-poly p  $\vee$  pos-poly (- p)
  for p :: 'a::linordered-idom poly
  by (induct p) (auto simp: pos-poly-pCons)

lemma pos-poly-coeffs [code]: pos-poly p  $\longleftrightarrow$  (let as = coeffs p in as  $\neq$  []  $\wedge$  last as
> 0)
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs
    by (auto simp add: pos-poly-def last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree)
next
  assume ?lhs
  then have *: 0 < coeff p (degree p)
    by (simp add: pos-poly-def)
  then have p  $\neq$  0
    by auto
  with * show ?rhs
    by (simp add: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree)
qed

instantiation poly :: (linordered-idom) linordered-idom
begin

definition x < y  $\longleftrightarrow$  pos-poly (y - x)

definition x  $\leq$  y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y  $\vee$  pos-poly (y - x)

definition |x::'a poly| = (if x < 0 then - x else x)

definition sgn (x::'a poly) = (if x = 0 then 0 else if 0 < x then 1 else - 1)

instance
proof
  fix x y z :: 'a poly
  show x < y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  y  $\wedge$   $\neg$  y  $\leq$  x
    unfolding less-eq-poly-def less-poly-def
    using pos-poly-add by force
  then show x  $\leq$  y  $\implies$  y  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  x = y
    using less-eq-poly-def less-poly-def by force
  show x  $\leq$  x
    by (simp add: less-eq-poly-def)

```

```

show  $x \leq y \implies y \leq z \implies x \leq z$ 
  using less-eq-poly-def pos-poly-add by fastforce
show  $x \leq y \implies z + x \leq z + y$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-poly-def)
show  $x \leq y \vee y \leq x$ 
  unfolding less-eq-poly-def
  using pos-poly-total [of x - y]
  by auto
show  $x < y \implies 0 < z \implies z * x < z * y$ 
  by (simp add: less-poly-def right-diff-distrib [symmetric] pos-poly-mult)
show  $|x| = (\text{if } x < 0 \text{ then } -x \text{ else } x)$ 
  by (rule abs-poly-def)
show  $\text{sgn } x = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } 0 < x \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$ 
  by (rule sgn-poly-def)
qed

end

```

TODO: Simplification rules for comparisons

4.20 Synthetic division and polynomial roots

4.20.1 Synthetic division

Synthetic division is simply division by the linear polynomial $x - c$.

definition *synthetic-divmod* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \times 'a$
where *synthetic-divmod* $p \ c = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a \ (q, r). (pCons \ r \ q, a + c * r)) \ p$
 $(0, 0)$

definition *synthetic-div* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0 poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
where *synthetic-div* $p \ c = \text{fst } (\text{synthetic-divmod } p \ c)$

lemma *synthetic-divmod-0* [*simp*]: *synthetic-divmod* $0 \ c = (0, 0)$
by (*simp add: synthetic-divmod-def*)

lemma *synthetic-divmod-pCons* [*simp*]:
synthetic-divmod $(pCons \ a \ p) \ c = (\lambda(q, r). (pCons \ r \ q, a + c * r)) (\text{synthetic-divmod } p \ c)$
by (*cases* $p = 0 \wedge a = 0$) (*auto simp add: synthetic-divmod-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-0* [*simp*]: *synthetic-div* $0 \ c = 0$
by (*simp add: synthetic-div-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-unique-lemma*: *smult* $c \ p = pCons \ a \ p \implies p = 0$
by (*induct* p *arbitrary: a*) *simp-all*

lemma *snd-synthetic-divmod*: *snd* $(\text{synthetic-divmod } p \ c) = \text{poly } p \ c$
by (*induct* p) (*simp-all add: split-def*)

lemma *synthetic-div-pCons* [simp]:
 $\text{synthetic-div } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) \ c = p\text{Cons } (poly \ p \ c) \ (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c)$
by (simp add: synthetic-div-def split-def snd-synthetic-divmod)

lemma *synthetic-div-eq-0-iff*: $\text{synthetic-div } p \ c = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{degree } p = 0$
proof (induct p)
 case 0
 then show ?case **by** simp
next
 case (pCons a p)
 then show ?case **by** (cases p) simp
qed

lemma *degree-synthetic-div*: $\text{degree } (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c) = \text{degree } p - 1$
by (induct p) (simp-all add: synthetic-div-eq-0-iff)

lemma *synthetic-div-correct*:
 $p + \text{smult } c \ (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c) = p\text{Cons } (poly \ p \ c) \ (\text{synthetic-div } p \ c)$
by (induct p) simp-all

lemma *synthetic-div-unique*: $p + \text{smult } c \ q = p\text{Cons } r \ q \implies r = poly \ p \ c \wedge q = \text{synthetic-div } p \ c$
proof (induction p arbitrary: q r)
 case 0
 then show ?case
 using synthetic-div-unique-lemma **by** fastforce
next
 case (pCons a p)
 then show ?case
 by (cases q; force)
qed

lemma *synthetic-div-correct'*: $[-c, 1:] * \text{synthetic-div } p \ c + [:poly \ p \ c:] = p$
for $c :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$
using synthetic-div-correct [of p c] **by** (simp add: algebra-simps)

4.20.2 Polynomial roots

lemma *poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*: $poly \ p \ c = 0 \longleftrightarrow [-c, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$
(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)
for $c :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$
proof
 assume ?lhs
 with synthetic-div-correct' [of c p] **have** $p = [-c, 1:] * \text{synthetic-div } p \ c$ **by** simp
 then show ?rhs ..
next
 assume ?rhs
 then obtain k **where** $p = [-c, 1:] * k$ **by** (rule dvdE)
 then show ?lhs **by** simp

qed

lemma *dvd-iff-poly-eq-0*: $[c, 1:] \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \text{ } (-c) = 0$
for $c :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$
by (*simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*)

lemma *poly-roots-finite*: $p \neq 0 \implies \text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$
for $p :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{ring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *poly*

proof (*induct n \equiv degree p arbitrary: p*)

case 0

then obtain a **where** $a \neq 0$ **and** $p = [a:]$

by (*cases p*) (*simp split: if-splits*)

then show $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$

by *simp*

next

case (*Suc n*)

show $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$

proof (*cases $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$*)

case *False*

then show $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$ **by** *simp*

next

case *True*

then obtain a **where** $\text{poly } p \ a = 0$..

then have $[-a, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$

by (*simp only: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*)

then obtain k **where** $k: p = [-a, 1:] * k$..

with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $k \neq 0$

by *auto*

with k **have** $\text{degree } p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } k)$

by (*simp add: degree-mult-eq del: mult-pCons-left*)

with $\langle \text{Suc } n = \text{degree } p \rangle$ **have** $n = \text{degree } k$

by *simp*

from $\langle k \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } k \ x = 0\}$

by (*rule Suc.hyps*)

then have $\text{finite } (\text{insert } a \ \{x. \text{poly } k \ x = 0\})$

by *simp*

then show $\text{finite } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$

by (*simp add: k Collect-disj-eq del: mult-pCons-left*)

qed

qed

lemma *poly-eq-poly-eq-iff*: $\text{poly } p = \text{poly } q \longleftrightarrow p = q$

(*is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs*)

for $p \ q :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{ring-no-zero-divisors}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *poly*

proof

assume *?rhs*

then show *?lhs* **by** *simp*

next

assume *?lhs*

```

have poly p = poly 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0 for p :: 'a poly
proof (cases p = 0)
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0 dest: poly-roots-finite)
qed auto
from <?lhs> and this [of p - q] show ?rhs
  by auto
qed

```

A nice extension rule for polynomials.

```

lemma poly-ext:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {ring-char-0, idom} poly
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. \text{poly } p \ x = \text{poly } q \ x$  shows p = q
  unfolding poly-eq-poly-eq-iff[symmetric]
  using assms by (rule ext)

```

Copied from non-negative variants.

```

lemma coeff-linear-power-neg[simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a :: comm-ring-1
  shows coeff ([:a, -1:] ^ n) n = (-1) ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  then have degree ([:a, -1:] ^ n) < Suc n
    by (auto intro: le-less-trans degree-power-le)
  with Suc show ?case
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
qed

```

```

lemma degree-linear-power-neg[simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a :: {idom, comm-ring-1}
  shows degree ([:a, -1:] ^ n) = n
  by (simp add: degree-power-eq)

```

```

lemma poly-all-0-iff-0: ( $\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
  for p :: 'a :: {ring-char-0, comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (auto simp add: poly-eq-poly-eq-iff [symmetric])

```

```

lemma card-poly-roots-bound:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes p  $\neq$  0
  shows card {x. poly p x = 0}  $\leq$  degree p
using assms
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case

```

```

proof (cases  $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ )
  case False
    hence  $\{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\} = \{\}$  by blast
    thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case True
    then obtain  $x$  where  $x: \text{poly } p \ x = 0$  by blast
    hence  $[-x, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$  by (subst (asm) poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)
    then obtain  $q$  where  $q: p = [-x, 1:] * q$  by (auto simp: dvd-def)
    with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $[simp]: q \neq 0$  by auto
    have  $\text{deg: degree } p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } q)$ 
      by (subst q, subst degree-mult-eq) auto
    have  $\text{card } \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\} \leq \text{card } (\text{insert } x \ \{x. \text{poly } q \ x = 0\})$ 
      by (intro card-mono) (auto intro: poly-roots-finite simp: q)
    also have  $\dots \leq \text{Suc } (\text{card } \{x. \text{poly } q \ x = 0\})$ 
      by (rule card-insert-le-m1) auto
    also from deg have  $\text{card } \{x. \text{poly } q \ x = 0\} \leq \text{degree } q$ 
      using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $q$  by (intro less) auto
    also have  $\text{Suc } \dots = \text{degree } p$  by (simp add: deg)
    finally show ?thesis by - simp-all
  qed
qed

```

lemma *poly-eqI-degree*:

```

fixes  $p \ q :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors}\}$  poly
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{poly } p \ x = \text{poly } q \ x$ 
assumes  $\text{card } A > \text{degree } p \ \text{card } A > \text{degree } q$ 
shows  $p = q$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume  $\text{neg: } p \neq q$ 
  have  $\text{degree } (p - q) \leq \max (\text{degree } p) (\text{degree } q)$ 
    by (rule degree-diff-le-max)
  also from assms have  $\dots < \text{card } A$  by linarith
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{card } \{x. \text{poly } (p - q) \ x = 0\}$ 
    using neg and assms by (intro card-mono poly-roots-finite) auto
  finally have  $\text{degree } (p - q) < \text{card } \{x. \text{poly } (p - q) \ x = 0\}$  .
  moreover have  $\text{degree } (p - q) \geq \text{card } \{x. \text{poly } (p - q) \ x = 0\}$ 
    using neg by (intro card-poly-roots-bound) auto
  ultimately show False by linarith
qed

```

4.20.3 Order of polynomial roots

definition *order* $:: 'a::\text{idom} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where $\text{order } a \ p = (\text{LEAST } n. \neg [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } n \text{ dvd } p)$

lemma *coeff-linear-power*: $\text{coeff } ([:a, 1:] \wedge n) \ n = 1$

for $a :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1}$

proof (*induct n*)

```

    case (Suc n)
    have degree ([:a, 1:] ^ n) ≤ 1 * n
    by (metis One-nat-def degree-pCons-eq-if degree-power-le one-neq-zero one-pCons)
    then have coeff ([:a, 1:] ^ n) (Suc n) = 0
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
    then show ?case
    using Suc.hyps by fastforce
qed auto

lemma degree-linear-power: degree ([:a, 1:] ^ n) = n
  for a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1
proof (rule order-antisym)
  show degree ([:a, 1:] ^ n) ≤ n
  by (metis One-nat-def degree-pCons-eq-if degree-power-le mult.left-neutral one-neq-zero one-pCons)
qed (simp add: coeff-linear-power le-degree)

lemma order-1: [:-a, 1:] ^ order a p dvd p
proof (cases p = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases order a p)
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis lessI not-less-Least order-def)
  qed auto
qed auto

lemma order-2:
  assumes p ≠ 0
  shows ¬ [:-a, 1:] ^ Suc (order a p) dvd p
proof -
  have False if [:- a, 1:] ^ Suc (degree p) dvd p
  using dvd-imp-degree-le [OF that]
  by (metis Suc-n-not-le-n assms degree-linear-power)
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding order-def
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) LeastI)
qed

lemma order: p ≠ 0 ⟹ [:-a, 1:] ^ order a p dvd p ∧ ¬ [:-a, 1:] ^ Suc (order a p) dvd p
  by (rule conjI [OF order-1 order-2])

lemma order-degree:
  assumes p: p ≠ 0
  shows order a p ≤ degree p
proof -
  have order a p = degree ([:a, 1:] ^ order a p)

```

by (*simp only: degree-linear-power*)
 also from *order-1 p* have $\dots \leq \text{degree } p$
 by (*rule dvd-imp-degree-le*)
 finally show *?thesis* .
 qed

lemma *order-root*: $\text{poly } p \ a = 0 \iff p = 0 \vee \text{order } a \ p \neq 0$ (*is ?lhs = ?rhs*)
proof
 show *?lhs* \implies *?rhs*
 by (*metis One-nat-def order-2 poly-eq-0-iff-dvd power-one-right*)
 show *?rhs* \implies *?lhs*
 by (*meson dvd-power dvd-trans neq0-conv order-1 poly-0 poly-eq-0-iff-dvd*)
 qed

lemma *order-0I*: $\text{poly } p \ a \neq 0 \implies \text{order } a \ p = 0$
 by (*subst (asm) order-root*) *auto*

lemma *order-unique-lemma*:
 fixes $p :: 'a::\text{idom poly}$
 assumes $[-a, 1:]^{\wedge} n \ \text{dvd } p \neg [-a, 1:]^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n \ \text{dvd } p$
 shows $\text{order } a \ p = n$
 unfolding *Polynomial.order-def*
 by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) Least-equality assms not-less-eq-eq power-le-dvd*)

lemma *order-mult*:
 assumes $p * q \neq 0$ shows $\text{order } a \ (p * q) = \text{order } a \ p + \text{order } a \ q$
proof –
 define i where $i \equiv \text{order } a \ p$
 define j where $j \equiv \text{order } a \ q$
 define t where $t \equiv [-a, 1:]$
 have *t-dvd-iff*: $\bigwedge u. t \ \text{dvd } u \iff \text{poly } u \ a = 0$
 by (*simp add: t-def dvd-iff-poly-eq-0*)
 have *dvd*: $t^{\wedge} i \ \text{dvd } p \ t^{\wedge} j \ \text{dvd } q$ and $\neg t^{\wedge} \text{Suc } i \ \text{dvd } p \neg t^{\wedge} \text{Suc } j \ \text{dvd } q$
 using *assms i-def j-def order-1 order-2 t-def* **by** *auto*
 then have $\neg t^{\wedge} \text{Suc } (i + j) \ \text{dvd } p * q$
 by (*elim dvdE*) (*simp add: power-add t-dvd-iff*)
 moreover have $t^{\wedge} (i + j) \ \text{dvd } p * q$
 using *dvd* **by** (*simp add: mult-dvd-mono power-add*)
 ultimately show $\text{order } a \ (p * q) = i + j$
 using *order-unique-lemma t-def* **by** *blast*
 qed

lemma *order-smult*:
 assumes $c \neq 0$
 shows $\text{order } x \ (\text{smult } c \ p) = \text{order } x \ p$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
 case *True*
 then show *?thesis*

```

    by simp
next
  case False
  have smult c p = [:c:] * p by simp
  also from assms False have order x ... = order x [:c:] + order x p
    by (subst order-mult) simp-all
  also have order x [:c:] = 0
    by (rule order-0I) (use assms in auto)
  finally show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma order-gt-0-iff:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{order } x \, p > 0 \iff \text{poly } p \, x = 0$ 
  by (subst order-root) auto

```

```

lemma order-eq-0-iff:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{order } x \, p = 0 \iff \text{poly } p \, x \neq 0$ 
  by (subst order-root) auto

```

Next three lemmas contributed by Wenda Li

```

lemma order-1-eq-0 [simp]:  $\text{order } x \, 1 = 0$ 
  by (metis order-root poly-1 zero-neq-one)

```

```

lemma order-uminus[simp]:  $\text{order } x \, (-p) = \text{order } x \, p$ 
  by (metis neg-equal-0-iff-equal order-smult smult-1-left smult-minus-left)

```

```

lemma order-power-n-n:  $\text{order } a \, ([: -a, 1:]^{\wedge} n) = n$ 
proof (induct n)

```

```

  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (metis order-root poly-1 power-0 zero-neq-one)

```

```

next
  case (Suc n)
  have order a ([: - a, 1:]^{\wedge} Suc n) = order a ([: - a, 1:]^{\wedge} n) + order a [: - a, 1:]
    by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) One-nat-def add-Suc-right monoid-add-class.add.right-neutral
      one-neq-zero order-mult pCons-eq-0-iff power-add power-eq-0-iff power-one-right)
  moreover have order a [: - a, 1:] = 1
    unfolding order-def
  proof (rule Least-equality, rule notI)
    assume [: - a, 1:]^{\wedge} Suc 1 dvd [: - a, 1:]
    then have degree ([: - a, 1:]^{\wedge} Suc 1) \le degree ([: - a, 1:])
      by (rule dvd-imp-degree-le) auto
    then show False
      by auto
  next
    fix y
    assume *:  $\neg ([: - a, 1:]^{\wedge} Suc \, y \, \text{dvd } [: - a, 1:])$ 
    show  $1 \leq y$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg 1 \leq y$ 

```

```

    then have  $y = 0$  by auto
    then have  $[-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } y \text{ dvd } [-a, 1:]$  by auto
    with * show False by auto
  qed
qed
ultimately show ?case
  using Suc by auto
qed

```

```

lemma order-0-monom [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies \text{order } 0 (\text{monom } c \ n) = n$ 
  using order-power-n-n[of 0 n] by (simp add: monom-altdef order-smult)

```

```

lemma dvd-imp-order-le:  $q \neq 0 \implies p \text{ dvd } q \implies \text{Polynomial.order } a \ p \leq \text{Polynomial.order } a \ q$ 
  by (auto simp: order-mult)

```

Now justify the standard squarefree decomposition, i.e. $f / \gcd f f'$.

```

lemma order-divides:  $[-a, 1:] \wedge n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow p = 0 \vee n \leq \text{order } a \ p$ 
  by (meson dvd-0-right not-less-eq-eq order-1 order-2 power-le-dvd)

```

```

lemma order-decomp:
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists q. p = [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q \wedge \neg [-a, 1:] \text{ dvd } q$ 
proof -
  from assms have *:  $[-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p \text{ dvd } p$ 
  and **:  $\neg [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \ p) \text{ dvd } p$ 
  by (auto dest: order)
  from * obtain q where  $q: p = [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$  ..
  with ** have  $\neg [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{order } a \ p) \text{ dvd } [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$ 
  by simp
  then have  $\neg [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * [-a, 1:] \text{ dvd } [-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * q$ 
  by simp
  with idom-class.dvd-mult-cancel-left [of  $[-a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p [-a, 1:] \ q$ ]
  have  $\neg [-a, 1:] \text{ dvd } q$  by auto
  with q show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma monom-1-dvd-iff:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{monom } 1 \ n \text{ dvd } p \longleftrightarrow n \leq \text{order } 0 \ p$ 
  using order-divides[of 0 n p] by (simp add: monom-altdef)

```

```

lemma poly-root-order-induct [case-names 0 no-roots root]:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly}$ 
  assumes  $P \ 0 \wedge p. (\bigwedge x. \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0) \implies P \ p$ 
  and  $\bigwedge p \ x \ n. n > 0 \implies \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0 \implies P \ p \implies P \ ([:-x, 1:] \wedge n * p)$ 
  shows  $P \ p$ 
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  consider  $p = 0 \mid p \neq 0 \exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \mid \bigwedge x. \text{poly } p \ x \neq 0$  by blast
  thus ?case

```

```

proof cases
  case 3
    with assms(2)[of p] show ?thesis by simp
next
  case 2
    then obtain x where x: poly p x = 0 by auto
    have  $[-x, 1:] \wedge \text{order } x \text{ } p \text{ } \text{dvd } p$  by (intro order-1)
    then obtain q where q:  $p = [-x, 1:] \wedge \text{order } x \text{ } p * q$  by (auto simp: dvd-def)
    with 2 have [simp]:  $q \neq 0$  by auto
    have order-pos:  $\text{order } x \text{ } p > 0$ 
      using  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  and x by (auto simp: order-root)
    have  $\text{order } x \text{ } p = \text{order } x \text{ } p + \text{order } x \text{ } q$ 
      by (subst q, subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n)
    hence [simp]:  $\text{order } x \text{ } q = 0$  by simp
    have deg:  $\text{degree } p = \text{order } x \text{ } p + \text{degree } q$ 
      by (subst q, subst degree-mult-eq) (auto simp: degree-power-eq)
    with order-pos have  $\text{degree } q < \text{degree } p$  by simp
    hence P q by (rule less)
    with order-pos have P  $([-x, 1:] \wedge \text{order } x \text{ } p * q)$ 
      by (intro assms(3)) (auto simp: order-root)
    with q show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp-all add: assms(1))
qed

```

```

context
  includes multiset.lifting
begin

```

```

lift-definition proots :: ('a :: idom poly)  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset is
   $\lambda(p :: 'a \text{ } \text{poly}) (x :: 'a). \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{order } x \text{ } p$ 
proof -
  fix p :: 'a poly
  show finite  $\{x. 0 < (\text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{order } x \text{ } p)\}$ 
    by (cases p = 0)
    (auto simp: order-gt-0-iff intro: finite-subset[OF - poly-roots-finite[of p]])
qed

```

```

lemma proots-0 [simp]: proots  $(0 :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}) = \{\#\}$ 
  by transfer' auto

```

```

lemma proots-1 [simp]: proots  $(1 :: 'a :: \text{idom poly}) = \{\#\}$ 
  by transfer' auto

```

```

lemma proots-const [simp]: proots  $[: x :] = 0$ 
  by transfer' (auto split: if-splits simp: fun-eq-iff order-eq-0-iff)

```

```

lemma proots-numeral [simp]: proots (numeral n) = 0
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

```


lemma *count-roots* [simp]:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{count } (\text{roots } p) \ a = \text{order } a \ p$
by *transfer'* *auto*

lemma *set-count-roots* [simp]:
 $p \neq 0 \implies \text{set-mset } (\text{roots } p) = \{x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0\}$
by (*auto simp: set-mset-def order-gt-0-iff*)

lemma *roots-uminus* [simp]: $\text{roots } (-p) = \text{roots } p$
by (*cases* $p = 0$; *rule multiset-eqI*) *auto*

lemma *roots-smult* [simp]: $c \neq 0 \implies \text{roots } (\text{smult } c \ p) = \text{roots } p$
by (*cases* $p = 0$; *rule multiset-eqI*) (*auto simp: order-smult*)

lemma *roots-mult*:
assumes $p \neq 0 \ q \neq 0$
shows $\text{roots } (p * q) = \text{roots } p + \text{roots } q$
using *assms* **by** (*intro multiset-eqI*) (*auto simp: order-mult*)

lemma *roots-prod*:
assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f \ x \neq 0$
shows $\text{roots } (\prod_{x \in A}. f \ x) = (\sum_{x \in A}. \text{roots } (f \ x))$
using *assms* **by** (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto simp: roots-mult*)

lemma *roots-prod-mset*:
assumes $0 \notin \# A$
shows $\text{roots } (\prod_{p \in \# A}. p) = (\sum_{p \in \# A}. \text{roots } p)$
using *assms* **by** (*induction A*) (*auto simp: roots-mult*)

lemma *roots-prod-list*:
assumes $0 \notin \text{set } ps$
shows $\text{roots } (\prod_{p \leftarrow ps}. p) = (\sum_{p \leftarrow ps}. \text{roots } p)$
using *assms* **by** (*induction ps*) (*auto simp: roots-mult prod-list-zero-iff*)

lemma *roots-power*: $\text{roots } (p \wedge^n) = \text{repeat-mset } n \ (\text{roots } p)$
proof (*cases* $p = 0$)
case *False*
thus *?thesis*
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: roots-mult*)
qed (*auto simp: power-0-left*)

lemma *roots-linear-factor* [simp]: $\text{roots } [:x, 1:] = \{\#-x\# \}$
proof –
have $\text{order } (-x) \ [:x, 1:] > 0$
by (*subst order-gt-0-iff*) *auto*
moreover **have** $\text{order } (-x) \ [:x, 1:] \leq \text{degree } [:x, 1:]$
by (*rule order-degree*) *auto*
moreover **have** $\text{order } y \ [:x, 1:] = 0$ **if** $y \neq -x$ **for** y

```

    by (rule order-0I) (use that in ⟨auto simp: add-eq-0-iff⟩)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (intro multiset-eqI) auto
qed

lemma size-proots-le: size (proots p) ≤ degree p
proof (induction p rule: poly-root-order-induct)
  case (no-roots p)
  hence proots p = 0
    by (simp add: multiset-eqI order-root)
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (root p x n)
  have [simp]: p ≠ 0
    using root.hyps by auto
  from root.IH show ?case
    by (auto simp: proots-mult proots-power degree-mult-eq degree-power-eq)
qed auto

end

```

4.21 Additional induction rules on polynomials

An induction rule for induction over the roots of a polynomial with a certain property. (e.g. all positive roots)

```

lemma poly-root-induct [case-names 0 no-roots root]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: idom poly
  assumes Q 0
    and  $\bigwedge p. (\bigwedge a. P a \implies \text{poly } p a \neq 0) \implies Q p$ 
    and  $\bigwedge a p. P a \implies Q p \implies Q ([a, -1:] * p)$ 
  shows Q p
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases p = 0)
    case True
    with assms(1) show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
  proof (cases  $\exists a. P a \wedge \text{poly } p a = 0$ )
    case False
    then show ?thesis by (intro assms(2)) blast
  next
    case True
    then obtain a where a:  $P a \wedge \text{poly } p a = 0$ 
      by blast
    then have  $-[:a, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
      by (subst minus-dvd-iff) (simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd)

```

```

    then obtain  $q$  where  $q: p = [:a, -1:] * q$  by (elim dvdE) simp
  with False have  $q \neq 0$  by auto
  have degree  $p = \text{Suc } (\text{degree } q)$ 
    by (subst  $q$ , subst degree-mult-eq) (simp-all add:  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ )
  then have  $Q \ q$  by (intro less) simp
  with  $a(1)$  have  $Q \ ([:a, -1:] * q)$ 
    by (rule assms(3))
  with  $q$  show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma *dropWhile-replicate-append*:

```

dropWhile ((=) a) (replicate  $n \ a \ @ \ ys$ ) = dropWhile ((=) a)  $ys$ 
by (induct  $n$ ) simp-all

```

lemma *Poly-append-replicate-0*: $\text{Poly } (xs \ @ \ \text{replicate } n \ 0) = \text{Poly } xs$

```

by (subst coeffs-eq-iff) (simp-all add: strip-while-def dropWhile-replicate-append)

```

An induction rule for simultaneous induction over two polynomials, prepending one coefficient in each step.

lemma *poly-induct2* [case-names 0 pCons]:

```

assumes  $P \ 0 \ 0 \ \wedge \ a \ p \ b \ q. \ P \ p \ q \implies P \ (pCons \ a \ p) \ (pCons \ b \ q)$ 
shows  $P \ p \ q$ 

```

proof –

```

define  $n$  where  $n = \max (\text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)) (\text{length } (\text{coeffs } q))$ 
define  $xs$  where  $xs = \text{coeffs } p \ @ \ (\text{replicate } (n - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)) \ 0)$ 
define  $ys$  where  $ys = \text{coeffs } q \ @ \ (\text{replicate } (n - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } q)) \ 0)$ 
have  $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$ 
  by (simp add: xs-def ys-def n-def)
then have  $P \ (\text{Poly } xs) \ (\text{Poly } ys)$ 
  by (induct rule: list-induct2) (simp-all add: assms)
also have  $\text{Poly } xs = p$ 
  by (simp add: xs-def Poly-append-replicate-0)
also have  $\text{Poly } ys = q$ 
  by (simp add: ys-def Poly-append-replicate-0)
finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

4.22 Composition of polynomials

definition *pcompose* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0}$ $\text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$

```

where pcompose  $p \ q = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a \ c. [:a:] + q * c) \ p \ 0$ 

```

notation *pcompose* (infixl $\langle \circ_p \rangle$ 71)

lemma *pcompose-0* [simp]: $pcompose \ 0 \ q = 0$

```

by (simp add: pcompose-def)

```

lemma *pcompose-pCons*: $pcompose (pCons\ a\ p)\ q = [:a:] + q * pcompose\ p\ q$
by (*cases* $p = 0 \wedge a = 0$) (*auto simp add: pcompose-def*)

lemma *pcompose-altdef*: $pcompose\ p\ q = poly\ (map\ poly\ (\lambda x. [:x:]))\ p)\ q$
by (*induction* p) (*simp-all add: map-poly-pCons pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *coeff-pcompose-0* [*simp*]:
 $coeff\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ 0 = poly\ p\ (coeff\ q\ 0)$
by (*induction* p) (*simp-all add: coeff-mult-0 pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *pcompose-1*: $pcompose\ 1\ p = 1$
for $p :: 'a::comm-semiring-1$ *poly*
by (*auto simp: one-pCons pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *poly-pcompose*: $poly\ (pcompose\ p\ q)\ x = poly\ p\ (poly\ q\ x)$
by (*induct* p) (*simp-all add: pcompose-pCons*)

lemma *degree-pcompose-le*: $degree\ (pcompose\ p\ q) \leq degree\ p * degree\ q$
proof (*induction* p)
case ($pCons\ a\ p$)
then show ?*case*
proof (*clarsimp simp add: pcompose-pCons*)
assume $degree\ (p \circ_p q) \leq degree\ p * degree\ q$ $p \neq 0$
then have $degree\ (q * p \circ_p q) \leq degree\ q + degree\ p * degree\ q$
by (*meson add-le-cancel-left degree-mult-le dual-order.trans pCons.IH*)
then show $degree\ ([:a:] + q * p \circ_p q) \leq degree\ q + degree\ p * degree\ q$
by (*simp add: degree-add-le*)
qed
qed *auto*

lemma *pcompose-add*: $pcompose\ (p + q)\ r = pcompose\ p\ r + pcompose\ q\ r$
for $p\ q\ r :: 'a::\{comm-semiring-0, ab-semigroup-add\}$ *poly*
proof (*induction* $p\ q$ *rule: poly-induct2*)
case 0
then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case ($pCons\ a\ p\ b\ q$)
have $pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p + pCons\ b\ q)\ r = [:a + b:] + r * pcompose\ p\ r + r$
 $* pcompose\ q\ r$
by (*simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pCons.IH algebra-simps*)
also have $[:a + b:] = [:a:] + [:b:]$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots + r * pcompose\ p\ r + r * pcompose\ q\ r = pcompose\ (pCons\ a\ p)$
 $r + pcompose\ (pCons\ b\ q)\ r$
by (*simp only: pcompose-pCons add-ac*)
finally show ?*case* .
qed

lemma *pcompose-uminus*: $pcompose\ (-p)\ r = -pcompose\ p\ r$
for $p\ r :: 'a::comm-ring$ *poly*

by (induct p) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons)

lemma pcompose-diff: pcompose (p - q) r = pcompose p r - pcompose q r
 for p q r :: 'a::comm-ring poly
 using pcompose-add[of p -q] by (simp add: pcompose-uminus)

lemma pcompose-smult: pcompose (smult a p) r = smult a (pcompose p r)
 for p r :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly
 by (induct p) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pcompose-add smult-add-right)

lemma pcompose-mult: pcompose (p * q) r = pcompose p r * pcompose q r
 for p q r :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly
 by (induct p arbitrary: q) (simp-all add: pcompose-add pcompose-smult pcompose-pCons algebra-simps)

lemma pcompose-assoc: pcompose p (pcompose q r) = pcompose (pcompose p q) r
 for p q r :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 poly
 by (induct p arbitrary: q) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons pcompose-add pcompose-mult)

lemma pcompose-idR[simp]: pcompose p [: 0, 1 :] = p
 for p :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 poly
 by (induct p) (simp-all add: pcompose-pCons)

lemma pcompose-sum: pcompose (sum f A) p = sum (λi. pcompose (f i) p) A
 by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add: pcompose-1 pcompose-add)

lemma pcompose-prod: pcompose (prod f A) p = prod (λi. pcompose (f i) p) A
 by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add: pcompose-1 pcompose-mult)

lemma pcompose-const [simp]: pcompose [:a:] q = [:a:]
 by (subst pcompose-pCons) simp

lemma pcompose-0': pcompose p 0 = [:coeff p 0:]
 by (induct p) (auto simp add: pcompose-pCons)

lemma degree-pcompose: degree (pcompose p q) = degree p * degree q
 for p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
proof (induct p)
 case 0
 then show ?case by auto
next
 case (pCons a p)
 consider degree (q * pcompose p q) = 0 | degree (q * pcompose p q) > 0
 by blast
 then show ?case
proof cases
 case prems: 1
 show ?thesis

```

proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
    from prems have degree q = 0  $\vee$  pcompose p q = 0
      by (auto simp add: degree-mult-eq-0)
    moreover have False if pcompose p q = 0 degree q  $\neq$  0
    proof –
      from pCons.hyps(2) that have degree p = 0
        by auto
      then obtain a1 where p = [:a1:]
        by (metis degree-pCons-eq-if old.nat.distinct(2) pCons-cases)
      with ⟨pcompose p q = 0⟩ ⟨p  $\neq$  0⟩ show False
        by auto
    qed
    ultimately have degree (pCons a p) * degree q = 0
      by auto
    moreover have degree (pcompose (pCons a p) q) = 0
    proof –
      from prems have 0 = max (degree [:a:]) (degree (q * pcompose p q))
        by simp
      also have ...  $\geq$  degree ([:a:] + q * pcompose p q)
        by (rule degree-add-le-max)
      finally show ?thesis
        by (auto simp add: pcompose-pCons)
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed
next
  case prems: 2
    then have p  $\neq$  0 q  $\neq$  0 pcompose p q  $\neq$  0
      by auto
    from prems degree-add-eq-right [of [:a:]]
    have degree (pcompose (pCons a p) q) = degree (q * pcompose p q)
      by (auto simp: pcompose-pCons)
    with pCons.hyps(2) degree-mult-eq[OF ⟨q $\neq$ 0⟩ ⟨pcompose p q $\neq$ 0⟩] show ?thesis
      by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma pcompose-eq-0:
  fixes p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes pcompose p q = 0 degree q > 0
  shows p = 0
proof –
  from assms degree-pcompose [of p q] have degree p = 0
    by auto
  then obtain a where p = [:a:]

```

```

    by (metis degree-pCons-eq-if gr0-conv-Suc neq0-conv pCons-cases)
  with assms(1) have a = 0
    by auto
  with ⟨p = [:a:]⟩ show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

```

lemma pcompose-eq-0-iff:
  fixes p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes degree q > 0
  shows pcompose p q = 0 ⟷ p = 0
  using pcompose-eq-0[OF - assms] by auto

```

```

lemma coeff-pcompose-linear:
  coeff (pcompose p [:0, a :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1:]) i = a ^ i * coeff p i
  by (induction p arbitrary: i) (auto simp: pcompose-pCons coeff-pCons mult-ac
split: nat.splits)

```

```

lemma lead-coeff-comp:
  fixes p q :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes degree q > 0
  shows lead-coeff (pcompose p q) = lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q ^ (degree p)
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (pCons a p)
  consider degree (q * pcompose p q) = 0 | degree (q * pcompose p q) > 0
  by blast
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case prems: 1
    then have pcompose p q = 0
      by (metis assms degree-0 degree-mult-eq-0 neq0-conv)
    with pcompose-eq-0[OF - ⟨degree q > 0⟩] have p = 0
      by simp
    then show ?thesis
      by auto
  next
    case prems: 2
    then have degree [:a:] < degree (q * pcompose p q)
      by simp
    then have lead-coeff ([:a:] + q * p ∘p q) = lead-coeff (q * p ∘p q)
      by (rule lead-coeff-add-le)
    then have lead-coeff (pcompose (pCons a p) q) = lead-coeff (q * pcompose p
q)
      by (simp add: pcompose-pCons)
    also have ... = lead-coeff q * (lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q ^ degree p)
      using pCons.hyps(2) lead-coeff-mult[of q pcompose p q] by simp
  end

```

```

    also have ... = lead-coeff p * lead-coeff q ^ (degree p + 1)
    by (auto simp: mult-ac)
    finally show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma coeff-pcompose-monom-linear [simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly
  shows coeff (pcompose p (monom c (Suc 0))) k = c ^ k * coeff p k
  by (induction p arbitrary: k)
    (auto simp: coeff-pCons coeff-monom-mult pcompose-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma of-nat-mult-conv-smult: of-nat n * P = smult (of-nat n) P
  by (simp add: monom-0 of-nat-monom)

lemma numeral-mult-conv-smult: numeral n * P = smult (numeral n) P
  by (simp add: numeral-poly)

lemma sum-order-le-degree:
  assumes p ≠ 0
  shows (∑ x | poly p x = 0. order x p) ≤ degree p
  using assms
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases ∃ x. poly p x = 0)
    case False
    thus ?thesis
    by auto
  next
    case True
    then obtain x where x: poly p x = 0
    by auto
    have [:-x, 1:] ^ order x p dvd p
    by (simp add: order-1)
    then obtain q where q: p = [:-x, 1:] ^ order x p * q
    by (elim dvdE)
    have [simp]: q ≠ 0
    using q less.premis by auto
    have order x p = order x p + order x q
    by (subst q, subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n)
    hence order x q = 0
    by auto
    hence [simp]: poly q x ≠ 0
    by (simp add: order-root)
    have deg-p: degree p = degree q + order x p
    by (subst q, subst degree-mult-eq) (auto simp: degree-power-eq)
    moreover have order x p > 0
    using x less.premis by (simp add: order-root)
  end
end

```



```

ultimately have degree q < degree p
  by linarith
hence (∑ x | poly q x = 0. order x q) ≤ degree q
  by (intro less.hyps) auto
hence order x p + (∑ x | poly q x = 0. order x q) ≤ degree p
  by (simp add: deg-p)
also have {y. poly q y = 0} = {y. poly p y = 0} - {x}
  by (subst q) auto
also have (∑ y ∈ {y. poly p y = 0} - {x}. order y q) =
  (∑ y ∈ {y. poly p y = 0} - {x}. order y p)
  by (intro sum.cong refl, subst q)
  (auto simp: order-mult order-power-n-n intro!: order-0I)
also have order x p + ... = (∑ y ∈ insert x ({y. poly p y = 0} - {x}). order
y p)
  using ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ by (subst sum.insert) (auto simp: poly-roots-finite)
also have insert x ({y. poly p y = 0} - {x}) = {y. poly p y = 0}
  using ⟨poly p x = 0⟩ by auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

4.23 Closure properties of coefficients

```

context
  fixes R :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1 set
  assumes R-0: 0 ∈ R
  assumes R-plus: ∧x y. x ∈ R ⟹ y ∈ R ⟹ x + y ∈ R
  assumes R-mult: ∧x y. x ∈ R ⟹ y ∈ R ⟹ x * y ∈ R
begin

lemma coeff-mult-semiring-closed:
  assumes ∧i. coeff p i ∈ R ∧ i. coeff q i ∈ R
  shows coeff (p * q) i ∈ R
proof -
  have R-sum: sum f A ∈ R if ∧x. x ∈ A ⟹ f x ∈ R for A and f :: nat ⇒ 'a
    using that by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro: R-0 R-plus)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding coeff-mult by (auto intro!: R-sum R-mult assms)
qed

lemma coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed:
  assumes ∧i. coeff p i ∈ R ∧ i. coeff q i ∈ R
  shows coeff (pcompose p q) i ∈ R
  using assms(1)
proof (induction p arbitrary: i)
  case (pCons a p i)
  have [simp]: a ∈ R
    using pCons.premis[of 0] by auto
  have coeff p i ∈ R for i

```

```

    using pCons.premis[of Suc i] by auto
  hence coeff (p ∘p q) i ∈ R for i
    using pCons.premis by (intro pCons.IH)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: pcompose-pCons coeff-pCons split: nat.splits
      intro!: assms R-plus coeff-mult-semiring-closed)
qed auto

end

```

4.24 Shifting polynomials

definition *poly-shift* :: *nat* ⇒ '*a*::zero *poly* ⇒ '*a* *poly*
 where *poly-shift* *n* *p* = *Abs-poly* (λ*i*. coeff *p* (*i* + *n*))

lemma *nth-default-drop*: *nth-default* *x* (*drop* *n* *xs*) *m* = *nth-default* *x* *xs* (*m* + *n*)
 by (auto simp add: *nth-default-def* *add-ac*)

lemma *nth-default-take*: *nth-default* *x* (*take* *n* *xs*) *m* = (if *m* < *n* then *nth-default* *x* *xs* *m* else *x*)
 by (auto simp add: *nth-default-def* *add-ac*)

lemma *coeff-poly-shift*: coeff (*poly-shift* *n* *p*) *i* = coeff *p* (*i* + *n*)

proof –

from *MOST-coeff-eq-0*[of *p*] obtain *m* where ∀ *k*>*m*. coeff *p* *k* = 0

by (auto simp: *MOST-nat*)

then have ∀ *k*>*m*. coeff *p* (*k* + *n*) = 0

by auto

then have ∀ *k*. coeff *p* (*k* + *n*) = 0

by (auto simp: *MOST-nat*)

then show ?thesis

by (simp add: *poly-shift-def* *poly.Abs-poly-inverse*)

qed

lemma *poly-shift-id* [*simp*]: *poly-shift* 0 = (λ*x*. *x*)
 by (simp add: *poly-eq-iff* *fun-eq-iff* *coeff-poly-shift*)

lemma *poly-shift-0* [*simp*]: *poly-shift* *n* 0 = 0
 by (simp add: *poly-eq-iff* *coeff-poly-shift*)

lemma *poly-shift-1*: *poly-shift* *n* 1 = (if *n* = 0 then 1 else 0)
 by (simp add: *poly-eq-iff* *coeff-poly-shift*)

lemma *poly-shift-monom*: *poly-shift* *n* (*monom* *c* *m*) = (if *m* ≥ *n* then *monom* *c* (*m* – *n*) else 0)
 by (auto simp add: *poly-eq-iff* *coeff-poly-shift*)

lemma *coeffs-shift-poly* [*code abstract*]:
 coeffs (*poly-shift* *n* *p*) = *drop* *n* (coeffs *p*)

```

proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (intro coeffs-eqI)
        (simp-all add: coeff-poly-shift nth-default-drop nth-default-coeffs-eq)
qed

```

4.25 Truncating polynomials

definition *poly-cutoff*

where *poly-cutoff* $n\ p = \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < n \text{ then } \text{coeff } p\ k \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *coeff-poly-cutoff*: $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-cutoff } n\ p)\ k = (\text{if } k < n \text{ then } \text{coeff } p\ k \text{ else } 0)$

unfolding *poly-cutoff-def*

by (subst *poly.Abs-poly-inverse*) (auto simp: MOST-nat intro: exI[of - n])

lemma *poly-cutoff-0* [simp]: $\text{poly-cutoff } n\ 0 = 0$

by (simp add: *poly-eq-iff* *coeff-poly-cutoff*)

lemma *poly-cutoff-1* [simp]: $\text{poly-cutoff } n\ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$

by (simp add: *poly-eq-iff* *coeff-poly-cutoff*)

lemma *coeffs-poly-cutoff* [code abstract]:

$\text{coeffs } (\text{poly-cutoff } n\ p) = \text{strip-while } ((=) 0) (\text{take } n (\text{coeffs } p))$

proof (cases *strip-while* $((=) 0) (\text{take } n (\text{coeffs } p)) = []$)

case True

then have $\text{coeff } (\text{poly-cutoff } n\ p)\ k = 0$ **for** k

unfolding *coeff-poly-cutoff*

by (auto simp: *nth-default-coeffs-eq* [symmetric] *nth-default-def* *set-conv-nth*)

then have $\text{poly-cutoff } n\ p = 0$

by (simp add: *poly-eq-iff*)

then show ?thesis

by (subst True) simp-all

next

case False

have *no-trailing* $((=) 0) (\text{strip-while } ((=) 0) (\text{take } n (\text{coeffs } p)))$

by simp

with False **have** *last* $(\text{strip-while } ((=) 0) (\text{take } n (\text{coeffs } p))) \neq 0$

unfolding *no-trailing-unfold* **by** auto

then show ?thesis

by (intro coeffs-eqI)

(simp-all add: *coeff-poly-cutoff* *nth-default-take* *nth-default-coeffs-eq*)

qed

4.26 Reflecting polynomials

definition *reflect-poly* :: 'a::zero poly \Rightarrow 'a poly
where *reflect-poly* *p* = Poly (rev (coeffs *p*))

lemma *coeffs-reflect-poly* [code abstract]:
 coeffs (reflect-poly *p*) = rev (dropWhile ((=) 0) (coeffs *p*))
by (simp add: reflect-poly-def)

lemma *reflect-poly-0* [simp]: reflect-poly 0 = 0
by (simp add: reflect-poly-def)

lemma *reflect-poly-1* [simp]: reflect-poly 1 = 1
by (simp add: reflect-poly-def one-pCons)

lemma *coeff-reflect-poly*:
 coeff (reflect-poly *p*) *n* = (if *n* > degree *p* then 0 else coeff *p* (degree *p* - *n*))
by (cases *p* = 0)
 (auto simp add: reflect-poly-def nth-default-def
 rev-nth degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-nth not-less
 dest: le-imp-less-Suc)

lemma *coeff-0-reflect-poly-0-iff* [simp]: coeff (reflect-poly *p*) 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow *p* = 0
by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly)

lemma *reflect-poly-at-0-eq-0-iff* [simp]: poly (reflect-poly *p*) 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow *p* = 0
by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly poly-0-coeff-0)

lemma *reflect-poly-pCons'*:
p \neq 0 \implies reflect-poly (pCons *c* *p*) = reflect-poly *p* + monom *c* (Suc (degree *p*))
by (intro poly-eqI)
 (auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly coeff-pCons not-less Suc-diff-le split: nat.split)

lemma *reflect-poly-const* [simp]: reflect-poly [:*a*:] = [:*a*:]
by (cases *a* = 0) (simp-all add: reflect-poly-def)

lemma *poly-reflect-poly-nz*:
x \neq 0 \implies poly (reflect-poly *p*) *x* = *x* ^ degree *p* * poly *p* (inverse *x*)
for *x* :: 'a::field
by (induct rule: pCons-induct) (simp-all add: field-simps reflect-poly-pCons' poly-monom)

lemma *coeff-0-reflect-poly* [simp]: coeff (reflect-poly *p*) 0 = lead-coeff *p*
by (simp add: coeff-reflect-poly)

lemma *poly-reflect-poly-0* [simp]: poly (reflect-poly *p*) 0 = lead-coeff *p*
by (simp add: poly-0-coeff-0)

lemma *reflect-poly-reflect-poly* [simp]: coeff *p* 0 \neq 0 \implies reflect-poly (reflect-poly *p*) = *p*
by (cases *p* rule: pCons-cases) (simp add: reflect-poly-def)

lemma *degree-reflect-poly-le*: $\text{degree } (\text{reflect-poly } p) \leq \text{degree } p$
by (*simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs coeffs-reflect-poly length-drop While-le diff-le-mono*)

lemma *reflect-poly-pCons*: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{reflect-poly } (p\text{Cons } a \ p) = \text{Poly } (\text{rev } (a \# \text{coeffs } p))$
by (*subst coeffs-eq-iff*) (*simp add: coeffs-reflect-poly*)

lemma *degree-reflect-poly-eq* [*simp*]: $\text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{reflect-poly } p) = \text{degree } p$
by (*cases p rule: pCons-cases*) (*simp add: reflect-poly-pCons degree-eq-length-coeffs*)

lemma *reflect-poly-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{reflect-poly } p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
using *coeff-0-reflect-poly-0-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *reflect-poly-mult*: $\text{reflect-poly } (p * q) = \text{reflect-poly } p * \text{reflect-poly } q$
for $p \ q :: 'a::\{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\} \text{ poly}$
proof (*cases p = 0 \vee q = 0*)
case *False*
then have [*simp*]: $p \neq 0 \ q \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule poly-eqI*)
show $\text{coeff } (\text{reflect-poly } (p * q)) \ i = \text{coeff } (\text{reflect-poly } p * \text{reflect-poly } q) \ i$ **for** i
proof (*cases i \leq degree (p * q)*)
case *True*
define A **where** $A = \{..i\} \cap \{i - \text{degree } q.. \text{degree } p\}$
define B **where** $B = \{.. \text{degree } p\} \cap \{\text{degree } p - i.. \text{degree } (p * q) - i\}$
let $?f = \lambda j. \text{degree } p - j$
from *True* **have** $\text{coeff } (\text{reflect-poly } (p * q)) \ i = \text{coeff } (p * q) \ (\text{degree } (p * q) - i)$
by (*simp add: coeff-reflect-poly*)
also have $\dots = (\sum j \leq \text{degree } (p * q) - i. \text{coeff } p \ j * \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } (p * q) - i - j))$
by (*simp add: coeff-mult*)
also have $\dots = (\sum j \in B. \text{coeff } p \ j * \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } (p * q) - i - j))$
by (*intro sum.mono-neutral-right*) (*auto simp: B-def degree-mult-eq not-le coeff-eq-0*)
also from *True* **have** $\dots = (\sum j \in A. \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p - j) * \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } q - (i - j)))$
by (*intro sum.reindex-bij-witness[of - ?f ?f]*)
(auto simp: A-def B-def degree-mult-eq add-ac)
also have $\dots =$
 $(\sum j \leq i.$
 $\text{if } j \in \{i - \text{degree } q.. \text{degree } p\}$
 $\text{then } \text{coeff } p \ (\text{degree } p - j) * \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } q - (i - j))$
 $\text{else } 0)$
by (*subst sum.inter-restrict [symmetric]*) (*simp-all add: A-def*)

```

    also have ... = coeff (reflect-poly p * reflect-poly q) i
    by (fastforce simp: coeff-mult coeff-reflect-poly intro!: sum.cong)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed (auto simp: coeff-mult coeff-reflect-poly coeff-eq-0 degree-mult-eq intro!:
sum.neutral)
qed
qed auto

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-smult: reflect-poly (smult c p) = smult c (reflect-poly p)
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  using reflect-poly-mult[of [:c:] p] by simp

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-power: reflect-poly (p ^ n) = reflect-poly p ^ n
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: reflect-poly-mult)

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-prod: reflect-poly (prod f A) = prod (λx. reflect-poly (f x)) A
  for f :: - ⇒ -::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (simp-all add: reflect-poly-mult)

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-prod-list: reflect-poly (prod-list xs) = prod-list (map reflect-poly
xs)
  for xs :: -::{comm-semiring-0,semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly list
  by (induct xs) (simp-all add: reflect-poly-mult)

```

```

lemma reflect-poly-Poly-nz:
  no-trailing (HOL.eq 0) xs ⇒ reflect-poly (Poly xs) = Poly (rev xs)
  by (simp add: reflect-poly-def)

```

```

lemmas reflect-poly-simps =
  reflect-poly-0 reflect-poly-1 reflect-poly-const reflect-poly-smult reflect-poly-mult
  reflect-poly-power reflect-poly-prod reflect-poly-prod-list

```

4.27 Derivatives

```

function pderiv :: ('a :: {comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors}) poly ⇒ 'a
poly
  where pderiv (pCons a p) = (if p = 0 then 0 else p + pCons 0 (pderiv p))
  by (auto intro: pCons-cases)

```

```

termination pderiv
  by (relation measure degree) simp-all

```

```

declare pderiv.simps[simp del]

```

```

lemma pderiv-0 [simp]: pderiv 0 = 0
  using pderiv.simps [of 0 0] by simp

```

```

lemma pderiv-pCons: pderiv (pCons a p) = p + pCons 0 (pderiv p)

```

```

by (simp add: pderiv.simps)

lemma pderiv-1 [simp]: pderiv 1 = 0
  by (simp add: one-pCons pderiv-pCons)

lemma pderiv-of-nat [simp]: pderiv (of-nat n) = 0
  and pderiv-numeral [simp]: pderiv (numeral m) = 0
  by (simp-all add: of-nat-poly numeral-poly pderiv-pCons)

lemma coeff-pderiv: coeff (pderiv p) n = of-nat (Suc n) * coeff p (Suc n)
  by (induct p arbitrary: n)
    (auto simp add: pderiv-pCons coeff-pCons algebra-simps split: nat.split)

fun pderiv-coeffs-code :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors} ⇒ 'a list
  ⇒ 'a list
  where
    pderiv-coeffs-code f (x # xs) = cCons (f * x) (pderiv-coeffs-code (f+1) xs)
    | pderiv-coeffs-code f [] = []

definition pderiv-coeffs :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors} list ⇒
  'a list
  where pderiv-coeffs xs = pderiv-coeffs-code 1 (tl xs)

lemma pderiv-coeffs-code:
  nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code f xs) n = (f + of-nat n) * nth-default 0 xs n
proof (induct xs arbitrary: f n)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n)
    case 0
    then show ?thesis
      by (cases pderiv-coeffs-code (f + 1) xs = [] ∧ f * x = 0) (auto simp: cCons-def)
  next
    case n: (Suc m)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases pderiv-coeffs-code (f + 1) xs = [] ∧ f * x = 0)
      case False
      then have nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code f (x # xs)) n =
        nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code (f + 1) xs) m
        by (auto simp: cCons-def n)
      also have ... = (f + of-nat n) * nth-default 0 xs m
        by (simp add: Cons n add-ac)
      finally show ?thesis
        by (simp add: n)
    next
  end
end

```

```

    case True
    have empty: pderiv-coeffs-code g xs = []  $\implies$  g + of-nat m = 0  $\vee$  nth-default
0 xs m = 0 for g
    proof (induct xs arbitrary: g m)
      case Nil
      then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (Cons x xs)
      from Cons(2) have empty: pderiv-coeffs-code (g + 1) xs = [] and g: g =
0  $\vee$  x = 0
        by (auto simp: cCons-def split: if-splits)
      note IH = Cons(1)[OF empty]
      from IH[of m] IH[of m - 1] g show ?case
        by (cases m) (auto simp: field-simps)
      qed
    from True have nth-default 0 (pderiv-coeffs-code f (x # xs)) n = 0
      by (auto simp: cCons-def n)
    moreover from True have (f + of-nat n) * nth-default 0 (x # xs) n = 0
      by (simp add: n) (use empty[of f+1] in (auto simp: field-simps))
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma coeffs-pderiv-code [code abstract]: coeffs (pderiv p) = pderiv-coeffs (coeffs
p)
  unfolding pderiv-coeffs-def
proof (rule coeffs-eqI, unfold pderiv-coeffs-code coeff-pderiv, goal-cases)
  case (1 n)
  have id: coeff p (Suc n) = nth-default 0 (map ( $\lambda i$ . coeff p (Suc i)) [0.. $\text{degree}$ 
p]) n
    by (cases n < degree p) (auto simp: nth-default-def coeff-eq-0)
  show ?case
    unfolding coeffs-def map-upt-Suc by (auto simp: id)
next
  case 2
  obtain n :: 'a and xs where defs: tl (coeffs p) = xs 1 = n
    by simp
  from 2 show ?case
    unfolding defs by (induct xs arbitrary: n) (auto simp: cCons-def)
qed

```

```

lemma pderiv-eq-0-iff: pderiv p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  degree p = 0
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors, semiring-char-0} poly
proof (cases degree p)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis degree-eq-zeroE pderiv.simps)
next

```



```

    case (Suc n)
    then show ?thesis
      using coeff-0 coeff-pderiv degree-0 leading-coeff-0-iff mult-eq-0-iff nat.distinct(1)
of-nat-eq-0-iff
      by (metis coeff-0 coeff-pderiv degree-0 leading-coeff-0-iff mult-eq-0-iff nat.distinct(1)
of-nat-eq-0-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma degree-pderiv: degree (pderiv p) = degree p - 1
  for p :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} poly
proof -
  have degree p - 1 ≤ degree (pderiv p)
  proof (cases degree p)
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis coeff-pderiv degree-0 diff-Suc-1 le-degree leading-coeff-0-iff mult-eq-0-iff
nat.distinct(1) of-nat-eq-0-iff)
  qed auto
  moreover have ∀ i > degree p - 1. coeff (pderiv p) i = 0
    by (simp add: coeff-eq-0 coeff-pderiv)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using order-antisym [OF degree-le] by blast
qed

```

```

lemma not-dvd-pderiv:
  fixes p :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} poly
  assumes degree p ≠ 0
  shows ¬ p dvd pderiv p
proof
  assume dvd: p dvd pderiv p
  then obtain q where p: pderiv p = p * q
    unfolding dvd-def by auto
  from dvd have le: degree p ≤ degree (pderiv p)
    by (simp add: asms dvd-imp-degree-le pderiv-eq-0-iff)
  from asms and this [unfolded degree-pderiv]
    show False by auto
qed

```

```

lemma dvd-pderiv-iff [simp]: p dvd pderiv p ⟷ degree p = 0
  for p :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} poly
  using not-dvd-pderiv[of p] by (auto simp: pderiv-eq-0-iff [symmetric])

```

```

lemma pderiv-singleton [simp]: pderiv [:a:] = 0
  by (simp add: pderiv-pCons)

```

```

lemma pderiv-add: pderiv (p + q) = pderiv p + pderiv q
  by (rule poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma pderiv-minus: pderiv (- p :: 'a :: idom poly) = - pderiv p

```

by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-diff*: $pderiv\ ((p :: - :: idom\ poly) - q) = pderiv\ p - pderiv\ q$
by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-smult*: $pderiv\ (smult\ a\ p) = smult\ a\ (pderiv\ p)$
by (*rule poly-eqI*) (*simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-mult*: $pderiv\ (p * q) = p * pderiv\ q + q * pderiv\ p$
by (*induct p*) (*auto simp: pderiv-add pderiv-smult pderiv-pCons algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-power-Suc*: $pderiv\ (p \wedge^{Suc\ n}) = smult\ (of\ nat\ (Suc\ n))\ (p \wedge^n) * pderiv\ p$
proof (*induction n*)
 case (*Suc n*)
 then show ?*case*
 by (*simp add: pderiv-mult smult-add-left algebra-simps*)
qed *auto*

lemma *pderiv-power*:
 $pderiv\ (p \wedge^n) = smult\ (of\ nat\ n)\ (p \wedge^{(n-1)}) * pderiv\ p$
by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: pderiv-power-Suc del: power-Suc*)

lemma *pderiv-monom*:
 $pderiv\ (monom\ c\ n) = monom\ (of\ nat\ n * c)\ (n - 1)$
by (*cases n*)
 (*simp-all add: monom-altdef pderiv-power-Suc pderiv-smult pderiv-pCons mult-ac del: power-Suc*)

lemma *pderiv-pcompose*: $pderiv\ (pcompose\ p\ q) = pcompose\ (pderiv\ p)\ q * pderiv\ q$
by (*induction p rule: pCons-induct*)
 (*auto simp: pcompose-pCons pderiv-add pderiv-mult pderiv-pCons pcompose-add algebra-simps*)

lemma *pderiv-prod*: $pderiv\ (prod\ f\ (as)) = (\sum a \in as. prod\ f\ (as - \{a\}) * pderiv\ (f\ a))$
proof (*induct as rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
 case (*insert a as*)
 then have *id*: $prod\ f\ (insert\ a\ as) = f\ a * prod\ f\ as$
 $\wedge g. sum\ g\ (insert\ a\ as) = g\ a + sum\ g\ as$
 $insert\ a\ as - \{a\} = as$
 by *auto*
 have $prod\ f\ (insert\ a\ as - \{b\}) = f\ a * prod\ f\ (as - \{b\})$ **if** $b \in as$ **for** b
 proof –
 from $\langle a \notin as \rangle$ **that have** $*$: $insert\ a\ as - \{b\} = insert\ a\ (as - \{b\})$
 by *auto*
 show ?*thesis*
 unfolding $*$ **by** (*subst prod.insert*) (*use insert in auto*)

qed
then show *?case*
 unfolding *id pderiv-mult insert(3) sum-distrib-left*
 by (*auto simp add: ac-simps intro!: sum.cong*)
qed *auto*

lemma *coeff-higher-pderiv:*
 $\text{coeff } ((\text{pderiv } \sim m) f) n = \text{pochhammer } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) m * \text{coeff } f (n + m)$
 by (*induction m arbitrary: n (simp-all add: coeff-pderiv pochhammer-rec alge-bra-simps)*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-0 [simp]:* $(\text{pderiv } \sim n) 0 = 0$
 by (*induction n simp-all*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-add:* $(\text{pderiv } \sim n) (p + q) = (\text{pderiv } \sim n) p + (\text{pderiv } \sim n) q$
 by (*induction n arbitrary: p q (simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-add)*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-smult:* $(\text{pderiv } \sim n) (\text{smult } c p) = \text{smult } c ((\text{pderiv } \sim n) p)$
 by (*induction n arbitrary: p (simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-smult)*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-monom:*
 $m \leq n + 1 \implies (\text{pderiv } \sim m) (\text{monom } c n) = \text{monom } (\text{pochhammer } (\text{int } n - \text{int } m + 1) m * c) (n - m)$
proof (*induction m arbitrary: c n*)
 case (*Suc m*)
 thus *?case*
 by (*cases n*)
 (*simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-monom pochhammer-rec' Suc.IH*)
qed *simp-all*

lemma *higher-pderiv-monom-eq-zero:*
 $m > n + 1 \implies (\text{pderiv } \sim m) (\text{monom } c n) = 0$
proof (*induction m arbitrary: c n*)
 case (*Suc m*)
 thus *?case*
 by (*cases n*)
 (*simp-all del: funpow.simps add: funpow-Suc-right pderiv-monom pochhammer-rec' Suc.IH*)
qed *simp-all*

lemma *higher-pderiv-sum:* $(\text{pderiv } \sim n) (\text{sum } f A) = (\sum x \in A. (\text{pderiv } \sim n) (f x))$
 by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct (simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add)*)

lemma *higher-pderiv-sum-mset:* $(\text{pderiv } \sim n) (\text{sum-mset } A) = (\sum p \in \#A. (\text{pderiv } \sim n) (f p))$

```

 $\sim^n$ ) p)
  by (induction A) (simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add)

lemma higher-pderiv-sum-list: (pderiv  $\sim^n$ ) (sum-list ps) = ( $\sum p \leftarrow ps$ . (pderiv  $\sim^n$ ) p)
  by (induction ps) (simp-all add: higher-pderiv-add)

lemma degree-higher-pderiv: Polynomial.degree ((pderiv  $\sim^n$ ) p) = Polynomial.degree p - n
  for p :: 'a::{\comm-semiring-1,semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} poly
  by (induction n) (auto simp: degree-pderiv)

lemma DERIV-pow2: DERIV ( $\lambda x. x \wedge^{Suc\ n}$ ) x :> real (Suc n) * (x  $\wedge^n$ )
  by (rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-pow) simp
declare DERIV-pow2 [simp] DERIV-pow [simp]

lemma DERIV-add-const: DERIV f x :> D  $\implies$  DERIV ( $\lambda x. a + f x$ ) x :: 'a::real-normed-field
  x :> D
  by (rule DERIV-cong, rule DERIV-add) auto

lemma poly-DERIV [simp]: DERIV ( $\lambda x. poly\ p\ x$ ) x :> poly (pderiv p) x
  by (induct p) (auto intro!: derivative-eq-intros simp add: pderiv-pCons)

lemma poly-isCont[simp]:
  fixes x::'a::real-normed-field
  shows isCont ( $\lambda x. poly\ p\ x$ ) x
  by (rule poly-DERIV [THEN DERIV-isCont])

lemma tendsto-poly [tendsto-intros]: (f  $\longrightarrow$  a) F  $\implies$  (( $\lambda x. poly\ p\ (f\ x)$ )  $\longrightarrow$ 
  poly p a) F
  for f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-field
  by (rule isCont-tendsto-compose [OF poly-isCont])

lemma continuous-within-poly: continuous (at z within s) (poly p)
  for z :: 'a::{\real-normed-field}
  by (simp add: continuous-within tendsto-poly)

lemma continuous-poly [continuous-intros]: continuous F f  $\implies$  continuous F ( $\lambda x. poly\ p\ (f\ x)$ )
  for f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a::real-normed-field
  unfolding continuous-def by (rule tendsto-poly)

lemma continuous-on-poly [continuous-intros]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {\real-normed-field} poly
  assumes continuous-on A f
  shows continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. poly\ p\ (f\ x)$ )
  by (metis DERIV-continuous-on assms continuous-on-compose2 poly-DERIV sub-
  set-UNIV)

```

Consequences of the derivative theorem above.

lemma *poly-differentiable[simp]*: $(\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ x) \text{ differentiable } (at \ x)$
for $x :: \text{real}$
by (*simp add: real-differentiable-def*) (*blast intro: poly-DERIV*)

lemma *poly-IVT-pos*: $a < b \implies \text{poly } p \ a < 0 \implies 0 < \text{poly } p \ b \implies \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for $a \ b :: \text{real}$
using *IVT [of poly p a 0 b]* **by** (*auto simp add: order-le-less*)

lemma *poly-IVT-neg*: $a < b \implies 0 < \text{poly } p \ a \implies \text{poly } p \ b < 0 \implies \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for $a \ b :: \text{real}$
using *poly-IVT-pos [where p = - p]* **by** *simp*

lemma *poly-IVT*: $a < b \implies \text{poly } p \ a * \text{poly } p \ b < 0 \implies \exists x > a. x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
for $p :: \text{real poly}$
by (*metis less-not-sym mult-less-0-iff poly-IVT-neg poly-IVT-pos*)

lemma *poly-MVT*: $a < b \implies \exists x. a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$
for $a \ b :: \text{real}$
by (*simp add: MVT2*)

lemma *poly-MVT'*:
fixes $a \ b :: \text{real}$
assumes $\{\min a \ b.. \max a \ b\} \subseteq A$
shows $\exists x \in A. \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$
proof (*cases a b rule: linorder-cases*)
case less
from *poly-MVT[OF less, of p]* **obtain** x
where $a < x \wedge x < b \wedge \text{poly } p \ b - \text{poly } p \ a = (b - a) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$
by *auto*
then show *?thesis* **by** (*intro bexI[of - x]*) (*auto intro!: subsetD[OF assms]*)
next
case greater
from *poly-MVT[OF greater, of p]* **obtain** x
where $b < x \wedge x < a \wedge \text{poly } p \ a - \text{poly } p \ b = (a - b) * \text{poly } (pderiv \ p) \ x$ **by** *auto*
then show *?thesis* **by** (*intro bexI[of - x]*) (*auto simp: algebra-simps intro!: subsetD[OF assms]*)
qed (*use assms in auto*)

lemma *poly-pinfty-gt-lc*:
fixes $p :: \text{real poly}$
assumes *lead-coeff p > 0*
shows $\exists n. \forall x \geq n. \text{poly } p \ x \geq \text{lead-coeff } p$
using *assms*
proof (*induct p*)

```

    case 0
    then show ?case by auto
next
case (pCons a p)
from this(1) consider a ≠ 0 p = 0 | p ≠ 0 by auto
then show ?case
proof cases
  case 1
  then show ?thesis by auto
next
case 2
with pCons obtain n1 where gte-lcoeff: ∀ x ≥ n1. lead-coeff p ≤ poly p x
  by auto
from pCons(3) ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ have gt-0: lead-coeff p > 0 by auto
define n where n = max n1 (1 + |a| / lead-coeff p)
have lead-coeff (pCons a p) ≤ poly (pCons a p) x if n ≤ x for x
proof -
  from gte-lcoeff that have lead-coeff p ≤ poly p x
  by (auto simp: n-def)
  with gt-0 have |a| / lead-coeff p ≥ |a| / poly p x and poly p x > 0
  by (auto intro: frac-le)
  with ⟨n ≤ x⟩[unfolded n-def] have x ≥ 1 + |a| / poly p x
  by auto
  with ⟨lead-coeff p ≤ poly p x⟩ ⟨poly p x > 0⟩ ⟨p ≠ 0⟩
  show lead-coeff (pCons a p) ≤ poly (pCons a p) x
  by (auto simp: field-simps)
qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

lemma lemma-order-pderiv1:
  pderiv ([:− a, 1:] ^ Suc n * q) = [:− a, 1:] ^ Suc n * pderiv q +
    smult (of-nat (Suc n)) (q * [:− a, 1:] ^ n)
  by (simp only: pderiv-mult pderiv-power-Suc) (simp del: power-Suc of-nat-Suc
    add: pderiv-pCons)

lemma lemma-order-pderiv:
  fixes p :: 'a :: field-char-0 poly
  assumes n: 0 < n
  and pd: pderiv p ≠ 0
  and pe: p = [:− a, 1:] ^ n * q
  and nd: ¬ [:− a, 1:] dvd q
  shows n = Suc (order a (pderiv p))
proof -
  from assms have pderiv ([:− a, 1:] ^ n * q) ≠ 0
  by auto
  from assms obtain n' where n = Suc n' 0 < Suc n' pderiv ([:− a, 1:] ^ Suc
    n' * q) ≠ 0

```

```

    by (cases n) auto
  have order a (pderiv ([:− a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * q)) = n'
proof (rule order-unique-lemma)
  show [:− a, 1:] ^ n' dvd pderiv ([:− a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * q)
    unfolding lemma-order-pderiv1
  proof (rule dvd-add)
    show [:− a, 1:] ^ n' dvd [:− a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * pderiv q
      by (metis dvdI dvd-mult2 power-Suc2)
    show [:− a, 1:] ^ n' dvd smult (of-nat (Suc n')) (q * [:− a, 1:] ^ n')
      by (metis dvd-smult dvd-triv-right)
  qed
  have k dvd k * pderiv q + smult (of-nat (Suc n')) l ⟹ k dvd l for k l
    by (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc simp: dvd-add-right-iff dvd-smult-iff)
  then show ¬ [:− a, 1:] ^ Suc n' dvd pderiv ([:− a, 1:] ^ Suc n' * q)
    unfolding lemma-order-pderiv1
    by (metis nd dvd-mult-cancel-right power-not-zero pCons-eq-0-iff power-Suc
zero-neq-one)
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis ⟨n = Suc n'⟩ pe)
qed

lemma order-pderiv: order a p = Suc (order a (pderiv p))
  if pderiv p ≠ 0 order a p ≠ 0
  for p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
proof (cases p = 0)
case False
  obtain q where p = [:− a, 1:] ^ order a p * q ∧ ¬ [:− a, 1:] dvd q
    using False order-decomp by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using lemma-order-pderiv that by blast
qed (use that in auto)

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp-order:
  fixes p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
  assumes pderiv p ≠ 0
  and p: p = q * d
  and p': pderiv p = e * d
  and d: d = r * p + s * pderiv p
  shows order a q = (if order a p = 0 then 0 else 1)
proof (rule classical)
  assume 1: ¬ ?thesis
  from ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ have p ≠ 0 by auto
  with p have order a p = order a q + order a d
    by (simp add: order-mult)
  with 1 have order a p ≠ 0
    by (auto split: if-splits)
  from ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨pderiv p = e * d⟩ have oapp: order a (pderiv p) = order
a e + order a d

```

```

    by (simp add: order-mult)
  from ⟨pderiv p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨order a p ≠ 0⟩ have oap: order a p = Suc (order a (pderiv
p))
    by (rule order-pderiv)
  from ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ ⟨p = q * d⟩ have d ≠ 0
    by simp
  have [:- a, 1:] ^ order a (pderiv p) dvd r * p
    by (metis dvd-trans dvd-triv-right oap order-1 power-Suc)
  then have ([:- a, 1:] ^ (order a (pderiv p))) dvd d
    by (simp add: d order-1)
  with ⟨d ≠ 0⟩ have order a (pderiv p) ≤ order a d
    by (simp add: order-divides)
  show ?thesis
    using ⟨order a p = order a q + order a d⟩
      and oapp oap
      and ⟨order a (pderiv p) ≤ order a d⟩
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp-order2:
  pderiv p ≠ 0 ⟹ p = q * d ⟹ pderiv p = e * d ⟹
    d = r * p + s * pderiv p ⟹ ∀ a. order a q = (if order a p = 0 then 0 else 1)
  for p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
  by (blast intro: poly-squarefree-decomp-order)

```

```

lemma order-pderiv2:
  pderiv p ≠ 0 ⟹ order a p ≠ 0 ⟹ order a (pderiv p) = n ⟷ order a p = Suc
n
  for p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
  by (auto dest: order-pderiv)

```

```

definition rsquarefree :: 'a::idom poly ⇒ bool
  where rsquarefree p ⟷ p ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ a. order a p = 0 ∨ order a p = 1)

```

```

lemma pderiv-iszero: pderiv p = 0 ⟹ ∃ h. p = [:h:]
  for p :: 'a::{semidom, semiring-char-0} poly
  by (cases p) (auto simp: pderiv-eq-0-iff split: if-splits)

```

```

lemma rsquarefree-roots: rsquarefree p ⟷ (∀ a. ¬ (poly p a = 0 ∧ poly (pderiv
p) a = 0))
  for p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
proof (cases p = 0)
case False
  show ?thesis
proof (cases pderiv p = 0)
case True
  with ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ pderiv-iszero show ?thesis
  by (force simp add: order-0I rsquarefree-def)
next

```



```

    case False
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  order-pderiv2 show ?thesis
    by (force simp add: rsquarefree-def order-root)
qed
qed (simp add: rsquarefree-def)

lemma rsquarefree-root-order:
  assumes rsquarefree p poly p z = 0 p  $\neq$  0
  shows order z p = 1
proof -
  from assms have order z p  $\in$  {0, 1} by (auto simp: rsquarefree-def)
  moreover from assms have order z p > 0 by (auto simp: order-root)
  ultimately show order z p = 1 by auto
qed

```

```

lemma poly-squarefree-decomp:
  fixes p :: 'a::field-char-0 poly
  assumes pderiv p  $\neq$  0
    and p = q * d
    and pderiv p = e * d
    and d = r * p + s * pderiv p
  shows rsquarefree q  $\wedge$  ( $\forall a. \text{poly } q \ a = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{poly } p \ a = 0$ )
proof -
  from  $\langle \text{pderiv } p \neq 0 \rangle$  have p  $\neq$  0 by auto
  with  $\langle p = q * d \rangle$  have q  $\neq$  0 by simp
  from assms have  $\forall a. \text{order } a \ q = (\text{if } \text{order } a \ p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$ 
    by (rule poly-squarefree-decomp-order2)
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: rsquarefree-def order-root)
qed

```

```

lemma has-field-derivative-poly [derivative-intros]:
  assumes (f has-field-derivative f') (at x within A)
  shows (( $\lambda x. \text{poly } p \ (f \ x)$ ) has-field-derivative
    (f' * poly (pderiv p) (f x))) (at x within A)
  using DERIV-chain[OF poly-DERIV assms, of p] by (simp add: o-def mult-ac)

```

4.28 Algebraic numbers

```

lemma intpolyE:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. \text{poly.coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  obtains q where p = map-poly of-int q
proof -
  have  $\forall i \in \{.. \text{Polynomial.degree } p\}. \exists x. \text{poly.coeff } p \ i = \text{of-int } x$ 
    using assms by (auto simp: Ints-def)
  from bchoice[OF this] obtain f
    where f:  $\bigwedge i. i \leq \text{Polynomial.degree } p \implies \text{poly.coeff } p \ i = \text{of-int } (f \ i)$  by blast
  define q where q = Poly (map f [0.. $\text{Suc } (\text{Polynomial.degree } p)$ ])
  have p = map-poly of-int q

```

```

    by (intro poly-eqI)
      (auto simp: coeff-map-poly q-def nth-default-def f coeff-eq-0 simp del: upt-Suc)
  with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

```

lemma ratpolyE:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. \text{poly.coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  obtains  $q$  where  $p = \text{map-poly of-rat } q$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall i \in \{.. \text{Polynomial.degree } p\}. \exists x. \text{poly.coeff } p \ i = \text{of-rat } x$ 
    using assms by (auto simp: Rats-def)
  from bchoice[OF this] obtain  $f$ 
    where  $f: \bigwedge i. i \leq \text{Polynomial.degree } p \implies \text{poly.coeff } p \ i = \text{of-rat } (f \ i)$  by blast
  define  $q$  where  $q = \text{Poly } (\text{map } f \ [0..<\text{Suc } (\text{Polynomial.degree } p)])$ 
  have  $p = \text{map-poly of-rat } q$ 
    by (intro poly-eqI)
      (auto simp: coeff-map-poly q-def nth-default-def f coeff-eq-0 simp del: upt-Suc)
  with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Algebraic numbers can be defined in two equivalent ways: all real numbers that are roots of rational polynomials or of integer polynomials. The Algebraic-Numbers AFP entry uses the rational definition, but we need the integer definition.

The equivalence is obvious since any rational polynomial can be multiplied with the LCM of its coefficients, yielding an integer polynomial with the same roots.

```

definition algebraic :: 'a :: field-char-0  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where algebraic  $x \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. (\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0)$ 

```

```

lemma algebraicI:  $(\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}) \implies p \neq 0 \implies \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \implies \text{algebraic } x$ 
  unfolding algebraic-def by blast

```

```

lemma algebraicE:
  assumes algebraic  $x$ 
  obtains  $p$  where  $\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ p \neq 0 \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
  using assms unfolding algebraic-def by blast

```

```

lemma algebraic-altdef: algebraic  $x \longleftrightarrow (\exists p. (\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0)$ 
  for  $p :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 poly}$ 
proof safe
  fix  $p$ 
  assume rat:  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}$  and root:  $\text{poly } p \ x = 0$  and nz:  $p \neq 0$ 
  define  $cs$  where  $cs = \text{coeffs } p$ 
  from rat have  $\forall c \in \text{range } (\text{coeff } p). \exists c'. c = \text{of-rat } c'$ 
    unfolding Rats-def by blast

```

```

then obtain  $f$  where  $f: \text{coeff } p \ i = \text{of-rat } (f \ (\text{coeff } p \ i))$  for  $i$ 
  by (subst (asm) bchoice-iff) blast
define  $cs'$  where  $cs' = \text{map } (\text{quotient-of} \circ f) \ (\text{coeffs } p)$ 
define  $d$  where  $d = \text{Lcm } (\text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } cs'))$ 
define  $p'$  where  $p' = \text{smult } (\text{of-int } d) \ p$ 

have  $\text{coeff } p' \ n \in \mathbb{Z}$  for  $n$ 
proof (cases  $n \leq \text{degree } p$ )
  case True
    define  $c$  where  $c = \text{coeff } p \ n$ 
    define  $a$  where  $a = \text{fst } (\text{quotient-of } (f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n)))$ 
    define  $b$  where  $b = \text{snd } (\text{quotient-of } (f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n)))$ 
    have  $b\text{-pos}: b > 0$ 
      unfolding  $b\text{-def}$  using  $\text{quotient-of-denom-pos'}$  by simp
    have  $\text{coeff } p' \ n = \text{of-int } d * \text{coeff } p \ n$ 
      by (simp add:  $p'\text{-def}$ )
    also have  $\text{coeff } p \ n = \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } a / \text{of-int } b)$ 
      unfolding  $a\text{-def } b\text{-def}$ 
      by (subst  $\text{quotient-of-div } [\text{of } f \ (\text{coeff } p \ n), \text{symmetric}]$ ) (simp-all add:  $f$ 
[ $\text{symmetric}$ ])
    also have  $\text{of-int } d * \dots = \text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } (a*d) / \text{of-int } b)$ 
      by (simp add:  $\text{of-rat-mult } \text{of-rat-divide}$ )
    also from  $\text{nz True}$  have  $b \in \text{snd } ' \text{set } cs'$ 
      by (force simp:  $cs'\text{-def } o\text{-def } b\text{-def } \text{coeffs-def } \text{simp del: } \text{upt-Suc}$ )
    then have  $b \text{ dvd } (a * d)$ 
      by (simp add:  $d\text{-def}$ )
    then have  $\text{of-int } (a * d) / \text{of-int } b \in (\mathbb{Z} :: \text{rat set})$ 
      by (rule  $\text{of-int-divide-in-Ints}$ )
    then have  $\text{of-rat } (\text{of-int } (a * d) / \text{of-int } b) \in \mathbb{Z}$  by (elim  $\text{Ints-cases}$ ) auto
    finally show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (auto simp:  $p'\text{-def not-le coeff-eq-0}$ )
qed
moreover have  $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{snd } cs') \subseteq \{0 < ..\}$ 
  unfolding  $cs'\text{-def}$  using  $\text{quotient-of-denom-pos'}$  by (auto simp:  $\text{coeffs-def } \text{simp}$ 
 $\text{del: } \text{upt-Suc}$ )
then have  $d \neq 0$ 
  unfolding  $d\text{-def}$  by (induct  $cs'$ ) simp-all
with  $\text{nz}$  have  $p' \neq 0$  by (simp add:  $p'\text{-def}$ )
moreover from  $\text{root}$  have  $\text{poly } p' \ x = 0$ 
  by (simp add:  $p'\text{-def}$ )
ultimately show  $\text{algebraic } x$ 
  unfolding  $\text{algebraic-def}$  by blast
next
  assume  $\text{algebraic } x$ 
  then obtain  $p$  where  $p: \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \ p \neq 0$  for  $i$ 
    by (force simp:  $\text{algebraic-def}$ )

```

moreover have $\text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \implies \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}$ **for** i
by (*elim Ints-cases*) *simp*
ultimately show $\exists p. (\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}) \wedge p \neq 0 \wedge \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *algebraicI'*: $(\bigwedge i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Q}) \implies p \neq 0 \implies \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \implies \text{algebraic } x$
unfolding *algebraic-altdef* **by** *blast*

lemma *algebraicE'*:
assumes *algebraic* $(x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0})$
obtains p **where** $p \neq 0 \text{ poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p) \ x = 0$
proof –
from *assms* **obtain** q **where** $q: \bigwedge i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ q \neq 0 \text{ poly } q \ x = 0$
by (*erule algebraicE*)
moreover from *this*(1) **obtain** q' **where** $q': q = \text{map-poly of-int } q'$ **by** (*erule intpolyE*)
moreover have $q' \neq 0$
using $q' \ q$ **by** *auto*
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*intro that[of q'] simp-all*)
qed

lemma *algebraicE'-nonzero*:
assumes *algebraic* $(x :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0}) \ x \neq 0$
obtains p **where** $p \neq 0 \text{ coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \text{ poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p) \ x = 0$
proof –
from *assms*(1) **obtain** p **where** $p: p \neq 0 \text{ poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } p) \ x = 0$
by (*erule algebraicE'*)
define $n :: \text{nat}$ **where** $n = \text{order } 0 \ p$
have *monom 1 n dvd p* **by** (*simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff p n-def*)
then obtain q **where** $q: p = \text{monom } 1 \ n * q$ **by** (*erule dvdE*)
have [*simp*]: $\text{map-poly of-int } (\text{monom } 1 \ n * q) = \text{monom } (1 :: 'a) \ n * \text{map-poly of-int } q$
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: monom-0 monom-Suc map-poly-pCons*)
from p **have** $q \neq 0 \text{ poly } (\text{map-poly of-int } q) \ x = 0$ **by** (*auto simp: q poly-monom assms(2)*)
moreover from *this* **have** $\text{order } 0 \ p = n + \text{order } 0 \ q$ **by** (*simp add: q order-mult*)
hence $\text{order } 0 \ q = 0$ **by** (*simp add: n-def*)
with $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{poly } q \ 0 \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: order-root*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **using** *that[of q]* **by** (*auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0*)
qed

lemma *rat-imp-algebraic*: $x \in \mathbb{Q} \implies \text{algebraic } x$
proof (*rule algebraicI'*)
show $\text{poly } [-x, 1:] \ x = 0$
by *simp*
qed (*auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits*)

lemma *algebraic-0* [*simp, intro*]: *algebraic 0*

```

and algebraic-1 [simp, intro]: algebraic 1
and algebraic-numeral [simp, intro]: algebraic (numeral n)
and algebraic-of-nat [simp, intro]: algebraic (of-nat k)
and algebraic-of-int [simp, intro]: algebraic (of-int m)
by (simp-all add: rat-imp-algebraic)

lemma algebraic-ii [simp, intro]: algebraic i
proof (rule algebraicI)
  show poly [:1, 0, 1:] i = 0
  by simp
qed (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma algebraic-minus [intro]:
  assumes algebraic x
  shows algebraic (-x)
proof -
  from assms obtain p where p:  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ poly } p \ x = 0 \ p \neq 0$ 
  by (elim algebraicE) auto
  define s where s = (if even (degree p) then 1 else -1 :: 'a)
  define q where q = Polynomial.smult s (pcompose p [:0, -1:])
  have poly q (-x) = 0
  using p by (auto simp: q-def poly-pcompose s-def)
  moreover have q  $\neq 0$ 
  using p by (auto simp: q-def s-def pcompose-eq-0-iff)
  find-theorems pcompose - - = 0
  moreover have coeff q i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  for i
  proof -
    have coeff (pcompose p [:0, -1:]) i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 
    using p by (intro coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed) (auto simp: coeff-pCons
split: nat.splits)
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: q-def s-def)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: algebraic-def)
qed

lemma algebraic-minus-iff [simp]:
  algebraic (-x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic (x :: 'a :: field-char-0)
  using algebraic-minus[of x] algebraic-minus[of -x] by auto

lemma algebraic-inverse [intro]:
  assumes algebraic x
  shows algebraic (inverse x)
proof (cases x = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  from assms obtain p where p:  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ poly } p \ x = 0 \ p \neq 0$ 
  by (elim algebraicE) auto
  show ?thesis

```

```

proof (rule algebraicI)
  show poly (reflect-poly p) (inverse x) = 0
    using assms p by (simp add: poly-reflect-poly-nz)
qed (use assms p in ⟨auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly⟩)
qed auto

lemma algebraic-root:
  assumes algebraic y
    and poly p x = y and  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$  and lead-coeff p = 1 and degree p
    > 0
  shows algebraic x
proof -
  from assms obtain q where q: poly q y = 0  $\forall i. \text{coeff } q \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$  q  $\neq 0$ 
    by (elim algebraicE) auto
  show ?thesis
proof (rule algebraicI)
  from assms q show pcompose q p  $\neq 0$ 
    by (auto simp: pcompose-eq-0-iff)
  from assms q show coeff (pcompose q p) i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  for i
    by (intro allI coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed) auto
  show poly (pcompose q p) x = 0
    using assms q by (simp add: poly-pcompose)
qed
qed

lemma algebraic-abs-real [simp]:
  algebraic |x :: real|  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic x
  by (auto simp: abs-if)

lemma algebraic-nth-root-real [intro]:
  assumes algebraic x
  shows algebraic (root n x)
proof (cases n = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
proof (rule algebraic-root)
  show poly (monom 1 n) (root n x) = (if even n then |x| else x)
    using sgn-power-root[of n x] False
    by (auto simp add: poly-monom sgn-if split: if-splits)
qed (use False assms in ⟨auto simp: degree-monom-eq⟩)
qed auto

lemma algebraic-sqrt [intro]: algebraic x  $\implies$  algebraic (sqrt x)
  by (auto simp: sqrt-def)

lemma algebraic-csqrt [intro]: algebraic x  $\implies$  algebraic (csqrt x)
  by (rule algebraic-root[where p = monom 1 2])
    (auto simp: poly-monom degree-monom-eq)

```

```

lemma algebraic-cn $j$  [intro]:
  assumes algebraic  $x$ 
  shows algebraic (cn $j$   $x$ )
proof -
  from assms obtain  $p$  where  $p$ : poly  $p$   $x = 0 \ \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ p \neq 0$ 
    by (elim algebraicE) auto
  show ?thesis
proof (rule algebraicI)
  show poly (map-poly cn $j$   $p$ ) (cn $j$   $x$ ) = 0
    using  $p$  by simp
  show map-poly cn $j$   $p \neq 0$ 
    using  $p$  by (auto simp: map-poly-eq-0-iff)
  show coeff (map-poly cn $j$   $p$ )  $i \in \mathbb{Z}$  for  $i$ 
    using  $p$  by (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
qed
qed

lemma algebraic-cn $j$ -iff [simp]: algebraic (cn $j$   $x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic  $x$ 
  using algebraic-cn $j$ [of  $x$ ] algebraic-cn $j$ [of cn $j$   $x$ ] by auto

lemma algebraic-of-real [intro]:
  assumes algebraic  $x$ 
  shows algebraic (of-real  $x$ )
proof -
  from assms obtain  $p$  where  $p$ :  $p \neq 0$  poly (map-poly of-int  $p$ )  $x = 0$  by (erule algebraicE')
  have 1: map-poly of-int  $p \neq (0 :: 'a \text{ poly})$ 
    using  $p$  by (metis coeff-0 coeff-map-poly leading-coeff-0-iff of-int-eq-0-iff)

  have poly (map-poly of-int  $p$ ) (of-real  $x :: 'a$ ) = of-real (poly (map-poly of-int  $p$ )  $x$ )
    by (simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly)
  also note p(2)
  finally have 2: poly (map-poly of-int  $p$ ) (of-real  $x :: 'a$ ) = 0
    by simp

  from 1 2 show algebraic (of-real  $x :: 'a$ )
    by (intro algebraicI[of map-poly of-int  $p$ ]) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
qed

lemma algebraic-of-real-iff [simp]:
  algebraic (of-real  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{real-algebra-1, field-char-0}\}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic  $x$ 
proof
  assume algebraic (of-real  $x :: 'a$ )
  then obtain  $p$  where  $p$ :  $p \neq 0$  poly (map-poly of-int  $p$ ) (of-real  $x :: 'a$ ) = 0
    by (erule algebraicE')
  have 1: (map-poly of-int  $p :: \text{real poly}$ )  $\neq 0$ 
    using  $p$  by (metis coeff-0 coeff-map-poly leading-coeff-0-iff of-int-0 of-int-eq-iff)

```

```

note p(2)
also have poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real x :: 'a) = of-real (poly (map-poly of-int
p) x)
  by (simp add: poly-altdef degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly)
also have ... = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0
  using of-real-eq-0-iff by blast
finally have 2: poly (map-poly real-of-int p) x = 0 .

from 1 and 2 show algebraic x
  by (intro algebraicI[of map-poly of-int p]) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
qed auto

```

4.29 Algebraic integers

inductive algebraic-int :: 'a :: field \Rightarrow bool **where**
 $\llbracket \text{lead-coeff } p = 1; \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z}; \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{algebraic-int } x$

lemma algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly:

```

fixes x :: 'a :: field-char-0
shows algebraic-int x  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists p. \text{poly } (map-poly \text{ of-int } p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p = 1$ )

```

proof

```

assume algebraic-int x
then obtain p where p: lead-coeff p = 1  $\forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ poly } p \ x = 0$ 
  by (auto elim: algebraic-int.cases)
define the-int where the-int = ( $\lambda x.::'a. \text{THE } r. x = \text{of-int } r$ )
define p' where p' = map-poly the-int p
have of-int-the-int: of-int (the-int x) = x if x  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  for x
  unfolding the-int-def by (rule sym, rule theI') (insert that, auto simp: Ints-def)
have the-int-0-iff: the-int x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0 if x  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  for x
  using of-int-the-int[OF that] by auto
have [simp]: the-int 0 = 0
  by (subst the-int-0-iff) auto
have map-poly of-int p' = map-poly (of-int  $\circ$  the-int) p
  by (simp add: p'-def map-poly-map-poly)
also from p of-int-the-int have ... = p
  by (subst poly-eq-iff) (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
finally have p-p': map-poly of-int p' = p .

```

show ($\exists p. \text{poly } (map-poly \text{ of-int } p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p = 1$)

proof (intro exI conjI notI)

from p **show** poly (map-poly of-int p') x = 0 **by** (simp add: p-p')

next

show lead-coeff p' = 1

using p **by** (simp flip: p-p' add: degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly)

qed

next

assume $\exists p. \text{poly } (map-poly \text{ of-int } p) \ x = 0 \wedge \text{lead-coeff } p = 1$

then obtain p **where** p: poly (map-poly of-int p) x = 0 lead-coeff p = 1


```

    by auto
  define p' where p' = (map-poly of-int p :: 'a poly)
  from p have lead-coeff p' = 1 poly p' x = 0  $\forall i$ . coeff p' i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 
    by (auto simp: p'-def coeff-map-poly degree-map-poly)
  thus algebraic-int x
    by (intro algebraic-int.intros)
qed

theorem rational-algebraic-int-is-int:
  assumes algebraic-int x and x  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  shows x  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 
proof -
  from assms(2) obtain a b where ab: b > 0 Rings.coprime a b and x-eq: x =
of-int a / of-int b
    by (auto elim: Rats-cases')
  from  $\langle b > 0 \rangle$  have [simp]: b  $\neq 0$ 
    by auto
  from assms(1) obtain p
    where p: lead-coeff p = 1  $\forall i$ . coeff p i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$  poly p x = 0
    by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)

  define q :: 'a poly where q = [:-of-int a, of-int b:]
  have poly q x = 0 q  $\neq 0$   $\forall i$ . coeff q i  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 
    by (auto simp: x-eq q-def coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)
  define n where n = degree p
  have n > 0
    using p by (intro Nat.gr0I) (auto simp: n-def elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
  have  $(\sum i < n. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i - 1))) \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
    using p by auto
  then obtain R where R: of-int R =  $(\sum i < n. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i - 1)))$ 
    by (auto simp: Ints-def)
  have [simp]: coeff p n = 1
    using p by (auto simp: n-def)

  have 0 = poly p x * of-int b  $\wedge$  n
    using p by simp
  also have ... =  $(\sum i \leq n. \text{coeff } p \ i * x \wedge i * \text{of-int } b \wedge n)$ 
    by (simp add: poly-altdef n-def sum-distrib-right)
  also have ... =  $(\sum i \leq n. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i)))$ 
    by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: x-eq field-simps simp flip: power-add)
  also have  $\{..n\} = \text{insert } n \ \{..<n\}$ 
    using  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  by auto
  also have  $(\sum i \in \dots. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i))) =$ 
    coeff p n * of-int (a  $\wedge$  n) +  $(\sum i < n. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i)))$ 
    by (subst sum.insert) auto
  also have  $(\sum i < n. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b \wedge (n - i))) =$ 
     $(\sum i < n. \text{coeff } p \ i * \text{of-int } (a \wedge i * b * b \wedge (n - i - 1)))$ 

```

by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp flip: power-add power-Suc simp: Suc-diff-Suc)
 also have $\dots = \text{of-int } (b * R)$
 by (simp add: R sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right mult-ac)
 finally have $\text{of-int } (a \wedge n) = (-\text{of-int } (b * R) :: 'a)$
 by (auto simp: add-eq-0-iff)
 hence $a \wedge n = -b * R$
 by (simp flip: of-int-mult of-int-power of-int-minus)
 hence $b \text{ dvd } a \wedge n$
 by simp
 with $\langle \text{Rings.coprime } a \ b \rangle$ have $b \text{ dvd } 1$
 by (meson coprime-power-left-iff dvd-refl not-coprimeI)
 with $x\text{-eq}$ and $\langle b > 0 \rangle$ show ?thesis
 by auto
 qed

lemma algebraic-int-imp-algebraic [dest]: algebraic-int $x \implies$ algebraic x
 by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps algebraic-def)

lemma int-imp-algebraic-int:
 assumes $x \in \mathbb{Z}$
 shows algebraic-int x
 proof
 show $\forall i. \text{coeff } [-x, 1:] i \in \mathbb{Z}$
 using assms by (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)
 qed auto

lemma algebraic-int-0 [simp, intro]: algebraic-int 0
 and algebraic-int-1 [simp, intro]: algebraic-int 1
 and algebraic-int-numeral [simp, intro]: algebraic-int (numeral n)
 and algebraic-int-of-nat [simp, intro]: algebraic-int (of-nat k)
 and algebraic-int-of-int [simp, intro]: algebraic-int (of-int m)
 by (simp-all add: int-imp-algebraic-int)

lemma algebraic-int-ii [simp, intro]: algebraic-int i
 proof
 show $\text{poly } [:1, 0, 1:] i = 0$
 by simp
 qed (auto simp: coeff-pCons split: nat.splits)

lemma algebraic-int-minus [intro]:
 assumes algebraic-int x
 shows algebraic-int $(-x)$
 proof -
 from assms obtain p where $p: \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \ \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0$
 by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
 define s where $s = (\text{if even } (\text{degree } p) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1 :: 'a)$

 define q where $q = \text{Polynomial.smult } s \ (\text{pcompose } p \ [:0, -1:])$
 have $\text{lead-coeff } q = s * \text{lead-coeff } (\text{pcompose } p \ [:0, -1:])$

```

    by (simp add: q-def)
  also have lead-coeff (pcompose p [:0, -1:]) = lead-coeff p * (- 1) ^ degree p
    by (subst lead-coeff-comp) auto
  finally have poly q (-x) = 0 and lead-coeff q = 1
    using p by (auto simp: q-def poly-pcompose s-def)
  moreover have coeff q i ∈ ℤ for i
  proof -
    have coeff (pcompose p [:0, -1:]) i ∈ ℤ
      using p by (intro coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed) (auto simp: coeff-pCons
split: nat.splits)
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: q-def s-def)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
qed

```

```

lemma algebraic-int-minus-iff [simp]:
  algebraic-int (-x) ⟷ algebraic-int (x :: 'a :: field-char-0)
  using algebraic-int-minus[of x] algebraic-int-minus[of -x] by auto

```

```

lemma algebraic-int-inverse [intro]:
  assumes poly p x = 0 and ∀ i. coeff p i ∈ ℤ and coeff p 0 = 1
  shows algebraic-int (inverse x)
  proof
    from assms have [simp]: x ≠ 0
      by (auto simp: poly-0-coeff-0)
    show poly (reflect-poly p) (inverse x) = 0
      using assms by (simp add: poly-reflect-poly-nz)
  qed (use assms in ⟨auto simp: coeff-reflect-poly⟩)

```

```

lemma algebraic-int-root:
  assumes algebraic-int y
    and poly p x = y and ∀ i. coeff p i ∈ ℤ and lead-coeff p = 1 and degree p
    > 0
  shows algebraic-int x
  proof -
    from assms obtain q where q: poly q y = 0 ∀ i. coeff q i ∈ ℤ lead-coeff q = 1
      by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
    show ?thesis
    proof
      from assms q show lead-coeff (pcompose q p) = 1
        by (subst lead-coeff-comp) auto
      from assms q show ∀ i. coeff (pcompose q p) i ∈ ℤ
        by (intro allI coeff-pcompose-semiring-closed) auto
      show poly (pcompose q p) x = 0
        using assms q by (simp add: poly-pcompose)
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma algebraic-int-abs-real [simp]:
  algebraic-int  $|x :: \text{real}| \longleftrightarrow$  algebraic-int  $x$ 
  by (auto simp: abs-if)

lemma algebraic-int-nth-root-real [intro]:
  assumes algebraic-int  $x$ 
  shows algebraic-int (root  $n$   $x$ )
proof (cases  $n = 0$ )
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule algebraic-int-root)
    show poly (monom 1  $n$ ) (root  $n$   $x$ ) = (if even  $n$  then  $|x|$  else  $x$ )
    using sgn-power-root[of  $n$   $x$ ] False
    by (auto simp add: poly-monom sgn-if split: if-splits)
  qed (use False assms in ⟨auto simp: degree-monom-eq⟩)
qed auto

lemma algebraic-int-sqrt [intro]: algebraic-int  $x \implies$  algebraic-int (sqrt  $x$ )
  by (auto simp: sqrt-def)

lemma algebraic-int-csqrt [intro]: algebraic-int  $x \implies$  algebraic-int (csqrt  $x$ )
  by (rule algebraic-int-root[where  $p = \text{monom } 1 \ 2$ ])
  (auto simp: poly-monom degree-monom-eq)

lemma algebraic-int-cnj [intro]:
  assumes algebraic-int  $x$ 
  shows algebraic-int (cnj  $x$ )
proof –
  from assms obtain  $p$  where  $p$ : lead-coeff  $p = 1 \ \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
  show ?thesis
  proof
    show poly (map-poly cnj  $p$ ) (cnj  $x$ ) = 0
    using  $p$  by simp
    show lead-coeff (map-poly cnj  $p$ ) = 1
    using  $p$  by (simp add: coeff-map-poly degree-map-poly)
    show  $\forall i. \text{coeff } (\text{map-poly } \text{cnj } p) \ i \in \mathbb{Z}$ 
    using  $p$  by (auto simp: coeff-map-poly)
  qed
qed

lemma algebraic-int-cnj-iff [simp]: algebraic-int (cnj  $x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic-int  $x$ 
  using algebraic-int-cnj[of  $x$ ] algebraic-int-cnj[of cnj  $x$ ] by auto

lemma algebraic-int-of-real [intro]:
  assumes algebraic-int  $x$ 
  shows algebraic-int (of-real  $x$ )
proof –
  from assms obtain  $p$  where  $p$ : poly  $p \ x = 0 \ \forall i. \text{coeff } p \ i \in \mathbb{Z} \ \text{lead-coeff } p = 1$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp: algebraic-int.simps)
  show algebraic-int (of-real x :: 'a)
proof
  have poly (map-poly of-real p) (of-real x) = (of-real (poly p x) :: 'a)
    by (induction p) (auto simp: map-poly-pCons)
  thus poly (map-poly of-real p) (of-real x) = (0 :: 'a)
    using p by simp
  qed (use p in ‹auto simp: coeff-map-poly degree-map-poly›)
qed

lemma algebraic-int-of-real-iff [simp]:
  algebraic-int (of-real x :: 'a :: {field-char-0, real-algebra-1})  $\longleftrightarrow$  algebraic-int x
proof
  assume algebraic-int (of-real x :: 'a)
  then obtain p
    where p: poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real x :: 'a) = 0 lead-coeff p = 1
    by (auto simp: algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly)
  show algebraic-int x
    unfolding algebraic-int-altdef-ipoly
  proof (intro exI[of - p] conjI)
    have of-real (poly (map-poly real-of-int p) x) = poly (map-poly of-int p) (of-real
x :: 'a)
      by (induction p) (auto simp: map-poly-pCons)
    also note p(1)
    finally show poly (map-poly real-of-int p) x = 0 by simp
  qed (use p in auto)
qed auto

```

4.30 Division of polynomials

4.30.1 Division in general

instantiation *poly* :: (*idom-divide*) *idom-divide*
begin

```

fun divide-poly-main :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where
    divide-poly-main lc q r d dr (Suc n) =
      (let cr = coeff r dr; a = cr div lc; mon = monom a n in
        if False  $\vee$  a * lc = cr then — False  $\vee$  is only because of problem in
function-package
        divide-poly-main
          lc
          (q + mon)
          (r - mon * d)
          d (dr - 1) n else 0)
  | divide-poly-main lc q r d dr 0 = q

```

definition *divide-poly* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly
where *divide-poly* f g =

```

(if  $g = 0$  then 0
 else
  divide-poly-main (coeff  $g$  (degree  $g$ )) 0  $f$   $g$  (degree  $f$ )
  (1 + length (coeffs  $f$ ) - length (coeffs  $g$ )))

```

lemma *divide-poly-main*:

```

assumes  $d: d \neq 0$   $lc = \text{coeff } d \text{ (degree } d)$ 
  and  $\text{degree } (d * r) \leq dr$  divide-poly-main  $lc$   $q$  ( $d * r$ )  $d$   $dr$   $n = q'$ 
  and  $n = 1 + dr - \text{degree } d \vee dr = 0 \wedge n = 0 \wedge d * r = 0$ 
shows  $q' = q + r$ 
using assms(3-)
proof (induct  $n$  arbitrary:  $q$   $r$   $dr$ )
  case (Suc  $n$ )
    let  $?rr = d * r$ 
    let  $?a = \text{coeff } ?rr \ dr$ 
    let  $?qq = ?a \ \text{div } lc$ 
    define  $b$  where [simp]:  $b = \text{monom } ?qq \ n$ 
    let  $?rrr = d * (r - b)$ 
    let  $?qqq = q + b$ 
    note  $res = \text{Suc}(3)$ 
    from (Suc4) have  $dr: dr = n + \text{degree } d$  by auto
    from  $d$  have  $lc: lc \neq 0$  by auto
    have  $\text{coeff } (b * d) \ dr = \text{coeff } b \ n * \text{coeff } d \text{ (degree } d)$ 
    proof (cases  $?qq = 0$ )
      case True
        then show  $?thesis$  by simp
    next
      case False
        then have  $n: n = \text{degree } b$ 
        by (simp add: degree-monom-eq)
        show  $?thesis$ 
        unfolding  $n$   $dr$  by (simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum)
    qed
    also have  $\dots = lc * \text{coeff } b \ n$ 
    by (simp add: d)
    finally have  $c2: \text{coeff } (b * d) \ dr = lc * \text{coeff } b \ n$  .
    have  $rrr: ?rrr = ?rr - b * d$ 
    by (simp add: field-simps)
    have  $c1: \text{coeff } (d * r) \ dr = lc * \text{coeff } r \ n$ 
    proof (cases degree  $r = n$ )
      case True
        with (Suc2) show  $?thesis$ 
        unfolding  $dr$  using coeff-mult-degree-sum[of  $d$   $r$ ]  $d$  by (auto simp: ac-simps)
    next
      case False
        from  $dr$  (Suc2) have  $\text{degree } r \leq n$ 
        by auto
        (metis add.commute add-le-cancel-left d(1) degree-0 degree-mult-eq
         diff-is-0-eq diff-zero le-cases)

```

```

with False have r-n: degree r < n
  by auto
then have right: lc * coeff r n = 0
  by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
have coeff (d * r) dr = coeff (d * r) (degree d + n)
  by (simp add: dr ac-simps)
also from r-n have ... = 0
  by (metis False Suc.prem1(1) add.commute add-left-imp-eq coeff-degree-mult
coeff-eq-0
coeff-mult-degree-sum degree-mult-le dr le-eq-less-or-eq)
finally show ?thesis
  by (simp only: right)
qed
have c0: coeff ?rrr dr = 0
  and id: lc * (coeff (d * r) dr div lc) = coeff (d * r) dr
  unfolding rrr coeff-diff c2
  unfolding b-def coeff-monom coeff-smult c1 using lc by auto
from res[unfolded divide-poly-main.simps[of lc q] Let-def] id
have res: divide-poly-main lc ?qqq ?rrr d (dr - 1) n = q'
  by (simp del: divide-poly-main.simps add: field-simps)
note IH = Suc(1)[OF - res]
from Suc(4) have dr: dr = n + degree d by auto
from Suc(2) have deg-rr: degree ?rr ≤ dr by auto
have deg-bd: degree (b * d) ≤ dr
  unfolding dr b-def by (rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le]) (auto simp: de-
gree-monom-le)
have degree ?rrr ≤ dr
  unfolding rrr by (rule degree-diff-le[OF deg-rr deg-bd])
with c0 have deg-rrr: degree ?rrr ≤ (dr - 1)
  by (rule coeff-0-degree-minus-1)
have n = 1 + (dr - 1) - degree d ∨ dr - 1 = 0 ∧ n = 0 ∧ ?rrr = 0
proof (cases dr)
case 0
with Suc(4) have 0: dr = 0 n = 0 degree d = 0
  by auto
with deg-rrr have degree ?rrr = 0
  by simp
from degree-eq-zeroE[OF this] obtain a where rrr: ?rrr = [:a:]
  by metis
show ?thesis
  unfolding 0 using c0 unfolding rrr 0 by simp
next
case -: Suc
with Suc(4) show ?thesis by auto
qed
from IH[OF deg-rrr this] show ?case
  by simp
next
case 0

```

```

show ?case
proof (cases r = 0)
  case True
  with 0 show ?thesis by auto
next
  case False
  from d False have degree (d * r) = degree d + degree r
  by (subst degree-mult-eq) auto
  with 0 d show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma divide-poly-main-0: divide-poly-main 0 0 r d dr n = 0
proof (induct n arbitrary: r d dr)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case Suc
  show ?case
  unfolding divide-poly-main.simps[of - - r] Let-def
  by (simp add: Suc del: divide-poly-main.simps)
qed

lemma divide-poly:
  assumes g: g ≠ 0
  shows (f * g) div g = (f :: 'a poly)
proof -
  have len: length (coeffs f) = Suc (degree f) if f ≠ 0 for f :: 'a poly
  using that unfolding degree-eq-length-coeffs by auto
  have divide-poly-main (coeff g (degree g)) 0 (g * f) g (degree (g * f))
    (1 + length (coeffs (g * f)) - length (coeffs g)) = (f * g) div g
  by (simp add: divide-poly-def Let-def ac-simps)
  note main = divide-poly-main[OF g refl le-refl this]
  have (f * g) div g = 0 + f
  proof (rule main, goal-cases)
    case 1
    show ?case
    proof (cases f = 0)
      case True
      with g show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
    next
      case False
      with g have fg: g * f ≠ 0 by auto
      show ?thesis
      unfolding len[OF fg] len[OF g] by auto
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis by simp

```


qed

lemma *divide-poly-0*: $f \text{ div } 0 = 0$
for $f :: 'a \text{ poly}$
by (*simp add: divide-poly-def Let-def divide-poly-main-0*)

instance
by *standard* (*auto simp: divide-poly divide-poly-0*)

end

instance *poly* :: (*idom-divide*) *algebraic-semidom* ..

lemma *div-const-poly-conv-map-poly*:
assumes $[:c:] \text{ dvd } p$
shows $p \text{ div } [:c:] = \text{map-poly } (\lambda x. x \text{ div } c) p$
proof (*cases c = 0*)
case *True*
then show *?thesis*
by (*auto intro!: poly-eqI simp: coeff-map-poly*)
next
case *False*
from *assms* **obtain** q **where** $p = [:c:] * q$ **by** (*rule dvdE*)
moreover {
have $\text{smult } c \ q = [:c:] * q$
by *simp*
also have ... $\text{div } [:c:] = q$
by (*rule nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left*) (*use False in auto*)
finally have $\text{smult } c \ q \text{ div } [:c:] = q$.
}
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*intro poly-eqI*) (*auto simp: coeff-map-poly False*)
qed

lemma *is-unit-monom-0*:
fixes $a :: 'a::\text{field}$
assumes $a \neq 0$
shows *is-unit* (*monom a 0*)
proof
from *assms* **show** $1 = \text{monom } a \ 0 * \text{monom } (\text{inverse } a) \ 0$
by (*simp add: mult-monom*)
qed

lemma *is-unit-triv*: $a \neq 0 \implies \text{is-unit } [:a:]$
for $a :: 'a::\text{field}$
by (*simp add: is-unit-monom-0 monom-0 [symmetric]*)

lemma *is-unit-iff-degree*:
fixes $p :: 'a::\text{field poly}$
assumes $p \neq 0$

```

shows is-unit p  $\longleftrightarrow$  degree p = 0
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain a where p = [:a:]
    by (rule degree-eq-zeroE)
  with assms show ?lhs
    by (simp add: is-unit-triv)
next
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain q where q  $\neq$  0 p * q = 1 ..
  then have degree (p * q) = degree 1
    by simp
  with  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle \langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  have degree p + degree q = 0
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  then show ?rhs by simp
qed

lemma is-unit-pCons-iff: is-unit (pCons a p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0  $\wedge$  a  $\neq$  0
  for p :: 'a::field poly
  by (cases p = 0) (auto simp: is-unit-triv is-unit-iff-degree)

lemma is-unit-monom-trivial: is-unit p  $\implies$  monom (coeff p (degree p)) 0 = p
  for p :: 'a::field poly
  by (cases p) (simp-all add: monom-0 is-unit-pCons-iff)

lemma is-unit-const-poly-iff: [:c:] dvd 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  c dvd 1
  for c :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  by (auto simp: one-pCons)

lemma is-unit-polyE:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  assumes p dvd 1
  obtains c where p = [:c:] c dvd 1
proof -
  from assms obtain q where 1 = p * q
    by (rule dvdE)
  then have p  $\neq$  0 and q  $\neq$  0
    by auto
  from  $\langle 1 = p * q \rangle$  have degree 1 = degree (p * q)
    by simp
  also from  $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  have ... = degree p + degree q
    by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  finally have degree p = 0 by simp
  with degree-eq-zeroE obtain c where p = [:c:] .
  with  $\langle p \text{ dvd } 1 \rangle$  have c dvd 1
    by (simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)
  with c show thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma is-unit-polyE':
  fixes p :: 'a::field poly
  assumes is-unit p
  obtains a where p = monom a 0 and a ≠ 0
proof -
  obtain a q where p = pCons a q
  by (cases p)
  with assms have p = [:a:] and a ≠ 0
  by (simp-all add: is-unit-pCons-iff)
  with that show thesis by (simp add: monom-0)
qed

lemma is-unit-poly-iff: p dvd 1 ⟷ (∃ c. p = [:c:] ∧ c dvd 1)
  for p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors} poly
  by (auto elim: is-unit-polyE simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)

lemma root-imp-reducible-poly:
  fixes x :: 'a :: field
  assumes poly p x = 0 and degree p > 1
  shows ¬irreducible p
proof -
  from assms have p ≠ 0
  by auto
  define q where q = [-x, 1:]
  have q dvd p
  using assms by (simp add: poly-eq-0-iff-dvd q-def)
  then obtain r where p-eq: p = q * r
  by (elim dvdE)
  have [simp]: q ≠ 0 r ≠ 0
  using ⟨p ≠ 0⟩ by (auto simp: p-eq)
  have degree p = Suc (degree r)
  unfolding p-eq by (subst degree-mult-eq) (auto simp: q-def)
  with assms(2) have degree r > 0
  by auto
  hence ¬r dvd 1
  by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
  moreover have ¬q dvd 1
  by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff q-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis using p-eq
  by (auto simp: irreducible-def)
qed

lemma reducible-polyI:
  fixes p :: 'a :: field poly
  assumes p = q * r degree q > 0 degree r > 0
  shows ¬irreducible p
  using assms unfolding irreducible-def
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) is-unitE is-unit-iff-degree not-gr0)

```

4.30.2 Pseudo-Division

This part is by René Thiemann and Akihisa Yamada.

```
fun pseudo-divmod-main ::
  'a :: comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\times$  'a
  poly
where
  pseudo-divmod-main lc q r d dr (Suc n) =
    (let
      rr = smult lc r;
      qq = coeff r dr;
      rrr = rr - monom qq n * d;
      qqq = smult lc q + monom qq n
    in pseudo-divmod-main lc qqq rrr d (dr - 1) n)
  | pseudo-divmod-main lc q r d dr 0 = (q,r)
```

```
definition pseudo-divmod :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\times$  'a poly
where pseudo-divmod p q  $\equiv$ 
  if q = 0 then (0, p)
  else
    pseudo-divmod-main (coeff q (degree q)) 0 p q (degree p)
    (1 + length (coeffs p) - length (coeffs q))
```

```
lemma pseudo-divmod-main:
  assumes d: d  $\neq$  0 lc = coeff d (degree d)
  and degree r  $\leq$  dr pseudo-divmod-main lc q r d dr n = (q',r')
  and n = 1 + dr - degree d  $\vee$  dr = 0  $\wedge$  n = 0  $\wedge$  r = 0
  shows (r' = 0  $\vee$  degree r' < degree d)  $\wedge$  smult (lc  $\hat{~}$  n) (d * q + r) = d * q' + r'
  using assms(3-)
proof (induct n arbitrary: q r dr)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n)
  let ?rr = smult lc r
  let ?qq = coeff r dr
  define b where [simp]: b = monom ?qq n
  let ?rrr = ?rr - b * d
  let ?qqq = smult lc q + b
  note res = Suc(3)
  from res[unfolded pseudo-divmod-main.simps[of lc q] Let-def]
  have res: pseudo-divmod-main lc ?qqq ?rrr d (dr - 1) n = (q',r')
    by (simp del: pseudo-divmod-main.simps)
  from Suc(4) have dr: dr = n + degree d by auto
  have coeff (b * d) dr = coeff b n * coeff d (degree d)
  proof (cases ?qq = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by auto
next
```

```

    case False
    then have n:  $n = \text{degree } b$ 
      by (simp add: degree-monom-eq)
    show ?thesis
      unfolding n dr by (simp add: coeff-mult-degree-sum)
    qed
    also have  $\dots = lc * \text{coeff } b \ n$  by (simp add: d)
    finally have  $\text{coeff } (b * d) \ dr = lc * \text{coeff } b \ n$  .
    moreover have  $\text{coeff } ?rr \ dr = lc * \text{coeff } r \ dr$ 
      by simp
    ultimately have c0:  $\text{coeff } ?rrr \ dr = 0$ 
      by auto
    from Suc(4) have dr:  $dr = n + \text{degree } d$  by auto
    have deg-rr:  $\text{degree } ?rr \leq dr$ 
      using Suc(2) degree-smult-le dual-order.trans by blast
    have deg-bd:  $\text{degree } (b * d) \leq dr$ 
      unfolding dr by (rule order.trans[OF degree-mult-le]) (auto simp: degree-monom-le)
    have degree ?rrr  $\leq dr$ 
      using degree-diff-le[OF deg-rr deg-bd] by auto
    with c0 have deg-rrr:  $\text{degree } ?rrr \leq (dr - 1)$ 
      by (rule coeff-0-degree-minus-1)
    have  $n = 1 + (dr - 1) - \text{degree } d \vee dr - 1 = 0 \wedge n = 0 \wedge ?rrr = 0$ 
    proof (cases dr)
      case 0
      with Suc(4) have 0:  $dr = 0 \ n = 0 \ \text{degree } d = 0$  by auto
      with deg-rrr have degree ?rrr  $= 0$  by simp
      then have  $\exists a. ?rrr = [:a:]$ 
        by (metis degree-pCons-eq-if old.nat.distinct(2) pCons-cases)
      from this obtain a where rrr:  $?rrr = [:a:]$ 
        by auto
      show ?thesis
        unfolding 0 using c0 unfolding rrr 0 by simp
    next
      case -: Suc
      with Suc(4) show ?thesis by auto
    qed
    note IH = Suc(1)[OF deg-rrr res this]
    show ?case
      proof (intro conjI)
        from IH show  $r' = 0 \vee \text{degree } r' < \text{degree } d$ 
          by blast
        show  $\text{smult } (lc \wedge \text{Suc } n) \ (d * q + r) = d * q' + r'$ 
          unfolding IH[THEN conjunct2,symmetric]
          by (simp add: field-simps smult-add-right)
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma pseudo-divmod:
  assumes  $g: g \neq 0$ 

```

and *: *pseudo-divmod* $f\ g = (q, r)$
shows $\text{smult } (\text{coeff } g \ (\text{degree } g)) \wedge (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } f) - \text{degree } g))\ f = g * q + r$ (is ?A)
and $r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$ (is ?B)
proof –
from *[*unfolded pseudo-divmod-def Let-def*]
have *pseudo-divmod-main* (coeff $g \ (\text{degree } g)$) 0 $f\ g \ (\text{degree } f)$
 $(1 + \text{length } (\text{coeffs } f) - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } g)) = (q, r)$
by (auto simp: g)
note $\text{main} = \text{pseudo-divmod-main}[OF \ - \ - \ \text{this}, OF\ g\ \text{refl}\ \text{le-refl}]$
from g **have** $1 + \text{length } (\text{coeffs } f) - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } g) = 1 + \text{degree } f - \text{degree } g \vee$
 $\text{degree } f = 0 \wedge 1 + \text{length } (\text{coeffs } f) - \text{length } (\text{coeffs } g) = 0 \wedge f = 0$
by (cases $f = 0$; cases $\text{coeffs } g$) (auto simp: *degree-eq-length-coeffs*)
note $\text{main}' = \text{main}[OF\ \text{this}]$
then show $r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$ **by** auto
show $\text{smult } (\text{coeff } g \ (\text{degree } g)) \wedge (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } f) - \text{degree } g))\ f = g * q + r$
by (subst $\text{main}'[THEN\ \text{conjunct2}, \text{symmetric}]$, simp add: *degree-eq-length-coeffs*,
cases $f = 0$; cases $\text{coeffs } g$, use g **in** auto)
qed

definition *pseudo-mod-main* $lc\ r\ d\ dr\ n = \text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc\ 0\ r\ d\ dr\ n)$

lemma *snd-pseudo-divmod-main*:
 $\text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc\ q\ r\ d\ dr\ n) = \text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc\ q'\ r\ d\ dr\ n)$
by (induct n arbitrary: $q\ q'\ lc\ r\ d\ dr$) (simp-all add: *Let-def*)

definition *pseudo-mod* :: ' $a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}\}$ $\text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a$
 $\text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{poly}$
where *pseudo-mod* $f\ g = \text{snd } (\text{pseudo-divmod } f\ g)$

lemma *pseudo-mod*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}\}$ poly
defines $r \equiv \text{pseudo-mod } f\ g$
assumes $g: g \neq 0$
shows $\exists a\ q. a \neq 0 \wedge \text{smult } a\ f = g * q + r\ r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$
proof –
let $?cg = \text{coeff } g \ (\text{degree } g)$
let $?cge = ?cg \wedge (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } f) - \text{degree } g)$
define a **where** $a = ?cge$
from $r\text{-def}[unfolded\ \text{pseudo-mod-def}]$ **obtain** q **where** $\text{pdm}: \text{pseudo-divmod } f\ g = (q, r)$
by (cases *pseudo-divmod* $f\ g$) auto
from *pseudo-divmod* $[OF\ g\ \text{pdm}]$ **have** $\text{id}: \text{smult } a\ f = g * q + r$ **and** $r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$
by (auto simp: *a-def*)
show $r = 0 \vee \text{degree } r < \text{degree } g$ **by** fact

from g **have** $a \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: a-def*)
with *id* **show** $\exists a \ q. \ a \neq 0 \wedge \text{smult } a \ f = g * q + r$
by *auto*
qed

lemma *fst-pseudo-divmod-main-as-divide-poly-main*:
assumes $d: d \neq 0$
defines $lc: lc \equiv \text{coeff } d \ (\text{degree } d)$
shows $\text{fst } (\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ q \ r \ d \ dr \ n) =$
 $\text{divide-poly-main } lc \ (\text{smult } (lc \hat{\ } n) \ q) \ (\text{smult } (lc \hat{\ } n) \ r) \ d \ dr \ n$
proof (*induct n arbitrary: q r dr*)
case 0
then show ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc n*)
note $lc0 = \text{leading-coeff-neq-0}[OF \ d, \text{folded } lc]$
then have $\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ q \ r \ d \ dr \ (\text{Suc } n) =$
 $\text{pseudo-divmod-main } lc \ (\text{smult } lc \ q + \text{monom } (\text{coeff } r \ dr) \ n) =$
 $(\text{smult } lc \ r - \text{monom } (\text{coeff } r \ dr) \ n * d) \ d \ (dr - 1) \ n$
by (*simp add: Let-def ac-simps*)
also have $\text{fst } \dots = \text{divide-poly-main } lc$
 $(\text{smult } (lc \hat{\ } n) \ (\text{smult } lc \ q + \text{monom } (\text{coeff } r \ dr) \ n))$
 $(\text{smult } (lc \hat{\ } n) \ (\text{smult } lc \ r - \text{monom } (\text{coeff } r \ dr) \ n * d))$
 $d \ (dr - 1) \ n$
by (*simp only: Suc[unfolded divide-poly-main.simps Let-def]*)
also have $\dots = \text{divide-poly-main } lc \ (\text{smult } (lc \hat{\ } \text{Suc } n) \ q) \ (\text{smult } (lc \hat{\ } \text{Suc } n)$
 $r) \ d \ dr \ (\text{Suc } n)$
unfolding *smult-monom smult-distrib mult-smult-left[symmetric]*
using $lc0$ **by** (*simp add: Let-def ac-simps*)
finally show ?*case* .
qed

4.30.3 Division in polynomials over fields

lemma *pseudo-divmod-field*:
fixes $g :: 'a::\text{field poly}$
assumes $g: g \neq 0$
and $*$: $\text{pseudo-divmod } f \ g = (q, r)$
defines $c \equiv \text{coeff } g \ (\text{degree } g) \hat{\ } (\text{Suc } (\text{degree } f) - \text{degree } g)$
shows $f = g * \text{smult } (1/c) \ q + \text{smult } (1/c) \ r$
proof –
from $\text{leading-coeff-neq-0}[OF \ g]$ **have** $c0: c \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: c-def*)
from $\text{pseudo-divmod}(1)[OF \ g *, \text{folded } c\text{-def}]$ **have** $\text{smult } c \ f = g * q + r$
by *auto*
also have $\text{smult } (1 / c) \ \dots = g * \text{smult } (1 / c) \ q + \text{smult } (1 / c) \ r$
by (*simp add: smult-add-right*)
finally show ?*thesis*

using *c0* by *auto*
qed

lemma *divide-poly-main-field*:
fixes *d* :: 'a::field poly
assumes *d*: *d* ≠ 0
defines *lc*: *lc* ≡ *coeff* *d* (*degree* *d*)
shows *divide-poly-main* *lc* *q* *r* *d* *dr* *n* =
fst (*pseudo-divmod-main* *lc* (*smult* ((1 / *lc*)^{*n*}) *q*) (*smult* ((1 / *lc*)^{*n*}) *r*) *d* *dr*
n)
unfolding *lc* **by** (*subst* *fst-pseudo-divmod-main-as-divide-poly-main*) (*auto simp*:
d power-one-over)

lemma *divide-poly-field*:
fixes *f* *g* :: 'a::field poly
defines *f'* ≡ *smult* ((1 / *coeff* *g* (*degree* *g*)) ^ (*Suc* (*degree* *f*) - *degree* *g*)) *f*
shows *f* *div* *g* = *fst* (*pseudo-divmod* *f'* *g*)
proof (*cases* *g* = 0)
case *True*
show ?*thesis*
unfolding *divide-poly-def* *pseudo-divmod-def* *Let-def* *f'-def* *True*
by (*simp add*: *divide-poly-main-0*)
next
case *False*
from *leading-coeff-neq-0*[*OF False*] **have** *degree* *f'* = *degree* *f*
by (*auto simp*: *f'-def*)
then show ?*thesis*
using *length-coeffs-degree*[*of f'*] *length-coeffs-degree*[*of f*]
unfolding *divide-poly-def* *pseudo-divmod-def* *Let-def*
divide-poly-main-field[*OF False*]
length-coeffs-degree[*OF False*]
f'-def
by *force*
qed

instantiation *poly* :: ({*semidom-divide-unit-factor*,*idom-divide*}) *normalization-semidom*
begin

definition *unit-factor-poly* :: 'a *poly* ⇒ 'a *poly*
where *unit-factor-poly* *p* = [:*unit-factor* (*lead-coeff* *p*):]

definition *normalize-poly* :: 'a *poly* ⇒ 'a *poly*
where *normalize* *p* = *p* *div* [:*unit-factor* (*lead-coeff* *p*):]

instance
proof
fix *p* :: 'a *poly*
show *unit-factor* *p* * *normalize* *p* = *p*
proof (*cases* *p* = 0)


```

    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def normalize-poly-def)
  next
    case False
    then have lead-coeff p  $\neq$  0
      by simp
    then have *: unit-factor (lead-coeff p)  $\neq$  0
      using unit-factor-is-unit [of lead-coeff p] by auto
    then have unit-factor (lead-coeff p) dvd 1
      by (auto intro: unit-factor-is-unit)
    then have **: unit-factor (lead-coeff p) dvd c for c
      by (rule dvd-trans) simp
    have ***: unit-factor (lead-coeff p) * (c div unit-factor (lead-coeff p)) = c for
c
  proof -
    from ** obtain b where c = unit-factor (lead-coeff p) * b ..
    with False * show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  have p div [:unit-factor (lead-coeff p):] =
    map-poly ( $\lambda c. c \text{ div unit-factor (lead-coeff p)}$ ) p
    by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff div-const-poly-conv-map-poly **)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: normalize-poly-def unit-factor-poly-def
      smult-conv-map-poly map-poly-map-poly o-def ***)
  qed
next
  fix p :: 'a poly
  assume is-unit p
  then obtain c where p: p = [:c:] c dvd 1
    by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
  then show unit-factor p = p
    by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def monom-0 is-unit-unit-factor)
next
  fix p :: 'a poly
  assume p  $\neq$  0
  then show is-unit (unit-factor p)
    by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def monom-0 is-unit-poly-iff unit-factor-is-unit)
next
  fix a b :: 'a poly assume is-unit a
  thus unit-factor (a * b) = a * unit-factor b
    by (auto simp: unit-factor-poly-def lead-coeff-mult unit-factor-mult elim!: is-unit-polyE)
qed (simp-all add: normalize-poly-def unit-factor-poly-def monom-0 lead-coeff-mult
unit-factor-mult)

end

instance poly :: ({semidom-divide-unit-factor, idom-divide, normalization-semidom-multiplicative})
normalization-semidom-multiplicative

```

```

    by intro-classes (auto simp: unit-factor-poly-def lead-coeff-mult unit-factor-mult)

lemma normalize-poly-eq-map-poly: normalize p = map-poly ( $\lambda x. x \text{ div unit-factor (lead-coeff p)}$ ) p
proof -
  have  $[:\text{unit-factor (lead-coeff p)}:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
  by (metis unit-factor-poly-def unit-factor-self)
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: normalize-poly-def div-const-poly-conv-map-poly)
qed

lemma coeff-normalize [simp]:
  coeff (normalize p) n = coeff p n div unit-factor (lead-coeff p)
  by (simp add: normalize-poly-eq-map-poly coeff-map-poly)

class field-unit-factor = field + unit-factor +
  assumes unit-factor-field [simp]: unit-factor = id
begin

subclass semidom-divide-unit-factor
proof
  fix a
  assume  $a \neq 0$ 
  then have  $1 = a * \text{inverse } a$  by simp
  then have  $a \text{ dvd } 1$  ..
  then show unit-factor a dvd 1 by simp
qed simp-all

end

lemma unit-factor-pCons:
  unit-factor (pCons a p) = (if p = 0 then  $[:\text{unit-factor } a:]$  else unit-factor p)
  by (simp add: unit-factor-poly-def)

lemma normalize-monom [simp]: normalize (monom a n) = monom (normalize a) n
  by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: map-poly-monom normalize-poly-eq-map-poly degree-monom-eq)

lemma unit-factor-monom [simp]: unit-factor (monom a n) =  $[:\text{unit-factor } a:]$ 
  by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: unit-factor-poly-def degree-monom-eq)

lemma normalize-const-poly: normalize  $[:c:]$  =  $[:\text{normalize } c:]$ 
  by (simp add: normalize-poly-eq-map-poly map-poly-pCons)

lemma normalize-smult:
  fixes  $c :: 'a :: \{\text{normalization-semidom-multiplicative, idom-divide}\}$ 
  shows normalize (smult c p) = smult (normalize c) (normalize p)
proof -

```

```

have smult c p = [:c:] * p by simp
also have normalize ... = smult (normalize c) (normalize p)
  by (subst normalize-mult) (simp add: normalize-const-poly)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

instantiation poly :: (field) idom-modulo
begin

definition modulo-poly :: 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly ⇒ 'a poly
  where mod-poly-def: f mod g =
    (if g = 0 then f else pseudo-mod (smult ((1 / lead-coeff g) ^ (Suc (degree f) -
degree g)) f) g)

instance
proof
  fix x y :: 'a poly
  show x div y * y + x mod y = x
  proof (cases y = 0)
    case True
      then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: divide-poly-0 mod-poly-def)
    next
      case False
        then have pseudo-divmod (smult ((1 / lead-coeff y) ^ (Suc (degree x) - degree
y)) x) y =
          (x div y, x mod y)
          by (simp add: divide-poly-field mod-poly-def pseudo-mod-def)
        with False pseudo-divmod [OF False this] show ?thesis
        by (simp add: power-mult-distrib [symmetric] ac-simps)
      qed
    qed
  end

lemma pseudo-divmod-eq-div-mod:
  ⟨pseudo-divmod f g = (f div g, f mod g)⟩ if ⟨lead-coeff g = 1⟩
  using that by (auto simp add: divide-poly-field mod-poly-def pseudo-mod-def)

lemma degree-mod-less-degree:
  ⟨degree (x mod y) < degree y⟩ if ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨¬ y dvd x⟩
proof -
  from pseudo-mod(2) [of y] ⟨y ≠ 0⟩
  have *: ⟨pseudo-mod f y ≠ 0 ⇒ degree (pseudo-mod f y) < degree y⟩ for f
  by blast
  from ⟨¬ y dvd x⟩ have ⟨x mod y ≠ 0⟩
  by blast
  with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: mod-poly-def intro: *)

```

qed

instantiation *poly* :: (field) unique-euclidean-ring
begin

definition *euclidean-size-poly* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow nat
where *euclidean-size-poly* *p* = (if *p* = 0 then 0 else $2^{\wedge} \text{degree } p$)

definition *division-segment-poly* :: 'a poly \Rightarrow 'a poly
where [*simp*]: *division-segment-poly* *p* = 1

instance proof

show $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p = q \rangle$ if $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$
and $\langle \text{euclidean-size } r < \text{euclidean-size } p \rangle$ for $q \ p \ r :: 'a \text{ poly}$
proof (cases $\langle r = 0 \rangle$)
case True
with that show ?thesis
by simp
next
case False
with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ $\langle \text{euclidean-size } r < \text{euclidean-size } p \rangle$
have $\langle \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \rangle$
by (simp add: euclidean-size-poly-def)
with $\langle r \neq 0 \rangle$ have $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } r \rangle$
by (auto dest: dvd-imp-degree)
have $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p = q \wedge (q * p + r) \bmod p = r \rangle$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $\langle \neg ?thesis \rangle$
moreover have *: $\langle ((q * p + r) \text{ div } p - q) * p = r - (q * p + r) \bmod p \rangle$
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
ultimately have $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p \neq q \rangle$ and $\langle (q * p + r) \bmod p \neq r \rangle$
using $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ by auto
from $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } r \rangle$ have $\langle \neg p \text{ dvd } (q * p + r) \rangle$
by simp
with $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ have $\langle \text{degree } ((q * p + r) \bmod p) < \text{degree } p \rangle$
by (rule degree-mod-less-degree)
with $\langle \text{degree } r < \text{degree } p \rangle$ $\langle (q * p + r) \bmod p \neq r \rangle$
have $\langle \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) < \text{degree } p \rangle$
by (auto intro: degree-diff-less)
also have $\langle \text{degree } p \leq \text{degree } ((q * p + r) \text{ div } p - q) + \text{degree } p \rangle$
by simp
also from $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p \neq q \rangle$ $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$
have $\langle \dots = \text{degree } (((q * p + r) \text{ div } p - q) * p) \rangle$
by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
also from * have $\langle \dots = \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) \rangle$
by simp
finally have $\langle \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) < \text{degree } (r - (q * p + r) \bmod p) \rangle$.
then show False

```

    by simp
  qed
  then show  $\langle (q * p + r) \text{ div } p = q \rangle \dots$ 
  qed
qed (auto simp: euclidean-size-poly-def degree-mult-eq power-add intro: degree-mod-less-degree)

end

lemma euclidean-relation-polyI [case-names by0 divides euclidean-relation]:
   $\langle (x \text{ div } y, x \text{ mod } y) = (q, r) \rangle$ 
  if by0:  $\langle y = 0 \implies q = 0 \wedge r = x \rangle$ 
  and divides:  $\langle y \neq 0 \implies y \text{ dvd } x \implies r = 0 \wedge x = q * y \rangle$ 
  and euclidean-relation:  $\langle y \neq 0 \implies \neg y \text{ dvd } x \implies \text{degree } r < \text{degree } y \wedge x = q$ 
  *  $y + r \rangle$ 
  by (rule euclidean-relationI)
  (use that in  $\langle \text{simp-all add: euclidean-size-poly-def} \rangle$ )

lemma div-poly-eq-0-iff:
   $\langle x \text{ div } y = 0 \iff x = 0 \vee y = 0 \vee \text{degree } x < \text{degree } y \rangle$  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: unique-euclidean-semiring-class.div-eq-0-iff euclidean-size-poly-def)

lemma div-poly-less:
   $\langle x \text{ div } y = 0 \rangle$  if  $\langle \text{degree } x < \text{degree } y \rangle$  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
  using that by (simp add: div-poly-eq-0-iff)

lemma mod-poly-less:
   $\langle x \text{ mod } y = x \rangle$  if  $\langle \text{degree } x < \text{degree } y \rangle$ 
  using that by (simp add: mod-eq-self-iff-div-eq-0 div-poly-eq-0-iff)

lemma degree-div-less:
   $\langle \text{degree } (x \text{ div } y) < \text{degree } x \rangle$ 
  if  $\langle \text{degree } x > 0 \rangle \langle \text{degree } y > 0 \rangle$ 
  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof (cases  $\langle x \text{ div } y = 0 \rangle$ )
  case True
  with  $\langle \text{degree } x > 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case False
  from that have  $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle y \neq 0 \rangle$ 
  and *:  $\langle \text{degree } (x \text{ div } y * y + x \text{ mod } y) > 0 \rangle$ 
  by auto
  show ?thesis
proof (cases  $\langle y \text{ dvd } x \rangle$ )
  case True
  then obtain  $z$  where  $\langle x = y * z \rangle \dots$ 
  then have  $\langle \text{degree } (x \text{ div } y) < \text{degree } (x \text{ div } y * y) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle y \neq 0 \rangle \langle x \neq 0 \rangle \langle \text{degree } y > 0 \rangle$  by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  with  $\langle y \text{ dvd } x \rangle$  show ?thesis

```

```

    by simp
  next
    case False
    with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (x mod y) < degree y⟩
      by (rule degree-mod-less-degree)
    with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨x div y ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (x mod y) < degree (x div y * y)⟩
      by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
    then have ⟨degree (x div y * y + x mod y) = degree (x div y * y)⟩
      by (rule degree-add-eq-left)
    with ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨x div y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨degree y > 0⟩ show ?thesis
      by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
  qed
qed

lemma degree-mod-less': b ≠ 0 ⟹ a mod b ≠ 0 ⟹ degree (a mod b) < degree b
  by (rule degree-mod-less-degree) auto

lemma degree-mod-less: y ≠ 0 ⟹ x mod y = 0 ∨ degree (x mod y) < degree y
  using degree-mod-less' by blast

lemma div-smult-left: ⟨smult a x div y = smult a (x div y)⟩ (is ?Q)
  and mod-smult-left: ⟨smult a x mod y = smult a (x mod y)⟩ (is ?R)
  for x y :: 'a::field poly
proof -
  have ⟨(smult a x div y, smult a x mod y) = (smult a (x div y), smult a (x mod
y))⟩
  proof (cases ⟨a = 0⟩)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
      by (rule euclidean-relation-polyI)
      (use False in ⟨simp-all add: dvd-smult-iff degree-mod-less-degree flip: smult-add-right⟩)
  qed
  then show ?Q and ?R
    by simp-all
qed

lemma poly-div-minus-left [simp]: (− x) div y = − (x div y)
  for x y :: 'a::field poly
  using div-smult-left [of − 1::'a] by simp

lemma poly-mod-minus-left [simp]: (− x) mod y = − (x mod y)
  for x y :: 'a::field poly
  using mod-smult-left [of − 1::'a] by simp

lemma poly-div-add-left: ⟨(x + y) div z = x div z + y div z⟩ (is ?Q)

```

```

and poly-mod-add-left:  $\langle (x + y) \bmod z = x \bmod z + y \bmod z \rangle$  (is ?R)
for  $x\ y\ z :: \langle 'a::\text{field } \text{poly} \rangle$ 
proof –
  have  $\langle ((x + y) \text{ div } z, (x + y) \bmod z) = (x \text{ div } z + y \text{ div } z, x \bmod z + y \bmod z) \rangle$ 
  proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)
    case by0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case divides
    then obtain  $w$  where  $\langle x + y = z * w \rangle$ 
    by blast
    then have  $y: \langle y = z * w - x \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    from  $\langle z \neq 0 \rangle$  show ?case
    using mod-mult-self4 [of  $z\ w\ \langle -\ x \rangle$ ] div-mult-self4 [of  $z\ w\ \langle -\ x \rangle$ ]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps y)
  next
    case euclidean-relation
    then have  $\langle \text{degree } (x \bmod z + y \bmod z) < \text{degree } z \rangle$ 
    using degree-mod-less-degree [of  $z\ x$ ] degree-mod-less-degree [of  $z\ y$ ]
    dvd-add-right-iff [of  $z\ x\ y$ ] dvd-add-left-iff [of  $z\ y\ x$ ]
    by (cases  $\langle z \text{ dvd } x \vee z \text{ dvd } y \rangle$ ) (auto intro: degree-add-less)
    moreover have  $\langle x + y = (x \text{ div } z + y \text{ div } z) * z + (x \bmod z + y \bmod z) \rangle$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
    ultimately show ?case
    by simp
  qed
then show ?Q and ?R
  by simp-all
qed

lemma poly-div-diff-left:  $\langle (x - y) \text{ div } z = x \text{ div } z - y \text{ div } z \rangle$ 
for  $x\ y\ z :: 'a::\text{field } \text{poly}$ 
by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus poly-div-add-left poly-div-minus-left)

lemma poly-mod-diff-left:  $\langle (x - y) \bmod z = x \bmod z - y \bmod z \rangle$ 
for  $x\ y\ z :: 'a::\text{field } \text{poly}$ 
by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus poly-mod-add-left poly-mod-minus-left)

lemma div-smult-right:  $\langle x \text{ div } \text{smult } a\ y = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } a) (x \text{ div } y) \rangle$  (is ?Q)
and mod-smult-right:  $\langle x \bmod \text{smult } a\ y = (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } x \bmod y) \rangle$  (is ?R)
proof –
  have  $\langle (x \text{ div } \text{smult } a\ y, x \bmod \text{smult } a\ y) = (\text{smult } (\text{inverse } a) (x \text{ div } y), (\text{if } a = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } x \bmod y)) \rangle$ 
  proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)
    case by0
    then show ?case by auto
  next
    case divides

```

```

    moreover define  $w$  where  $\langle w = x \text{ div } y \rangle$ 
    ultimately have  $\langle x = y * w \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: smult-dvd-iff)
    with divides show ?case
      by simp
  next
    case euclidean-relation
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: smult-dvd-iff degree-mod-less-degree)
  qed
  then show ?Q and ?R
    by simp-all
qed

lemma mod-mult-unit-eq:
   $\langle x \bmod (z * y) = x \bmod y \rangle$ 
  if  $\langle \text{is-unit } z \rangle$ 
  for  $x \ y \ z :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof (cases  $\langle y = 0 \rangle$ )
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
next
  case False
  moreover have  $\langle z \neq 0 \rangle$ 
    using that by auto
  moreover define  $a$  where  $\langle a = \text{lead-coeff } z \rangle$ 
  ultimately have  $\langle z = [:a:] \rangle \langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ 
    using that monom-0 [of  $a$ ] by (simp-all add: is-unit-monom-trivial)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: mod-smult-right)
qed

lemma poly-div-minus-right [simp]:  $x \text{ div } (-y) = -(x \text{ div } y)$ 
  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
  using div-smult-right [of  $- \ 1 :: 'a$ ] by (simp add: nonzero-inverse-minus-eq)

lemma poly-mod-minus-right [simp]:  $x \bmod (-y) = x \bmod y$ 
  for  $x \ y :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
  using mod-smult-right [of  $- \ 1 :: 'a$ ] by simp

lemma poly-div-mult-right:  $\langle x \text{ div } (y * z) = (x \text{ div } y) \text{ div } z \rangle$  (is ?Q)
  and poly-mod-mult-right:  $\langle x \bmod (y * z) = y * (x \text{ div } y \bmod z) + x \bmod y \rangle$  (is ?R)
  for  $x \ y \ z :: \langle 'a :: \text{field poly} \rangle$ 
proof -
  have  $\langle (x \text{ div } (y * z), x \bmod (y * z)) = ((x \text{ div } y) \text{ div } z, y * (x \text{ div } y \bmod z) + x \bmod y) \rangle$ 
  proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)

```



```

    case by0
    then show ?case by auto
next
    case divides
    then show ?case by auto
next
    case euclidean-relation
    then have ⟨y ≠ 0⟩ ⟨z ≠ 0⟩
    by simp-all
    with ⟨¬ y * z dvd x⟩ have ⟨degree (y * (x div y mod z) + x mod y) < degree
(y * z)⟩
    using degree-mod-less-degree [of y x] degree-mod-less-degree [of z ⟨x div y⟩]
    degree-add-eq-left [of ⟨x mod y⟩ ⟨y * (x div y mod z)⟩]
    by (cases ⟨z dvd x div y⟩; cases ⟨y dvd x⟩)
    (auto simp add: degree-mult-eq not-dvd-imp-mod-neg-0 dvd-div-iff-mult)
    moreover have ⟨x = x div y div z * (y * z) + (y * (x div y mod z) + x mod
y)⟩
    by (simp add: field-simps flip: distrib-left)
    ultimately show ?case
    by simp
qed
then show ?Q and ?R
by simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma dvd-pCons-imp-dvd-pCons-mod:
  ⟨y dvd pCons a (x mod y)⟩ if ⟨y dvd pCons a x⟩
proof -
  have ⟨pCons a x = pCons a (x div y * y + x mod y)⟩
  by simp
  also have ⟨... = pCons 0 (x div y * y) + pCons a (x mod y)⟩
  by simp
  also have ⟨pCons 0 (x div y * y) = (x div y * monom 1 (Suc 0)) * y⟩
  by (simp add: monom-Suc)
  finally show ⟨y dvd pCons a (x mod y)⟩
  using ⟨y dvd pCons a x⟩ by simp
qed

```

```

lemma degree-less-if-less-eqI:
  ⟨degree x < degree y⟩ if ⟨degree x ≤ degree y⟩ ⟨coeff x (degree y) = 0⟩ ⟨x ≠ 0⟩
proof (cases ⟨degree x = degree y⟩)
  case True
  with ⟨coeff x (degree y) = 0⟩ have ⟨lead-coeff x = 0⟩
  by simp
  then have ⟨x = 0⟩
  by simp
  with ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ show ?thesis
  by simp
next

```

```

case False
with ⟨degree x ≤ degree y⟩ show ?thesis
by simp
qed

lemma div-pCons-eq:
  ⟨pCons a p div q = (if q = 0 then 0 else pCons (coeff (pCons a (p mod q))
(degree q) / lead-coeff q) (p div q))⟩ (is ?Q)
and mod-pCons-eq:
  ⟨pCons a p mod q = (if q = 0 then pCons a p else pCons a (p mod q) - smult
(coeff (pCons a (p mod q)) (degree q) / lead-coeff q) q)⟩ (is ?R)
for x y :: ⟨'a::field poly⟩
proof -
have ⟨?Q⟩ and ⟨?R⟩ if ⟨q = 0⟩
using that by simp-all
moreover have ⟨?Q⟩ and ⟨?R⟩ if ⟨q ≠ 0⟩
proof -
define b where ⟨b = coeff (pCons a (p mod q)) (degree q) / lead-coeff q⟩
have ⟨(pCons a p div q, pCons a p mod q) =
(pCons b (p div q), (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q))⟩ (is ⟨- = (?q, ?r)⟩)
proof (induction rule: euclidean-relation-polyI)
case by0
with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ show ?case by simp
next
case divides
show ?case
proof (cases ⟨pCons a (p mod q) = 0⟩)
case True
then show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: b-def)
next
case False
have ⟨q dvd pCons a (p mod q)⟩
using ⟨q dvd pCons a p⟩ by (rule dvd-pCons-imp-dvd-pCons-mod)
then obtain s where *: ⟨pCons a (p mod q) = q * s⟩ ..
with False have ⟨s ≠ 0⟩
by auto
from ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q)) ≤ degree q⟩
by (auto simp add: Suc-le-eq intro: degree-mod-less-degree)
moreover from ⟨s ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree q ≤ degree (pCons a (p mod q))⟩
by (simp add: degree-mult-right-le *)
ultimately have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q)) = degree q⟩
by (rule order.antisym)
with ⟨s ≠ 0⟩ ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree s = 0⟩
by (simp add: * degree-mult-eq)
then obtain c where ⟨s = [:c:]⟩
by (rule degree-eq-zeroE)
also have ⟨c = b⟩
using ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ by (simp add: b-def * ⟨s = [:c:]⟩)

```

```

    finally have ⟨smult b q = pCons a (p mod q)⟩
      by (simp add: *)
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
next
case euclidean-relation
then have ⟨degree q > 0⟩
  using is-unit-iff-degree by blast
from ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q)) ≤ degree q⟩
  by (auto simp add: Suc-le-eq intro: degree-mod-less-degree)
moreover have ⟨degree (smult b q) ≤ degree q⟩
  by (rule degree-smult-le)
ultimately have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q) ≤ degree q⟩
  by (rule degree-diff-le)
moreover have ⟨coeff (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q) (degree q) = 0⟩
  using ⟨degree q > 0⟩ by (auto simp add: b-def)
ultimately have ⟨degree (pCons a (p mod q) - smult b q) < degree q⟩
  using ⟨degree q > 0⟩
  by (cases ⟨pCons a (p mod q) = smult b q⟩
    (auto intro: degree-less-if-less-eqI))
then show ?case
  by simp
qed
with ⟨q ≠ 0⟩ show ?Q and ?R
  by (simp-all add: b-def)
qed
ultimately show ?Q and ?R
  by simp-all
qed

```

lemma *div-mod-fold-coeffs*:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (p \text{ div } q, p \text{ mod } q) = \\
 & \quad (\text{if } q = 0 \text{ then } (0, p) \\
 & \quad \text{else} \\
 & \quad \text{fold-coeffs} \\
 & \quad \quad (\lambda a \ (s, r). \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{let } b = \text{coeff } (pCons a r) \ (\text{degree } q) / \text{coeff } q \ (\text{degree } q) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{in } (pCons b s, pCons a r - \text{smult } b q)) \ p \ (0, 0)) \\
 & \text{by (rule sym, induct p) (auto simp: div-pCons-eq mod-pCons-eq Let-def)}
 \end{aligned}$$

lemma *mod-pCons*:

```

fixes a :: 'a::field
and x y :: 'a::field poly
assumes y: y ≠ 0
defines b ≡ coeff (pCons a (x mod y)) (degree y) / coeff y (degree y)
shows (pCons a x) mod y = pCons a (x mod y) - smult b y
unfolding b-def
by (simp add: mod-pCons-eq)

```

4.30.4 List-based versions for fast implementation

```

fun minus-poly-rev-list :: 'a :: group-add list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where
    minus-poly-rev-list (x # xs) (y # ys) = (x - y) # (minus-poly-rev-list xs ys)
  | minus-poly-rev-list xs [] = xs
  | minus-poly-rev-list [] (y # ys) = []

```

```

fun pseudo-divmod-main-list ::
  'a::comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\times$  'a list
  where
    pseudo-divmod-main-list lc q r d (Suc n) =
      (let
        rr = map ((* ) lc) r;
        a = hd r;
        qq = cCons a (map ((* ) lc) q);
        rrr = tl (if a = 0 then rr else minus-poly-rev-list rr (map ((* ) a) d))
        in pseudo-divmod-main-list lc qq rrr d n)
  | pseudo-divmod-main-list lc q r d 0 = (q, r)

```

```

fun pseudo-mod-main-list :: 'a::comm-ring-1  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where
    pseudo-mod-main-list lc r d (Suc n) =
      (let
        rr = map ((* ) lc) r;
        a = hd r;
        rrr = tl (if a = 0 then rr else minus-poly-rev-list rr (map ((* ) a) d))
        in pseudo-mod-main-list lc rrr d n)
  | pseudo-mod-main-list lc r d 0 = r

```

```

fun divmod-poly-one-main-list ::
  'a::comm-ring-1 list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\times$  'a list
  where
    divmod-poly-one-main-list q r d (Suc n) =
      (let
        a = hd r;
        qq = cCons a q;
        rr = tl (if a = 0 then r else minus-poly-rev-list r (map ((* ) a) d))
        in divmod-poly-one-main-list qq rr d n)
  | divmod-poly-one-main-list q r d 0 = (q, r)

```

```

fun mod-poly-one-main-list :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where
    mod-poly-one-main-list r d (Suc n) =
      (let
        a = hd r;
        rr = tl (if a = 0 then r else minus-poly-rev-list r (map ((* ) a) d))
        in mod-poly-one-main-list rr d n)
  | mod-poly-one-main-list r d 0 = r

```

definition *pseudo-divmod-list* :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list \times 'a list
where *pseudo-divmod-list* p q =
 (if q = [] then ([], p)
 else
 (let rq = rev q;
 (qu, re) = *pseudo-divmod-main-list* (hd rq) [] (rev p) rq (1 + length p -
 length q)
 in (qu, rev re)))

definition *pseudo-mod-list* :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow 'a list
where *pseudo-mod-list* p q =
 (if q = [] then p
 else
 (let
 rq = rev q;
 re = *pseudo-mod-main-list* (hd rq) (rev p) rq (1 + length p - length q)
 in rev re))

lemma *minus-zero-does-nothing*: *minus-poly-rev-list* x (map ((* 0) y) = x
for x :: 'a::ring list
by (induct x y rule: *minus-poly-rev-list.induct*) auto

lemma *length-minus-poly-rev-list [simp]*: *length* (*minus-poly-rev-list* xs ys) = *length* xs
by (induct xs ys rule: *minus-poly-rev-list.induct*) auto

lemma *if-0-minus-poly-rev-list*:
 (if a = 0 then x else *minus-poly-rev-list* x (map ((* a) y)) =
minus-poly-rev-list x (map ((* a) y))
for a :: 'a::ring
by (cases a = 0) (simp-all add: *minus-zero-does-nothing*)

lemma *Poly-append*: *Poly* (a @ b) = *Poly* a + *monom* 1 (length a) * *Poly* b
for a :: 'a::comm-semiring-1 list
by (induct a) (auto simp: *monom-0 monom-Suc*)

lemma *minus-poly-rev-list*: *length* p \geq *length* q \implies
Poly (rev (*minus-poly-rev-list* (rev p) (rev q))) =
Poly p - *monom* 1 (length p - length q) * *Poly* q
for p q :: 'a::comm-ring-1 list
proof (induct rev p rev q arbitrary: p q rule: *minus-poly-rev-list.induct*)
case (1 x xs y ys)
then have *length* (rev q) \leq *length* (rev p)
by *simp*
from *this*[folded 1(2,3)] **have** ys-xs: *length* ys \leq *length* xs
by *simp*
then have *: *Poly* (rev (*minus-poly-rev-list* xs ys)) =
Poly (rev xs) - *monom* 1 (length xs - length ys) * *Poly* (rev ys)

```

    by (subst 1.hyps(1)[of rev xs rev ys, unfolded rev-rev-ident length-rev]) auto
  have Poly p - monom 1 (length p - length q) * Poly q =
    Poly (rev (rev p)) - monom 1 (length (rev (rev p)) - length (rev (rev q))) *
    Poly (rev (rev q))
  by simp
  also have ... =
    Poly (rev (x # xs)) - monom 1 (length (x # xs) - length (y # ys)) * Poly
    (rev (y # ys))
  unfolding 1(2,3) by simp
  also from ys-xs have ... =
    Poly (rev xs) + monom x (length xs) -
    (monom 1 (length xs - length ys) * Poly (rev ys) + monom y (length xs))
  by (simp add: Poly-append distrib-left mult-monom smult-monom)
  also have ... = Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list xs ys)) + monom (x - y) (length
    xs)
  unfolding * diff-monom[symmetric] by simp
  finally show ?case
  by (simp add: 1(2,3)[symmetric] smult-monom Poly-append)
qed auto

```

lemma *smult-monom-mult*: $smult\ a\ (monom\ b\ n * f) = monom\ (a * b)\ n * f$
using *smult-monom* [of $a - n$] **by** (*metis mult-smult-left*)

lemma *head-minus-poly-rev-list*:
 $length\ d \leq length\ r \implies d \neq [] \implies$
 $hd\ (minus-poly-rev-list\ (map\ ((*)\ (last\ d))\ r)\ (map\ ((*)\ (hd\ r))\ (rev\ d))) = 0$
for $d\ r :: 'a::comm-ring\ list$
proof (*induct r*)
case *Nil*
then show ?case **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons a rs*)
then show ?case **by** (*cases rev d*) (*simp-all add: ac-simps*)
qed

lemma *Poly-map*: $Poly\ (map\ ((*)\ a)\ p) = smult\ a\ (Poly\ p)$
proof (*induct p*)
case *Nil*
then show ?case **by** *simp*
next
case (*Cons x xs*)
then show ?case **by** (*cases Poly xs = 0*) *auto*
qed

lemma *last-coeff-is-hd*: $xs \neq [] \implies coeff\ (Poly\ xs)\ (length\ xs - 1) = hd\ (rev\ xs)$
by (*simp-all add: hd-conv-nth rev-nth nth-default-nth nth-append*)

lemma *pseudo-divmod-main-list-invar*:
assumes *leading-nonzero*: $last\ d \neq 0$

```

    and lc: last d = lc
    and d ≠ []
    and pseudo-divmod-main-list lc q (rev r) (rev d) n = (q', rev r')
    and n = 1 + length r - length d
  shows pseudo-divmod-main lc (monom 1 n * Poly q) (Poly r) (Poly d) (length r
- 1) n =
    (Poly q', Poly r')
  using assms(4-)
proof (induct n arbitrary: r q)
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc.prem1 have *: ¬ Suc (length r) ≤ length d
  by simp
  with ⟨d ≠ []⟩ have r ≠ []
  using Suc.leI length-greater-0-conv list.size(3) by fastforce
  let ?a = (hd (rev r))
  let ?rr = map ((* lc) (rev r))
  let ?rrr = rev (tl (minus-poly-rev-list ?rr (map ((* ?a) (rev d))))
  let ?qq = cCons ?a (map ((* lc) q))
  from * Suc(3) have n: n = (1 + length r - length d - 1)
  by simp
  from * have rr-val: (length ?rrr) = (length r - 1)
  by auto
  with ⟨r ≠ []⟩ * have rr-smaller: (1 + length r - length d - 1) = (1 + length
?rrr - length d)
  by auto
  from * have id: Suc (length r) - length d = Suc (length r - length d)
  by auto
  from Suc.prem1 *
  have pseudo-divmod-main-list lc ?qq (rev ?rrr) (rev d) (1 + length r - length d
- 1) = (q', rev r')
  by (simp add: Let-def if-0-minus-poly-rev-list id)
  with n have v: pseudo-divmod-main-list lc ?qq (rev ?rrr) (rev d) n = (q', rev r')
  by auto
  from * have sucrr: Suc (length r) - length d = Suc (length r - length d)
  using Suc.diff-le not-less-eq-eq by blast
  from Suc(3) ⟨r ≠ []⟩ have n-ok: n = 1 + (length ?rrr) - length d
  by simp
  have cong: ∧x1 x2 x3 x4 y1 y2 y3 y4. x1 = y1 ⟹ x2 = y2 ⟹ x3 = y3 ⟹
x4 = y4 ⟹
    pseudo-divmod-main lc x1 x2 x3 x4 n = pseudo-divmod-main lc y1 y2 y3 y4 n
  by simp
  have hd-rev: coeff (Poly r) (length r - Suc 0) = hd (rev r)
  using last-coeff-is-hd[OF ⟨r ≠ []⟩] by simp
  show ?case
  unfolding Suc.hyps(1)[OF v n-ok, symmetric] pseudo-divmod-main.simps Let-def
proof (rule cong[OF - - refl], goal-cases)
  case 1
  show ?case
  by (simp add: monom-Suc hd-rev[symmetric] smult-monom Poly-map)

```

```

next
  case 2
  show ?case
  proof (subst Poly-on-rev-starting-with-0, goal-cases)
    show hd (minus-poly-rev-list (map ((* lc) (rev r)) (map ((* (hd (rev r)))
(rev d))) = 0
    by (fold lc, subst head-minus-poly-rev-list, insert * ⟨d ≠ []⟩, auto)
    from * have length d ≤ length r
    by simp
    then show smult lc (Poly r) - monom (coeff (Poly r) (length r - 1)) n *
Poly d =
      Poly (rev (minus-poly-rev-list (map ((* lc) (rev r)) (map ((* (hd (rev
r))) (rev d))))))
    by (fold rev-map) (auto simp add: n smult-monom-mult Poly-map hd-rev
[symmetric]
      minus-poly-rev-list)
  qed
  qed simp
  qed simp

lemma pseudo-divmod-impl [code]:
  pseudo-divmod f g = map-prod poly-of-list poly-of-list (pseudo-divmod-list (coeffs
f) (coeffs g))
  for f g :: 'a::comm-ring-1 poly
proof (cases g = 0)
  case False
  then have last (coeffs g) ≠ 0
    and last (coeffs g) = lead-coeff g
    and coeffs g ≠ []
    by (simp-all add: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree)
  moreover obtain q r where qr: pseudo-divmod-main-list
    (last (coeffs g)) (rev [])
    (rev (coeffs f)) (rev (coeffs g))
    (1 + length (coeffs f) -
length (coeffs g)) = (q, rev (rev r))
    by force
  ultimately have (Poly q, Poly (rev r)) = pseudo-divmod-main (lead-coeff g) 0
f g
    (length (coeffs f) - Suc 0) (Suc (length (coeffs f)) - length (coeffs g))
    by (subst pseudo-divmod-main-list-invar [symmetric]) auto
  moreover have pseudo-divmod-main-list
    (hd (rev (coeffs g))) []
    (rev (coeffs f)) (rev (coeffs g))
    (1 + length (coeffs f) -
length (coeffs g)) = (q, r)
    by (metis hd-rev qr rev.simps(1) rev-swap)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs pseudo-divmod-def pseudo-divmod-list-def)
next

```



```

case True
then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: pseudo-divmod-def pseudo-divmod-list-def)
qed

```

```

lemma pseudo-mod-main-list:
  snd (pseudo-divmod-main-list l q xs ys n) = pseudo-mod-main-list l xs ys n
  by (induct n arbitrary: l q xs ys) (auto simp: Let-def)

```

```

lemma pseudo-mod-impl[code]: pseudo-mod f g = poly-of-list (pseudo-mod-list (coeffs
f) (coeffs g))
proof -
  have snd-case:  $\bigwedge f g p. \text{snd } ((\lambda(x,y). (f x, g y)) p) = g (\text{snd } p)$ 
  by auto
  show ?thesis
    unfolding pseudo-mod-def pseudo-divmod-impl pseudo-divmod-list-def
      pseudo-mod-list-def Let-def
    by (simp add: snd-case pseudo-mod-main-list)
qed

```

4.30.5 Improved Code-Equations for Polynomial (Pseudo) Division

```

lemma pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod:
   $\langle f \text{ div } g, f \text{ mod } g \rangle =$ 
  (if  $g = 0$  then  $(0, f)$ 
  else
    let
       $ilc = \text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } g);$ 
       $h = \text{smult } ilc g;$ 
       $(q, r) = \text{pseudo-divmod } f h$ 
    in  $(\text{smult } ilc q, r))$ 
  (is  $\langle ?l = ?r \rangle$ )
proof (cases  $\langle g = 0 \rangle$ )
case True
then show ?thesis by simp
next
case False
define ilc where  $\langle ilc = \text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } g) \rangle$ 
define h where  $\langle h = \text{smult } ilc g \rangle$ 
from False have  $\langle \text{lead-coeff } h = 1 \rangle$ 
and  $\langle ilc \neq 0 \rangle$ 
by (auto simp: h-def ilc-def)
define q r where  $\langle q = f \text{ div } h \rangle$  and  $\langle r = f \text{ mod } h \rangle$ 
with  $\langle \text{lead-coeff } h = 1 \rangle$  have  $p: \langle \text{pseudo-divmod } f h = (q, r) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: pseudo-divmod-eq-div-mod)
from  $\langle ilc \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\langle f \text{ div } g, f \text{ mod } g \rangle = (\text{smult } ilc q, r)$ 
by (auto simp: h-def div-smult-right mod-smult-right q-def r-def)
also have  $\langle (\text{smult } ilc q, r) = ?r \rangle$ 

```

```

    using ⟨g ≠ 0⟩ by (auto simp: Let-def p simp flip: h-def ilc-def)
    finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod-list:
  (f div g, f mod g) =
    (let cg = coeffs g in
     if cg = [] then (0, f)
     else
      let
        cf = coeffs f;
        ilc = inverse (last cg);
        ch = map ((* ) ilc) cg;
        (q, r) = pseudo-divmod-main-list 1 [] (rev cf) (rev ch) (1 + length cf -
length cg)
      in (poly-of-list (map ((* ) ilc) q), poly-of-list (rev r)))
proof -
  note d = pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod pseudo-divmod-impl pseudo-divmod-list-def
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases g = 0)
    case True
      with d show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case False
        define ilc where ilc = inverse (coeff g (degree g))
        from False have ilc: ilc ≠ 0
          by (auto simp: ilc-def)
        with False have id: g = 0 ⟷ False coeffs g = [] ⟷ False
          last (coeffs g) = coeff g (degree g)
          coeffs (smult ilc g) = [] ⟷ False
          by (auto simp: last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree)
        have id2: hd (rev (coeffs (smult ilc g))) = 1
          by (subst hd-rev, insert id ilc, auto simp: coeffs-smult, subst last-map, auto
simp: id ilc-def)
        have id3: length (coeffs (smult ilc g)) = length (coeffs g)
          rev (coeffs (smult ilc g)) = rev (map ((* ) ilc) (coeffs g))
          unfolding coeffs-smult using ilc by auto
        obtain q r where pair:
          pseudo-divmod-main-list 1 [] (rev (coeffs f)) (rev (map ((* ) ilc) (coeffs g)))
          (1 + length (coeffs f) - length (coeffs g)) = (q, r)
          by force
        show ?thesis
          unfolding d Let-def id if-False ilc-def[symmetric] map-prod-def[symmetric]
id2
          unfolding id3 pair map-prod-def split
          by (auto simp: Poly-map)
        qed
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *pseudo-divmod-main-list-1*: *pseudo-divmod-main-list 1 = divmod-poly-one-main-list*
proof (*intro ext, goal-cases*)

case (*1 q r d n*)
 have *: *map ((*) 1) xs = xs* **for** *xs :: 'a list*
 by (*induct xs*) *auto*
 show ?*case*
 by (*induct n arbitrary: q r d*) (*auto simp: * Let-def*)
qed

fun *divide-poly-main-list* :: '*a::idom-divide* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow '*a list* \Rightarrow *nat* \Rightarrow '*a list*

where
 divide-poly-main-list lc q r d (Suc n) =
 (*let*
 cr = hd r
 in if cr = 0 then divide-poly-main-list lc (cCons cr q) (tl r) d n else let
 a = cr div lc;
 qq = cCons a q;
 rr = minus-poly-rev-list r (map (() a) d)*
 in if hd rr = 0 then divide-poly-main-list lc qq (tl rr) d n else [])
 | *divide-poly-main-list lc q r d 0 = q*

lemma *divide-poly-main-list-simp* [*simp*]:

divide-poly-main-list lc q r d (Suc n) =
 (*let*
 cr = hd r;
 a = cr div lc;
 qq = cCons a q;
 rr = minus-poly-rev-list r (map (() a) d)*
 in if hd rr = 0 then divide-poly-main-list lc qq (tl rr) d n else [])
 by (*simp add: Let-def minus-zero-does-nothing*)

declare *divide-poly-main-list.simps(1)*[*simp del*]

definition *divide-poly-list* :: '*a::idom-divide* *poly* \Rightarrow '*a poly* \Rightarrow '*a poly*

where *divide-poly-list f g =*
 (*let cg = coeffs g in*
 if cg = [] then g
 else
 let
 cf = coeffs f;
 cgr = rev cg
 in poly-of-list (divide-poly-main-list (hd cgr) [] (rev cf) cgr (1 + length cf
 - length cg)))

lemmas *pdivmod-via-divmod-list = pdivmod-via-pseudo-divmod-list*[*unfolded pseudo-divmod-main-list-1*]

lemma *mod-poly-one-main-list*: *snd (divmod-poly-one-main-list q r d n) = mod-poly-one-main-list r d n*

```

by (induct n arbitrary: q r d) (auto simp: Let-def)

lemma mod-poly-code [code]:
  f mod g =
    (let cg = coeffs g in
     if cg = [] then f
     else
      let
        cf = coeffs f;
        ilc = inverse (last cg);
        ch = map ((*) ilc) cg;
        r = mod-poly-one-main-list (rev cf) (rev ch) (1 + length cf - length cg)
      in poly-of-list (rev r))
  (is - = ?rhs)
proof -
  have snd (f div g, f mod g) = ?rhs
  unfolding pdivmod-via-divmod-list Let-def mod-poly-one-main-list [symmetric,
of - - - Nil]
  by (auto split: prod.splits)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

definition div-field-poly-impl :: 'a :: field poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
  where div-field-poly-impl f g =
    (let cg = coeffs g in
     if cg = [] then 0
     else
      let
        cf = coeffs f;
        ilc = inverse (last cg);
        ch = map ((*) ilc) cg;
        q = fst (divmod-poly-one-main-list [] (rev cf) (rev ch) (1 + length cf -
length cg))
      in poly-of-list ((map ((*) ilc) q)))

```

We do not declare the following lemma as code equation, since then polynomial division on non-fields will no longer be executable. However, a code-unfold is possible, since *div-field-poly-impl* is a bit more efficient than the generic polynomial division.

```

lemma div-field-poly-impl[code-unfold]: (div) = div-field-poly-impl
proof (intro ext)
  fix f g :: 'a poly
  have fst (f div g, f mod g) = div-field-poly-impl f g
  unfolding div-field-poly-impl-def pdivmod-via-divmod-list Let-def
  by (auto split: prod.splits)
  then show f div g = div-field-poly-impl f g
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma divide-poly-main-list:
  assumes lc0:  $lc \neq 0$ 
    and lc: last d = lc
    and d:  $d \neq []$ 
    and  $n = (1 + \text{length } r - \text{length } d)$ 
  shows  $\text{Poly } (\text{divide-poly-main-list } lc \ q \ (\text{rev } r) \ (\text{rev } d) \ n) =$ 
     $\text{divide-poly-main } lc \ (\text{monom } 1 \ n * \text{Poly } q) \ (\text{Poly } r) \ (\text{Poly } d) \ (\text{length } r - 1) \ n$ 
  using assms(4-)
proof (induct n arbitrary: r q)
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc.prems have ifCond:  $\neg \text{Suc } (\text{length } r) \leq \text{length } d$ 
    by simp
  with d have r:  $r \neq []$ 
    using Suc.leI length-greater-0-conv list.size(3) by fastforce
  then obtain rr lcr where r:  $r = rr @ [lcr]$ 
    by (cases r rule: rev-cases) auto
  from d lc obtain dd where d:  $d = dd @ [lc]$ 
    by (cases d rule: rev-cases) auto
  from Suc(2) ifCond have n:  $n = 1 + \text{length } rr - \text{length } d$ 
    by (auto simp: r)
  from ifCond have len:  $\text{length } dd \leq \text{length } rr$ 
    by (simp add: r d)
  show ?case
  proof (cases lcr div lc * lc = lcr)
    case False
    with r d show ?thesis
      unfolding Suc(2)[symmetric]
      by (auto simp add: Let-def nth-default-append)
    next
    case True
    with r d have id:
      ?thesis  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
       $\text{Poly } (\text{divide-poly-main-list } lc \ (\text{cCons } (\text{lcr div } lc) \ q)$ 
         $(\text{rev } (\text{rev } (\text{minus-poly-rev-list } (\text{rev } rr) \ (\text{rev } (\text{map } ((*) \ (\text{lcr div } lc)) \ dd))))))$ 
       $(\text{rev } d) \ n) =$ 
       $\text{divide-poly-main } lc$ 
       $(\text{monom } 1 \ (\text{Suc } n) * \text{Poly } q + \text{monom } (\text{lcr div } lc) \ n)$ 
       $(\text{Poly } r - \text{monom } (\text{lcr div } lc) \ n * \text{Poly } d)$ 
       $(\text{Poly } d) \ (\text{length } rr - 1) \ n$ 
      by (cases r rule: rev-cases; cases d rule: rev-cases)
      (auto simp add: Let-def rev-map nth-default-append)
    have cong:  $\bigwedge x1 \ x2 \ x3 \ x4 \ y1 \ y2 \ y3 \ y4. \ x1 = y1 \implies x2 = y2 \implies x3 = y3 \implies$ 
       $x4 = y4 \implies$ 
       $\text{divide-poly-main } lc \ x1 \ x2 \ x3 \ x4 \ n = \text{divide-poly-main } lc \ y1 \ y2 \ y3 \ y4 \ n$ 
      by simp
    show ?thesis
      unfolding id
    proof (subst Suc(1), simp add: n,
      subst minus-poly-rev-list, force simp: len, rule cong[OF - - refl], goal-cases)

```

```

    case 2
    have monom lcr (length rr) = monom (lcr div lc) (length rr - length dd) *
monom lc (length dd)
    by (simp add: mult-monom len True)
    then show ?case unfolding r d Poly-append n ring-distrib
    by (auto simp: Poly-map smult-monom smult-monom-mult)
    qed (auto simp: len monom-Suc smult-monom)
  qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma divide-poly-list[code]: f div g = divide-poly-list f g
proof -
  note d = divide-poly-def divide-poly-list-def
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases g = 0)
    case True
    show ?thesis by (auto simp: d True)
  next
    case False
    then obtain cg lcg where cg: coeffs g = cg @ [lcg]
    by (cases coeffs g rule: rev-cases) auto
    with False have id: (g = 0) = False (cg @ [lcg] = []) = False
    by auto
    from cg False have lcg: coeff g (degree g) = lcg
    using last-coeffs-eq-coeff-degree last-snoc by force
    with False have lcg ≠ 0 by auto
    from cg Poly-coeffs [of g] have ltp: Poly (cg @ [lcg]) = g
    by auto
    show ?thesis
    unfolding d cg Let-def id if-False poly-of-list-def
    by (subst divide-poly-main-list, insert False cg ⟨lcg ≠ 0⟩)
    (auto simp: lcg ltp, simp add: degree-eq-length-coeffs)
  qed
qed

```

4.31 Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings

```

lemma prod-mset-const-poly: (∏ x∈#A. [:f x:]) = [:prod-mset (image-mset f A):]
  by (induct A) (simp-all add: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma irreducible-const-poly-iff:
  fixes c :: 'a :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
  shows irreducible [:c:] ⟷ irreducible c

```

```

proof
  assume A: irreducible c
  show irreducible [:c:]
  proof (rule irreducibleI)
    fix a b assume ab: [:c:] = a * b
    hence degree [:c:] = degree (a * b) by (simp only: )
  qed

```

```

also from A ab have a ≠ 0 b ≠ 0 by auto
hence degree (a * b) = degree a + degree b by (simp add: degree-mult-eq)
finally have degree a = 0 degree b = 0 by auto
then obtain a' b' where ab': a = [:a':] b = [:b':] by (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
from ab have coeff [:c:] 0 = coeff (a * b) 0 by (simp only: )
hence c = a' * b' by (simp add: ab' mult-ac)
from A and this have a' dvd 1 ∨ b' dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
with ab' show a dvd 1 ∨ b dvd 1
  by (auto simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)
qed (insert A, auto simp: irreducible-def is-unit-poly-iff)
next
assume A: irreducible [:c:]
then have c ≠ 0 and ¬ c dvd 1
  by (auto simp add: irreducible-def is-unit-const-poly-iff)
then show irreducible c
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  fix a b assume ab: c = a * b
  hence [:c:] = [:a:] * [:b:] by (simp add: mult-ac)
  from A and this have [:a:] dvd 1 ∨ [:b:] dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
  then show a dvd 1 ∨ b dvd 1
    by (auto simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)
qed
qed

lemma lift-prime-elem-poly:
  assumes prime-elem (c :: 'a :: semidom)
  shows prime-elem [:c:]
proof (rule prime-elemI)
  fix a b assume *: [:c:] dvd a * b
  from * have dvd: c dvd coeff (a * b) n for n
    by (subst (asm) const-poly-dvd-iff) blast
  {
    define m where m = (GREATEST m. ¬c dvd coeff b m)
    assume ¬[:c:] dvd b
    hence A: ∃ i. ¬c dvd coeff b i by (subst (asm) const-poly-dvd-iff) blast
    have B: ∧ i. ¬c dvd coeff b i ⟹ i ≤ degree b
      by (auto intro: le-degree)
    have coeff-m: ¬c dvd coeff b m unfolding m-def by (rule GreatestI-ex-nat[OF
A B])
    have i ≤ m if ¬c dvd coeff b i for i
      unfolding m-def by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) B Greatest-le-nat that)
    hence dvd-b: c dvd coeff b i if i > m for i using that by force

    have c dvd coeff a i for i
    proof (induction i rule: nat-descend-induct[of degree a])
      case (base i)
      thus ?case by (simp add: coeff-eq-0)
    next
      case (descend i)

```

```

    let ?A = {..i+m} - {i}
    have c dvd coeff (a * b) (i + m) by (rule dvd)
    also have coeff (a * b) (i + m) = (∑ k ≤ i + m. coeff a k * coeff b (i + m
- k))
      by (simp add: coeff-mult)
    also have {..i+m} = insert i ?A by auto
    also have (∑ k ∈ ... coeff a k * coeff b (i + m - k)) =
      coeff a i * coeff b m + (∑ k ∈ ?A. coeff a k * coeff b (i + m - k))
      (is - = - + ?S)
      by (subst sum.insert) simp-all
    finally have eq: c dvd coeff a i * coeff b m + ?S .
    moreover have c dvd ?S
  proof (rule dvd-sum)
    fix k assume k: k ∈ {..i+m} - {i}
    show c dvd coeff a k * coeff b (i + m - k)
    proof (cases k < i)
      case False
      with k have c dvd coeff a k by (intro descend.IH) simp
      thus ?thesis by simp
    next
      case True
      hence c dvd coeff b (i + m - k) by (intro dvd-b) simp
      thus ?thesis by simp
    qed
  qed
  ultimately have c dvd coeff a i * coeff b m
    by (simp add: dvd-add-left-iff)
  with assms coeff-m show c dvd coeff a i
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
  qed
  hence [c:] dvd a by (subst const-poly-dvd-iff) blast
}
then show [c:] dvd a ∨ [c:] dvd b by blast
next
  from assms show [c:] ≠ 0 and ¬ [c:] dvd 1
    by (simp-all add: prime-elem-def is-unit-const-poly-iff)
  qed

lemma prime-elem-const-poly-iff:
  fixes c :: 'a :: semidom
  shows prime-elem [c:] ⟷ prime-elem c
proof
  assume A: prime-elem [c:]
  show prime-elem c
  proof (rule prime-elemI)
    fix a b assume c dvd a * b
    hence [c:] dvd [a:] * [b:] by (simp add: mult-ac)
    from A and this have [c:] dvd [a:] ∨ [c:] dvd [b:] by (rule prime-elem-dvd-multD)
    thus c dvd a ∨ c dvd b by simp
  qed

```



```

qed (insert A, auto simp: prime-elem-def is-unit-poly-iff)
qed (auto intro: lift-prime-elem-poly)

```

4.32 Content and primitive part of a polynomial

```

definition content :: 'a::semiring-gcd poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where content p = gcd-list (coeffs p)

```

```

lemma content-eq-fold-coeffs [code]: content p = fold-coeffs gcd p 0
  by (simp add: content-def Gcd-fin.set-eq-fold fold-coeffs-def foldr-fold fun-eq-iff
ac-simps)

```

```

lemma content-0 [simp]: content 0 = 0
  by (simp add: content-def)

```

```

lemma content-1 [simp]: content 1 = 1
  by (simp add: content-def)

```

```

lemma content-const [simp]: content [:c:] = normalize c
  by (simp add: content-def cCons-def)

```

```

lemma const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content: [:c:] dvd p  $\longleftrightarrow$  c dvd content p
  for c :: 'a::semiring-gcd
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  have [:c:] dvd p  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall n. c \text{ dvd coeff } p \ n$ )
    by (rule const-poly-dvd-iff)
  also have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$ )
  proof safe
    fix n :: nat
    assume  $\forall a \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). c \text{ dvd } a$ 
    then show c dvd coeff p n
      by (cases n  $\leq$  degree p) (auto simp: coeff-eq-0 coeffs-def split: if-splits)
  qed (auto simp: coeffs-def simp del: upt-Suc split: if-splits)
  also have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow$  c dvd content p
    by (simp add: content-def dvd-Gcd-fin-iff dvd-mult-unit-iff)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma content-dvd [simp]: [:content p:] dvd p
  by (subst const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content) simp-all

```

```

lemma content-dvd-coeff [simp]: content p dvd coeff p n
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis

```

```

    by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (cases n ≤ degree p)
      (auto simp add: content-def not-le coeff-eq-0 coeff-in-coeffs intro: Gcd-fin-dvd)
qed

lemma content-dvd-coeffs: c ∈ set (coeffs p) ⇒ content p dvd c
  by (simp add: content-def Gcd-fin-dvd)

lemma normalize-content [simp]: normalize (content p) = content p
  by (simp add: content-def)

lemma is-unit-content-iff [simp]: is-unit (content p) ⇔ content p = 1
proof
  assume is-unit (content p)
  then have normalize (content p) = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-normalize del: normalize-content)
  then show content p = 1 by simp
qed auto

lemma content-smult [simp]:
  fixes c :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd}
  shows content (smult c p) = normalize c * content p
  by (simp add: content-def coeffs-smult Gcd-fin-mult normalize-mult)

lemma content-eq-zero-iff [simp]: content p = 0 ⇔ p = 0
  by (auto simp: content-def simp: poly-eq-iff coeffs-def)

definition primitive-part :: 'a :: semiring-gcd poly ⇒ 'a poly
  where primitive-part p = map-poly (λx. x div content p) p

lemma primitive-part-0 [simp]: primitive-part 0 = 0
  by (simp add: primitive-part-def)

lemma content-times-primitive-part [simp]: smult (content p) (primitive-part p) =
p
  for p :: 'a :: semiring-gcd poly
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding primitive-part-def
    by (auto simp: smult-conv-map-poly map-poly-map-poly o-def content-dvd-coeffs
      intro: map-poly-idI)
qed

```

```

lemma primitive-part-eq-0-iff [simp]: primitive-part  $p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$ 
proof (cases  $p = 0$ )
  case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
    then have primitive-part  $p = \text{map-poly } (\lambda x. x \text{ div content } p) p$ 
      by (simp add: primitive-part-def)
    also from False have  $\dots = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$ 
      by (intro map-poly-eq-0-iff) (auto simp: dvd-div-eq-0-iff content-dvd-coeffs)
    finally show ?thesis
      using False by simp
qed

lemma content-primitive-part [simp]:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd}\}$  poly
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows content (primitive-part  $p$ ) = 1
proof –
  have  $p = \text{smult } (\text{content } p) (\text{primitive-part } p)$ 
    by simp
  also have content  $\dots = \text{content } (\text{primitive-part } p) * \text{content } p$ 
    by (simp del: content-times-primitive-part add: ac-simps)
  finally have  $1 * \text{content } p = \text{content } (\text{primitive-part } p) * \text{content } p$ 
    by simp
  then have  $1 * \text{content } p \text{ div content } p = \text{content } (\text{primitive-part } p) * \text{content } p$ 
div content p
    by simp
  with assms show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma content-decompose:
  obtains  $p' :: 'a :: \{\text{normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd}\}$  poly
  where  $p = \text{smult } (\text{content } p) p' \text{ content } p' = 1$ 
proof (cases  $p = 0$ )
  case True
    then have  $p = \text{smult } (\text{content } p) 1 \text{ content } 1 = 1$ 
      by simp-all
    then show ?thesis ..
  next
  case False
    then have  $p = \text{smult } (\text{content } p) (\text{primitive-part } p) \text{ content } (\text{primitive-part } p) =$ 
1
      by simp-all
    then show ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma content-dvd-contentI [intro]: p dvd q  $\implies$  content p dvd content q
  using const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content content-dvd dvd-trans by blast

lemma primitive-part-const-poly [simp]: primitive-part [:x:] = [:unit-factor x:]
  by (simp add: primitive-part-def map-poly-pCons)

lemma primitive-part-prim: content p = 1  $\implies$  primitive-part p = p
  by (auto simp: primitive-part-def)

lemma degree-primitive-part [simp]: degree (primitive-part p) = degree p
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
      have p = smult (content p) (primitive-part p)
        by simp
      also from False have degree ... = degree (primitive-part p)
        by (subst degree-smult-eq) simp-all
      finally show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma smult-content-normalize-primitive-part [simp]:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {normalization-semidom-multiplicative, semiring-gcd, idom-divide}
  poly
  shows smult (content p) (normalize (primitive-part p)) = normalize p
proof -
  have smult (content p) (normalize (primitive-part p)) =
    normalize ([:content p:] * primitive-part p)
    by (subst normalize-mult) (simp-all add: normalize-const-poly)
  also have [:content p:] * primitive-part p = p by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

context
begin

private

lemma content-1-mult:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {semiring-gcd, factorial-semiring} poly
  assumes content f = 1 content g = 1
  shows content (f * g) = 1
proof (cases f * g = 0)
  case False
    from assms have f  $\neq$  0 g  $\neq$  0 by auto

  hence f * g  $\neq$  0 by auto
  {

```

```

    assume  $\neg$ is-unit (content (f * g))
    with False have  $\exists p. p \text{ dvd content } (f * g) \wedge \text{prime } p$ 
      by (intro prime-divisor-exists) simp-all
    then obtain p where p dvd content (f * g) prime p by blast
    from  $\langle p \text{ dvd content } (f * g) \rangle$  have  $[:p:] \text{ dvd } f * g$ 
      by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content)
    moreover from  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have prime-elem  $[:p:]$  by (simp add: lift-prime-elem-poly)
    ultimately have  $[:p:] \text{ dvd } f \vee [:p:] \text{ dvd } g$ 
      by (simp add: prime-elem-dvd-mult-iff)
    with assms have is-unit p by (simp add: const-poly-dvd-iff-dvd-content)
    with  $\langle \text{prime } p \rangle$  have False by simp
  }
  hence is-unit (content (f * g)) by blast
  hence normalize (content (f * g)) = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-normalize del:
normalize-content)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed (insert assms, auto)

lemma content-mult:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-gcd, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
  poly
  shows content (p * q) = content p * content q
proof (cases p * q = 0)
  case False
  then have p  $\neq$  0 and q  $\neq$  0
    by simp-all
  then have *: content (primitive-part p * primitive-part q) = 1
    by (auto intro: content-1-mult)
  have p * q = smult (content p) (primitive-part p) * smult (content q) (primitive-part
q)
    by simp
  also have ... = smult (content p * content q) (primitive-part p * primitive-part
q)
    by (metis mult.commute mult-smult-right smult-smult)
  with * show ?thesis
    by (simp add: normalize-mult)
next
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

end

lemma primitive-part-mult:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
normalization-semidom-multiplicative} poly
  shows primitive-part (p * q) = primitive-part p * primitive-part q
proof -

```

```

have primitive-part (p * q) = p * q div [:content (p * q):]
  by (simp add: primitive-part-def div-const-poly-conv-map-poly)
also have ... = (p div [:content p:]) * (q div [:content q:])
  by (subst div-mult-div-if-dvd) (simp-all add: content-mult mult-ac)
also have ... = primitive-part p * primitive-part q
  by (simp add: primitive-part-def div-const-poly-conv-map-poly)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma primitive-part-smult:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
                    normalization-semidom-multiplicative} poly
  shows primitive-part (smult a p) = smult (unit-factor a) (primitive-part p)
proof -
  have smult a p = [:a:] * p by simp
  also have primitive-part ... = smult (unit-factor a) (primitive-part p)
    by (subst primitive-part-mult) simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma primitive-part-dvd-primitive-partI [intro]:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
                    normalization-semidom-multiplicative} poly
  shows p dvd q  $\implies$  primitive-part p dvd primitive-part q
  by (auto elim!: dvdE simp: primitive-part-mult)

```

```

lemma content-prod-mset:
  fixes A :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
  poly multiset
  shows content (prod-mset A) = prod-mset (image-mset content A)
  by (induction A) (simp-all add: content-mult mult-ac)

```

```

lemma content-prod-eq-1-iff:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
  poly
  shows content (p * q) = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  content p = 1  $\wedge$  content q = 1
proof safe
  assume A: content (p * q) = 1
  {
    fix p q :: 'a poly assume content p * content q = 1
    hence 1 = content p * content q by simp
    hence content p dvd 1 by (rule dvdI)
    hence content p = 1 by simp
  } note B = this
  from A B[of p q] B [of q p] show content p = 1 content q = 1
    by (simp-all add: content-mult mult-ac)
qed (auto simp: content-mult)

```

4.33 A typeclass for algebraically closed fields

Since the required sort constraints are not available inside the class, we have to resort to a somewhat awkward way of writing the definition of algebraically closed fields:

```
class alg-closed-field = field +
  assumes alg-closed:  $n > 0 \implies f\ n \neq 0 \implies \exists x. (\sum_{k \leq n}. f\ k * x^k) = 0$ 
```

We can then however easily show the equivalence to the proper definition:

```
lemma alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root:
  assumes degree (p :: 'a :: alg-closed-field poly) > 0
  shows  $\exists x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists x. (\sum_{k \leq \text{degree } p}. \text{coeff } p\ k * x^k) = 0$ 
    using assms by (intro alg-closed) auto
  thus ?thesis
    by (simp add: poly-altdef)
qed
```

```
lemma alg-closedI [Pure.intro]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ poly}. \text{degree } p > 0 \implies \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \implies \exists x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0$ 
  shows OFCLASS('a :: field, alg-closed-field-class)
proof
  fix n :: nat and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assume n:  $n > 0 \wedge f\ n \neq 0$ 
  define p where p = Abs-poly ( $\lambda k. \text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f\ k \text{ else } 0$ )
  have coeff-p:  $\text{coeff } p\ k = (\text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f\ k \text{ else } 0)$  for k
  proof -
    have eventually ( $\lambda k. k > n$ ) cofinite
      by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
    hence eventually ( $\lambda k. (\text{if } k \leq n \text{ then } f\ k \text{ else } 0) = 0$ ) cofinite
      by eventually-elim auto
    thus ?thesis
      unfolding p-def by (subst Abs-poly-inverse) auto
  qed
```

```
from n have degree p  $\geq$  n
  by (intro le-degree) (auto simp: coeff-p)
moreover have degree p  $\leq$  n
  by (intro degree-le) (auto simp: coeff-p)
ultimately have deg-p: degree p = n
  by linarith
from deg-p and n have [simp]: p  $\neq$  0
  by auto
```

```
define p' where p' = smult (inverse (lead-coeff p)) p
have deg-p': degree p' = degree p
  by (auto simp: p'-def)
have lead-coeff-p' [simp]: lead-coeff p' = 1
```

```

    by (auto simp: p'-def)

  from deg-p and deg-p' and n have degree p' > 0
    by simp
  from assms[OF this] obtain x where poly p' x = 0
    by auto
  hence poly p x = 0
    by (simp add: p'-def)
  also have poly p x = ( $\sum k \leq n. f k * x ^ k$ )
    unfolding poly-altdef by (intro sum.cong) (auto simp: deg-p coeff-p)
  finally show  $\exists x. (\sum k \leq n. f k * x ^ k) = 0 ..$ 
qed

```

```

lemma (in alg-closed-field) nth-root-exists:
  assumes n > 0
  shows  $\exists y. y ^ n = (x :: 'a)$ 
proof -
  define f where f = ( $\lambda i. \text{if } i = 0 \text{ then } -x \text{ else if } i = n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ )
  have  $\exists x. (\sum k \leq n. f k * x ^ k) = 0$ 
    by (rule alg-closed) (use assms in ⟨auto simp: f-def⟩)
  also have ( $\lambda x. \sum k \leq n. f k * x ^ k$ ) = ( $\lambda x. \sum k \in \{0, n\}. f k * x ^ k$ )
    by (intro ext sum.mono-neutral-right) (auto simp: f-def)
  finally show  $\exists y. y ^ n = x$ 
    using assms by (simp add: f-def)
qed

```

We can now prove by induction that every polynomial of degree n splits into a product of n linear factors:

```

lemma alg-closed-imp-factorization:
  fixes p :: 'a :: alg-closed-field poly
  assumes p ≠ 0
  shows  $\exists A. \text{size } A = \text{degree } p \wedge p = \text{smult } (\text{lead-coeff } p) (\prod x \in \#A. [-x, 1:])$ 
  using assms
proof (induction degree p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct)
  case (less p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases degree p = 0)
    case True
    thus ?thesis
      by (intro exI[of - {#}]) (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
  next
    case False
    then obtain x where x: poly p x = 0
      using alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root by blast
    hence  $[-x, 1:] \text{ dvd } p$ 
      using poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
    then obtain q where p-eq:  $p = [-x, 1:] * q$ 
      by (elim dvdE)
    have q ≠ 0

```



```

    using less.premis p-eq by auto
  moreover from this have deg: degree p = Suc (degree q)
    unfolding p-eq by (subst degree-mult-eq) auto
  ultimately obtain A where A: size A = degree q q = smult (lead-coeff q)
    (∏ x∈#A. [: -x, 1:])
    using less.hyps[of q] by auto
  have smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ y∈#add-mset x A. [: -y, 1:]) =
    [: -x, 1:] * smult (lead-coeff q) (∏ y∈#A. [: -y, 1:])
    unfolding p-eq lead-coeff-mult by simp
  also note A(2) [symmetric]
  also note p-eq [symmetric]
  finally show ?thesis using A(1)
    by (intro exI[of - add-mset x A]) (auto simp: deg)
qed
qed

```

As an alternative characterisation of algebraic closure, one can also say that any polynomial of degree at least 2 splits into non-constant factors:

```

lemma alg-closed-imp-reducible:
  assumes degree (p :: 'a :: alg-closed-field poly) > 1
  shows ¬irreducible p
proof -
  have degree p > 0
    using assms by auto
  then obtain z where z: poly p z = 0
    using alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root[of p] by blast
  then have dvd: [: -z, 1:] dvd p
    by (subst dvd-iff-poly-eq-0) auto
  then obtain q where q: p = [: -z, 1:] * q
    by (erule dvdE)
  have [simp]: q ≠ 0
    using assms q by auto

  show ?thesis
proof (rule reducible-polyI)
    show p = [: -z, 1:] * q
      by fact
  next
    have degree p = degree ([: -z, 1:] * q)
      by (simp only: q)
    also have ... = degree q + 1
      by (subst degree-mult-eq) auto
    finally show degree q > 0
      using assms by linarith
  qed auto
qed

```

When proving algebraic closure through reducibility, we can assume w.l.o.g. that the polynomial is monic and has a non-zero constant coefficient:

```

lemma alg-closedI-reducible:
  assumes  $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ poly. } \text{degree } p > 1 \implies \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \implies \text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \implies$ 
     $\neg \text{irreducible } p$ 
  shows  $\text{OFCLASS}('a :: \text{field}, \text{alg-closed-field-class})$ 
proof
  fix  $p :: 'a \text{ poly}$  assume  $p: \text{degree } p > 0 \text{ lead-coeff } p = 1$ 
  show  $\exists x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0$ 
  proof (cases  $\text{coeff } p \ 0 = 0$ )
    case True
    hence  $\text{poly } p \ 0 = 0$ 
    by (simp add: poly-0-coeff-0)
    thus ?thesis by blast
  next
  case False
  from  $p$  and this show ?thesis
  proof (induction  $\text{degree } p$  arbitrary:  $p$  rule: less-induct)
    case (less  $p$ )
    show ?case
    proof (cases  $\text{degree } p = 1$ )
      case True
      then obtain  $a \ b$  where  $p: p = [:a, b:]$ 
      by (cases  $p$ ) (auto split: if-splits elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
      from True have [simp]:  $b \neq 0$ 
      by (auto simp:  $p$ )
      have  $\text{poly } p \ (-a/b) = 0$ 
      by (auto simp:  $p$ )
      thus ?thesis by blast
    next
    case False
    hence  $\text{degree } p > 1$ 
    using less.premis by auto
    from  $\text{assms}[\text{OF } \langle \text{degree } p > 1 \rangle \langle \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \rangle \langle \text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \rangle]$ 
    have  $\neg \text{irreducible } p$  by auto
    then obtain  $r \ s$  where  $rs: \text{degree } r > 0 \ \text{degree } s > 0 \ p = r * s$ 
    using less.premis unfolding irreducible-def
    by (metis is-unit-iff-degree mult-not-zero zero-less-iff-neq-zero)
    hence  $\text{coeff } r \ 0 \neq 0$ 
    using  $\langle \text{coeff } p \ 0 \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: coeff-mult-0)

    define  $r'$  where  $r' = \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } r)) \ r$ 
    have [simp]:  $\text{degree } r' = \text{degree } r$ 
    by (simp add:  $r'$ -def)
    have  $lc: \text{lead-coeff } r' = 1$ 
    using  $rs$  by (auto simp:  $r'$ -def)
    have  $nz: \text{coeff } r' \ 0 \neq 0$ 
    using  $\langle \text{coeff } r \ 0 \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp:  $r'$ -def)

    have  $\text{degree } r < \text{degree } r + \text{degree } s$ 
    using  $rs$  by linarith

```

```

    also have ... = degree (r * s)
      using rs(3) less.premis by (subst degree-mult-eq) auto
    also have r * s = p
      using rs(3) by simp
    finally have  $\exists x. \text{poly } r' x = 0$ 
      by (intro less) (use lc rs nz in auto)
    thus ?thesis
      using rs(3) by (auto simp: r'-def)
  qed
qed
qed
qed

```

Using a clever Tschirnhausen transformation mentioned e.g. in the article by Nowak [1], we can also assume w.l.o.g. that the coefficient a_{n-1} is zero.

lemma *alg-closedI-reducible-coeff-deg-minus-one-eq-0*:

assumes $\bigwedge p :: 'a \text{ poly. degree } p > 1 \implies \text{lead-coeff } p = 1 \implies \text{coeff } p (\text{degree } p - 1) = 0 \implies$

$\text{coeff } p 0 \neq 0 \implies \neg \text{irreducible } p$

shows *OFCLASS('a :: field-char-0, alg-closed-field-class)*

proof (rule *alg-closedI-reducible, goal-cases*)

case (1 p)

define n **where** [simp]: $n = \text{degree } p$

define a **where** $a = \text{coeff } p (n - 1)$

define r **where** $r = [-a / \text{of-nat } n, 1 :]$

define s **where** $s = [a / \text{of-nat } n, 1 :]$

define q **where** $q = \text{pcompose } p r$

have $n > 0$

using 1 **by** simp

have r-altdef: $r = \text{monom } 1 1 + [-a / \text{of-nat } n:]$

by (simp add: r-def monom-altdef)

have deg-q: $\text{degree } q = n$

by (simp add: q-def r-def degree-pcompose)

have lc-q: $\text{lead-coeff } q = 1$

unfolding q-def **using** 1 **by** (subst lead-coeff-comp) (simp-all add: r-def)

have $q \neq 0$

using 1 deg-q **by** auto

have $\text{coeff } q (n - 1) =$

$(\sum_{i \leq n. \sum_{k \leq i. \text{coeff } p i * (\text{of-nat } (i \text{ choose } k) * ((-a / \text{of-nat } n) ^ (i - k) * (\text{if } k = n - 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0))}))$

unfolding q-def pcompose-altdef poly-altdef r-altdef

by (simp-all add: degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly coeff-sum binomial-ring sum-distrib-left poly-const-pow

sum-distrib-right mult-ac monom-power coeff-monom-mult of-nat-poly

cong: if-cong)

also have ... = $(\sum_{i \leq n. \sum_{k \in (\text{if } i \geq n - 1 \text{ then } \{n-1\} \text{ else } \{\})}. \text{coeff } p i * (\text{of-nat } (i \text{ choose } k) * (-a / \text{of-nat } n) ^ (i - k)))$

$\text{coeff } p i * (\text{of-nat } (i \text{ choose } k) * (-a / \text{of-nat } n) ^ (i - k)))$

```

    by (rule sum.cong [OF refl], rule sum.mono-neutral-cong-right) (auto split:
if-splits)
  also have ... = ( $\sum i \in \{n-1, n\}. \sum k \in (\text{if } i \geq n-1 \text{ then } \{n-1\} \text{ else } \{\})$ ).
    coeff p i * (of-nat (i choose k) * (-a / of-nat n) ^ (i - k)))
    by (rule sum.mono-neutral-right) auto
  also have ... = a - of-nat (n choose (n - 1)) * a / of-nat n
    using 1 by (simp add: a-def)
  also have n choose (n - 1) = n
    using <n > 0> by (subst binomial-symmetric) auto
  also have a - of-nat n * a / of-nat n = 0
    using <n > 0> by simp
  finally have coeff q (n - 1) = 0 .

show ?case
proof (cases coeff q 0 = 0)
  case True
    hence poly p (- (a / of-nat (degree p))) = 0
      by (auto simp: q-def r-def)
    thus ?thesis
      by (rule root-imp-reducible-poly) (use 1 in auto)
  next
  case False
    hence ¬irreducible q
      using assms[of q] and lc-q and 1 and <coeff q (n - 1) = 0>
      by (auto simp: deg-q)
    then obtain u v where uv: degree u > 0 degree v > 0 q = u * v
      using <q ≠ 0> 1 deg-q unfolding irreducible-def
      by (metis degree-mult-eq-0 is-unit-iff-degree n-def neq0-conv not-one-less-zero)

    have p = pcompose q s
      by (simp add: q-def r-def s-def pcompose-pCons flip: pcompose-assoc)
    also have q = u * v
      by fact
    finally have p = pcompose u s * pcompose v s
      by (simp add: pcompose-mult)
    moreover have degree (pcompose u s) > 0 degree (pcompose v s) > 0
      using uv by (simp-all add: s-def degree-pcompose)
    ultimately show ¬irreducible p
      using 1 by (intro reducible-polyI)
qed
qed

```

As a consequence of the full factorisation lemma proven above, we can also show that any polynomial with at least two different roots splits into two non-constant coprime factors:

lemma *alg-closed-imp-poly-splits-coprime:*

```

assumes degree (p :: 'a :: {alg-closed-field} poly) > 1
assumes poly p x = 0 poly p y = 0 x ≠ y
obtains r s where degree r > 0 degree s > 0 coprime r s p = r * s

```

```

proof –
  define  $n$  where  $n = \text{order } x \ p$ 
  have  $n > 0$ 
    using assms by (metis degree-0 gr0I n-def not-one-less-zero order-root)
  have  $[-x, 1:] \wedge^n \text{dvd } p$ 
    unfolding n-def by (simp add: order-1)
  then obtain  $q$  where  $p\text{-eq}: p = [-x, 1:] \wedge^n * q$ 
    by (elim dvdE)
  from assms have  $[simp]: q \neq 0$ 
    by (auto simp: p-eq)
  have  $\text{order } x \ p = n + \text{Polynomial.order } x \ q$ 
    unfolding p-eq by (subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n)
  hence  $\text{Polynomial.order } x \ q = 0$ 
    by (simp add: n-def)
  hence  $\text{poly } q \ x \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: order-root)

show ?thesis
proof (rule that)
  show coprime  $([-x, 1:] \wedge^n) \ q$ 
    proof (rule coprimeI)
      fix  $d$ 
      assume  $d: d \text{ dvd } [-x, 1:] \wedge^n \ d \text{ dvd } q$ 
      have  $\text{degree } d = 0$ 
      proof (rule ccontr)
        assume  $\neg(\text{degree } d = 0)$ 
        then obtain  $z$  where  $z: \text{poly } d \ z = 0$ 
          using alg-closed-imp-poly-has-root by blast
        moreover from this and  $d(1)$  have  $\text{poly } ([-x, 1:] \wedge^n) \ z = 0$ 
          using dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
        ultimately have  $\text{poly } d \ x = 0$ 
          by auto
        with  $d(2)$  have  $\text{poly } q \ x = 0$ 
          using dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd by blast
        with  $\langle \text{poly } q \ x \neq 0 \rangle$  show False by contradiction
      qed
      thus is-unit  $d$  using  $d$ 
        by (metis  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  dvd-0-left is-unit-iff-degree)
      qed
    next
      have  $\text{poly } q \ y = 0$ 
        using  $\langle \text{poly } p \ y = 0 \rangle \ \langle x \neq y \rangle$  by (auto simp: p-eq)
      with  $\langle q \neq 0 \rangle$  show  $\text{degree } q > 0$ 
        using order-degree order-gt-0-iff order-less-le-trans by blast
      qed (use  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  in simp-all add: p-eq degree-power-eq)
    qed

no-notation cCons (infixr  $\langle \#\# \rangle$  65)

```

end

5 A formalization of formal power series

theory *Formal-Power-Series*

imports

Complex-Main

Euclidean-Algorithm

Primes

begin

5.1 The type of formal power series

typedef *'a fps* = {*f* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *'a*. *True*}

morphisms *fps-nth Abs-fps*

by *simp*

notation *fps-nth* (**infixl** $\langle \$ \rangle$ 75)

lemma *expand-fps-eq*: $p = q \longleftrightarrow (\forall n. p \$ n = q \$ n)$

by (*simp add: fps-nth-inject [symmetric] fun-eq-iff*)

lemmas *fps-eq-iff* = *expand-fps-eq*

lemma *fps-ext*: $(\bigwedge n. p \$ n = q \$ n) \implies p = q$

by (*simp add: expand-fps-eq*)

lemma *fps-nth-Abs-fps* [*simp*]: *Abs-fps* *f* $\$$ *n* = *f* *n*

by (*simp add: Abs-fps-inverse*)

Definition of the basic elements 0 and 1 and the basic operations of addition, negation and multiplication.

instantiation *fps* :: (*zero*) *zero*

begin

definition *fps-zero-def*: *0* = *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. 0$)

instance ..

end

lemma *fps-zero-nth* [*simp*]: *0* $\$$ *n* = *0*

unfolding *fps-zero-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-nonzero-nth*: $f \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. f \$ n \neq 0)$

by (*simp add: expand-fps-eq*)

lemma *fps-nonzero-nth-minimal*: $f \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. f \$ n \neq 0 \wedge (\forall m < n. f \$ m = 0))$

(**is** *?lhs* \longleftrightarrow *?rhs*)

proof

let *?n* = *LEAST* *n*. *f* $\$$ *n* $\neq 0$

```

show ?rhs if ?lhs
proof -
  from that have  $\exists n. f \$ n \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: fps-nonzero-nth)
  then have  $f \$ ?n \neq 0$ 
    by (rule LeastI-ex)
  moreover have  $\forall m < ?n. f \$ m = 0$ 
    by (auto dest: not-less-Least)
  ultimately show ?thesis by metis
qed
qed (auto simp: expand-fps-eq)

lemma fps-nonzeroI:  $f \$ n \neq 0 \implies f \neq 0$ 
  by auto

instantiation fps :: ( $\{one, zero\}$ ) one
begin
  definition fps-one-def:  $1 = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-one-nth [simp]:  $1 \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  unfolding fps-one-def by simp

instantiation fps :: (plus) plus
begin
  definition fps-plus-def:  $(+) = (\lambda f g. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. f \$ n + g \$ n))$ 
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-add-nth [simp]:  $(f + g) \$ n = f \$ n + g \$ n$ 
  unfolding fps-plus-def by simp

instantiation fps :: (minus) minus
begin
  definition fps-minus-def:  $(-) = (\lambda f g. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. f \$ n - g \$ n))$ 
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-sub-nth [simp]:  $(f - g) \$ n = f \$ n - g \$ n$ 
  unfolding fps-minus-def by simp

instantiation fps :: (uminus) uminus
begin
  definition fps-uminus-def:  $\text{uminus} = (\lambda f. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. - (f \$ n)))$ 
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-neg-nth [simp]:  $(- f) \$ n = - (f \$ n)$ 

```

```

unfolding fps-uminus-def by simp

lemma fps-neg-0 [simp]:  $-(0 :: 'a :: \text{group-add } \text{fps}) = 0$ 
  by (rule iffD2, rule fps-eq-iff, auto)

instantiation fps :: ( $\{ \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{times} \}$ ) times
begin
  definition fps-times-def:  $(*) = (\lambda f g. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \sum_{i=0..n}. f \$ i * g \$ (n - i)))$ 
  instance ..
end

lemma fps-mult-nth:  $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n}. f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$ 
  unfolding fps-times-def by simp

lemma fps-mult-nth-0 [simp]:  $(f * g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0 * g \$ 0$ 
  unfolding fps-times-def by simp

lemma fps-mult-nth-1:  $(f * g) \$ 1 = f \$ 0 * g \$ 1 + f \$ 1 * g \$ 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)

lemma fps-mult-nth-1' [simp]:  $(f * g) \$ \text{Suc } 0 = f \$ 0 * g \$ \text{Suc } 0 + f \$ \text{Suc } 0 * g \$ 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)

lemmas mult-nth-0 = fps-mult-nth-0
lemmas mult-nth-1 = fps-mult-nth-1

instance fps :: ( $\{ \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero} \}$ ) mult-zero
proof
  fix a :: 'a fps
  show  $0 * a = 0$  by (simp add: fps-ext fps-mult-nth)
  show  $a * 0 = 0$  by (simp add: fps-ext fps-mult-nth)
qed

declare atLeastAtMost-iff [presburger]
declare Bex-def [presburger]
declare Ball-def [presburger]

lemma mult-delta-left:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: mult-zero
  shows  $(\text{if } b \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0) * y = (\text{if } b \text{ then } x * y \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by simp

lemma mult-delta-right:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: mult-zero
  shows  $x * (\text{if } b \text{ then } y \text{ else } 0) = (\text{if } b \text{ then } x * y \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by simp

lemma fps-one-mult:

```


fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ fps
shows $1 * f = f$
and $f * 1 = f$
by (*simp-all add: fps-ext fps-mult-nth mult-delta-left mult-delta-right*)

5.2 Subdegrees

definition $\text{subdegree} :: ('a::\text{zero}) \text{fps} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{subdegree } f = (\text{if } f = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{LEAST } n. f\$n \neq 0)$

lemma subdegreeI :
assumes $f \$ d \neq 0$ **and** $\bigwedge i. i < d \implies f \$ i = 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } f = d$
by (*smt (verit) LeastI-ex assms fps-zero-nth linorder-cases not-less-Least subdegree-def*)

lemma $\text{nth-subdegree-nonzero}$ [*simp,intro*]: $f \neq 0 \implies f \$ \text{subdegree } f \neq 0$
using $\text{fps-nonzero-nth-minimal subdegreeI}$ **by** *blast*

lemma $\text{nth-less-subdegree-zero}$ [*dest*]: $n < \text{subdegree } f \implies f \$ n = 0$
by (*metis fps-nonzero-nth-minimal fps-zero-nth subdegreeI*)

lemma subdegree-geI :
assumes $f \neq 0 \wedge i. i < n \implies f \$ i = 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } f \geq n$
by (*meson assms leI nth-subdegree-nonzero*)

lemma $\text{subdegree-greaterI}$:
assumes $f \neq 0 \wedge i. i \leq n \implies f \$ i = 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } f > n$
by (*meson assms leI nth-subdegree-nonzero*)

lemma subdegree-leI :
 $f \$ n \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } f \leq n$
using *linorder-not-less* **by** *blast*

lemma subdegree-0 [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: subdegree-def*)

lemma subdegree-1 [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } 1 = 0$
by (*metis fps-one-nth nth-subdegree-nonzero subdegree-0*)

lemma $\text{subdegree-eq-0-iff}$: $\text{subdegree } f = 0 \iff f = 0 \vee f \$ 0 \neq 0$
using $\text{nth-subdegree-nonzero subdegree-leI}$ **by** *fastforce*

lemma subdegree-eq-0 [*simp*]: $f \$ 0 \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } f = 0$
by (*simp add: subdegree-eq-0-iff*)

lemma $\text{nth-subdegree-zero-iff}$ [*simp*]: $f \$ \text{subdegree } f = 0 \iff f = 0$

```

    by (cases f = 0) auto

lemma fps-nonzero-subdegree-nonzeroI: subdegree f > 0  $\implies$  f  $\neq$  0
by auto

lemma subdegree-uminus [simp]:
  subdegree (-(f::('a::group-add) fps)) = subdegree f
proof (cases f=0)
  case False thus ?thesis by (force intro: subdegreeI)
qed simp

lemma subdegree-minus-commute [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::group-add fps
  shows subdegree (f-g) = subdegree (g - f)
proof (cases g-f=0)
  case True then show ?thesis
    by (metis fps-sub-nth nth-subdegree-nonzero right-minus-eq)
next
  case False show ?thesis
    using nth-subdegree-nonzero[OF False] by (fastforce intro: subdegreeI)
qed

lemma subdegree-add-ge':
  fixes f g :: 'a::monoid-add fps
  assumes f + g  $\neq$  0
  shows subdegree (f + g)  $\geq$  min (subdegree f) (subdegree g)
  using assms
  by (force intro: subdegree-geI)

lemma subdegree-add-ge:
  assumes f  $\neq$  -(g :: ('a :: group-add) fps)
  shows subdegree (f + g)  $\geq$  min (subdegree f) (subdegree g)
proof (rule subdegree-add-ge')
  have f + g = 0  $\implies$  False
  proof-
    assume fg: f + g = 0
    have  $\bigwedge n. f \$ n = - g \$ n$ 
    by (metis add-eq-0-iff equation-minus-iff fg fps-add-nth fps-neg-nth fps-zero-nth)
    with assms show False by (auto intro: fps-ext)
  qed
  thus f + g  $\neq$  0 by fast
qed

lemma subdegree-add-eq1:
  assumes f  $\neq$  0
  and subdegree f < subdegree (g :: 'a::monoid-add fps)
  shows subdegree (f + g) = subdegree f
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

```

```

lemma subdegree-add-eq2:
  assumes  $g \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } g < \text{subdegree } (f :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f + g) = \text{subdegree } g$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-eq1:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } f < \text{subdegree } (g :: 'a :: \text{group-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f - g) = \text{subdegree } f$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-eq1-cancel:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } f < \text{subdegree } (g :: 'a :: \text{cancel-comm-monoid-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f - g) = \text{subdegree } f$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-eq2:
  assumes  $g \neq 0$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } g < \text{subdegree } (f :: 'a :: \text{group-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f - g) = \text{subdegree } g$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma subdegree-diff-ge [simp]:
  assumes  $f \neq (g :: 'a :: \text{group-add fps})$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f - g) \geq \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ 
proof–
  have  $f \neq -(-g)$ 
  using assms expand-fps-eq by fastforce
  moreover have  $f + -g = f - g$  by (simp add: fps-ext)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using subdegree-add-ge[of f -g] by simp
qed

lemma subdegree-diff-ge':
  fixes  $f g :: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-diff fps}$ 
  assumes  $f - g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (f - g) \geq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  using assms by (auto intro: subdegree-geI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma nth-subdegree-mult-left [simp]:
  fixes  $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$ 
  shows  $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f) = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ 0$ 
  by (cases subdegree f) (simp-all add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma nth-subdegree-mult-right [simp]:
  fixes  $f g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$ 
  shows  $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } g) = f \$ 0 * g \$ \text{subdegree } g$ 

```

by (cases subdegree g) (simp-all add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)

lemma *nth-subdegree-mult* [simp]:

fixes $f\ g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}\}) \text{fps}$

shows $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g) = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ \text{subdegree } g$

proof –

let $?n = \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$

have $(f * g) \$?n = (\sum i=0..?n. f\$i * g\$(?n-i))$

by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)

also have $\dots = (\sum i=0..?n. \text{if } i = \text{subdegree } f \text{ then } f\$i * g\$(?n-i) \text{ else } 0)$

proof (intro sum.cong)

fix x assume $x: x \in \{0..?n\}$

hence $x = \text{subdegree } f \vee x < \text{subdegree } f \vee ?n - x < \text{subdegree } g$ **by** auto

thus $f \$ x * g \$ (?n - x) = (\text{if } x = \text{subdegree } f \text{ then } f \$ x * g \$ (?n - x) \text{ else } 0)$

0)

by (elim disjE conjE) auto

qed auto

also have $\dots = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ \text{subdegree } g$ **by** simp

finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *fps-mult-nth-eq0*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$

assumes $n < \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$

shows $(f * g) \$ n = 0$

proof –

have $\bigwedge i. i \in \{0..n\} \implies f\$i * g\$(n - i) = 0$

proof –

fix i assume $i: i \in \{0..n\}$

show $f\$i * g\$(n - i) = 0$

proof (cases $i < \text{subdegree } f \vee n - i < \text{subdegree } g$)

case False with assms i show ?thesis **by** auto

qed (auto simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

qed

thus $(f * g) \$ n = 0$ **by** (simp add: fps-mult-nth)

qed

lemma *fps-mult-subdegree-ge*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$

assumes $f * g \neq 0$

shows $\text{subdegree } (f * g) \geq \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$

using assms *fps-mult-nth-eq0*

by (intro subdegree-geI) simp

lemma *subdegree-mult'*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$

assumes $f \$ \text{subdegree } f * g \$ \text{subdegree } g \neq 0$

shows $\text{subdegree } (f * g) = \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$

proof–

from *assms* **have** $(f * g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g) \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
 hence $f * g \neq 0$ **by** *fastforce*
 hence $\text{subdegree } (f * g) \geq \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$ **using** *fps-mult-subdegree-ge*
by *fast*
 moreover from *assms* **have** $\text{subdegree } (f * g) \leq \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
 by (*intro subdegree-leI*) *simp*
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *subdegree-mult* [*simp*]:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}\}$ *fps*
 assumes $f \neq 0\ g \neq 0$
 shows $\text{subdegree } (f * g) = \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } g$
 using *assms*
 by (*intro subdegree-mult'*) *simp*

lemma *fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left*:

fixes $f\ g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}\})$ *fps*
 shows $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=\text{subdegree } f..n} f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$
proof (*cases subdegree f ≤ n*)

case *True*
 hence $\{0..n\} = \{0..<\text{subdegree } f\} \cup \{\text{subdegree } f..n\}$ **by** *auto*
 moreover have $\{0..<\text{subdegree } f\} \cap \{\text{subdegree } f..n\} = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
 ultimately show *?thesis*
 using *nth-less-subdegree-zero[of - f]*
 by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.union-disjoint*)
qed (*simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-right*:

fixes $f\ g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}\})$ *fps*
 shows $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n - \text{subdegree } g} f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$
proof–
 have $\{0..n\} = \{0..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cup \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}$ **by** *auto*
 moreover have $\{0..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cap \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\} = \{\}$ **by** *auto*
 moreover have $\forall i \in \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}. g \$ (n - i) = 0$
 using *nth-less-subdegree-zero[of - g]* **by** *auto*
 ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.union-disjoint*)
qed

lemma *fps-mult-nth-conv-inside-subdegrees*:

fixes $f\ g :: ('a :: \{\text{mult-zero,comm-monoid-add}\})$ *fps*
 shows $(f * g) \$ n = (\sum_{i=\text{subdegree } f..n - \text{subdegree } g} f \$ i * g \$ (n - i))$
proof (*cases subdegree f ≤ n - subdegree g*)
 case *True*
 hence $\{\text{subdegree } f..n\} = \{\text{subdegree } f..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cup \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}$
 by *auto*
 moreover have $\{\text{subdegree } f..n - \text{subdegree } g\} \cap \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\} = \{\}$
by *auto*

```

moreover have  $\forall i \in \{n - \text{subdegree } g <..n\}. f \$ i * g \$ (n - i) = 0$ 
  using nth-less-subdegree-zero[of - g] by auto
ultimately show ?thesis
  using fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left[of f g n]
  by (simp add: sum.union-disjoint)
next
  case False
  hence 1: subdegree f > n - subdegree g by simp
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases f*g = 0)
    case False
    with 1 have  $n < \text{subdegree } (f*g)$  using fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of f g] by simp
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  qed (simp add: 1)
qed

lemma fps-mult-nth-outside-subdegrees:
  fixes f g :: ('a :: {mult-zero, comm-monoid-add}) fps
  shows  $n < \text{subdegree } f \implies (f * g) \$ n = 0$ 
  and  $n < \text{subdegree } g \implies (f * g) \$ n = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: fps-mult-nth-conv-inside-subdegrees)

```

5.3 Ring structure

```

instance fps :: (semigroup-add) semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  show  $a + b + c = a + (b + c)$ 
    by (simp add: fps-ext add.assoc)
qed

instance fps :: (ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fps
  show  $a + b = b + a$ 
    by (simp add: fps-ext add.commute)
qed

instance fps :: (monoid-add) monoid-add
proof
  fix a :: 'a fps
  show  $0 + a = a$  by (simp add: fps-ext)
  show  $a + 0 = a$  by (simp add: fps-ext)
qed

instance fps :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
proof
  fix a :: 'a fps
  show  $0 + a = a$  by (simp add: fps-ext)

```

qed

```
instance fps :: (cancel-semigroup-add) cancel-semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  show b = c if a + b = a + c
    using that by (simp add: expand-fps-eq)
  show b = c if b + a = c + a
    using that by (simp add: expand-fps-eq)
qed
```

```
instance fps :: (cancel-ab-semigroup-add) cancel-ab-semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  show a + b - a = b
    by (simp add: expand-fps-eq)
  show a - b - c = a - (b + c)
    by (simp add: expand-fps-eq diff-diff-eq)
qed
```

```
instance fps :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add ..
```

```
instance fps :: (group-add) group-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fps
  show - a + a = 0 by (simp add: fps-ext)
  show a + - b = a - b by (simp add: fps-ext)
qed
```

```
instance fps :: (ab-group-add) ab-group-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fps
  show - a + a = 0 by (simp add: fps-ext)
  show a - b = a + - b by (simp add: fps-ext)
qed
```

```
instance fps :: (zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
by standard (simp add: expand-fps-eq)
```

```
lemma fps-mult-assoc-lemma:
  fixes k :: nat
  and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-add
  shows  $(\sum_{j=0..k}. \sum_{i=0..j}. f\ i\ (j - i)\ (n - j)) =$ 
 $(\sum_{j=0..k}. \sum_{i=0..k-j}. f\ j\ i\ (n - j - i))$ 
  by (induct k) (simp-all add: Suc-diff-le sum.distrib add.assoc)
```

```
instance fps :: (semiring-0) semiring-0
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
```

```

show  $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$ 
  by (simp add: expand-fps-eq fps-mult-nth distrib-right sum.distrib)
show  $a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c$ 
  by (simp add: expand-fps-eq fps-mult-nth distrib-left sum.distrib)
show  $(a * b) * c = a * (b * c)$ 
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n :: nat
    have  $(\sum_{j=0..n}. \sum_{i=0..j}. a\$i * b\$(j - i) * c\$(n - j)) =$ 
       $(\sum_{j=0..n}. \sum_{i=0..n-j}. a\$j * b\$i * c\$(n - j - i))$ 
      by (rule fps-mult-assoc-lemma)
    then show  $((a * b) * c) \$ n = (a * (b * c)) \$ n$ 
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-left sum-distrib-right mult.assoc)
  qed
qed

```

```

instance fps :: (semiring-0-cancel) semiring-0-cancel ..

```

```

lemma fps-mult-commute-lemma:

```

```

  fixes n :: nat
  and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-add
  shows  $(\sum_{i=0..n}. f\ i\ (n - i)) = (\sum_{i=0..n}. f\ (n - i)\ i)$ 
  by (rule sum.reindex-bij-witness[where i=(-) n and j=(-) n]) auto

```

```

instance fps :: (comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0

```

```

proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  show  $a * b = b * a$ 
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n :: nat
    have  $(\sum_{i=0..n}. a\$i * b\$(n - i)) = (\sum_{i=0..n}. a\$(n - i) * b\$i)$ 
      by (rule fps-mult-commute-lemma)
    then show  $(a * b) \$ n = (b * a) \$ n$ 
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth mult.commute)
  qed
qed (simp add: distrib-right)

```

```

instance fps :: (comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel ..

```

```

instance fps :: (semiring-1) semiring-1

```

```

proof
  fix a :: 'a fps
  show  $1 * a = a * 1 = a$  by (simp-all add: fps-one-mult)
qed

```

```

instance fps :: (comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1

```

```

  by standard simp

```

```

instance fps :: (semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel ..

```


lemma *fps-square-nth*: $(f^{\wedge}2) \$ n = (\sum k \leq n. f \$ k * f \$ (n - k))$
by (*simp add: power2-eq-square fps-mult-nth atLeast0AtMost*)

lemma *fps-sum-nth*: $\text{sum } f \$ S \$ n = \text{sum } (\lambda k. (f \$ k) \$ n) S$
proof (*cases finite S*)
case *True*
then show *?thesis* **by** (*induct set: finite*) *auto*
next
case *False*
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

definition *fps-const* $c = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *fps-nth-fps-const* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } c \$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *fps-const-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-const-0-eq-0* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-nonzero-eq-nonzero*: $c \neq 0 \implies \text{fps-const } c \neq 0$
using *fps-nonzeroI* [*of fps-const c 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-const-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } c = 0 \longleftrightarrow c = 0$
by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-const-1-eq-1* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } 1 = 1$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-eq-1-iff* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } c = 1 \longleftrightarrow c = 1$
by (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *subdegree-fps-const* [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-const } c) = 0$
by (*cases c = 0*) (*auto intro!: subdegreeI*)

lemma *fps-const-neg* [*simp*]: $-(\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{group-add})) = \text{fps-const } (- c)$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{monoid-add}) + \text{fps-const } d = \text{fps-const } (c + d)$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add-left*: $\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{monoid-add}) + f = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c + f \$ 0 \text{ else } f \$ n)$
by (*simp add: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-const-add-right*: $f + \text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{monoid-add}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } f \$ 0 + c \text{ else } f \$ n)$

```

    by (simp add: fps-ext)

lemma fps-const-sub [simp]: fps-const (c::'a::group-add) - fps-const d = fps-const
(c - d)
  by (simp add: fps-ext)

lemmas fps-const-minus = fps-const-sub

lemma fps-const-mult[simp]:
  fixes c d :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}
  shows fps-const c * fps-const d = fps-const (c * d)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth sum.neutral)

lemma fps-const-mult-left:
  fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}) * f = Abs-fps (λn. c * f$ n)
  unfolding fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth
  by (simp add: fps-const-def mult-delta-left)

lemma fps-const-mult-right:
  f * fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}) = Abs-fps (λn. f$ n * c)
  unfolding fps-eq-iff fps-mult-nth
  by (simp add: fps-const-def mult-delta-right)

lemma fps-mult-left-const-nth [simp]:
  (fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}) * f)$ n = c * f$ n
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth mult-delta-left)

lemma fps-mult-right-const-nth [simp]:
  (f * fps-const (c::'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero}))$ n = f$ n * c
  by (simp add: fps-mult-nth mult-delta-right)

lemma fps-const-power [simp]: fps-const c ^ n = fps-const (c ^ n)
  by (induct n) auto

instance fps :: (ring) ring ..

instance fps :: (comm-ring) comm-ring ..

instance fps :: (ring-1) ring-1 ..

instance fps :: (comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..

instance fps :: (semiring-no-zero-divisors) semiring-no-zero-divisors
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fps
  assume a ≠ 0 and b ≠ 0
  hence (a * b) $ (subdegree a + subdegree b) ≠ 0 by simp
  thus a * b ≠ 0 using fps-nonzero-nth by fast

```

qed

instance *fps* :: (*semiring-1-no-zero-divisors*) *semiring-1-no-zero-divisors* ..

instance *fps* :: ({*cancel-semigroup-add*,*semiring-no-zero-divisors-cancel*})
semiring-no-zero-divisors-cancel

proof

fix *a b c* :: 'a *fps*

show (*a* * *c* = *b* * *c*) = (*c* = 0 ∨ *a* = *b*)

proof

assume *ab*: *a* * *c* = *b* * *c*

have *c* ≠ 0 ⇒ *a* = *b*

proof (*rule fps-ext*)

fix *n*

assume *c*: *c* ≠ 0

show *a* \$ *n* = *b* \$ *n*

proof (*induct n rule: nat-less-induct*)

case (1 *n*)

with *ab c* **show** ?*case*

using *fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-right*[*of a c subdegree c + n*]

fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-right[*of b c subdegree c + n*]

by (*cases n*) *auto*

qed

qed

thus *c* = 0 ∨ *a* = *b* **by** *fast*

qed *auto*

show (*c* * *a* = *c* * *b*) = (*c* = 0 ∨ *a* = *b*)

proof

assume *ab*: *c* * *a* = *c* * *b*

have *c* ≠ 0 ⇒ *a* = *b*

proof (*rule fps-ext*)

fix *n*

assume *c*: *c* ≠ 0

show *a* \$ *n* = *b* \$ *n*

proof (*induct n rule: nat-less-induct*)

case (1 *n*)

moreover **have** ∀ *i* ∈ {*Suc* (*subdegree c*)..*subdegree c + n*}. *subdegree c + n*

– *i* < *n* **by** *auto*

ultimately **show** ?*case*

using *ab c fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left*[*of c a subdegree c + n*]

fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left[*of c b subdegree c + n*]

by (*simp add: sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost*)

qed

qed

thus *c* = 0 ∨ *a* = *b* **by** *fast*

qed *auto*

qed

instance *fps* :: (*ring-no-zero-divisors*) *ring-no-zero-divisors* ..

instance *fps* :: (*ring-1-no-zero-divisors*) *ring-1-no-zero-divisors* ..

instance *fps* :: (*idom*) *idom* ..

lemma *fps-of-nat*: *fps-const* (*of-nat* *c*) = *of-nat* *c*
by (*induction* *c*) (*simp-all* *add*: *fps-const-add* [*symmetric*] *del*: *fps-const-add*)

lemma *fps-of-int*: *fps-const* (*of-int* *c*) = *of-int* *c*
by (*induction* *c*) (*simp-all* *add*: *fps-const-minus* [*symmetric*] *fps-of-nat* *fps-const-neg* [*symmetric*]
~~: *fps-const-minus* *fps-const-neg*~~)

lemma *semiring-char-fps* [*simp*]: *CHAR*('a :: *comm-semiring-1* *fps*) = *CHAR*('a)
by (*rule* *CHAR-eqI*) (*auto* *simp* *flip*: *fps-of-nat* *simp*: *of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd*)

instance *fps* :: ({*semiring-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *semiring-prime-char*
by (*rule* *semiring-prime-charI*) *auto*

instance *fps* :: ({*comm-semiring-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *comm-semiring-prime-char*
by *standard*

instance *fps* :: ({*comm-ring-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *comm-ring-prime-char*
by *standard*

instance *fps* :: ({*idom-prime-char*, *comm-semiring-1*}) *idom-prime-char*
by *standard*

lemma *fps-numeral-fps-const*: *numeral* *k* = *fps-const* (*numeral* *k*)
by (*induct* *k*) (*simp-all* *only*: *numeral.simps* *fps-const-1-eq-1* *fps-const-add* [*symmetric*])

lemmas *numeral-fps-const* = *fps-numeral-fps-const*

lemma *neg-numeral-fps-const*:
(*−* *numeral* *k* :: 'a :: *ring-1* *fps*) = *fps-const* (*−* *numeral* *k*)
by (*simp* *add*: *numeral-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-numeral-nth*: *numeral* *n* \$ *i* = (*if* *i* = 0 *then* *numeral* *n* *else* 0)
by (*simp* *add*: *numeral-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-numeral-nth-0* [*simp*]: *numeral* *n* \$ 0 = *numeral* *n*
by (*simp* *add*: *numeral-fps-const*)

lemma *subdegree-numeral* [*simp*]: *subdegree* (*numeral* *n*) = 0
by (*simp* *add*: *numeral-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-nth-of-nat* [*simp*]:
(*of-nat* *c*) \$ *n* = (*if* *n*=0 *then* *of-nat* *c* *else* 0)
by (*simp* *add*: *fps-of-nat*[*symmetric*])

lemma *fps-nth-of-int* [*simp*]:
(*of-int* *c*) \$ *n* = (*if* *n*=0 *then* *of-int* *c* *else* 0)

```

by (simp add: fps-of-int[symmetric])

lemma fps-mult-of-nat-nth [simp]:
  shows (of-nat k * f) $ n = of-nat k * f$n
  and   (f * of-nat k) $ n = f$n * of-nat k
  by    (simp-all add: fps-of-nat[symmetric])

lemma fps-mult-of-int-nth [simp]:
  shows (of-int k * f) $ n = of-int k * f$n
  and   (f * of-int k) $ n = f$n * of-int k
  by    (simp-all add: fps-of-int[symmetric])

lemma numeral-neq-fps-zero [simp]: (numeral f :: 'a :: field-char-0 fps) ≠ 0
proof
  assume numeral f = (0 :: 'a fps)
  from arg-cong[of - - λF. F $ 0, OF this] show False by simp
qed

lemma subdegree-power-ge:
  f^n ≠ 0 ⇒ subdegree (f^n) ≥ n * subdegree f
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n) thus ?case using fps-mult-subdegree-ge by fastforce
qed simp

lemma fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree:
  k < n * subdegree f ⇒ (f^n) $ k = 0
proof (cases f^n = 0)
  case False
  assume k < n * subdegree f
  with False have k < subdegree (f^n) using subdegree-power-ge[of f n] by simp
  thus (f^n) $ k = 0 by auto
qed simp

lemma fps-pow-base [simp]:
  (f ^ n) $ (n * subdegree f) = (f $ subdegree f) ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases Suc n * subdegree f < subdegree f + subdegree (f^n))
    case True with Suc show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: fps-mult-nth-eq0 distrib-right)
  next
    case False
    hence ∀ i ∈ {Suc (subdegree f)..Suc n * subdegree f - subdegree (f ^ n)}.
      f ^ n $ (Suc n * subdegree f - i) = 0
    by (auto simp: fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree)
  with False Suc show ?thesis
    using fps-mult-nth-conv-inside-subdegrees[of f f^n Suc n * subdegree f]
      sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of

```

```

      subdegree f
      Suc n * subdegree f - subdegree (f ^ n)
      λi. f $ i * f ^ n $ (Suc n * subdegree f - i)
    ]
  by simp
qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma subdegree-power-eqI:
  fixes f :: 'a::semiring-1 fps
  shows (f $ subdegree f) ^ n ≠ 0 ⇒ subdegree (f ^ n) = n * subdegree f
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc have 1: subdegree (f ^ n) = n * subdegree f by fastforce
  with Suc(2) have f $ subdegree f * f ^ n $ subdegree (f ^ n) ≠ 0 by simp
  with 1 show ?case using subdegree-mult'[of f f ^ n] by simp
qed simp

```

```

lemma subdegree-power [simp]:
  subdegree ((f :: ('a :: semiring-1-no-zero-divisors) fps) ^ n) = n * subdegree f
  by (cases f = 0; induction n) simp-all

```

```

lemma minus-one-power-iff: (- (1::'a::ring-1)) ^ n = (if even n then 1 else - 1)
  by (induct n) auto

```

```

definition fps-X = Abs-fps (λn. if n = 1 then 1 else 0)

```

```

lemma subdegree-fps-X [simp]: subdegree (fps-X :: ('a :: zero-neq-one) fps) = 1
  by (auto intro!: subdegreeI simp: fps-X-def)

```

```

lemma fps-X-mult-nth [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  shows (fps-X * f) $ n = (if n = 0 then 0 else f $ (n - 1))
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  moreover have (fps-X * f) $ Suc m = f $ (Suc m - 1)
  proof (cases m)
    case 0 thus ?thesis using fps-mult-nth-1[of fps-X f] by (simp add: fps-X-def)
  next
    case (Suc k) thus ?thesis by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-X-def sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: fps-X-def)

```

```

lemma fps-X-mult-right-nth [simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  shows (a * fps-X) $ n = (if n = 0 then 0 else a $ (n - 1))
proof (cases n)

```

```

case (Suc m)
moreover have (a * fps-X) $ Suc m = a $ (Suc m - 1)
proof (cases m)
  case 0 thus ?thesis using fps-mult-nth-1[of a fps-X] by (simp add: fps-X-def)
next
  case (Suc k)
  hence (a * fps-X) $ Suc m = ( $\sum_{i=0..k}. a\$i * fps-X\$(Suc m - i)$ ) + a$(Suc
k)
    by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-X-def)
  moreover have  $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. a\$i * fps-X\$(Suc m - i) = 0$  by (auto simp: Suc
fps-X-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: Suc)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: fps-X-def)

```

```

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-commute:
  fixes a :: 'a::{\comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  shows fps-X * a = a * fps-X
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute: fps-X ^ k * a = a * fps-X ^ k
proof (induct k)
  case (Suc k)
  hence fps-X ^ Suc k * a = a * fps-X * fps-X ^ k
    by (simp add: mult.assoc fps-mult-fps-X-commute[symmetric])
  thus ?case by (simp add: mult.assoc)
qed simp

```

```

lemma fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X:
  fixes f :: 'a::{\comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,monoid-mult} fps
  assumes f ≠ 0
  shows subdegree (fps-X * f) = subdegree f + 1
  and subdegree (f * fps-X) = subdegree f + 1
proof-
  show subdegree (fps-X * f) = subdegree f + 1
  proof (intro subdegreeI)
    fix i :: nat assume i: i < subdegree f + 1
    show (fps-X * f) $ i = 0
    proof (cases i=0)
      case False with i show ?thesis by (simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero)
    next
      case True thus ?thesis using fps-X-mult-nth[of f i] by simp
    qed
  qed (simp add: assms)
  thus subdegree (f * fps-X) = subdegree f + 1
    by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-commute)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-nonzero:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$  fps
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-X} * f \neq 0$ 
  and  $f * \text{fps-X} \neq 0$ 
  using assms fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X[of f]
         fps-nonzero-subdegree-nonzeroI[of fps-X * f]
         fps-nonzero-subdegree-nonzeroI[of f * fps-X]
  by auto

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-power-nonzero:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fps-X}^n * f \neq 0$ 
  and  $f * \text{fps-X}^n \neq 0$ 
proof -
  show  $\text{fps-X}^n * f \neq 0$ 
    by (induct n) (simp-all add: assms mult.assoc fps-mult-fps-X-nonzero(1))
  thus  $f * \text{fps-X}^n \neq 0$ 
    by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute)
qed

lemma fps-X-power-iff:  $\text{fps-X}^n = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda m. \text{if } m = n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-X-nth[simp]:  $\text{fps-X}\$n = (\text{if } n = 1 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: fps-X-def)

lemma fps-X-power-nth[simp]:  $(\text{fps-X}^k)\$n = (\text{if } n = k \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: fps-X-power-iff)

lemma fps-X-power-subdegree:  $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-X}^n) = n$ 
  by (auto intro: subdegreeI)

lemma fps-X-power-mult-nth:
   $(\text{fps-X}^k * f)\$n = (\text{if } n < k \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\$ (n - k))$ 
  by (cases n < k)
      (simp-all add: fps-mult-nth-conv-upto-subdegree-left fps-X-power-subdegree
       sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)

lemma fps-X-power-mult-right-nth:
   $(f * \text{fps-X}^k)\$n = (\text{if } n < k \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f\$ (n - k))$ 
  using fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute[of k f] fps-X-power-mult-nth[of k f] by simp

lemma fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X-power:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-X}^n * f) = \text{subdegree } f + n$ 
  and  $\text{subdegree } (f * \text{fps-X}^n) = \text{subdegree } f + n$ 
proof -
  from assms show  $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-X}^n * f) = \text{subdegree } f + n$ 

```


by (induct n)
 (simp-all add: algebra-simps fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X(1) fps-mult-fps-X-power-nonzero(1))
 thus subdegree (f * fps-X ^ n) = subdegree f + n
 by (simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute)
 qed

lemma fps-mult-fps-X-plus-1-nth:
 ((1+fps-X)*a) \$n = (if n = 0 then (a\$n :: 'a::semiring-1) else a\$n + a\$(n - 1))
proof (cases n)
 case 0
 then show ?thesis
 by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
 next
 case (Suc m)
 have ((1 + fps-X)*a) \$ n = sum (λi. (1 + fps-X) \$ i * a \$(n - i)) {0..n}
 by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
 also have ... = sum (λi. (1+fps-X)\$i * a\$(n-i)) {0.. 1}
 unfolding Suc by (rule sum.mono-neutral-right) auto
 also have ... = (if n = 0 then a\$n else a\$n + a\$(n - 1))
 by (simp add: Suc)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma fps-mult-right-fps-X-plus-1-nth:
 fixes a :: 'a :: semiring-1 fps
 shows (a*(1+fps-X)) \$ n = (if n = 0 then a\$n else a\$n + a\$(n - 1))
 using fps-mult-fps-X-plus-1-nth
 by (simp add: distrib-left fps-mult-fps-X-commute distrib-right)

lemma fps-X-neq-fps-const [simp]: (fps-X :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fps) ≠ fps-const c
proof
 assume (fps-X::'a fps) = fps-const (c::'a)
 hence fps-X\$1 = (fps-const (c::'a))\$1 by (simp only:)
 thus False by auto
 qed

lemma fps-X-neq-zero [simp]: (fps-X :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fps) ≠ 0
 by (simp only: fps-const-0-eq-0[symmetric] fps-X-neq-fps-const) simp

lemma fps-X-neq-one [simp]: (fps-X :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fps) ≠ 1
 by (simp only: fps-const-1-eq-1[symmetric] fps-X-neq-fps-const) simp

lemma fps-X-neq-numeral [simp]: fps-X ≠ numeral c
 by (simp only: numeral-fps-const fps-X-neq-fps-const) simp

lemma fps-X-pow-eq-fps-X-pow-iff [simp]: fps-X ^ m = fps-X ^ n ⟷ m = n
proof
 assume (fps-X :: 'a fps) ^ m = fps-X ^ n

hence $(fps-X :: 'a\ fps) \wedge m \$ m = fps-X \wedge n \$ m$ **by** (*simp only*)
 thus $m = n$ **by** (*simp split: if-split-asm*)
qed *simp-all*

5.4 Shifting and slicing

definition $fps-shift :: nat \Rightarrow 'a\ fps \Rightarrow 'a\ fps$ **where**
 $fps-shift\ n\ f = Abs-fps\ (\lambda i. f\ \$\ (i + n))$

lemma $fps-shift-nth$ [*simp*]: $fps-shift\ n\ f\ \$\ i = f\ \$\ (i + n)$
by (*simp add: fps-shift-def*)

lemma $fps-shift-0$ [*simp*]: $fps-shift\ 0\ f = f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-shift-def*)

lemma $fps-shift-zero$ [*simp*]: $fps-shift\ n\ 0 = 0$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-shift-def*)

lemma $fps-shift-one$: $fps-shift\ n\ 1 = (if\ n = 0\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-shift-def*)

lemma $fps-shift-fps-const$: $fps-shift\ n\ (fps-const\ c) = (if\ n = 0\ then\ fps-const\ c\ else\ 0)$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-shift-def*)

lemma $fps-shift-numeral$: $fps-shift\ n\ (numeral\ c) = (if\ n = 0\ then\ numeral\ c\ else\ 0)$
by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-shift-fps-const*)

lemma $fps-shift-fps-X$ [*simp*]:
 $n \geq 1 \implies fps-shift\ n\ fps-X = (if\ n = 1\ then\ 1\ else\ 0)$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*auto simp: fps-X-def*)

lemma $fps-shift-fps-X-power$ [*simp*]:
 $n \leq m \implies fps-shift\ n\ (fps-X \wedge m) = fps-X \wedge (m - n)$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

lemma $fps-shift-subdegree$ [*simp*]:
 $n \leq subdegree\ f \implies subdegree\ (fps-shift\ n\ f) = subdegree\ f - n$
by (*cases f=0*) (*auto intro: subdegreeI simp: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma $fps-shift-fps-shift$:
 $fps-shift\ (m + n)\ f = fps-shift\ m\ (fps-shift\ n\ f)$
by (*rule fps-ext*) (*simp add: add-ac*)

lemma $fps-shift-fps-shift-reorder$:
 $fps-shift\ m\ (fps-shift\ n\ f) = fps-shift\ n\ (fps-shift\ m\ f)$
using $fps-shift-fps-shift[of\ m\ n\ f]$ $fps-shift-fps-shift[of\ n\ m\ f]$ **by** (*simp add: add commute*)

lemma *fps-shift-rev-shift*:

$m \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \text{ (Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \$ } (k-m))) = \text{fps-shift } (n-m) f$
 $m > n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \text{ (Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \$ } (k-m))) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m-n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \$ } (k-(m-n)))$

proof –

assume $m \leq n$

thus $\text{fps-shift } n \text{ (Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \$ } (k-m))) = \text{fps-shift } (n-m) f$

by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

next

assume $mn: m > n$

hence $\bigwedge k. k \geq m-n \implies k+n-m = k - (m-n)$ **by** *auto*

thus

$\text{fps-shift } n \text{ (Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \$ } (k-m))) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < m-n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ \$ } (k-(m-n)))$

by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

qed

lemma *fps-shift-add*:

$\text{fps-shift } n (f + g) = \text{fps-shift } n f + \text{fps-shift } n g$

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-shift-diff*:

$\text{fps-shift } n (f - g) = \text{fps-shift } n f - \text{fps-shift } n g$

by (*auto intro: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-shift-uminus*:

$\text{fps-shift } n (-f) = - \text{fps-shift } n f$

by (*auto intro: fps-ext*)

lemma *fps-shift-mult*:

assumes $n \leq \text{subdegree } (g :: 'b :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}\} \text{ fps})$

shows $\text{fps-shift } n (h * g) = h * \text{fps-shift } n g$

proof–

have *case1*: $\bigwedge a b :: 'b \text{ fps}. 1 \leq \text{subdegree } b \implies \text{fps-shift } 1 (a * b) = a * \text{fps-shift } 1 b$

proof (*rule fps-ext*)

fix $a b :: 'b \text{ fps}$

and $n :: \text{nat}$

assume $b: 1 \leq \text{subdegree } b$

have $\bigwedge i. i \leq n \implies n + 1 - i = (n - i) + 1$

by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

with b **show** $\text{fps-shift } 1 (a * b) \$ n = (a * \text{fps-shift } 1 b) \$ n$

by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

qed

have $n \leq \text{subdegree } g \implies \text{fps-shift } n (h * g) = h * \text{fps-shift } n g$

proof (*induct n*)

```

    case (Suc n)
    have fps-shift (Suc n) (h*g) = fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n (h*g))
      by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
    also have ... = h * (fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n g))
      using Suc case1 by force
    finally show ?case by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
  qed simp
  with assms show ?thesis by fast
qed

lemma fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm:
  assumes n ≤ subdegree (g :: 'b :: {comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fps)
  shows fps-shift n (g*h) = fps-shift n g * h
proof -
  have case1: ∧ a b::'b fps. 1 ≤ subdegree a ⇒ fps-shift 1 (a*b) = fps-shift 1 a *
  b
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix a b :: 'b fps
    and n :: nat
    assume 1 ≤ subdegree a
    hence fps-shift 1 (a*b) $ n = (∑ i=Suc 0..Suc n. a$i * b$(n+1-i))
      using sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[of 0 n+1 λi. a$i * b$(n+1-i)]
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)
    thus fps-shift 1 (a*b) $ n = (fps-shift 1 a * b) $ n
      using sum.shift-bounds-cl-Suc-ivl[of λi. a$i * b$(n+1-i) 0 n]
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
  qed
  have n ≤ subdegree g ⇒ fps-shift n (g*h) = fps-shift n g * h
  proof (induct n)
    case (Suc n)
    have fps-shift (Suc n) (g*h) = fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n (g*h))
      by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
    also have ... = (fps-shift 1 (fps-shift n g)) * h
      using Suc case1 by force
    finally show ?case by (simp add: fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric])
  qed simp
  with assms show ?thesis by fast
qed

lemma fps-shift-mult-right:
  assumes n ≤ subdegree (g :: 'b :: comm-semiring-0 fps)
  shows fps-shift n (g*h) = h * fps-shift n g
  by (simp add: assms fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm mult.commute)

lemma fps-shift-mult-both:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fps
  assumes m ≤ subdegree f n ≤ subdegree g
  shows fps-shift m f * fps-shift n g = fps-shift (m+n) (f*g)
  using assms

```

by (simp add: fps-shift-mult fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm fps-shift-fps-shift)

lemma *fps-shift-subdegree-zero-iff* [simp]:
 $\text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) \ f = 0 \iff f = 0$
 by (subst (1) nth-subdegree-zero-iff[symmetric], cases $f = 0$)
 (simp-all del: nth-subdegree-zero-iff)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X*:
 fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ fps
 shows $1 \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{fps-shift } 1 \ f * \text{fps-X} = f$
 by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X'* [simp]:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ fps
 shows $\text{fps-shift } 1 \ (f * \text{fps-X}) = f$
 by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X''*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ fps
 shows $1 \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ (f * \text{fps-X}) = \text{fps-shift } (n - 1) \ f$
 by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power*:
 $n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n = f$
 by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power'* [simp]:
 $\text{fps-shift } n \ (f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n) = f$
 by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power''*:
 $m \leq n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ (f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} m) = \text{fps-shift } (n - m) \ f$
 by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma *fps-shift-times-fps-X-power'''*:
 $m > n \implies \text{fps-shift } n \ (f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} m) = f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} (m - n)$
proof (cases $f=0$)
 case False
 assume $m: m > n$
 hence $m = n + (m - n)$ by auto
 with False m show ?thesis
 using power-add[of $\text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}$ $n \ m - n$]
 fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm[of $n \ f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n \ \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} (m - n)$]
 by (simp add: mult.assoc fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X-power(2))
qed simp

lemma *subdegree-decompose*:
 $f = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) \ f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} \text{subdegree } f$
 by (rule fps-ext) (auto simp: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth)

lemma *subdegree-decompose'*:
 $n \leq \text{subdegree } f \implies f = \text{fps-shift } n \, f * \text{fps-}X^{\wedge n}$
by (*rule fps-ext*) (*auto simp: fps-X-power-mult-right-nth intro!: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

instantiation *fps* :: (zero) *unit-factor*
begin
definition *fps-unit-factor-def* [*simp*]:
 $\text{unit-factor } f = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) \, f$
instance ..
end

lemma *fps-unit-factor-zero-iff*: $\text{unit-factor } (f :: 'a :: \text{zero } \text{fps}) = 0 \iff f = 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-unit-factor-nth-0*: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{unit-factor } f \, 0 \neq 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-X-unit-factor*: $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-}X :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } \text{fps}) = 1$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fps-X-power-unit-factor*: $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-}X^{\wedge n}) = 1$
proof–
define $X :: 'a \, \text{fps}$ **where** $X \equiv \text{fps-}X$
hence $\text{unit-factor } (X^{\wedge n}) = \text{fps-shift } n \, (X^{\wedge n})$
by (*simp add: fps-X-power-subdegree*)
moreover have $\text{fps-shift } n \, (X^{\wedge n}) = 1$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: fps-X-power-iff X-def*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: X-def*)
qed

lemma *fps-unit-factor-decompose*:
 $f = \text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-}X^{\wedge \text{subdegree } f}$
by (*simp add: subdegree-decompose*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-decompose'*:
 $f = \text{fps-}X^{\wedge \text{subdegree } f} * \text{unit-factor } f$
using *fps-unit-factor-decompose* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-uminus*:
 $\text{unit-factor } (-f) = - \, \text{unit-factor } (f :: 'a :: \text{group-add } \text{fps})$
by (*simp add: fps-shift-uminus*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-shift*:
assumes $n \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fps-shift } n \, f) = \text{unit-factor } f$
by (*simp add: assms fps-shift-fps-shift[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-mult-fps-X*:

```

fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{comm-monoid-add, monoid-mult, mult-zero\}$   $fps$ 
shows  $unit-factor (fps-X * f) = unit-factor f$ 
and  $unit-factor (f * fps-X) = unit-factor f$ 
proof –
  show  $unit-factor (fps-X * f) = unit-factor f$ 
    by ( $cases\ f=0$ ) ( $auto\ intro: fps-ext\ simp: fps-subdegree-mult-fps-X(1)$ )
  thus  $unit-factor (f * fps-X) = unit-factor f$  by ( $simp\ add: fps-mult-fps-X-commute$ )
qed

lemma  $fps-unit-factor-mult-fps-X-power$ :
shows  $unit-factor (fps-X ^ n * f) = unit-factor f$ 
and  $unit-factor (f * fps-X ^ n) = unit-factor f$ 
proof –
  show  $unit-factor (fps-X ^ n * f) = unit-factor f$ 
    proof ( $induct\ n$ )
      case ( $Suc\ m$ ) thus ?case
        using  $fps-unit-factor-mult-fps-X(1)[of\ fps-X ^ m * f]$  by ( $simp\ add: mult.assoc$ )
    qed  $simp$ 
  thus  $unit-factor (f * fps-X ^ n) = unit-factor f$ 
    by ( $simp\ add: fps-mult-fps-X-power-commute$ )
qed

lemma  $fps-unit-factor-mult-unit-factor$ :
fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero\}$   $fps$ 
shows  $unit-factor (f * unit-factor g) = unit-factor (f * g)$ 
and  $unit-factor (unit-factor f * g) = unit-factor (f * g)$ 
proof –
  show  $unit-factor (f * unit-factor g) = unit-factor (f * g)$ 
    proof ( $cases\ f*g = 0$ )
      case  $False$  thus ?thesis
        using  $fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of\ f\ g]\ fps-unit-factor-shift[of\ subdegree\ g\ f*g]$ 
        by ( $simp\ add: fps-shift-mult$ )
    next
      case  $True$ 
        moreover have  $f * unit-factor g = fps-shift (subdegree\ g) (f*g)$ 
          by ( $simp\ add: fps-shift-mult$ )
        ultimately show ?thesis by  $simp$ 
    qed
  show  $unit-factor (unit-factor f * g) = unit-factor (f * g)$ 
    proof ( $cases\ f*g = 0$ )
      case  $False$  thus ?thesis
        using  $fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of\ f\ g]\ fps-unit-factor-shift[of\ subdegree\ f\ f*g]$ 
        by ( $simp\ add: fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm$ )
    next
      case  $True$ 
        moreover have  $unit-factor f * g = fps-shift (subdegree\ f) (f*g)$ 
          by ( $simp\ add: fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm$ )
        ultimately show ?thesis by  $simp$ 
    qed

```

qed

lemma *fps-unit-factor-mult-both-unit-factor*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
shows $\text{unit-factor } (\text{unit-factor } f * \text{unit-factor } g) = \text{unit-factor } (f * g)$
using *fps-unit-factor-mult-unit-factor(1)[of unit-factor f g]*
fps-unit-factor-mult-unit-factor(2)[of f g]
by *simp*

lemma *fps-unit-factor-mult'*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
assumes $f \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } f * g \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } g \neq 0$
shows $\text{unit-factor } (f * g) = \text{unit-factor } f * \text{unit-factor } g$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: subdegree-mult' fps-shift-mult-both*)

lemma *fps-unit-factor-mult*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\text{semiring-no-zero-divisors}$ *fps*
shows $\text{unit-factor } (f * g) = \text{unit-factor } f * \text{unit-factor } g$
using *fps-unit-factor-mult'[of f g]*
by (*cases f=0 \vee g=0*) *auto*

definition *fps-cutoff* $n\ f = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. \text{if } i < n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0)$

lemma *fps-cutoff-nth* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-cutoff } n\ f \ \$ \ i = (\text{if } i < n \text{ then } f\$i \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding *fps-cutoff-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-cutoff-zero-iff*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n\ f = 0 \longleftrightarrow (f = 0 \vee n \leq \text{subdegree } f)$
proof
assume $A: \text{fps-cutoff } n\ f = 0$
thus $f = 0 \vee n \leq \text{subdegree } f$
proof (*cases f = 0*)
assume $f \neq 0$
with A **have** $n \leq \text{subdegree } f$
by (*intro subdegree-geI*) (*simp-all add: fps-eq-iff split: if-split-asm*)
thus *?thesis* ..
qed *simp*
qed (*auto simp: fps-eq-iff intro: nth-less-subdegree-zero*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-0* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-cutoff } 0\ f = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-zero* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-cutoff } n\ 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-one*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n\ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 1)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-fps-const*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n\ (\text{fps-const } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } c)$

$\text{fps-const } c)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-numeral*: $\text{fps-cutoff } n \text{ (numeral } c) = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else numeral } c)$
by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-cutoff-fps-const*)

lemma *fps-shift-cutoff*:
 $\text{fps-shift } n \text{ } f * \text{fps-X}^n + \text{fps-cutoff } n \text{ } f = f$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-X-power-mult-right-nth*)

lemma *fps-shift-cutoff'*:
 $\text{fps-X}^n * \text{fps-shift } n \text{ } f + \text{fps-cutoff } n \text{ } f = f$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-X-power-mult-nth*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-left-mult-nth*:
 $k < n \implies (\text{fps-cutoff } n \text{ } f * g) \$ k = (f * g) \$ k$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)

lemma *fps-cutoff-right-mult-nth*:
assumes $k < n$
shows $(f * \text{fps-cutoff } n \text{ } g) \$ k = (f * g) \$ k$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. \text{fps-cutoff } n \text{ } g \$ (k - i) = g \$ (k - i)$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
qed

5.5 Metrizable

instantiation *fps* :: $(\{\text{minus}, \text{zero}\}) \text{ dist}$
begin

definition
 $\text{dist-fps-def: dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fps}) \text{ } b = (\text{if } a = b \text{ then } 0 \text{ else inverse } (2^{\wedge} \text{subdegree } (a - b)))$

lemma *dist-fps-ge0*: $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fps}) \text{ } b \geq 0$
by (*simp add: dist-fps-def*)

instance ..

end

instantiation *fps* :: $(\text{group-add}) \text{ metric-space}$
begin

definition *uniformity-fps-def* [*code del*]:
 $(\text{uniformity} :: ('a \text{ fps} \times 'a \text{ fps}) \text{ filter}) = (\text{INF } e \in \{0 <..\}. \text{principal } \{(x, y). \text{dist } x \text{ } y < e\})$

```

definition open-fps-def' [code del]:
  open (U :: 'a fps set)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in U. \text{eventually } (\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U)$ 
  uniformity)

lemma dist-fps-sym: dist (a :: 'a fps) b = dist b a
  by (simp add: dist-fps-def)

instance
proof
  show th: dist a b = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = b for a b :: 'a fps
    by (simp add: dist-fps-def split: if-split-asm)
  then have th'[simp]: dist a a = 0 for a :: 'a fps by simp

  fix a b c :: 'a fps
  consider a = b | c = a  $\vee$  c = b | a  $\neq$  b a  $\neq$  c b  $\neq$  c by blast
  then show dist a b  $\leq$  dist a c + dist b c
  proof cases
    case 1
      then show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fps-def)
    next
      case 2
        then show ?thesis
          by (cases c = a) (simp-all add: th dist-fps-sym)
    next
      case neg: 3
        have False if dist a b > dist a c + dist b c
        proof -
          let ?n = subdegree (a - b)
          from neg have dist a b > 0 dist b c > 0 and dist a c > 0 by (simp-all add:
            dist-fps-def)
          with that have dist a b > dist a c and dist a b > dist b c by simp-all
          with neg have ?n < subdegree (a - c) and ?n < subdegree (b - c)
            by (simp-all add: dist-fps-def field-simps)
          hence (a - c) $ ?n = 0 and (b - c) $ ?n = 0
            by (simp-all only: nth-less-subdegree-zero)
          hence (a - b) $ ?n = 0 by simp
          moreover from neg have (a - b) $ ?n  $\neq$  0 by (intro nth-subdegree-nonzero)
        simp-all
        ultimately show False by contradiction
      qed
    thus ?thesis by (auto simp add: not-le[symmetric])
  qed
qed (rule open-fps-def' uniformity-fps-def)+

end

declare uniformity-Abort[where 'a='a :: group-add fps, code]

```

lemma *open-fps-def*: $\text{open } (S :: 'a::\text{group-add fps set}) = (\forall a \in S. \exists r. r > 0 \wedge \{y. \text{dist } y \ a < r\} \subseteq S)$

unfolding *open-dist subset-eq* **by** *simp*

The infinite sums and justification of the notation in textbooks.

lemma *reals-power-lt-ex*:

fixes $x \ y :: \text{real}$

assumes $xp: x > 0$

and $y1: y > 1$

shows $\exists k > 0. (1/y)^k < x$

proof –

have $yp: y > 0$

using $y1$ **by** *simp*

from *reals-Archimedean2* [of $\max 0 (-\log y \ x) + 1$]

obtain $k :: \text{nat}$ **where** $k: \text{real } k > \max 0 (-\log y \ x) + 1$

by *blast*

from k **have** $kp: k > 0$

by *simp*

from k **have** $\text{real } k > -\log y \ x$

by *simp*

then **have** $\ln y * \text{real } k > -\ln x$

unfolding *log-def*

using *ln-gt-zero-iff* [OF yp] $y1$

by (*simp add: minus-divide-left field-simps del: minus-divide-left[symmetric]*)

then **have** $\ln y * \text{real } k + \ln x > 0$

by *simp*

then **have** $\exp (\text{real } k * \ln y + \ln x) > \exp 0$

by (*simp add: ac-simps*)

then **have** $y^k * x > 1$

unfolding *exp-zero exp-add exp-of-nat-mult exp-ln* [OF xp] *exp-ln* [OF yp]

by *simp*

then **have** $x > (1 / y)^k$ **using** yp

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

then **show** *?thesis*

using kp **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *fps-sum-rep-nth*: $(\text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-const}(a\$i) * \text{fps-}X^i) \ \{0..m\})\$n = (\text{if } n \leq m \text{ then } a\$n \text{ else } 0)$

by (*simp add: fps-sum-nth if-distrib cong del: if-weak-cong*)

lemma *fps-notation*: $(\lambda n. \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-const}(a\$i) * \text{fps-}X^i) \ \{0..n\}) \longrightarrow a$
(*is ?s* $\longrightarrow a$)

proof –

have $\exists n0. \forall n \geq n0. \text{dist } (?s \ n) \ a < r$ **if** $r > 0$ **for** r

proof –

obtain $n0$ **where** $n0: (1/2)^{n0} < r \ n0 > 0$

using *reals-power-lt-ex* [OF $\langle r > 0 \rangle$, of 2] **by** *auto*

show *?thesis*

```

proof –
  have dist (?s n) a < r if nn0: n ≥ n0 for n
proof –
  from that have thnn0: (1/2)n ≤ (1/2 :: real)n0
    by (simp add: field-split-simps)
show ?thesis
proof (cases ?s n = a)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding dist-eq-0-iff[of ?s n a, symmetric]
    using ⟨r > 0⟩ by (simp del: dist-eq-0-iff)
next
  case False
  from False have dth: dist (?s n) a = (1/2)subdegree (?s n – a)
    by (simp add: dist-fps-def field-simps)
  from False have kn: subdegree (?s n – a) > n
    by (intro subdegree-greaterI) (simp-all add: fps-sum-rep-nth)
  then have dist (?s n) a < (1/2)n
    by (simp add: field-simps dist-fps-def)
  also have ... ≤ (1/2)n0
    using nn0 by (simp add: field-split-simps)
  also have ... < r
    using n0 by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
  unfolding lim-sequentially by blast
qed

```

5.6 Division

```

declare sum.cong[fundef-cong]

```

```

fun fps-left-inverse-constructor ::

```

```

  'a::{comm-monoid-add,times,uminus} fps ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a

```

```

where

```

```

  fps-left-inverse-constructor f a 0 = a

```

```

| fps-left-inverse-constructor f a (Suc n) =

```

```

  – sum (λi. fps-left-inverse-constructor f a i * f$(Suc n – i)) {0..n} * a

```

— This will construct a left inverse for f in case that $x * f \$ 0 = 1$

```

abbreviation fps-left-inverse ≡ (λf x. Abs-fps (fps-left-inverse-constructor f x))

```

```

fun fps-right-inverse-constructor ::

```

```

  'a::{comm-monoid-add,times,uminus} fps ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a

```

where

```

  fps-right-inverse-constructor f a 0 = a
| fps-right-inverse-constructor f a n =
  - a * sum (λi. f $ i * fps-right-inverse-constructor f a (n - i)) {1..n}

```

— This will construct a right inverse for f in case that $f \$ 0 * y = 1$

abbreviation $\text{fps-right-inverse} \equiv (\lambda f y. \text{Abs-fps } (\text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f y))$

instantiation $\text{fps} :: (\{ \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{times}, \text{uminus} \}) \text{ inverse}$
begin

— For backwards compatibility.

abbreviation $\text{natfun-inverse} :: 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$

where $\text{natfun-inverse } f \equiv \text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f (\text{inverse } (f \$ 0))$

definition $\text{fps-inverse-def}: \text{inverse } f = \text{Abs-fps } (\text{natfun-inverse } f)$

— With scalars from a (possibly non-commutative) ring, this defines a right inverse. Furthermore, if scalars are of class *mult-zero* and satisfy condition $\text{inverse } 0 = 0$, then this will evaluate to zero when the zeroth term is zero.

definition $\text{fps-divide-def}: f \text{ div } g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) (f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g))$

— If scalars are of class *mult-zero* and satisfy condition $\text{inverse } 0 = 0$, then div by zero will equal zero.

instance ..

end

lemma $\text{fps-lr-inverse-0-iff}$:

```

  (fps-left-inverse f x) $ 0 = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  (fps-right-inverse f x) $ 0 = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  by auto

```

lemma $\text{fps-inverse-0-iff'}$: $(\text{inverse } f) \$ 0 = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse } (f \$ 0) = 0$

by (simp add: fps-inverse-def $\text{fps-lr-inverse-0-iff}(2)$)

lemma $\text{fps-inverse-0-iff}[simp]$: $(\text{inverse } f) \$ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}) \longleftrightarrow f \$ 0 = 0$

by (simp add: $\text{fps-inverse-0-iff'}$)

lemma $\text{fps-lr-inverse-nth-0}$:

```

  (fps-left-inverse f x) $ 0 = x (fps-right-inverse f x) $ 0 = x
  by auto

```

lemma $\text{fps-inverse-nth-0}[simp]$: $(\text{inverse } f) \$ 0 = \text{inverse } (f \$ 0)$

by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma $\text{fps-lr-inverse-starting0}$:

```

fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus} fps
and   g :: 'b::{ab-group-add,mult-zero} fps
shows fps-left-inverse f 0 = 0
and   fps-right-inverse g 0 = 0
proof -
  show fps-left-inverse f 0 = 0
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n show fps-left-inverse f 0 $ n = 0 $ n
    by (cases n) (simp-all add: fps-inverse-def)
  qed
  show fps-right-inverse g 0 = 0
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n show fps-right-inverse g 0 $ n = 0 $ n
    by (cases n) (simp-all add: fps-inverse-def)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma fps-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0:
  fps-left-inverse f x = 0  $\implies$  x = 0
  fps-right-inverse f x = 0  $\implies$  x = 0
proof -
  assume A: fps-left-inverse f x = 0
  have 0 = fps-left-inverse f x $ 0 by (subst A) simp
  thus x = 0 by simp
next
  assume A: fps-right-inverse f x = 0
  have 0 = fps-right-inverse f x $ 0 by (subst A) simp
  thus x = 0 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff:
  fixes x :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}
  and   y :: 'b::{ab-group-add,mult-zero}
  shows fps-left-inverse f x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  and   fps-right-inverse g y = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  y = 0
  using fps-lr-inverse-starting0 fps-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0
  by auto

```

```

lemma fps-inverse-eq-0-iff':
  fixes f :: 'a::{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero} fps
  shows inverse f = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  inverse (f $ 0) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff(2))

```

```

lemma fps-inverse-eq-0-iff[simp]: inverse f = (0 :: ('a::division-ring) fps)  $\longleftrightarrow$  f $
0 = 0
  using fps-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of f] by simp

```

```

lemmas fps-inverse-eq-0' = iffD2[OF fps-inverse-eq-0-iff']
lemmas fps-inverse-eq-0 = iffD2[OF fps-inverse-eq-0-iff]

```

```

lemma fps-const-lr-inverse:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}\}$ 
  and  $b :: 'b :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus\}$ 
  shows  $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-const } a) \ x = fps\text{-const } x$ 
  and  $fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-const } b) \ y = fps\text{-const } y$ 
proof –
  show  $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-const } a) \ x = fps\text{-const } x$ 
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix  $n$  show  $fps\text{-left-inverse } (fps\text{-const } a) \ x \ \$ \ n = fps\text{-const } x \ \$ \ n$ 
    by (cases n) auto
  qed
  show  $fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-const } b) \ y = fps\text{-const } y$ 
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix  $n$  show  $fps\text{-right-inverse } (fps\text{-const } b) \ y \ \$ \ n = fps\text{-const } y \ \$ \ n$ 
    by (cases n) auto
  qed
qed

lemma fps-const-inverse:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus\}$ 
  shows  $inverse \ (fps\text{-const } a) = fps\text{-const } (inverse \ a)$ 
  unfolding fps-inverse-def
  by (simp add: fps-const-lr-inverse(2))

lemma fps-lr-inverse-zero:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}\}$ 
  and  $y :: 'b :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus\}$ 
  shows  $fps\text{-left-inverse } 0 \ x = fps\text{-const } x$ 
  and  $fps\text{-right-inverse } 0 \ y = fps\text{-const } y$ 
  using fps-const-lr-inverse[of 0]
  by simp-all

lemma fps-inverse-zero-conv-fps-const:
   $inverse \ (0 :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, inverse\} \ fps) = fps\text{-const } (inverse \ 0)$ 
  using fps-lr-inverse-zero(2)[of inverse (0::'a)] by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-inverse-zero':
  assumes  $inverse \ (0 :: 'a :: \{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus\}) = 0$ 
  shows  $inverse \ (0 :: 'a \ fps) = 0$ 
  by (simp add: assms fps-inverse-zero-conv-fps-const)

lemma fps-inverse-zero [simp]:
   $inverse \ (0 :: 'a :: division\text{-ring } fps) = 0$ 
  by (rule fps-inverse-zero'[OF inverse-zero])

lemma fps-lr-inverse-one:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, one\}$ 

```

```

and y :: 'b::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one}
shows fps-left-inverse 1 x = fps-const x
and fps-right-inverse 1 y = fps-const y
using fps-const-lr-inverse[of 1]
by simp-all

lemma fps-lr-inverse-one-one:
  fps-left-inverse 1 1 = (1::'a::{ab-group-add,mult-zero,one} fps)
  fps-right-inverse 1 1 = (1::'b::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one} fps)
  by (simp-all add: fps-lr-inverse-one)

lemma fps-inverse-one':
  assumes inverse (1::'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,one}) = 1
  shows inverse (1 :: 'a fps) = 1
  using assms fps-lr-inverse-one-one(2)
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-inverse-one [simp]: inverse (1 :: 'a :: division-ring fps) = 1
  by (rule fps-inverse-one'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-lr-inverse-minus:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  shows fps-left-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-left-inverse f x
  and fps-right-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-right-inverse f x
proof-

  show fps-left-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-left-inverse f x
  proof (intro fps-ext)
    fix n show fps-left-inverse (-f) (-x) $ n = - fps-left-inverse f x $ n
    proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
      case (1 n) thus ?case by (cases n) (simp-all add: sum-negf algebra-simps)
    qed
  qed

  show fps-right-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fps-right-inverse f x
  proof (intro fps-ext)
    fix n show fps-right-inverse (-f) (-x) $ n = - fps-right-inverse f x $ n
    proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
      case (1 n) show ?case
      proof (cases n)
        case (Suc m)
        with 1 have
           $\forall i \in \{1..Suc\ m\}. \text{fps-right-inverse } (-f) \ (-x) \ \$ \ (Suc\ m - i) =$ 
 $- \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x \ \$ \ (Suc\ m - i)$ 
        by auto
        with Suc show ?thesis by (simp add: sum-negf algebra-simps)
      qed simp
    qed
  qed

```


qed

lemma *fps-inverse-minus* [simp]: $\text{inverse } (-f) = -\text{inverse } (f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps})$
by (simp add: *fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-minus*(2))

lemma *fps-left-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f0: x * f\$0 = 1$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x * f = 1$
proof (rule *fps-ext*)
fix n **show** $(\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x * f) \$ n = 1 \$ n$
by (cases n) (simp-all add: *f0 fps-mult-nth mult.assoc*)
qed

lemma *fps-right-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f0: f\$0 * y = 1$
shows $f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y = 1$
proof (rule *fps-ext*)
fix n
show $(f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y) \$ n = 1 \$ n$
proof (cases n)
case (Suc k)
moreover from *Suc* **have** $\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y \$ n =$
 $- y * \text{sum } (\lambda i. f\$i * \text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f \ y \ (n - i)) \ \{1..n\}$
by *simp*
hence
 $(f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y) \$ n =$
 $- 1 * \text{sum } (\lambda i. f\$i * \text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f \ y \ (n - i)) \ \{1..n\} +$
 $\text{sum } (\lambda i. f\$i * (\text{fps-right-inverse-constructor } f \ y \ (n - i))) \ \{1..n\}$
by (simp add: *fps-mult-nth sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost mult.assoc f0[symmetric]*)
thus $(f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y) \$ n = 1 \$ n$ **by** (simp add: *Suc*)
qed (simp add: *f0 fps-inverse-def*)
qed

It is possible in a ring for an element to have a left inverse but not a right inverse, or vice versa. But when an element has both, they must be the same.

lemma *fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
assumes $f0: x * f\$0 = 1 \ f \$ 0 * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply that x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x = \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y$
proof—
from *f0*(2) **have** $f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y = 1$
by (simp add: *fps-right-inverse*)
hence $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x * f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y = \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x$

by (simp add: mult.assoc)
 moreover from f0(1) have
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x * f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y = \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y$
 by (simp add: fps-left-inverse)
 ultimately show ?thesis by simp
 qed

lemma *fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse-comm*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ fps
 assumes $f0: x * f\$0 = 1$
 shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x = \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x$
 using *assms fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[of x f x]*
 by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma *fps-left-inverse'*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1}$ fps
 assumes $x * f\$0 = 1 \ f\$0 * y = 1$
 — These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
 shows $\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y * f = 1$
 using *assms fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[of x f y] fps-left-inverse[of x f]*
 by simp

lemma *fps-right-inverse'*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1}$ fps
 assumes $x * f\$0 = 1 \ f\$0 * y = 1$
 — These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
 shows $f * \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x = 1$
 using *assms fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[of x f y] fps-right-inverse[of f y]*
 by simp

lemma *inverse-mult-eq-1 [intro]*:
 assumes $f\$0 \neq (0 :: 'a::\text{division-ring})$
 shows $\text{inverse } f * f = 1$
 using *fps-left-inverse'[of inverse (f\\$0)]*
 by (simp add: *assms fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *inverse-mult-eq-1'*:
 assumes $f\$0 \neq (0 :: 'a::\text{division-ring})$
 shows $f * \text{inverse } f = 1$
 using *assms fps-right-inverse*
 by (force simp: *fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-mult-left-inverse-unit-factor*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1}$ fps
 assumes $x * f \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } f = 1$
 shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) \ x * f = \text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f$
proof —
 have
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) \ x * f =$

$\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) \ x * \text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge \text{subdegree } f}$
using $\text{fps-unit-factor-decompose[of } f]$ **by** $(\text{simp add: mult.assoc})$
with assms **show** $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{simp add: fps-left-inverse})$
qed

lemma $\text{fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fps}$
assumes $f \ \$ \ \text{subdegree } f * y = 1$
shows $f * \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) \ y = \text{fps-X}^{\wedge \text{subdegree } f}$
proof—
have
 $f * \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) \ y =$
 $\text{fps-X}^{\wedge \text{subdegree } f} * (\text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) \ y)$
using $\text{fps-unit-factor-decompose'[of } f]$ **by** $(\text{simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric]})$
with assms **show** $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{simp add: fps-right-inverse})$
qed

lemma $\text{fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor-divring}$:
 $(f :: 'a::\text{division-ring fps}) \neq 0 \implies f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } f) = \text{fps-X}^{\wedge \text{subdegree } f}$
using $\text{fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor[of } f]$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-inverse-def})$

lemma $\text{fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fps}$
assumes $x * f\$0 = 1 \ y * x = 1$
— These assumptions imply y equals $f\$0$, but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y = f$
proof—
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have**
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y * \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x * f =$
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-left-inverse mult.assoc})$
moreover from $\text{assms}(2)$ **have**
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y * \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x = 1$
by $(\text{simp add: fps-left-inverse})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fps-left-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1 fps}$
assumes $x * f\$0 = 1$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) \ (f\$0) = f$
using $\text{assms fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1[of } x \ f \ f\$0]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.commute})$

lemma $\text{fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1 fps}$
assumes $f\$0 * x = 1 \ x * y = 1$

— These assumptions imply y equals $f\$0$, but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y = f$
proof—
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have** $f * (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x * \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y) =$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-right-inverse mult.assoc[symmetric]}$)
moreover from $\text{assms}(2)$ **have**
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x * \text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y = 1$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-right-inverse}$)
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fps-right-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \ \text{fps}$
assumes $f\$0 * x = 1$
shows $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) \ (f\$0) = f$
using $\text{assms fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1[of } f \ x \ f\$0]$
by ($\text{simp add: mult.commute}$)

lemma $\text{fps-inverse-idempotent[intro, simp]}$:
 $f\$0 \neq (0::'a::\text{division-ring}) \implies \text{inverse } (\text{inverse } f) = f$
using $\text{fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1[of } f]$
by ($\text{simp add: fps-inverse-def}$)

lemma $\text{fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1}$:
fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1} \ \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{fg: } f * g = 1 \ g\$0 * f\$0 = 1$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } g \ (f\$0) = f$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ (g\$0) = g$
proof—

show $\text{fps-left-inverse } g \ (f\$0) = f$
proof (intro fps-ext)
fix n **show** $\text{fps-left-inverse } g \ (f\$0) \ \$ \ n = f \ \$ \ n$
proof ($\text{induct } n \ \text{rule: nat-less-induct}$)
case ($1 \ n$) **show** $?case$
proof ($\text{cases } n$)
case ($\text{Suc } k$)
hence $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. \text{fps-left-inverse } g \ (f\$0) \ \$ \ i = f \ \$ \ i$ **using** 1 **by** simp
hence $\text{fps-left-inverse } g \ (f\$0) \ \$ \ \text{Suc } k = f \ \$ \ \text{Suc } k - 1 \ \$ \ \text{Suc } k * f\0
by ($\text{simp add: fps-mult-nth fg(1)[symmetric] distrib-right mult.assoc fg(2)}$)
with Suc **show** $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed simp
qed
qed

show $\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ (g\$0) = g$
proof (intro fps-ext)

```

fix n show fps-right-inverse f (g$0) $ n = g $ n
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  case (1 n) show ?case
  proof (cases n)
    case (Suc k)
      hence  $\forall i \in \{1..Suc\ k\}. \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ (g\$0) \ \$ \ (Suc\ k - i) = g \ \$ \ (Suc\ k$ 
- i)
        using 1 by auto
      hence
        fps-right-inverse f (g$0) $ Suc k = 1 * g $ Suc k - g$0 * 1 $ Suc k
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth fg(1)[symmetric] algebra-simps fg(2)[symmetric]
sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
      with Suc show ?thesis by simp
    qed simp
  qed
qed

```

qed

lemma fps-lr-inverse-unique-divring:

```

fixes f g :: 'a :: division-ring fps
assumes fg: f * g = 1
shows fps-left-inverse g (f$0) = f
and fps-right-inverse f (g$0) = g
proof -
  from fg have f$0 * g$0 = 1 using fps-mult-nth-0[of f g] by simp
  hence g$0 * f$0 = 1 using inverse-unique[of f$0] left-inverse[of f$0] by force
  thus fps-left-inverse g (f$0) = f fps-right-inverse f (g$0) = g
  using fg fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1 by auto
qed

```

lemma fps-inverse-unique:

```

fixes f g :: 'a :: division-ring fps
assumes fg: f * g = 1
shows inverse f = g
proof -
  from fg have if0: inverse (f$0) = g$0 f$0  $\neq 0$ 
  using inverse-unique[of f$0] fps-mult-nth-0[of f g] by auto
  with fg have fps-right-inverse f (g$0) = g
  using left-inverse[of f$0] by (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(2)) simp-all
  with if0(1) show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)
qed

```

lemma inverse-fps-numeral:

```

inverse (numeral n :: ('a :: field-char-0) fps) = fps-const (inverse (numeral n))
by (intro fps-inverse-unique fps-ext) (simp-all add: fps-numeral-nth)

```

lemma inverse-fps-of-nat:

```

inverse (of-nat n :: 'a :: {semiring-1, times, uminus, inverse}) fps) =

```

```

    fps-const (inverse (of-nat n))
  by (simp add: fps-of-nat fps-const-inverse[symmetric])

lemma fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1:
  fixes f g :: 'a::ring-1 fps
  assumes x: x * f$0 = 1 f$0 * x = 1
  and y: y * g$0 = 1 g$0 * y = 1
  shows fps-left-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fps-left-inverse g y * fps-left-inverse f x
  and fps-right-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fps-right-inverse g y * fps-right-inverse
f x
proof -
  define h where h ≡ fps-left-inverse g y * fps-left-inverse f x
  hence h0: h$0 = y*x by simp
  have fps-left-inverse (f*g) (h$0) = h
  proof (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(1))
    from h-def
      have h * (f * g) = fps-left-inverse g y * (fps-left-inverse f x * f) * g
      by (simp add: mult.assoc)
    thus h * (f * g) = 1
      using fps-left-inverse[OF x(1)] fps-left-inverse[OF y(1)] by simp
    from h-def have (f*g)$0 * h$0 = f$0 * 1 * x
      by (simp add: mult.assoc y(2)[symmetric])
    with x(2) show (f * g) $ 0 * h $ 0 = 1 by simp
  qed
  with h-def
    show fps-left-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fps-left-inverse g y * fps-left-inverse f x
    by simp
next
  define h where h ≡ fps-right-inverse g y * fps-right-inverse f x
  hence h0: h$0 = y*x by simp
  have fps-right-inverse (f*g) (h$0) = h
  proof (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(2))
    from h-def
      have f * g * h = f * (g * fps-right-inverse g y) * fps-right-inverse f x
      by (simp add: mult.assoc)
    thus f * g * h = 1
      using fps-right-inverse[OF x(2)] fps-right-inverse[OF y(2)] by simp
    from h-def have h$0 * (f*g)$0 = y * 1 * g$0
      by (simp add: mult.assoc x(1)[symmetric])
    with y(1) show h$0 * (f*g)$0 = 1 by simp
  qed
  with h-def
    show fps-right-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fps-right-inverse g y * fps-right-inverse
f x
    by simp
  qed

lemma fps-lr-inverse-mult-divring:
  fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fps

```

shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) =$
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0))$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) =$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0))$
proof –
show $\text{fps-left-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) =$
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0))$
proof (cases $f\$0 = 0 \vee g\$0 = 0$)
case *True*
hence $\text{fps-left-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) = 0$
by (simp add: *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff*(1))
moreover from *True* **have**
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0)) = 0$
by (auto simp: *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff*(1))
ultimately show ?thesis **by** simp
next
case *False*
hence $\text{fps-left-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } (g\$0) * \text{inverse } (f\$0)) =$
 $\text{fps-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0))$
by (intro *fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1*(1)) simp-all
with *False* **show** ?thesis **by** (simp add: *nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib*)
qed
show $\text{fps-right-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) =$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0))$
proof (cases $f\$0 = 0 \vee g\$0 = 0$)
case *True*
from *True* **have** $\text{fps-right-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } ((f * g)\$0)) = 0$
by (simp add: *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff*(2))
moreover from *True* **have**
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0)) = 0$
by (auto simp: *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff*(2))
ultimately show ?thesis **by** simp
next
case *False*
hence $\text{fps-right-inverse } (f * g) (\text{inverse } (g\$0) * \text{inverse } (f\$0)) =$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$0)) * \text{fps-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$0))$
by (intro *fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1*(2)) simp-all
with *False* **show** ?thesis **by** (simp add: *nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib*)
qed
qed

lemma *fps-inverse-mult-divring*:
 $\text{inverse } (f * g) = \text{inverse } g * \text{inverse } f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
using *fps-lr-inverse-mult-divring*(2) **by** (simp add: *fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-mult*: $\text{inverse } (f * g :: 'a::\text{field } \text{fps}) = \text{inverse } f * \text{inverse } g$
by (simp add: *fps-inverse-mult-divring*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1*:

```

fixes ones ones-inv :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
defines ones ≡ Abs-fps (λn. 1)
and ones-inv ≡ Abs-fps (λn. if n=0 then 1 else if n=1 then - 1 else 0)
shows fps-left-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
proof–
  show fps-left-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n
    show fps-left-inverse ones 1 $ n = ones-inv $ n
    proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
      case (1 n) show ?case
      proof (cases n)
        case (Suc m)
          have m: n = Suc m by fact
          moreover have fps-left-inverse ones 1 $ Suc m = ones-inv $ Suc m
          proof (cases m)
            case (Suc k) thus ?thesis
            using Suc m 1 by (simp add: ones-def ones-inv-def sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
          qed (simp add: ones-def ones-inv-def)
          ultimately show ?thesis by simp
        qed (simp add: ones-inv-def)
      qed
    moreover have fps-right-inverse ones 1 = fps-left-inverse ones 1
    by (auto intro: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric] simp: ones-def)
    ultimately show fps-right-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv by simp
  qed

lemma fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1':
  fixes ones :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
  defines ones ≡ Abs-fps (λn. 1)
  shows fps-left-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
  and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
  proof–
    define ones-inv :: 'a :: ring-1 fps
    where ones-inv ≡ Abs-fps (λn. if n=0 then 1 else if n=1 then - 1 else 0)
    hence fps-left-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
    and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = ones-inv
    using ones-def fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1 by auto
    thus fps-left-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
    and fps-right-inverse ones 1 = 1 - fps-X
    by (auto intro: fps-ext simp: ones-inv-def)
  qed

lemma fps-inverse-gp:
  inverse (Abs-fps(λn. (1::'a::division-ring))) =
    Abs-fps (λn. if n= 0 then 1 else if n=1 then - 1 else 0)
  using fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1(2) by (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

```


lemma *fps-inverse-gp'*: $\text{inverse } (\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring})) = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1' (2)*)

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-one-minus-fps-X*:

fixes *ones* :: 'a :: ring-1 *fps*
defines *ones* $\equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1)$
shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) \ 1 = \text{ones}$
and $\text{fps-right-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) \ 1 = \text{ones}$

proof–

have $\text{fps-left-inverse } \text{ones} \ 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
using *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1' (1)* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)
thus $\text{fps-left-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) \ 1 = \text{ones}$
using *fps-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1 [of 1 ones 1]* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)
have $\text{fps-right-inverse } \text{ones} \ 1 = 1 - \text{fps-X}$
using *fps-lr-inverse-gp-ring1' (2)* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)
thus $\text{fps-right-inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) \ 1 = \text{ones}$
using *fps-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1 [of ones 1 1]* **by** (*simp add: ones-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-inverse-one-minus-fps-X*:

fixes *ones* :: 'a :: division-ring *fps*
defines *ones* $\equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. 1)$
shows $\text{inverse } (1 - \text{fps-X}) = \text{ones}$
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def assms fps-lr-inverse-one-minus-fps-X (2)*)

lemma *fps-lr-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared*:

shows $\text{fps-left-inverse } ((1 - \text{fps-X})^2) \ (1 :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{of-nat } (n+1))$
 $\text{fps-right-inverse } ((1 - \text{fps-X})^2) \ (1 :: 'a) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{of-nat } (n+1))$

proof–

define *f invf2* :: 'a *fps*
where *f* $\equiv (1 - \text{fps-X})$
and *invf2* $\equiv \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{of-nat } (n+1))$

have *f2-nth-simps*:

$f^2 \ \$ \ 1 = - \text{of-nat } 2 \ f^2 \ \$ \ 2 = 1 \ \wedge n. n > 2 \implies f^2 \ \$ \ n = 0$
by (*simp-all add: power2-eq-square f-def fps-mult-nth sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost*)

show $\text{fps-left-inverse } (f^2) \ 1 = \text{invf2}$

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix *n* **show** $\text{fps-left-inverse } (f^2) \ 1 \ \$ \ n = \text{invf2} \ \$ \ n$

proof (*induct n rule: nat-less-induct*)

case (*1 t*)

hence *induct-assm*:

$\wedge m. m < t \implies \text{fps-left-inverse } (f^2) \ 1 \ \$ \ m = \text{invf2} \ \$ \ m$

by *fast*

show ?*case*

proof (*cases t*)

```

case (Suc m)
have m: t = Suc m by fact
moreover have fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc m = invf2 $ Suc m
proof (cases m)
  case 0 thus ?thesis using f2-nth-simps(1) by (simp add: invf2-def)
next
  case (Suc l)
  have l: m = Suc l by fact
  moreover have fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc (Suc l) = invf2 $ Suc (Suc
l)

  proof (cases l)
  case 0 thus ?thesis using f2-nth-simps(1,2) by (simp add: Suc-1[symmetric]
invf2-def)
  next
    case (Suc k)
    from Suc l m
    have A: fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc (Suc k) = invf2 $ Suc (Suc k)
    and B: fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc k = invf2 $ Suc k
    using induct-assm[of Suc k] induct-assm[of Suc (Suc k)]
    by auto
    have times2:  $\bigwedge a::nat. 2*a = a + a$  by simp
    have  $\forall i \in \{0..k\}. (f^2)^i (Suc (Suc (Suc k)) - i) = 0$ 
    using f2-nth-simps(3) by auto
    hence
      fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc (Suc (Suc k)) =
      fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc (Suc k) * of-nat 2 -
      fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc k
    using sum.ub-add-nat f2-nth-simps(1,2) by simp
    also have ... = of-nat (2 * Suc (Suc (Suc k))) - of-nat (Suc (Suc k))
    by (subst A, subst B) (simp add: invf2-def mult.commute)
    also have ... = of-nat (Suc (Suc (Suc k)) + 1)
    by (subst times2[of Suc (Suc (Suc k))]) simp
    finally have
      fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1 $ Suc (Suc (Suc k)) = invf2 $ Suc (Suc (Suc
k))

    by (simp add: invf2-def)
    with Suc show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: invf2-def)
qed
qed

moreover have fps-right-inverse (f^2) 1 = fps-left-inverse (f^2) 1
by (auto
  intro: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric]
  simp: f-def power2-eq-square

```

```

    )
  ultimately show fps-right-inverse (f^2) 1 = invf2
  by simp

qed

lemma fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared':
  assumes inverse (1::'a::{ring-1,inverse}) = 1
  shows inverse ((1 - fps-X)^2 :: 'a fps) = Abs-fps (λn. of-nat (n+1))
  using assms fps-lr-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared(2)
  by (simp add: fps-inverse-def power2-eq-square)

lemma fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared:
  inverse ((1 - fps-X)^2 :: 'a :: division-ring fps) = Abs-fps (λn. of-nat (n+1))
  by (rule fps-one-over-one-minus-fps-X-squared'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-lr-inverse-fps-X-plus1:
  fps-left-inverse (1 + fps-X) (1::'a::ring-1) = Abs-fps (λn. (-1)^n)
  fps-right-inverse (1 + fps-X) (1::'a) = Abs-fps (λn. (-1)^n)
proof-
  show fps-left-inverse (1 + fps-X) (1::'a) = Abs-fps (λn. (-1)^n)
  proof (rule fps-ext)
    fix n show fps-left-inverse (1 + fps-X) (1::'a) $ n = Abs-fps (λn. (-1)^n) $
n
  proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
    case (1 n) show ?case
    proof (cases n)
      case (Suc m)
      have m: n = Suc m by fact
      from Suc 1 have
        A: fps-left-inverse (1 + fps-X) (1::'a) $ n =
          - (∑ i=0..m. (-1)^i * (1 + fps-X) $ (Suc m - i))
      by simp
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases m)
        case (Suc l)
        have ∀ i∈{0..l}. ((1::'a fps) + fps-X) $ (Suc (Suc l) - i) = 0 by auto
        with Suc A m show ?thesis by simp
      qed (simp add: m A)
    qed simp
  qed
qed

moreover have
  fps-right-inverse (1 + fps-X) (1::'a) = fps-left-inverse (1 + fps-X) 1
  by (intro fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric]) simp-all
ultimately show fps-right-inverse (1 + fps-X) (1::'a) = Abs-fps (λn. (-1)^n)
by simp

```

qed

lemma *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1*':
assumes *inverse* ($1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}$) = 1
shows *inverse* ($1 + \text{fps-X}$) = *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. (- (1 :: 'a)) ^ n$)
using *assms fps-lr-inverse-fps-X-plus1* (2)
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1*:
inverse ($1 + \text{fps-X}$) = *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. (- (1 :: 'a :: \text{division-ring})) ^ n$)
by (*rule fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1* '[OF *inverse-1*])

lemma *subdegree-lr-inverse*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{ab-group-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$
shows *subdegree* (*fps-left-inverse* f x) = 0
and *subdegree* (*fps-right-inverse* g y) = 0
proof –
show *subdegree* (*fps-left-inverse* f x) = 0
using *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff* (1) *subdegree-eq-0-iff* **by** *fastforce*
show *subdegree* (*fps-right-inverse* g y) = 0
using *fps-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff* (2) *subdegree-eq-0-iff* **by** *fastforce*
qed

lemma *subdegree-inverse* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{ab-group-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fps*
shows *subdegree* (*inverse* f) = 0
using *subdegree-lr-inverse* (2)
by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

lemma *fps-div-zero* [*simp*]:
 $0 \text{ div } (g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\} \text{ fps}) = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-div-by-zero*':
fixes $g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}\} \text{ fps}$
assumes *inverse* ($0 :: 'a$) = 0
shows $g \text{ div } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def assms fps-inverse-zero'*)

lemma *fps-div-by-zero* [*simp*]: $(g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring} \text{ fps}) \text{ div } 0 = 0$
by (*rule fps-div-by-zero'* '[OF *inverse-zero*])

lemma *fps-divide-unit*': $\text{subdegree } g = 0 \implies f \text{ div } g = f * \text{inverse } g$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-divide-unit*: $g \neq 0 \implies f \text{ div } g = f * \text{inverse } g$
by (*intro fps-divide-unit'*) (*simp add: subdegree-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-0'*:
 $\text{subdegree } (g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) = 0 \implies (f \text{ div } g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0 / (g \$ 0)$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-unit' divide-inverse*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-0 [simp]*:
 $g \$ 0 \neq 0 \implies (f \text{ div } g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0 / (g \$ 0 :: - :: \text{division-ring})$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-nth-0'*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-below*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fps}$
shows $n < \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g \implies (f \text{ div } g) \$ n = 0$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-mult-nth-eq0*)

lemma *fps-divide-nth-base*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $(f \text{ div } g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g) = f \$ \text{subdegree } f * \text{inverse } (g \$ \text{subdegree } g)$
by (*simp add: assms fps-divide-def fps-divide-unit'*)

lemma *fps-divide-subdegree-ge*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $f / g \neq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f / g) \geq \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g$
by (*intro subdegree-geI (simp-all add: assms fps-divide-nth-below)*)

lemma *fps-divide-subdegree*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
assumes $f \neq 0 \ g \neq 0 \ \text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $\text{subdegree } (f / g) = \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g$
proof (*intro antisym*)
from *assms* **have** $1: (f \text{ div } g) \$ (\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g) \neq 0$
using *fps-divide-nth-base* [*of* $g \ f$] **by** *simp*
thus $\text{subdegree } (f / g) \leq \text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g$ **by** (*intro subdegree-leI simp*)
from 1 **have** $f / g \neq 0$ **by** (*auto intro: fps-nonzeroI*)
thus $\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } (f / g)$ **by** (*rule fps-divide-subdegree-ge*)
qed

lemma *fps-divide-shift-numer*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $n \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $\text{fps-shift } n \ f / g = \text{fps-shift } n \ (f / g)$
using *assms fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm* [*of* $n \ f \ \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)$]
fps-shift-fps-shift-reorder [*of* $\text{subdegree } g \ n \ f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)$]
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-divide-shift-denom*:
fixes $f g :: 'a :: \{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$

```

    assumes  $n \leq \text{subdegree } g$   $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
    shows  $f / \text{fps-shift } n \ g = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (f/g) \$ (k-n))$ 
  proof (intro fps-ext)
    fix k
    from assms(1) have LHS:
       $(f / \text{fps-shift } n \ g) \$ k = (f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)) \$ (k + (\text{subdegree } g - n))$ 
      using fps-unit-factor-shift[of n g]
      by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
    show  $(f / \text{fps-shift } n \ g) \$ k = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (f/g) \$ (k-n)) \$ k$ 
    proof (cases  $k < n$ )
      case True with assms LHS show ?thesis using fps-mult-nth-eq0[of - f] by
      simp
    next
      case False
      hence  $(f/g) \$ (k-n) = (f * \text{inverse } (\text{unit-factor } g)) \$ ((k-n) + \text{subdegree } g)$ 
      by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
      with False LHS assms(1) show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-numer:
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } f / g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) (f/g)$ 
  by (simp add: fps-divide-shift-number)

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-denom:
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  shows
     $f / \text{unit-factor } g = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda k. \text{ if } k < \text{subdegree } g \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (f/g) \$ (k - \text{subdegree } g))$ 
    by (simp add: assms fps-divide-shift-denom)

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-both':
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a::\{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } f / \text{unit-factor } g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f - \text{subdegree } g) (f / g)$ 
  using assms fps-divide-unit-factor-numer[of f unit-factor g]
        fps-divide-unit-factor-denom[of g f]
        fps-shift-rev-shift(1)[of subdegree g subdegree f f/g]
  by simp

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-both:
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$ 
  shows  $\text{unit-factor } f / \text{unit-factor } g = \text{unit-factor } (f / g)$ 
  using assms fps-divide-unit-factor-both'[of g f] fps-divide-subdegree[of f g]
  by (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0$ ) auto

```

lemma *fps-divide-self*:
 $(f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \neq 0 \implies f / f = 1$
using *fps-mult-right-inverse-unit-factor-divring*[*of f*]
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)

lemma *fps-divide-add*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
shows $(f + g) / h = f / h + g / h$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def algebra-simps fps-shift-add*)

lemma *fps-divide-diff*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fps}$
shows $(f - g) / h = f / h - g / h$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def algebra-simps fps-shift-diff*)

lemma *fps-divide-uminus*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\} \text{fps}$
shows $(-f) / g = -(f / g)$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def algebra-simps fps-shift-uminus*)

lemma *fps-divide-uminus'*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
shows $f / (-g) = -(f / g)$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-unit-factor-uminus fps-shift-uminus*)

lemma *fps-divide-times*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{subdegree } h \leq \text{subdegree } g$
shows $(f * g) / h = f * (g / h)$
using *assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge*[*of g inverse (unit-factor h)*]
fps-shift-mult[*of subdegree h g * inverse (unit-factor h) f*]
by (*fastforce simp add: fps-divide-def mult.assoc*)

lemma *fps-divide-times2*:
fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{subdegree } h \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $(f * g) / h = (f / h) * g$
using *assms fps-divide-times*[*of h f g*]
by (*simp add: mult.commute*)

lemma *fps-times-divide-eq*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$
assumes $g \neq 0$ **and** $\text{subdegree } f \geq \text{subdegree } g$
shows $f \text{ div } g * g = f$
using *assms fps-divide-times2*[*of g f g*]
by (*simp add: fps-divide-times fps-divide-self*)

lemma *fps-divide-times-eq*:

```

(g :: 'a::division-ring fps) ≠ 0 ⇒ (f * g) div g = f
by (simp add: fps-divide-times fps-divide-self)

lemma fps-divide-by-mult':
  fixes f g h :: 'a :: division-ring fps
  assumes subdegree h ≤ subdegree f
  shows f / (g * h) = f / h / g
proof (cases f=0 ∨ g=0 ∨ h=0)
  case False with assms show ?thesis
    using fps-unit-factor-mult[of g h]
    by (auto simp:
        fps-divide-def fps-shift-fps-shift fps-inverse-mult-divring mult.assoc
        fps-shift-mult-right-noncomm
      )
qed auto

lemma fps-divide-by-mult:
  fixes f g h :: 'a :: field fps
  assumes subdegree g ≤ subdegree f
  shows f / (g * h) = f / g / h
proof-
  have f / (g * h) = f / (h * g) by (simp add: mult.commute)
  also have ... = f / g / h using fps-divide-by-mult'[OF assms] by simp
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fps-divide-cancel:
  fixes f g h :: 'a :: division-ring fps
  shows h ≠ 0 ⇒ (f * h) div (g * h) = f div g
  by (cases f=0)
    (auto simp: fps-divide-by-mult' fps-divide-times-eq)

lemma fps-divide-1':
  fixes a :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,zero-neq-one,monoid-mult}
  fps
  assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
  shows a / 1 = a
  using assms fps-inverse-one' fps-one-mult(2)[of a]
  by (force simp: fps-divide-def)

lemma fps-divide-1 [simp]: (a :: 'a::division-ring fps) / 1 = a
  by (rule fps-divide-1'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-divide-X':
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,zero-neq-one,monoid-mult}
  fps
  assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
  shows f / fps-X = fps-shift 1 f
  using assms fps-one-mult(2)[of f]

```


by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-X-unit-factor fps-inverse-one')

lemma fps-divide-X [simp]: $a / \text{fps-X} = \text{fps-shift } 1 \ (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps})$
by (rule fps-divide-X'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-divide-X-power':
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
shows $f / (\text{fps-X}^n) = \text{fps-shift } n \ f$
using fps-inverse-one'[OF assms] fps-one-mult(2)[of f]
by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-X-power-subdegree)

lemma fps-divide-X-power [simp]: $a / (\text{fps-X}^n) = \text{fps-shift } n \ (a :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps})$
by (rule fps-divide-X-power'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-divide-shift-denom-conv-times-fps-X-power:
fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $n \leq \text{subdegree } g \ \text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $f / \text{fps-shift } n \ g = f / g * \text{fps-X}^n$
using assms
by (intro fps-ext) (simp-all add: fps-divide-shift-denom fps-X-power-mult-right-nth)

lemma fps-divide-unit-factor-denom-conv-times-fps-X-power:
fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{subdegree } g \leq \text{subdegree } f$
shows $f / \text{unit-factor } g = f / g * \text{fps-X}^{\text{subdegree } g}$
by (simp add: assms fps-divide-shift-denom-conv-times-fps-X-power)

lemma fps-shift-altdef':
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
shows $\text{fps-shift } n \ f = f \text{ div } \text{fps-X}^n$
using assms
by (simp add:
 fps-divide-def fps-X-power-subdegree fps-X-power-unit-factor fps-inverse-one'
)

lemma fps-shift-altdef:
 $\text{fps-shift } n \ f = (f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \text{ div } \text{fps-X}^n$
by (rule fps-shift-altdef'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-div-fps-X-power-nth':
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$
shows $(f \text{ div } \text{fps-X}^n) \$ k = f \$ (k + n)$
using assms
by (simp add: fps-shift-altdef' [symmetric])

lemma *fps-div-fps-X-power-nth*: $((f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \text{ div } \text{fps-}X^n) \$ k = f \$ (k + n)$

by (*rule fps-div-fps-X-power-nth'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fps-div-fps-X-nth'*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fps}$

assumes $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$

shows $(f \text{ div } \text{fps-}X) \$ k = f \$ \text{Suc } k$

using *assms fps-div-fps-X-power-nth'[of f 1]*

by *simp*

lemma *fps-div-fps-X-nth*: $((f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}) \text{ div } \text{fps-}X) \$ k = f \$ \text{Suc } k$

by (*rule fps-div-fps-X-nth'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *divide-fps-const'*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{inverse}, \text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{uminus}, \text{mult-zero}\}$

shows $f / \text{fps-const } c = f * \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } c)$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-const-inverse*)

lemma *divide-fps-const [simp]*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$

shows $f / \text{fps-const } c = \text{fps-const } (\text{inverse } c) * f$

by (*simp add: divide-fps-const' mult.commute*)

lemma *fps-const-divide*: $\text{fps-const } (x :: - :: \text{division-ring}) / \text{fps-const } y = \text{fps-const } (x / y)$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-const-inverse divide-inverse*)

lemma *fps-numeral-divide-divide*:

$x / \text{numeral } b / \text{numeral } c = (x / \text{numeral } (b * c)) :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-by-mult[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-numeral-mult-divide*:

$\text{numeral } b * x / \text{numeral } c = (\text{numeral } b / \text{numeral } c * x) :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-times2*)

lemmas *fps-numeral-simps* =

fps-numeral-divide-divide fps-numeral-mult-divide inverse-fps-numeral neg-numeral-fps-const

lemma *fps-is-left-unit-iff-zeroth-is-left-unit*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$

shows $(\exists g. 1 = f * g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = f \$ 0 * k)$

proof

assume $\exists g. 1 = f * g$

then obtain g **where** $1 = f * g$ **by** *fast*

hence $1 = f \$ 0 * g \$ 0$ **using** *fps-mult-nth-0[of f g]* **by** *simp*

thus $\exists k. 1 = f \$ 0 * k$ **by** *auto*

next

assume $\exists k. 1 = f \$ 0 * k$

then obtain k where $1 = f\$0 * k$ by *fast*
 hence $1 = f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ k$
 using *fps-right-inverse* by *simp*
 thus $\exists g. 1 = f * g$ by *fast*
 qed

lemma *fps-is-right-unit-iff-zeroth-is-right-unit*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 } \text{fps}$
 shows $(\exists g. 1 = g * f) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = k * f\$0)$
proof
 assume $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 then obtain g where $1 = g * f$ by *fast*
 hence $1 = g\$0 * f\0 using *fps-mult-nth-0*[*of g f*] by *simp*
 thus $\exists k. 1 = k * f\$0$ by *auto*
 next
 assume $\exists k. 1 = k * f\$0$
 then obtain k where $1 = k * f\$0$ by *fast*
 hence $1 = \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ k * f$
 using *fps-left-inverse* by *simp*
 thus $\exists g. 1 = g * f$ by *fast*
 qed

lemma *fps-is-unit-iff* [*simp*]: $(f :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}) \text{ dvd } 1 \longleftrightarrow f \$ 0 \neq 0$
proof
 assume $f \text{ dvd } 1$
 then obtain g where $1 = f * g$ by (*elim dvdE*)
 from *this*[*symmetric*] have $(f * g) \$ 0 = 1$ by *simp*
 thus $f \$ 0 \neq 0$ by *auto*
 next
 assume $A: f \$ 0 \neq 0$
 thus $f \text{ dvd } 1$ by (*simp add: inverse-mult-eq-1*[*OF A, symmetric*])
 qed

lemma *subdegree-eq-0-left*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
 shows $\text{subdegree } f = 0$
proof (*intro subdegree-eq-0*)
 from *assms* obtain g where $1 = f * g$ by *fast*
 hence $f\$0 * g\$0 = 1$ using *fps-mult-nth-0*[*of f g*] by *simp*
 thus $f\$0 \neq 0$ by *auto*
 qed

lemma *subdegree-eq-0-right*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 shows $\text{subdegree } f = 0$
proof (*intro subdegree-eq-0*)
 from *assms* obtain g where $1 = g * f$ by *fast*

hence $g \cdot 0 * f \cdot 0 = 1$ using *fps-mult-nth-0*[of g f] by *simp*
 thus $f \cdot 0 \neq 0$ by *auto*
 qed

lemma *subdegree-eq-0'* [simp]: $(f :: 'a :: \text{field } \text{fps}) \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{subdegree } f = 0$
 by *simp*

lemma *fps-dvd1-left-trivial-unit-factor*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
 shows $\text{unit-factor } f = f$
 using *assms subdegree-eq-0-left*
 by *fastforce*

lemma *fps-dvd1-right-trivial-unit-factor*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{zero-neq-one}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$
 assumes $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 shows $\text{unit-factor } f = f$
 using *assms subdegree-eq-0-right*
 by *fastforce*

lemma *fps-dvd1-trivial-unit-factor*:
 $(f :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1 } \text{fps}) \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{unit-factor } f = f$
 unfolding *dvd-def* by (rule *fps-dvd1-left-trivial-unit-factor*) *simp*

lemma *fps-unit-dvd-left*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
 assumes $f \cdot 0 \neq 0$
 shows $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
 using *assms fps-is-left-unit-iff-zeroth-is-left-unit right-inverse*
 by *fastforce*

lemma *fps-unit-dvd-right*:
 fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } \text{fps}$
 assumes $f \cdot 0 \neq 0$
 shows $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 using *assms fps-is-right-unit-iff-zeroth-is-right-unit left-inverse*
 by *fastforce*

lemma *fps-unit-dvd* [simp]: $(f \cdot 0 :: 'a :: \text{field}) \neq 0 \implies f \text{ dvd } g$
 using *fps-unit-dvd-left dvd-trans*[of f 1] by *simp*

lemma *dvd-left-imp-subdegree-le*:
 fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\} \text{fps}$
 assumes $\exists k. g = f * k \ g \neq 0$
 shows $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
 using *assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge*
 by *fastforce*

```

lemma dvd-right-imp-subdegree-le:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$  fps
  assumes  $\exists k. g = k * f \ g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$ 
  using assms fps-mult-subdegree-ge
  by fastforce

lemma dvd-imp-subdegree-le:
   $f \text{ dvd } g \implies g \neq 0 \implies \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$ 
  using dvd-left-imp-subdegree-le by fast

lemma subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-ring1:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}$  fps
  assumes  $\exists y. f \$ \text{subdegree } f * y = 1 \ \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$ 
  shows  $\exists k. g = f * k$ 
proof –
  define  $h :: 'a \text{ fps}$  where  $h \equiv \text{fps-X} \wedge (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f)$ 
  from assms(1) obtain  $y$  where  $f \$ \text{subdegree } f * y = 1$  by fast
  hence  $\text{unit-factor } f \$ 0 * y = 1$  by simp
  from this obtain  $k$  where  $1 = \text{unit-factor } f * k$ 
  using fps-is-left-unit-iff-zeroth-is-left-unit[of unit-factor f] by auto
  hence  $\text{fps-X} \wedge \text{subdegree } f = \text{fps-X} \wedge \text{subdegree } f * \text{unit-factor } f * k$ 
  by (simp add: mult.assoc)
  moreover have  $\text{fps-X} \wedge \text{subdegree } f * \text{unit-factor } f = f$ 
  by (rule fps-unit-factor-decompose'[symmetric])
  ultimately have
     $\text{fps-X} \wedge (\text{subdegree } f + (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f)) = f * k * h$ 
  by (simp add: power-add h-def)
  hence  $g = f * (k * h * \text{unit-factor } g)$ 
  using fps-unit-factor-decompose'[of g]
  by (simp add: assms(2) mult.assoc)
  thus ?thesis by fast
qed

lemma subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-divring:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}$  fps
  assumes  $f \neq 0 \ \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$ 
  shows  $\exists k. g = f * k$ 
proof (intro subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-ring1)
  from assms(1) have  $f \$ \text{subdegree } f \neq 0$  by simp
  thus  $\exists y. f \$ \text{subdegree } f * y = 1$  using right-inverse by blast
qed (rule assms(2))

lemma subdegree-le-imp-dvd-right-ring1:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}$  fps
  assumes  $\exists x. x * f \$ \text{subdegree } f = 1 \ \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$ 
  shows  $\exists k. g = k * f$ 
proof –
  define  $h :: 'a \text{ fps}$  where  $h \equiv \text{fps-X} \wedge (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f)$ 

```

from *assms*(1) **obtain** x **where** $x * f \text{ \$ subdegree } f = 1$ **by** *fast*
hence $x * \text{unit-factor } f \text{ \$ } 0 = 1$ **by** *simp*
from *this* **obtain** k **where** $1 = k * \text{unit-factor } f$
using *fps-is-right-unit-iff-zeroth-is-right-unit*[*of unit-factor f*] **by** *auto*
hence $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f = k * (\text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f)$
by (*simp add: mult.assoc*[*symmetric*])
moreover **have** $\text{unit-factor } f * \text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f = f$
by (*rule fps-unit-factor-decompose*[*symmetric*])
ultimately **have** $\text{fps-}X \wedge (\text{subdegree } g - \text{subdegree } f + \text{subdegree } f) = h * k * f$
by (*simp add: power-add h-def mult.assoc*)
hence $g = \text{unit-factor } g * h * k * f$
using *fps-unit-factor-decompose*[*of g*]
by (*simp add: assms*(2) *mult.assoc*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *subdegree-le-imp-dvd-right-divring*:
fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fps}$
assumes $f \neq 0$ $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
shows $\exists k. g = k * f$
proof (*intro subdegree-le-imp-dvd-right-ring1*)
from *assms*(1) **have** $f \text{ \$ subdegree } f \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
thus $\exists x. x * f \text{ \$ subdegree } f = 1$ **using** *left-inverse* **by** *blast*
qed (*rule assms*(2))

lemma *fps-dvd-iff*:
assumes $(f :: 'a :: \text{field fps}) \neq 0$ $g \neq 0$
shows $f \text{ dvd } g \longleftrightarrow \text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
proof
assume $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } g$
with *assms* **show** $f \text{ dvd } g$
using *subdegree-le-imp-dvd-left-divring*
by (*auto intro: dvdI*)
qed (*simp add: assms dvd-imp-subdegree-le*)

lemma *subdegree-div'*:
fixes $p \ q :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fps}$
assumes $\exists k. p = k * q$
shows $\text{subdegree } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{subdegree } p - \text{subdegree } q$
proof (*cases p = 0*)
case *False*
from *assms*(1) **obtain** k **where** $p = k * q$ **by** *blast*
with *False* **have** $\text{subdegree } (p \text{ div } q) = \text{subdegree } k$ **by** (*simp add: fps-divide-times-eq*)
moreover **have** $k \text{ \$ subdegree } k * q \text{ \$ subdegree } q \neq 0$
proof
assume $k \text{ \$ subdegree } k * q \text{ \$ subdegree } q = 0$
hence $k \text{ \$ subdegree } k * q \text{ \$ subdegree } q * \text{inverse } (q \text{ \$ subdegree } q) = 0$ **by** *simp*
with *False k* **show** *False* **by** (*simp add: mult.assoc*)

```

qed
ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: k subdegree-mult')
qed simp

```

```

lemma subdegree-div:
  fixes    p q :: 'a :: field fps
  assumes  q dvd p
  shows    subdegree (p div q) = subdegree p - subdegree q
  using    assms
  unfolding dvd-def
  by      (auto intro: subdegree-div')

```

```

lemma subdegree-div-unit':
  fixes    p q :: 'a :: {ab-group-add,mult-zero,inverse} fps
  assumes  q $ 0 ≠ 0 p $ subdegree p * inverse (q $ 0) ≠ 0
  shows    subdegree (p div q) = subdegree p
  using    assms subdegree-mult'[of p inverse q]
  by      (auto simp add: fps-divide-unit)

```

```

lemma subdegree-div-unit'':
  fixes    p q :: 'a :: {ring-no-zero-divisors,inverse} fps
  assumes  q $ 0 ≠ 0 inverse (q $ 0) ≠ 0
  shows    subdegree (p div q) = subdegree p
  by      (cases p = 0) (auto intro: subdegree-div-unit' simp: assms)

```

```

lemma subdegree-div-unit:
  fixes    p q :: 'a :: division-ring fps
  assumes  q $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows    subdegree (p div q) = subdegree p
  by      (intro subdegree-div-unit'') (simp-all add: assms)

```

```

instantiation fps :: ({comm-semiring-1,inverse,uminus}) modulo
begin

```

```

definition fps-mod-def:
  f mod g = (if g = 0 then f else
    let h = unit-factor g in fps-cutoff (subdegree g) (f * inverse h) * h)

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

```

lemma fps-mod-zero [simp]:
  (f::'a::{comm-semiring-1,inverse,uminus} fps) mod 0 = f
  by (simp add: fps-mod-def)

```

```

lemma fps-mod-eq-zero:
  assumes g ≠ 0 and subdegree f ≥ subdegree g
  shows   f mod g = 0

```

```

proof (cases f * inverse (unit-factor g) = 0)
  case False
  have fps-cutoff (subdegree g) (f * inverse (unit-factor g)) = 0
    using False assms(2) fps-mult-subdegree-ge fps-cutoff-zero-iff by force
  with assms(1) show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-mod-def Let-def)
qed (simp add: assms fps-mod-def)

lemma fps-mod-unit [simp]:  $g \neq 0 \implies f \bmod g = 0$ 
  by (intro fps-mod-eq-zero) auto

lemma subdegree-mod:
  assumes subdegree (f::'a::field fps) < subdegree g
  shows subdegree (f mod g) = subdegree f
proof (cases f = 0)
  case False
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (intro subdegreeI)
    (auto simp: inverse-mult-eq-1 fps-mod-def Let-def fps-cutoff-left-mult-nth
mult.assoc)
qed (simp add: fps-mod-def)

instance fps :: (field) idom-modulo
proof

  fix f g :: 'a fps

  define n where n = subdegree g
  define h where h = f * inverse (unit-factor g)

  show f div g * g + f mod g = f
  proof (cases g = 0)
  case False
  with n-def h-def have
    f div g * g + f mod g = (fps-shift n h * fps-X ^ n + fps-cutoff n h) * unit-factor
  g
    by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-mod-def Let-def subdegree-decompose alge-
bra-simps)
  with False show ?thesis
    by (simp add: fps-shift-cutoff h-def inverse-mult-eq-1)
  qed auto

qed (rule fps-divide-times-eq, simp-all add: fps-divide-def)

instantiation fps :: (field) normalization-semidom-multiplicative
begin

definition fps-normalize-def [simp]:
  normalize f = (if f = 0 then 0 else fps-X ^ subdegree f)

```



```

instance proof
  fix f g :: 'a fps
  assume is-unit f
  thus unit-factor (f * g) = f * unit-factor g
    using fps-unit-factor-mult[of f g] by simp
next
  fix f g :: 'a fps
  show unit-factor f * normalize f = f
    by (simp add: fps-shift-times-fps-X-power)
next
  fix f g :: 'a fps
  show unit-factor (f * g) = unit-factor f * unit-factor g
    using fps-unit-factor-mult[of f g] by simp
qed (simp-all add: fps-divide-def Let-def)

end

```

5.7 Euclidean division

```

instantiation fps :: (field) euclidean-ring-cancel
begin

```

```

definition fps-euclidean-size-def:
  euclidean-size f = (if f = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ subdegree f)

```

```

instance proof
  fix f g :: 'a fps assume [simp]: g ≠ 0
  show euclidean-size f ≤ euclidean-size (f * g)
    by (cases f = 0) (simp-all add: fps-euclidean-size-def)
  show euclidean-size (f mod g) < euclidean-size g
  proof (cases f = 0)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: fps-euclidean-size-def)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      using le-less-linear[of subdegree g subdegree f]
      by (force simp add: fps-mod-eq-zero fps-euclidean-size-def subdegree-mod)
  qed
next
  fix f g h :: 'a fps assume [simp]: h ≠ 0
  show (h * f) div (h * g) = f div g
    by (simp add: fps-divide-cancel mult.commute)
  show (f + g * h) div h = g + f div h
    by (simp add: fps-divide-add fps-divide-times-eq)
qed (simp add: fps-euclidean-size-def)

end

```

```

instance fps :: (field) normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

instantiation fps :: (field) euclidean-ring-gcd
begin
definition fps-gcd-def: (gcd :: 'a fps  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd
definition fps-lcm-def: (lcm :: 'a fps  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
definition fps-Gcd-def: (Gcd :: 'a fps set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd
definition fps-Lcm-def: (Lcm :: 'a fps set  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm
instance by standard (simp-all add: fps-gcd-def fps-lcm-def fps-Gcd-def fps-Lcm-def)
end

lemma fps-gcd:
  assumes [simp]:  $f \neq 0 \ g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{gcd } f \ g = \text{fps-}X \wedge \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ 
proof -
  let ?m =  $\min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ 
  show  $\text{gcd } f \ g = \text{fps-}X \wedge ?m$ 
  proof (rule sym, rule gcdI)
    fix d assume d dvd f d dvd g
    thus d dvd  $\text{fps-}X \wedge ?m$  by (cases d = 0) (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
  qed (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed

lemma fps-gcd-altdef:  $\text{gcd } f \ g =$ 
  (if  $f = 0 \wedge g = 0$  then 0 else
   if  $f = 0$  then  $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } g$  else
   if  $g = 0$  then  $\text{fps-}X \wedge \text{subdegree } f$  else
    $\text{fps-}X \wedge \min (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ )
  by (simp add: fps-gcd)

lemma fps-lcm:
  assumes [simp]:  $f \neq 0 \ g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{lcm } f \ g = \text{fps-}X \wedge \max (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ 
proof -
  let ?m =  $\max (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ 
  show  $\text{lcm } f \ g = \text{fps-}X \wedge ?m$ 
  proof (rule sym, rule lcmI)
    fix d assume f dvd d g dvd d
    thus  $\text{fps-}X \wedge ?m$  dvd d by (cases d = 0) (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
  qed (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed

lemma fps-lcm-altdef:  $\text{lcm } f \ g =$ 
  (if  $f = 0 \vee g = 0$  then 0 else  $\text{fps-}X \wedge \max (\text{subdegree } f) (\text{subdegree } g)$ )
  by (simp add: fps-lcm)

lemma fps-Gcd:
  assumes  $A - \{0\} \neq \{\}$ 

```

shows $Gcd\ A = fps-X \wedge (INF\ f \in A - \{0\}. subdegree\ f)$
proof (rule sym, rule GcdI)
fix f **assume** $f \in A$
thus $fps-X \wedge (INF\ f \in A - \{0\}. subdegree\ f) dvd\ f$
by (cases $f = 0$) (auto simp: fps-dvd-iff intro!: cINF-lower)
next
fix d **assume** $d: \bigwedge f. f \in A \implies d dvd\ f$
from *assms* **obtain** f **where** $f \in A - \{0\}$ **by** auto
with $d[of\ f]$ **have** [simp]: $d \neq 0$ **by** auto
from d *assms* **have** $subdegree\ d \leq (INF\ f \in A - \{0\}. subdegree\ f)$
by (intro cINF-greatest) (simp-all add: fps-dvd-iff[symmetric])
with d *assms* **show** $d dvd\ fps-X \wedge (INF\ f \in A - \{0\}. subdegree\ f)$ **by** (simp add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed simp-all

lemma *fps-Gcd-altdef*: $Gcd\ A =$
(if $A \subseteq \{0\}$ *then* 0 *else* $fps-X \wedge (INF\ f \in A - \{0\}. subdegree\ f)$ *)*
using *fps-Gcd* **by** auto

lemma *fps-Lcm*:
assumes $A \neq \{0\}$ $0 \notin A$ *bdd-above* (*subdegree* 'A)
shows $Lcm\ A = fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$
proof (rule sym, rule LcmI)
fix f **assume** $f \in A$
moreover from *assms*(3) **have** *bdd-above* (*subdegree* 'A) **by** auto
ultimately show $f dvd\ fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$ **using** *assms*(2)
by (cases $f = 0$) (auto simp: fps-dvd-iff intro!: cSUP-upper)
next
fix d **assume** $d: \bigwedge f. f \in A \implies f dvd\ d$
from *assms* **obtain** f **where** $f: f \in A\ f \neq 0$ **by** auto
show $fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f) dvd\ d$
proof (cases $d = 0$)
assume $d \neq 0$
moreover from d **have** $\bigwedge f. f \in A \implies f \neq 0 \implies f dvd\ d$ **by** blast
ultimately have $subdegree\ d \geq (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$ **using** *assms*
by (intro cSUP-least) (auto simp: fps-dvd-iff)
with $\langle d \neq 0 \rangle$ **show** ?thesis **by** (simp add: fps-dvd-iff)
qed simp-all
qed simp-all

lemma *fps-Lcm-altdef*:
 $Lcm\ A =$
(if $0 \in A \vee \neg bdd-above\ (subdegree\ 'A)$ *then* 0 *else*
if $A = \{0\}$ *then* 1 *else* $fps-X \wedge (SUP\ f \in A. subdegree\ f)$ *)*
proof (cases *bdd-above* (*subdegree* 'A))
assume *unbounded*: $\neg bdd-above\ (subdegree\ 'A)$
have $Lcm\ A = 0$
proof (rule ccontr)
assume $Lcm\ A \neq 0$

from *unbounded* **obtain** *f* **where** $f: f \in A \text{ subdegree } (Lcm\ A) < \text{subdegree } f$
unfolding *bdd-above-def* **by** (*auto simp: not-le*)
moreover from *f* **and** $\langle Lcm\ A \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{subdegree } f \leq \text{subdegree } (Lcm\ A)$
by (*intro dvd-imp-subdegree-le dvd-Lcm*) *simp-all*
ultimately show *False* **by** *simp*
qed
with *unbounded* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed (*simp-all add: fps-Lcm Lcm-eq-0-I*)

5.8 Formal Derivatives

definition *fps-deriv* $f = Abs\text{-}fps\ (\lambda n. \text{of-nat } (n + 1) * f \$ (n + 1))$

lemma *fps-deriv-nth*[*simp*]: $\text{fps-deriv } f \$ n = \text{of-nat } (n + 1) * f \$ (n + 1)$
by (*simp add: fps-deriv-def*)

lemma *fps-0th-higher-deriv*:
 $(\text{fps-deriv } \widetilde{\sim} n) f \$ 0 = \text{fact } n * f \$ n$
by (*induction n arbitrary: f*)
(simp-all add: funpow-Suc-right mult-of-nat-commute algebra-simps del: funpow.simps)

lemma *fps-deriv-mult*[*simp*]:
 $\text{fps-deriv } (f * g) = f * \text{fps-deriv } g + \text{fps-deriv } f * g$
proof (*intro fps-ext*)
fix *n*
have $LHS: \text{fps-deriv } (f * g) \$ n = (\sum i=0..Suc\ n. \text{of-nat } (n+1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i))$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-left algebra-simps*)

have $\forall i \in \{1..n\}. n - (i - 1) = n - i + 1$ **by** *auto*
moreover have
 $(\sum i=0..n. \text{of-nat } (i+1) * f \$ (i+1) * g \$ (n - i)) =$
 $(\sum i=1..Suc\ n. \text{of-nat } i * f \$ i * g \$ (n - (i - 1)))$
by (*intro sum.reindex-bij-witness* [**where** $i = \lambda x. x - 1$ **and** $j = \lambda x. x + 1$]) *auto*
ultimately have
 $(f * \text{fps-deriv } g + \text{fps-deriv } f * g) \$ n =$
 $\text{of-nat } (Suc\ n) * f \$ 0 * g \$ (Suc\ n) +$
 $(\sum i=1..n. (\text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) + \text{of-nat } i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1)) +$
 $\text{of-nat } (Suc\ n) * f \$ (Suc\ n) * g \$ 0$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth algebra-simps mult-of-nat-commute sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost sum.distrib*)
moreover have
 $\forall i \in \{1..n\}.$
 $(\text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) + \text{of-nat } i) * f \$ i * g \$ (n - i + 1) =$
 $\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ n - i)$
proof
fix *i* **assume** $i: i \in \{1..n\}$
from *i* **have** $\text{of-nat } (n - i + 1) + (\text{of-nat } i :: 'a) = \text{of-nat } (n + 1)$

```

    using of-nat-add[of n-i+1 i,symmetric] by simp
    moreover from i have Suc n - i = n - i + 1 by auto
    ultimately show (of-nat (n - i + 1) + of-nat i) * f $ i * g $ (n - i + 1) =
        of-nat (n + 1) * f $ i * g $ (Suc n - i)
    by simp
qed
ultimately have
    (f * fps-deriv g + fps-deriv f * g) $ n =
        (∑ i=0..Suc n. of-nat (Suc n) * f $ i * g $ (Suc n - i))
    by (simp add: sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
    with LHS show fps-deriv (f * g) $ n = (f * fps-deriv g + fps-deriv f * g) $ n
    by simp
qed

lemma fps-deriv-fps-X[simp]: fps-deriv fps-X = 1
  by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-X-def fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-deriv-neg[simp]:
  fps-deriv (- (f:: 'a::ring-1 fps)) = - (fps-deriv f)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-deriv-def)

lemma fps-deriv-add[simp]: fps-deriv (f + g) = fps-deriv f + fps-deriv g
  by (auto intro: fps-ext simp: algebra-simps)

lemma fps-deriv-sub[simp]:
  fps-deriv ((f:: 'a::ring-1 fps) - g) = fps-deriv f - fps-deriv g
  using fps-deriv-add [of f - g] by simp

lemma fps-deriv-const[simp]: fps-deriv (fps-const c) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-ext fps-deriv-def fps-const-def)

lemma fps-deriv-of-nat [simp]: fps-deriv (of-nat n) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-of-nat [symmetric])

lemma fps-deriv-of-int [simp]: fps-deriv (of-int n) = 0
  by (simp add: fps-of-int [symmetric])

lemma fps-deriv-numeral [simp]: fps-deriv (numeral n) = 0
  by (simp add: numeral-fps-const)

lemma fps-deriv-mult-const-left[simp]:
  fps-deriv (fps-const c * f) = fps-const c * fps-deriv f
  by simp

lemma fps-deriv-linear[simp]:
  fps-deriv (fps-const a * f + fps-const b * g) =
    fps-const a * fps-deriv f + fps-const b * fps-deriv g
  by simp

```

```

lemma fps-deriv-0[simp]: fps-deriv 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-deriv-1[simp]: fps-deriv 1 = 0
  by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-eq-iff)

lemma fps-deriv-mult-const-right[simp]:
  fps-deriv (f * fps-const c) = fps-deriv f * fps-const c
  by simp

lemma fps-deriv-sum:
  fps-deriv (sum f S) = sum (λi. fps-deriv (f i)) S
proof (cases finite S)
  case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case True
    show ?thesis by (induct rule: finite-induct [OF True]) simp-all
qed

lemma fps-deriv-eq-0-iff [simp]:
  fps-deriv f = 0 ⟷ f = fps-const (f$0 :: 'a::{semiring-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0})
proof
  assume f: fps-deriv f = 0
  show f = fps-const (f$0)
  proof (intro fps-ext)
    fix n show f $ n = fps-const (f$0) $ n
    proof (cases n)
      case (Suc m)
        have (of-nat (Suc m) :: 'a)  $\neq 0$  by (rule of-nat-neq-0)
        with f Suc show ?thesis using fps-deriv-nth[of f] by auto
    qed simp
  qed
next
  show f = fps-const (f$0) ⟹ fps-deriv f = 0 using fps-deriv-const[of f$0] by
simp
qed

lemma fps-deriv-eq-iff:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,semiring-char-0} fps
  shows fps-deriv f = fps-deriv g ⟷ (f = fps-const(f$0 - g$0) + g)
proof -
  have fps-deriv f = fps-deriv g ⟷ fps-deriv (f - g) = 0
    using fps-deriv-sub[of f g]
    by simp
  also have  $\dots \longleftrightarrow f - g = \text{fps-const } ((f - g) \$ 0)$ 
    unfolding fps-deriv-eq-0-iff ..
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: field-simps)

```

qed

lemma *fps-deriv-eq-iff-ex*:

fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}\ \text{fps}$
shows $(\text{fps-deriv } f = \text{fps-deriv } g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists c. f = \text{fps-const } c + g)$
by $(\text{auto simp: fps-deriv-eq-iff})$

fun *fps-nth-deriv* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{semiring-1}\ \text{fps} \Rightarrow 'a\ \text{fps}$

where

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } 0\ f = f$
 $|\ \text{fps-nth-deriv } (\text{Suc } n)\ f = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ (\text{fps-deriv } f)$

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-commute*: $\text{fps-nth-deriv } (\text{Suc } n)\ f = \text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f)$

by $(\text{induct } n\ \text{arbitrary: } f)\ \text{auto}$

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-linear[simp]*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ (\text{fps-const } a * f + \text{fps-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fps-const } a * \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f + \text{fps-const } b * \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ g$
by $(\text{induct } n\ \text{arbitrary: } f\ g)\ \text{auto}$

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-neg[simp]*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ (- (f :: 'a::\text{ring-1}\ \text{fps})) = - (\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f)$
by $(\text{induct } n\ \text{arbitrary: } f)\ \text{simp-all}$

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-add[simp]*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ ((f :: 'a::\text{ring-1}\ \text{fps}) + g) = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f + \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ g$
using *fps-nth-deriv-linear* $[\text{of } n\ 1\ f\ 1\ g]$ **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-sub[simp]*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ ((f :: 'a::\text{ring-1}\ \text{fps}) - g) = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f - \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ g$
using *fps-nth-deriv-add* $[\text{of } n\ f\ -g]$ **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-0[simp]*: $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ 0 = 0$

by $(\text{induct } n)\ \text{simp-all}$

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-1[simp]*: $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ 1 = (\text{if } n = 0\ \text{then } 1\ \text{else } 0)$

by $(\text{induct } n)\ \text{simp-all}$

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-const[simp]*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ (\text{fps-const } c) = (\text{if } n = 0\ \text{then } \text{fps-const } c\ \text{else } 0)$
by $(\text{cases } n)\ \text{simp-all}$

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-mult-const-left[simp]*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ (\text{fps-const } c * f) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-nth-deriv } n\ f$
using *fps-nth-deriv-linear* $[\text{of } n\ c\ f\ 0\ 0]$ **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-mult-const-right[simp]*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n \ (f * \text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-nth-deriv } n \ f * \text{fps-const } c$
by (induct n arbitrary: f) *auto*

lemma *fps-nth-deriv-sum*:

$\text{fps-nth-deriv } n \ (\text{sum } f \ S) = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-nth-deriv } n \ (f \ i :: 'a::\text{ring-1 } \text{fps})) \ S$

proof (cases *finite S*)

case *True*

show ?thesis **by** (induct rule: *finite-induct* [OF *True*]) *simp-all*

next

case *False*

then show ?thesis **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-deriv-maclauren-0*:

$(\text{fps-nth-deriv } k \ (f :: 'a::\text{comm-semiring-1 } \text{fps})) \ \$ \ 0 = \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * f \ \$ \ k$

by (induct k arbitrary: f) (*simp-all add: field-simps*)

lemma *fps-deriv-lr-inverse*:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{ring-1}$

assumes $x * f \$ 0 = 1 \ f \$ 0 * y = 1$

— These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.

shows $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) =$

— $\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x * \text{fps-deriv } f * \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x$

and $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y) =$

— $\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y * \text{fps-deriv } f * \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y$

proof—

define L **where** $L \equiv \text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x$

hence $\text{fps-deriv } (L * f) = 0$ **using** *fps-left-inverse* [OF *assms*(1)] **by** *simp*

with *assms* **show** $\text{fps-deriv } L = - \ L * \text{fps-deriv } f * L$

using *fps-right-inverse'* [OF *assms*]

by (*simp add: minus-unique mult.assoc L-def*)

define R **where** $R \equiv \text{fps-right-inverse } f \ y$

hence $\text{fps-deriv } (f * R) = 0$ **using** *fps-right-inverse* [OF *assms*(2)] **by** *simp*

hence $1: f * \text{fps-deriv } R + \text{fps-deriv } f * R = 0$ **by** *simp*

have $R * f * \text{fps-deriv } R = - \ R * \text{fps-deriv } f * R$

using *iffD2* [OF *eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0*, OF 1] **by** (*simp add: mult.assoc*)

thus $\text{fps-deriv } R = - \ R * \text{fps-deriv } f * R$

using *fps-left-inverse'* [OF *assms*] **by** (*simp add: R-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-deriv-lr-inverse-comm*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$

assumes $x * f \$ 0 = 1$

shows $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x) = - \ \text{fps-deriv } f * (\text{fps-left-inverse } f \ x)^2$

and $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x) = - \ \text{fps-deriv } f * (\text{fps-right-inverse } f \ x)^2$

using *assms fps-deriv-lr-inverse* [of $x \ f \ x$]


```

by      (simp-all add: mult.commute power2-eq-square)

lemma fps-inverse-deriv-divring:
  fixes   a :: 'a::division-ring fps
  assumes a$0 ≠ 0
  shows   fps-deriv (inverse a) = - inverse a * fps-deriv a * inverse a
  using   assms fps-deriv-lr-inverse(2)[of inverse (a$0) a inverse (a$0)]
  by      (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-inverse-deriv:
  fixes   a :: 'a::field fps
  assumes a$0 ≠ 0
  shows   fps-deriv (inverse a) = - fps-deriv a * (inverse a)2
  using   assms fps-deriv-lr-inverse-comm(2)[of inverse (a$0) a]
  by      (simp add: fps-inverse-def)

lemma fps-inverse-deriv':
  fixes   a :: 'a::field fps
  assumes a0: a $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows   fps-deriv (inverse a) = - fps-deriv a / a2
  using   fps-inverse-deriv[OF a0] a0
  by      (simp add: fps-divide-unit power2-eq-square fps-inverse-mult)

lemma fps-divide-deriv:
  assumes b dvd (a :: 'a :: field fps)
  shows   fps-deriv (a / b) = (fps-deriv a * b - a * fps-deriv b) / b2
proof -
  have eq-divide-imp: c ≠ 0 ⟹ a * c = b ⟹ a = b div c for a b c :: 'a :: field
  fps
  by (drule sym) (simp add: mult.assoc)
  from assms have a = a / b * b by simp
  also have fps-deriv (a / b * b) = fps-deriv (a / b) * b + a / b * fps-deriv b by
  simp
  finally have fps-deriv (a / b) * b2 = fps-deriv a * b - a * fps-deriv b using
  assms
  by (simp add: power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
  thus ?thesis by (cases b = 0) (simp-all add: eq-divide-imp)
qed

lemma fps-nth-deriv-fps-X[simp]: fps-nth-deriv n fps-X = (if n = 0 then fps-X else
if n=1 then 1 else 0)
  by (cases n) simp-all

```

5.9 Powers

```

lemma fps-power-zeroth: (a^n) $ 0 = (a$0)^n
  by (induct n) auto

```

```

lemma fps-power-zeroth-eq-one:  $a \$ 0 = 1 \implies a \wedge^n \$ 0 = 1$ 
  by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth)

lemma fps-power-first:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \text{comm-semiring-1}$  fps
  shows  $(a \wedge^n) \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } n * (a \$ 0) \wedge^{(n-1)} * a \$ 1$ 
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  have  $(a \wedge^{\text{Suc } m}) \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (a \$ 0) \wedge^{(\text{Suc } m - 1)} * a \$ 1$ 
  proof (induct m)
  case (Suc k)
  hence  $(a \wedge^{\text{Suc } (\text{Suc } k)}) \$ 1 =$ 
     $a \$ 0 * \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k) * (a \$ 0) \wedge^k * a \$ 1 + a \$ 1 * ((a \$ 0) \wedge^{(\text{Suc } k)})$ 
  using fps-mult-nth-1 [of a] by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth[symmetric] mult.assoc)
  thus ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  qed simp
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp

lemma fps-power-first-eq:  $a \$ 0 = 1 \implies a \wedge^n \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } n * a \$ 1$ 
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case unfolding power-Suc fps-mult-nth
    using Suc.hyps [OF  $\langle a \$ 0 = 1 \rangle$ ]  $\langle a \$ 0 = 1 \rangle$  fps-power-zeroth-eq-one [OF  $\langle a \$ 0 = 1 \rangle$ ]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed simp

lemma fps-power-first-eq':
  assumes  $a \$ 1 = 1$ 
  shows  $a \wedge^n \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } n * (a \$ 0) \wedge^{(n-1)}$ 
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  from assms have  $(a \wedge^{\text{Suc } m}) \$ 1 = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } m) * (a \$ 0) \wedge^{(\text{Suc } m - 1)}$ 
    using fps-mult-nth-1 [of a]
    by (induct m)
    (simp-all add: algebra-simps mult-of-nat-commute fps-power-zeroth)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp

lemmas startsby-one-power = fps-power-zeroth-eq-one

lemma startsby-zero-power:  $a \$ 0 = 0 \implies n > 0 \implies a \wedge^n \$ 0 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth zero-power)

lemma startsby-power:  $a \$ 0 = v \implies a \wedge^n \$ 0 = v \wedge^n$ 
  by (simp add: fps-power-zeroth)

lemma startsby-nonzero-power:
  fixes  $a :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}$  fps

```

```

shows  $a \$ 0 \neq 0 \implies a^{\wedge n} \$ 0 \neq 0$ 
by (simp add: startsby-power)

lemma startsby-zero-power-iff[simp]:
 $a^{\wedge n} \$ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}) \iff n \neq 0 \wedge a \$ 0 = 0$ 
proof
show  $a^{\wedge n} \$ 0 = 0 \implies n \neq 0 \wedge a \$ 0 = 0$ 
proof
assume  $a: a^{\wedge n} \$ 0 = 0$ 
thus  $a \$ 0 = 0$  using startsby-nonzero-power by auto
have  $n = 0 \implies a^{\wedge n} \$ 0 = 1$  by simp
with  $a$  show  $n \neq 0$  by fastforce
qed
show  $n \neq 0 \wedge a \$ 0 = 0 \implies a^{\wedge n} \$ 0 = 0$ 
by (cases  $n$ ) auto
qed

lemma startsby-zero-power-prefix:
assumes  $a0: a \$ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $\forall n < k. a^{\wedge k} \$ n = 0$ 
proof (induct  $k$  rule: nat-less-induct, clarify)
case (1  $k$ )
fix  $j :: \text{nat}$  assume  $j: j < k$ 
show  $a^{\wedge k} \$ j = 0$ 
proof (cases  $k$ )
case 0 with  $j$  show ?thesis by simp
next
case (Suc  $i$ )
with 1  $j$  have  $\forall m \in \{0 .. j\}. a^{\wedge i} \$ (j - m) = 0$  by auto
with Suc  $a0$  show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-mult-nth sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost)
qed
qed

lemma startsby-zero-sum-depends:
assumes  $a0: a \$ 0 = 0$ 
and  $kn: n \geq k$ 
shows  $\text{sum } (\lambda i. (a^{\wedge i} \$ k) \{0 .. n\}) = \text{sum } (\lambda i. (a^{\wedge i} \$ k) \{0 .. k\})$ 
proof (intro strip sum.mono-neutral-right)
show  $\bigwedge i. i \in \{0 .. n\} - \{0 .. k\} \implies a^{\wedge i} \$ k = 0$ 
by (simp add: a0 startsby-zero-power-prefix)
qed (use  $kn$  in auto)

lemma startsby-zero-power-nth-same:
assumes  $a0: a \$ 0 = 0$ 
shows  $a^{\wedge n} \$ n = (a \$ 1)^{\wedge n}$ 
proof (induct  $n$ )
case (Suc  $n$ )
have  $\forall i \in \{ \text{Suc } 1 .. \text{Suc } n \}. a^{\wedge n} \$ (\text{Suc } n - i) = 0$ 
using  $a0$  startsby-zero-power-prefix[of  $a$   $n$ ] by auto

```

thus *?case*
using *a0 Suc sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost*[*of 0 Suc n λi. a \$ i * a ^ n \$ (Suc n - i)*]
sum.atLeast-Suc-atMost[*of 1 Suc n λi. a \$ i * a ^ n \$ (Suc n - i)*]
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-lr-inverse-power*:

fixes *a :: 'a::ring-1 fps*
assumes *x * a\$0 = 1 a\$0 * x = 1*
shows *fps-left-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-left-inverse a x ^ n*
and *fps-right-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-right-inverse a x ^ n*
proof –

from *assms* **have** *xn: ∧n. x ^ n * (a ^ n \$ 0) = 1 ∧n. (a ^ n \$ 0) * x ^ n = 1*
by (*simp-all add: left-right-inverse-power fps-power-zeroth*)

show *fps-left-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-left-inverse a x ^ n*

proof (*induct n*)

case *0*

then show *?case* **by** (*simp add: fps-lr-inverse-one-one(1)*)

next

case (*Suc n*)

with *assms* **show** *?case*

using *xn fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(1)*[*of x a x ^ n a ^ n*]

by (*simp add: power-Suc2[symmetric]*)

qed

moreover have *fps-right-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-left-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n)*

using *xn* **by** (*intro fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric]*)

moreover have *fps-right-inverse a x = fps-left-inverse a x*

using *assms* **by** (*intro fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse[symmetric]*)

ultimately show *fps-right-inverse (a ^ n) (x ^ n) = fps-right-inverse a x ^ n*

by *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-inverse-power*:

fixes *a :: 'a::division-ring fps*

shows *inverse (a ^ n) = inverse a ^ n*

proof (*cases n=0 a\$0 = 0 rule: case-split[case-product case-split]*)

case *False-True*

hence *LHS: inverse (a ^ n) = 0 and RHS: inverse a ^ n = 0*

by (*simp-all add: startsby-zero-power*)

show *?thesis* **using** *trans-sym[OF LHS RHS]* **by** *fast*

next

case *False-False*

from *False-False(2)* **show** *?thesis*

by (*simp add:*

fps-inverse-def fps-power-zeroth power-inverse fps-lr-inverse-power(2)[*symmetric*]
)

qed *auto*

lemma *fps-deriv-power'*:

fixes *a* :: '*a*::*comm-semiring-1* *fps*

shows *fps-deriv* (*a* [^] *n*) = (*of-nat* *n*) * *fps-deriv* *a* * *a* [^] (*n* - 1)

proof (*cases* *n*)

case (*Suc* *m*)

moreover **have** *fps-deriv* (*a* [^] *Suc* *m*) = *of-nat* (*Suc* *m*) * *fps-deriv* *a* * *a* [^] *m*

by (*induct* *m*) (*simp-all* *add*: *algebra-simps*)

ultimately **show** ?*thesis* **by** *simp*

qed *simp*

lemma *fps-deriv-power*:

fixes *a* :: '*a*::*comm-semiring-1* *fps*

shows *fps-deriv* (*a* [^] *n*) = *fps-const* (*of-nat* *n*) * *fps-deriv* *a* * *a* [^] (*n* - 1)

by (*simp* *add*: *fps-deriv-power'* *fps-of-nat*)

5.10 Integration

definition *fps-integral* :: '*a*::{*semiring-1*,*inverse*} *fps* \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow '*a* *fps*

where *fps-integral* *a* *a0* =

Abs-fps ($\lambda n.$ *if* *n*=0 *then* *a0* *else* *inverse* (*of-nat* *n*) * *a*\$(*n* - 1))

abbreviation *fps-integral0* *a* \equiv *fps-integral* *a* 0

lemma *fps-integral-nth-0-Suc* [*simp*]:

fixes *a* :: '*a*::{*semiring-1*,*inverse*} *fps*

shows *fps-integral* *a* *a0* \$ 0 = *a0*

and *fps-integral* *a* *a0* \$ *Suc* *n* = *inverse* (*of-nat* (*Suc* *n*)) * *a* \$ *n*

by (*auto* *simp*: *fps-integral-def*)

lemma *fps-integral-conv-plus-const*:

fps-integral *a* *a0* = *fps-integral* *a* 0 + *fps-const* *a0*

unfolding *fps-integral-def* **by** (*intro* *fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fps-deriv-fps-integral*:

fixes *a* :: '*a*::{*division-ring*,*ring-char-0*} *fps*

shows *fps-deriv* (*fps-integral* *a* *a0*) = *a*

proof (*intro* *fps-ext*)

fix *n*

have (*of-nat* (*Suc* *n*) :: '*a*) \neq 0 **by** (*rule* *of-nat-neq-0*)

hence *of-nat* (*Suc* *n*) * *inverse* (*of-nat* (*Suc* *n*) :: '*a*) = 1 **by** *simp*

moreover **have**

fps-deriv (*fps-integral* *a* *a0*) \$ *n* = *of-nat* (*Suc* *n*) * *inverse* (*of-nat* (*Suc* *n*)) *
a \$ *n*

by (*simp* *add*: *mult.assoc*)

ultimately **show** *fps-deriv* (*fps-integral* *a* *a0*) \$ *n* = *a* \$ *n* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-integral0-deriv*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fps*

shows $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-deriv } a) = a - \text{fps-const } (a\$0)$

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix n

show $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-deriv } a) \$ n = (a - \text{fps-const } (a\$0)) \$ n$

proof (*cases n*)

case (*Suc m*)

have (*of-nat (Suc m) :: 'a*) $\neq 0$ **by** (*rule of-nat-neq-0*)

hence *inverse* (*of-nat (Suc m) :: 'a*) $* \text{of-nat } (Suc\ m) = 1$ **by** *simp*

moreover have

$\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-deriv } a) \$ \text{Suc } m =$

$\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (Suc\ m)) * \text{of-nat } (Suc\ m) * a \$ (Suc\ m)$

by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)

ultimately show *?thesis using Suc by simp*

qed *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-integral-deriv*:

fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fps*

shows $\text{fps-integral} (\text{fps-deriv } a) (a\$0) = a$

using *fps-integral-conv-plus-const*[*of fps-deriv a a\$0*]

by (*simp add: fps-integral0-deriv*)

lemma *fps-integral0-zero*:

$\text{fps-integral0} (0 :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) \text{fps} = 0$

by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-integral-def*)

lemma *fps-integral0-fps-const'*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\}$

assumes *inverse* ($1 :: 'a$) $= 1$

shows $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}$

proof (*intro fps-ext*)

fix n

show $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-const } c) \$ n = (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) \$ n$

by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: assms mult-delta-right*)

qed

lemma *fps-integral0-fps-const*:

fixes $c :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}$

shows $\text{fps-integral0} (\text{fps-const } c) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}$

by (*rule fps-integral0-fps-const'*[*OF inverse-1*])

lemma *fps-integral0-one'*:

assumes *inverse* ($1 :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}\}$) $= 1$

shows $\text{fps-integral0} (1 :: 'a \text{fps}) = \text{fps-X}$

using *assms fps-integral0-fps-const'*[*of 1 :: 'a*]

```

by      simp

lemma fps-integral0-one:
  fps-integral0 (1::'a::division-ring fps) = fps-X
  by (rule fps-integral0-one'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-left:
  fixes a :: 'a::division-ring fps
  shows fps-integral0 (fps-const c * a) = fps-const c * fps-integral0 a
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n
  show fps-integral0 (fps-const c * a) $ n = (fps-const c * fps-integral0 a) $ n
  using mult-inverse-of-nat-commute[of n c, symmetric]
        mult.assoc[of inverse (of-nat n) c a $(n-1)]
        mult.assoc[of c inverse (of-nat n) a $(n-1)]
  by      (simp add: fps-integral-def)
qed

lemma fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-right:
  fixes a :: 'a::{semiring-1, inverse} fps
  shows fps-integral0 (a * fps-const c) = fps-integral0 a * fps-const c
  by      (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-integral-def algebra-simps)

lemma fps-integral0-neg:
  fixes a :: 'a::{ring-1, inverse} fps
  shows fps-integral0 (-a) = - fps-integral0 a
  using fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-right[of a -1]
  by      (simp add: fps-const-neg[symmetric])

lemma fps-integral0-add:
  fps-integral0 (a+b) = fps-integral0 a + fps-integral0 b
  by      (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-integral-def algebra-simps)

lemma fps-integral0-linear:
  fixes a b :: 'a::division-ring
  shows fps-integral0 (fps-const a * f + fps-const b * g) =
        fps-const a * fps-integral0 f + fps-const b * fps-integral0 g
  by      (simp add: fps-integral0-add fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-left)

lemma fps-integral0-linear2:
  fps-integral0 (f * fps-const a + g * fps-const b) =
        fps-integral0 f * fps-const a + fps-integral0 g * fps-const b
  by      (simp add: fps-integral0-add fps-integral0-fps-const-mult-right)

lemma fps-integral-linear:
  fixes a b a0 b0 :: 'a::division-ring
  shows
    fps-integral (fps-const a * f + fps-const b * g) (a*a0 + b*b0) =
      fps-const a * fps-integral f a0 + fps-const b * fps-integral g b0

```

```

using fps-integral-conv-plus-const[of
  fps-const a * f + fps-const b * g
  a*a0 + b*b0
]
fps-integral-conv-plus-const[of f a0] fps-integral-conv-plus-const[of g b0]
by (simp add: fps-integral0-linear algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-sub:
  fixes a b :: 'a::{ring-1,inverse} fps
  shows fps-integral0 (a-b) = fps-integral0 a - fps-integral0 b
  using fps-integral0-linear2[of a 1 b -1]
  by (simp add: fps-const-neg[symmetric])

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-of-nat:
  fps-integral0 (of-nat n :: 'a::division-ring fps) = of-nat n * fps-X
  using fps-integral0-fps-const[of of-nat n :: 'a] by (simp add: fps-of-nat)

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-sum:
  fps-integral0 (sum f S) = sum (λi. fps-integral0 (f i)) S
proof (cases finite S)
  case True show ?thesis
    by (induct rule: finite-induct [OF True])
      (simp-all add: fps-integral0-zero fps-integral0-add)
qed (simp add: fps-integral0-zero)

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-by-parts:
  fixes a b :: 'a::{division-ring,ring-char-0} fps
  shows
    fps-integral0 (a * b) =
      a * fps-integral0 b - fps-integral0 (fps-deriv a * fps-integral0 b)
proof-
  have fps-integral0 (fps-deriv (a * fps-integral0 b)) = a * fps-integral0 b
    using fps-integral0-deriv[of (a * fps-integral0 b)] by simp
  moreover have
    fps-integral0 (a * b) =
      fps-integral0 (fps-deriv (a * fps-integral0 b)) -
      fps-integral0 (fps-deriv a * fps-integral0 b)
    by (auto simp: fps-deriv-fps-integral fps-integral0-sub[symmetric])
  ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-fps-X:
  fps-integral0 (fps-X :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse} fps) =
    fps-const (inverse (of-nat 2)) * fps-X2
  by (intro fps-ext) (auto simp: fps-integral-def)

```

```

lemma fps-integral0-fps-X-power:
  fps-integral0 ((fps-X :: 'a::{semiring-1,inverse} fps) ^ n) =
    fps-const (inverse (of-nat (Suc n))) * fps-X ^ Suc n

```



```

proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix k show
    fps-integral0 ((fps-X::'a fps) ^ n) $ k =
      (fps-const (inverse (of-nat (Suc n))) * fps-X ^ Suc n) $ k
  by (cases k) simp-all
qed

```

5.11 Composition

definition $\text{fps-compose} :: 'a::\text{semiring-1} \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps}$ (**infixl** $\langle \text{oo} \rangle$ 55)
where $a \text{ oo } b = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{sum } (\lambda i. a\$i * (b^\wedge i \$ n)) \{0..n\})$

lemma $\text{fps-compose-nth}: (a \text{ oo } b)\$n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. a\$i * (b^\wedge i \$ n)) \{0..n\}$
by (simp add: fps-compose-def)

lemma fps-compose-nth-0 [simp]: $(f \text{ oo } g) \$ 0 = f \$ 0$
by (simp add: fps-compose-nth)

lemma fps-compose-fps-X [simp]: $a \text{ oo } \text{fps-X} = (a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by (simp add: fps-ext fps-compose-def mult-delta-right)

lemma fps-const-compose [simp]: $\text{fps-const } (a::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) \text{ oo } b = \text{fps-const } a$
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left)

lemma numeral-compose [simp]: $(\text{numeral } k :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps}) \text{ oo } b = \text{numeral } k$
unfolding numeral-fps-const **by** simp

lemma $\text{neg-numeral-compose}$ [simp]: $(- \text{ numeral } k :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps}) \text{ oo } b =$
 $- \text{ numeral } k$
unfolding neg-numeral-fps-const **by** simp

lemma $\text{fps-X-fps-compose-startby0}$ [simp]: $a\$0 = 0 \implies \text{fps-X oo } a = (a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-def mult-delta-left not-le)

5.12 Rules from Herbert Wilf's Generatingfunctionology

5.12.1 Rule 1

lemma $\text{fps-power-mult-eq-shift}$:
 $\text{fps-X}^\wedge \text{Suc } k * \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. a (n + \text{Suc } k)) =$
 $\text{Abs-fps } a - \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fps-const } (a \text{ } i :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) * \text{fps-X}^\wedge i) \{0 .. k\}$
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof –
have $?lhs \$ n = ?rhs \$ n$ **for** $n :: \text{nat}$
proof –
have $?lhs \$ n = (\text{if } n < \text{Suc } k \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } a \text{ } n)$
unfolding fps-X-power-mult-nth **by** auto
also have $\dots = ?rhs \$ n$

```

proof (induct k)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: fps-sum-nth)
  next
    case (Suc k)
    have (Abs-fps a - sum (λi. fps-const (a i :: 'a) * fps-Xi) {0 .. Suc k})$n =
      (Abs-fps a - sum (λi. fps-const (a i :: 'a) * fps-Xi) {0 .. k} -
        fps-const (a (Suc k)) * fps-XSuc k) $ n
    by (simp add: field-simps)
    also have ... = (if n < Suc k then 0 else a n) - (fps-const (a (Suc k)) *
      fps-XSuc k)$n
    using Suc.hyps[symmetric] unfolding fps-sub-nth by simp
    also have ... = (if n < Suc (Suc k) then 0 else a n)
    unfolding fps-X-power-mult-right-nth
    by (simp add: not-less le-less-Suc-eq)
    finally show ?case
      by simp
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

```

5.12.2 Rule 2

definition $\text{fps-XD} = (*) \text{fps-X} \circ \text{fps-deriv}$

lemma $\text{fps-XD-add}[\text{simp}]: \text{fps-XD} (a + b) = \text{fps-XD} a + \text{fps-XD} (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by (simp add: fps-XD-def field-simps)

lemma $\text{fps-XD-mult-const}[\text{simp}]: \text{fps-XD} (\text{fps-const } (c::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) * a) =$
 $\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-XD} a$
by (simp add: fps-XD-def field-simps)

lemma $\text{fps-XD-linear}[\text{simp}]: \text{fps-XD} (\text{fps-const } c * a + \text{fps-const } d * b) =$
 $\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-XD} a + \text{fps-const } d * \text{fps-XD} (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by simp

lemma fps-XDN-linear :
 $(\text{fps-XD} \text{ } \rightsquigarrow n) (\text{fps-const } c * a + \text{fps-const } d * b) =$
 $\text{fps-const } c * (\text{fps-XD} \text{ } \rightsquigarrow n) a + \text{fps-const } d * (\text{fps-XD} \text{ } \rightsquigarrow n) (b :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \text{ fps})$
by (induct n) simp-all

lemma $\text{fps-mult-fps-X-deriv-shift}: \text{fps-X} * \text{fps-deriv} a = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{of-nat } n * a \$ n)$
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)

lemma *fps-mult-fps-XD-shift*:

$(fps\text{-}XD \hat{\sim} k) (a :: 'a::comm\text{-}ring\text{-}1\ fps) = Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda n. (of\text{-}nat\ n \hat{\sim} k) * a\$n)$
by (*induct k arbitrary: a*) (*simp-all add: fps-XD-def fps-eq-iff field-simps del: One-nat-def*)

5.12.3 Rule 3

Rule 3 is trivial and is given by `fps_times_def`.

5.12.4 Rule 5 — summation and “division” by $1 - X$

lemma *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-lemma*:

$a = ((1::'a::ring\text{-}1\ fps) - fps\text{-}X) * Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
proof (*rule fps-ext*)
define $f\ g :: 'a\ fps$
where $f \equiv 1 - fps\text{-}X$
and $g \equiv Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
fix n **show** $a \$ n = (f * g) \$ n$
proof (*cases n*)
case (*Suc m*)
hence $(f * g) \$ n = g \$ Suc\ m - g \$ m$
using *fps-mult-nth[of f g Suc m]*
 $sum.atLeast\text{-}Suc\text{-}atMost[of\ 0\ Suc\ m\ \lambda i. f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ m - i)]$
 $sum.atLeast\text{-}Suc\text{-}atMost[of\ 1\ Suc\ m\ \lambda i. f \$ i * g \$ (Suc\ m - i)]$
by (*simp add: f-def*)
with *Suc* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: g-def*)
qed (*simp add: f-def g-def*)
qed

lemma *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-ring1*:

assumes $inverse\ 1 = (1::'a::\{ring\text{-}1, inverse\})$
shows $a / ((1::'a\ fps) - fps\text{-}X) = Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
proof—
from *assms* **have** $a / ((1::'a\ fps) - fps\text{-}X) = a * Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda n. 1)$
by (*simp add: fps-divide-def fps-inverse-def fps-lr-inverse-one-minus-fps-X(2)*)
thus *?thesis* **by** (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: fps-mult-nth*)
qed

lemma *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum*:

$a / ((1::'a::division\text{-}ring\ fps) - fps\text{-}X) = Abs\text{-}fps (\lambda i. a \$ i) \{0..n\}$
using *fps-divide-fps-X-minus1-sum-ring1[of a]* **by** *simp*

5.12.5 Rule 4 in its more general form

This generalizes Rule 3 for an arbitrary finite product of FPS, also the relevant instance of powers of a FPS.

definition $natpermute\ n\ k = \{l :: nat\ list. length\ l = k \wedge sum\text{-}list\ l = n\}$

```

lemma natlist-trivial-1:  $\text{natpermute } n \ 1 = \{[n]\}$ 
proof –
  have  $\llbracket \text{length } xs = 1; n = \text{sum-list } xs \rrbracket \implies xs = [\text{sum-list } xs]$  for  $xs$ 
    by (cases xs) auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: natpermute-def)
qed

lemma natlist-trivial-Suc0 [simp]:  $\text{natpermute } n \ (\text{Suc } 0) = \{[n]\}$ 
  using natlist-trivial-1 by force

lemma append-natpermute-less-eq:
  assumes  $xs @ ys \in \text{natpermute } n \ k$ 
  shows  $\text{sum-list } xs \leq n$ 
    and  $\text{sum-list } ys \leq n$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $\text{sum-list } (xs @ ys) = n$ 
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
  then have  $\text{sum-list } xs + \text{sum-list } ys = n$ 
    by simp
  then show  $\text{sum-list } xs \leq n$  and  $\text{sum-list } ys \leq n$ 
    by simp-all
qed

lemma natpermute-split:
  assumes  $h \leq k$ 
  shows  $\text{natpermute } n \ k =$ 
     $(\bigcup m \in \{0..n\}. \{l1 @ l2 \mid l1 \ l2. l1 \in \text{natpermute } m \ h \wedge l2 \in \text{natpermute } (n - m) \ (k - h)\})$ 
     $(\text{is } ?L = ?R \text{ is } - = (\bigcup m \in \{0..n\}. ?S \ m))$ 
proof
  show  $?R \subseteq ?L$ 
  proof
    fix  $l$ 
    assume  $l: l \in ?R$ 
    from  $l$  obtain  $m \ xs \ ys$  where  $h: m \in \{0..n\}$ 
      and  $xs: xs \in \text{natpermute } m \ h$ 
      and  $ys: ys \in \text{natpermute } (n - m) \ (k - h)$ 
      and  $leq: l = xs @ ys$  by blast
    from  $xs$  have  $xs': \text{sum-list } xs = m$ 
      by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    from  $ys$  have  $ys': \text{sum-list } ys = n - m$ 
      by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    show  $l \in ?L$  using  $leq \ xs \ ys \ h$ 
      using assms by (force simp add: natpermute-def)
  qed
  show  $?L \subseteq ?R$ 
  proof

```

```

fix l
assume l: l ∈ natpermute n k
let ?xs = take h l
let ?ys = drop h l
let ?m = sum-list ?xs
from l have ls: sum-list (?xs @ ?ys) = n
  by (simp add: natpermute-def)
have xs: ?xs ∈ natpermute ?m h using l assms
  by (simp add: natpermute-def)
have l-take-drop: sum-list l = sum-list (take h l @ drop h l)
  by simp
then have ys: ?ys ∈ natpermute (n - ?m) (k - h)
  using l assms ls by (auto simp add: natpermute-def simp del: append-take-drop-id)
from ls have m: ?m ∈ {0..n}
  by (simp add: l-take-drop del: append-take-drop-id)
have sum-list (take h l) ≤ sum-list l
  using l-take-drop ls m by presburger
with xs ys ls l show l ∈ ?R
  by simp (metis append-take-drop-id m)
qed
qed

lemma natpermute-0: natpermute n 0 = (if n = 0 then {} else {})
  by (auto simp add: natpermute-def)

lemma natpermute-0'[simp]: natpermute 0 k = (if k = 0 then {} else {replicate
k 0})
  by (auto simp add: set-replicate-conv-if natpermute-def replicate-length-same)

lemma natpermute-finite: finite (natpermute n k)
proof (induct k arbitrary: n)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: natpermute-0)
next
  case (Suc k)
  then show ?case
    using natpermute-split [of k Suc k] finite-UN-I by simp
qed

lemma natpermute-contain-maximal:
  {xs ∈ natpermute n (k + 1). n ∈ set xs} = (⋃ i ∈ {0 .. k}. {(replicate (k + 1) 0)
[i:=n]})
  (is ?A = ?B)
proof
  show ?A ⊆ ?B
  proof
    fix xs
    assume xs ∈ ?A

```

```

then have H:  $xs \in \text{natpermute } n \ (k + 1)$  and  $n: n \in \text{set } xs$ 
  by blast+
then obtain i where  $i: i \in \{0..k\}$   $xs!i = n$ 
  unfolding in-set-conv-nth by (auto simp add: less-Suc-eq-le natpermute-def)
have eqs:  $(\{0..k\} - \{i\}) \cup \{i\} = \{0..k\}$ 
  using i by auto
have f:  $\text{finite}(\{0..k\} - \{i\})$   $\text{finite } \{i\}$ 
  by auto
have d:  $(\{0..k\} - \{i\}) \cap \{i\} = \{\}$ 
  using i by auto
from H have  $n = \text{sum } (\text{nth } xs) \ \{0..k\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: natpermute-def atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost sum-list-sum-nth)
also have  $\dots = n + \text{sum } (\text{nth } xs) \ (\{0..k\} - \{i\})$ 
  unfolding sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded eqs] using i by simp
finally have  $xs: \forall j \in \{0..k\} - \{i\}. xs!j = 0$ 
  by auto
from H have  $xsl: \text{length } xs = k+1$ 
  by (simp add: natpermute-def)
from i have  $i': i < \text{length } (\text{replicate } (k+1) \ 0)$   $i < k+1$ 
  unfolding length-replicate by presburger+
have  $xs = (\text{replicate } (k+1) \ 0) [i := n]$ 
proof (rule nth-equalityI)
  show  $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ((\text{replicate } (k + 1) \ 0)[i := n])$ 
    by (metis length-list-update length-replicate xsl)
  show  $xs ! j = (\text{replicate } (k + 1) \ 0)[i := n] ! j$  if  $j < \text{length } xs$  for j
  proof (cases  $j = i$ )
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis  $i'(1)$   $i(2)$  nth-list-update)
  next
    case False
    with that show ?thesis
      by (simp add: xsl xs del: replicate.simps split: nat.split)
  qed
qed
then show  $xs \in ?B$  using i by blast
qed
show  $?B \subseteq ?A$ 
proof
  fix xs
  assume  $xs \in ?B$ 
  then obtain i where  $i: i \in \{0..k\}$  and  $xs: xs = (\text{replicate } (k + 1) \ 0) [i := n]$ 
    by auto
  have  $nxs: n \in \text{set } xs$ 
    unfolding xs using set-update-memI i
    by (metis Suc-eq-plus1 atLeast0AtMost atMost-iff le-simps(2) length-replicate)
  have  $xsl: \text{length } xs = k + 1$ 
    by (simp only: xs length-replicate length-list-update)
  have  $\text{sum-list } xs = \text{sum } (\text{nth } xs) \ \{0..<k+1\}$ 

```

```

    unfolding sum-list-sum-nth xsl ..
  also have ... = sum (λj. if j = i then n else 0) {0..< k+1}
    by (rule sum.cong) (simp-all add: xs del: replicate.simps)
  also have ... = n using i by simp
  finally have xs ∈ natpermute n (k + 1)
    using xsl unfolding natpermute-def mem-Collect-eq by blast
  then show xs ∈ ?A
    using nxs by blast
qed
qed

```

The general form.

```

lemma fps-prod-nth:
  fixes m :: nat
  and a :: nat ⇒ 'a::comm-ring-1 fps
  shows (prod a {0 .. m}) $ n =
    sum (λv. prod (λj. (a j) $ (v!j)) {0..m}) (natpermute n (m+1))
  (is ?P m n)
proof (induct m arbitrary: n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix m n assume H: ∀ m' < m. ∀ n. ?P m' n
  show ?P m n
  proof (cases m)
    case 0
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case (Suc k)
    then have km: k < m by arith
    have u0: {0 .. k} ∪ {m} = {0..m}
      using Suc by (simp add: set-eq-iff) presburger
    have f0: finite {0 .. k} finite {m} by auto
    have d0: {0 .. k} ∩ {m} = {} using Suc by auto
    have (prod a {0 .. m}) $ n = (prod a {0 .. k} * a m) $ n
      unfolding prod.union-disjoint[OF f0 d0, unfolded u0] by simp
    also have ... = (∑ i = 0..n. (∑ v ∈ natpermute i (k + 1).
      (∏ j = 0..k. a j $ v ! j) * a m $ (n - i)))
      unfolding fps-mult-nth H[rule-format, OF km] sum-distrib-right ..
    also have ... = (∑ i = 0..n.
      ∑ v ∈ (λl1. l1 @ [n - i]) ' natpermute i (Suc k).
      (∏ j = 0..k. a j $ v ! j) * a (Suc k) $ v ! Suc k)
      by (intro sum.cong [OF refl sym] sum.reindex-cong) (auto simp: inj-on-def
      natpermute-def nth-append Suc)
    also have ... = (∑ v ∈ (⋃ x ∈ {0..n}. {l1 @ [n - x] | l1. l1 ∈ natpermute x (Suc
      k)})).
      (∏ j = 0..k. a j $ v ! j) * a (Suc k) $ v ! Suc k
      by (subst sum.UNION-disjoint) (auto simp add: natpermute-finite setcompr-eq-image)
    also have ... = (∑ v ∈ natpermute n (m + 1). ∏ j ∈ {0..m}. a j $ v ! j)
      using natpermute-split[of m m + 1] by (simp add: Suc)
    finally show ?thesis .
  end

```

qed
qed

The special form for powers.

lemma *fps-power-nth-Suc*:
fixes $m :: \text{nat}$
and $a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ *fps*
shows $(a \wedge^{\text{Suc } m})\$n = \text{sum } (\lambda v. \text{prod } (\lambda j. a \$ (v!j)) \{0..m\}) (\text{natpermute } n \text{ (m+1)})$
proof –
have $\text{th0}: a \wedge^{\text{Suc } m} = \text{prod } (\lambda i. a) \{0..m\}$
by (*simp add: prod-constant*)
show *?thesis unfolding th0 fps-prod-nth ..*
qed

lemma *fps-power-nth*:
fixes $m :: \text{nat}$
and $a :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$ *fps*
shows $(a \wedge^m)\$n =$
 $(\text{if } m=0 \text{ then } 1\$n \text{ else } \text{sum } (\lambda v. \text{prod } (\lambda j. a \$ (v!j)) \{0..m-1\}) (\text{natpermute } n \text{ m}))$
by (*cases m*) (*simp-all add: fps-power-nth-Suc del: power-Suc*)

lemmas *fps-nth-power-0 = fps-power-zeroth*

lemma *natpermute-max-card*:
assumes $n0: n \neq 0$
shows $\text{card } \{xs \in \text{natpermute } n \text{ (k+1)}. n \in \text{set } xs\} = k + 1$
unfolding *natpermute-contain-maximal*
proof –
let $?A = \lambda i. \{(replicate (k+1) 0)[i := n]\}$
let $?K = \{0..k\}$
have $fK: \text{finite } ?K$
by *simp*
have $fAK: \forall i \in ?K. \text{finite } (?A \ i)$
by *auto*
have $d: \forall i \in ?K. \forall j \in ?K. i \neq j \longrightarrow$
 $\{(replicate (k+1) 0)[i := n]\} \cap \{(replicate (k+1) 0)[j := n]\} = \{\}$
proof *clarify*
fix $i \ j$
assume $i: i \in ?K$ **and** $j: j \in ?K$ **and** $ij: i \neq j$
have *False* **if** $\text{eq}: (replicate (k+1) 0)[i:=n] = (replicate (k+1) 0)[j:=n]$
proof –
have $(replicate (k+1) 0) [i:=n] ! i = n$
using i **by** (*simp del: replicate.simps*)
moreover
have $(replicate (k+1) 0) [j:=n] ! i = 0$
using $i \ ij$ **by** (*simp del: replicate.simps*)
ultimately show *?thesis*


```

    using eq n0 by (simp del: replicate.simps)
  qed
  then show  $\{(replicate (k + 1) 0)[i := n]\} \cap \{(replicate (k + 1) 0)[j := n]\} = \{\}$ 
  by auto
  qed
  from card-UN-disjoint[OF fK fAK d]
  show card  $(\bigcup_{i \in \{0..k\}} \{(replicate (k + 1) 0)[i := n]\}) = k + 1$ 
  by simp
  qed

```

lemma fps-power-Suc-nth:

```

  fixes f :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 fps
  assumes k:  $k > 0$ 
  shows  $(f \wedge^{Suc\ m}) \$ k =$ 
    of-nat  $(Suc\ m) * (f \$ k * (f \$ 0) \wedge^m) +$ 
     $(\sum_{v \in \{v \in natpermute\ k\ (m+1).\ k \notin set\ v\}} \prod_{j = 0..m. f \$ v\ !\ j})$ 
  proof -
    define A B
    where  $A = \{v \in natpermute\ k\ (m+1).\ k \in set\ v\}$ 
    and  $B = \{v \in natpermute\ k\ (m+1).\ k \notin set\ v\}$ 
    have [simp]: finite A finite B  $A \cap B = \{\}$  by (auto simp: A-def B-def natpermute-finite)

```

```

    from natpermute-max-card[of k m] k have card-A:  $card\ A = m + 1$  by (simp add: A-def)

```

```

  {
    fix v assume v:  $v \in A$ 
    from v have [simp]:  $length\ v = Suc\ m$  by (simp add: A-def natpermute-def)
    from v have  $\exists j. j \leq m \wedge v\ !\ j = k$ 
      by (auto simp: set-conv-nth A-def natpermute-def less-Suc-eq-le)
    then obtain j where  $j: j \leq m \wedge v\ !\ j = k$  by auto

    from v have  $k = sum-list\ v$  by (simp add: A-def natpermute-def)
    also have  $\dots = (\sum_{i=0..m. v\ !\ i})$ 
    by (simp add: sum-list-sum-nth atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost del: sum.op-ivl-Suc)
    also from j have  $\{0..m\} = insert\ j\ (\{0..m\} - \{j\})$  by auto
    also from j have  $(\sum_{i \in \dots} v\ !\ i) = k + (\sum_{i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}} v\ !\ i)$ 
      by (subst sum.insert) simp-all
    finally have  $(\sum_{i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}} v\ !\ i) = 0$  by simp
    hence zero:  $v\ !\ i = 0$  if  $i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}$  for i using that
      by (subst (asm) sum-eq-0-iff) auto

```

```

    from j have  $\{0..m\} = insert\ j\ (\{0..m\} - \{j\})$  by auto
    also from j have  $(\prod_{i \in \dots} f \$ (v\ !\ i)) = f \$ k * (\prod_{i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}} f \$ (v\ !\ i))$ 
    by (subst prod.insert) auto
    also have  $(\prod_{i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}} f \$ (v\ !\ i)) = (\prod_{i \in \{0..m\} - \{j\}} f \$ 0)$ 
    by (intro prod.cong) (simp-all add: zero)

```

```

    also from j have ... = (f $ 0) ^ m by (subst prod-constant) simp-all
    finally have (∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) = f $ k * (f $ 0) ^ m .
  } note A = this

have (f ^ Suc m) $ k = (∑ v ∈ natpermute k (m + 1). ∏ j = 0..m. f $ v ! j)
  by (rule fps-power-nth-Suc)
also have natpermute k (m+1) = A ∪ B unfolding A-def B-def by blast
also have (∑ v ∈ ... ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) =
  (∑ v ∈ A. ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) + (∑ v ∈ B. ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j))
  by (intro sum.union-disjoint) simp-all
also have (∑ v ∈ A. ∏ j = 0..m. f $ (v ! j)) = of-nat (Suc m) * (f $ k * (f $ 0)
  ^ m)
  by (simp add: A card-A)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: B-def)
qed

lemma fps-power-Suc-eqD:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {idom, semiring-char-0} fps
  assumes f ^ Suc m = g ^ Suc m f $ 0 = g $ 0 f $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows f = g
proof (rule fps-ext)
  fix k :: nat
  show f $ k = g $ k
  proof (induction k rule: less-induct)
    case (less k)
    show ?case
    proof (cases k = 0)
      case False
      let ?h = λf. (∑ v | v ∈ natpermute k (m + 1) ∧ k ∉ set v. ∏ j = 0..m. f $
v ! j)
      from False fps-power-Suc-nth[of k f m] fps-power-Suc-nth[of k g m]
      have f $ k * (of-nat (Suc m) * (f $ 0) ^ m) + ?h f =
        g $ k * (of-nat (Suc m) * (f $ 0) ^ m) + ?h g using assms
      by (simp add: mult-ac del: power-Suc of-nat-Suc)
      also have v ! i < k if v ∈ {v ∈ natpermute k (m+1). k ∉ set v} i ≤ m for v i
      using that elem-le-sum-list[of i v] unfolding natpermute-def
      by (auto simp: set-conv-nth dest!: spec[of - i])
      hence ?h f = ?h g
      by (intro sum.cong refl prod.cong less lessI) (simp add: natpermute-def)
      finally have f $ k * (of-nat (Suc m) * (f $ 0) ^ m) = g $ k * (of-nat (Suc
m) * (f $ 0) ^ m)
      by simp
      with assms show f $ k = g $ k
      by (subst (asm) mult-right-cancel) (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc)
    qed (simp-all add: assms)
  qed
qed

```

lemma fps-power-Suc-eqD':

```

fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$   $\text{fps}$ 
assumes  $f \wedge \text{Suc } m = g \wedge \text{Suc } m \text{ } f \$ \text{subdegree } f = g \$ \text{subdegree } g$ 
shows  $f = g$ 
proof (cases  $f = 0$ )
  case False
  have  $\text{Suc } m * \text{subdegree } f = \text{subdegree } (f \wedge \text{Suc } m)$ 
    by (rule subdegree-power [symmetric])
  also have  $f \wedge \text{Suc } m = g \wedge \text{Suc } m$  by fact
  also have  $\text{subdegree } \dots = \text{Suc } m * \text{subdegree } g$  by (rule subdegree-power)
  finally have [simp]:  $\text{subdegree } f = \text{subdegree } g$ 
    by (subst (asm) Suc-mult-cancel1)
  have  $\text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } f) \text{ } f * \text{fps-X } \wedge \text{subdegree } f = f$ 
    by (rule subdegree-decompose [symmetric])
  also have  $\dots \wedge \text{Suc } m = g \wedge \text{Suc } m$  by fact
  also have  $g = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) \text{ } g * \text{fps-X } \wedge \text{subdegree } g$ 
    by (rule subdegree-decompose)
  also have  $\text{subdegree } f = \text{subdegree } g$  by fact
  finally have  $\text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) \text{ } f \wedge \text{Suc } m = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) \text{ } g \wedge \text{Suc } m$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps power-mult-distrib del: power-Suc)
  hence  $\text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) \text{ } f = \text{fps-shift } (\text{subdegree } g) \text{ } g$ 
    by (rule fps-power-Suc-eqD) (insert assms False, auto)
  with subdegree-decompose[of  $f$ ] subdegree-decompose[of  $g$ ] show ?thesis by simp
qed (insert assms, simp-all)

```

```

lemma fps-power-eqD':
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $f \wedge m = g \wedge m \text{ } f \$ \text{subdegree } f = g \$ \text{subdegree } g \text{ } m > 0$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
  using fps-power-Suc-eqD'[of  $f \text{ } m-1 \text{ } g$ ] assms by simp

```

```

lemma fps-power-eqD:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{idom}, \text{semiring-char-0}\}$   $\text{fps}$ 
  assumes  $f \wedge m = g \wedge m \text{ } f \$ 0 = g \$ 0 \text{ } f \$ 0 \neq 0 \text{ } m > 0$ 
  shows  $f = g$ 
  by (rule fps-power-eqD'[of  $f \text{ } m \text{ } g$ ]) (insert assms, simp-all)

```

```

lemma fps-compose-inj-right:
  assumes  $a0: a \$ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{idom})$ 
  and  $a1: a \$ 1 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(b \text{ } oo \text{ } a = c \text{ } oo \text{ } a) \longleftrightarrow b = c$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)

```

```

proof
  show ?lhs if ?rhs using that by simp
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof –
    have  $b \$ n = c \$ n$  for  $n$ 
    proof (induct  $n$  rule: nat-less-induct)
      fix  $n$ 

```

```

assume  $H: \forall m < n. b\$m = c\$m$ 
show  $b\$n = c\$n$ 
proof (cases  $n$ )
  case 0
  from  $\langle ?lhs \rangle$  have  $(b \text{ oo } a)\$n = (c \text{ oo } a)\$n$ 
  by simp
  then show  $?thesis$ 
  using 0 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth)
next
  case (Suc  $n1$ )
  have  $f: \text{finite } \{0 \dots n1\} \text{ finite } \{n\}$  by simp-all
  have  $eq: \{0 \dots n1\} \cup \{n\} = \{0 \dots n\}$  using Suc by auto
  have  $d: \{0 \dots n1\} \cap \{n\} = \{\}$  using Suc by auto
  have  $seq: (\sum i = 0..n1. b \$ i * a ^ i \$ n) = (\sum i = 0..n1. c \$ i * a ^ i \$$ 
 $n)$ 
  using  $H$  Suc by auto
  have  $th0: (b \text{ oo } a) \$n = (\sum i = 0..n1. c \$ i * a ^ i \$ n) + b\$n * (a\$1) ^ n$ 
  unfolding fps-compose-nth sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded eq] seq
  using startsby-zero-power-nth-same[OF a0]
  by simp
  have  $th1: (c \text{ oo } a) \$n = (\sum i = 0..n1. c \$ i * a ^ i \$ n) + c\$n * (a\$1) ^ n$ 
  unfolding fps-compose-nth sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded eq]
  using startsby-zero-power-nth-same[OF a0]
  by simp
  from  $\langle ?lhs \rangle$  [unfolded fps-eq-iff, rule-format, of n]  $th0 th1 a1$ 
  show  $?thesis$  by auto
qed
qed
then show  $?rhs$  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed
qed

```

5.13 Radicals

declare *prod.cong* [*fundef-cong*]

function *radical* :: ($\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a$) $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{field fps} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$
where

```

  radical  $r$  0  $a$  0 = 1
| radical  $r$  0  $a$  (Suc  $n$ ) = 0
| radical  $r$  (Suc  $k$ )  $a$  0 =  $r$  (Suc  $k$ ) ( $a\$0$ )
| radical  $r$  (Suc  $k$ )  $a$  (Suc  $n$ ) =
  ( $a\$ \text{Suc } n - \text{sum } (\lambda xs. \text{prod } (\lambda j. \text{radical } r (\text{Suc } k) a (xs ! j)) \{0..k\})$ 
     $\{xs. xs \in \text{natpermute } (\text{Suc } n) (\text{Suc } k) \wedge \text{Suc } n \notin \text{set } xs\}) /$ 
     $(\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } k) * (\text{radical } r (\text{Suc } k) a 0) ^ k)$ 
  by pat-completeness auto

```

termination *radical*

proof

```

let ?R = measure (λ(r, k, a, n). n)
{
  show wf ?R by auto
next
  fix r :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  and a :: 'a fps
  and k n xs i
  assume xs: xs ∈ {xs ∈ natpermute (Suc n) (Suc k). Suc n ∉ set xs} and i: i
  ∈ {0..k}
  have False if c: Suc n ≤ xs ! i
  proof -
    from xs i have xs ! i ≠ Suc n
    by (simp add: in-set-conv-nth natpermute-def)
    with c have c': Suc n < xs ! i by arith
    have fths: finite {0 ..< i} finite {i} finite {i+1 ..< Suc k}
    by simp-all
    have d: {0 ..< i} ∩ ({i} ∪ {i+1 ..< Suc k}) = {} {i} ∩ {i+1 ..< Suc k} =
  {}
    by auto
    have eqs: {0 ..< Suc k} = {0 ..< i} ∪ ({i} ∪ {i+1 ..< Suc k})
    using i by auto
    from xs have Suc n = sum-list xs
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    also have ... = sum (nth xs) {0 ..< Suc k} using xs
    by (simp add: natpermute-def sum-list-sum-nth)
    also have ... = xs ! i + sum (nth xs) {0 ..< i} + sum (nth xs) {i+1 ..< Suc k}
    unfolding eqs sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(1) finite-UnI[OF fths(2,3)] d(1)]
    unfolding sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(2) fths(3) d(2)]
    by simp
    finally show ?thesis using c' by simp
  qed
  then show ((r, Suc k, a, xs ! i), r, Suc k, a, Suc n) ∈ ?R
  using not-less by auto
next
  fix r :: nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  and a :: 'a fps
  and k n
  show ((r, Suc k, a, 0), r, Suc k, a, Suc n) ∈ ?R by simp
}
qed

```

definition fps-radical r n a = Abs-fps (radical r n a)

lemma radical-0 [simp]: $\bigwedge n. 0 < n \implies \text{radical } r \ 0 \ a \ n = 0$
 using radical.elims by blast

lemma fps-radical0 [simp]: fps-radical r 0 a = 1
 by (auto simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-radical-def)

```

lemma fps-radical-nth-0[simp]: fps-radical r n a $ 0 = (if n = 0 then 1 else r n
(a$0))
  by (cases n) (simp-all add: fps-radical-def)

lemma fps-radical-power-nth[simp]:
  assumes r: (r k (a$0)) ^ k = a$0
  shows fps-radical r k a ^ k $ 0 = (if k = 0 then 1 else a$0)
proof (cases k)
  case 0
  then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Suc h)
  have eq1: fps-radical r k a ^ k $ 0 = (∏j∈{0..h}. fps-radical r k a $ (replicate
k 0) ! j)
    unfolding fps-power-nth Suc by simp
  also have ... = (∏j∈{0..h}. r k (a$0))
  proof (rule prod.cong [OF refl])
    show fps-radical r k a $ replicate k 0 ! j = r k (a $ 0) if j ∈ {0..h} for j
    proof -
      have j < Suc h
      using that by presburger
      then show ?thesis
      by (metis Suc fps-radical-nth-0 nth-replicate old.nat.distinct(2))
    qed
  qed
  also have ... = a$0
  using r Suc by simp
  finally show ?thesis
  using Suc by simp
qed

lemma power-radical:
  fixes a:: 'a::field-char-0 fps
  assumes a0: a$0 ≠ 0
  shows (r (Suc k) (a$0)) ^ Suc k = a$0 ⟷ (fps-radical r (Suc k) a) ^ (Suc k)
= a
  (is ?lhs ⟷ ?rhs)
proof
  let ?r = fps-radical r (Suc k) a
  show ?rhs if r0: ?lhs
  proof -
    from a0 r0 have r00: r (Suc k) (a$0) ≠ 0 by auto
    have ?r ^ Suc k $ z = a$z for z
    proof (induct z rule: nat-less-induct)
      fix n
      assume H: ∀ m<n. ?r ^ Suc k $ m = a$m
      show ?r ^ Suc k $ n = a $ n
      proof (cases n)
        case 0

```

```

then show ?thesis
  using fps-radical-power-nth[of r Suc k a, OF r0] by simp
next
case (Suc n1)
then have n ≠ 0 by simp
let ?Pnk = natpermute n (k + 1)
let ?Pnkn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∈ set xs}
let ?Pnknn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∉ set xs}
have eq: ?Pnkn ∪ ?Pnknn = ?Pnk by blast
have d: ?Pnkn ∩ ?Pnknn = {} by blast
have f: finite ?Pnkn finite ?Pnknn
  using finite-Un[of ?Pnkn ?Pnknn, unfolded eq]
  by (metis natpermute-finite)+
let ?f = λv. ∏ j ∈ {0..k}. ?r $ v ! j
have sum ?f ?Pnkn = sum (λv. ?r $ n * r (Suc k) (a $ 0) ^ k) ?Pnkn
proof (rule sum.cong)
  fix v assume v: v ∈ {xs ∈ natpermute n (k + 1). n ∈ set xs}
  let ?ths = (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ v ! j) =
    fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ n * r (Suc k) (a $ 0) ^ k
  from v obtain i where i: i ∈ {0..k} v = (replicate (k+1) 0) [i := n]
  unfolding natpermute-contain-maximal by auto
  have (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ v ! j) =
    (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. if j = i then fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ n else r (Suc k)
(a$0))
    using i r0 by (auto simp del: replicate.simps intro: prod.cong)
  also have ... = (fps-radical r (Suc k) a $ n) * r (Suc k) (a$0) ^ k
    using i r0 by (simp add: prod-gen-delta)
  finally show ?ths .
qed rule
then have sum ?f ?Pnkn = of-nat (k+1) * ?r $ n * r (Suc k) (a $ 0) ^ k
  by (simp add: natpermute-max-card[OF ‹n ≠ 0›, simplified])
also have ... = a$n - sum ?f ?Pnknn
  unfolding Suc using r00 a0 by (simp add: field-simps fps-radical-def del:
of-nat-Suc)
finally have fn: sum ?f ?Pnkn = a$n - sum ?f ?Pnknn .
have (?r ^ Suc k)$n = sum ?f ?Pnkn + sum ?f ?Pnknn
  unfolding fps-power-nth-Suc sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded eq] ..
also have ... = a$n unfolding fn by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
then show ?thesis using r0 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed
show ?lhs if ?rhs
proof -
  from that have ((fps-radical r (Suc k) a) ^ (Suc k))$0 = a$0
  by simp
then show ?thesis
  unfolding fps-power-nth-Suc

```

```

    by (simp add: prod-constant del: replicate.simps)
qed
qed

lemma radical-unique:
  assumes r0: (r (Suc k) (b$0)) ^ Suc k = b$0
    and a0: r (Suc k) (b$0 :: 'a::field-char-0) = a$0
    and b0: b$0 ≠ 0
  shows a ^ (Suc k) = b ⟷ a = fps-radical r (Suc k) b
    (is ?lhs ⟷ ?rhs is - ⟷ a = ?r)
proof
  show ?lhs if ?rhs
  using that using power-radical[OF b0, of r k, unfolded r0] by simp
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    have r00: r (Suc k) (b$0) ≠ 0 using b0 r0 by auto
    have ceq: card {0..k} = Suc k by simp
    from a0 have a0r0: a$0 = ?r$0 by simp
    have a $ n = ?r $ n for n
    proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
      fix n
      assume h: ∀ m < n. a$m = ?r $ m
      show a$n = ?r $ n
      proof (cases n)
        case 0
        then show ?thesis using a0 by simp
      next
        case (Suc n1)
        have fK: finite {0..k} by simp
        have nz: n ≠ 0 using Suc by simp
        let ?Pnk = natpermute n (Suc k)
        let ?Pnkn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∈ set xs}
        let ?Pnknn = {xs ∈ ?Pnk. n ∉ set xs}
        have eq: ?Pnkn ∪ ?Pnknn = ?Pnk by blast
        have d: ?Pnkn ∩ ?Pnknn = {} by blast
        have f: finite ?Pnkn finite ?Pnknn
          using finite-Un[of ?Pnkn ?Pnknn, unfolded eq]
          by (metis natpermute-finite)+
        let ?f = λv. ∏ j ∈ {0..k}. ?r $ v ! j
        let ?g = λv. ∏ j ∈ {0..k}. a $ v ! j
        have sum ?g ?Pnkn = sum (λv. a $ n * (?r$0) ^ k) ?Pnkn
        proof (rule sum.cong)
          fix v
          assume v: v ∈ {xs ∈ natpermute n (Suc k). n ∈ set xs}
          let ?ths = (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. a $ v ! j) = a $ n * (?r$0) ^ k
          from v obtain i where i: i ∈ {0..k} v = (replicate (k+1) 0) [i:= n]
            unfolding Suc-eq-plus1 natpermute-contain-maximal
            by (auto simp del: replicate.simps)
          have (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. a $ v ! j) = (∏ j ∈ {0..k}. if j = i then a $ n else r (Suc

```



```

k) (b$0))
  using i a0 by (auto simp del: replicate.simps intro: prod.cong)
  also have ... = a $ n * (?r $ 0) ^ k
  using i by (simp add: prod-gen-delta)
  finally show ?ths .
qed rule
then have th0: sum ?g ?Pnk n = of-nat (k+1) * a $ n * (?r $ 0) ^ k
  by (simp add: natpermute-max-card[OF nz, simplified])
have th1: sum ?g ?Pnk n = sum ?f ?Pnk n
proof (rule sum.cong, rule refl, rule prod.cong, simp)
  fix xs i
  assume xs: xs ∈ ?Pnk n and i: i ∈ {0..k}
  have False if c: n ≤ xs ! i
  proof -
    from xs i have xs ! i ≠ n
    by (simp add: in-set-conv-nth natpermute-def)
    with c have c': n < xs ! i by arith
    have fths: finite {0 ..< i} finite {i} finite {i+1 ..< Suc k}
    by simp-all
    have d: {0 ..< i} ∩ ({i} ∪ {i+1 ..< Suc k}) = {} {i} ∩ {i+1 ..< Suc
k} = {}
    by auto
    have eqs: {0 ..< Suc k} = {0 ..< i} ∪ ({i} ∪ {i+1 ..< Suc k})
    using i by auto
    from xs have n = sum-list xs
    by (simp add: natpermute-def)
    also have ... = sum (nth xs) {0 ..< Suc k}
    using xs by (simp add: natpermute-def sum-list-sum-nth)
    also have ... = xs ! i + sum (nth xs) {0 ..< i} + sum (nth xs) {i+1 ..< Suc
k}
    unfolding eqs sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(1) finite-UnI[OF fths(2,3)]]
    d(1)]
    unfolding sum.union-disjoint[OF fths(2) fths(3) d(2)]
    by simp
    finally show ?thesis using c' by simp
  qed
then have thn: xs ! i < n by presburger
from h[rule-format, OF thn] show a$(xs ! i) = ?r$(xs ! i) .
qed
have th00: ∧x::'a. of-nat (Suc k) * (x * inverse (of-nat (Suc k))) = x
  by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
from ⟨?lhs⟩ have b$n = a ^ Suc k $ n
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
also have a ^ Suc k $ n = sum ?g ?Pnk n + sum ?g ?Pnk n
  unfolding fps-power-nth-Suc
  using sum.union-disjoint[OF f d, unfolded Suc-eq-plus1[symmetric],
  unfolded eq, of ?g] by simp
also have ... = of-nat (k+1) * a $ n * (?r $ 0) ^ k + sum ?f ?Pnk n
  unfolding th0 th1 ..

```

```

    finally have §: of-nat (k+1) * a $ n * (?r $ 0) ^ k = b $ n - sum ?f ?Pnknn
      by simp
    have a $ n = (b $ n - sum ?f ?Pnknn) / (of-nat (k+1) * (?r $ 0) ^ k)
      apply (rule eq-divide-imp)
      using r00 § by (simp-all add: ac-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
    then show ?thesis
      unfolding fps-radical-def Suc
      by (simp del: of-nat-Suc)
  qed
qed
then show ?rhs by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma radical-power:
  assumes r0: r (Suc k) ((a $ 0) ^ Suc k) = a $ 0
    and a0: (a $ 0 :: 'a::field-char-0) ≠ 0
  shows (fps-radical r (Suc k) (a ^ Suc k)) = a
proof -
  let ?ak = a ^ Suc k
  have ak0: ?ak $ 0 = (a $ 0) ^ Suc k
    by (simp add: fps-nth-power-0 del: power-Suc)
  from r0 have th0: r (Suc k) (a ^ Suc k $ 0) ^ Suc k = a ^ Suc k $ 0
    using ak0 by auto
  from r0 ak0 have th1: r (Suc k) (a ^ Suc k $ 0) = a $ 0
    by auto
  from ak0 a0 have ak00: ?ak $ 0 ≠ 0
    by auto
  from radical-unique[of r k ?ak a, OF th0 th1 ak00] show ?thesis
    by metis
qed

```

```

lemma fps-deriv-radical':
  fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0 fps
  assumes r0: (r (Suc k) (a $ 0)) ^ Suc k = a $ 0
    and a0: a $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows fps-deriv (fps-radical r (Suc k) a) =
    fps-deriv a / ((of-nat (Suc k)) * (fps-radical r (Suc k) a) ^ k)
proof -
  let ?r = fps-radical r (Suc k) a
  let ?w = (of-nat (Suc k)) * ?r ^ k
  from a0 r0 have r0': r (Suc k) (a $ 0) ≠ 0
    by auto
  from r0' have w0: ?w $ 0 ≠ 0
    by (simp del: of-nat-Suc)
  note th0 = inverse-mult-eq-1[OF w0]
  let ?iw = inverse ?w
  from iffD1[OF power-radical[of a r], OF a0 r0]

```

```

have fps-deriv (?r ^ Suc k) = fps-deriv a
  by simp
then have fps-deriv ?r * ?w = fps-deriv a
  by (simp add: fps-deriv-power' ac-simps del: power-Suc)
then have ?iw * fps-deriv ?r * ?w = ?iw * fps-deriv a
  by simp
with a0 r0 have fps-deriv ?r * (?iw * ?w) = fps-deriv a / ?w
  by (subst fps-divide-unit) (auto simp del: of-nat-Suc)
then show ?thesis unfolding th0 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fps-deriv-radical:
  fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0 fps
  assumes r0: (r (Suc k) (a$0)) ^ Suc k = a$0
    and a0: a$0 ≠ 0
  shows fps-deriv (fps-radical r (Suc k) a) =
    fps-deriv a / (fps-const (of-nat (Suc k)) * (fps-radical r (Suc k) a) ^ k)
  using fps-deriv-radical'[of r k a, OF r0 a0]
  by (simp add: fps-of-nat[symmetric])

```

```

lemma radical-mult-distrib:
  fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0 fps
  assumes k: k > 0
    and ra0: r k (a $ 0) ^ k = a $ 0
    and rb0: r k (b $ 0) ^ k = b $ 0
    and a0: a $ 0 ≠ 0
    and b0: b $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows r k ((a * b) $ 0) = r k (a $ 0) * r k (b $ 0) ⟷
    fps-radical r k (a * b) = fps-radical r k a * fps-radical r k b
    (is ?lhs ⟷ ?rhs)

```

```

proof
  show ?rhs if r0': ?lhs
  proof -
    from r0' have r0: (r k ((a * b) $ 0)) ^ k = (a * b) $ 0
      by (simp add: fps-mult-nth ra0 rb0 power-mult-distrib)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases k)
      case 0
      then show ?thesis using r0' by simp
    next
      case (Suc h)
      let ?ra = fps-radical r (Suc h) a
      let ?rb = fps-radical r (Suc h) b
      have th0: r (Suc h) ((a * b) $ 0) = (fps-radical r (Suc h) a * fps-radical r
        (Suc h) b) $ 0
        using r0' Suc by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
      have ab0: (a*b) $ 0 ≠ 0
        using a0 b0 by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
      from radical-unique[of r h a*b fps-radical r (Suc h) a * fps-radical r (Suc h)

```

```

b, OF r0[unfolded Suc] th0 ab0, symmetric]
  iffD1[OF power-radical[of - r], OF a0 ra0[unfolded Suc]] iffD1[OF power-radical[of
- r], OF b0 rb0[unfolded Suc]] Suc r0'
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: power-mult-distrib simp del: power-Suc)
  qed
qed
show ?lhs if ?rhs
proof -
  from that have (fps-radical r k (a * b)) $ 0 = (fps-radical r k a * fps-radical r
k b) $ 0
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    using k by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)
  qed
qed

```

lemma *radical-divide*:

```

fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0 fps
assumes kp: k > 0
  and ra0: (r k (a $ 0)) ^ k = a $ 0
  and rb0: (r k (b $ 0)) ^ k = b $ 0
  and a0: a$0 ≠ 0
  and b0: b$0 ≠ 0
shows r k ((a $ 0) / (b$0)) = r k (a$0) / r k (b $ 0) ⟷
fps-radical r k (a/b) = fps-radical r k a / fps-radical r k b
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  let ?r = fps-radical r k
  from kp obtain h where k: k = Suc h
    by (cases k) auto
  have ra0': r k (a$0) ≠ 0 using a0 ra0 k by auto
  have rb0': r k (b$0) ≠ 0 using b0 rb0 k by auto

  show ?lhs if ?rhs
  proof -
    from that have ?r (a/b) $ 0 = (?r a / ?r b)$0
      by simp
    then show ?thesis
      using k a0 b0 rb0' by (simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-mult-nth fps-inverse-def
divide-inverse)
  qed
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    from a0 b0 have ab0[simp]: (a/b)$0 = a$0 / b$0
      by (simp add: fps-divide-def fps-mult-nth divide-inverse fps-inverse-def)
    have th0: r k ((a/b)$0) ^ k = (a/b)$0

```

```

    by (simp add: <?lhs> power-divide ra0 rb0)
  from a0 b0 ra0' rb0' kp <?lhs>
  have th1: r k ((a / b) $ 0) = (fps-radical r k a / fps-radical r k b) $ 0
    by (simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-mult-nth fps-inverse-def divide-inverse)
  from a0 b0 ra0' rb0' kp have ab0': (a / b) $ 0 ≠ 0
    by (simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-mult-nth fps-inverse-def nonzero-imp-inverse-nonzero)
  note tha[simp] = iffD1[OF power-radical[where r=r and k=h], OF a0 ra0[unfolded
k], unfolded k[symmetric]]
  note thb[simp] = iffD1[OF power-radical[where r=r and k=h], OF b0 rb0[unfolded
k], unfolded k[symmetric]]
  from b0 rb0' have th2: (?r a / ?r b) ^k = a/b
    by (simp add: fps-divide-unit power-mult-distrib fps-inverse-power[symmetric])

  from iffD1[OF radical-unique[where r=r and a=?r a / ?r b and b=a/b and
k=h], symmetric, unfolded k[symmetric], OF th0 th1 ab0' th2]
  show ?thesis .
qed
qed

```

lemma radical-inverse:

```

  fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0 fps
  assumes k: k > 0
    and ra0: r k (a $ 0) ^k = a $ 0
    and r1: (r k 1) ^k = 1
    and a0: a $ 0 ≠ 0
  shows r k (inverse (a $ 0)) = r k 1 / (r k (a $ 0)) ⟷
    fps-radical r k (inverse a) = fps-radical r k 1 / fps-radical r k a
  using radical-divide[where k=k and r=r and a=1 and b=a, OF k] ra0 r1 a0
  by (simp add: divide-inverse fps-divide-def)

```

5.14 Chain rule

lemma fps-compose-deriv:

```

  fixes a :: 'a::idom fps
  assumes b0: b $ 0 = 0
  shows fps-deriv (a oo b) = ((fps-deriv a) oo b) * fps-deriv b
proof -
  have (fps-deriv (a oo b))$n = (((fps-deriv a) oo b) * (fps-deriv b)) $n for n
proof -
  have (fps-deriv (a oo b))$n = sum (λi. a $ i * (fps-deriv (b ^i))$n) {0.. Suc n}
    by (simp add: fps-compose-def field-simps sum-distrib-left del: of-nat-Suc)
  also have ... = sum (λi. a $ i * ((fps-const (of-nat i)) * (fps-deriv b * (b ^i -
1))))$n {0.. Suc n}
    by (simp add: field-simps fps-deriv-power del: fps-mult-left-const-nth of-nat-Suc)
  also have ... = sum (λi. of-nat i * a $ i * (((b ^i - 1) * fps-deriv b))$n) {0..
Suc n}
    unfolding fps-mult-left-const-nth by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... = sum (λi. of-nat i * a $ i * (sum (λj. (b ^i - 1) $j * (fps-deriv
b) $(n - j)) {0..n})) {0.. Suc n}

```

```

    unfolding fps-mult-nth ..
    also have ... = sum (λi. of-nat i * a$i * (sum (λj. (b^(i - 1))$j * (fps-deriv
b)$ (n - j)) {0..n})) {1.. Suc n}
    by (intro sum.mono-neutral-right) (auto simp add: mult-delta-left not-le)
    also have ... = sum (λi. of-nat (i + 1) * a$(i+1) * (sum (λj. (b^i)$j *
of-nat (n - j + 1) * b$(n - j + 1)) {0..n})) {0.. n}
    unfolding fps-deriv-nth
    by (rule sum.reindex-cong [of Suc]) (simp-all add: mult.assoc)
    finally have th0: (fps-deriv (a oo b))$n =
      sum (λi. of-nat (i + 1) * a$(i+1) * (sum (λj. (b^i)$j * of-nat (n - j + 1)
* b$(n - j + 1)) {0..n})) {0.. n} .

    have (((fps-deriv a) oo b) * (fps-deriv b))$n = sum (λi. (fps-deriv b)$ (n - i)
* ((fps-deriv a) oo b)$i) {0..n}
    unfolding fps-mult-nth by (simp add: ac-simps)
    also have ... = sum (λi. sum (λj. of-nat (n - i + 1) * b$(n - i + 1) * of-nat
(j + 1) * a$(j+1) * (b^j)$i) {0..n}) {0..n}
    unfolding fps-deriv-nth fps-compose-nth sum-distrib-left mult.assoc
    by (auto simp: subset-eq b0 startsby-zero-power-prefix sum.mono-neutral-left
intro: sum.cong)
    also have ... = sum (λi. of-nat (i + 1) * a$(i+1) * (sum (λj. (b^i)$j *
of-nat (n - j + 1) * b$(n - j + 1)) {0..n})) {0.. n}
    unfolding sum-distrib-left
    by (subst sum.swap) (force intro: sum.cong)
    finally show ?thesis
    unfolding th0 by simp
qed
then show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma fps-poly-sum-fps-X:
  assumes ∀ i > n. a$i = 0
  shows a = sum (λi. fps-const (a$i) * fps-X^i) {0..n} (is a = ?r)
proof -
  have a$i = ?r$i for i
    unfolding fps-sum-nth fps-mult-left-const-nth fps-X-power-nth
    by (simp add: mult-delta-right assms)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-eq-iff by blast
qed

```

5.15 Compositional inverses

```

fun compinv :: 'a fps ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::field
where
  compinv a 0 = fps-X$0
| compinv a (Suc n) =
  (fps-X$ Suc n - sum (λi. (compinv a i) * (a^i)$Suc n) {0 .. n}) / (a$1) ^
  Suc n

```

definition $\text{fps-inv } a = \text{Abs-fps } (\text{compinv } a)$

lemma fps-inv :

assumes $a0: a\$0 = 0$

and $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$

shows $\text{fps-inv } a \text{ oo } a = \text{fps-X}$

proof –

let $?i = \text{fps-inv } a \text{ oo } a$

have $?i \$ n = \text{fps-X} \$ n$ for n

proof (induct n rule: *nat-less-induct*)

fix n

assume $h: \forall m < n. ?i \$ m = \text{fps-X} \$ m$

show $?i \$ n = \text{fps-X} \$ n$

proof (cases n)

case 0

then show *?thesis* using $a0$

by (simp add: *fps-compose-nth fps-inv-def*)

next

case (Suc $n1$)

have $?i \$ n = \text{sum } (\lambda i. (\text{fps-inv } a \$ i) * (a^\wedge i) \$ n) \{0 .. n1\} + \text{fps-inv } a \$ \text{Suc } n1 * (a \$ 1)^\wedge \text{Suc } n1$

by (simp only: *fps-compose-nth*) (simp add: *Suc startsby-zero-power-nth-same* [OF $a0$] del: *power-Suc*)

also have $\dots = \text{sum } (\lambda i. (\text{fps-inv } a \$ i) * (a^\wedge i) \$ n) \{0 .. n1\} + (\text{fps-X} \$ \text{Suc } n1 - \text{sum } (\lambda i. (\text{fps-inv } a \$ i) * (a^\wedge i) \$ n) \{0 .. n1\})$

using $a0$ $a1$ *Suc* by (simp add: *fps-inv-def*)

also have $\dots = \text{fps-X} \$ n$ using *Suc* by simp

finally show *?thesis* .

qed

qed

then show *?thesis*

by (simp add: *fps-eq-iff*)

qed

fun $\text{gcompinv} :: 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fps} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{field}$

where

$\text{gcompinv } b \ a \ 0 = b\0

| $\text{gcompinv } b \ a \ (\text{Suc } n) =$

$(b\$ \text{Suc } n - \text{sum } (\lambda i. (\text{gcompinv } b \ a \ i) * (a^\wedge i) \$ \text{Suc } n) \{0 .. n\}) / (a\$1)^\wedge \text{Suc } n$

definition $\text{fps-ginv } b \ a = \text{Abs-fps } (\text{gcompinv } b \ a)$

lemma fps-ginv :

assumes $a0: a\$0 = 0$

and $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$

shows $\text{fps-ginv } b \ a \text{ oo } a = b$

```

proof –
  let ?i = fps-ginv b a oo a
  have ?i $ n = b $ n for n
  proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
    fix n
    assume h:  $\forall m < n. ?i $ m = b $ m$ 
    show ?i $ n = b $ n
    proof (cases n)
      case 0
      then show ?thesis using a0
      by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-ginv-def)
    next
      case (Suc n1)
      have ?i $ n = sum ( $\lambda i. (fps-ginv b a $ i) * (a \hat{~} i) $ n$ ) {0 .. n1} + fps-ginv b
a $ Suc n1 * (a $ 1) ^ Suc n1
      by (simp only: fps-compose-nth) (simp add: Suc startsby-zero-power-nth-same
[OF a0] del: power-Suc)
      also have ... = sum ( $\lambda i. (fps-ginv b a $ i) * (a \hat{~} i) $ n$ ) {0 .. n1} +
(b $ Suc n1 – sum ( $\lambda i. (fps-ginv b a $ i) * (a \hat{~} i) $ n$ ) {0 .. n1})
      using a0 a1 Suc by (simp add: fps-ginv-def)
      also have ... = b $ n using Suc by simp
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

lemma fps-inv-ginv: fps-inv = fps-ginv fps-X
proof –
  have compinv x n = gcompinv fps-X x n for n and x :: 'a fps
  proof (induction n rule: nat-less-induct)
    case (1 n)
    then show ?case
    by (cases n) auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff fps-inv-def fps-ginv-def)
qed

lemma fps-compose-1[simp]: 1 oo a = 1
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left)

lemma fps-compose-0[simp]: 0 oo a = 0
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth)

lemma fps-compose-0-right[simp]: a oo 0 = fps-const (a $ 0)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth power-0-left sum.neutral)

```


lemma *fps-compose-add-distrib*: $(a + b) \text{ oo } c = (a \text{ oo } c) + (b \text{ oo } c)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth field-simps sum.distrib*)

lemma *fps-compose-sum-distrib*: $(\text{sum } f \ S) \text{ oo } a = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \text{ oo } a) \ S$
proof (*cases finite S*)
case *True*
show *?thesis*
proof (*rule finite-induct[OF True]*)
show $\text{sum } f \ \{\} \text{ oo } a = (\sum_{i \in \{\}}. f \ i \text{ oo } a)$
by *simp*
next
fix $x \ F$
assume $fF: \text{finite } F$
and $xF: x \notin F$
and $h: \text{sum } f \ F \text{ oo } a = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \text{ oo } a) \ F$
show $\text{sum } f \ (\text{insert } x \ F) \text{ oo } a = \text{sum } (\lambda i. f \ i \text{ oo } a) \ (\text{insert } x \ F)$
using $fF \ xF \ h$ **by** (*simp add: fps-compose-add-distrib*)
qed
next
case *False*
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *convolution-eq*:
 $\text{sum } (\lambda i. a \ (i :: \text{nat}) * b \ (n - i)) \ \{0 .. n\} =$
 $\text{sum } (\lambda (i,j). a \ i * b \ j) \ \{(i,j). i \leq n \wedge j \leq n \wedge i + j = n\}$
by (*rule sum.reindex-bij-witness[where i=fst and j=λi. (i, n - i)]*) *auto*

lemma *product-composition-lemma*:
assumes $c0: c \$ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{idom})$
and $d0: d \$ 0 = 0$
shows $((a \text{ oo } c) * (b \text{ oo } d)) \$ n =$
 $\text{sum } (\lambda (k,m). a \$ k * b \$ m * (c \hat{\ } k * d \hat{\ } m) \$ n) \ \{(k,m). k + m \leq n\} \ (\text{is } ?l = ?r)$
proof –
let $?S = \{(k :: \text{nat}, m :: \text{nat}). k + m \leq n\}$
have $s: ?S \subseteq \{0..n\} \times \{0..n\}$ **by** (*simp add: subset-eq*)
have $f: \text{finite } \{(k :: \text{nat}, m :: \text{nat}). k + m \leq n\}$
by (*auto intro: finite-subset[OF s]*)
have $?r = (\sum (k, m) \in \{(k, m). k + m \leq n\}. \sum j = 0..n. a \$ k * b \$ m * (c \hat{\ } k \$ j * d \hat{\ } m \$ (n - j)))$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-left*)
also have $\dots = (\sum i = 0..n. \sum (k,m) \in \{(k,m). k+m \leq n\}. a \$ k * c \hat{\ } k \$ i * b \$ m * d \hat{\ } m \$ (n-i))$
unfolding *sum.swap* [**where** $A = \{0..n\}$] **by** (*auto simp add: field-simps intro: sum.cong*)
also have $\dots = (\sum i = 0..n. \sum q = 0..i. \sum j = 0..n - i. a \$ q * c \hat{\ } q \$ i * (b \$ j * d \hat{\ } j \$ (n - i)))$
apply (*rule sum.cong [OF refl]*)

apply (*simp add: sum.cartesian-product mult.assoc*)
apply (*rule sum.mono-neutral-right[OF f], force*)
by *clarsimp (meson c0 d0 leI startsby-zero-power-prefix)*
also have ... = ?l
by (*simp add: fps-mult-nth fps-compose-nth sum-product*)
finally show ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *sum-pair-less-iff*:

$$\text{sum } (\lambda((k::\text{nat}),m). a\ k * b\ m * c\ (k + m))\ \{(k,m). k + m \leq n\} =$$

$$\text{sum } (\lambda s. \text{sum } (\lambda i. a\ i * b\ (s - i) * c\ s)\ \{0..s\})\ \{0..n\}$$
(is ?l = ?r)
proof –
have *th0*: $\{(k, m). k + m \leq n\} = (\bigcup_{s \in \{0..n\}}. \bigcup_{i \in \{0..s\}}. \{(i, s - i)\})$
by *auto*
show ?l = ?r
unfolding *th0*
by (*simp add: sum.UNION-disjoint eq-diff-iff disjoint-iff*)
qed

lemma *fps-compose-mult-distrib-lemma*:
assumes *c0*: $c\$0 = (0::'a::\text{idom})$
shows $((a\ \text{oo}\ c) * (b\ \text{oo}\ c))\$n = \text{sum } (\lambda s. \text{sum } (\lambda i. a\$i * b\$(s - i) * (c^\wedge s)\ \$\ n)\ \{0..s\})\ \{0..n\}$
unfolding *product-composition-lemma[OF c0 c0] power-add[symmetric]*
unfolding *sum-pair-less-iff* [**where** $a = \lambda k. a\$k$ **and** $b = \lambda m. b\$m$ **and** $c = \lambda s. (c^\wedge s)\n **and** $n = n$] ..

lemma *fps-compose-mult-distrib*:
assumes *c0*: $c\ \$\ 0 = (0::'a::\text{idom})$
shows $(a * b)\ \text{oo}\ c = (a\ \text{oo}\ c) * (b\ \text{oo}\ c)$
proof (*clarsimp simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-mult-distrib-lemma [OF c0]*)
show $(a * b\ \text{oo}\ c)\ \$\ n = (\sum s = 0..n. \sum i = 0..s. a\ \$\ i * b\ \$\ (s - i) * c^\wedge s\ \$\ n)$ **for** n
by (*simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-mult-nth sum-distrib-right*)
qed

lemma *fps-compose-prod-distrib*:
assumes *c0*: $c\$0 = (0::'a::\text{idom})$
shows $\text{prod } a\ S\ \text{oo}\ c = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a\ k\ \text{oo}\ c)\ S$
proof (*induct S rule: infinite-finite-induct*)
next
case (*insert*)
then show ?case
by (*simp add: fps-compose-mult-distrib[OF c0]*)
qed *auto*

lemma *fps-compose-divide*:

assumes $[simp]: g \text{ dvd } f \text{ h } \$ 0 = 0$
shows $\text{fps-compose } f \text{ h} = \text{fps-compose } (f / g :: 'a :: \text{field fps}) \text{ h} * \text{fps-compose } g \text{ h}$
proof –
have $f = (f / g) * g$ **by** *simp*
also have $\text{fps-compose } \dots \text{ h} = \text{fps-compose } (f / g) \text{ h} * \text{fps-compose } g \text{ h}$
by (*subst fps-compose-mult-distrib*) *simp-all*
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *fps-compose-divide-distrib*:
assumes $g \text{ dvd } f \text{ h } \$ 0 = 0$ $\text{fps-compose } g \text{ h} \neq 0$
shows $\text{fps-compose } (f / g :: 'a :: \text{field fps}) \text{ h} = \text{fps-compose } f \text{ h} / \text{fps-compose } g \text{ h}$
using *fps-compose-divide* [*OF assms*(1,2)] *assms*(3) **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-compose-power*:
assumes $c0: c \$ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{idom})$
shows $(a \text{ oo } c)^{\wedge n} = a^{\wedge n} \text{ oo } c$
proof (*cases n*)
case 0
then show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case (*Suc m*)
have $(\prod n = 0..m. a) \text{ oo } c = (\prod n = 0..m. a \text{ oo } c)$
using *c0 fps-compose-prod-distrib* **by** *blast*
moreover have $th0: a^{\wedge n} = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a) \{0..m\} (a \text{ oo } c)^{\wedge n} = \text{prod } (\lambda k. a \text{ oo } c) \{0..m\}$
by (*simp-all add: prod-constant Suc*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by *presburger*
qed

lemma *fps-compose-uminus*: $-(a :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 fps}) \text{ oo } c = -(a \text{ oo } c)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth field-simps sum-negf[symmetric]*)

lemma *fps-compose-sub-distrib*: $(a - b) \text{ oo } (c :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 fps}) = (a \text{ oo } c) - (b \text{ oo } c)$
using *fps-compose-add-distrib* [*of a - b c*] **by** (*simp add: fps-compose-uminus*)

lemma *fps-X-fps-compose*: $\text{fps-X oo } a = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (0 :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \text{ else } a \$ n)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left*)

lemma *fps-inverse-compose*:
assumes $b0: (b \$ 0 :: 'a :: \text{field}) = 0$
and $a0: a \$ 0 \neq 0$
shows $\text{inverse } a \text{ oo } b = \text{inverse } (a \text{ oo } b)$
proof –

```

let ?ia = inverse a
let ?ab = a oo b
let ?iab = inverse ?ab

from a0 have ia0: ?ia $ 0 ≠ 0 by simp
from a0 have ab0: ?ab $ 0 ≠ 0 by (simp add: fps-compose-def)
have (?ia oo b) * (a oo b) = 1
  unfolding fps-compose-mult-distrib[OF b0, symmetric]
  unfolding inverse-mult-eq-1[OF a0]
  fps-compose-1 ..

then have (?ia oo b) * (a oo b) * ?iab = 1 * ?iab by simp
then have (?ia oo b) * (?iab * (a oo b)) = ?iab by simp
then show ?thesis unfolding inverse-mult-eq-1[OF ab0] by simp
qed

lemma fps-divide-compose:
  assumes c0: (c$0 :: 'a::field) = 0
  and b0: b$0 ≠ 0
  shows (a/b) oo c = (a oo c) / (b oo c)
  using b0 c0 by (simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-inverse-compose fps-compose-mult-distrib)

lemma gp:
  assumes a0: a$0 = (0::'a::field)
  shows (Abs-fps (λn. 1)) oo a = 1/(1 - a)
  (is ?one oo a = -)
proof -
  have o0: ?one $ 0 ≠ 0 by simp
  have th0: (1 - fps-X) $ 0 ≠ (0::'a) by simp
  from fps-inverse-gp[where ?'a = 'a]
  have inverse ?one = 1 - fps-X by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
  then have inverse (inverse ?one) = inverse (1 - fps-X) by simp
  then have th: ?one = 1/(1 - fps-X) unfolding fps-inverse-idempotent[OF o0]
    by (simp add: fps-divide-def)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding th
    unfolding fps-divide-compose[OF a0 th0]
    fps-compose-1 fps-compose-sub-distrib fps-X-fps-compose-startby0[OF a0] ..
qed

lemma fps-compose-radical:
  assumes b0: b$0 = (0::'a::field-char-0)
  and ra0: r (Suc k) (a$0) ^ Suc k = a$0
  and a0: a$0 ≠ 0
  shows fps-radical r (Suc k) a oo b = fps-radical r (Suc k) (a oo b)
proof -
  let ?r = fps-radical r (Suc k)
  let ?ab = a oo b
  have ab0: ?ab $ 0 = a$0

```

by (simp add: fps-compose-def)
 from ab0 a0 ra0 have rab0: $?ab \$ 0 \neq 0 \ r \ (Suc \ k) \ (?ab \$ 0) \wedge Suc \ k = ?ab \$ 0$
 by simp-all
 have th00: $r \ (Suc \ k) \ ((a \ oo \ b) \$ 0) = (fps-radical \ r \ (Suc \ k) \ a \ oo \ b) \$ 0$
 by (simp add: ab0 fps-compose-def)
 have th0: $(?r \ a \ oo \ b) \wedge (Suc \ k) = a \ oo \ b$
 unfolding fps-compose-power[OF b0]
 unfolding iffD1[OF power-radical[of a r k], OF a0 ra0] ..
 from iffD1[OF radical-unique[where r=r and k=k and b=?ab and a=?r a
 oo b, OF rab0(2) th00 rab0(1)], OF th0]
 show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma fps-const-mult-apply-left: $fps-const \ c * (a \ oo \ b) = (fps-const \ c * a) \ oo \ b$
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-nth sum-distrib-left mult.assoc)

lemma fps-const-mult-apply-right:
 $(a \ oo \ b) * fps-const \ (c::'a::comm-semiring-1) = (fps-const \ c * a) \ oo \ b$
 by (simp add: fps-const-mult-apply-left mult.commute)

lemma fps-compose-assoc:
 assumes c0: $c\$0 = (0::'a::idom)$
 and b0: $b\$0 = 0$
 shows $a \ oo \ (b \ oo \ c) = a \ oo \ b \ oo \ c$ (is ?l = ?r)
 proof -
 have ?l\$n = ?r\$n for n
 proof -
 have ?l\$n = $(sum \ (\lambda i. (fps-const \ (a\$i) * b^\wedge i) \ oo \ c) \ \{0..n\})\n
 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-compose-power[OF c0] fps-const-mult-apply-left
 sum-distrib-left mult.assoc fps-sum-nth)
 also have ... = $((sum \ (\lambda i. fps-const \ (a\$i) * b^\wedge i) \ \{0..n\}) \ oo \ c)\n
 by (simp add: fps-compose-sum-distrib)
 also have ... = $(\sum i = 0..n. \sum j = 0..n. a \$ j * (b^\wedge j \$ i * c^\wedge i \$ n))$
 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth fps-sum-nth sum-distrib-right mult.assoc)
 also have ... = $(\sum i = 0..n. \sum j = 0..i. a \$ j * (b^\wedge j \$ i * c^\wedge i \$ n))$
 by (intro sum.cong [OF refl] sum.mono-neutral-right; simp add: b0 startsby-zero-power-prefix)
 also have ... = ?r\$n
 by (simp add: fps-compose-nth sum-distrib-right mult.assoc)
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed
 then show ?thesis
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
 qed

lemma fps-X-power-compose:
 assumes a0: $a\$0=0$
 shows $fps-X^\wedge k \ oo \ a = (a::'a::idom \ fps)^\wedge k$
 (is ?l = ?r)

```

proof (cases k)
  case 0
    then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Suc h)
    have ?l $ n = ?r $n for n
    proof -
      consider k > n | k ≤ n by arith
      then show ?thesis
      proof cases
        case 1
          then show ?thesis
          using a0 startsby-zero-power-prefix[OF a0] Suc
          by (simp add: fps-compose-nth del: power-Suc)
        next
          case 2
            then show ?thesis
            by (simp add: fps-compose-nth mult-delta-left)
      qed
    qed
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding fps-eq-iff by blast
qed

lemma fps-inv-right:
  assumes a0: a$0 = 0
  and a1: a$1 ≠ 0
  shows a oo fps-inv a = fps-X
proof -
  let ?ia = fps-inv a
  let ?iaa = a oo fps-inv a
  have th0: ?ia $ 0 = 0
    by (simp add: fps-inv-def)
  have th1: ?iaa $ 0 = 0
    using a0 a1 by (simp add: fps-inv-def fps-compose-nth)
  have th2: fps-X$0 = 0
    by simp
  from fps-inv[OF a0 a1] have a oo (fps-inv a oo a) = a oo fps-X
    by simp
  then have (a oo fps-inv a) oo a = fps-X oo a
    by (simp add: fps-compose-assoc[OF a0 th0] fps-X-fps-compose-startby0[OF a0])
  with fps-compose-inj-right[OF a0 a1] show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma fps-inv-deriv:
  assumes a0: a$0 = (0::'a::field)
  and a1: a$1 ≠ 0

```

shows $\text{fps-deriv} (\text{fps-inv } a) = \text{inverse} (\text{fps-deriv } a \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } a)$
proof –
 let $?ia = \text{fps-inv } a$
 let $?d = \text{fps-deriv } a \text{ oo } ?ia$
 let $?dia = \text{fps-deriv } ?ia$
 have $ia0: ?ia\$0 = 0$
 by (simp add: fps-inv-def)
 have $th0: ?d\$0 \neq 0$
 using $a1$ by (simp add: fps-compose-nth)
 from $\text{fps-inv-right}[OF\ a0\ a1]$ have $?d * ?dia = 1$
 by (simp add: fps-compose-deriv[OF $ia0$, of a , symmetric])
 then have $\text{inverse } ?d * ?d * ?dia = \text{inverse } ?d * 1$
 by simp
 with $\text{inverse-mult-eq-1}\ [OF\ th0]$ show $?dia = \text{inverse } ?d$
 by simp
qed

lemma $\text{fps-inv-idempotent}$:
 assumes $a0: a\$0 = 0$
 and $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$
 shows $\text{fps-inv} (\text{fps-inv } a) = a$
proof –
 let $?r = \text{fps-inv}$
 have $ra0: ?r\ a\ \$\ 0 = 0$
 by (simp add: fps-inv-def)
 from $a1$ have $ra1: ?r\ a\ \$\ 1 \neq 0$
 by (simp add: fps-inv-def field-simps)
 have $\text{fps-X}0: \text{fps-X}\$0 = 0$
 by simp
 from $\text{fps-inv}[OF\ ra0\ ra1]$ have $?r\ (?r\ a) \text{ oo } ?r\ a = \text{fps-X}$.
 then have $?r\ (?r\ a) \text{ oo } ?r\ a \text{ oo } a = \text{fps-X} \text{ oo } a$
 by simp
 then have $?r\ (?r\ a) \text{ oo } (?r\ a \text{ oo } a) = a$
 unfolding $\text{fps-X-fps-compose-startby0}[OF\ a0]$
 unfolding $\text{fps-compose-assoc}[OF\ a0\ ra0, \text{symmetric}]$.
 then show $?thesis$
 unfolding $\text{fps-inv}[OF\ a0\ a1]$ by simp
qed

lemma fps-ginv-ginv :
 assumes $a0: a\$0 = 0$
 and $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$
 and $c0: c\$0 = 0$
 and $c1: c\$1 \neq 0$
 shows $\text{fps-ginv } b\ (\text{fps-ginv } c\ a) = b \text{ oo } a \text{ oo } \text{fps-inv } c$
proof –
 let $?r = \text{fps-ginv}$
 from $c0$ have $rca0: ?r\ c\ a\ \$\ 0 = 0$
 by (simp add: fps-ginv-def)

```

from  $a1\ c1$  have  $rca1: ?r\ c\ a\ \$\ 1 \neq 0$ 
  by (simp add: fps-ginv-def field-simps)
from  $fps-ginv[OF\ rca0\ rca1]$ 
have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ ?r\ c\ a = b$  .
then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ ?r\ c\ a\ oo\ a = b\ oo\ a$ 
  by simp
then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ (?r\ c\ a\ oo\ a) = b\ oo\ a$ 
  by (simp add: a0 fps-compose-assoc rca0)
then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ c = b\ oo\ a$ 
  unfolding  $fps-ginv[OF\ a0\ a1]$  .
then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ c\ oo\ fps-inv\ c = b\ oo\ a\ oo\ fps-inv\ c$ 
  by simp
then have  $?r\ b\ (?r\ c\ a)\ oo\ (c\ oo\ fps-inv\ c) = b\ oo\ a\ oo\ fps-inv\ c$ 
  by (metis c0 c1 fps-compose-assoc fps-compose-nth-0 fps-inv fps-inv-right)
then show  $?thesis$ 
  unfolding  $fps-inv-right[OF\ c0\ c1]$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $fps-ginv-deriv$ :
  assumes  $a0:a\$0 = (0::'a::field)$ 
    and  $a1: a\$1 \neq 0$ 
  shows  $fps-deriv\ (fps-ginv\ b\ a) = (fps-deriv\ b\ /\ fps-deriv\ a)\ oo\ fps-ginv\ fps-X\ a$ 
proof –
  let  $?ia = fps-ginv\ b\ a$ 
  let  $?ifps-Xa = fps-ginv\ fps-X\ a$ 
  let  $?d = fps-deriv$ 
  let  $?dia = ?d\ ?ia$ 
  have  $ifps-Xa0: ?ifps-Xa\ \$\ 0 = 0$ 
    by (simp add: fps-ginv-def)
  have  $da0: ?d\ a\ \$\ 0 \neq 0$ 
    using  $a1$  by simp
from  $fps-ginv[OF\ a0\ a1,\ of\ b]$  have  $?d\ (?ia\ oo\ a) = fps-deriv\ b$ 
  by simp
then have  $(?d\ ?ia\ oo\ a) * ?d\ a = ?d\ b$ 
  unfolding  $fps-compose-deriv[OF\ a0]$  .
then have  $(?d\ ?ia\ oo\ a) * ?d\ a * inverse\ (?d\ a) = ?d\ b * inverse\ (?d\ a)$ 
  by simp
with  $a1$  have  $(?d\ ?ia\ oo\ a) * (inverse\ (?d\ a) * ?d\ a) = ?d\ b\ /\ ?d\ a$ 
  by (simp add: fps-divide-unit)
then have  $(?d\ ?ia\ oo\ a)\ oo\ ?ifps-Xa = (?d\ b\ /\ ?d\ a)\ oo\ ?ifps-Xa$ 
  unfolding  $inverse-mult-eq-1[OF\ da0]$  by simp
then have  $?d\ ?ia\ oo\ (a\ oo\ ?ifps-Xa) = (?d\ b\ /\ ?d\ a)\ oo\ ?ifps-Xa$ 
  unfolding  $fps-compose-assoc[OF\ ifps-Xa0\ a0]$  .
then show  $?thesis$  unfolding  $fps-inv-ginv[symmetric]$ 
  unfolding  $fps-inv-right[OF\ a0\ a1]$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma  $fps-compose-linear$ :
   $fps-compose\ (f :: 'a :: comm-ring-1\ fps)\ (fps-const\ c * fps-X) = Abs-fps\ (\lambda n. c \hat{\ } n$ 

```


* f \$ n)
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-compose-def power-mult-distrib
 if-distrib cong: if-cong)

lemma fps-compose-uminus':
 fps-compose f (-fps-X :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 fps) = Abs-fps ($\lambda n. (-1)^n * f $ n$)
 using fps-compose-linear[of f -1]
 by (simp only: fps-const-neg [symmetric] fps-const-1-eq-1) simp

5.16 Elementary series

5.16.1 Exponential series

definition fps-exp x = Abs-fps ($\lambda n. x^n / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$)

lemma fps-exp-deriv[simp]: fps-deriv (fps-exp a) = fps-const (a::'a::field-char-0) *
 fps-exp a
 (is ?l = ?r)
proof -
 have ?l \$ n = ?r \$ n for n
 using of-nat-neg-0 by (auto simp add: fps-exp-def divide-simps)
 then show ?thesis
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
qed

lemma fps-exp-unique-ODE:
 fps-deriv a = fps-const c * a \longleftrightarrow a = fps-const (a\$0) * fps-exp (c::'a::field-char-0)
 (is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)
proof
 show ?rhs if ?lhs
proof -
 from that have th: $\bigwedge n. a $ \text{Suc } n = c * a $ n / \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)$
 by (simp add: fps-deriv-def fps-eq-iff field-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
 have th': a \$ n = a\$0 * c ^ n / (fact n) for n
proof (induct n)
 case 0
 then show ?case by simp
next
 case Suc
 then show ?case
 by (simp add: th divide-simps)
qed
 show ?thesis
 by (auto simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-const-mult-left fps-exp-def intro: th')
qed
 show ?lhs if ?rhs
 using that by (metis fps-exp-deriv fps-deriv-mult-const-left mult.left-commute)
qed

lemma fps-exp-add-mult: fps-exp (a + b) = fps-exp (a::'a::field-char-0) * fps-exp

b (is $?l = ?r$)
proof –
 have $\text{fps-deriv } ?r = \text{fps-const } (a + b) * ?r$
 by (simp add: $\text{fps-const-add[symmetric]}$ $\text{field-simps del: fps-const-add}$)
 then have $?r = ?l$
 by (simp only: $\text{fps-exp-unique-ODE}$) (simp add: $\text{fps-mult-nth fps-exp-def}$)
 then show $?thesis$..
qed

lemma fps-exp-nth[simp] : $\text{fps-exp } a \ \$ \ n = a^{\wedge} n / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$
 by (simp add: fps-exp-def)

lemma fps-exp-0[simp] : $\text{fps-exp } (0::'a::\text{field}) = 1$
 by (simp add: $\text{fps-eq-iff power-0-left}$)

lemma fps-exp-neg : $\text{fps-exp } (- a) = \text{inverse } (\text{fps-exp } (a::'a::\text{field-char-0}))$
proof –
 from $\text{fps-exp-add-mult[of } a - a]$ have $\text{th0: fps-exp } a * \text{fps-exp } (- a) = 1$ by
 simp
 from $\text{fps-inverse-unique[OF th0]}$ show $?thesis$ by simp
qed

lemma $\text{fps-exp-nth-deriv[simp]}$:
 $\text{fps-nth-deriv } n (\text{fps-exp } (a::'a::\text{field-char-0})) = (\text{fps-const } a)^{\wedge} n * (\text{fps-exp } a)$
 by (induct n) auto

lemma $\text{fps-X-compose-fps-exp[simp]}$: $\text{fps-X } oo \text{fps-exp } (a::'a::\text{field}) = \text{fps-exp } a - 1$
 by (simp add: $\text{fps-eq-iff fps-X-fps-compose}$)

lemma $\text{fps-inv-fps-exp-compose}$:
 assumes $a: a \neq 0$
 shows $\text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) oo (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) = \text{fps-X}$
 and $(\text{fps-exp } a - 1) oo \text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) = \text{fps-X}$
proof –
 let $?b = \text{fps-exp } a - 1$
 have $b0: ?b \ \$ \ 0 = 0$
 by simp
 have $b1: ?b \ \$ \ 1 \neq 0$
 by (simp add: a)
 from fps-inv[OF b0 b1] show $\text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) oo (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) = \text{fps-X}$
 .
 from $\text{fps-inv-right[OF b0 b1]}$ show $(\text{fps-exp } a - 1) oo \text{fps-inv } (\text{fps-exp } a - 1) = \text{fps-X}$.
qed

lemma $\text{fps-exp-power-mult}$: $(\text{fps-exp } (c::'a::\text{field-char-0}))^{\wedge} n = \text{fps-exp } (\text{of-nat } n * c)$
 by (induct n) (simp-all add: $\text{field-simps fps-exp-add-mult}$)

```

lemma radical-fps-exp:
  assumes r: r (Suc k) 1 = 1
  shows fps-radical r (Suc k) (fps-exp (c::'a::field-char-0)) = fps-exp (c / of-nat
(Suc k))
proof -
  let ?ck = (c / of-nat (Suc k))
  let ?r = fps-radical r (Suc k)
  have eq0[simp]: ?ck * of-nat (Suc k) = c of-nat (Suc k) * ?ck = c
    by (simp-all del: of-nat-Suc)
  have th0: fps-exp ?ck ^ (Suc k) = fps-exp c unfolding fps-exp-power-mult eq0
  ..
  have th: r (Suc k) (fps-exp c $ 0) ^ Suc k = fps-exp c $ 0
    r (Suc k) (fps-exp c $ 0) = fps-exp ?ck $ 0 fps-exp c $ 0 ≠ 0 using r by
simp-all
  from th0 radical-unique[where r=r and k=k, OF th] show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

lemma fps-exp-compose-linear [simp]:
  fps-exp (d::'a::field-char-0) oo (fps-const c * fps-X) = fps-exp (c * d)
  by (simp add: fps-compose-linear fps-exp-def fps-eq-iff power-mult-distrib)

lemma fps-fps-exp-compose-minus [simp]:
  fps-compose (fps-exp c) (-fps-X) = fps-exp (-c :: 'a :: field-char-0)
  using fps-exp-compose-linear[of c - 1 :: 'a]
  unfolding fps-const-neg [symmetric] fps-const-1-eq-1 by simp

lemma fps-exp-eq-iff [simp]: fps-exp c = fps-exp d ⟷ c = (d :: 'a :: field-char-0)
proof
  assume fps-exp c = fps-exp d
  from arg-cong[of - - λF. F $ 1, OF this] show c = d by simp
qed simp-all

lemma fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff [simp]:
  fps-exp (c :: 'a :: field-char-0) = fps-const c' ⟷ c = 0 ∧ c' = 1
proof
  assume c = 0 ∧ c' = 1
  thus fps-exp c = fps-const c' by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)
next
  assume fps-exp c = fps-const c'
  from arg-cong[of - - λF. F $ 1, OF this] arg-cong[of - - λF. F $ 0, OF this]
  show c = 0 ∧ c' = 1 by simp-all
qed

lemma fps-exp-neq-0 [simp]: ¬fps-exp (c :: 'a :: field-char-0) = 0
  unfolding fps-const-0-eq-0 [symmetric] fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff by simp

lemma fps-exp-eq-1-iff [simp]: fps-exp (c :: 'a :: field-char-0) = 1 ⟷ c = 0

```

unfolding *fps-const-1-eq-1* [*symmetric*] *fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-exp-neq-numeral-iff* [*simp*]:

fps-exp (*c* :: '*a*' :: *field-char-0*) = *numeral n* \longleftrightarrow *c* = 0 \wedge *n* = *Num.One*

unfolding *numeral-fps-const fps-exp-eq-fps-const-iff* **by** *simp*

5.16.2 Logarithmic series

lemma *Abs-fps-if-0*:

Abs-fps ($\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (v :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}) \text{ else } f\ n$) =

fps-const v + *fps-X* * *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. f\ (\text{Suc } n)$)

by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

definition *fps-ln* :: '*a*' :: *field-char-0* \Rightarrow '*a*' *fps*

where *fps-ln c* = *fps-const* (*1/c*) * *Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (-\ 1) ^ (n - 1) / \text{of-nat } n$)

lemma *fps-ln-deriv*: *fps-deriv* (*fps-ln c*) = *fps-const* (*1/c*) * *inverse* (*1* + *fps-X*)

unfolding *fps-inverse-fps-X-plus1*

by (*simp add: fps-ln-def fps-eq-iff del: of-nat-Suc*)

lemma *fps-ln-nth*: *fps-ln c* \$ *n* = (*if* *n* = 0 *then* 0 *else* *1/c* * ((- 1) ^ (*n* - 1) / *of-nat n*))

by (*simp add: fps-ln-def field-simps*)

lemma *fps-ln-0* [*simp*]: *fps-ln c* \$ 0 = 0 **by** (*simp add: fps-ln-def*)

lemma *fps-ln-fps-exp-inv*:

fixes *a* :: '*a*' :: *field-char-0*

assumes *a*: *a* \neq 0

shows *fps-ln a* = *fps-inv* (*fps-exp a* - 1) (**is** ?*l* = ?*r*)

proof –

let ?*b* = *fps-exp a* - 1

have *b0*: ?*b* \$ 0 = 0 **by** *simp*

have *b1*: ?*b* \$ 1 \neq 0 **by** (*simp add: a*)

have *fps-deriv* (*fps-exp a* - 1) *oo* *fps-inv* (*fps-exp a* - 1) =
(*fps-const a* * (*fps-exp a* - 1) + *fps-const a*) *oo* *fps-inv* (*fps-exp a* - 1)

by (*simp add: field-simps*)

also have ... = *fps-const a* * (*fps-X* + 1)

by (*simp add: fps-compose-add-distrib fps-inv-right[OF b0 b1] distrib-left flip: fps-const-mult-apply-left*)

finally have *eq*: *fps-deriv* (*fps-exp a* - 1) *oo* *fps-inv* (*fps-exp a* - 1) = *fps-const a* * (*fps-X* + 1) .

from *fps-inv-deriv[OF b0 b1, unfolded eq]*

have *fps-deriv* (*fps-inv* ?*b*) = *fps-const* (*inverse a*) / (*fps-X* + 1)

using *a* **by** (*simp add: fps-const-inverse eq fps-divide-def fps-inverse-mult*)

then have *fps-deriv* ?*l* = *fps-deriv* ?*r*

by (*simp add: fps-ln-deriv add.commute fps-divide-def divide-inverse*)

then show ?*thesis* **unfolding** *fps-deriv-eq-iff*

by (simp add: fps-ln-nth fps-inv-def)
qed

lemma fps-ln-mult-add:

assumes $c0: c \neq 0$

and $d0: d \neq 0$

shows $\text{fps-ln } c + \text{fps-ln } d = \text{fps-const } (c+d) * \text{fps-ln } (c*d)$

(is ?r = ?l)

proof –

from $c0\ d0$ have $\text{eq}: 1/c + 1/d = (c+d)/(c*d)$ by (simp add: field-simps)

have $\text{fps-deriv } ?r = \text{fps-const } (1/c + 1/d) * \text{inverse } (1 + \text{fps-X})$

by (simp add: fps-ln-deriv fps-const-add[symmetric] algebra-simps del: fps-const-add)

also have $\dots = \text{fps-deriv } ?l$

by (simp add: eq fps-ln-deriv)

finally show ?thesis

unfolding fps-deriv-eq-iff by simp

qed

lemma fps-X-dvd-fps-ln [simp]: $\text{fps-X } \text{dvd } \text{fps-ln } c$

proof –

have $\text{fps-ln } c = \text{fps-X} * \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (-1) ^ n / (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * c))$

by (intro fps-ext) (simp add: fps-ln-def of-nat-diff)

thus ?thesis by simp

qed

5.16.3 Binomial series

definition fps-binomial $a = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. a \text{ gchoose } n)$

lemma fps-binomial-nth[simp]: $\text{fps-binomial } a \$ n = a \text{ gchoose } n$

by (simp add: fps-binomial-def)

lemma fps-binomial-ODE-unique:

fixes $c :: 'a::\text{field-char-0}$

shows $\text{fps-deriv } a = (\text{fps-const } c * a) / (1 + \text{fps-X}) \longleftrightarrow a = \text{fps-const } (a \$ 0) *$

$\text{fps-binomial } c$

(is ?lhs \longleftrightarrow ?rhs)

proof

let $?da = \text{fps-deriv } a$

let $?x1 = (1 + \text{fps-X}) :: 'a \text{ fps}$

let $?l = ?x1 * ?da$

let $?r = \text{fps-const } c * a$

have $\text{eq}: ?l = ?r \longleftrightarrow ?lhs$

proof –

have $x10: ?x1 \$ 0 \neq 0$ by simp

have $?l = ?r \longleftrightarrow \text{inverse } ?x1 * ?l = \text{inverse } ?x1 * ?r$ by simp

also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow ?da = (\text{fps-const } c * a) / ?x1$

unfolding fps-divide-def mult.assoc[symmetric] inverse-mult-eq-1[OF x10]

```

    by (simp add: field-simps)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

show ?rhs if ?lhs
proof -
  from eq that have h: ?l = ?r ..
  have th0: a $ Suc n = ((c - of-nat n) / of-nat (Suc n)) * a $ n for n
  proof -
    from h have ?l $ n = ?r $ n by simp
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-Suc split: if-split-asm)
  qed
  have th1: a $ n = (c gchoose n) * a $ 0 for n
  proof (induct n)
    case 0
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc m)
    have (c - of-nat m) * (c gchoose m) = (c gchoose Suc m) * of-nat (Suc m)
      by (metis gbinomial-absorb-comp gbinomial-absorption mult.commute)
    with Suc show ?case
      unfolding th0
      by (simp add: divide-simps del: of-nat-Suc)
  qed
  show ?thesis
  by (metis expand-fps-eq fps-binomial-nth fps-mult-right-const-nth mult.commute
th1)
qed

show ?lhs if ?rhs
proof -
  have th00: x * (a $ 0 * y) = a $ 0 * (x * y) for x y
    by (simp add: mult.commute)
  have ?l = (1 + fps-X) * fps-deriv (fps-const (a $ 0) * fps-binomial c)
    using that by auto
  also have ... = fps-const c * (fps-const (a $ 0) * fps-binomial c)
  proof (clarsimp simp add: fps-eq-iff algebra-simps)
    show a $ 0 * (c gchoose Suc n) + (of-nat n * ((c gchoose n) * a $ 0) +
of-nat n * (a $ 0 * (c gchoose Suc n)))
      = c * ((c gchoose n) * a $ 0) for n
    unfolding mult.assoc[symmetric]
    by (simp add: field-simps gbinomial-mult-1)
  qed
  also have ... = ?r
    using that by auto
  finally have ?l = ?r .
  with eq show ?thesis ..
qed

```

qed

lemma *fps-binomial-ODE-unique'*:

$(fps\text{-}deriv\ a = fps\text{-}const\ c * a / (1 + fps\text{-}X) \wedge a\ \$\ 0 = 1) \longleftrightarrow (a = fps\text{-}binomial\ c)$

by (*subst fps-binomial-ODE-unique*) *auto*

lemma *fps-binomial-deriv*: $fps\text{-}deriv\ (fps\text{-}binomial\ c) = fps\text{-}const\ c * fps\text{-}binomial\ c / (1 + fps\text{-}X)$

proof –

let $?a = fps\text{-}binomial\ c$

have $th0: ?a = fps\text{-}const\ (?a\ \$\ 0) * ?a$ **by** (*simp*)

from *iffD2[OF fps-binomial-ODE-unique, OF th0]* **show** $?thesis$.

qed

lemma *fps-binomial-add-mult*: $fps\text{-}binomial\ (c+d) = fps\text{-}binomial\ c * fps\text{-}binomial\ d$ (**is** $?l = ?r$)

proof –

let $?P = ?r - ?l$

let $?b = fps\text{-}binomial$

let $?db = \lambda x. fps\text{-}deriv\ (?b\ x)$

have $fps\text{-}deriv\ ?P = ?db\ c * ?b\ d + ?b\ c * ?db\ d - ?db\ (c + d)$ **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = inverse\ (1 + fps\text{-}X) *$

$(fps\text{-}const\ c * ?b\ c * ?b\ d + fps\text{-}const\ d * ?b\ c * ?b\ d - fps\text{-}const\ (c+d) * ?b\ (c + d))$

unfolding *fps-binomial-deriv*

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def field-simps*)

also have $\dots = (fps\text{-}const\ (c + d) / (1 + fps\text{-}X)) * ?P$

by (*simp add: field-simps fps-divide-unit fps-const-add[symmetric] del: fps-const-add*)

finally have $th0: fps\text{-}deriv\ ?P = fps\text{-}const\ (c+d) * ?P / (1 + fps\text{-}X)$

by (*simp add: fps-divide-def*)

have $?P = fps\text{-}const\ (?P\ \$\ 0) * ?b\ (c + d)$

unfolding *fps-binomial-ODE-unique[symmetric]*

using $th0$ **by** *simp*

then have $?P = 0$ **by** (*simp add: fps-mult-nth*)

then show $?thesis$ **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fps-binomial-minus-one*: $fps\text{-}binomial\ (-1) = inverse\ (1 + fps\text{-}X)$

(**is** $?l = inverse\ ?r$)

proof –

have $th: ?r\ \$\ 0 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

have $th': fps\text{-}deriv\ (inverse\ ?r) = fps\text{-}const\ (-1) * inverse\ ?r / (1 + fps\text{-}X)$

by (*simp add: fps-inverse-deriv[OF th] fps-divide-def*

power2-eq-square mult.commute fps-const-neg[symmetric] del: fps-const-neg)

have $eq: inverse\ ?r\ \$\ 0 = 1$

by (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

from *iffD1[OF fps-binomial-ODE-unique[of inverse (1 + fps-X) - 1] th'] eq*

show $?thesis$ **by** (*simp add: fps-inverse-def*)

qed

lemma *fps-binomial-of-nat*: $\text{fps-binomial } (\text{of-nat } n) = (1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 fps}) ^ n$

proof (*cases* $n = 0$)

case [*simp*]: *True*

have $\text{fps-deriv } ((1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n :: 'a \text{ fps}) = 0$ **by** *simp*

also have $\dots = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$ **by** (*simp add: fps-binomial-def*)

finally show *?thesis* **by** (*subst sym, subst fps-binomial-ODE-unique' [symmetric]*) *simp-all*

next

case *False*

have $\text{fps-deriv } ((1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n :: 'a \text{ fps}) = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^{(n-1)}$

by (*simp add: fps-deriv-power*)

also have $(1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) \$ 0 \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

hence $(1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) \neq 0$ **by** (*intro notI (simp only: , simp)*)

with False have $(1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a \text{ fps}) ^{(n-1)} = (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$

by (*cases n (simp-all)*)

also have $\text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a) * ((1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})) = \text{fps-const } (\text{of-nat } n) * (1 + \text{fps-X}) ^ n / (1 + \text{fps-X})$

by (*simp add: unit-div-mult-swap*)

finally show *?thesis*

by (*subst sym, subst fps-binomial-ODE-unique' [symmetric]*) (*simp-all add: fps-power-nth*)

qed

lemma *fps-binomial-0* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-binomial } 0 = 1$

using *fps-binomial-of-nat[of 0]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-binomial-power*: $\text{fps-binomial } a ^ n = \text{fps-binomial } (\text{of-nat } n * a)$

by (*induction n (simp-all add: fps-binomial-add-mult ring-distrib)*)

lemma *fps-binomial-1*: $\text{fps-binomial } 1 = 1 + \text{fps-X}$

using *fps-binomial-of-nat[of 1]* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-binomial-minus-of-nat*:

$\text{fps-binomial } (- \text{of-nat } n) = \text{inverse } ((1 + \text{fps-X} :: 'a :: \text{field-char-0 fps}) ^ n)$

by (*rule sym, rule fps-inverse-unique*)

 (*simp add: fps-binomial-of-nat [symmetric] fps-binomial-add-mult [symmetric]*)

lemma *one-minus-const-fps-X-power*:

$c \neq 0 \implies (1 - \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X}) ^ n =$

$\text{fps-compose } (\text{fps-binomial } (\text{of-nat } n)) (-\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X})$

by (*subst fps-binomial-of-nat*)

 (*simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-compose-add-distrib fps-const-neg [symmetric]*)

del: fps-const-neg)

lemma *one-minus-fps-X-const-neg-power:*

*inverse ((1 - fps-const c * fps-X) ^ n) =*

*fps-compose (fps-binomial (-of-nat n)) (-fps-const c * fps-X)*

proof (*cases c = 0*)

case *False*

thus *?thesis*

by (*subst fps-binomial-minus-of-nat*)

(*simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-inverse-compose fps-compose-add-distrib*
fps-const-neg [symmetric] del: fps-const-neg)

qed *simp*

lemma *fps-X-plus-const-power:*

c ≠ 0 ⇒ (fps-X + fps-const c) ^ n =

*fps-const (c ^ n) * fps-compose (fps-binomial (of-nat n)) (fps-const (inverse c)*

** fps-X)*

by (*subst fps-binomial-of-nat*)

(*simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-binomial-of-nat fps-compose-add-distrib*
fps-const-power [symmetric] power-mult-distrib [symmetric]
algebra-simps inverse-mult-eq-1' del: fps-const-power)

lemma *fps-X-plus-const-neg-power:*

c ≠ 0 ⇒ inverse ((fps-X + fps-const c) ^ n) =

*fps-const (inverse c ^ n) * fps-compose (fps-binomial (-of-nat n)) (fps-const*

*(inverse c) * fps-X)*

by (*subst fps-binomial-minus-of-nat*)

(*simp add: fps-compose-power [symmetric] fps-binomial-of-nat fps-compose-add-distrib*
fps-const-power [symmetric] power-mult-distrib [symmetric] fps-inverse-compose

algebra-simps fps-const-inverse [symmetric] fps-inverse-mult [symmetric]
fps-inverse-power [symmetric] inverse-mult-eq-1'

del: fps-const-power)

lemma *one-minus-const-fps-X-neg-power':*

fixes *c :: 'a :: field-char-0*

assumes *n > 0*

shows *inverse ((1 - fps-const c * fps-X) ^ n) = Abs-fps (λk. of-nat ((n + k - 1) choose k) * c ^ k)*

proof -

have §: *Λj. Abs-fps (λna. (- c) ^ na * fps-binomial (- of-nat n) \$ na) \$ j =*
*Abs-fps (λk. of-nat (n + k - 1 choose k) * c ^ k) \$ j*

using *assms*

by (*simp add: gbinomial-minus binomial-gbinomial of-nat-diff flip: power-mult-distrib*
mult.assoc)

show *?thesis*

apply (*rule fps-ext*)

using §

by (metis (no-types, lifting) one-minus-fps-X-const-neg-power fps-const-neg
fps-compose-linear fps-nth-Abs-fps)
qed

Vandermonde's Identity as a consequence.

lemma gbinomial-Vandermonde:

sum ($\lambda k. (a \text{ gchoose } k) * (b \text{ gchoose } (n - k))$) $\{0..n\} = (a + b) \text{ gchoose } n$

proof –

let ?ba = fps-binomial a

let ?bb = fps-binomial b

let ?bab = fps-binomial (a + b)

from fps-binomial-add-mult[of a b] have ?bab \$ n = (?ba * ?bb)\$n by simp

then show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-mult-nth)

qed

lemma binomial-Vandermonde:

sum ($\lambda k. (a \text{ choose } k) * (b \text{ choose } (n - k))$) $\{0..n\} = (a + b) \text{ choose } n$

using gbinomial-Vandermonde[of (of-nat a) of-nat b n]

by (simp only: binomial-gbinomial[symmetric] of-nat-mult[symmetric]
of-nat-sum[symmetric] of-nat-add[symmetric] of-nat-eq-iff)

lemma binomial-Vandermonde-same: sum ($\lambda k. (n \text{ choose } k)^2$) $\{0..n\} = (2 * n) \text{ choose } n$

using binomial-Vandermonde[of n n n, symmetric]

unfolding mult-2

by (metis atMost-atLeast0 choose-square-sum mult-2)

lemma Vandermonde-pochhammer-lemma:

fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0

assumes b: $\bigwedge j. j < n \implies b \neq \text{of-nat } j$

shows sum ($\lambda k. (\text{pochhammer } (- a) k * \text{pochhammer } (- (\text{of-nat } n)) k) /$
($\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * \text{pochhammer } (b - \text{of-nat } n + 1) k$) $\{0..n\} =$
 $\text{pochhammer } (- (a + b)) n / \text{pochhammer } (- b) n$

(is ?l = ?r)

proof –

let ?m1 = $\lambda m. (- 1 :: 'a) ^ m$

let ?f = $\lambda m. \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } m)$

let ?p = $\lambda (x :: 'a). \text{pochhammer } (- x)$

from b have bn0: ?p b n $\neq 0$

unfolding pochhammer-eq-0-iff by simp

have th00:

b gchoose (n - k) =

(?m1 n * ?p b n * ?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / (?f n * pochhammer (b -
of-nat n + 1) k)

(is ?gchoose)

pochhammer (1 + b - of-nat n) k $\neq 0$

(is ?pochhammer)

if kn: $k \in \{0..n\}$ for k

proof –

```

from  $kn$  have  $k \leq n$  by simp
have  $nz$ : pochhammer  $(1 + b - \text{of-nat } n)$   $n \neq 0$ 
proof
  assume pochhammer  $(1 + b - \text{of-nat } n)$   $n = 0$ 
  then have  $c$ : pochhammer  $(b - \text{of-nat } n + 1)$   $n = 0$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  then obtain  $j$  where  $j: j < n$   $b - \text{of-nat } n + 1 = - \text{of-nat } j$ 
    unfolding pochhammer-eq-0-iff by blast
  from  $j$  have  $b = \text{of-nat } n - \text{of-nat } j - \text{of-nat } 1$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  then show False
    using  $\langle j < n \rangle j b$ 
    by (metis bn0 c mult-cancel-right2 pochhammer-minus)
qed

from  $nz$   $kn$  [simplified] have  $nz'$ : pochhammer  $(1 + b - \text{of-nat } n)$   $k \neq 0$ 
  by (rule pochhammer-neq-0-mono)

consider  $k = 0 \vee n = 0 \mid k \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 0$ 
  by blast
then have  $b$  gchoose  $(n - k) =$ 
   $(?m1 \ n * ?p \ b \ n * ?m1 \ k * ?p \ (\text{of-nat } n) \ k) / (?f \ n * \text{pochhammer } (b - \text{of-nat } n + 1) \ k)$ 
proof cases
  case 1
    then show ?thesis
      using  $kn$  by (cases  $k = 0$ ) (simp-all add: gbinomial-pochhammer)
  next
    case neq: 2
    then obtain  $m$  where  $m: n = \text{Suc } m$ 
      by (cases  $n$ ) auto
    from neq(1) obtain  $h$  where  $h: k = \text{Suc } h$ 
      by (cases  $k$ ) auto
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $k = n$ )
      case True
        with pochhammer-minus'[where  $k=k$  and  $b=b$ ]  $bn0$  show ?thesis
          by (simp add: pochhammer-same)
      next
        case False
        with  $kn$  have  $kn'$ :  $k < n$ 
          by simp
        have  $h \leq m$ 
          using  $\langle k \leq n \rangle h \ m$  by blast
        have  $m1nk$ :  $?m1 \ n = \text{prod } (\lambda i. - 1) \ \{..m\} \ ?m1 \ k = \text{prod } (\lambda i. - 1) \ \{0..h\}$ 
          by (simp-all add: m h)
        have  $bnz0$ : pochhammer  $(b - \text{of-nat } n + 1)$   $k \neq 0$ 
          using  $bn0 \ kn$ 
          unfolding pochhammer-eq-0-iff

```

```

    by (metis add.commute add-diff-eq nz' pochhammer-eq-0-iff)
  have eq1: prod (λk. (1::'a) + of-nat m - of-nat k) {..h} =
    prod of-nat {Suc (m - h) .. Suc m}
    using kn' h m
  by (intro prod.reindex-bij-witness[where i=λk. Suc m - k and j=λk. Suc
m - k])
    (auto simp: of-nat-diff)
  have (∏ i = 0..<k. 1 + of-nat n - of-nat k + of-nat i) = (∏ x = n -
k..<n. (1::'a) + of-nat x)
    using ⟨k ≤ n⟩
    using prod.atLeastLessThan-shift-bounds [where ?'a = 'a, of λi. 1 +
of-nat i 0 n - k k]
  by (auto simp add: of-nat-diff field-simps)
  then have fact (n - k) * pochhammer ((1::'a) + of-nat n - of-nat k) k =
fact n
    using ⟨k ≤ n⟩
    by (auto simp add: fact-split [of k n] pochhammer-prod field-simps)
  then have th1: (?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / ?f n = 1 / of-nat(fact (n - k))
    by (simp add: pochhammer-minus field-simps)
  have ?m1 n * ?p b n = pochhammer (b - of-nat m) (Suc m)
    by (simp add: pochhammer-minus field-simps)
  also have ... = (∏ i = 0..m. b - of-nat i)
  by (auto simp add: pochhammer-prod-rev of-nat-diff prod.atLeast-Suc-atMost-Suc-shift
simp del: prod.cl-ivl-Suc)
  finally have th20: ?m1 n * ?p b n = prod (λi. b - of-nat i) {0..m} .
  have (∏ x = 0..h. b - of-nat m + of-nat (h - x)) = (∏ i = m - h..m. b
- of-nat i)
    using ⟨h ≤ m⟩ prod.atLeastAtMost-shift-0 [of m - h m, where ?'a = 'a]
    by (auto simp add: of-nat-diff field-simps)
  then have th21: pochhammer (b - of-nat n + 1) k = prod (λi. b - of-nat
i) {n - k .. n - 1}
    using kn by (simp add: pochhammer-prod-rev m h prod.atLeast-Suc-atMost-Suc-shift
del: prod.op-ivl-Suc del: prod.cl-ivl-Suc)
  have ?m1 n * ?p b n =
    prod (λi. b - of-nat i) {0.. n - k - 1} * pochhammer (b - of-nat n +
1) k
    using kn' m h unfolding th20 th21
    by (auto simp flip: prod.union-disjoint intro: prod.cong)
  then have th2: (?m1 n * ?p b n) / pochhammer (b - of-nat n + 1) k =
    prod (λi. b - of-nat i) {0.. n - k - 1}
    using nz' by (simp add: field-simps)
  have (?m1 n * ?p b n * ?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / (?f n * pochhammer (b
- of-nat n + 1) k) =
    ((?m1 k * ?p (of-nat n) k) / ?f n) * ((?m1 n * ?p b n) / pochhammer (b -
of-nat n + 1) k)
    using bnz0
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... = b gchoose (n - k)
    unfolding th1 th2

```

```

      using kn' m h
      by (auto simp: field-simps gbinomial-mult-fact intro: prod.cong)
      finally show ?thesis by simp
    qed
  qed
  then show ?gchoose and ?pochhammer
    using nz' by force+
  qed
  have ?r = ((a + b) gchoose n) * (of-nat (fact n) / (?m1 n * pochhammer (- b)
n))
    unfolding gbinomial-pochhammer
    using bn0 by (auto simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... = ?l
    using bn0
    unfolding gbinomial-Vandermonde[symmetric]
    apply (simp add: th00)
    by (simp add: gbinomial-pochhammer sum-distrib-right sum-distrib-left field-simps)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma Vandermonde-pochhammer:
  fixes a :: 'a::field-char-0
  assumes c:  $\forall i \in \{0..< n\}. c \neq - \text{of-nat } i$ 
  shows  $\text{sum } (\lambda k. (\text{pochhammer } a \ k * \text{pochhammer } (- (\text{of-nat } n)) \ k) /$ 
     $(\text{of-nat } (\text{fact } k) * \text{pochhammer } c \ k)) \ \{0..n\} = \text{pochhammer } (c - a) \ n / \text{pochham-}$ 
     $\text{mer } c \ n$ 
  proof -
    let ?a = - a
    let ?b = c + of-nat n - 1
    have h: ?b  $\neq$  of-nat j if j < n for j
    proof -
      have c  $\neq$  - of-nat (n - j - 1)
      using c that by (auto simp: dest!: bspec [where x = n-j-1])
    with that show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: algebra-simps of-nat-diff)
  qed
  have th0:  $\text{pochhammer } (- (?a + ?b)) \ n = (- 1)^n * \text{pochhammer } (c - a) \ n$ 
    unfolding pochhammer-minus
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  have th1:  $\text{pochhammer } (- ?b) \ n = (- 1)^n * \text{pochhammer } c \ n$ 
    unfolding pochhammer-minus
    by simp
  have nz:  $\text{pochhammer } c \ n \neq 0$  using c
    by (simp add: pochhammer-eq-0-iff)
  from Vandermonde-pochhammer-lemma[where a = ?a and b=?b and n=n, OF
h, unfolded th0 th1]
  show ?thesis
    using nz by (simp add: field-simps sum-distrib-left)
  qed

```

5.16.4 Trigonometric functions

definition $\text{fps-sin} (c::'a::\text{field-char-0}) =$
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{ if even } n \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } (-1)^{(n-1) \text{ div } 2} * c^n / (\text{of-nat (fact } n)))$

definition $\text{fps-cos} (c::'a::\text{field-char-0}) =$
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{ if even } n \text{ then } (-1)^{n \text{ div } 2} * c^n / (\text{of-nat (fact } n)) \text{ else } 0)$

lemma $\text{fps-sin-0} [\text{simp}]: \text{fps-sin } 0 = 0$
by $(\text{intro fps-ext}) (\text{auto simp: fps-sin-def elim!: oddE})$

lemma $\text{fps-cos-0} [\text{simp}]: \text{fps-cos } 0 = 1$
by $(\text{intro fps-ext}) (\text{simp add: fps-cos-def})$

lemma $\text{fps-sin-deriv}:$
 $\text{fps-deriv (fps-sin } c) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-cos } c$
 $(\text{is ?lhs} = \text{?rhs})$

proof (rule fps-ext)
fix $n :: \text{nat}$
show $\text{?lhs } \$ n = \text{?rhs } \$ n$
proof $(\text{cases even } n)$
case True
have $\text{?lhs } \$ n = \text{of-nat } (n+1) * (\text{fps-sin } c \$ (n+1))$ **by** simp
also have $\dots = \text{of-nat } (n+1) * ((-1)^{n \text{ div } 2} * c^{\text{Suc } n} / \text{of-nat (fact (Suc } n)))$
using $\text{True by (simp add: fps-sin-def)}$
also have $\dots = (-1)^{n \text{ div } 2} * c^{\text{Suc } n} * (\text{of-nat } (n+1) / (\text{of-nat (Suc } n) * \text{of-nat (fact } n)))$
unfolding $\text{fact-Suc of-nat-mult}$
by $(\text{simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc})$
also have $\dots = (-1)^{n \text{ div } 2} * c^{\text{Suc } n} / \text{of-nat (fact } n)$
by $(\text{simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc})$
finally show ?thesis
using $\text{True by (simp add: fps-cos-def field-simps)}$
next
case False
then show ?thesis
by $(\text{simp-all add: fps-deriv-def fps-sin-def fps-cos-def})$
qed
qed

lemma $\text{fps-cos-deriv: fps-deriv (fps-cos } c) = \text{fps-const } (-c) * (\text{fps-sin } c)$
 $(\text{is ?lhs} = \text{?rhs})$

proof (rule fps-ext)
have $\text{th0: } -((-1::'a)^n) = (-1)^{\text{Suc } n}$ **for** n
by simp
show $\text{?lhs } \$ n = \text{?rhs } \$ n$ **for** n
proof $(\text{cases even } n)$
case False

```

then have n0:  $n \neq 0$  by presburger
from False have th1:  $\text{Suc } ((n - 1) \text{ div } 2) = \text{Suc } n \text{ div } 2$ 
  by (cases n) simp-all
have ?lhs$ $n = \text{of-nat } (n+1) * (\text{fps-cos } c \$ (n+1))$  by simp
also have ... =  $\text{of-nat } (n+1) * ((-1)^{(n+1) \text{ div } 2} * c^{\text{Suc } n} / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } (\text{Suc } n)))$ 
  using False by (simp add: fps-cos-def)
also have ... =  $(-1)^{(n+1) \text{ div } 2} * c^{\text{Suc } n} * (\text{of-nat } (n+1) / (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)))$ 
  unfolding fact-Suc of-nat-mult
  by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc)
also have ... =  $(-1)^{(n+1) \text{ div } 2} * c^{\text{Suc } n} / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$ 
  by (simp add: field-simps del: of-nat-add of-nat-Suc)
also have ... =  $(-((-1)^{(n-1) \text{ div } 2})) * c^{\text{Suc } n} / \text{of-nat } (\text{fact } n)$ 
  unfolding th0 unfolding th1 by simp
finally show ?thesis
  using False by (simp add: fps-sin-def field-simps)
next
case True
then show ?thesis
  by (simp-all add: fps-deriv-def fps-sin-def fps-cos-def)
qed
qed

lemma fps-sin-cos-sum-of-squares:  $(\text{fps-cos } c)^2 + (\text{fps-sin } c)^2 = 1$ 
  (is ?lhs = -)
proof -
  have fps-deriv ?lhs = 0
  by (simp add: fps-deriv-power fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv field-simps flip: fps-const-neg)
  then have ?lhs = fps-const (?lhs $ 0)
    unfolding fps-deriv-eq-0-iff .
  also have ... = 1
    by (simp add: fps-eq-iff numeral-2-eq-2 fps-mult-nth fps-cos-def fps-sin-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fps-sin-nth-0 [simp]:  $\text{fps-sin } c \$ 0 = 0$ 
  unfolding fps-sin-def by simp

lemma fps-sin-nth-1 [simp]:  $\text{fps-sin } c \$ \text{Suc } 0 = c$ 
  unfolding fps-sin-def by simp

lemma fps-sin-nth-add-2:
   $\text{fps-sin } c \$ (n + 2) = - (c * c * \text{fps-sin } c \$ n / (\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * \text{of-nat } (n + 2)))$ 
proof (cases n)
case (Suc n')
then show ?thesis
  unfolding fps-sin-def by (simp add: field-simps)

```

qed (*auto simp: fps-sin-def*)

lemma *fps-cos-nth-0* [*simp*]: *fps-cos c* \$ 0 = 1
unfolding *fps-cos-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-cos-nth-1* [*simp*]: *fps-cos c* \$ *Suc 0* = 0
unfolding *fps-cos-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-cos-nth-add-2*:
fps-cos c \$ (*n* + 2) = - (*c* * *c* * *fps-cos c* \$ *n* / (*of-nat* (*n* + 1) * *of-nat* (*n* + 2)))
proof (*cases n*)
 case (*Suc n'*)
 then show ?*thesis*
 unfolding *fps-cos-def* **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)
qed (*auto simp: fps-cos-def*)

lemma *nat-add-1-add-1*: (*n::nat*) + 1 + 1 = *n* + 2
by *simp*

lemma *eq-fps-sin*:
 assumes *a0*: *a* \$ 0 = 0
 and *a1*: *a* \$ 1 = *c*
 and *a2*: *fps-deriv* (*fps-deriv a*) = - (*fps-const c* * *fps-const c* * *a*)
 shows *fps-sin c* = *a*
proof (*rule fps-ext*)
 fix *n*
 show *fps-sin c* \$ *n* = *a* \$ *n*
 proof (*induction n rule: nat-induct2*)
 case (*step n*)
 then have *of-nat* (*n* + 1) * (*of-nat* (*n* + 2) * *a* \$ (*n* + 2)) =
 - (*c* * *c* * *fps-sin c* \$ *n*)
 using *a2*
 by (*metis fps-const-mult fps-deriv-nth fps-mult-left-const-nth fps-neg-nth nat-add-1-add-1*)
 with step show ?*case*
 by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) *a0 add commute add.inverse-inverse fps-sin-nth-0*
fps-sin-nth-add-2 mult-divide-mult-cancel-left-if mult-minus-right nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left
not-less-zero of-nat-eq-0-iff plus-1-eq-Suc zero-less-Suc)
qed (*use assms in auto*)
qed

lemma *eq-fps-cos*:
 assumes *a0*: *a* \$ 0 = 1
 and *a1*: *a* \$ 1 = 0
 and *a2*: *fps-deriv* (*fps-deriv a*) = - (*fps-const c* * *fps-const c* * *a*)
 shows *fps-cos c* = *a*
proof (*rule fps-ext*)
 fix *n*


```

show  $\text{fps-cos } c \ \$ \ n = a \ \$ \ n$ 
proof (induction n rule: nat-induct2)
  case (step n)
  then have  $\text{of-nat } (n + 1) * (\text{of-nat } (n + 2) * a \ \$ \ (n + 2)) =$ 
     $- (c * c * \text{fps-cos } c \ \$ \ n)$ 
    using a2
  by (metis fps-const-mult fps-deriv-nth fps-mult-left-const-nth fps-neg-nth nat-add-1-add-1)
  with step show ?case
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) a0 add.commute add.inverse-inverse fps-cos-nth-0
      fps-cos-nth-add-2 mult-divide-mult-cancel-left-if mult-minus-right nonzero-mult-div-cancel-left
      not-less-zero of-nat-eq-0-iff plus-1-eq-Suc zero-less-Suc)
  qed (use assms in auto)
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-sin-add: fps-sin } (a + b) = \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-cos } b + \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-sin } b$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-cos } b + \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-sin } b)) =$ 
     $-(\text{fps-const } (a + b) * \text{fps-const } (a + b) * (\text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-cos } b + \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-sin } b))$ 
    by (simp flip: fps-const-neg fps-const-add fps-const-mult
      add: fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv algebra-simps)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro: eq-fps-sin)
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-cos-add: fps-cos } (a + b) = \text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-cos } b - \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-sin } b$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-cos } b - \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-sin } b)) =$ 
     $-(\text{fps-const } (a + b) * \text{fps-const } (a + b) * (\text{fps-cos } a * \text{fps-cos } b - \text{fps-sin } a * \text{fps-sin } b))$ 
    by (simp flip: fps-const-neg fps-const-add fps-const-mult
      add: fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv algebra-simps)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro: eq-fps-cos)
qed

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-sin-even: fps-sin } (- c) = - \text{fps-sin } c$ 
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-sin-def)

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-cos-odd: fps-cos } (- c) = \text{fps-cos } c$ 
by (simp add: fps-eq-iff fps-cos-def)

```

```

definition  $\text{fps-tan } c = \text{fps-sin } c / \text{fps-cos } c$ 

```

```

lemma  $\text{fps-tan-0 [simp]: fps-tan } 0 = 0$ 
by (simp add: fps-tan-def)

```

lemma *fps-tan-deriv*: $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-tan } c) = \text{fps-const } c / (\text{fps-cos } c)^2$
proof –
 have *th0*: $\text{fps-cos } c \neq 0$ **by** (*simp add: fps-cos-def*)
 from *this* have $\text{fps-cos } c \neq 0$ **by** (*intro notI simp*)
 hence $\text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-tan } c) =$
 $\text{fps-const } c * (\text{fps-cos } c^2 + \text{fps-sin } c^2) / (\text{fps-cos } c^2)$
 by (*simp add: fps-tan-def fps-divide-deriv power2-eq-square algebra-simps*
 fps-sin-deriv fps-cos-deriv fps-const-neg[symmetric] div-mult-swap
 del: fps-const-neg)
 also **note** *fps-sin-cos-sum-of-squares*
 finally **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

Connection to *fps-exp* over the complex numbers — Euler and de Moivre.

lemma *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos*: $\text{fps-exp } (i * c) = \text{fps-cos } c + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c$
 (*is ?l = ?r*)
proof –
 have $?l \text{ } \$ \text{ } n = ?r \text{ } \$ \text{ } n$ **for** *n*
proof (*cases even n*)
 case *True*
 then **obtain** *m* **where** $m: n = 2 * m$..
 show *?thesis*
 by (*simp add: m fps-sin-def fps-cos-def power-mult-distrib power-mult power-minus*
 [*of c ^ 2*])
next
 case *False*
 then **obtain** *m* **where** $m: n = 2 * m + 1$..
 show *?thesis*
 by (*simp add: m fps-sin-def fps-cos-def power-mult-distrib*
 power-mult power-minus [of c ^ 2])
qed
 then **show** *?thesis*
 by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)
qed

lemma *fps-exp-minus-ii-sin-cos*: $\text{fps-exp } (- (i * c)) = \text{fps-cos } c - \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c$
unfolding *minus-mult-right fps-exp-ii-sin-cos* **by** (*simp add: fps-sin-even fps-cos-odd*)

lemma *fps-cos-fps-exp-ii*: $\text{fps-cos } c = (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) + \text{fps-exp } (- i * c)) / \text{fps-const } 2$
proof –
 have *th*: $\text{fps-cos } c + \text{fps-cos } c = \text{fps-cos } c * \text{fps-const } 2$
 by (*simp add: numeral-fps-const*)
 show *?thesis*
 unfolding *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos minus-mult-commute*
 by (*simp add: fps-sin-even fps-cos-odd numeral-fps-const fps-divide-unit fps-const-inverse*
th)
qed

lemma *fps-sin-fps-exp-ii*: $\text{fps-sin } c = (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) - \text{fps-exp } (-i * c)) / \text{fps-const } (2*i)$
proof –
have *th*: $\text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } c = \text{fps-sin } c * \text{fps-const } (2 * i)$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff numeral-fps-const*)
show *?thesis*
unfolding *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos minus-mult-commute*
by (*simp add: fps-sin-even fps-cos-odd fps-divide-unit fps-const-inverse th*)
qed

lemma *fps-tan-fps-exp-ii*:
 $\text{fps-tan } c = (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) - \text{fps-exp } (-i * c)) / (\text{fps-const } i * (\text{fps-exp } (i * c) + \text{fps-exp } (-i * c)))$
unfolding *fps-tan-def fps-sin-fps-exp-ii fps-cos-fps-exp-ii*
by (*simp add: fps-divide-unit fps-inverse-mult fps-const-inverse*)

lemma *fps-demoivre*:
 $(\text{fps-cos } a + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } a)^n = \text{fps-cos } (of\text{-nat } n * a) + \text{fps-const } i * \text{fps-sin } (of\text{-nat } n * a)$
unfolding *fps-exp-ii-sin-cos[symmetric] fps-exp-power-mult*
by (*simp add: ac-simps*)

5.17 Hypergeometric series

definition *fps-hypergeo as bs* (*c::'a::field-char-0*) =
 $\text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. (\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ 1 \ as * c^n) / (\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ 1 \ bs * of\text{-nat } (fact \ n)))$

lemma *fps-hypergeo-nth[simp]*: $\text{fps-hypergeo as bs } c \ \$ \ n = (\text{foldl } (\lambda r a. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ 1 \ as * c^n) / (\text{foldl } (\lambda r b. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ 1 \ bs * of\text{-nat } (fact \ n))$
by (*simp add: fps-hypergeo-def*)

lemma *foldl-mult-start*:
fixes *v :: 'a::comm-ring-1*
shows $\text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f \ x) \ v \ as * x = \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f \ x) \ (v * x) \ as$
by (*induct as arbitrary: x v*) (*auto simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *foldr-mult-foldl*:
fixes *v :: 'a::comm-ring-1*
shows $\text{foldr } (\lambda x r. r * f \ x) \ as \ v = \text{foldl } (\lambda r x. r * f \ x) \ v \ as$
by (*induct as arbitrary: v*) (*simp-all add: foldl-mult-start*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-nth-alt*:
 $\text{fps-hypergeo as bs } c \ \$ \ n = \text{foldr } (\lambda a r. r * \text{pochhammer } a \ n) \ as \ (c^n) / \text{foldr } (\lambda b r. r * \text{pochhammer } b \ n) \ bs \ (of\text{-nat } (fact \ n))$
by (*simp add: foldl-mult-start foldr-mult-foldl*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-fps-exp*[simp]: *fps-hypergeo* $\square \square$ $c = \text{fps-exp } c$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-1-0*[simp]: *fps-hypergeo* $[1] \square$ $c = 1 / (1 - \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X})$
proof –
let ?a = (*Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. 1$)) *oo* (*fps-const* $c * \text{fps-X}$)
have *th0*: (*fps-const* $c * \text{fps-X}$) $\$ 0 = 0$ **by** *simp*
show ?thesis **unfolding** *gp[OF th0, symmetric]*
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff pochhammer-fact[symmetric]*
fps-compose-nth power-mult-distrib if-distrib cong del: if-weak-cong)
qed

lemma *fps-hypergeo-B*[simp]: *fps-hypergeo* $[-a] \square$ $(- 1) = \text{fps-binomial } a$
by (*simp add: fps-eq-iff gbinomial-pochhammer algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-0*[simp]: *fps-hypergeo* $as \text{ } bs \text{ } c \ \$ 0 = 1$
proof –
have *foldl* ($\lambda(r::'a) (a::'a). r$) $1 \text{ } as = 1$ **for** *as*
by (*induction as*) *auto*
then show ?thesis
by *auto*
qed

lemma *foldl-prod-prod*:
foldl ($\lambda(r::'b::\text{comm-ring-1}) (x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}). r * f \text{ } x$) $v \text{ } as * \text{foldl } (\lambda r \text{ } x. r * g \text{ } x) \text{ } w \text{ } as =$
foldl ($\lambda r \text{ } x. r * f \text{ } x * g \text{ } x$) ($v * w$) *as*
by (*induct as arbitrary: v w*) (*simp-all add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-rec*:
fps-hypergeo $as \text{ } bs \text{ } c \ \$ \text{Suc } n = ((\text{foldl } (\lambda r \text{ } a. r * (a + \text{of-nat } n)) \text{ } c \text{ } as) /$
 $(\text{foldl } (\lambda r \text{ } b. r * (b + \text{of-nat } n)) (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n)) \text{ } bs)) * \text{fps-hypergeo } as \text{ } bs \text{ } c \ \$$
 n
apply (*simp add: foldl-mult-start del: of-nat-Suc of-nat-add fact-Suc*)
unfolding *foldl-prod-prod[unfolded foldl-mult-start]* *pochhammer-Suc*
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XD-nth*[simp]: *fps-XD* $a \ \$ n = \text{of-nat } n * a \$ n$
by (*simp add: fps-XD-def*)

lemma *fps-XD-0th*[simp]: *fps-XD* $a \ \$ 0 = 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fps-XD-Suc*[simp]: *fps-XD* $a \ \$ \text{Suc } n = \text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n) * a \ \$ \text{Suc } n$
by *simp*

definition *fps-XDp* $c \ a = \text{fps-XD } a + \text{fps-const } c * a$

lemma *fps-XDp-nth*[simp]: *fps-XDp* *c* *a* \$ *n* = (*c* + *of-nat* *n*) * *a*\$*n*
by (*simp* *add*: *fps-XDp-def algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XDp-commute*: *fps-XDp* *b* ∘ *fps-XDp* (*c*::'*a*::*comm-ring-1*) = *fps-XDp*
c ∘ *fps-XDp* *b*
by (*simp* *add*: *fps-XDp-def fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff algebra-simps*)

lemma *fps-XDp0* [simp]: *fps-XDp* 0 = *fps-XD*
by (*simp* *add*: *fun-eq-iff fps-eq-iff*)

lemma *fps-XDp-fps-integral* [simp]:
fixes *a* :: '*a*::{*division-ring*,*ring-char-0*} *fps*
shows *fps-XDp* 0 (*fps-integral* *a* *c*) = *fps-X* * *a*
using *fps-deriv-fps-integral*[*of a c*]
by (*simp* *add*: *fps-XD-def*)

lemma *fps-hypergeo-minus-nat*:
fps-hypergeo [− *of-nat* *n*] [− *of-nat* (*n* + *m*)] (*c*::'*a*::*field-char-0*) \$ *k* =
 (*if* *k* ≤ *n* *then*
pochhammer (− *of-nat* *n*) *k* * *c* ^ *k* / (*pochhammer* (− *of-nat* (*n* + *m*)) *k* *
of-nat (*fact k*))
else 0)
fps-hypergeo [− *of-nat* *m*] [− *of-nat* (*m* + *n*)] (*c*::'*a*::*field-char-0*) \$ *k* =
 (*if* *k* ≤ *m* *then*
pochhammer (− *of-nat* *m*) *k* * *c* ^ *k* / (*pochhammer* (− *of-nat* (*m* + *n*)) *k* *
of-nat (*fact k*))
else 0)
by (*simp-all* *add*: *pochhammer-eq-0-iff*)

lemma *pochhammer-rec-if*: *pochhammer* *a* *n* = (*if* *n* = 0 *then* 1 *else* *a* * *pochhammer*
(*a* + 1) (*n* − 1))
by (*cases* *n*) (*simp-all* *add*: *pochhammer-rec*)

lemma *fps-XDp-foldr-nth* [simp]: *foldr* (λ*c* *r*. *fps-XDp* *c* ∘ *r*) *cs* (λ*c*. *fps-XDp* *c* *a*)
c0 \$ *n* =
foldr (λ*c* *r*. (*c* + *of-nat* *n*) * *r*) *cs* (*c0* + *of-nat* *n*) * *a*\$*n*
by (*induct* *cs* *arbitrary*: *c0*) (*simp-all* *add*: *algebra-simps*)

lemma *genric-fps-XDp-foldr-nth*:
assumes *f*: ∀ *n* *c* *a*. *f* *c* *a* \$ *n* = (*of-nat* *n* + *k* *c*) * *a*\$*n*
shows *foldr* (λ*c* *r*. *f* *c* ∘ *r*) *cs* (λ*c*. *g* *c* *a*) *c0* \$ *n* =
foldr (λ*c* *r*. (*k* *c* + *of-nat* *n*) * *r*) *cs* (*g* *c0* *a* \$ *n*)
by (*induct* *cs* *arbitrary*: *c0*) (*simp-all* *add*: *algebra-simps* *f*)

lemma *dist-less-imp-nth-equal*:
assumes *dist* *f* *g* < *inverse* (2 ^ *i*)
and *j* ≤ *i*
shows *f* \$ *j* = *g* \$ *j*
proof (*rule ccontr*)

```

assume  $f \$ j \neq g \$ j$ 
hence  $f \neq g$  by auto
with assms have  $i < \text{subdegree } (f - g)$ 
  by (simp add: if-split-asm dist-fps-def)
also have  $\dots \leq j$ 
  using  $\langle f \$ j \neq g \$ j \rangle$  by (intro subdegree-leI) simp-all
finally show False using  $\langle j \leq i \rangle$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma nth-equal-imp-dist-less:
  assumes  $\bigwedge j. j \leq i \implies f \$ j = g \$ j$ 
  shows  $\text{dist } f \ g < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i)$ 
proof (cases f = g)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
    with assms have  $\text{dist } f \ g = \text{inverse } (2 \wedge \text{subdegree } (f - g))$ 
      by (simp add: if-split-asm dist-fps-def)
    moreover
    from assms and False have  $i < \text{subdegree } (f - g)$ 
      by (intro subdegree-greaterI) simp-all
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma dist-less-eq-nth-equal:  $\text{dist } f \ g < \text{inverse } (2 \wedge i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall j \leq i. f \$ j = g \$ j)$ 
using dist-less-imp-nth-equal nth-equal-imp-dist-less by blast

```

```

instance fps :: (comm-ring-1) complete-space
proof
  fix fps-X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a fps
  assume Cauchy fps-X
  obtain M where  $M: \forall i. \forall m \geq M \ i. \forall j \leq i. \text{fps-X } (M \ i) \$ j = \text{fps-X } m \$ j$ 
  proof -
    have  $\exists M. \forall m \geq M. \forall j \leq i. \text{fps-X } M \$ j = \text{fps-X } m \$ j$  for i
    proof -
      have  $0 < \text{inverse } ((2::\text{real}) \wedge i)$  by simp
      from metric-CauchyD[OF  $\langle \text{Cauchy fps-X} \rangle$  this] dist-less-imp-nth-equal
      show ?thesis by blast
    qed
  then show ?thesis using that by metis
qed

```

```

show convergent fps-X
proof (rule convergentI)
  show fps-X  $\longrightarrow \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda i. \text{fps-X } (M \ i) \$ i)$ 
    unfolding tendsto-iff
  proof safe

```

```

    fix e::real assume e: 0 < e
    have (λn. inverse (2 ^ n) :: real) ⟶ 0 by (rule LIMSEQ-inverse-realpow-zero)
simp-all
    from this and e have eventually (λi. inverse (2 ^ i) < e) sequentially
    by (rule order-tendstoD)
    then obtain i where inverse (2 ^ i) < e
    by (auto simp: eventually-sequentially)
    have eventually (λx. M i ≤ x) sequentially
    by (auto simp: eventually-sequentially)
    then show eventually (λx. dist (fps-X x) (Abs-fps (λi. fps-X (M i) $ i)) <
e) sequentially
    proof eventually-elim
      fix x
      assume x: M i ≤ x
      have fps-X (M i) $ j = fps-X (M j) $ j if j ≤ i for j
      using M that by (metis nat-le-linear)
      with x have dist (fps-X x) (Abs-fps (λj. fps-X (M j) $ j)) < inverse (2 ^ i)
      using M by (force simp: dist-less-eq-nth-equal)
      also note ⟨inverse (2 ^ i) < e⟩
      finally show dist (fps-X x) (Abs-fps (λj. fps-X (M j) $ j)) < e .
    qed
  qed
qed
qed
qed

```

```

bundle fps-syntax
begin
notation fps-nth (infixl ⟨$⟩ 75)
end

```

```

unbundle no fps-syntax

```

```

end

```

6 Converting polynomials to formal power series

```

theory Polynomial-FPS
imports Polynomial Formal-Power-Series
begin

```

```

context
includes fps-syntax
begin

```

```

definition fps-of-poly where
  fps-of-poly p = Abs-fps (coeff p)

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-eq-iff: fps-of-poly p = fps-of-poly q ⟷ p = q

```

by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def poly-eq-iff fps-eq-iff)

lemma *fps-of-poly-nth* [simp]: *fps-of-poly* *p* \$ *n* = *coeff* *p* *n*
 by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-const*: *fps-of-poly* [:*c*:] = *fps-const* *c*
proof (subst *fps-eq-iff*, clarify)
 fix *n* :: nat **show** *fps-of-poly* [:*c*:] \$ *n* = *fps-const* *c* \$ *n*
 by (cases *n*) (auto simp: fps-of-poly-def)
qed

lemma *fps-of-poly-0* [simp]: *fps-of-poly* 0 = 0
 by (subst *fps-const-0-eq-0* [symmetric], subst *fps-of-poly-const* [symmetric]) simp

lemma *fps-of-poly-1* [simp]: *fps-of-poly* 1 = 1
 by (simp add: fps-eq-iff)

lemma *fps-of-poly-1'* [simp]: *fps-of-poly* [:1:] = 1
 by (subst *fps-const-1-eq-1* [symmetric], subst *fps-of-poly-const* [symmetric])
 (simp add: one-poly-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-numeral* [simp]: *fps-of-poly* (numeral *n*) = numeral *n*
 by (simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-of-poly-const [symmetric] numeral-poly)

lemma *fps-of-poly-numeral'* [simp]: *fps-of-poly* [:numeral *n*:] = numeral *n*
 by (simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-of-poly-const [symmetric] numeral-poly)

lemma *fps-of-poly-fps-X* [simp]: *fps-of-poly* [:0, 1:] = *fps-X*
 by (auto simp add: fps-of-poly-def fps-eq-iff coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *fps-of-poly-add*: *fps-of-poly* (*p* + *q*) = *fps-of-poly* *p* + *fps-of-poly* *q*
 by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def plus-poly.rep-eq fps-plus-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-diff*: *fps-of-poly* (*p* - *q*) = *fps-of-poly* *p* - *fps-of-poly* *q*
 by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def minus-poly.rep-eq fps-minus-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-uminus*: *fps-of-poly* (-*p*) = -*fps-of-poly* *p*
 by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def uminus-poly.rep-eq fps-uminus-def)

lemma *fps-of-poly-mult*: *fps-of-poly* (*p* * *q*) = *fps-of-poly* *p* * *fps-of-poly* *q*
 by (simp add: fps-of-poly-def fps-times-def fps-eq-iff coeff-mult atLeast0AtMost)

lemma *fps-of-poly-smult*:
fps-of-poly (smult *c* *p*) = *fps-const* *c* * *fps-of-poly* *p*
 using *fps-of-poly-mult*[of [:*c*:] *p*] **by** (simp add: fps-of-poly-mult fps-of-poly-const)

lemma *fps-of-poly-sum*: *fps-of-poly* (sum *f* *A*) = sum ($\lambda x.$ *fps-of-poly* (*f* *x*)) *A*
 by (cases finite *A*, induction rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: fps-of-poly-add)

lemma *fps-of-poly-sum-list*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{sum-list } xs) = \text{sum-list } (\text{map } \text{fps-of-poly } xs)$
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-add*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-prod*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{prod } f \ A) = \text{prod } (\lambda x. \text{fps-of-poly } (f \ x)) \ A$
by (*cases finite A, induction rule: finite-induct*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-prod-list*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{prod-list } xs) = \text{prod-list } (\text{map } \text{fps-of-poly } xs)$
by (*induction xs*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-pCons*:
 $\text{fps-of-poly } (pCons \ (c :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1}) \ p) = \text{fps-const } c + \text{fps-of-poly } p * \text{fps-X}$
by (*subst fps-mult-fps-X-commute [symmetric], intro fps-ext*)
(auto simp: fps-of-poly-def coeff-pCons split: nat.split)

lemma *fps-of-poly-pderiv*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (pderiv \ p) = \text{fps-deriv } (\text{fps-of-poly } p)$
by (*intro fps-ext*) (*simp add: fps-of-poly-nth coeff-pderiv*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-power*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (p \ ^n) = \text{fps-of-poly } p \ ^n$
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all add: fps-of-poly-mult*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-monom*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{monom } (c :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \ n) = \text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-X} \ ^n$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp-all*

lemma *fps-of-poly-monom'*: $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{monom } (1 :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}) \ n) = \text{fps-X} \ ^n$
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-monom*)

lemma *fps-of-poly-div*:
assumes ($q :: 'a :: \text{field poly}$) *dvd p*
shows $\text{fps-of-poly } (p \ \text{div } q) = \text{fps-of-poly } p \ / \ \text{fps-of-poly } q$
proof (*cases q = 0*)
case *False*
from *False* *fps-of-poly-eq-iff*[*of q 0*] **have** $\text{nz: fps-of-poly } q \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
from *assms* **have** $p = (p \ \text{div } q) * q$ **by** *simp*
also **have** $\text{fps-of-poly } \dots = \text{fps-of-poly } (p \ \text{div } q) * \text{fps-of-poly } q$
by (*simp add: fps-of-poly-mult*)
also **from** *nz* **have** $\dots / \text{fps-of-poly } q = \text{fps-of-poly } (p \ \text{div } q)$
by (*intro nonzero-mult-div-cancel-right*) (*auto simp: fps-of-poly-0*)
finally **show** *?thesis ..*
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-of-poly-divide-numeral*:
 $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } c :: 'a :: \text{field})) \ p) = \text{fps-of-poly } p \ / \ \text{numeral } c$
proof –
have $\text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } c)) \ p = [\text{inverse } (\text{numeral } c)] * p$ **by** *simp*

also have $\text{fps-of-poly } \dots = \text{fps-of-poly } p / \text{numeral } c$
by (*subst fps-of-poly-mult*) (*simp add: numeral-fps-const fps-of-poly-pCons*)
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *subdegree-fps-of-poly*:
assumes $p \neq 0$
defines $n \equiv \text{Polynomial.order } 0 \ p$
shows $\text{subdegree } (\text{fps-of-poly } p) = n$
proof (*rule subdegreeI*)
from *assms* **have** $\text{monom } 1 \ n \ \text{dvd } p$ **by** (*simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff*)
thus $\text{zero: } \text{fps-of-poly } p \ \$ \ i = 0 \ \text{if } i < n \ \text{for } i$
using *that* **by** (*simp add: monom-1-dvd-iff'*)

from *assms* **have** $\neg \text{monom } 1 \ (\text{Suc } n) \ \text{dvd } p$
by (*auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff simp del: power-Suc*)
then obtain k **where** $k \leq n$ $\text{fps-of-poly } p \ \$ \ k \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: monom-1-dvd-iff' less-Suc-eq-le*)
with $\text{zero}[of \ k]$ **have** $k = n$ **by** *linarith*
with k **show** $\text{fps-of-poly } p \ \$ \ n \neq 0$ **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-of-poly-dvd*:
assumes $p \ \text{dvd } q$
shows $\text{fps-of-poly } (p :: 'a :: \text{field poly}) \ \text{dvd } \text{fps-of-poly } q$
proof (*cases* $p = 0 \vee q = 0$)
case *False*
with *assms* $\text{fps-of-poly-eq-iff}[of \ p \ 0] \ \text{fps-of-poly-eq-iff}[of \ q \ 0]$ **show** *?thesis*
by (*auto simp: fps-dvd-iff subdegree-fps-of-poly dvd-imp-order-le*)
qed (*insert assms, auto*)

lemmas *fps-of-poly-simps* =
 fps-of-poly-0 fps-of-poly-1 $\text{fps-of-poly-numeral}$ fps-of-poly-const fps-of-poly-fps-X
 fps-of-poly-add fps-of-poly-diff $\text{fps-of-poly-uminus}$ fps-of-poly-mult fps-of-poly-smult
 fps-of-poly-sum $\text{fps-of-poly-sum-list}$ fps-of-poly-prod $\text{fps-of-poly-prod-list}$
 fps-of-poly-pCons $\text{fps-of-poly-pderiv}$ fps-of-poly-power fps-of-poly-monom
 $\text{fps-of-poly-divide-numeral}$

lemma *fps-of-poly-pcompose*:
assumes $\text{coeff } q \ 0 = (0 :: 'a :: \text{idom})$
shows $\text{fps-of-poly } (\text{pcompose } p \ q) = \text{fps-compose } (\text{fps-of-poly } p) (\text{fps-of-poly } q)$
using *assms* **by** (*induction p rule: pCons-induct*)
 $(\text{auto simp: pcompose-pCons fps-of-poly-simps fps-of-poly-pCons}$
 $\text{fps-compose-add-distrib fps-compose-mult-distrib})$

lemmas *reify-fps-atom* =
 fps-of-poly-0 fps-of-poly-1' $\text{fps-of-poly-numeral'}$ fps-of-poly-const fps-of-poly-fps-X

The following simproc can reduce the equality of two polynomial FPSs to equality of the respective polynomials. A polynomial FPS is one that only has finitely many non-zero coefficients and can therefore be written as *fps-of-poly* p for some polynomial p .

This may sound trivial, but it covers a number of annoying side conditions like $1 + \text{fps-}X \neq 0$ that would otherwise not be solved automatically.

ML \langle

(* TODO: Support for division *)
signature POLY-FPS = sig

val reify-conv : conv
val eq-conv : conv
val eq-simproc : cterm \rightarrow thm option

end

structure Poly-Fps = struct

fun const-binop-conv s conv ct =
 case Thm.term-of ct of
 (Const (s', -) \$ - \$ -) =>
 if s = s' then
 Conv.binop-conv conv ct
 else
 raise CTERM (const-binop-conv, [ct])
 | - => raise CTERM (const-binop-conv, [ct])

fun reify-conv ct =
 let
 val rewr = Conv.rewrs-conv o map (fn thm => thm RS @ {thm eq-reflection})
 val un = Conv.arg-conv reify-conv
 val bin = Conv.binop-conv reify-conv
 in
 case Thm.term-of ct of
 (Const (**const-name** \langle fps-of-poly \rangle , -) \$ -) => ct |> Conv.all-conv
 | (Const (**const-name** \langle Groups.plus \rangle , -) \$ - \$ -) => ct |> (
 bin then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-add [symmetric]})
 | (Const (**const-name** \langle Groups.uminus \rangle , -) \$ -) => ct |> (
 un then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-uminus [symmetric]})
 | (Const (**const-name** \langle Groups.minus \rangle , -) \$ - \$ -) => ct |> (
 bin then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-diff [symmetric]})
 | (Const (**const-name** \langle Groups.times \rangle , -) \$ - \$ -) => ct |> (
 bin then-conv rewr @ {thms fps-of-poly-mult [symmetric]})
 | (Const (**const-name** \langle Rings.divide \rangle , -) \$ - \$ (Const (**const-name** \langle Num.numeral \rangle ,
 -) \$ -))
 => ct |> (Conv.fun-conv (Conv.arg-conv reify-conv))

```

      then-conv rewr @{thms fps-of-poly-divide-numeral [symmetric]}}
    | (Const (const-name ⟨Power.power⟩, -) $ Const (const-name ⟨fps-X⟩, -) $ -)
=> ct |> (
  rewr @{thms fps-of-poly-monom' [symmetric]}}
  | (Const (const-name ⟨Power.power⟩, -) $ - $ -) => ct |> (
    Conv.fun-conv (Conv.arg-conv reify-conv)
    then-conv rewr @{thms fps-of-poly-power [symmetric]}}
  | - => ct |> (
    rewr @{thms reify-fps-atom [symmetric]}}
  end
end

```

```

fun eq-conv ct =
  case Thm.term-of ct of
    (Const (const-name ⟨HOL.eq⟩, -) $ - $ -) => ct |> (
      Conv.binop-conv reify-conv
      then-conv Conv.rewr-conv @{thm fps-of-poly-eq-iff [THEN eq-reflection]}}
  | - => raise CTERM (poly-fps-eq-conv, [ct])

```

```

val eq-simproc = try eq-conv

```

```

end

```

```

simproc-setup poly-fps-eq ((f :: 'a fps) = g) = ⟨K (K Poly-Fps.eq-simproc)⟩

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-linear: fps-of-poly [:a, 1 :: 'a :: field:] = fps-X + fps-const a
  by simp

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-linear': fps-of-poly [:1, a :: 'a :: field:] = 1 + fps-const a * fps-X
  by simp

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-cutoff [simp]:
  fps-of-poly (poly-cutoff n p) = fps-cutoff n (fps-of-poly p)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff coeff-poly-cutoff)

```

```

lemma fps-of-poly-shift [simp]: fps-of-poly (poly-shift n p) = fps-shift n (fps-of-poly p)
  by (simp add: fps-eq-iff coeff-poly-shift)

```

```

definition poly-subdegree :: 'a::zero poly ⇒ nat where
  poly-subdegree p = subdegree (fps-of-poly p)

```

```

lemma coeff-less-poly-subdegree:
  k < poly-subdegree p ⇒ coeff p k = 0
  unfolding poly-subdegree-def using nth-less-subdegree-zero[of k fps-of-poly p] by
  simp

```

definition *prefix-length* :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat **where**

prefix-length P xs = length (takeWhile P xs)

primrec *prefix-length-aux* :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list \Rightarrow nat **where**

prefix-length-aux P acc [] = acc

| *prefix-length-aux* P acc (x#xs) = (if P x then *prefix-length-aux* P (Suc acc) xs else acc)

lemma *prefix-length-aux-correct*: *prefix-length-aux* P acc xs = *prefix-length* P xs + acc

by (induction xs arbitrary: acc) (simp-all add: *prefix-length-def*)

lemma *prefix-length-code* [code]: *prefix-length* P xs = *prefix-length-aux* P 0 xs

by (simp add: *prefix-length-aux-correct*)

lemma *prefix-length-le-length*: *prefix-length* P xs \leq length xs

by (induction xs) (simp-all add: *prefix-length-def*)

lemma *prefix-length-less-length*: $(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \neg P x) \Longrightarrow \text{prefix-length } P xs < \text{length } xs$

by (induction xs) (simp-all add: *prefix-length-def*)

lemma *nth-prefix-length*:

$(\exists x \in \text{set } xs. \neg P x) \Longrightarrow \neg P (xs ! \text{prefix-length } P xs)$

by (induction xs) (simp-all add: *prefix-length-def*)

lemma *nth-less-prefix-length*:

$n < \text{prefix-length } P xs \Longrightarrow P (xs ! n)$

by (induction xs arbitrary: n)

(auto simp: *prefix-length-def* *nth-Cons split: if-splits nat.splits*)

lemma *poly-subdegree-code* [code]: *poly-subdegree* p = *prefix-length* ((=) 0) (coeffs p)

proof (cases p = 0)

case False

note [simp] = this

define n **where** n = *prefix-length* ((=) 0) (coeffs p)

from False **have** $\exists k. \text{coeff } p \ k \neq 0$ **by** (auto simp: *poly-eq-iff*)

hence ex: $\exists x \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p). x \neq 0$ **by** (auto simp: *coeffs-def*)

hence n-less: $n < \text{length } (\text{coeffs } p)$ **and** nonzero: $\text{coeffs } p ! n \neq 0$

unfolding n-def **by** (auto intro!: *prefix-length-less-length* *nth-prefix-length*)

show ?thesis **unfolding** *poly-subdegree-def*

proof (intro subdegreeI)

from n-less **have** *fps-of-poly* p \$ n = *coeffs* p ! n

by (subst *coeffs-nth*) (simp-all add: *degree-eq-length-coeffs*)

with nonzero **show** *fps-of-poly* p \$ *prefix-length* ((=) 0) (*coeffs* p) $\neq 0$

unfolding n-def **by** simp

```

next
  fix k assume A: k < prefix-length ((=) 0) (coeffs p)
  also have ... ≤ length (coeffs p) by (rule prefix-length-le-length)
  finally show fps-of-poly p $ k = 0
    using nth-less-prefix-length[OF A]
    by (simp add: coeffs-nth degree-eq-length-coeffs)
  qed
qed (simp-all add: poly-subdegree-def prefix-length-def)

end

end

```

7 A formalization of formal Laurent series

```

theory Formal-Laurent-Series
imports
  Polynomial-FPS
begin

```

7.1 The type of formal Laurent series

7.1.1 Type definition

```

typedef (overloaded) 'a fls = {f::int ⇒ 'a::zero. ∀ ∞ n::nat. f (- int n) = 0}
morphisms fls-nth Abs-fls
proof
  show (λx. 0) ∈ {f::int ⇒ 'a::zero. ∀ ∞ n::nat. f (- int n) = 0}
    by simp
qed

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-fls

```

```

unbundle fps-syntax
notation fls-nth (infixl <$$> 75)

```

```

lemmas fls-eqI = iffD1[OF fls-nth-inject, OF iffD2, OF fun-eq-iff, OF allI]

```

```

lemma fls-eq-iff: f = g ⟷ (∀ n. f $$ n = g $$ n)
  by (simp add: fls-nth-inject[symmetric] fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma nth-Abs-fls [simp]: ∀ ∞ n. f (- int n) = 0 ⟹ Abs-fls f $$ n = f n
  by (simp add: Abs-fls-inverse[OF CollectI])

```

```

lemmas nth-Abs-fls-finite-nonzero-neg-nth = nth-Abs-fls[OF iffD2, OF eventu-
ally-cofinite]
lemmas nth-Abs-fls-ex-nat-lower-bound = nth-Abs-fls[OF iffD2, OF MOST-nat]
lemmas nth-Abs-fls-nat-lower-bound = nth-Abs-fls-ex-nat-lower-bound[OF exI]

```

```

lemma nth-Abs-fls-ex-lower-bound:
  assumes  $\exists N. \forall n < N. f\ n = 0$ 
  shows  $Abs\text{-}fls\ f\ \$\$ n = f\ n$ 
proof (intro nth-Abs-fls-ex-nat-lower-bound)
  from assms obtain  $N :: int$  where  $\forall n < N. f\ n = 0$  by fast
  hence  $\forall n > (if\ N < 0\ then\ nat\ (-N)\ else\ 0). f\ (-int\ n) = 0$  by auto
  thus  $\exists M. \forall n > M. f\ (-int\ n) = 0$  by fast
qed

```

```

lemmas nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound = nth-Abs-fls-ex-lower-bound[OF exI]

```

```

lemmas MOST-fls-neg-nth-eq-0 [simp] = CollectD[OF fls-nth]
lemmas fls-finite-nonzero-neg-nth = iffD1[OF eventually-cofinite MOST-fls-neg-nth-eq-0]

```

```

lemma fls-nth-vanishes-below-natE:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: zero\ fls$ 
  obtains  $N :: nat$ 
  where  $\forall n > N. f\ \$\$(-int\ n) = 0$ 
  using iffD1[OF MOST-nat MOST-fls-neg-nth-eq-0]
  by blast

```

```

lemma fls-nth-vanishes-belowE:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: zero\ fls$ 
  obtains  $N :: int$ 
  where  $\forall n < N. f\ \$\$n = 0$ 
proof–
  obtain  $K :: nat$  where  $K: \forall n > K. f\ \$\$(-int\ n) = 0$  by (elim fls-nth-vanishes-below-natE)
  have  $\forall n < -int\ K. f\ \$\$n = 0$ 
  proof clarify
    fix  $n$  assume  $n: n < -int\ K$ 
    define  $m$  where  $m \equiv nat\ (-n)$ 
    with  $n$  have  $m > K$  by simp
    moreover from  $n\ m\text{-def}$  have  $f\ \$\$n = f\ \$\$(-int\ m)$  by simp
    ultimately show  $f\ \$\$n = 0$  using  $K$  by simp
  qed
  thus  $(\bigwedge N. \forall n < N. f\ \$\$n = 0 \implies thesis) \implies thesis$  by fast
qed

```

7.1.2 Definition of basic Laurent series

```

instantiation fls :: (zero) zero
begin
  lift-definition zero-fls :: 'a fls is  $\lambda\cdot. 0$ ' by simp
  instance ..
end

```

```

lemma fls-zero-nth [simp]:  $0\ \$\$n = 0$ 
  by (simp add: zero-fls-def)

```

```

lemma fls-zero-eqI: ( $\bigwedge n. f \$\$ n = 0$ )  $\implies f = 0$ 
  by (fastforce intro: fls-eqI)

lemma fls-nonzeroI:  $f \$\$ n \neq 0 \implies f \neq 0$ 
  by auto

lemma fls-nonzero-nth:  $f \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. f \$\$ n \neq 0)$ 
  using fls-zero-eqI by fastforce

lemma fls-trivial-delta-eq-zero [simp]:  $b = 0 \implies \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0) = 0$ 
  by (intro fls-zero-eqI simp)

lemma fls-delta-nth [simp]:
   $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0) \$\$ n = (\text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)$ 
  using nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound[of a λn. if n=a then b else 0] by simp

instantiation fls :: ( $\{zero, one\}$ ) one
begin
  lift-definition one-fls :: 'a fls is  $\lambda k. \text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0$ 
  by (simp add: eventually-cofinite)
  instance ..
end

lemma fls-one-nth [simp]:
   $1 \$\$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: one-fls-def eventually-cofinite)

instance fls :: (zero-neq-one) zero-neq-one
proof (standard, standard)
  assume  $(0 :: 'a \text{ fls}) = (1 :: 'a \text{ fls})$ 
  hence  $(0 :: 'a \text{ fls}) \$\$ 0 = (1 :: 'a \text{ fls}) \$\$ 0$  by simp
  thus False by simp
qed

definition fls-const :: 'a::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'a fls
  where fls-const  $c \equiv \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$ 

lemma fls-const-nth [simp]: fls-const  $c \$\$ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$ 
  by (simp add: fls-const-def eventually-cofinite)

lemma fls-const-0 [simp]: fls-const  $0 = 0$ 
  unfolding fls-const-def using fls-trivial-delta-eq-zero by fast

lemma fls-const-nonzero:  $c \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-const } c \neq 0$ 
  using fls-nonzeroI[of fls-const c 0] by simp

lemma fls-const-eq-0-iff [simp]: fls-const  $c = 0 \longleftrightarrow c = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: fls-eq-iff)

```



```

lemma fls-const-1 [simp]: fls-const 1 = 1
  unfolding fls-const-def one-fls-def ..

lemma fls-const-eq-1-iff [simp]: fls-const c = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  c = 1
  by (auto simp: fls-eq-iff)

lift-definition fls-X :: 'a::{zero,one} fls
  is  $\lambda n.$  if  $n = 1$  then 1 else 0
  by simp

lemma fls-X-nth [simp]:
  fls-X $$ n = (if  $n = 1$  then 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: fls-X-def)

lemma fls-X-nonzero [simp]: (fls-X :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fls)  $\neq$  0
  by (intro fls-nonzeroI) simp

lift-definition fls-X-inv :: 'a::{zero,one} fls
  is  $\lambda n.$  if  $n = -1$  then 1 else 0
  by (simp add: eventually-cofinite)

lemma fls-X-inv-nth [simp]:
  fls-X-inv $$ n = (if  $n = -1$  then 1 else 0)
  by (simp add: fls-X-inv-def eventually-cofinite)

lemma fls-X-inv-nonzero [simp]: (fls-X-inv :: 'a :: zero-neq-one fls)  $\neq$  0
  by (intro fls-nonzeroI) simp

```

7.2 Subdegrees

```

lemma unique-fls-subdegree:
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists! n.$   $f \$\$ n \neq 0 \wedge (\forall m. f \$\$ m \neq 0 \longrightarrow n \leq m)$ 
proof –
  obtain  $N :: nat$  where  $N: \forall n > N. f \$\$ (-int\ n) = 0$  by (elim fls-nth-vanishes-below-natE)
  define  $M$  where  $M \equiv -int\ N$ 
  have  $M: \bigwedge m. f \$\$ m \neq 0 \implies M \leq m$ 
  proof –
    fix  $m$  assume  $m: f \$\$ m \neq 0$ 
    show  $M \leq m$ 
    proof (cases m < 0)
      case True with  $m\ N\ M\text{-def}$  show ?thesis
        using allE[OF N, of nat (-m) False] by force
    qed (simp add: M-def)
  qed
  have  $\neg (\forall k :: nat. f \$\$ (M + int\ k) = 0)$ 
  proof
    assume above0:  $\forall k :: nat. f \$\$ (M + int\ k) = 0$ 

```

```

have f=0
proof (rule fls-zero-eqI)
  fix n show f$$n = 0
  proof (cases M ≤ n)
    case True
      define k where k = nat (n - M)
      from True have n = M + int k by (simp add: k-def)
      with above0 show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False with M show ?thesis by auto
  qed
qed
with assms show False by fast
qed
hence ex-k: ∃ k::nat. f$$ (M + int k) ≠ 0 by fast
define k where k ≡ (LEAST k::nat. f$$ (M + int k) ≠ 0)
define n where n ≡ M + int k
from k-def n-def have fn: f$$n ≠ 0 using LeastI-ex[OF ex-k] by simp
moreover have ∀ m. f$$m ≠ 0 ⟶ n ≤ m
proof (clarify)
  fix m assume m: f$$m ≠ 0
  with M have M ≤ m by fast
  define l where l = nat (m - M)
  from ⟨M ≤ m⟩ have l: m = M + int l by (simp add: l-def)
  with n-def m k-def l show n ≤ m
    using Least-le[of λk. f$$ (M + int k) ≠ 0 l] by auto
qed
moreover have ∧ n'. f$$n' ≠ 0 ⟹ (∀ m. f$$m ≠ 0 ⟶ n' ≤ m) ⟹ n' = n
proof -
  fix n' :: int
  assume n': f$$n' ≠ 0 ∀ m. f$$m ≠ 0 ⟶ n' ≤ m
  from n'(1) M have M ≤ n' by fast
  define l where l = nat (n' - M)
  from ⟨M ≤ n'⟩ have l: n' = M + int l by (simp add: l-def)
  with n-def k-def n' fn show n' = n
    using Least-le[of λk. f$$ (M + int k) ≠ 0 l] by force
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  using ex1I[of λn. f$$n ≠ 0 ∧ (∀ m. f$$m ≠ 0 ⟶ n ≤ m) n] by blast
qed

definition fls-subdegree :: ('a::zero) fls ⇒ int
  where fls-subdegree f ≡ (if f = 0 then 0 else LEAST n::int. f$$n ≠ 0)

lemma fls-zero-subdegree [simp]: fls-subdegree 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fls-subdegree-def)

lemma nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero [simp]: f ≠ 0 ⟹ f $$ fls-subdegree f ≠ 0
  using Least1I[OF unique-fls-subdegree] by (simp add: fls-subdegree-def)

```

lemma *nth-fls-subdegree-zero-iff*: $(f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 0) \longleftrightarrow (f = 0)$
using *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* **by** *auto*

lemma *fls-subdegree-leI*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f \leq n$
using *Least1-le[OF unique-fls-subdegree]*
by $(\text{auto simp: fls-subdegree-def})$

lemma *fls-subdegree-leI'*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f \leq n \implies n \leq m \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } f \leq m$
using *fls-subdegree-leI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fls-eq0-below-subdegree [simp]*: $n < f \text{ fls-subdegree } f \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 0$
using *fls-subdegree-leI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fls-subdegree-geI*: $f \neq 0 \implies (\bigwedge k. k < n \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } k = 0) \implies n \leq f \text{ fls-subdegree } f$
using *nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero* **by** *force*

lemma *fls-subdegree-ge0I*: $(\bigwedge k. k < 0 \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } k = 0) \implies 0 \leq f \text{ fls-subdegree } f$
using *fls-subdegree-geI[of f 0]* **by** $(\text{cases } f=0) \text{ auto}$

lemma *fls-subdegree-greaterI*:
assumes $f \neq 0 \wedge k. k \leq n \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } k = 0$
shows $n < f \text{ fls-subdegree } f$
using *assms(1) assms(2)[of fls-subdegree f] nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero[of f]*
by *force*

lemma *fls-subdegree-eqI*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f \neq 0 \implies (\bigwedge k. k < n \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } k = 0) \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = n$
using *fls-subdegree-leI fls-subdegree-geI[of f]*
by *fastforce*

lemma *fls-delta-subdegree [simp]*:
 $b \neq 0 \implies f \text{ fls-subdegree } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) = a$
by $(\text{intro fls-subdegree-eqI}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma *fls-delta0-subdegree*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=0 \text{ then } a \text{ else } 0)) = 0$
by $(\text{cases } a=0) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma *fls-one-subdegree [simp]*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } 1 = 0$
by $(\text{auto intro: fls-delta0-subdegree simp: one-fls-def})$

lemma *fls-const-subdegree [simp]*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-const } c) = 0$
by $(\text{cases } c=0) (\text{auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI})$

lemma *fls-X-subdegree [simp]*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X}::'a::\{\text{zero-neq-one}\} \text{ fls}) = 1$
by $(\text{intro fls-subdegree-eqI}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma *fls-X-inv-subdegree [simp]*: $f \text{ fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X-inv}::'a::\{\text{zero-neq-one}\} \text{ fls})$

$= -1$
by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-eq-above-subdegreeI*:
 assumes $N \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f \ N \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g \ \forall k \geq N. f \ \$\$ \ k = g \ \$\$ \ k$
 shows $f = g$
proof (*rule fls-eqI*)
 fix n from *assms* show $f \ \$\$ \ n = g \ \$\$ \ n$ **by** (*cases* $n < N$) *auto*
qed

7.3 Shifting

7.3.1 Shift definition

definition *fls-shift* :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow ('a::\text{zero}) \text{ fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fls}$
 where $\text{fls-shift } n \ f \equiv \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda k. f \ \$\$ \ (k+n))$
 — Since the index set is unbounded in both directions, we can shift in either direction.

lemma *fls-shift-nth* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } m \ f \ \$\$ \ n = f \ \$\$ \ (n+m)$
unfolding *fls-shift-def*
proof (*rule nth-Abs-fls-ex-lower-bound*)
 obtain $K::\text{int}$ where $K: \forall n < K. f \ \$\$ \ n = 0$ **by** (*elim fls-nth-vanishes-belowE*)
 hence $\forall n < K-m. f \ \$\$ \ (n+m) = 0$ **by** *auto*
 thus $\exists N. \forall n < N. f \ \$\$ \ (n + m) = 0$ **by** *fast*
qed

lemma *fls-shift-eq-iff*: $(\text{fls-shift } m \ f = \text{fls-shift } m \ g) \longleftrightarrow (f = g)$
proof (*rule iffI, rule fls-eqI*)
 fix k
 assume 1: $\text{fls-shift } m \ f = \text{fls-shift } m \ g$
 have $f \ \$\$ \ k = \text{fls-shift } m \ g \ \$\$ \ (k - m)$ **by** (*simp add: 1[symmetric]*)
 thus $f \ \$\$ \ k = g \ \$\$ \ k$ **by** *simp*
qed (*intro fls-eqI, simp*)

lemma *fls-shift-0* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } 0 \ f = f$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-shift-subdegree* [*simp*]:
 $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } n \ f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - n$
by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-shift-fls-shift* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-shift } k \ f) = \text{fls-shift } (k+m) \ f$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-shift-fls-shift-reorder*:
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-shift } k \ f) = \text{fls-shift } k \ (\text{fls-shift } m \ f)$
using *fls-shift-fls-shift[of m k f]* *fls-shift-fls-shift[of k m f]* **by** (*simp add: add.commute*)

lemma *fls-shift-zero* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } m \ 0 = 0$

by (*intro fls-zero-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-shift-eq0-iff*: $\text{fls-shift } m \ f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0$
using *fls-shift-eq-iff*[*of m f 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-shift-eq-1-iff*: $\text{fls-shift } n \ f = 1 \longleftrightarrow f = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ 1$
by (*metis add-minus-cancel fls-shift-eq-iff fls-shift-fls-shift*)

lemma *fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree*: $m \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) \geq 0$
by (*cases f=0*) (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI*)

lemma *fls-shift-delta*:
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) = \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a-m \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-shift-const*:
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-const } c) = \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-shift-const-nth*:
 $\text{fls-shift } m \ (\text{fls-const } c) \ \$\$ \ n = (\text{if } n=-m \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: fls-shift-const*)

lemma *fls-X-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) \ 1$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-X-shift-to-one* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } 1 \ \text{fls-X} = 1$
using *fls-shift-fls-shift*[*of -1 1 1*] **by** (*simp add: fls-X-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } 1 \ 1$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-X-inv-shift-to-one* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } (-1) \ \text{fls-X-inv} = 1$
using *fls-shift-fls-shift*[*of 1 -1 1*] **by** (*simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-fls-X-inv-conv*:
 $\text{fls-X} = \text{fls-shift } (-2) \ \text{fls-X-inv} \ \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } 2 \ \text{fls-X}$
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1*)

7.3.2 Base factor

Similarly to the *unit-factor* for formal power series, we can decompose a formal Laurent series as a power of the implied variable times a series of subdegree 0. (See lemma *fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose*.) But we will call this something other *unit-factor* because it will not satisfy assumption *is-unit-unit-factor* of *semidom-divide-unit-factor*.

definition *fls-base-factor* :: ('a::zero) fls \Rightarrow 'a fls
where *fls-base-factor-def*[simp]: *fls-base-factor* f = *fls-shift* (*fls-subdegree* f) f

lemma *fls-base-factor-nth*: *fls-base-factor* f \$\$ n = f \$\$ (n + *fls-subdegree* f)
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-nonzero* [simp]: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor } f \neq 0$
using *fls-nonzeroI*[of *fls-base-factor* f 0] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-subdegree* [simp]: *fls-subdegree* (*fls-base-factor* f) = 0
by (cases f=0) *auto*

lemma *fls-base-factor-base* [simp]:
fls-base-factor f \$\$ *fls-subdegree* (*fls-base-factor* f) = f \$\$ *fls-subdegree* f
using *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[of f] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-conv-base-factor-shift-subdegree*:
 $f = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fls-base-factor } f)$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-idem*:
fls-base-factor (*fls-base-factor* (f::'a::zero fls)) = *fls-base-factor* f
using *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[of f] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-zero*: *fls-base-factor* (0::'a::zero fls) = 0
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-zero-iff*: *fls-base-factor* (f::'a::zero fls) = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = 0
proof
have *fls-shift* (-*fls-subdegree* f) (*fls-shift* (*fls-subdegree* f) f) = f **by** *simp*
thus *fls-base-factor* f = 0 \implies f=0 **by** *simp*
qed *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-nth-0*: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor } f \text{ } \$\$ 0 \neq 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-one*: *fls-base-factor* (1::'a::{zero,one} fls) = 1
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-const*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-const* c) = *fls-const* c
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-delta*:
fls-base-factor (*Abs-fls* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0$)) = *fls-const* c
by (cases c=0) (*auto intro: fls-eqI*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-X*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X*::'a::{zero,neq-one} fls) = 1
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-X-inv*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-inv*::'a::{zero-neq-one} *fls*) = 1
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-shift* [*simp*]: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-shift* *n f*) = *fls-base-factor f*
by (*cases f=0*) *simp-all*

7.4 Conversion between formal power and Laurent series

7.4.1 Converting Laurent to power series

We can truncate a Laurent series at index 0 to create a power series, called the regular part.

lift-definition *fls-regpart* :: ('a::zero) *fls* \Rightarrow 'a *fps*
is $\lambda f. \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. f \text{ (int } n))$
.

lemma *fls-regpart-nth* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart f* \$ *n* = *f* \$\$ (*int n*)
by (*simp add: fls-regpart-def*)

lemma *fls-regpart-zero* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart 0* = 0
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-one* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart 1* = 1
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-Abs-fls*:
 $\forall_{\infty} n. F \text{ (} - \text{ int } n) = 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart (Abs-fls } F) = \text{Abs-fps } (\lambda n. F \text{ (int } n))$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fls-regpart-delta*:
 $\text{fls-regpart (Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) =$
 $(\text{if } a < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else Abs-fps } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=\text{nat } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0))$
by (*rule fps-ext, auto*)

lemma *fls-regpart-const* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* (*fls-const c*) = *fps-const c*
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-fls-X* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart fls-X* = *fps-X*
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-fls-X-inv* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart fls-X-inv* = 0
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-eq0-imp-nonpos-subdegree*:
assumes *fls-regpart f* = 0
shows *fls-subdegree f* ≤ 0
proof (*cases f=0*)
case *False*
have *fls-subdegree f* $\geq 0 \implies f$ \$\$ *fls-subdegree f* = 0

proof—
assume $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$
hence $f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ (fls-subdegree } f) = (\text{fls-regpart } f) \text{ \$ (nat (fls-subdegree } f)) \text{ \textit{\$} by simp}$
with assms **show** $f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ (fls-subdegree } f) = 0 \text{ \textit{\$} by simp}$
qed
with False **show** $?thesis$ **by** fastforce
qed simp

lemma $\text{fls-subdegree-lt-fls-regpart-subdegree}$:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f \leq \text{int (subdegree (fls-regpart } f))$
using $\text{fls-subdegree-leI nth-subdegree-nonzero[of fls-regpart } f]$
by $(\text{cases (fls-regpart } f) = 0)$
 $(\text{simp-all add: fls-regpart-eq0-imp-nonpos-subdegree})$

lemma $\text{fls-regpart-subdegree-conv}$:
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$
shows $\text{subdegree (fls-regpart } f) = \text{nat (fls-subdegree } f)$
— This is the best we can do since if the subdegree is negative, we might still have the bad luck that the term at index 0 is equal to 0.
proof $(\text{cases } f=0)$
case False **with** assms **show** $?thesis$ **by** $(\text{intro subdegreeI}) \text{ simp-all}$
qed simp

lemma $\text{fls-eq-conv-fps-eqI}$:
assumes $0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } f \ 0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } g \ \text{fls-regpart } f = \text{fls-regpart } g$
shows $f = g$
proof $(\text{rule fls-eq-above-subdegreeI, rule assms(1), rule assms(2), clarify})$
fix $k::\text{int}$ **assume** $0 \leq k$
with assms(3) **show** $f \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } k = g \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } k$
using $\text{fls-regpart-nth[of } f \text{ nat } k] \ \text{fls-regpart-nth[of } g]$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift}$:
 $m \geq 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart (fls-shift } m \ f) = \text{fps-shift (nat } m) (\text{fls-regpart } f)$
by $(\text{intro fps-ext}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fps-shift-fls-regpart-conv-fls-shift}$:
 $\text{fps-shift } m (\text{fls-regpart } f) = \text{fls-regpart (fls-shift } m \ f)$
by $(\text{intro fps-ext}) \text{ simp-all}$

lemma $\text{fps-unit-factor-fls-regpart}$:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0 \implies \text{unit-factor (fls-regpart } f) = \text{fls-regpart (fls-base-factor } f)$
by $(\text{auto intro: fps-ext simp: fls-regpart-subdegree-conv})$

The terms below the zeroth form a polynomial in the inverse of the implied variable, called the principle part.

lift-definition $\text{fls-prpart} :: ('a::\text{zero}) \text{ fls} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$
is $\lambda f. \text{Abs-poly } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \text{ (} - \text{ int } n))$
.


```

lemma fls-prpart-coeff [simp]: coeff (fls-prpart f) n = (if n = 0 then 0 else f $$
(- int n))
proof -
  have {x. (if x = 0 then 0 else f $$ - int x) ≠ 0} ⊆ {x. f $$ - int x ≠ 0}
    by auto
  hence finite {x. (if x = 0 then 0 else f $$ - int x) ≠ 0}
    using fls-finite-nonzero-neg-nth[of f] by (simp add: rev-finite-subset)
  hence coeff (fls-prpart f) = (λn. if n = 0 then 0 else f $$ (- int n))
    using Abs-poly-inverse[OF CollectI, OF iffD2, OF eventually-cofinite]
    by (simp add: fls-prpart-def)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fls-prpart-eq0-iff: (fls-prpart f = 0) ↔ (fls-subdegree f ≥ 0)
proof
  assume 1: fls-prpart f = 0
  show fls-subdegree f ≥ 0
  proof (intro fls-subdegree-ge0I)
    fix k::int assume k < 0
    with 1 show f $$ k = 0 using fls-prpart-coeff[of f nat (-k)] by simp
  qed
qed (intro poly-eqI, simp)

lemma fls-prpart0 [simp]: fls-prpart 0 = 0
  by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-prpart-one [simp]: fls-prpart 1 = 0
  by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-prpart-delta:
  fls-prpart (Abs-fls (λn. if n=a then b else 0)) =
    (if a<0 then Poly (replicate (nat (-a)) 0 @ [b]) else 0)
  by (intro poly-eqI) (auto simp: nth-default-def nth-append)

lemma fls-prpart-const [simp]: fls-prpart (fls-const c) = 0
  by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-prpart-X [simp]: fls-prpart fls-X = 0
  by (intro poly-eqI) simp

lemma fls-prpart-X-inv: fls-prpart fls-X-inv = [:0,1:]
proof (intro poly-eqI)
  fix n show coeff (fls-prpart fls-X-inv) n = coeff [:0,1:] n
  proof (cases n)
    case (Suc i) thus ?thesis by (cases i) simp-all
  qed simp
qed

```

```

lemma degree-fls-prpart [simp]:
  degree (fls-prpart f) = nat (-fls-subdegree f)
proof (cases f=0)
  case False show ?thesis unfolding degree-def
  proof (intro Least-equality)
    fix N assume N:  $\forall i > N. \text{coeff } (\text{fls-prpart } f) \ i = 0$ 
    have  $\forall i < -\text{int } N. f \ \$\$ \ i = 0$ 
    proof clarify
      fix i assume i:  $i < -\text{int } N$ 
      hence  $\text{nat } (-i) > N$  by simp
      with N i show  $f \ \$\$ \ i = 0$  using fls-prpart-coeff[of f nat (-i)] by auto
    qed
    with False have  $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq -\text{int } N$  using fls-subdegree-geI by auto
    thus  $\text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) \leq N$  by simp
  qed auto
qed simp

```

```

lemma fls-prpart-shift:
  assumes  $m \leq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) = pCons \ 0 \ (\text{poly-shift } (\text{Suc } (\text{nat } (-m)))$ 
     $(\text{fls-prpart } f))$ 
proof (intro poly-eqI)
  fix n
  define LHS RHS
  where  $LHS \equiv \text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f)$ 
  and  $RHS \equiv pCons \ 0 \ (\text{poly-shift } (\text{Suc } (\text{nat } (-m))) \ (\text{fls-prpart } f))$ 
  show  $\text{coeff } LHS \ n = \text{coeff } RHS \ n$ 
  proof (cases n)
  case (Suc k)
  from assms have  $1: -\text{int } (\text{Suc } k + \text{nat } (-m)) = -\text{int } (\text{Suc } k) + m$  by simp
  have  $\text{coeff } RHS \ n = f \ \$\$ \ (-\text{int } (\text{Suc } k) + m)$ 
  using arg-cong[OF 1, of ( $\$ \$$ ) f] by (simp add: Suc RHS-def coeff-poly-shift)
  with Suc show ?thesis by (simp add: LHS-def)
  qed (simp add: LHS-def RHS-def)
qed

```

```

lemma fls-prpart-base-factor:  $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) = 0$ 
  using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

```

The essential data of a formal Laurant series resides from the subdegree up.

```

abbreviation fls-base-factor-to-fps ::  $('a::zero) \ \text{fls} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{fps}$ 
  where  $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \equiv \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-base-factor } f)$ 

```

```

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-conv-fps-shift:
  assumes  $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f = \text{fps-shift } (\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } f)) \ (\text{fls-regpart } f)$ 
  by (simp add: assms fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift)

```

```

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth:

```

$\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \ \$ \ n = f \ \$\$ \ (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{int } n)$
by (*simp add: algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base*: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \ \$ \ 0 \neq 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-nonzero*: $f \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \neq 0$
using *fps-nonzeroI*[*of fls-base-factor-to-fps f 0*] *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base* **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree* [*simp*]: $\text{subdegree } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) = 0$
by (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-trivial*:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f = 0 \implies \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f = \text{fls-regpart } f$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-zero*: $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } 0 = 0$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-one*: $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } 1 = 1$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-delta*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0)) = \text{fps-const } c$
using *fls-base-factor-delta*[*of a c*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-const*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-const } c) = \text{fps-const } c$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-X*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-X}::'a::\{\text{zero-neq-one}\} \text{ fls}) = 1$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-X-inv*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-X-inv}::'a::\{\text{zero-neq-one}\} \text{ fls}) = 1$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-shift } m \ f) = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f$
using *fls-base-factor-shift*[*of m f*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor*:
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (\text{fls-base-factor } f) = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift* **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-unit-factor-fls-base-factor*:
 $\text{unit-factor } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f) = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f$

using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree*[of *f*] by *simp*

7.4.2 Converting power to Laurent series

We can extend a power series by 0s below to create a Laurent series.

definition *fps-to-fls* :: ('a::zero) *fps* \Rightarrow 'a *fls*
 where *fps-to-fls* *f* \equiv *Abs-fls* ($\lambda k::int. \text{if } k < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \$ (\text{nat } k)$)

lemma *fps-to-fls-nth* [*simp*]:
 (*fps-to-fls* *f*) \$\$ *n* = (if *n* < 0 then 0 else *f* \$(nat *n*))
 using *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound*[of 0 ($\lambda k::int. \text{if } k < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } f \$ (\text{nat } k)$)]
 unfolding *fps-to-fls-def*
 by *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq*:
 assumes *fps-to-fls* *f* = *fps-to-fls* *g*
 shows *f* = *g*
proof (*intro fps-ext*)
 fix *n*
 have *f* \$ *n* = *fps-to-fls* *g* \$\$ int *n* by (*simp add: asms[symmetric]*)
 thus *f* \$ *n* = *g* \$ *n* by *simp*
qed

lemma *fps-to-fls-eq-iff* [*simp*]: *fps-to-fls* *f* = *fps-to-fls* *g* \longleftrightarrow *f* = *g*
 using *fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq* by *blast*

lemma *fps-zero-to-fls* [*simp*]: *fps-to-fls* 0 = 0
 by (*intro fls-zero-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-nonzeroI*: *f* \neq 0 \implies *fps-to-fls* *f* \neq 0
 using *fps-to-fls-eq-imp-fps-eq*[of *f* 0] by *auto*

lemma *fps-one-to-fls* [*simp*]: *fps-to-fls* 1 = 1
 by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-Abs-fps*:
fps-to-fls (*Abs-fps* *F*) = *Abs-fls* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } F (\text{nat } n)$)
 using *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound*[of 0 ($\lambda n::int. \text{if } n < 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } F (\text{nat } n)$)]
 by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-delta-to-fls*:
fps-to-fls (*Abs-fps* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0$)) = *Abs-fls* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n=\text{int } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0$)
 using *fls-eqI*[of - *Abs-fls* ($\lambda n. \text{if } n=\text{int } a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0$))] by *force*

lemma *fps-const-to-fls* [*simp*]: *fps-to-fls* (*fps-const* *c*) = *fls-const* *c*
 by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-X-to-fls* [*simp*]: *fps-to-fls* *fps-X* = *fls-X*

```

by (fastforce intro: fls-eqI)

lemma fps-to-fls-eq-0-iff [simp]: (fps-to-fls f = 0)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (f=0)
  using fps-to-fls-nonzeroI by auto

lemma fps-to-fls-eq-1-iff [simp]: fps-to-fls f = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  f = 1
  using fps-to-fls-eq-iff by fastforce

lemma fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0: fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls f)  $\geq$  0
proof (cases f=0)
  case False show ?thesis
  proof (rule fls-subdegree-geI, rule fls-nonzeroI)
    from False show fps-to-fls f  $\neq$  0
    by simp
  qed simp
qed simp

lemma fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps: fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls f) = int (subdegree f)
proof (cases f=0)
  case False
  have subdegree f = nat (fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls f))
  proof (rule subdegreeI)
    from False show f  $\neq$  0
    using fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0[of f] nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero[of fps-to-fls f]
      fps-to-fls-nonzeroI[of f]
    by simp
  next
  fix k assume k: k < nat (fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls f))
  thus f  $\neq$  0
  using fls-eq0-below-subdegree[of int k fps-to-fls f] by simp
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0)
qed simp

lemma fps-shift-to-fls [simp]:
  n  $\leq$  subdegree f  $\implies$  fps-to-fls (fps-shift n f) = fls-shift (int n) (fps-to-fls f)
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: nat-add-distrib nth-less-subdegree-zero)

lemma fls-base-factor-fps-to-fls: fls-base-factor (fps-to-fls f) = fps-to-fls (unit-factor f)
  using nth-less-subdegree-zero[of - f]
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps nat-add-distrib)

lemma fls-regpart-to-fls-trivial [simp]:
  fls-subdegree f  $\geq$  0  $\implies$  fps-to-fls (fls-regpart f) = f
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-regpart-fps-trivial [simp]: fls-regpart (fps-to-fls f) = f
  by (intro fps-ext) simp

```

lemma *fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps*:

fps-to-fls (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f*) = *fls-base-factor* *f*
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree*:

f = *fls-shift* ($-fls-subdegree$ *f*) (*fps-to-fls* (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f*))
using *fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps*[*of f*] *fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps*[*of f*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls*:

fls-base-factor-to-fps (*fps-to-fls* *f*) = *unit-factor* *f*
using *fls-base-factor-fps-to-fls*[*of f*] *fls-regpart-fps-trivial*[*of unit-factor f*]
by *simp*

lemma *fls-as-fps*:

fixes *f* :: 'a :: zero fls **and** *n* :: int
assumes *n*: $n \geq -fls-subdegree$ *f*
obtains *f'* **where** *f* = *fls-shift* *n* (*fps-to-fls* *f'*)
proof –
have *fls-subdegree* (*fls-shift* ($-n$) *f*) ≥ 0
by (*rule fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree*) (*use n in simp*)
hence *f* = *fls-shift* *n* (*fps-to-fls* (*fls-regpart* (*fls-shift* ($-n$) *f*)))
by (*subst fls-regpart-to-fls-trivial*) *simp-all*
thus ?thesis
by (*rule that*)

qed

lemma *fls-as-fps'*:

fixes *f* :: 'a :: zero fls **and** *n* :: int
assumes *n*: $n \geq -fls-subdegree$ *f*
shows $\exists f'. f = fls-shift\ n\ (fps-to-fls\ f')$
using *fls-as-fps*[*OF assms*] **by** *metis*

abbreviation

fls-regpart-as-fls *f* \equiv *fps-to-fls* (*fls-regpart* *f*)

abbreviation

fls-prpart-as-fls *f* \equiv
fls-shift ($-fls-subdegree$ *f*) (*fps-to-fls* (*fps-of-poly* (*reflect-poly* (*fls-prpart* *f*))))

lemma *fls-regpart-as-fls-nth*:

fls-regpart-as-fls *f* \$\$ *n* = (*if* *n* < 0 *then* 0 *else* *f* \$\$ *n*)
by *simp*

lemma *fls-regpart-idem*:

fls-regpart (*fls-regpart-as-fls* *f*) = *fls-regpart* *f*
by *simp*

lemma *fls-prpart-as-fls-nth*:

fls-prpart-as-fls *f* \$\$ *n* = (*if* *n* < 0 *then* *f* \$\$ *n* *else* 0)

```

proof (cases  $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f \ n < 0$  rule: case-split[case-product case-split])
  case False-True
    hence  $\text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) - \text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } f) = \text{nat } (-n)$  by auto
    with False-True show ?thesis
    using coeff-reflect-poly[of fls-prpart  $f$   $\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } f)$ ] by auto
  next
    case False-False thus ?thesis
    using coeff-reflect-poly[of fls-prpart  $f$   $\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } f)$ ] by auto
qed simp-all

```

```

lemma fls-prpart-idem [simp]:  $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-prpart-as-fls } f) = \text{fls-prpart } f$ 
  using fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of  $f$ ] by (intro poly-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma fls-regpart-prpart:  $\text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-prpart-as-fls } f) = 0$ 
  using fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of  $f$ ] by (intro fps-ext) simp

```

```

lemma fls-prpart-regpart:  $\text{fls-prpart } (\text{fls-regpart-as-fls } f) = 0$ 
  by (intro poly-eqI) simp

```

7.5 Algebraic structures

7.5.1 Addition

```

instantiation fls :: (monoid-add) plus
begin
  lift-definition plus-fls :: ' $a$  fls  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  fls  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  fls is  $\lambda f g n. f \ n + g \ n$ 
  proof -
    fix  $f f' :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a$ 
    assume  $\forall \infty n. f \ (- \text{int } n) = 0 \ \forall \infty n. f' \ (- \text{int } n) = 0$ 
    from this obtain  $N \ N'$  where  $\forall n > N. f \ (- \text{int } n) = 0 \ \forall n > N'. f' \ (- \text{int } n) =$ 
    0
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
    hence  $\forall n > \max N \ N'. f \ (- \text{int } n) + f' \ (- \text{int } n) = 0$  by auto
    hence  $\exists K. \forall n > K. f \ (- \text{int } n) + f' \ (- \text{int } n) = 0$  by fast
    thus  $\forall \infty n. f \ (- \text{int } n) + f' \ (- \text{int } n) = 0$  by (simp add: MOST-nat)
  qed
  instance ..
end

```

```

lemma fls-plus-nth [simp]:  $(f + g) \ \$\$ \ n = f \ \$\$ \ n + g \ \$\$ \ n$ 
  by transfer simp

```

```

lemma fls-plus-const:  $\text{fls-const } x + \text{fls-const } y = \text{fls-const } (x+y)$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma fls-plus-subdegree:
   $f + g \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f + g) \geq \min (\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$ 
  by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI)

```

```

lemma fls-shift-plus [simp]:

```

```

    fls-shift m (f + g) = (fls-shift m f) + (fls-shift m g)
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-regpart-plus [simp]: fls-regpart (f + g) = fls-regpart f + fls-regpart g
  by (intro fps-ext) simp

lemma fls-prpart-plus [simp] : fls-prpart (f + g) = fls-prpart f + fls-prpart g
  by (intro poly-eqI) simp

lemma fls-decompose-reg-pr-parts:
  fixes f :: 'a :: monoid-add fls
  defines R ≡ fls-regpart-as-fls f
  and P ≡ fls-prpart-as-fls f
  shows f = P + R
  and f = R + P
  using fls-prpart-as-fls-nth[of f]
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp add: assms)

lemma fps-to-fls-plus [simp]: fps-to-fls (f + g) = fps-to-fls f + fps-to-fls g
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

instance fls :: (monoid-add) monoid-add
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fls
  show a + b + c = a + (b + c) by transfer (simp add: add.assoc)
  show 0 + a = a by transfer simp
  show a + 0 = a by transfer simp
qed

instance fls :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by (standard, transfer, auto simp: add.commute)



### 7.5.2 Subtraction and negatives



instantiation fls :: (group-add) minus
begin
  lift-definition minus-fls :: 'a fls ⇒ 'a fls ⇒ 'a fls is λf g n. f n - g n
  proof -
    fix f f' :: int ⇒ 'a
    assume ∀ ∞ n. f (- int n) = 0 ∀ ∞ n. f' (- int n) = 0
    from this obtain N N' where ∀ n > N. f (- int n) = 0 ∀ n > N'. f' (- int n) = 0
  0
    by (auto simp: MOST-nat)
    hence ∀ n > max N N'. f (- int n) - f' (- int n) = 0 by auto
    hence ∃ K. ∀ n > K. f (- int n) - f' (- int n) = 0 by fast
    thus ∀ ∞ n. f (- int n) - f' (- int n) = 0 by (simp add: MOST-nat)
  qed
  instance ..
end

```


lemma *fls-minus-nth* [*simp*]: $(f - g) \$\$ n = f \$\$ n - g \$\$ n$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *fls-minus-const*: $\text{fls-const } x - \text{fls-const } y = \text{fls-const } (x - y)$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-subdegree-minus*:
 $f - g \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f - g) \geq \min (\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$
by (*intro fls-subdegree-geI*) *simp-all*

lemma *fls-shift-minus* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } m (f - g) = (\text{fls-shift } m f) - (\text{fls-shift } m g)$
by (*auto intro: fls-eqI*)

lemma *fls-regpart-minus* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-regpart } (f - g) = \text{fls-regpart } f - \text{fls-regpart } g$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

lemma *fls-prpart-minus* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-prpart } (f - g) = \text{fls-prpart } f - \text{fls-prpart } g$
by (*intro poly-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-minus* [*simp*]: $\text{fps-to-fls } (f - g) = \text{fps-to-fls } f - \text{fps-to-fls } g$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

instantiation *fls* :: (*group-add*) *uminus*
begin
lift-definition *uminus-fls* :: '*a fls* \Rightarrow '*a fls* **is** $\lambda f n. - f n$
proof –
fix *f* :: *int* \Rightarrow '*a* **assume** $\forall \infty n. f (- \text{int } n) = 0$
from this obtain *N* **where** $\forall n > N. f (- \text{int } n) = 0$
by (*auto simp: MOST-nat*)
hence $\forall n > N. - f (- \text{int } n) = 0$ **by** *auto*
hence $\exists K. \forall n > K. - f (- \text{int } n) = 0$ **by** *fast*
thus $\forall \infty n. - f (- \text{int } n) = 0$ **by** (*simp add: MOST-nat*)
qed
instance ..
end

lemma *fls-uminus-nth* [*simp*]: $(-f) \$\$ n = - (f \$\$ n)$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *fls-const-uminus* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-const } (-x) = - \text{fls-const } x$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) *simp*

lemma *fls-shift-uminus* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-shift } m (-f) = - (\text{fls-shift } m f)$
by (*auto intro: fls-eqI*)

lemma *fls-regpart-uminus* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-regpart } (-f) = - \text{fls-regpart } f$
by (*intro fps-ext*) *simp*

```

lemma fls-prpart-uminus [simp] : fls-prpart (− f) = − fls-prpart f
  by (intro poly-eqI) simp

lemma fps-to-fls-uminus [simp] : fps-to-fls (− f) = − fps-to-fls f
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

instance fls :: (group-add) group-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fls
  show − a + a = 0 by transfer simp
  show a + − b = a − b by transfer simp
qed

instance fls :: (ab-group-add) ab-group-add
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fls
  show − a + a = 0 by transfer simp
  show a − b = a + − b by transfer simp
qed

lemma fls-uminus-subdegree [simp] : fls-subdegree (−f) = fls-subdegree f
  by (cases f=0) (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI)

lemma fls-subdegree-minus-sym : fls-subdegree (g − f) = fls-subdegree (f − g)
  using fls-uminus-subdegree[of g−f] by (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma fls-regpart-sub-prpart : fls-regpart (f − fls-prpart-as-fls f) = fls-regpart f
  using fls-decompose-reg-pr-parts(2)[of f]
  add-diff-cancel[of fls-regpart-as-fls f fls-prpart-as-fls f]
  by simp

lemma fls-prpart-sub-regpart : fls-prpart (f − fls-regpart-as-fls f) = fls-prpart f
  using fls-decompose-reg-pr-parts(1)[of f]
  add-diff-cancel[of fls-prpart-as-fls f fls-regpart-as-fls f]
  by simp

```

7.5.3 Multiplication

```

instantiation fls :: ({comm-monoid-add, times}) times
begin
  definition fls-times-def:
    (*) = (λf g.
      fls-shift
        (− (fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g))
        (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g))
    )
  instance ..
end

```

lemma *fls-times-nth-eq0*: $n < \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g \implies (f * g) \$\$ n = 0$

by (*simp add: fls-times-def*)

lemma *fls-times-nth*:

fixes $f \text{ } dg$

defines $df \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } f$ **and** $dg \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } g$

shows $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=df+dg..n} f \$\$ (i - dg) * g \$\$ (dg + n - i))$

and $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=df..n-dg} f \$\$ i * g \$\$ (n - i))$

and $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=dg..n-df} f \$\$ (df + i - dg) * g \$\$ (dg + n - df - i))$

and $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n-(df+dg)} f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n - df - i))$

proof –

define dfg **where** $dfg \equiv df + dg$

show 4: $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=0..n-dfg} f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n - df - i))$

proof (*cases* $n < dfg$)

case *False*

from *False* **assms** **have**

$(f * g) \$\$ n =$

$(\sum_{i=0..nat(n-dfg)} f \$\$ (df + int\ i) * g \$\$ (dg + int(nat(n-dfg) - i)))$

using *fps-mult-nth[of fls-base-factor-to-fps f fls-base-factor-to-fps g]*

fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth[of f]

fls-base-factor-to-fps-nth[of g]

by (*simp add: dfg-def fls-times-def algebra-simps*)

moreover from *False* **have** *index*:

$\bigwedge i. i \in \{0..nat(n-dfg)\} \implies dg + int(nat(n-dfg) - i) = n - df - int\ i$

by (*auto simp: dfg-def*)

ultimately have

$(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum_{i=0..nat(n-dfg)} f \$\$ (df + int\ i) * g \$\$ (n - df - int\ i))$

by (*simp del: of-nat-diff*)

moreover have

$(\sum_{i=0..nat(n-dfg)} f \$\$ (df + int\ i) * g \$\$ (n - df - int\ i)) =$

$(\sum_{i=0..n-dfg} f \$\$ (df + i) * g \$\$ (n - df - i))$

proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)

show *inj-on* $\text{nat } \{0..n-dfg\}$ **by** *standard auto*

show $\{0..nat(n-dfg)\} = \text{nat } ' \{0..n-dfg\}$

proof

show $\{0..nat(n-dfg)\} \subseteq \text{nat } ' \{0..n-dfg\}$

proof

fix i **assume** $i \in \{0..nat(n-dfg)\}$

hence $i \geq 0 \ i \leq nat(n-dfg)$ **by** *auto*

with *False* **have** $int\ i \geq 0 \ int\ i \leq n - dfg$ **by** *auto*

hence $\text{int } i \in \{0..n - \text{dfg}\}$ by *simp*
 moreover from $i(1)$ have $i = \text{nat } (\text{int } i)$ by *simp*
 ultimately show $i \in \text{nat } \{0..n - \text{dfg}\}$ by *fast*
 qed
 qed (*auto simp: False*)
 qed (*simp add: False*)
 ultimately show $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum i=0..n - \text{dfg}. f \$\$ (\text{df} + i) * g \$\$ (n - \text{df} - i))$
 by *simp*
 qed (*simp add: fls-times-nth-eq0 assms dfg-def*)

have
 $(\sum i=\text{dfg}..n. f \$\$ (i - \text{dg}) * g \$\$ (\text{dg} + n - i)) =$
 $(\sum i=0..n - \text{dfg}. f \$\$ (\text{df} + i) * g \$\$ (n - \text{df} - i))$
 proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)
 define T where $T \equiv \lambda i. i + \text{dfg}$
 show *inj-on* $T \{0..n - \text{dfg}\}$ by *standard* (*simp add: T-def*)
 qed (*simp-all add: dfg-def algebra-simps*)
 with 4 show 1: $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum i=\text{dfg}..n. f \$\$ (i - \text{dg}) * g \$\$ (\text{dg} + n - i))$
 by *simp*

have
 $(\sum i=\text{dfg}..n. f \$\$ (i - \text{dg}) * g \$\$ (\text{dg} + n - i)) = (\sum i=\text{df}..n - \text{dg}. f \$\$ i * g \$\$ (n - i))$
 proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)
 define T where $T \equiv \lambda i. i + \text{dg}$
 show *inj-on* $T \{\text{df}..n - \text{dg}\}$ by *standard* (*simp add: T-def*)
 qed (*auto simp: dfg-def*)
 with 1 show $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum i=\text{df}..n - \text{dg}. f \$\$ i * g \$\$ (n - i))$
 by *simp*

have
 $(\sum i=\text{dfg}..n. f \$\$ (i - \text{dg}) * g \$\$ (\text{dg} + n - i)) =$
 $(\sum i=\text{dg}..n - \text{df}. f \$\$ (\text{df} + i - \text{dg}) * g \$\$ (\text{dg} + n - \text{df} - i))$
 proof (*intro sum.reindex-cong*)
 define T where $T \equiv \lambda i. i + \text{df}$
 show *inj-on* $T \{\text{dg}..n - \text{df}\}$ by *standard* (*simp add: T-def*)
 qed (*simp-all add: dfg-def algebra-simps*)
 with 1 show $(f * g) \$\$ n = (\sum i=\text{dg}..n - \text{df}. f \$\$ (\text{df} + i - \text{dg}) * g \$\$ (\text{dg} + n - \text{df} - i))$
 by *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-times-base* [*simp*]:
 $(f * g) \$\$ (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g) =$
 $(f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f) * (g \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } g)$
 by (*simp add: fls-times-nth(1)*)

```

instance fls :: ({comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}) mult-zero
proof
  fix a :: 'a fls
  have
    (0::'a fls) * a =
      fls-shift (fls-subdegree a) (fps-to-fls ( (0::'a fps)*(fls-base-factor-to-fps a) ))
  by (simp add: fls-times-def)
  moreover have
    a * (0::'a fls) =
      fls-shift (fls-subdegree a) (fps-to-fls ( (fls-base-factor-to-fps a)*(0::'a fps) ))
  by (simp add: fls-times-def)
  ultimately show 0 * a = (0::'a fls) a * 0 = (0::'a fls)
  by auto
qed

lemma fls-mult-one:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero, monoid-mult} fls
  shows 1 * f = f
  and f * 1 = f
  using fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]
  by (simp-all add: fls-times-def fps-one-mult)

lemma fls-mult-const-nth [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows (fls-const x * f) $$ n = x * f $$ n
  and (f * fls-const x) $$ n = f $$ n * x
proof–
  show (fls-const x * f) $$ n = x * f $$ n
  proof (cases n<fls-subdegree f)
    case False
    hence {fls-subdegree f..n} = insert (fls-subdegree f) {fls-subdegree f+1..n} by
  auto
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-times-nth(1))
  qed (simp add: fls-times-nth-eq0)
  show (f * fls-const x) $$ n = f $$ n * x
  proof (cases n<fls-subdegree f)
    case False
    hence {fls-subdegree f..n} = insert n {fls-subdegree f..n-1} by auto
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-times-nth(1))
  qed (simp add: fls-times-nth-eq0)
qed

lemma fls-const-mult-const[simp]:
  fixes x y :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero}
  shows fls-const x * fls-const y = fls-const (x*y)
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma fls-mult-subdegree-ge:

```

```

fixes  f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
assumes f*g ≠ 0
shows  fls-subdegree (f*g) ≥ fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
by    (auto intro: fls-subdegree-geI simp: assms fls-times-nth-eq0)

lemma fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0:
fixes  f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 fls-subdegree g ≥ 0
shows  fls-subdegree (f*g) ≥ 0
using  assms fls-mult-subdegree-ge[of f g]
by    fastforce

lemma fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq:
fixes  f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
assumes f $$ (fls-subdegree f) * g $$ (fls-subdegree g) ≠ 0
shows  fls-subdegree (f*g) = fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
proof -
from assms have fls-subdegree (f*g) ≥ fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
using fls-nonzeroI[of f*g fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g]
      fls-mult-subdegree-ge[of f g]
by    simp
moreover from assms have fls-subdegree (f*g) ≤ fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree
g
by (intro fls-subdegree-leI) simp
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma fls-subdegree-mult [simp]:
fixes  f g :: 'a::semiring-no-zero-divisors fls
assumes f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0
shows  fls-subdegree (f * g) = fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g
using  assms
by    (auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI simp: fls-times-nth-eq0)

lemma fls-shifted-times-simps:
fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
shows f * (fls-shift n g) = fls-shift n (f*g) (fls-shift n f) * g = fls-shift n (f*g)
proof -

show f * (fls-shift n g) = fls-shift n (f*g)
proof (cases g=0)
case False
hence
  f * (fls-shift n g) =
    fls-shift (- (fls-subdegree f + (fls-subdegree g - n)))
      (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g))
unfolding fls-times-def by (simp add: fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift)
thus f * (fls-shift n g) = fls-shift n (f*g)
by (simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-def)

```

qed *auto*

show $(fls-shift\ n\ f)*g = fls-shift\ n\ (f*g)$
proof (*cases f=0*)
 case *False*
 hence
 $(fls-shift\ n\ f)*g =$
 $fls-shift\ (-((fls-subdegree\ f - n) + fls-subdegree\ g))$
 $(fps-to-fls\ (fls-base-factor-to-fps\ f * fls-base-factor-to-fps\ g))$
 unfolding *fls-times-def* **by** (*simp add: fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift*)
 thus $(fls-shift\ n\ f) * g = fls-shift\ n\ (f*g)$
 by (*simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-def*)
qed *auto*

qed

lemma *fls-shifted-times-transfer*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero\}\ fls$
 shows $fls-shift\ n\ f * g = f * fls-shift\ n\ g$
 using *fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of f n g]* *fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of n f g]*
 by *simp*

lemma *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero\}\ fls$
 shows $(fls-shift\ m\ f) * (fls-shift\ n\ g) = fls-shift\ (m+n)\ (f*g)$
 by (*simp add: fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-base-factor*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero\}\ fls$
 shows $fls-base-factor\ (f * fls-base-factor\ g) = fls-base-factor\ (f * g)$
 and $fls-base-factor\ (fls-base-factor\ f * g) = fls-base-factor\ (f * g)$
 using *fls-base-factor-shift[of fls-subdegree g f*g]*
 $fls-base-factor-shift[of fls-subdegree f f*g]$
 by (*simp-all add: fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-both-base-factor*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero\}\ fls$
 shows $fls-base-factor\ (fls-base-factor\ f * fls-base-factor\ g) = fls-base-factor\ (f * g)$
 using *fls-base-factor-mult-base-factor(1)[of fls-base-factor f g]*
 $fls-base-factor-mult-base-factor(2)[of f g]$
 by *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult*:
 fixes $f\ g :: 'a::semiring-no-zero-divisors\ fls$
 shows $fls-base-factor\ (f * g) = fls-base-factor\ f * fls-base-factor\ g$
 by (*cases f≠0 ∧ g≠0*)
 $(auto\ simp: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)$

lemma *fls-times-conv-base-factor-times*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows
 $f * g =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (-(\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g)) (\text{fls-base-factor } f * \text{fls-base-factor } g)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-times-base-factor-conv-shifted-times*:
— Convenience form of lemma *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*.
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows
 $\text{fls-base-factor } f * \text{fls-base-factor } g = \text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g) (f * g)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-times-conv-regpart*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0 \text{ fls-subdegree } g \geq 0$
shows $\text{fls-regpart } (f * g) = \text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fls-regpart } g$
proof—
from *assms* **have** 1:
 $f * g =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (-(\text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g)) ($
 $\text{fps-to-fls } ($
 $\text{fps-shift } (\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) + \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } g)) ($
 $\text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fls-regpart } g$
 $)$
 $)$
 $)$
by (*simp add:*
 $\text{fls-times-def fls-base-factor-to-fps-conv-fps-shift[symmetric]}$
 $\text{fls-regpart-subdegree-conv fps-shift-mult-both[symmetric]}$
 $)$
show ?thesis
proof (*cases fls-regpart f * fls-regpart g = 0*)
case *False*
with *assms* **have**
 $\text{subdegree } (\text{fls-regpart } f * \text{fls-regpart } g) \geq$
 $\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) + \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } g)$
by (*simp add: fps-mult-subdegree-ge fls-regpart-subdegree-conv[symmetric]*)
with 1 *assms* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed (*simp add: 1*)
qed

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult-conv-unit-factor*:
fixes $f\ g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
shows
 $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (f * g) =$


```

    unit-factor (fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps g)
using fls-base-factor-mult-both-base-factor[of f g]
    fps-unit-factor-fls-regpart[of fls-base-factor f * fls-base-factor g]
    fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g]
    fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0[of fls-base-factor f fls-base-factor g]
    fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-base-factor f fls-base-factor g]
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult':
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
  assumes (f $$ fls-subdegree f) * (g $$ fls-subdegree g) ≠ 0
  shows fls-base-factor-to-fps (f * g) = fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps
g
  using assms fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq[of f g]
    fls-times-base-factor-conv-shifted-times[of f g]
    fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-base-factor f fls-base-factor g]
    fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g]
  by fastforce

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult:
  fixes f g :: 'a::semiring-no-zero-divisors fls
  shows fls-base-factor-to-fps (f * g) = fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-base-factor-to-fps
g
  using fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult'[of f g]
  by (cases f=0 ∨ g=0) auto

lemma fls-times-conv-fps-times:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 fls-subdegree g ≥ 0
  shows f * g = fps-to-fls (fls-regpart f * fls-regpart g)
  using assms fls-mult-subdegree-ge[of f g]
  by (cases f * g = 0) (simp-all add: fls-times-conv-regpart[symmetric])

lemma fps-times-conv-fls-times:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
  shows f * g = fls-regpart (fps-to-fls f * fps-to-fls g)
  using fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0 fls-times-conv-regpart[symmetric]
  by fastforce

lemma fls-times-fps-to-fls:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero} fps
  shows fps-to-fls (f * g) = fps-to-fls f * fps-to-fls g
proof (intro fls-eq-conv-fps-eqI, rule fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0)
  show fls-subdegree (fps-to-fls f * fps-to-fls g) ≥ 0
proof (cases fps-to-fls f * fps-to-fls g = 0)
  case False thus ?thesis
  using fls-mult-subdegree-ge fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0[of f]
    fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0[of g]
  by fastforce

```

qed *simp*
qed (*simp add: fls-times-conv-fls-times*)

lemma *fls-X-times-conv-shift*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
 shows $\text{fls-X} * f = \text{fls-shift } (-1) f f * \text{fls-X} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) f$
 by (*simp-all add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-mult-one fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemmas *fls-X-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[*OF fls-X-times-conv-shift*]

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
 assumes $f \neq 0$
 shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X} * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + 1$
 and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X}) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + 1$
 by (*auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-nonzero*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
 assumes $f \neq 0$
 shows $\text{fls-X} * f \neq 0$
 and $f * \text{fls-X} \neq 0$
 by (*auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{monoid-mult}, \text{mult-zero}\}$ *fls*
 shows $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X} * f) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
 and $\text{fls-base-factor } (f * \text{fls-X}) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$
 using *fls-base-factor-shift*[*of -1 f*]
 by (*auto simp: fls-X-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
 shows $\text{fls-X-inv} * f = \text{fls-shift } 1 f f * \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } 1 f$
 by (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-mult-one fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemmas *fls-X-inv-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[*OF fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift*]

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-inv*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
 assumes $f \neq 0$
 shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-X-inv} * f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - 1$
 and $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * \text{fls-X-inv}) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - 1$
 by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-inv-nonzero*:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
 assumes $f \neq 0$
 shows $\text{fls-X-inv} * f \neq 0$

```

and     $f * \text{fls-X-inv} \neq 0$ 
by     (auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms)

lemma fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-inv:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{monoid-mult}, \text{mult-zero}\}$  fls
  shows  $\text{fls-base-factor } (\text{fls-X-inv} * f) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$ 
  and    $\text{fls-base-factor } (f * \text{fls-X-inv}) = \text{fls-base-factor } f$ 
  using fls-base-factor-shift[of 1 f]
  by    (auto simp: fls-X-inv-times-conv-shift)

lemma fls-mult-assoc-subdegree-ge-0:
  fixes  $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\text{semiring-0}$  fls
  assumes  $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0\ \text{fls-subdegree } g \geq 0\ \text{fls-subdegree } h \geq 0$ 
  shows    $f * g * h = f * (g * h)$ 
  using   assms
  by     (simp add: fls-times-conv-fps-times fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0 mult.assoc)

lemma fls-mult-assoc-base-factor:
  fixes  $a\ b\ c :: 'a::\text{semiring-0}$  fls
  shows
     $\text{fls-base-factor } a * \text{fls-base-factor } b * \text{fls-base-factor } c =$ 
     $\text{fls-base-factor } a * (\text{fls-base-factor } b * \text{fls-base-factor } c)$ 
  by    (simp add: fls-mult-assoc-subdegree-ge-0 del: fls-base-factor-def)

lemma fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0:
  fixes  $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\text{semiring-0}$  fls
  assumes  $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0\ \text{fls-subdegree } g \geq 0\ \text{fls-subdegree } h \geq 0$ 
  shows    $(f + g) * h = f * h + g * h$ 
  and      $h * (f + g) = h * f + h * g$ 
proof–
  have  $\text{fls-subdegree } (f+g) \geq 0$ 
  proof (cases  $f+g = 0$ )
    case False
    with assms(1,2) show ?thesis
    using fls-plus-subdegree by fastforce
  qed simp
  with assms show  $(f + g) * h = f * h + g * h$ 
  using distrib-right[of fls-regpart f] distrib-left[of fls-regpart h]
  by    (simp-all add: fls-times-conv-fps-times)
qed

lemma fls-mult-distrib-base-factor:
  fixes  $a\ b\ c :: 'a::\text{semiring-0}$  fls
  shows
     $\text{fls-base-factor } a * (\text{fls-base-factor } b + \text{fls-base-factor } c) =$ 
     $\text{fls-base-factor } a * \text{fls-base-factor } b + \text{fls-base-factor } a * \text{fls-base-factor } c$ 
  by    (simp add: fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0 del: fls-base-factor-def)

instance fls :: (semiring-0) semiring-0

```

proof

fix $a\ b\ c :: 'a\ fls$
have
 $a * b * c =$
 $fls-shift\ (-\ (fls-subdegree\ a + fls-subdegree\ b + fls-subdegree\ c))$
 $(fls-base-factor\ a * fls-base-factor\ b * fls-base-factor\ c)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)
moreover have
 $a * (b * c) =$
 $fls-shift\ (-\ (fls-subdegree\ a + fls-subdegree\ b + fls-subdegree\ c))$
 $(fls-base-factor\ a * fls-base-factor\ b * fls-base-factor\ c)$
using *fls-mult-assoc-base-factor*[*of a b c*] **by** (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)
ultimately show $a * b * c = a * (b * c)$ **by** *simp*

have *ab*:

$fls-subdegree\ (fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ a) \geq 0$
 $fls-subdegree\ (fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ b) \geq 0$
by (*simp-all add: fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree*)

have

$(a + b) * c =$
 $fls-shift\ (-\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b) + fls-subdegree\ c))\ ($
 $($
 $fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ a +$
 $fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ b$
 $) * fls-base-factor\ c)$
using *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*[*of*
 $-min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b)$
 $fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ a +$
 $fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ b$
 $-fls-subdegree\ c\ fls-base-factor\ c$
 $]$
by *simp*

also have

$\dots =$
 $fls-shift\ (-\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b) + fls-subdegree\ c))$
 $(fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ a * fls-base-factor\ c)$
 $+$
 $fls-shift\ (-\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b) + fls-subdegree\ c))$
 $(fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ a)\ (fls-subdegree\ b))\ b * fls-base-factor\ c)$

using *ab*

by (*simp add: fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0(1) del: fls-base-factor-def*)

finally show $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$ **by** (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

have *bc*:

$fls-subdegree\ (fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ b)\ (fls-subdegree\ c))\ b) \geq 0$
 $fls-subdegree\ (fls-shift\ (min\ (fls-subdegree\ b)\ (fls-subdegree\ c))\ c) \geq 0$
by (*simp-all add: fls-shift-nonneg-subdegree*)

have

```

a * (b + c) =
  fls-shift (-(fls-subdegree a + min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c))) (
    fls-base-factor a * (
      fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) b +
      fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) c
    )
  )

using fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of
  -fls-subdegree a fls-base-factor a
  -min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)
  fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) b +
  fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) c
]
by simp
also have
... =
  fls-shift (-(fls-subdegree a + min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)))
    (fls-base-factor a * fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) b)
  +
  fls-shift (-(fls-subdegree a + min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)))
    (fls-base-factor a * fls-shift (min (fls-subdegree b) (fls-subdegree c)) c)

using bc
by (simp add: fls-mult-distrib-subdegree-ge-0(2) del: fls-base-factor-def)
finally show a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c by (simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp)

qed

lemma fls-mult-commute-subdegree-ge-0:
  fixes f g :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 fls-subdegree g ≥ 0
  shows f * g = g * f
  using assms
  by (simp add: fls-times-conv-fps-times mult.commute)

lemma fls-mult-commute-base-factor:
  fixes a b c :: 'a::comm-semiring-0 fls
  shows fls-base-factor a * fls-base-factor b = fls-base-factor b * fls-base-factor a
  by (simp add: fls-mult-commute-subdegree-ge-0 del: fls-base-factor-def)

instance fls :: (comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a fls
  show a * b = b * a
  using fls-times-conv-base-factor-times[of a b] fls-times-conv-base-factor-times[of
    b a]
  fls-mult-commute-base-factor[of a b]
  by (simp add: add.commute)

```

qed (*simp add: distrib-right*)

instance *fls* :: (*semiring-1*) *semiring-1*
by (*standard, simp-all add: fls-mult-one*)

lemma *fls-of-nat*: (*of-nat n* :: '*a*::*semiring-1 fls*) = *fls-const* (*of-nat n*)
by (*induct n*) (*auto intro: fls-eqI*)

lemma *fls-of-nat-nth*: *of-nat n* \$\$ *k* = (*if k=0 then of-nat n else 0*)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-mult-of-nat-nth* [*simp*]:
shows (*of-nat k * f*) \$\$ *n* = *of-nat k * f* \$\$ *n*
and (*f * of-nat k*) \$\$ *n* = *f* \$\$ *n * of-nat k*
by (*simp-all add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fls-subdegree* (*of-nat n*) = 0
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-shift-of-nat-nth*:
fls-shift k (*of-nat a*) \$\$ *n* = (*if n=-k then of-nat a else 0*)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat fls-shift-const-nth*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-of-nat* [*simp*]:
fls-base-factor (*of-nat n* :: '*a*::*semiring-1 fls*) = (*of-nat n* :: '*a fls*)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-regpart-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fls-regpart* (*of-nat n*) = (*of-nat n* :: '*a*::*semiring-1 fps*)
by (*simp add: fls-of-nat fps-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-prpart-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fls-prpart* (*of-nat n*) = 0
by (*simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-to-fps-of-nat*:
fls-base-factor-to-fps (*of-nat n*) = (*of-nat n* :: '*a*::*semiring-1 fps*)
by *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-of-nat*:
fps-to-fls (*of-nat n*) = (*of-nat n* :: '*a*::*semiring-1 fls*)
proof –
have *fps-to-fls* (*of-nat n*) = *fps-to-fls* (*fps-const* (*of-nat n*))
by (*simp add: fps-of-nat*)
thus ?thesis **by** (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

qed

lemma *fps-to-fls-numeral* [*simp*]: *fps-to-fls* (*numeral n*) = *numeral n*
by (*metis fps-to-fls-of-nat of-nat-numeral*)

lemma *fls-const-power*: $fls-const (a \wedge b) = fls-const a \wedge b$
by (*induction b*) (*auto simp flip: fls-const-mult-const*)

lemma *fls-const-numeral* [*simp*]: $fls-const (numeral\ n) = numeral\ n$
by (*metis fls-of-nat of-nat-numeral*)

lemma *fls-mult-of-numeral-nth* [*simp*]:
shows $(numeral\ k * f)\ \$\$ n = numeral\ k * f\ \$\$ n$
and $(f * numeral\ k)\ \$\$ n = f\ \$\$ n * numeral\ k$
by (*metis fls-const-numeral fls-mult-const-nth*)**+**

lemma *fls-nth-numeral'* [*simp*]:
 $numeral\ n\ \$\$ 0 = numeral\ n\ k \neq 0 \implies numeral\ n\ \$\$ k = 0$
by (*metis fls-const-nth fls-const-numeral*)**+**

instance *fls* :: (*comm-semiring-1*) *comm-semiring-1*
by *standard simp*

instance *fls* :: (*ring*) *ring* ..

instance *fls* :: (*comm-ring*) *comm-ring* ..

instance *fls* :: (*ring-1*) *ring-1* ..

lemma *fls-of-int-nonneg*: $(of-int\ (int\ n) :: 'a::ring-1\ fls) = fls-const (of-int\ (int\ n))$
by (*induct n*) (*auto intro: fls-eqI*)

lemma *fls-of-int*: $(of-int\ i :: 'a::ring-1\ fls) = fls-const (of-int\ i)$
proof (*induct i*)
case (*neg i*)
have $of-int\ (int\ (Suc\ i)) = fls-const (of-int\ (int\ (Suc\ i)) :: 'a)$
using *fls-of-int-nonneg[of Suc i]* **by** *simp*
hence $- of-int\ (int\ (Suc\ i)) = - fls-const (of-int\ (int\ (Suc\ i)) :: 'a)$
by *simp*
thus *?case* **by** (*simp add: fls-const-uminus[symmetric]*)
qed (*rule fls-of-int-nonneg*)

lemma *fls-of-int-nth*: $of-int\ n\ \$\$ k = (if\ k=0\ then\ of-int\ n\ else\ 0)$
by (*simp add: fls-of-int*)

lemma *fls-mult-of-int-nth* [*simp*]:
shows $(of-int\ k * f)\ \$\$ n = of-int\ k * f\ \$\$ n$
and $(f * of-int\ k)\ \$\$ n = f\ \$\$ n * of-int\ k$
by (*simp-all add: fls-of-int*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-of-int* [*simp*]: $fls-subdegree (of-int\ i) = 0$
by (*simp add: fls-of-int*)

```

lemma fls-shift-of-int-nth:
  fls-shift k (of-int i) $$ n = (if n = -k then of-int i else 0)
  by (simp add: fls-of-int-nth)

lemma fls-base-factor-of-int [simp]:
  fls-base-factor (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fls) = (of-int i :: 'a fls)
  by (simp add: fls-of-int)

lemma fls-regpart-of-int [simp]:
  fls-regpart (of-int i) = (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fps)
  by (simp add: fls-of-int fps-of-int)

lemma fls-prpart-of-int [simp]: fls-prpart (of-int n) = 0
  by (simp add: fls-prpart-eq0-iff)

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-of-int:
  fls-base-factor-to-fps (of-int i) = (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fps)
  by simp

lemma fps-to-fls-of-int:
  fps-to-fls (of-int i) = (of-int i :: 'a::ring-1 fls)
proof -
  have fps-to-fls (of-int i) = fps-to-fls (fps-const (of-int i))
    by (simp add: fps-of-int)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-of-int)
qed

instance fls :: (comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..

instance fls :: (semiring-no-zero-divisors) semiring-no-zero-divisors
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fls
  assume a ≠ 0 and b ≠ 0
  hence (a * b) $$ (fls-subdegree a + fls-subdegree b) ≠ 0 by simp
  thus a * b ≠ 0 using fls-nonzeroI by fast
qed

instance fls :: (semiring-1-no-zero-divisors) semiring-1-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fls :: (ring-no-zero-divisors) ring-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fls :: (ring-1-no-zero-divisors) ring-1-no-zero-divisors ..

instance fls :: (idom) idom ..

lemma semiring-char-fls [simp]: CHAR('a :: comm-semiring-1 fls) = CHAR('a)
  by (rule CHAR-eqI) (auto simp: fls-of-nat of-nat-eq-0-iff-char-dvd fls-const-nonzero)

instance fls :: ({semiring-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) semiring-prime-char

```



```

    by (rule semiring-prime-charI) auto
instance fls :: ({comm-semiring-prime-char,comm-semiring-1}) comm-semiring-prime-char
    by standard
instance fls :: ({comm-ring-prime-char,comm-semiring-1}) comm-ring-prime-char
    by standard
instance fls :: ({idom-prime-char,comm-semiring-1}) idom-prime-char
    by standard

```

7.5.4 Powers

```

lemma fls-subdegree-prod:
  fixes F :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: field-char-0 fls
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in I \implies F x \neq 0$ 
  shows fls-subdegree  $(\prod_{x \in I}. F x) = (\sum_{x \in I}. \text{fls-subdegree } (F x))$ 
  using assms by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

```

```

lemma fls-subdegree-prod':
  fixes F :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: field-char-0 fls
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in I \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (F x) \neq 0$ 
  shows fls-subdegree  $(\prod_{x \in I}. F x) = (\sum_{x \in I}. \text{fls-subdegree } (F x))$ 
proof (intro fls-subdegree-prod)
  show  $F x \neq 0$  if  $x \in I$  for  $x$ 
    using assms[OF that] by auto
qed

```

```

lemma fls-pow-subdegree-ge:
   $f^n \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f^n) \geq n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$ 
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n) thus ?case
    using fls-mult-subdegree-ge[of f f^n] by (fastforce simp: algebra-simps)
qed simp

```

```

lemma fls-pow-nth-below-subdegree:
   $k < n * \text{fls-subdegree } f \implies (f^n) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } k = 0$ 
  using fls-pow-subdegree-ge[of f n] by (cases f^n = 0) auto

```

```

lemma fls-pow-base [simp]:
   $(f^n) \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } (n * \text{fls-subdegree } f) = (f \text{ \textit{\$ \$} } \text{fls-subdegree } f)^n$ 
proof (induct n)
  case (Suc n)
  show ?case
proof (cases Suc n * fls-subdegree f < fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree (f^n))
  case True with Suc show ?thesis
    by (simp-all add: fls-times-nth-eq0 distrib-right)
  next
  case False
from False have
     $\{0..int\ n * \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } (f^n)\} =$ 
     $insert\ 0\ \{1..int\ n * \text{fls-subdegree } f - \text{fls-subdegree } (f^n)\}$ 

```

by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
 with False Suc show ?thesis
 by (simp add: algebra-simps fls-times-nth(4) fls-pow-nth-below-subdegree)
 qed
 qed simp

lemma fls-pow-subdegree-eqI:
 $(f \text{ fls-subdegree } f) \wedge n \neq 0 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 using fls-pow-nth-below-subdegree by (fastforce intro: fls-subdegree-eqI)

lemma fls-unit-base-subdegree-power:
 $x * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * y = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
proof –
 show $x * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 using left-right-inverse-power[of $x f \text{ fls-subdegree } f n$]
 by (auto intro: fls-pow-subdegree-eqI)
 show $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * y = 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 using left-right-inverse-power[of $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f y n$]
 by (auto intro: fls-pow-subdegree-eqI)
 qed

lemma fls-base-dvd1-subdegree-power:
 $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f \text{ dvd } 1 \implies \text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
 using fls-unit-base-subdegree-power unfolding dvd-def by auto

lemma fls-pow-subdegree-ge0:
 assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$
 shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) \geq 0$
proof (cases $f \wedge n = 0$)
 case False
 moreover from assms have $\text{int } n * \text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$ by simp
 ultimately show ?thesis using fls-pow-subdegree-ge by fastforce
 qed simp

lemma fls-subdegree-pow:
 fixes $f :: 'a::\text{semiring-1-no-zero-divisors}$ fls
 shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (f \wedge n) = n * \text{fls-subdegree } f$
proof (cases $f=0$)
 case False thus ?thesis by (induct n) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
 qed (cases $n=0$, auto simp: zero-power)

lemma fls-shifted-pow:
 $(\text{fls-shift } m f) \wedge n = \text{fls-shift } (n * m) (f \wedge n)$
 by (induct n) (simp-all add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp algebra-simps)

lemma fls-pow-conv-fps-pow:
 assumes $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0$
 shows $f \wedge n = \text{fps-to-fls } ((\text{fls-regpart } f) \wedge n)$

proof (*induct n*)
 case (*Suc n*) **with** *assms* **show** ?*case*
 using *fls-pow-subdegree-ge0*[*of f n*]
 by (*simp add: fls-times-conv-fps-times*)
qed *simp*

lemma *fps-to-fls-power*: $\text{fps-to-fls } (f \wedge n) = \text{fps-to-fls } f \wedge n$
 by (*simp add: fls-pow-conv-fps-pow fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps-gt0*)

lemma *fls-pow-conv-regpart*:
 $\text{fls-subdegree } f \geq 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart } (f \wedge n) = (\text{fls-regpart } f) \wedge n$
 by (*simp add: fls-pow-conv-fps-pow*)

These two lemmas show that shifting 1 is equivalent to powers of the implied variable.

lemma *fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X} \wedge n = \text{fls-shift } (-n) \ 1$
 by (*simp add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-shifted-pow*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*: $\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n = \text{fls-shift } n \ 1$
 by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-shifted-pow*)

abbreviation *fls-X-intpow* $\equiv (\lambda i. \text{fls-shift } (-i) \ 1)$

— Unifies *fls-X* and *fls-X-inv* so that *fls-X-intpow* returns the equivalent of the implied variable raised to the supplied integer argument of *fls-X-intpow*, whether positive or negative.

lemma *fls-X-intpow-nonzero*[*simp*]: $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a :: \text{zero-neq-one } \text{fls}) \neq 0$
 by (*simp add: fls-shift-eq0-iff*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-power*: $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i) \wedge n = \text{fls-X-intpow } (n * i)$
 by (*simp add: fls-shifted-pow*)

lemma *fls-X-power-nth* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-X} \wedge n \ \$\$ k = (\text{if } k=n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 by (*simp add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-nth* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n \ \$\$ k = (\text{if } k=-n \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
 by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-pow-nonzero*[*simp*]: $(\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}) \neq 0$

proof
 assume $(\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = 0$
 hence $(\text{fls-X} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ \$\$ n = 0$ **by** *simp*
 thus *False* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-X-inv-pow-nonzero*[*simp*]: $(\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1 } \text{fls}) \neq 0$

proof
 assume $(\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = 0$
 hence $(\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ \$\$ -n = 0$ **by** *simp*

thus *False* by *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-X-pow* [*simp*]: *fls-subdegree* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = *n*
by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) (*simp-all add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-X-inv-pow* [*simp*]: *fls-subdegree* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = $-n$
by (*intro fls-subdegree-eqI*) (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-fls-X-intpow* [*simp*]:
fls-subdegree ((*fls-X-intpow i*) :: '*a*::zero-neq-one *fls*) = *i*
by *simp*

lemma *fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow*: *fls-regpart* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = *fps-X* \wedge *n*
by (*simp add: fls-pow-conv-regpart*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-pow-regpart*: $n > 0 \implies \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-X-inv } \wedge n) = 0$
by (*auto intro: fps-ext simp: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-regpart*:
fls-regpart (*fls-X-intpow i*) = (if $i \geq 0$ then *fps-X* \wedge nat *i* else 0)
using *fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow*[of nat *i*]
fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift[of $-i$ 1]
by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 fps-shift-one*)

lemma *fls-X-power-times-conv-shift*:
fls-X \wedge *n* * *f* = *fls-shift* ($-int$ *n*) *f* * *fls-X* \wedge *n* = *fls-shift* ($-int$ *n*) *f*
using *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*[of $-int$ *n* 1 0 *f*]
fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of 0 *f* $-int$ *n* 1]
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift*:
fls-X-inv \wedge *n* * *f* = *fls-shift* (*int* *n*) *f* * *fls-X-inv* \wedge *n* = *fls-shift* (*int* *n*) *f*
using *fls-times-both-shifted-simp*[of *int* *n* 1 0 *f*]
fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of 0 *f* *int* *n* 1]
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift*:
fixes *f* :: '*a*::semiring-1 *fls*
shows *fls-X-intpow i* * *f* = *fls-shift* ($-i$) *f* * *fls-X-intpow i* = *fls-shift* ($-i$) *f*
by (*simp-all add: fls-shifted-times-simps*)

lemmas *fls-X-power-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[OF *fls-X-power-times-conv-shift*]
lemmas *fls-X-inv-power-times-comm* = *trans-sym*[OF *fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift*]

lemma *fls-X-intpow-times-comm*:
fixes *f* :: '*a*::semiring-1 *fls*
shows *fls-X-intpow i* * *f* = *f* * *fls-X-intpow i*
by (*simp add: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-times-fls-X-intpow*:
 $(fls-X-intpow\ i :: 'a::semiring-1\ fls) * fls-X-intpow\ j = fls-X-intpow\ (i+j)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-diff-conv-times*:
 $fls-X-intpow\ (i-j) = (fls-X-intpow\ i :: 'a::semiring-1\ fls) * fls-X-intpow\ (-j)$
using *fls-X-intpow-times-fls-X-intpow*[*of i -j, symmetric*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-power-nonzero*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-X \wedge^n * f \neq 0 \wedge f * fls-X \wedge^n \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-inv-power-nonzero*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-X-inv \wedge^n * f \neq 0 \wedge f * fls-X-inv \wedge^n \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-mult-fls-X-intpow-nonzero*:
fixes $f :: 'a::semiring-1\ fls$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-X-intpow\ i * f \neq 0 \wedge f * fls-X-intpow\ i \neq 0$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift fls-shift-eq0-iff assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-power*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-subdegree\ (fls-X \wedge^n * f) = fls-subdegree\ f + n$
and $fls-subdegree\ (f * fls-X \wedge^n) = fls-subdegree\ f + n$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-inv-power*:
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-subdegree\ (fls-X-inv \wedge^n * f) = fls-subdegree\ f - n$
and $fls-subdegree\ (f * fls-X-inv \wedge^n) = fls-subdegree\ f - n$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-subdegree-mult-fls-X-intpow*:
fixes $f :: 'a::semiring-1\ fls$
assumes $f \neq 0$
shows $fls-subdegree\ (fls-X-intpow\ i * f) = fls-subdegree\ f + i$
and $fls-subdegree\ (f * fls-X-intpow\ i) = fls-subdegree\ f + i$
by (*auto simp: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift assms*)

lemma *fls-X-shift*:
 $fls-shift\ (-int\ n)\ fls-X = fls-X \wedge^{Suc\ n}$
 $fls-shift\ (int\ (Suc\ n))\ fls-X = fls-X-inv \wedge^n$
using *fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*[*of Suc n, symmetric*]
by (*simp-all add: fls-X-conv-shift-1 fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-shift*:

fls-shift (*int n*) *fls-X-inv* = *fls-X-inv* \wedge *Suc n*

fls-shift ($- \text{int } (\text{Suc } n)$) *fls-X-inv* = *fls-X* \wedge *n*

using *fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1* [of *Suc n*, *symmetric*]

by (*simp-all add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-power-base-factor*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = 1

by (*simp add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = 1

by (*simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-base-factor*: *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-intpow i*) = 1

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of $-i$ 1] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-power*:

shows *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X* \wedge *n* * *f*) = *fls-base-factor f*

and *fls-base-factor* (*f* * *fls-X* \wedge *n*) = *fls-base-factor f*

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of $- \text{int } n$ *f*]

by (*auto simp: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-inv-power*:

shows *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n* * *f*) = *fls-base-factor f*

and *fls-base-factor* (*f* * *fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = *fls-base-factor f*

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of *int n* *f*]

by (*auto simp: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-base-factor-mult-fls-X-intpow*:

fixes *f* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*

shows *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-intpow i* * *f*) = *fls-base-factor f*

and *fls-base-factor* (*f* * *fls-X-intpow i*) = *fls-base-factor f*

using *fls-base-factor-shift* [of $-i$ *f*]

by (*auto simp: fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift*)

lemma *fls-X-power-base-factor-to-fps*: *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*fls-X* \wedge *n*) = 1

proof –

define *X* **where** *X* \equiv *fls-X* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*

hence *fls-base-factor* (*X* \wedge *n*) = 1 **using** *fls-X-power-base-factor* **by** *simp*

thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*X* \wedge *n*) = 1 **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor-to-fps*: *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*fls-X-inv* \wedge *n*) = 1

proof –

define *iX* **where** *iX* \equiv *fls-X-inv* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*

hence *fls-base-factor* (*iX* \wedge *n*) = 1 **using** *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor* **by** *simp*

thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*iX* \wedge *n*) = 1 **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-X-intpow-base-factor-to-fps*: *fls-base-factor-to-fps* (*fls-X-intpow* *i*) = 1
proof –
define *f* :: 'a *fls* **where** *f* ≡ *fls-X-intpow* *i*
moreover **have** *fls-base-factor* (*fls-X-intpow* *i*) = 1 **by** (*rule fls-X-intpow-base-factor*)
ultimately **have** *fls-base-factor* *f* = 1 **by** *simp*
thus *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f* = 1 **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose*:
fixes *f* :: 'a::semiring-1 *fls*
shows *f* = *fls-base-factor* *f* * *fls-X-intpow* (*fls-subdegree* *f*)
and *f* = *fls-X-intpow* (*fls-subdegree* *f*) * *fls-base-factor* *f*
by (*simp-all add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp*)

lemma *fls-normalized-product-of-inverses*:
assumes *f* * *g* = 1
shows *fls-base-factor* *f* * *fls-base-factor* *g* =
fls-X ^ (nat (-(*fls-subdegree* *f* + *fls-subdegree* *g*)))
and *fls-base-factor* *f* * *fls-base-factor* *g* =
fls-X-intpow (-(*fls-subdegree* *f* + *fls-subdegree* *g*))
using *fls-mult-subdegree-ge*[*of f g*]
fls-times-base-factor-conv-shifted-times[*of f g*]
by (*simp-all add: assms fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-fps-normalized-product-of-inverses*:
assumes *f* * *g* = 1
shows *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f* * *fls-base-factor-to-fps* *g* =
fps-X ^ (nat (-(*fls-subdegree* *f* + *fls-subdegree* *g*)))
using *fls-times-conv-regpart*[*of fls-base-factor f fls-base-factor g*]
fls-base-factor-subdegree[*of f*] *fls-base-factor-subdegree*[*of g*]
fls-normalized-product-of-inverses(1)[*OF assms*]
by (*force simp: fls-X-pow-conv-fps-X-pow*)

7.5.5 Inverses

abbreviation *fls-left-inverse* ::
'a::{comm-monoid-add,uminus,times} *fls* ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a *fls*
where
fls-left-inverse *f* *x* ≡
fls-shift (*fls-subdegree* *f*) (*fps-to-fls* (*fps-left-inverse* (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f*) *x*))

abbreviation *fls-right-inverse* ::
'a::{comm-monoid-add,uminus,times} *fls* ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a *fls*
where
fls-right-inverse *f* *y* ≡
fls-shift (*fls-subdegree* *f*) (*fps-to-fls* (*fps-right-inverse* (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* *f*)
y))

```

instantiation fls :: ({comm-monoid-add,uminus,times,inverse}) inverse
begin
  definition fls-divide-def:
     $f \text{ div } g =$ 
      fls-shift (fls-subdegree g - fls-subdegree f) (
        fps-to-fls ((fls-base-factor-to-fps f) div (fls-base-factor-to-fps g))
      )

  definition fls-inverse-def:
     $\text{inverse } f = \text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$ 
  instance ..
end

lemma fls-inverse-def':
   $\text{inverse } f = \text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \text{ \texttt{\$ \$} fls-subdegree } f))$ 
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def fps-inverse-def)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-base:
   $\text{fls-left-inverse } f x \text{ \texttt{\$ \$} } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) = x$ 
   $\text{fls-right-inverse } f y \text{ \texttt{\$ \$} } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) = y$ 
  by auto

lemma fls-inverse-base:
   $f \neq 0 \implies \text{inverse } f \text{ \texttt{\$ \$} } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) = \text{inverse } (f \text{ \texttt{\$ \$} fls-subdegree } f)$ 
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-starting0:
  fixes f :: 'a::({comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}) fls
  and g :: 'b::({ab-group-add,mult-zero}) fls
  shows fls-left-inverse f 0 = 0
  and fls-right-inverse g 0 = 0
  by (simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0:
   $\text{fls-left-inverse } f x = 0 \implies x = 0$ 
   $\text{fls-right-inverse } f x = 0 \implies x = 0$ 
  by (metis fls-lr-inverse-base fls-nonzeroI)+

lemma fls-lr-inverse-eq0-iff:
  fixes x :: 'a::({comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus})
  and y :: 'b::({ab-group-add,mult-zero})
  shows fls-left-inverse f x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  and fls-right-inverse g y = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  y = 0
  using fls-lr-inverse-starting0 fls-lr-inverse-eq0-imp-starting0
  by auto

lemma fls-inverse-eq0-iff':
  fixes f :: 'a::({ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero}) fls

```


shows $\text{inverse } f = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\text{inverse } (f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f) = 0)$
using *fls-lr-inverse-eq-0-iff*(2)[*of f inverse (f \textit{fls-subdegree} f)*]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def*)

lemma *fls-inverse-eq-0-iff*[*simp*]:
 $\text{inverse } f = (0 :: ('a :: \textit{division-ring}) \textit{fls}) \longleftrightarrow f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}} f = 0$
using *fls-inverse-eq-0-iff*'[*of f*] **by** (*cases f=0*) *auto*

lemmas *fls-inverse-eq-0'* = *iffD2*[*OF fls-inverse-eq-0-iff*]
lemmas *fls-inverse-eq-0* = *iffD2*[*OF fls-inverse-eq-0-iff*]

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-const*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\textit{ab-group-add}, \textit{mult-zero}\}$
and $b :: 'b :: \{\textit{comm-monoid-add}, \textit{mult-zero}, \textit{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-const } a) \ x = \text{fls-const } x$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-const } b) \ y = \text{fls-const } y$
by (*simp-all add: fls-const-lr-inverse*)

lemma *fls-inverse-const*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\textit{comm-monoid-add}, \textit{inverse}, \textit{mult-zero}, \textit{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{fls-const } a) = \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } a)$
using *fls-lr-inverse-const*(2)
by (*auto simp: fls-inverse-def*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-of-nat*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\textit{ring-1}, \textit{mult-zero}\}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\textit{semiring-1}, \textit{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{of-nat } n) \ x = \text{fls-const } x$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{of-nat } n) \ y = \text{fls-const } y$
using *fls-lr-inverse-const*
by (*auto simp: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-inverse-of-nat*:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a :: \{\textit{semiring-1}, \textit{inverse}, \textit{uminus}\} \textit{fls}) = \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } n))$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-const fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-of-int*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\textit{ring-1}, \textit{mult-zero}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{of-int } n) \ x = \text{fls-const } x$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{of-int } n) \ x = \text{fls-const } x$
using *fls-lr-inverse-const*
by (*auto simp: fls-of-int*)

lemma *fls-inverse-of-int*:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } n :: 'a :: \{\textit{ring-1}, \textit{inverse}, \textit{uminus}\} \textit{fls}) = \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } n))$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-const fls-of-int*)

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-zero:
  fixes  $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero}\}$ 
  and  $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}\}$ 
  shows  $fls\text{-left-inverse } 0\ x = fls\text{-const } x$ 
  and  $fls\text{-right-inverse } 0\ y = fls\text{-const } y$ 
  using  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-const}[of\ 0]$ 
  by auto

lemma fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const:
  inverse  $(0::'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,inverse}\}\ fls) = fls\text{-const } (inverse\ 0)$ 
  using  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-zero}(2)[of\ inverse\ (0::'a)]$  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-inverse-zero':
  assumes inverse  $(0::'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\}) = 0$ 
  shows inverse  $(0::'a\ fls) = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const assms)

lemma fls-inverse-zero [simp]: inverse  $(0::'a::division\text{-ring}\ fls) = 0$ 
  by (rule fls-inverse-zero'[OF inverse-zero])

lemma fls-inverse-base2:
  fixes  $f :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,inverse}\}\ fls$ 
  shows inverse  $f\ \$\$ (-fls\text{-subdegree } f) = inverse\ (f\ \$\$ fls\text{-subdegree } f)$ 
  by (cases  $f=0$ ) (simp-all add: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-one:
  fixes  $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero,one}\}$ 
  and  $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one}\}$ 
  shows  $fls\text{-left-inverse } 1\ x = fls\text{-const } x$ 
  and  $fls\text{-right-inverse } 1\ y = fls\text{-const } y$ 
  using  $fls\text{-lr-inverse-const}[of\ 1]$ 
  by auto

lemma fls-lr-inverse-one-one:
   $fls\text{-left-inverse } 1\ 1 =$ 
     $(1::'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero,one}\}\ fls)$ 
   $fls\text{-right-inverse } 1\ 1 =$ 
     $(1::'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus,one}\}\ fls)$ 
  using fls-lr-inverse-one[of 1] by auto

lemma fls-inverse-one:
  assumes inverse  $(1::'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,one}\}) = 1$ 
  shows inverse  $(1::'a\ fls) = 1$ 
  using assms fls-lr-inverse-one-one(2)
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-left-inverse-delta:
  fixes  $b :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add,mult-zero}\}$ 

```

assumes $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0)$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
fix n **from** *assms* **show**
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x \ \$\$ \ n$
 $= \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = - a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0) \ \$\$ \ n$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-delta*[*of a b*]
 $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}(1)$ [*of b*]
 fls-shift-const
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-right-inverse-delta*:
fixes $b :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}\}$
assumes $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0)$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
fix n **from** *assms* **show**
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) \ x \ \$\$ \ n$
 $= \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n = - a \text{ then } x \text{ else } 0) \ \$\$ \ n$
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-delta*[*of a b*]
 $\text{fls-lr-inverse-const}(2)$ [*of b*]
 fls-shift-const
by *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-inverse-delta-nonzero*:
fixes $b :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus}\}$
assumes $b \neq 0$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } \text{inverse } b \text{ else } 0)$
using *assms fls-nonzeroI*[*of Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0) \ a*]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' fls-right-inverse-delta[symmetric]*)

lemma *fls-inverse-delta*:
fixes $b :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } 0)) =$
 $\text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{if } n=-a \text{ then } \text{inverse } b \text{ else } 0)$
by (*cases b=0*) (*simp-all add: fls-inverse-delta-nonzero*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X*:
fixes $x :: 'a::\{\text{ab-group-add,mult-zero,zero-neq-one}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{\text{comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero,zero-neq-one}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } \text{fls-X } x = \text{fls-shift } 1 \ (\text{fls-const } x)$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } \text{fls-X } y = \text{fls-shift } 1 \ (\text{fls-const } y)$
using $\text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(1)$ [*of x*] $\text{fls-lr-inverse-one}(2)$ [*of y*]
by *auto*

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X'*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, uminus, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } fls\text{-X } x = fls\text{-const } x * fls\text{-X-inv}$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } fls\text{-X } y = fls\text{-const } y * fls\text{-X-inv}$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X}(1)[of\ x] \ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X}(2)[of\ y]$
by $(simp\text{-all } add: fls\text{-X-inv-times-conv-shift}(2))$

lemma *fls-inverse-X'*:

assumes $inverse\ 1 = (1 :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, zero\text{-neq-one}\})$
shows $inverse\ (fls\text{-X}::'a\ fls) = fls\text{-X-inv}$
using $assms\ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X}(2)[of\ 1::'a]$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-def}'\ fls\text{-X-inv-conv-shift-1})$

lemma *fls-inverse-X*: $inverse\ (fls\text{-X}::'a::division\text{-ring}\ fls) = fls\text{-X-inv}$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-X}')$

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X-inv*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, uminus, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } x = fls\text{-shift } (-1)\ (fls\text{-const } x)$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } y = fls\text{-shift } (-1)\ (fls\text{-const } y)$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-one}(1)[of\ x] \ fls\text{-lr-inverse-one}(2)[of\ y]$
by $auto$

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X-inv'*:

fixes $x :: 'a::\{ab\text{-group-add}, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
and $y :: 'b::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, uminus, mult\text{-zero}, zero\text{-neq-one}, monoid\text{-mult}\}$
shows $fls\text{-left-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } x = fls\text{-const } x * fls\text{-X}$
and $fls\text{-right-inverse } fls\text{-X-inv } y = fls\text{-const } y * fls\text{-X}$
using $fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-inv}(1)[of\ x] \ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-inv}(2)[of\ y]$
by $(simp\text{-all } add: fls\text{-X-times-conv-shift}(2))$

lemma *fls-inverse-X-inv'*:

assumes $inverse\ 1 = (1 :: 'a::\{comm\text{-monoid-add}, inverse, mult\text{-zero}, uminus, zero\text{-neq-one}\})$
shows $inverse\ (fls\text{-X-inv}::'a\ fls) = fls\text{-X}$
using $assms\ fls\text{-lr-inverse-X-inv}(2)[of\ 1::'a]$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-def}'\ fls\text{-X-conv-shift-1})$

lemma *fls-inverse-X-inv*: $inverse\ (fls\text{-X-inv}::'a::division\text{-ring}\ fls) = fls\text{-X}$
by $(simp\ add: fls\text{-inverse-X-inv}')$

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-subdegree*:

assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $fls\text{-subdegree } (fls\text{-left-inverse } f\ x) = -\ fls\text{-subdegree } f$
and $fls\text{-subdegree } (fls\text{-right-inverse } f\ x) = -\ fls\text{-subdegree } f$
by $(auto\ intro: fls\text{-subdegree-eqI}\ simp: assms)$

```

lemma fls-inverse-subdegree':
  inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) ≠ 0 ⇒ fls-subdegree (inverse f) = - fls-subdegree
f
  using fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(2)[of inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)]
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-inverse-subdegree [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows fls-subdegree (inverse f) = - fls-subdegree f
  by (cases f=0)
    (auto intro: fls-inverse-subdegree' simp: nonzero-imp-inverse-nonzero)

lemma fls-inverse-subdegree-base-nonzero:
  assumes f ≠ 0 inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) ≠ 0
  shows inverse f $$ (fls-subdegree (inverse f)) = inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)
  using assms fls-inverse-subdegree'[of f] fls-inverse-base[of f]
  by simp

lemma fls-inverse-subdegree-base:
  fixes f :: 'a::{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero} fls
  shows inverse f $$ (fls-subdegree (inverse f)) = inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)
  using fls-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of f] fls-inverse-subdegree-base-nonzero[of f]
  by (cases f=0 ∨ inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = 0)
    (auto simp: fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-subdegree-0:
  assumes fls-subdegree f = 0
  shows fls-subdegree (fls-left-inverse f x) ≥ 0
  and fls-subdegree (fls-right-inverse f x) ≥ 0
  using fls-subdegree-ge0I[of fls-left-inverse f x]
  fls-subdegree-ge0I[of fls-right-inverse f x]
  by (auto simp: assms)

lemma fls-inverse-subdegree-0:
  fls-subdegree f = 0 ⇒ fls-subdegree (inverse f) ≥ 0
  using fls-lr-inverse-subdegree-0(2)[of f] by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-shift-nonzero:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-shift m f) x = fls-shift (-m) (fls-left-inverse f x)
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-shift m f) x = fls-shift (-m) (fls-right-inverse f x)
  using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift[of m f] fls-shift-subdegree
  by auto

lemma fls-inverse-shift-nonzero:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0
  shows inverse (fls-shift m f) = fls-shift (-m) (inverse f)

```

```

using   assms fls-lr-inverse-shift-nonzero(2)[of f m inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)]
by      (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-inverse-shift:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows inverse (fls-shift m f) = fls-shift (-m) (inverse f)
  using fls-inverse-shift-nonzero
  by     (cases f=0) simp-all

lemma fls-left-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes x :: 'a::{ab-group-add,mult-zero}
  assumes x ≠ 0
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-base-factor f) x = fls-base-factor (fls-left-inverse f x)
  using   assms fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[of x] fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(1)[of x]
  by      (cases f=0) auto

lemma fls-right-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes y :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}
  assumes y ≠ 0
  shows fls-right-inverse (fls-base-factor f) y = fls-base-factor (fls-right-inverse f y)
  using   assms fls-lr-inverse-zero(2)[of y] fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(2)[of y]
  by      (cases f=0) auto

lemma fls-inverse-base-factor':
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  assumes inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) ≠ 0
  shows inverse (fls-base-factor f) = fls-base-factor (inverse f)
  by      (cases f=0)
    (simp-all add:
      assms fls-inverse-shift-nonzero fls-inverse-subdegree'
      fls-inverse-zero-conv-fls-const
    )

lemma fls-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes f :: 'a::{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero} fls
  shows inverse (fls-base-factor f) = fls-base-factor (inverse f)
  using fls-base-factor-base[of f] fls-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of f]
    fls-inverse-eq-0-iff'[of fls-base-factor f] fls-inverse-base-factor'[of f]
  by      (cases inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = 0) simp-all

lemma fls-lr-inverse-regpart:
  assumes fls-subdegree f = 0
  shows fls-regpart (fls-left-inverse f x) = fls-left-inverse (fls-regpart f) x
  and   fls-regpart (fls-right-inverse f y) = fls-right-inverse (fls-regpart f) y
  using   assms
  by      auto

lemma fls-inverse-regpart:

```

```

assumes fls-subdegree f = 0
shows fls-regpart (inverse f) = inverse (fls-regpart f)
by (simp add: assms fls-inverse-def)

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-left-inverse:
fixes x :: 'a::{ab-group-add,mult-zero}
shows fls-base-factor-to-fps (fls-left-inverse f x) =
      fps-left-inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f) x
using fls-left-inverse-base-factor[of x f] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f]
by (cases x=0) (simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0(1) fps-lr-inverse-starting0(1))

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero:
fixes y :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,mult-zero,uminus}
assumes y ≠ 0
shows fls-base-factor-to-fps (fls-right-inverse f y) =
      fps-right-inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f) y
using assms fls-right-inverse-base-factor[of y f]
      fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f]
by simp

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse:
fixes y :: 'a::{ab-group-add,mult-zero}
shows fls-base-factor-to-fps (fls-right-inverse f y) =
      fps-right-inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f) y
using fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero[of y f]
by (cases y=0) (simp-all add: fls-lr-inverse-starting0(2) fps-lr-inverse-starting0(2))

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-inverse-nonzero:
fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
assumes inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f) ≠ 0
shows fls-base-factor-to-fps (inverse f) = inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f)
using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse-nonzero
by (simp add: fls-inverse-def' fps-inverse-def)

lemma fls-base-factor-to-fps-inverse:
fixes f :: 'a::{ab-group-add,inverse,mult-zero} fls
shows fls-base-factor-to-fps (inverse f) = inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f)
using fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse
by (simp add: fls-inverse-def' fps-inverse-def)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-fps-to-fls:
assumes subdegree f = 0
shows fls-left-inverse (fps-to-fls f) x = fps-to-fls (fps-left-inverse f x)
and fls-right-inverse (fps-to-fls f) x = fps-to-fls (fps-right-inverse f x)
using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls[of f]
by (simp-all add: fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps)

lemma fls-inverse-fps-to-fls:
  subdegree f = 0  $\implies$  inverse (fps-to-fls f) = fps-to-fls (inverse f)

```

```

using nth-subdegree-nonzero[of f]
by (cases f=0)
    (auto simp add:
      fps-to-fls-nonzeroI fls-inverse-def' fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps fps-inverse-def
      fls-lr-inverse-fps-to-fls(2)
    )

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-power:
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1'
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X ^ n) x = fls-shift n (fls-const x)
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X ^ n) y = fls-shift n (fls-const y)
  using fls-lr-inverse-one(1)[of x] fls-lr-inverse-one(2)[of y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-power-conv-shift-1)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-power':
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1'
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X ^ n) x = fls-const x * fls-X-inv ^ n
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X ^ n) y = fls-const y * fls-X-inv ^ n
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-power(1)[of n x] fls-lr-inverse-X-power(2)[of n y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift(2))

lemma fls-inverse-X-power':
  assumes inverse 1 = (1::'a::{semiring-1,uminus,inverse})
  shows inverse ((fls-X ^ n)::'a fls') = fls-X-inv ^ n
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-power'(2)[of n 1]
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def' assms)

lemma fls-inverse-X-power:
  inverse ((fls-X::'a::division-ring fls') ^ n) = fls-X-inv ^ n
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-X-power')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power:
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1'
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) x = fls-shift (-n) (fls-const x)
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) y = fls-shift (-n) (fls-const y)
  using fls-lr-inverse-one(1)[of x] fls-lr-inverse-one(2)[of y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1)

lemma fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power':
  fixes x :: 'a::ring-1'
  and y :: 'b::{semiring-1,uminus}
  shows fls-left-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) x = fls-const x * fls-X ^ n
  and fls-right-inverse (fls-X-inv ^ n) y = fls-const y * fls-X ^ n
  using fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power(1)[of n x] fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power(2)[of n y]
  by (simp-all add: fls-X-power-times-conv-shift(2))

```


lemma *fls-inverse-X-inv-power'*:
assumes $\text{inverse } 1 = (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{uminus}, \text{inverse}\})$
shows $\text{inverse } ((\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-X} \wedge n$
using *fls-lr-inverse-X-inv-power'(2)*[of $n \ 1$]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' assms*)

lemma *fls-inverse-X-inv-power*:
 $\text{inverse } ((\text{fls-X-inv} :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) \wedge n) = \text{fls-X} \wedge n$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-X-inv-power'*)

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) \ x = \text{fls-shift } i \ (\text{fls-const } x)$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) \ y = \text{fls-shift } i \ (\text{fls-const } y)$
using *fls-lr-inverse-one(1)*[of x] *fls-lr-inverse-one(2)*[of y]
by *auto*

lemma *fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow'*:
fixes $x :: 'a :: \text{ring-1}$
and $y :: 'b :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{uminus}\}$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) \ x = \text{fls-const } x * \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
and $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) \ y = \text{fls-const } y * \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
using *fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow(1)*[of $i \ x$] *fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow(2)*[of $i \ y$]
by (*simp-all add: fls-shifted-times-simps(1)*)

lemma *fls-inverse-X-intpow'*:
assumes $\text{inverse } 1 = (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{semiring-1}, \text{uminus}, \text{inverse}\})$
shows $\text{inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
using *fls-lr-inverse-X-intpow'(2)*[of $i \ 1$]
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-def' assms*)

lemma *fls-inverse-X-intpow*:
 $\text{inverse } (\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}) = \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
by (*simp add: fls-inverse-X-intpow'*)

lemma *fls-left-inverse*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1 fls}$
assumes $x * f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f = 1$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x * f = 1$
proof –
from *assms* **have** $x \neq 0 \ x * (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \$ 0) = 1$ **by** *auto*
thus *?thesis*
using *fls-base-factor-to-fps-left-inverse*[of $f \ x$]
 $\text{fls-lr-inverse-subdegree}(1)$ [of x] *fps-left-inverse*
by (*fastforce simp: fls-times-def*)
qed

lemma *fls-right-inverse*:

```

fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fls
assumes f $$ fls-subdegree f * y = 1
shows f * fls-right-inverse f y = 1
proof –
  from assms have y ≠ 0 (fls-base-factor-to-fps f$0) * y = 1 by auto
  thus ?thesis
    using fls-base-factor-to-fps-right-inverse[of f y]
      fls-lr-inverse-subdegree(2)[of y] fps-right-inverse
    by (fastforce simp: fls-times-def)
qed

```

— It is possible in a ring for an element to have a left inverse but not a right inverse, or vice versa. But when an element has both, they must be the same.

lemma *fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse*:

```

fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fls
assumes x * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1 f $$ fls-subdegree f * y = 1
  — These assumptions imply x equals y, but no need to assume that.
shows fls-left-inverse f x = fls-right-inverse f y
using assms
by (simp add: fps-left-inverse-eq-fps-right-inverse)

```

lemma *fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse*:

```

fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
shows fls-left-inverse f (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) = inverse f
proof (cases f=0)
  case True
    hence fls-left-inverse f (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) = fls-const (0::'a)
      by (simp add: fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[symmetric])
    with True show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False thus ?thesis
      using fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)]
      by (auto simp add: fls-inverse-def')
qed

```

lemma *fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse*:

```

fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
shows fls-right-inverse f (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) = inverse f
proof (cases f=0)
  case True
    hence fls-right-inverse f (inverse (f $$ fls-subdegree f)) = fls-const (0::'a)
      by (simp add: fls-lr-inverse-zero(2)[symmetric])
    with True show ?thesis by simp
qed (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

```

lemma *fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse-comm*:

```

fixes f :: 'a::comm-ring-1 fls
assumes x * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1
shows fls-left-inverse f x = fls-right-inverse f x

```

```

using   assms fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of  $x\ f\ x$ ]
by      (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma fls-left-inverse':
  fixes    $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$ 
  assumes  $x * f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f = 1\ f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f * y = 1$ 
  — These assumptions imply  $x$  equals  $y$ , but no need to assume that.
  shows    $fls-right-inverse\ f\ y * f = 1$ 
  using   assms fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of  $x\ f\ y$ ] fls-left-inverse[of  $x\ f$ ]
  by      simp

lemma fls-right-inverse':
  fixes    $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$ 
  assumes  $x * f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f = 1\ f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f * y = 1$ 
  — These assumptions imply  $x$  equals  $y$ , but no need to assume that.
  shows    $f * fls-left-inverse\ f\ x = 1$ 
  using   assms fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of  $x\ f\ y$ ] fls-right-inverse[of  $f\ y$ ]
  by      simp

lemma fls-mult-left-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes    $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$ 
  assumes  $x * (f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f) = 1$ 
  shows    $fls-left-inverse\ (fls-base-factor\ f)\ x * f = fls-X-intpow\ (fls-subdegree\ f)$ 
  using   assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of  $f$ ] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of  $f$ ]
           fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of  $-fls-subdegree\ f\ fls-left-inverse\ f\ x\ f$ ]
           fls-left-inverse[of  $x\ f$ ]
  by      simp

lemma fls-mult-right-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes    $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$ 
  assumes  $(f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f) * y = 1$ 
  shows    $f * fls-right-inverse\ (fls-base-factor\ f)\ y = fls-X-intpow\ (fls-subdegree\ f)$ 
  using   assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of  $f$ ] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of  $f$ ]
           fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of  $f\ -fls-subdegree\ f\ fls-right-inverse\ f\ y$ ]
           fls-right-inverse[of  $f\ y$ ]
  by      simp

lemma fls-mult-inverse-base-factor:
  fixes    $f :: 'a::division-ring\ fls$ 
  assumes  $f \neq 0$ 
  shows    $f * inverse\ (fls-base-factor\ f) = fls-X-intpow\ (fls-subdegree\ f)$ 
  using   fls-mult-right-inverse-base-factor[of  $f\ inverse\ (f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f)$ ]
           fls-base-factor-base[of  $f$ ]
  by      (simp add: assms fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse[symmetric])

lemma fls-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1:
  fixes    $f :: 'a::ring-1\ fls$ 
  assumes  $x * f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f = 1\ y * x = 1$ 
  — These assumptions imply  $y$  equals  $f \ \$\$ fls-subdegree\ f$ , but no need to assume

```

that.

shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y = f$
proof –
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have**
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y * \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x * f =$
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y$
using $\text{fls-left-inverse}[\text{of } x \ f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.assoc})$
moreover have
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ y * \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x = 1$
using $\text{assms fls-lr-inverse-subdegree}(1)[\text{of } x \ f] \text{ fls-lr-inverse-base}(1)[\text{of } f \ x]$
by $(\text{fastforce intro: fls-left-inverse})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fls-left-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \ \text{fls}$
assumes $x * f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f = 1$
shows $\text{fls-left-inverse } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) \ (f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f) = f$
using $\text{assms fls-left-inverse-idempotent-ring1}[\text{of } x \ f \ f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.commute})$

lemma $\text{fls-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{ring-1} \ \text{fls}$
assumes $f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f * x = 1 \ x * y = 1$
— These assumptions imply y equals $f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f$, but no need to assume
that.

shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y = f$
proof –
from $\text{assms}(1)$ **have**
 $f * (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x * \text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y) =$
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y$
using $\text{fls-right-inverse}[\text{of } f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric]})$
moreover have
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x * \text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ y = 1$
using $\text{assms fls-lr-inverse-subdegree}(2)[\text{of } x \ f] \text{ fls-lr-inverse-base}(2)[\text{of } f \ x]$
by $(\text{fastforce intro: fls-right-inverse})$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** simp
qed

lemma $\text{fls-right-inverse-idempotent-comm-ring1}$:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1} \ \text{fls}$
assumes $f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f * x = 1$
shows $\text{fls-right-inverse } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) \ (f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f) = f$
using $\text{assms fls-right-inverse-idempotent-ring1}[\text{of } f \ x \ f \ \S\ \text{fls-subdegree } f]$
by $(\text{simp add: mult.commute})$

lemma $\text{fls-lr-inverse-unique-ring1}$:

```

fixes f g :: 'a :: ring-1 fls
assumes fg: f * g = 1 g $$ fls-subdegree g * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1
shows fls-left-inverse g (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = f
and fls-right-inverse f (g $$ fls-subdegree g) = g
proof –

  have f $$ fls-subdegree f * g $$ fls-subdegree g ≠ 0
  proof
    assume f $$ fls-subdegree f * g $$ fls-subdegree g = 0
    hence f $$ fls-subdegree f * (g $$ fls-subdegree g * f $$ fls-subdegree f) = 0
      by (simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric])
    with fg(2) show False by simp
  qed
  with fg(1) have subdeg-sum: fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g = 0
    using fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq[of f g] by simp
  hence subdeg-sum':
    fls-subdegree f = -fls-subdegree g fls-subdegree g = -fls-subdegree f
    by auto

  from fg(1) have f-ne-0: f ≠ 0 by auto
  moreover have
    fps-left-inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps g) (fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree g)
f) $ 0)
      = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree g) f)
  proof (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(1))
    from fg(1) show
      fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree g) f) * fls-base-factor-to-fps g = 1
    using f-ne-0 fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-shift (-fls-subdegree g) f fls-base-factor
g]
      fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g]
    by (simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp subdeg-sum)
  from fg(2) show
    fls-base-factor-to-fps g $ 0 * fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree g) f) $ 0 = 1
    by (simp add: subdeg-sum'(2))
  qed
  ultimately show fls-left-inverse g (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = f
    by (simp add: subdeg-sum'(2))

  from fg(1) have g-ne-0: g ≠ 0 by auto
  moreover have
    fps-right-inverse (fls-base-factor-to-fps f) (fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree
f) g) $ 0)
      = fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) g)
  proof (intro fps-lr-inverse-unique-ring1(2))
    from fg(1) show
      fls-base-factor-to-fps f * fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) g) = 1
    using g-ne-0 fls-times-conv-regpart[of fls-base-factor f fls-shift (-fls-subdegree
f) g]
      fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f]

```

by (simp add: fls-times-both-shifted-simp subdeg-sum add.commute)
 from fg(2) show
 fls-regpart (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) g) \$ 0 * fls-base-factor-to-fps f \$ 0 = 1
 by (simp add: subdeg-sum'(1))
 qed
 ultimately show fls-right-inverse f (g \$\$ fls-subdegree g) = g
 by (simp add: subdeg-sum'(2))

qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-unique-divring:

fixes f g :: 'a :: division-ring fls
 assumes fg: f * g = 1
 shows fls-left-inverse g (f \$\$ fls-subdegree f) = f
 and fls-right-inverse f (g \$\$ fls-subdegree g) = g
 proof -
 from fg have f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0 by auto
 with fg have fls-subdegree f + fls-subdegree g = 0 using fls-subdegree-mult by
 force
 with fg have f \$\$ fls-subdegree f * g \$\$ fls-subdegree g = 1
 using fls-times-base[of f g] by simp
 hence g \$\$ fls-subdegree g * f \$\$ fls-subdegree f = 1
 using inverse-unique[of f \$\$ fls-subdegree f] left-inverse[of f \$\$ fls-subdegree f]
 by force
 thus
 fls-left-inverse g (f \$\$ fls-subdegree f) = f
 fls-right-inverse f (g \$\$ fls-subdegree g) = g
 using fg fls-lr-inverse-unique-ring1
 by auto
 qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-minus:

fixes f :: 'a :: ring-1 fls
 shows fls-left-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fls-left-inverse f x
 and fls-right-inverse (-f) (-x) = - fls-right-inverse f x
 by (simp-all add: fps-lr-inverse-minus)

lemma fls-inverse-minus [simp]: inverse (-f) = -inverse (f :: 'a :: division-ring fls)

using fls-lr-inverse-minus(2)[of f] by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')

lemma fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1:

fixes f g :: 'a :: ring-1 fls
 assumes x: x * f \$\$ fls-subdegree f = 1 f \$\$ fls-subdegree f * x = 1
 and y: y * g \$\$ fls-subdegree g = 1 g \$\$ fls-subdegree g * y = 1
 shows fls-left-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fls-left-inverse g y * fls-left-inverse f x
 and fls-right-inverse (f * g) (y*x) = fls-right-inverse g y * fls-right-inverse f x

x

proof -

```

from  $x(1)$   $y(2)$  have  $x * (f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * g \text{ fls-subdegree } g) * y = 1$ 
  by (simp add: mult.assoc)
hence base-prod:  $f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * g \text{ fls-subdegree } g \neq 0$  by auto
hence subdegrees:  $\text{fls-subdegree } (f * g) = \text{fls-subdegree } f + \text{fls-subdegree } g$ 
  using fls-mult-nonzero-base-subdegree-eq[of f g] by simp

have norm:
   $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } (f * g) = \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g$ 
  using base-prod fls-base-factor-to-fps-mult'[of f g] by simp

have
   $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f * g) (y * x) =$ 
   $\text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } (f * g)) ($ 
     $\text{fps-to-fls } ($ 
       $\text{fps-left-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g) (y * x)$ 
     $)$ 
   $)$ 

  using norm
  by simp
thus  $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f * g) (y * x) = \text{fls-left-inverse } g y * \text{fls-left-inverse } f x$ 
  using  $x y$ 
     $\text{fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1 } (1)[\text{of}$ 
       $x \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } f y \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } g$ 
     $]$ 
  by (simp add:
    fls-times-both-shifted-simp fls-times-fps-to-fls subdegrees algebra-simps
  )

have
   $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f * g) (y * x) =$ 
   $\text{fls-shift } (\text{fls-subdegree } (f * g)) ($ 
     $\text{fps-to-fls } ($ 
       $\text{fps-right-inverse } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g) (y * x)$ 
     $)$ 
   $)$ 

  using norm
  by simp
thus  $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f * g) (y * x) = \text{fls-right-inverse } g y * \text{fls-right-inverse } f x$ 
  using  $x y$ 
     $\text{fps-lr-inverse-mult-ring1 } (2)[\text{of}$ 
       $x \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } f y \text{ fls-base-factor-to-fps } g$ 
     $]$ 
  by (simp add:
    fls-times-both-shifted-simp fls-times-fps-to-fls subdegrees algebra-simps
  )

qed

```

```

lemma fls-lr-inverse-power-ring1:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fls
  assumes x: x * f $$ fls-subdegree f = 1 f $$ fls-subdegree f * x = 1
  shows fls-left-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-left-inverse f x) ^ n
        fls-right-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-right-inverse f x) ^ n
proof -

  show fls-left-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-left-inverse f x) ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case 0 show ?case using fls-lr-inverse-one(1)[of 1] by simp
next
  case (Suc n) with assms show ?case
  using fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(1)[of x f x ^ n f ^ n]
  by (simp add:
      power-Suc2[symmetric] fls-unit-base-subdegree-power(1) left-right-inverse-power
    )
qed

  show fls-right-inverse (f ^ n) (x ^ n) = (fls-right-inverse f x) ^ n
proof (induct n)
  case 0 show ?case using fls-lr-inverse-one(2)[of 1] by simp
next
  case (Suc n) with assms show ?case
  using fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(2)[of x f x ^ n f ^ n]
  by (simp add:
      power-Suc2[symmetric] fls-unit-base-subdegree-power(1) left-right-inverse-power
    )
qed

qed

lemma fls-divide-convert-times-inverse:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  shows f / g = f * inverse g
  using fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree[of g] fps-to-fls-base-factor-to-fps[of f]
        fls-times-both-shifted-simp[of -fls-subdegree f fls-base-factor f]
  by (simp add:
      fls-divide-def fps-divide-unit' fls-times-fps-to-fls
      fls-conv-base-factor-shift-subdegree fls-inverse-def
    )

instance fls :: (division-ring) division-ring
proof
  fix a b :: 'a fls
  show a ≠ 0 ⇒ inverse a * a = 1
  using fls-left-inverse[of inverse (a $$ fls-subdegree a) a]
  by (simp add: fls-inverse-def)
  show a ≠ 0 ⇒ a * inverse a = 1

```



```

    using fls-right-inverse[of a]
    by (simp add: fls-inverse-def')
  show  $a / b = a * \text{inverse } b$  using fls-divide-convert-times-inverse by fast
  show  $\text{inverse } (0::'a \text{ fls}) = 0$  by simp
qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-mult-divring:
  fixes  $f \ g :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$ 
  and  $df \ dg :: \text{int}$ 
  defines  $df \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } f$ 
  and  $dg \equiv \text{fls-subdegree } g$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g)\$(df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$(dg)) * \text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$(df)))$ 
  and  $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g)\$(df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$(dg)) * \text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$(df)))$ 
proof -
  show
     $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g)\$(df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-left-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$(dg)) * \text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$(df)))$ 
  proof (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0$ )
    case True thus ?thesis
      using fls-lr-inverse-zero(1)[of inverse (0::'a)] by (auto simp add: assms)
    next
      case False thus ?thesis
        using fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse[of f*g] nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib[of f g]
        fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse[of g] fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse[of f]
        by (simp add: assms)
      qed
    show
       $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f*g) (\text{inverse } ((f*g)\$(df+dg))) =$ 
 $\text{fls-right-inverse } g (\text{inverse } (g\$(dg)) * \text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f\$(df)))$ 
    proof (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0$ )
      case True thus ?thesis
        using fls-lr-inverse-zero(2)[of inverse (0::'a)] by (auto simp add: assms)
      next
        case False thus ?thesis
          using fls-inverse-def'[of f*g] nonzero-inverse-mult-distrib[of f g]
          fls-inverse-def'[of g] fls-inverse-def'[of f]
          by (simp add: assms)
        qed
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma fls-lr-inverse-power-divring:
   $\text{fls-left-inverse } (f \wedge n) ((\text{inverse } (f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f)) \wedge n) =$ 
 $(\text{fls-left-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f))) \wedge n$  (is ?P)
  and  $\text{fls-right-inverse } (f \wedge n) ((\text{inverse } (f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f)) \wedge n) =$ 
 $(\text{fls-right-inverse } f (\text{inverse } (f \ \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree } f))) \wedge n$  (is ?Q)
  for  $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$ 
proof -

```

```

note fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse [of f] fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse[of f]
moreover have
  fls-right-inverse ( $f \wedge n$ ) ((inverse ( $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}}$  f))  $\wedge n$ ) =
    inverse  $f \wedge n$ 
using fls-right-inverse-eq-inverse [of  $f \wedge n$ ]
by (simp add: fls-subdegree-pow power-inverse)
moreover have
  fls-left-inverse ( $f \wedge n$ ) ((inverse ( $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}}$  f))  $\wedge n$ ) =
    inverse  $f \wedge n$ 
using fls-left-inverse-eq-inverse [of  $f \wedge n$ ]
by (simp add: fls-subdegree-pow power-inverse)
ultimately show ?P and ?Q
  by simp-all
qed

```

```

instance fls :: (field) field
by (standard, simp-all add: field-simps)

```

```

instance fls :: ({field-prime-char, comm-semiring-1}) field-prime-char
by (rule field-prime-charI' auto)

```

7.5.6 Division

```

lemma fls-divide-nth-below:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, uminus, times, inverse} fls
  shows  $n < \textit{fls-subdegree}$  f -  $\textit{fls-subdegree}$  g  $\implies (f \textit{ div } g) \text{ \textit{fls}} n = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def)

```

```

lemma fls-divide-nth-base:
  fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows
    ( $f \textit{ div } g$ )  $\text{ \textit{fls}} (\textit{fls-subdegree}$  f -  $\textit{fls-subdegree}$  g) =
       $f \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}}$  f /  $g \text{ \textit{fls-subdegree}}$  g
  using fps-divide-nth-0 [of  $\textit{fls-base-factor-to-fps}$  g fls-base-factor-to-fps f]
    fls-base-factor-to-fps-subdegree[of g]
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def)

```

```

lemma fls-div-zero [simp]:
   $0 \textit{ div } (g :: 'a :: \{\textit{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus}\} \textit{fls}) = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def)

```

```

lemma fls-div-by-zero:
  fixes g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, inverse, mult-zero, uminus} fls
  assumes inverse ( $0 :: 'a$ ) = 0
  shows  $g \textit{ div } 0 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def assms fps-div-by-zero')

```

```

lemma fls-divide-times:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{semiring-0, inverse, uminus} fls

```

```

shows (f * g) / h = f * (g / h)
by (simp add: fls-divide-convert-times-inverse mult.assoc)

lemma fls-divide-times2:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,inverse,uminus} fls
  shows (f * g) / h = (f / h) * g
  using fls-divide-times[of g f h]
  by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma fls-divide-subdegree-ge:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,uminus,times,inverse} fls
  assumes f / g ≠ 0
  shows fls-subdegree (f / g) ≥ fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g
  using assms fls-divide-nth-below
  by (intro fls-subdegree-geI) simp

lemma fls-divide-subdegree:
  fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fls
  assumes f ≠ 0 g ≠ 0
  shows fls-subdegree (f / g) = fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g
proof (intro antisym)
  from assms have f $$$ fls-subdegree f / g $$$ fls-subdegree g ≠ 0 by (simp add:
field-simps)
  thus fls-subdegree (f/g) ≤ fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g
    using fls-divide-nth-base[of f g] by (intro fls-subdegree-leI) simp
  from assms have f / g ≠ 0 by (simp add: field-simps)
  thus fls-subdegree (f/g) ≥ fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g
    using fls-divide-subdegree-ge by fast
qed

lemma fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add,inverse,times,uminus} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0
  shows fls-shift m f / g = fls-shift m (f/g)
  using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift[of m f]
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def algebra-simps)

lemma fls-divide-shift-numer:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus} fls
  shows fls-shift m f / g = fls-shift m (f/g)
  using fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero
  by (cases f=0) auto

lemma fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero:
  fixes f g :: 'a :: {comm-monoid-add,inverse,times,uminus} fls
  assumes g ≠ 0
  shows f / fls-shift m g = fls-shift (-m) (f/g)
  using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-shift[of m g]
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-divide-shift-denom:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } fls$ 
  shows  $f / fls\text{-shift } m\ g = fls\text{-shift } (-m)\ (f/g)$ 
  using fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero
  by (cases  $g=0$ ) auto

lemma fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-monoid-add,inverse,times,uminus}\ } fls$ 
  assumes  $f \neq 0\ g \neq 0$ 
  shows  $fls\text{-shift } n\ f / fls\text{-shift } m\ g = fls\text{-shift } (n-m)\ (f/g)$ 
  by (simp add: assms fls-divide-shift-numer-nonzero fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero)

lemma fls-divide-shift-both [simp]:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } fls$ 
  shows  $fls\text{-shift } n\ f / fls\text{-shift } m\ g = fls\text{-shift } (n-m)\ (f/g)$ 
  using fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero
  by (cases  $f=0 \vee g=0$ ) auto

lemma fls-divide-base-factor-numer:
   $fls\text{-base-factor } f / g = fls\text{-shift } (fls\text{-subdegree } f)\ (f/g)$ 
  using fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of f]
   $fls\text{-base-factor-subdegree[of f]}$ 
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def algebra-simps)

lemma fls-divide-base-factor-denom:
   $f / fls\text{-base-factor } g = fls\text{-shift } (-fls\text{-subdegree } g)\ (f/g)$ 
  using fls-base-factor-to-fps-base-factor[of g]
   $fls\text{-base-factor-subdegree[of g]}$ 
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def)

lemma fls-divide-base-factor':
   $fls\text{-base-factor } f / fls\text{-base-factor } g = fls\text{-shift } (fls\text{-subdegree } f - fls\text{-subdegree } g)\ (f/g)$ 
  using fls-divide-base-factor-numer[of f fls-base-factor g]
   $fls\text{-divide-base-factor-denom[of f g]}$ 
  by simp

lemma fls-divide-base-factor:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \text{division-ring } fls$ 
  shows  $fls\text{-base-factor } f / fls\text{-base-factor } g = fls\text{-base-factor } (f/g)$ 
  using fls-divide-subdegree[of f g] fls-divide-base-factor'
  by fastforce

lemma fls-divide-regpart:
  fixes  $f\ g :: 'a :: \{\text{inverse,comm-monoid-add,uminus,mult-zero}\ } fls$ 
  assumes  $fls\text{-subdegree } f \geq 0\ fls\text{-subdegree } g \geq 0$ 
  shows  $fls\text{-regpart } (f / g) = fls\text{-regpart } f / fls\text{-regpart } g$ 
  proof -

```

```

have deg0:
   $\wedge g. \text{fls-subdegree } g = 0 \implies$ 
   $\text{fls-regpart } (f / g) = \text{fls-regpart } f / \text{fls-regpart } g$ 
  by (simp add:
    assms(1) fls-divide-convert-times-inverse fls-inverse-subdegree-0
    fls-times-conv-regpart fls-inverse-regpart fls-regpart-subdegree-conv fps-divide-unit'
  )
show ?thesis
proof (cases fls-subdegree g = 0)
  case False
  hence fls-base-factor g  $\neq 0$  using fls-base-factor-nonzero[of g] by force
  with assms(2) show ?thesis
  using fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero[of fls-base-factor g f - fls-subdegree g]
    fps-shift-fls-regpart-conv-fls-shift[of
      nat (fls-subdegree g) f / fls-base-factor g
    ]
    fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g] deg0
    fls-regpart-subdegree-conv[of g] fps-unit-factor-fls-regpart[of g]
  by (simp add:
    fls-conv-base-factor-shift-subdegree fls-regpart-subdegree-conv fps-divide-def
  )
qed (rule deg0)
qed

lemma fls-divide-fls-base-factor-to-fps':
  fixes f g :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,uminus,inverse,mult-zero} fls
  shows
    fls-base-factor-to-fps f / fls-base-factor-to-fps g =
    fls-regpart (fls-shift (fls-subdegree f - fls-subdegree g) (f / g))
  using fls-base-factor-subdegree[of f] fls-base-factor-subdegree[of g]
    fls-divide-regpart[of fls-base-factor f fls-base-factor g]
    fls-divide-base-factor'[of f g]
  by simp

lemma fls-divide-fls-base-factor-to-fps:
  fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows fls-base-factor-to-fps f / fls-base-factor-to-fps g = fls-base-factor-to-fps (f / g)
  using fls-divide-fls-base-factor-to-fps' fls-divide-subdegree[of f g]
  by fastforce

lemma fls-divide-fps-to-fls:
  fixes f g :: 'a::{inverse,ab-group-add,mult-zero} fps
  assumes subdegree f  $\geq$  subdegree g
  shows fps-to-fls f / fps-to-fls g = fps-to-fls (f/g)
proof -
  have 1:
    fps-to-fls f / fps-to-fls g =
    fls-shift (int (subdegree g)) (fps-to-fls (f * inverse (unit-factor g)))

```

```

using fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls[of f] fls-base-factor-to-fps-to-fls[of g]
      fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps[of f] fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps[of g]
      fps-divide-def[of unit-factor f unit-factor g]
      fls-times-fps-to-fls[of unit-factor f inverse (unit-factor g)]
      fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of -int (subdegree f) fps-to-fls (unit-factor f)]
      fls-times-fps-to-fls[of f inverse (unit-factor g)]
by (simp add: fls-divide-def)
with assms show ?thesis
using fps-mult-subdegree-ge[of f inverse (unit-factor g)]
      fps-shift-to-fls[of subdegree g f * inverse (unit-factor g)]
by (cases f * inverse (unit-factor g) = 0) (simp-all add: fps-divide-def)
qed

```

```

lemma fls-divide-1':
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,zero-neg-one,monoid-mult}
  fls
  assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
  shows f / 1 = f
  using assms fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1')

```

```

lemma fls-divide-1 [simp]: a / 1 = (a::'a::division-ring fls)
  by (rule fls-divide-1'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-const-divide-const:
  fixes x y :: 'a::division-ring
  shows fls-const x / fls-const y = fls-const (x/y)
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def fls-base-factor-to-fps-const fps-const-divide)

```

```

lemma fls-divide-X':
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add,inverse,mult-zero,uminus,zero-neg-one,monoid-mult}
  fls
  assumes inverse (1::'a) = 1
  shows f / fls-X = fls-shift 1 f
proof—
  from assms have
    f / fls-X =
      fls-shift 1 (fls-shift (-fls-subdegree f) (fps-to-fls (fls-base-factor-to-fps f)))
  by (simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1')
  also have ... = fls-shift 1 f
    using fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]
    by simp
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma fls-divide-X [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a::division-ring fls
  shows f / fls-X = fls-shift 1 f
  by (rule fls-divide-X'[OF inverse-1])

```

lemma *fls-divide-X-power'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X} \wedge n) = \text{fls-shift } n \ f$
proof –
have $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } ((\text{fls-X}::'a \ \text{fls}) \wedge n) = 1$ **by** (rule *fls-X-power-base-factor-to-fps*)
with *assms* **have**
 $f / (\text{fls-X} \wedge n) =$
 $\text{fls-shift } n \ (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1'*)
also have $\dots = \text{fls-shift } n \ f$
using *fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]* **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-divide-X-power [simp]*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$ *fls*
shows $f / (\text{fls-X} \wedge n) = \text{fls-shift } n \ f$
by (rule *fls-divide-X-power'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fls-divide-X-inv'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-monoid-add}, \text{inverse}, \text{mult-zero}, \text{uminus}, \text{zero-neg-one}, \text{monoid-mult}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$
shows $f / \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) \ f$
proof –
from *assms* **have**
 $f / \text{fls-X-inv} =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (-1) \ (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) \ (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1' algebra-simps*)
also have $\dots = \text{fls-shift } (-1) \ f$
using *fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree[of f]*
by *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-divide-X-inv [simp]*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring}$ *fls*
shows $f / \text{fls-X-inv} = \text{fls-shift } (-1) \ f$
by (rule *fls-divide-X-inv'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fls-divide-X-inv-power'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) \ f$
proof –
have $\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } ((\text{fls-X-inv}::'a \ \text{fls}) \wedge n) = 1$
by (rule *fls-X-inv-power-base-factor-to-fps*)

with *assms* **have**
 $f / (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) =$
 $\text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n + -\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f))$
by (*simp add: fls-divide-def fps-divide-1'*)
also have
 $\dots = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) (\text{fls-shift } (-\text{fls-subdegree } f) (\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f)))$
by (*simp add: add.commute*)
also have $\dots = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) f$
using *fls-conv-base-factor-to-fps-shift-subdegree*[*of f*] **by** *simp*
finally show *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *fls-divide-X-inv-power* [*simp*]:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-inv} \wedge n) = \text{fls-shift } (-\text{int } n) f$
by (*rule fls-divide-X-inv-power'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fls-divide-X-intpow'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fls}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = \text{fls-shift } i f$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: fls-divide-shift-denom-nonzero fls-divide-1'*)

lemma *fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times'*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\} \text{fls}$
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a) = 1$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = f * \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
using *assms fls-X-intpow-times-conv-shift(2)[of f -i]*
by (*simp add: fls-divide-X-intpow'*)

lemma *fls-divide-X-intpow*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = \text{fls-shift } i f$
by (*rule fls-divide-X-intpow'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}$
shows $f / (\text{fls-X-intpow } i) = f * \text{fls-X-intpow } (-i)$
by (*rule fls-divide-X-intpow-conv-times'[OF inverse-1]*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow-semiring1*:
assumes $\text{inverse } (1::'a::\{\text{semiring-1}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}) = 1$
shows $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a \text{ fls}) / \text{fls-X-intpow } j = \text{fls-X-intpow } (i-j)$
by (*simp add: assms fls-divide-shift-both-nonzero fls-divide-1'*)

lemma *fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow*:
 $(\text{fls-X-intpow } i :: 'a::\text{division-ring } \text{fls}) / \text{fls-X-intpow } j = \text{fls-X-intpow } (i-j)$

by (rule *fls-X-intpow-div-fls-X-intpow-semiring1* [OF *inverse-1*])

lemma *fls-divide-add*:

fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{\text{semiring-0}, \text{inverse}, \text{uminus}\}\ \text{fls}$
 shows $(f + g) / h = f / h + g / h$
 by (simp add: *fls-divide-convert-times-inverse algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-divide-diff*:

fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\}\ \text{fls}$
 shows $(f - g) / h = f / h - g / h$
 by (simp add: *fls-divide-convert-times-inverse algebra-simps*)

lemma *fls-divide-uminus*:

fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\{\text{ring}, \text{inverse}\}\ \text{fls}$
 shows $(-f) / g = -(f / g)$
 by (simp add: *fls-divide-convert-times-inverse*)

lemma *fls-divide-uminus'*:

fixes $f\ g\ h :: 'a::\text{division-ring}\ \text{fls}$
 shows $f / (-g) = -(f / g)$
 by (simp add: *fls-divide-convert-times-inverse*)

7.5.7 Units

lemma *fls-is-left-unit-iff-base-is-left-unit*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors}\ \text{fls}$
 shows $(\exists g. 1 = f * g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ f * k)$

proof

assume $\exists g. 1 = f * g$
 then obtain g where $1 = f * g$ by fast
 hence $1 = (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ f) * (g \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ g)$
 using *fls-subdegree-mult*[of $f\ g$] *fls-times-base*[of $f\ g$] by fastforce
 thus $\exists k. 1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ f * k$ by fast

next

assume $\exists k. 1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ f * k$
 then obtain k where $1 = f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ f * k$ by fast
 hence $1 = f * \text{fls-right-inverse}\ f\ k$
 using *fls-right-inverse* by simp
 thus $\exists g. 1 = f * g$ by fast

qed

lemma *fls-is-right-unit-iff-base-is-right-unit*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \text{ring-1-no-zero-divisors}\ \text{fls}$
 shows $(\exists g. 1 = g * f) \longleftrightarrow (\exists k. 1 = k * f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ f)$

proof

assume $\exists g. 1 = g * f$
 then obtain g where $1 = g * f$ by fast
 hence $1 = (g \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ g) * (f \$\$ \text{fls-subdegree}\ f)$
 using *fls-subdegree-mult*[of $g\ f$] *fls-times-base*[of $g\ f$] by fastforce

thus $\exists k. 1 = k * f$ $\$ \$$ *fls-subdegree f* **by fast**
 next
 assume $\exists k. 1 = k * f$ $\$ \$$ *fls-subdegree f*
 then obtain *k* where $1 = k * f$ $\$ \$$ *fls-subdegree f* **by fast**
 hence $1 = \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ k * f$
 using *fls-left-inverse* **by simp**
 thus $\exists g. 1 = g * f$ **by fast**
 qed

7.6 Composition

definition *fls-compose-fps* :: 'a :: field *fls* \Rightarrow 'a *fps* \Rightarrow 'a *fls* **where**
fls-compose-fps *F* *G* =
fps-to-fls (*fps-compose* (*fls-base-factor-to-fps* *F*) *G*) * *fps-to-fls* *G* *powi fls-subdegree*
F

lemma *fps-compose-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fps-compose* (*of-nat* *n* :: 'a :: comm-ring-1 *fps*)
H = *of-nat* *n*
and *fps-compose-of-int* [*simp*]: *fps-compose* (*of-int* *i*) *H* = *of-int* *i*
unfolding *fps-of-nat* [*symmetric*] *fps-of-int* [*symmetric*] *numeral-fps-const*
by (*rule fps-const-compose*) +

lemmas [*simp*] = *fps-to-fls-of-nat* *fps-to-fls-of-int*

lemma *fls-compose-fps-0* [*simp*]: *fls-compose-fps* 0 *H* = 0
and *fls-compose-fps-1* [*simp*]: *fls-compose-fps* 1 *H* = 1
and *fls-compose-fps-const* [*simp*]: *fls-compose-fps* (*fls-const* *c*) *H* = *fls-const* *c*
and *fls-compose-fps-of-nat* [*simp*]: *fls-compose-fps* (*of-nat* *n*) *H* = *of-nat* *n*
and *fls-compose-fps-of-int* [*simp*]: *fls-compose-fps* (*of-int* *i*) *H* = *of-int* *i*
and *fls-compose-fps-X* [*simp*]: *fls-compose-fps* *fls-X* *F* = *fps-to-fls* *F*
by (*simp-all add: fls-compose-fps-def*)

lemma *fls-compose-fps-0-right*:
fls-compose-fps *F* 0 = (if $0 \leq \text{fls-subdegree } F$ then *fls-const* (*F* $\$ \$$ 0) else 0)
by (*cases fls-subdegree F = 0*) (*simp-all add: fls-compose-fps-def*)

lemma *fls-compose-fps-shift*:
assumes *H* \neq 0
shows *fls-compose-fps* (*fls-shift* *n* *F*) *H* = *fls-compose-fps* *F* *H* * *fps-to-fls* *H*
powi ($-n$)
proof (*cases F = 0*)
case *False*
thus ?thesis
using *assms* **by** (*simp add: fls-compose-fps-def power-int-diff power-int-minus*
field-simps)
 qed *auto*

lemma *fls-compose-fps-to-fls* [*simp*]:
assumes [*simp*]: *G* \neq 0 *fps-nth* *G* 0 = 0

shows $\text{fls-compose-fps} (\text{fps-to-fls } F) G = \text{fps-to-fls} (\text{fps-compose } F G)$
proof (*cases* $F = 0$)
case *False*
define n **where** $n = \text{subdegree } F$
define F' **where** $F' = \text{fps-shift } n F$
have $[\text{simp}]: F' \neq 0 \text{ subdegree } F' = 0$
using *False* **by** (*auto simp: F'-def n-def*)
have $F\text{-eq}: F = F' * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n$
unfolding $F'\text{-def } n\text{-def}$ **using** *subdegree-decompose* **by** *blast*
have $\text{fls-compose-fps} (\text{fps-to-fls } F) G =$
 $\text{fps-to-fls} (\text{fps-shift } n (\text{fls-regpart} (\text{fps-to-fls } F' * \text{fls-X-intpow} (\text{int } n)))) \text{ oo }$
 $G) * \text{fps-to-fls} (G^{\wedge} n)$
unfolding $F\text{-eq}$ $\text{fls-compose-fps-def}$
by (*simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 power-int-add*
 $\text{fls-subdegree-fls-to-fps fps-to-fls-power fls-regpart-shift-conv-fps-shift}$
 $\text{flip: fls-times-both-shifted-simp}$)
also have $\text{fps-to-fls } F' * \text{fls-X-intpow} (\text{int } n) = \text{fps-to-fls } F$
by (*simp add: F-eq fls-times-fps-to-fls fps-to-fls-power fls-X-power-conv-shift-1*)
also have $\text{fps-to-fls} (\text{fps-shift } n (\text{fls-regpart} (\text{fps-to-fls } F))) \text{ oo } G) * \text{fps-to-fls} (G^{\wedge} n) =$
 $\text{fps-to-fls} ((\text{fps-shift } n (\text{fls-regpart} (\text{fps-to-fls } F))) * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n) \text{ oo } G)$
by (*simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls flip: fps-compose-power add: fps-compose-mult-distrib*)
also have $\text{fps-shift } n (\text{fls-regpart} (\text{fps-to-fls } F)) * \text{fps-X}^{\wedge} n = F$
by (*simp add: F-eq*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed (*auto simp: fls-compose-fps-def*)

lemma *fls-compose-fps-mult:*

assumes $[\text{simp}]: H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H 0 = 0$
shows $\text{fls-compose-fps} (F * G) H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F H * \text{fls-compose-fps } G H$
using *assms*
proof (*cases* $F * G = 0$)
case *False*
hence $[\text{simp}]: F \neq 0 G \neq 0$
by *auto*
define $n m$ **where** $n = \text{fls-subdegree } F m = \text{fls-subdegree } G$
define F' **where** $F' = \text{fls-regpart} (\text{fls-shift } n F)$
define G' **where** $G' = \text{fls-regpart} (\text{fls-shift } m G)$
have $F\text{-eq}: F = \text{fls-shift } (-n) (\text{fps-to-fls } F')$ **and** $G\text{-eq}: G = \text{fls-shift } (-m) (\text{fps-to-fls } G')$
by (*simp-all add: F'-def G'-def n-m-def*)
have $\text{fls-compose-fps} (F * G) H = \text{fls-compose-fps} (\text{fls-shift } -(n + m)) (\text{fps-to-fls} (F' * G')) H$
by (*simp add: fls-times-fps-to-fls F-eq G-eq fls-shifted-times-simps*)
also have $\dots = \text{fps-to-fls} ((F' \text{ oo } H) * (G' \text{ oo } H)) * \text{fps-to-fls } H \text{ powi } (m + n)$
by (*simp add: fls-compose-fps-shift fps-compose-mult-distrib*)
also have $\dots = \text{fls-compose-fps } F H * \text{fls-compose-fps } G H$
by (*simp add: F-eq G-eq fls-compose-fps-shift fls-times-fps-to-fls power-int-add*)

finally show *?thesis* .
qed *auto*

lemma *fls-compose-fps-power*:
assumes [*simp*]: $G \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } G \ 0 = 0$
shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F \wedge n) \ G = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ G \wedge n$
by (*induction n*) (*auto simp: fls-compose-fps-mult*)

lemma *fls-compose-fps-add*:
assumes [*simp*]: $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$
shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F + G) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H + \text{fls-compose-fps } G \ H$
proof (*cases F = 0 \vee G = 0*)
case *False*
hence [*simp*]: $F \neq 0 \ G \neq 0$
by *auto*
define *n* **where** $n = \min (\text{fls-subdegree } F) (\text{fls-subdegree } G)$
define *F'* **where** $F' = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } n \ F)$
define *G'* **where** $G' = \text{fls-regpart } (\text{fls-shift } n \ G)$
have *F-eq*: $F = \text{fls-shift } (-n) (\text{fps-to-fls } F')$ **and** *G-eq*: $G = \text{fls-shift } (-n) (\text{fps-to-fls } G')$
unfolding *n-def* **by** (*simp-all add: F'-def G'-def n-def*)
have $F + G = \text{fls-shift } (-n) (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' + G'))$
by (*simp add: F-eq G-eq*)
also have $\text{fls-compose-fps } \dots \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{fps-to-fls } (F' + G')) \ H *$
fps-to-fls H powi n
by (*subst fls-compose-fps-shift*) *auto*
also have $\dots = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-compose } (F' + G') \ H) * \text{fps-to-fls } H \text{ powi } n$
by (*subst fls-compose-fps-to-fls*) *auto*
also have $\dots = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H + \text{fls-compose-fps } G \ H$
by (*simp add: F-eq G-eq fls-compose-fps-shift fps-compose-add-distrib alge-bra-simps*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed *auto*

lemma *fls-compose-fps-uminus* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-compose-fps } (-F) \ H = -\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H$
by (*simp add: fls-compose-fps-def fps-compose-uminus*)

lemma *fls-compose-fps-diff*:
assumes [*simp*]: $H \neq 0 \text{ fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$
shows $\text{fls-compose-fps } (F - G) \ H = \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H - \text{fls-compose-fps } G \ H$
using *fls-compose-fps-add*[*of H F -G*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fps-compose-eq-0-iff*:
fixes $F \ G :: 'a :: \text{idom } \text{fps}$
assumes $\text{fps-nth } G \ 0 = 0$
shows $\text{fps-compose } F \ G = 0 \longleftrightarrow F = 0 \vee (G = 0 \wedge \text{fps-nth } F \ 0 = 0)$

```

proof safe
  assume *:  $\text{fps-compose } F \ G = 0 \rightarrow F \neq 0$ 
  have  $\text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-compose } F \ G) \ 0 = \text{fps-nth } F \ 0$ 
    by simp
  also have  $\text{fps-compose } F \ G = 0$ 
    by (simp add: *)
  finally show  $\text{fps-nth } F \ 0 = 0$ 
    by simp
  show  $G = 0$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $G \neq 0$ 
    hence  $\text{subdegree } G > 0$  using assms
    using subdegree-eq-0-iff by blast
    define  $N$  where  $N = \text{subdegree } F * \text{subdegree } G$ 
    have  $\text{fps-nth } (\text{fps-compose } F \ G) \ N = (\sum i = 0..N. \text{fps-nth } F \ i * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N)$ 
  i)  $N$ 
    unfolding fps-compose-def by (simp add: N-def)
    also have  $\dots = (\sum i \in \{\text{subdegree } F\}. \text{fps-nth } F \ i * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N)$ 
    proof (intro sum.mono-neutral-right ballI)
      fix  $i$  assume  $i: i \in \{0..N\} - \{\text{subdegree } F\}$ 
      show  $\text{fps-nth } F \ i * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N = 0$ 
      proof (cases i subdegree F rule: linorder-cases)
        assume  $i > \text{subdegree } F$ 
        hence  $\text{fps-nth } (G \wedge i) \ N = 0$ 
        using  $i \langle \text{subdegree } G > 0 \rangle$  by (intro fps-pow-nth-below-subdegree) (auto simp: N-def)
        thus ?thesis by simp
      qed (use i in <auto simp: N-def>)
    qed (use <subdegree G > 0> in <auto simp: N-def>)
    also have  $\dots = \text{fps-nth } F \ (\text{subdegree } F) * \text{fps-nth } (G \wedge \text{subdegree } F) \ N$ 
      by simp
    also have  $\dots \neq 0$ 
      using  $\langle G \neq 0 \rangle \langle F \neq 0 \rangle$  by (auto simp: N-def)
    finally show False using * by auto
  qed
qed auto

lemma fls-compose-fps-eq-0-iff:
  assumes  $H \neq 0$   $\text{fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H = 0 \longleftrightarrow F = 0$ 
  using assms fls-base-factor-to-fps-nonzero[of F]
  by (cases F = 0) (auto simp: fls-compose-fps-def fps-compose-eq-0-iff)

lemma fls-compose-fps-inverse:
  assumes [simp]:  $H \neq 0$   $\text{fps-nth } H \ 0 = 0$ 
  shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{inverse } F) \ H = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H)$ 
proof (cases F = 0)
  case False
    have  $\text{fls-compose-fps } (\text{inverse } F) \ H * \text{fls-compose-fps } F \ H =$ 

```

```

      fls-compose-fps (inverse F * F) H
    by (subst fls-compose-fps-mult) auto
  also have inverse F * F = 1
    using False by simp
  finally show ?thesis
    using False by (simp add: field-simps fls-compose-fps-eq-0-iff)
qed auto

lemma fls-compose-fps-divide:
  assumes [simp]: H ≠ 0 fps-nth H 0 = 0
  shows fls-compose-fps (F / G) H = fls-compose-fps F H / fls-compose-fps G
H
  using fls-compose-fps-mult[of H F inverse G] fls-compose-fps-inverse[of H G]
  by (simp add: field-simps)

lemma fls-compose-fps-powi:
  assumes [simp]: H ≠ 0 fps-nth H 0 = 0
  shows fls-compose-fps (F powi n) H = fls-compose-fps F H powi n
  by (simp add: power-int-def fls-compose-fps-power fls-compose-fps-inverse)

lemma fls-compose-fps-assoc:
  assumes [simp]: G ≠ 0 fps-nth G 0 = 0 H ≠ 0 fps-nth H 0 = 0
  shows fls-compose-fps (fls-compose-fps F G) H = fls-compose-fps F (fps-compose
G H)
proof (cases F = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  define n where n = fls-subdegree F
  define F' where F' = fls-regpart (fls-shift n F)
  have F-eq: F = fls-shift (-n) (fps-to-fls F')
    by (simp add: F'-def n-def)
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: F-eq fls-compose-fps-shift fls-compose-fps-mult fls-compose-fps-powi
fps-compose-eq-0-iff fps-compose-assoc)
qed auto

lemma subdegree-pos-iff: subdegree F > 0 ⟷ F ≠ 0 ∧ fps-nth F 0 = 0
  using subdegree-eq-0-iff[of F] by auto

lemma fls-X-power-int [simp]: fls-X powi n = (fls-X-intpow n :: 'a :: division-ring
fls)
  by (auto simp: power-int-def fls-X-power-conv-shift-1 fls-inverse-X fls-inverse-shift
simp flip: fls-inverse-X-power)

lemma fls-const-power-int: fls-const (c powi n) = fls-const (c :: 'a :: division-ring)
powi n
  by (auto simp: power-int-def fls-const-power fls-inverse-const)

lemma fls-nth-fls-compose-fps-linear:
  fixes c :: 'a :: field

```

```

assumes [simp]:  $c \neq 0$ 
shows  $\text{fls-compose-fps } F \ (\text{fps-const } c * \text{fps-}X) \ \$\$ \ n = F \ \$\$ \ n * c \ \text{powi } n$ 
proof -
{
  assume *:  $n \geq \text{fls-subdegree } F$ 
  hence  $c \wedge^{\text{nat}} (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F) = c \ \text{powi } \text{int } (\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F))$ 
    by (simp add: power-int-def)
  also have  $\dots * c \ \text{powi } \text{fls-subdegree } F = c \ \text{powi } (\text{int } (\text{nat } (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F)) + \text{fls-subdegree } F)$ 
    using * by (subst power-int-add) auto
  also have  $\dots = c \ \text{powi } n$ 
    using * by simp
  finally have  $c \wedge^{\text{nat}} (n - \text{fls-subdegree } F) * c \ \text{powi } \text{fls-subdegree } F = c \ \text{powi } n$ 
  .
}
thus ?thesis
by (simp add: fls-compose-fps-def fps-compose-linear fls-times-fps-to-fls power-int-mult-distrib
  fls-shifted-times-simps
  flip: fls-const-power-int)
qed

```

```

lemma fls-const-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (=) (pcr-fls (=))
    ( $\lambda c \ n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } c \text{ else } 0$ ) fls-const
  by (auto simp: fls-const-def rel-fun-def pcr-fls-def OO-def cr-fls-def)

```

```

lemma fls-shift-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (=) (rel-fun (pcr-fls (=)) (pcr-fls (=)))
    ( $\lambda n \ f \ k. f \ (k+n)$ ) fls-shift
  by (auto simp: fls-const-def rel-fun-def pcr-fls-def OO-def cr-fls-def)

```

lift-definition $\text{fls-compose-power} :: 'a :: \text{zero fls} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{fls} \ \text{is}$
 $\lambda f \ d \ n. \text{if } d > 0 \wedge \text{int } d \ \text{dvd } n \text{ then } f \ (n \ \text{div } \text{int } d) \text{ else } 0$

```

proof -
  fix  $f :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $d :: \text{nat}$ 
  assume *: eventually ( $\lambda n. f \ (-\text{int } n) = 0$ ) cofinite
  show eventually ( $\lambda n. (\text{if } d > 0 \wedge \text{int } d \ \text{dvd } -\text{int } n \text{ then } f \ (-\text{int } n \ \text{div } \text{int } d) \text{ else } 0) = 0$ ) cofinite
  proof (cases  $d = 0$ )
  case False
  from * have eventually ( $\lambda n. f \ (-\text{int } n) = 0$ ) at-top
    by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)
  hence eventually ( $\lambda n. f \ (-\text{int } (n \ \text{div } d)) = 0$ ) at-top
    by (rule eventually-compose-filterlim[OF - filterlim-at-top-div-const-nat]) (use False in auto)
  hence eventually ( $\lambda n. (\text{if } d > 0 \wedge \text{int } d \ \text{dvd } -\text{int } n \text{ then } f \ (-\text{int } n \ \text{div } \text{int } d) \text{ else } 0) = 0$ ) at-top
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: zdiv-int dvd-neg-div)
  thus ?thesis

```

by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)
qed auto
qed

lemma fls-nth-compose-power:
assumes $d > 0$
shows $\text{fls-compose-power } f \ d \ \$\$ \ n = (\text{if } \text{int } d \ \text{dvd } n \ \text{then } f \ \$\$ \ (n \ \text{div } \text{int } d) \ \text{else } 0)$
by (simp add: assms fls-compose-power.rep-eq)

lemma fls-compose-power-0-left [simp]: $\text{fls-compose-power } 0 \ d = 0$
by transfer auto

lemma fls-compose-power-1-left [simp]: $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } 1 \ d = 1$
by transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma fls-compose-power-const-left [simp]:
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fls-const } c) \ d = \text{fls-const } c$
by transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma fls-compose-power-shift [simp]:
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fls-shift } n \ f) \ d = \text{fls-shift } (d * n) \ (\text{fls-compose-power } f \ d)$
by transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff add-ac mult-ac)

lemma fls-compose-power-X-intpow [simp]:
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } (\text{fls-X-intpow } n) \ d = \text{fls-X-intpow } (\text{int } d * n)$
by simp

lemma fls-compose-power-X [simp]:
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } \text{fls-X } d = \text{fls-X-intpow } (\text{int } d)$
by transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma fls-compose-power-X-inv [simp]:
 $d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } \text{fls-X-inv } d = \text{fls-X-intpow } (-\text{int } d)$
by (simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1)

lemma fls-compose-power-0-right [simp]: $\text{fls-compose-power } f \ 0 = 0$
by transfer auto

lemma fls-compose-power-add [simp]:
 $\text{fls-compose-power } (f + g) \ d = \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d + \text{fls-compose-power } g \ d$
by transfer auto

lemma fls-compose-power-diff [simp]:
 $\text{fls-compose-power } (f - g) \ d = \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d - \text{fls-compose-power } g \ d$
by transfer auto


```

lemma fls-compose-power-uminus [simp]:
  fls-compose-power (−f) d = −fls-compose-power f d
  by transfer auto

lemma fps-nth-compose-X-power:
  fps-nth (f oo (fps-X ^ d)) n = (if d dvd n then fps-nth f (n div d) else 0)
proof −
  have fps-nth (f oo (fps-X ^ d)) n = (∑ i = 0..n. f $ i * (fps-X ^ (d * i))) $ n
  unfolding fps-compose-def by (simp add: power-mult)
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ (if d dvd n then {n div d} else {}). f $ i * (fps-X ^ (d *
i))) $ n
  by (intro sum.mono-neutral-right) auto
  also have ... = (if d dvd n then fps-nth f (n div d) else 0)
  by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma fls-compose-power-fps-to-fls:
  assumes d > 0
  shows fls-compose-power (fps-to-fls f) d = fps-to-fls (fps-compose f (fps-X ^
d))
  using assms
  by (intro fls-eqI) (auto simp: fls-nth-compose-power fps-nth-compose-X-power
pos-imp-zdiv-neg-iff div-neg-pos-less0 nat-div-distrib
simp flip: int-dvd-int-iff)

lemma fls-compose-power-mult [simp]:
  fls-compose-power (f * g :: 'a :: idom fls) d = fls-compose-power f d * fls-compose-power
g d
proof (cases d > 0)
  case True
  define n where n = nat (max 0 (max (− fls-subdegree f) (− fls-subdegree g)))
  have n-ge: −fls-subdegree f ≤ int n −fls-subdegree g ≤ int n
  unfolding n-def by auto
  obtain f' where f': f = fls-shift n (fps-to-fls f')
  using fls-as-fps[OF n-ge(1)] by (auto simp: n-def)
  obtain g' where g': g = fls-shift n (fps-to-fls g')
  using fls-as-fps[OF n-ge(2)] by (auto simp: n-def)
  show ?thesis using ⟨d > 0⟩
  by (simp add: f' g' fls-shifted-times-simps mult-ac fls-compose-power-fps-to-fls
fps-compose-mult-distrib flip: fls-times-fps-to-fls)
qed auto

lemma fls-compose-power-power [simp]:
  assumes d > 0 ∨ n > 0
  shows fls-compose-power (f ^ n :: 'a :: idom fls) d = fls-compose-power f d ^ n
proof (cases d > 0)
  case True
  thus ?thesis by (induction n) auto

```

qed (*use assms in auto*)

lemma *fls-nth-compose-power'* [*simp*]:

$d = 0 \vee \neg d \text{ dvd } n \implies \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d \ \$\$ \text{ int } n = 0$

$d \text{ dvd } n \implies d > 0 \implies \text{fls-compose-power } f \ d \ \$\$ \text{ int } n = f \ \$\$ \text{ int } (n \text{ div } d)$

by (*transfer; force; fail*)⁺

7.7 Formal differentiation and integration

7.7.1 Derivative

definition *fls-deriv* $f = \text{Abs-fls } (\lambda n. \text{ of-int } (n+1) * f \ \$\$ (n+1))$

lemma *fls-deriv-nth* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } f \ \$\$ n = \text{ of-int } (n+1) * f \ \$\$ (n+1)$

proof –

obtain N **where** $\forall n < N. f \ \$\$ n = 0$ **by** (*elim fls-nth-vanishes-belowE*)

hence $\forall n < N-1. \text{ of-int } (n+1) * f \ \$\$ (n+1) = 0$ **by** *auto*

thus *?thesis* **using** *nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound* **unfolding** *fls-deriv-def* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *fls-deriv-residue*: $\text{fls-deriv } f \ \$\$ -1 = 0$

by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-const* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-const } x) = 0$

proof (*intro fls-eqI*)

fix n **show** $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-const } x) \ \$\$ n = 0 \ \$\$ n$

by (*cases n+1=0*) *auto*

qed

lemma *fls-deriv-of-nat* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{of-nat } n) = 0$

by (*simp add: fls-of-nat*)

lemma *fls-deriv-of-int* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{of-int } i) = 0$

by (*simp add: fls-of-int*)

lemma *fls-deriv-zero* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } 0 = 0$

using *fls-deriv-const* [*of 0*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-one* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } 1 = 0$

using *fls-deriv-const* [*of 1*] **by** *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-numeral* [*simp*]: $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{numeral } n) = 0$

by (*metis fls-deriv-of-int of-int-numeral*)

lemma *fls-deriv-subdegree'*:

assumes $\text{ of-int } (\text{fls-subdegree } f) * f \ \$\$ \text{ fls-subdegree } f \neq 0$

shows $\text{fls-subdegree } (\text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{fls-subdegree } f - 1$

by (*auto intro: fls-subdegree-eqI simp: assms*)

lemma *fls-deriv-subdegree0*:

```

assumes fls-subdegree f = 0
shows fls-subdegree (fls-deriv f)  $\geq 0$ 
proof (cases fls-deriv f = 0)
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (intro fls-subdegree-geI, rule False)
    fix k :: int assume k < 0
    with assms show fls-deriv f $$ k = 0 by (cases k=-1) auto
  qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma fls-subdegree-deriv':
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1-no-zero-divisors fls
  assumes (of-int (fls-subdegree f) :: 'a)  $\neq 0$ 
  shows fls-subdegree (fls-deriv f) = fls-subdegree f - 1
  using assms nth-fls-subdegree-zero-iff[of f]
  by (auto intro: fls-deriv-subdegree')

```

```

lemma fls-subdegree-deriv:
  fixes f :: 'a::{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0} fls
  assumes fls-subdegree f  $\neq 0$ 
  shows fls-subdegree (fls-deriv f) = fls-subdegree f - 1
  by (auto intro: fls-subdegree-deriv' simp: assms)

```

Shifting is like multiplying by a power of the implied variable, and so satisfies a product-like rule.

```

lemma fls-deriv-shift:
  fls-deriv (fls-shift n f) = of-int (-n) * fls-shift (n+1) f + fls-shift n (fls-deriv f)
  by (intro fls-eqI) (simp flip: fls-shift-fls-shift add: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-X [simp]: fls-deriv fls-X = 1
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-X-inv [simp]: fls-deriv fls-X-inv = - (fls-X-inv2)
proof -
  have fls-deriv fls-X-inv = - (fls-shift 2 1)
  by (simp add: fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1 fls-deriv-shift)
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-X-inv-power-conv-shift-1)
qed

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-delta:
  fls-deriv (Abs-fls ( $\lambda n.$  if n=m then c else 0)) =
    Abs-fls ( $\lambda n.$  if n=m-1 then of-int m * c else 0)
proof -
  have
    fls-deriv (Abs-fls ( $\lambda n.$  if n=m then c else 0)) = fls-shift (1-m) (fls-const (of-int
    m * c))
  using fls-deriv-shift[of -m fls-const c]
  by (simp

```

```

      add: fls-shift-const fls-of-int fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[symmetric]
      fls-const-mult-const[symmetric]
      del: fls-const-mult-const
    )
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: fls-shift-const)
qed

lemma fls-deriv-base-factor:
  fls-deriv (fls-base-factor f) =
    of-int (-fls-subdegree f) * fls-shift (fls-subdegree f + 1) f +
    fls-shift (fls-subdegree f) (fls-deriv f)
  by (simp add: fls-deriv-shift)

lemma fls-regpart-deriv: fls-regpart (fls-deriv f) = fps-deriv (fls-regpart f)
proof (intro fps-ext)
  fix n
  have 1: (of-nat n :: 'a) + 1 = of-nat (n+1)
  and 2: int n + 1 = int (n + 1)
  by auto
  show fls-regpart (fls-deriv f) $ n = fps-deriv (fls-regpart f) $ n by (simp add: 1
2)
qed

lemma fls-prpart-deriv:
  fixes f :: 'a :: {comm-ring-1, ring-no-zero-divisors} fls
  — Commutivity and no zero divisors are required by the definition of pderiv.
  shows fls-prpart (fls-deriv f) = - pCons 0 (pCons 0 (pderiv (fls-prpart f)))
proof (intro poly-eqI)
  fix n
  show
    coeff (fls-prpart (fls-deriv f)) n =
      coeff (- pCons 0 (pCons 0 (pderiv (fls-prpart f)))) n
  proof (cases n)
    case (Suc m)
    hence n: n = Suc m by fast
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases m)
      case (Suc k)
      with n have
        coeff (- pCons 0 (pCons 0 (pderiv (fls-prpart f)))) n =
          - coeff (pderiv (fls-prpart f)) k
      by (simp flip: coeff-minus)
      with Suc n show ?thesis by (simp add: coeff-pderiv algebra-simps)
    qed (simp add: n)
  qed simp
qed

lemma pderiv-fls-prpart:
  pderiv (fls-prpart f) = - poly-shift 2 (fls-prpart (fls-deriv f))

```

```

    by (intro poly-eqI) (simp add: coeff-pderiv coeff-poly-shift algebra-simps)

lemma fls-deriv-fps-to-fls: fls-deriv (fps-to-fls f) = fps-to-fls (fps-deriv f)
proof (intro fls-eqI)
  fix n
  show fls-deriv (fps-to-fls f) $$ n = fps-to-fls (fps-deriv f) $$ n
  proof (cases n ≥ 0)
    case True
      from True have 1: nat (n + 1) = nat n + 1 by simp
      from True have 2: (of-int (n + 1) :: 'a) = of-nat (nat (n+1)) by simp
      from True show ?thesis using arg-cong[OF 2, of λx. x * f $ (nat n+1)] by
(simp add: 1)
    next
      case False thus ?thesis by (cases n = -1) auto
  qed
qed

```

7.7.2 Algebraic rules of the derivative

```

lemma fls-deriv-add [simp]: fls-deriv (f+g) = fls-deriv f + fls-deriv g
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-sub [simp]: fls-deriv (f-g) = fls-deriv f - fls-deriv g
  by (auto intro: fls-eqI simp: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-neg [simp]: fls-deriv (-f) = - fls-deriv f
  using fls-deriv-sub[of 0 f] by simp

```

```

lemma fls-deriv-mult [simp]:
  fls-deriv (f*g) = f * fls-deriv g + fls-deriv f * g
proof -
  define df dg :: int
    where df ≡ fls-subdegree f
    and dg ≡ fls-subdegree g
  define uf ug :: 'a fls
    where uf ≡ fls-base-factor f
    and ug ≡ fls-base-factor g
  have
    f * fls-deriv g =
      of-int dg * fls-shift (1 - dg) (f * ug) + fls-shift (-dg) (f * fls-deriv ug)
    fls-deriv f * g =
      of-int df * fls-shift (1 - df) (uf * g) + fls-shift (-df) (fls-deriv uf * g)
  using fls-deriv-shift[of -df uf] fls-deriv-shift[of -dg ug]
    mult-of-int-commute[of dg f]
    mult.assoc[of of-int dg f]
    fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of f 1 - dg ug]
    fls-shifted-times-simps(1)[of f -dg fls-deriv ug]
    fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of 1 - df uf g]
    fls-shifted-times-simps(2)[of -df fls-deriv uf g]

```

by (*auto simp add: algebra-simps df-def dg-def uf-def ug-def*)
moreover have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fls-deriv } (f * g) = & \\ & (\text{of-int } dg * \text{fls-shift } (1 - dg) (f * ug) + \text{fls-shift } (-dg) (f * \text{fls-deriv } ug)) + \\ & (\text{of-int } df * \text{fls-shift } (1 - df) (uf * g) + \text{fls-shift } (-df) (\text{fls-deriv } uf * g)) \end{aligned}$$

using *fls-deriv-shift*[*of*
 $- (df + dg) \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g)$
 $] \text{fls-deriv-fps-to-fls}[\text{of } \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g]$
 $\text{fps-deriv-mult}[\text{of } \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g]$
 $\text{distrib-right}[\text{of}$
 $\text{of-int } df \text{of-int } dg$
 $\text{fls-shift } (1 - (df + dg)) ($
 $\text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } f * \text{fls-base-factor-to-fps } g)$
 $)$
 $] \text{fls-times-conv-fps-times}[\text{of } uf \text{ug}]$
 $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree}[\text{of } f] \text{fls-base-factor-subdegree}[\text{of } g]$
 $\text{fls-regpart-deriv}[\text{of } ug]$
 $\text{fls-times-conv-fps-times}[\text{of } uf \text{fls-deriv } ug]$
 $\text{fls-deriv-subdegree0}[\text{of } ug]$
 $\text{fls-regpart-deriv}[\text{of } uf]$
 $\text{fls-times-conv-fps-times}[\text{of } \text{fls-deriv } uf \text{ug}]$
 $\text{fls-deriv-subdegree0}[\text{of } uf]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(1)[\text{of } uf - dg \text{ug}]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(1)[\text{of } \text{fls-deriv } uf - dg \text{ug}]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(2)[\text{of } -df \text{uf } ug]$
 $\text{fls-shifted-times-simps}(2)[\text{of } -df \text{uf } \text{fls-deriv } ug]$
by (*simp add: fls-times-def algebra-simps df-def dg-def uf-def ug-def*)
ultimately show *?thesis by simp*
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-mult-const-left*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = \text{fls-const } c * \text{fls-deriv } f$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-linear*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-const } a * f + \text{fls-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fls-const } a * \text{fls-deriv } f + \text{fls-const } b * \text{fls-deriv } g$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-mult-const-right*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (f * \text{fls-const } c) = \text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-const } c$
by *simp*

lemma *fls-deriv-linear2*:
 $\text{fls-deriv } (f * \text{fls-const } a + g * \text{fls-const } b) =$
 $\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-const } a + \text{fls-deriv } g * \text{fls-const } b$

```

by simp

lemma fls-deriv-sum:
  fls-deriv (sum f S) = sum (λi. fls-deriv (f i)) S
proof (cases finite S)
  case True show ?thesis
    by (induct rule: finite-induct [OF True]) simp-all
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-power:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-ring-1 fls
  shows fls-deriv (f^n) = of-nat n * f^(n-1) * fls-deriv f
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  have fls-deriv (f^Suc m) = of-nat (Suc m) * f^m * fls-deriv f
    by (induct m) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-X-power:
  fls-deriv (fls-X ^ n) = of-nat n * fls-X ^ (n-1)
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  have fls-deriv (fls-X^Suc m) = of-nat (Suc m) * fls-X^m
    by (induct m) (simp-all add: mult-of-nat-commute algebra-simps)
  with Suc show ?thesis by simp
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-X-inv-power:
  fls-deriv (fls-X-inv ^ n) = - of-nat n * fls-X-inv ^ (Suc n)
proof (cases n)
  case (Suc m)
  define iX :: 'a fls where iX ≡ fls-X-inv
  have fls-deriv (iX ^ Suc m) = - of-nat (Suc m) * iX ^ (Suc (Suc m))
  proof (induct m)
    case (Suc m)
    have - of-nat (Suc m + 1) * iX ^ Suc (Suc (Suc m)) =
      iX * (-of-nat (Suc m) * iX ^ Suc (Suc m)) +
      - (iX ^ 2 * iX ^ Suc m)
    using distrib-right[of -of-nat (Suc m) -(1::'a fls) fls-X-inv ^ Suc (Suc (Suc m))]
    by (simp add: algebra-simps mult-of-nat-commute power2-eq-square Suc iX-def)
    thus ?case using Suc by (simp add: iX-def)
  qed (simp add: numeral-2-eq-2 iX-def)
  with Suc show ?thesis by (simp add: iX-def)
qed simp

lemma fls-deriv-X-intpow:
  fls-deriv (fls-X-intpow i) = of-int i * fls-X-intpow (i-1)

```

by (simp add: fls-deriv-shift)

lemma fls-deriv-lr-inverse:

assumes $x * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1 \text{ } f \text{ fls-subdegree } f * y = 1$
 — These assumptions imply x equals y , but no need to assume that.
shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) =$
 $-\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x * \text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x$
and $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ y) =$
 $-\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ y * \text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-right-inverse } f \ y$

proof—

define L **where** $L \equiv \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x$
hence $\text{fls-deriv } (L * f) = 0$ **using** $\text{fls-left-inverse}[OF \text{ assms}(1)]$ **by** *simp*
with *assms* **show** $\text{fls-deriv } L = -L * \text{fls-deriv } f * L$
 using $\text{fls-right-inverse}'[OF \text{ assms}]$
 by (simp add: minus-unique mult.assoc L-def)

define R **where** $R \equiv \text{fls-right-inverse } f \ y$
hence $\text{fls-deriv } (f * R) = 0$ **using** $\text{fls-right-inverse}[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$ **by** *simp*
hence $1: f * \text{fls-deriv } R + \text{fls-deriv } f * R = 0$ **by** *simp*
have $R * f * \text{fls-deriv } R = -R * \text{fls-deriv } f * R$
 using $\text{iffD2}[OF \text{ eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0}, OF \ 1]$ **by** (simp add: mult.assoc)
thus $\text{fls-deriv } R = -R * \text{fls-deriv } f * R$
 using $\text{fls-left-inverse}'[OF \text{ assms}]$ **by** (simp add: R-def)

qed

lemma fls-deriv-lr-inverse-comm:

fixes $x \ y :: 'a::\text{comm-ring-1}$
assumes $x * f \text{ fls-subdegree } f = 1$
shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x) = -\text{fls-deriv } f * (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ x)^2$
and $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x) = -\text{fls-deriv } f * (\text{fls-right-inverse } f \ x)^2$
using *assms* $\text{fls-deriv-lr-inverse}[of \ x \ f \ x]$
by (simp-all add: mult.commute power2-eq-square)

lemma fls-inverse-deriv-divring:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$
shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{inverse } a) = -\text{inverse } a * \text{fls-deriv } a * \text{inverse } a$
proof (cases $a=0$)
 case *False* **thus** ?thesis
 using $\text{fls-deriv-lr-inverse}(2)[of$
 $\text{inverse } (a \text{ fls-subdegree } a) \ a \ \text{inverse } (a \text{ fls-subdegree } a)$
]
 by (auto simp add: fls-inverse-def')

qed *simp*

lemma fls-inverse-deriv:

fixes $a :: 'a::\text{field fls}$
shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{inverse } a) = -\text{fls-deriv } a * (\text{inverse } a)^2$

by (simp add: fls-inverse-deriv-divring power2-eq-square)

lemma *fls-inverse-deriv'*:
 fixes $a :: 'a::field$ *fls*
 shows $fls-deriv (inverse a) = - fls-deriv a / a^2$
 using *fls-inverse-deriv*[of *a*]
 by (simp add: field-simps)

7.7.3 Equality of derivatives

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-0-iff*:
 $fls-deriv f = 0 \longleftrightarrow f = fls-const (f \$\$ 0 :: 'a::\{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0\})$
proof
 assume $f: fls-deriv f = 0$
 show $f = fls-const (f \$\$ 0)$
proof (intro *fls-eqI*)
 fix n
 from f have $of-int n * f \$\$ n = 0$ using *fls-deriv-nth*[of f $n-1$] by simp
 thus $f \$\$ n = fls-const (f \$\$ 0) \$\$ n$ by (cases $n=0$) auto
qed
next
 show $f = fls-const (f \$\$ 0) \implies fls-deriv f = 0$ using *fls-deriv-const*[of $f \$\$ 0$] by simp
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-iff*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a::\{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0\}$ *fls*
 shows $fls-deriv f = fls-deriv g \longleftrightarrow (f = fls-const(f \$\$ 0 - g \$\$ 0) + g)$
proof -
 have $fls-deriv f = fls-deriv g \longleftrightarrow fls-deriv (f - g) = 0$
 by simp
 also have $\dots \longleftrightarrow f - g = fls-const ((f - g) \$\$ 0)$
 unfolding *fls-deriv-eq-0-iff* ..
 finally show ?thesis
 by (simp add: field-simps)
qed

lemma *fls-deriv-eq-iff-ex*:
 fixes $f g :: 'a::\{ring-1-no-zero-divisors,ring-char-0\}$ *fls*
 shows $(fls-deriv f = fls-deriv g) \longleftrightarrow (\exists c. f = fls-const c + g)$
 by (auto simp: *fls-deriv-eq-iff*)

7.7.4 Residues

definition *fls-residue-def*[simp]: $fls-residue f \equiv f \$\$ -1$

lemma *fls-residue-deriv*: $fls-residue (fls-deriv f) = 0$
 by simp

lemma *fls-residue-add*: $fls-residue (f+g) = fls-residue f + fls-residue g$

```

by simp

lemma fls-residue-times-deriv:
  fls-residue (fls-deriv f * g) = - fls-residue (f * fls-deriv g)
  using fls-residue-deriv[of f*g] minus-unique[of fls-residue (f * fls-deriv g)]
  by simp

lemma fls-residue-power-series: fls-subdegree f ≥ 0 ⇒ fls-residue f = 0
  by simp

lemma fls-residue-fls-X-intpow:
  fls-residue (fls-X-intpow i) = (if i=-1 then 1 else 0)
  by simp

lemma fls-residue-shift-nth:
  fixes f :: 'a::semiring-1 fls
  shows f $$ n = fls-residue (fls-X-intpow (-n-1) * f)
  by (simp add: fls-shifted-times-transfer)

lemma fls-residue-fls-const-times:
  fixes f :: 'a::{comm-monoid-add, mult-zero} fls
  shows fls-residue (fls-const c * f) = c * fls-residue f
  and fls-residue (f * fls-const c) = fls-residue f * c
  by simp-all

lemma fls-residue-of-int-times:
  fixes f :: 'a::ring-1 fls
  shows fls-residue (of-int i * f) = of-int i * fls-residue f
  and fls-residue (f * of-int i) = fls-residue f * of-int i
  by (simp-all add: fls-residue-fls-const-times fls-of-int)

lemma fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree:
  fixes f g :: 'a::ring-1 fls
  assumes y * (f $$ fls-subdegree f) = 1 (f $$ fls-subdegree f) * y = 1
  shows fls-residue (fls-deriv f * fls-right-inverse f y) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
  and fls-residue (fls-deriv f * fls-left-inverse f y) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
  and fls-residue (fls-left-inverse f y * fls-deriv f) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
  and fls-residue (fls-right-inverse f y * fls-deriv f) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
proof-
  define df :: int where df ≡ fls-subdegree f
  define B X :: 'a fls
  where B ≡ fls-base-factor f
  and X ≡ (fls-X-intpow df :: 'a fls)
  define D L R :: 'a fls
  where D ≡ fls-deriv B
  and L ≡ fls-left-inverse B y
  and R ≡ fls-right-inverse B y
  have intpow-diff: fls-X-intpow (df - 1) = X * fls-X-inv
  using fls-X-intpow-diff-conv-times[of df 1] by (simp add: X-def fls-X-inv-conv-shift-1)

```

show $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-right-inverse } f \ y) = \text{of-int } df$
proof–
have $\text{subdegree-DR: fls-subdegree } (D * R) \geq 0$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } f] \text{ fls-base-factor-subdegree[of fls-right-inverse } f \ y]$
 $\text{assms}(1) \text{ fls-right-inverse-base-factor[of } y \ f] \text{ fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0[of } D$
 $R]$
by $(\text{force simp: fls-deriv-subdegree0 } D\text{-def } R\text{-def } B\text{-def})$
have $\text{decomp: } f = X * B$
unfolding $X\text{-def } B\text{-def } df\text{-def}$ **by** $(\text{rule fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose}(2)[\text{of } f])$
hence $\text{fls-deriv } f = X * D + \text{of-int } df * X * \text{fls-X-inv} * B$
using $\text{intpow-diff fls-deriv-mult[of } X \ B]$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-deriv-X-intpow } X\text{-def } B\text{-def } D\text{-def mult.assoc})$
moreover from assms **have** $\text{fls-right-inverse } (X * B) \ y = R * \text{fls-right-inverse } X \ 1$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-base[of } f] \text{ fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1}(2)[\text{of } 1 \ X]$
by $(\text{simp add: } X\text{-def } B\text{-def } R\text{-def})$
ultimately have
 $\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-right-inverse } f \ y =$
 $(D + \text{of-int } df * \text{fls-X-inv} * B) * R * (X * \text{fls-right-inverse } X \ 1)$
by $(\text{simp add: decomp algebra-simps } X\text{-def fls-X-intpow-times-comm})$
also have $\dots = D * R + \text{of-int } df * \text{fls-X-inv}$
using $\text{fls-right-inverse[of } X \ 1]$
 $\text{assms fls-base-factor-base[of } f] \text{ fls-right-inverse[of } B \ y]$
by $(\text{simp add: } X\text{-def distrib-right mult.assoc } B\text{-def } R\text{-def})$
finally show $?thesis$ **using** subdegree-DR **by** simp
qed

with assms **show** $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-deriv } f * \text{fls-left-inverse } f \ y) = \text{of-int } df$
using $\text{fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of } y \ f]$ **by** simp

show $\text{fls-residue } (\text{fls-left-inverse } f \ y * \text{fls-deriv } f) = \text{of-int } df$
proof–
have $\text{subdegree-LD: fls-subdegree } (L * D) \geq 0$
using $\text{fls-base-factor-subdegree[of } f] \text{ fls-base-factor-subdegree[of fls-left-inverse } f \ y]$
 $\text{assms}(1) \text{ fls-left-inverse-base-factor[of } y \ f] \text{ fls-mult-subdegree-ge-0[of } L$
 $D]$
by $(\text{force simp: fls-deriv-subdegree0 } D\text{-def } L\text{-def } B\text{-def})$
have $\text{decomp: } f = B * X$
unfolding $X\text{-def } B\text{-def } df\text{-def}$ **by** $(\text{rule fls-base-factor-X-power-decompose}(1)[\text{of } f])$
hence $\text{fls-deriv } f = D * X + B * \text{of-int } df * X * \text{fls-X-inv}$
using $\text{intpow-diff fls-deriv-mult[of } B \ X]$
by $(\text{simp add: fls-deriv-X-intpow } X\text{-def } D\text{-def } B\text{-def mult.assoc})$
moreover from assms **have** $\text{fls-left-inverse } (B * X) \ y = \text{fls-left-inverse } X \ 1 *$

L

```

using fls-base-factor-base[of f] fls-lr-inverse-mult-ring1(1)[of - - 1 X]
by (simp add: X-def B-def L-def)
ultimately have
  fls-left-inverse f y * fls-deriv f =
    fls-left-inverse X 1 * X * L * (D + B * (of-int df * fls-X-inv))
by (simp add: decomp algebra-simps X-def fls-X-intpow-times-comm)
also have ... = L * D + of-int df * fls-X-inv
using assms fls-left-inverse[of 1 X] fls-base-factor-base[of f] fls-left-inverse[of
y B]
by (simp add: X-def distrib-left mult.assoc[symmetric] L-def B-def)
finally show ?thesis using subdegree-LD by simp
qed

with assms show fls-residue (fls-right-inverse f y * fls-deriv f) = of-int df
using fls-left-inverse-eq-fls-right-inverse[of y f] by simp

```

qed

lemma fls-residue-deriv-times-inverse-eq-subdegree:

```

fixes f g :: 'a::division-ring fls
shows fls-residue (fls-deriv f * inverse f) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
and fls-residue (inverse f * fls-deriv f) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
proof -
  show fls-residue (fls-deriv f * inverse f) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
    using fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree(1)[of - f]
    by (cases f=0) (auto simp: fls-inverse-def')
  show fls-residue (inverse f * fls-deriv f) = of-int (fls-subdegree f)
    using fls-residue-deriv-times-lr-inverse-eq-subdegree(4)[of - f]
    by (cases f=0) (auto simp: fls-inverse-def')
qed

```

7.7.5 Integral definition and basic properties

definition fls-integral :: 'a::{ring-1,inverse} fls \Rightarrow 'a fls

```

where fls-integral a = Abs-fls ( $\lambda n.$  if  $n=0$  then 0 else inverse (of-int n) * a$$$ $(n - 1)$ )

```

lemma fls-integral-nth [simp]:

```

  fls-integral a $$$ n = (if  $n=0$  then 0 else inverse (of-int n) * a$$$ $(n-1)$ )
proof -
  define F where  $F \equiv (\lambda n.$  if  $n=0$  then 0 else inverse (of-int n) * a$$$ $(n - 1)$ )
  obtain N where  $\forall n < N. a$$$n = 0$  by (elim fls-nth-vanishes-belowE)
  hence  $\forall n < N. F n = 0$  by (auto simp add: F-def)
  thus ?thesis using nth-Abs-fls-lower-bound[of N F] unfolding fls-integral-def
  F-def by simp
qed

```

lemma fls-integral-conv-fps-zeroth-integral:

```

assumes fls-subdegree  $a \geq 0$ 
shows fls-integral  $a = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fls-regpart } a))$ 
proof (rule fls-eqI)
  fix  $n$ 
  show fls-integral  $a \text{ } \$\$ \ n = \text{fps-to-fls } (\text{fps-integral0 } (\text{fls-regpart } a)) \text{ } \$\$ \ n$ 
  proof (cases  $n > 0$ )
    case False with assms show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case True
    hence  $\text{int } ((\text{nat } n) - 1) = n - 1$  by simp
    with True show ?thesis by (simp add: fps-integral-def)
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma fls-integral-zero [simp]: fls-integral  $0 = 0$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI) simp

```

```

lemma fls-integral-const':
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}$ 
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a) = 1$ 
  shows fls-integral (fls-const  $x$ ) = fls-const  $x * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: assms)

```

```

lemma fls-integral-const:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \text{division-ring}$ 
  shows fls-integral (fls-const  $x$ ) = fls-const  $x * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (rule fls-integral-const'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-nat':
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$ 
  shows fls-integral (of-nat  $n :: 'a \text{ fls}$ ) = of-nat  $n * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (simp add: assms fls-integral-const' fls-of-nat)

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-nat:
  fls-integral (of-nat  $n :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}$ ) = of-nat  $n * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (rule fls-integral-of-nat'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-int':
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$ 
  shows fls-integral (of-int  $i :: 'a \text{ fls}$ ) = of-int  $i * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (simp add: assms fls-integral-const' fls-of-int)

```

```

lemma fls-integral-of-int:
  fls-integral (of-int  $i :: 'a :: \text{division-ring fls}$ ) = of-int  $i * \text{fls-}X$ 
  by (rule fls-integral-of-int'[OF inverse-1])

```

```

lemma fls-integral-one':
  assumes  $\text{inverse } (1 :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\}) = 1$ 
  shows fls-integral  $(1 :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-}X$ 

```

```

using fls-integral-const'[of 1]
by (force simp: assms)

lemma fls-integral-one: fls-integral (1::'a::division-ring fls) = fls-X
by (rule fls-integral-one'[OF inverse-1])

lemma fls-subdegree-integral-ge:
  fls-integral f ≠ 0 ⇒ fls-subdegree (fls-integral f) ≥ fls-subdegree f + 1
by (intro fls-subdegree-geI) simp-all

lemma fls-subdegree-integral:
  fixes f :: 'a::{division-ring,ring-char-0} fls
  assumes f ≠ 0 fls-subdegree f ≠ -1
  shows fls-subdegree (fls-integral f) = fls-subdegree f + 1
using assms of-int-0-eq-iff[of fls-subdegree f + 1] fls-subdegree-integral-ge
by (intro fls-subdegree-eqI) simp-all

lemma fls-integral-X [simp]:
  fls-integral (fls-X::'a::{ring-1,inverse} fls) =
    fls-const (inverse (of-int 2)) * fls-X2
proof (intro fls-eqI)
  fix n
  show fls-integral (fls-X::'a fls) $$ n = (fls-const (inverse (of-int 2)) * fls-X2) $$
n
  using arg-cong[OF fls-X-power-nth, of λx. inverse (of-int 2) * x, of 2 n,
symmetric]
  by (auto simp add: )
qed

lemma fls-integral-X-power:
  fls-integral (fls-X ^ n :: 'a :: {ring-1,inverse} fls) =
    fls-const (inverse (of-nat (Suc n))) * fls-X ^ Suc n
proof (intro fls-eqI)
  fix k
  have (fls-X :: 'a fls) ^ Suc n $$ k = (if k=Suc n then 1 else 0)
  by (rule fls-X-power-nth)
  thus
    fls-integral ((fls-X::'a fls) ^ n) $$ k =
      (fls-const (inverse (of-nat (Suc n))) * (fls-X::'a fls) ^ Suc n) $$ k
  by simp
qed

lemma fls-integral-X-power-char0:
  fls-integral (fls-X ^ n :: 'a :: {ring-char-0,inverse} fls) =
    inverse (of-nat (Suc n)) * fls-X ^ Suc n
proof -
  have (of-nat (Suc n) :: 'a) ≠ 0 by (rule of-nat-neq-0)
  hence fls-const (inverse (of-nat (Suc n) :: 'a)) = inverse (fls-const (of-nat (Suc
n)))

```

by (simp add: fls-inverse-const)
 moreover have

$$\text{fls-integral } ((\text{fls-}X::'a \text{ fls}) \wedge n) = \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-nat } (\text{Suc } n))) * \text{fls-}X \wedge \text{Suc } n$$

 by (rule fls-integral-X-power)
 ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: fls-of-nat)
 qed

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv [simp]:* $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv}::'a::\{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fls}) = 0$
 by (intro fls-eqI) simp

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv-power:*
 assumes $n \geq 2$
 shows

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n))) * \text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge (n-1)$$

proof (rule fls-eqI)
 fix k show

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } k = (\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n))) * \text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge (n-1)) \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } k$$

proof (cases $k=0$)
 case True with assms show ?thesis by simp
 next
 case False
 from assms have $\text{int } (n-1) = \text{int } n - 1$ by simp
 hence

$$(\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n))) * (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv}::'a \text{ fls}) \wedge (n-1)) \text{ \textit{\$} \$ } k = (\text{if } k = 1 - \text{int } n \text{ then } \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } k) \text{ else } 0)$$

 by (simp add: fls-X-inv-power-times-conv-shift(2))
 with False show ?thesis by (simp add: algebra-simps)
 qed
 qed

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv-power-char0:*
 assumes $n \geq 2$
 shows

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-char-0}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fls}) = \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n)) * \text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge (n-1)$$

proof –
 from assms have $(\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n) :: 'a) \neq 0$ by simp
 hence

$$\text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n) :: 'a)) = \text{inverse } (\text{fls-const } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n)))$$

 by (simp add: fls-inverse-const)
 moreover have

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge n :: 'a \text{ fls}) = \text{fls-const } (\text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (1 - \text{int } n))) * \text{fls-}X\text{-inv} \wedge (n-1)$$

 using assms by (rule fls-integral-X-inv-power)

ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fls-of-int*)
qed

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv-power'*:

assumes $n \geq 1$

shows

$fls\text{-}integral\ (fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge n :: 'a :: division\text{-}ring\ fls) =$
 $- fls\text{-}const\ (inverse\ (of\text{-}nat\ (n-1))) * fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge (n-1)$

proof (*cases n = 1*)

case *False*

with *assms* **have** $n: n \geq 2$ **by** *simp*

hence

$fls\text{-}integral\ (fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge n :: 'a\ fls) =$
 $fls\text{-}const\ (inverse\ (-\ of\text{-}nat\ (nat\ (int\ n - 1)))) * fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge (n-1)$
by (*simp add: fls-integral-X-inv-power*)

moreover from n **have** $nat\ (int\ n - 1) = n - 1$ **by** *simp*

ultimately show *?thesis*

using *inverse-minus-eq[of of-nat (n-1) :: 'a]* **by** *simp*

qed *simp*

lemma *fls-integral-X-inv-power-char0'*:

assumes $n \geq 1$

shows

$fls\text{-}integral\ (fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge n :: 'a :: \{division\text{-}ring, ring\text{-}char\ 0\}\ fls) =$
 $- inverse\ (of\text{-}nat\ (n-1)) * fls\text{-}X\text{-}inv \wedge (n-1)$

proof (*cases n=1*)

case *False* **with** *assms* **show** *?thesis*

by (*simp add: fls-integral-X-inv-power' fls-inverse-const fls-of-nat*)

qed *simp*

lemma *fls-integral-delta*:

assumes $m \neq -1$

shows

$fls\text{-}integral\ (Abs\text{-}fls\ (\lambda n. if\ n=m\ then\ c\ else\ 0)) =$
 $Abs\text{-}fls\ (\lambda n. if\ n=m+1\ then\ inverse\ (of\text{-}int\ (m+1)) * c\ else\ 0)$

using *assms*

by (*intro fls-eqI*) *auto*

lemma *fls-regpart-integral*:

$fls\text{-}regpart\ (fls\text{-}integral\ f) = fps\text{-}integral0\ (fls\text{-}regpart\ f)$

proof (*rule fps-ext*)

fix n

show $fls\text{-}regpart\ (fls\text{-}integral\ f)\ \$\ n = fps\text{-}integral0\ (fls\text{-}regpart\ f)\ \$\ n$

by (*cases n*) (*simp-all add: fps-integral-def*)

qed

lemma *fls-integral-fps-to-fls*:

$fls\text{-}integral\ (fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ f) = fps\text{-}to\text{-}fls\ (fps\text{-}integral0\ f)$

proof (*intro fls-eqI*)


```

fix n :: int
show fls-integral (fps-to-fls f) $$ n = fps-to-fls (fps-integral0 f) $$ n
proof (cases n < 1)
  case True thus ?thesis by simp
next
  case False
  hence nat (n-1) = nat n - 1 by simp
  with False show ?thesis by (cases nat n) auto
qed
qed

```

7.7.6 Algebraic rules of the integral

lemma *fls-integral-add* [simp]: $\text{fls-integral } (f+g) = \text{fls-integral } f + \text{fls-integral } g$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma *fls-integral-sub* [simp]: $\text{fls-integral } (f-g) = \text{fls-integral } f - \text{fls-integral } g$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma *fls-integral-neg* [simp]: $\text{fls-integral } (-f) = - \text{fls-integral } f$
using *fls-integral-sub*[of 0 f] **by** simp

lemma *fls-integral-mult-const-left*:
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = \text{fls-const } c * \text{fls-integral } (f :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls})$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: mult.assoc mult-inverse-of-int-commute)

lemma *fls-integral-mult-const-left-comm*:
fixes $f :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fls}$
shows $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } c * f) = \text{fls-const } c * \text{fls-integral } f$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: mult.assoc mult.commute)

lemma *fls-integral-linear*:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\text{division-ring fls}$
shows
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } a * f + \text{fls-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fls-const } a * \text{fls-integral } f + \text{fls-const } b * \text{fls-integral } g$
by (simp add: fls-integral-mult-const-left)

lemma *fls-integral-linear-comm*:
fixes $f g :: 'a::\{\text{comm-ring-1}, \text{inverse}\} \text{ fls}$
shows
 $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-const } a * f + \text{fls-const } b * g) =$
 $\text{fls-const } a * \text{fls-integral } f + \text{fls-const } b * \text{fls-integral } g$
by (simp add: fls-integral-mult-const-left-comm)

lemma *fls-integral-mult-const-right*:
 $\text{fls-integral } (f * \text{fls-const } c) = \text{fls-integral } f * \text{fls-const } c$
by (intro fls-eqI) (simp add: mult.assoc)

lemma *fls-integral-linear2*:

$$\text{fls-integral } (f * \text{fls-const } a + g * \text{fls-const } b) =$$

$$\text{fls-integral } f * \text{fls-const } a + \text{fls-integral } g * \text{fls-const } b$$
by (*simp add: fls-integral-mult-const-right*)

lemma *fls-integral-sum*:

$$\text{fls-integral } (\text{sum } f \ S) = \text{sum } (\lambda i. \text{fls-integral } (f \ i)) \ S$$
proof (*cases finite S*)
case *True* **show** *?thesis*
by (*induct rule: finite-induct [OF True] simp-all*)
qed *simp*

7.7.7 Derivatives of integrals and vice versa

lemma *fls-integral-fls-deriv*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fls*
shows $\text{fls-integral } (\text{fls-deriv } a) + \text{fls-const } (a \$\$ 0) = a$
by (*intro fls-eqI*) (*simp add: mult.assoc[symmetric]*)

lemma *fls-deriv-fls-integral*:
fixes $a :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{fls-residue } a = 0$
shows $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-integral } a) = a$
proof (*intro fls-eqI*)
fix $n :: \text{int}$
show $\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-integral } a) \$\$ n = a \$\$ n$
proof (*cases n=-1*)
case *True* **with** *assms* **show** *?thesis* **by** *simp*
next
case *False*
hence $(\text{of-int } (n+1) :: 'a) \neq 0$ **using** *of-int-eq-0-iff[of n+1]* **by** *simp*
hence $(\text{of-int } (n+1) :: 'a) * \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (n+1) :: 'a) = (1 :: 'a)$
using *of-int-eq-0-iff[of n+1]* **by** *simp*
moreover **have**

$$\text{fls-deriv } (\text{fls-integral } a) \$\$ n =$$

$$(\text{if } n = -1 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{of-int } (n+1) * \text{inverse } (\text{of-int } (n+1))) * a \$\$ n$$
by (*simp add: mult.assoc*)
ultimately **show** *?thesis*
by (*simp add: False*)
qed
qed

Series with zero residue are precisely the derivatives.

lemma *fls-residue-nonzero-ex-antiderivative*:
fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring}, \text{ring-char-0}\}$ *fls*
assumes $\text{fls-residue } f = 0$
shows $\exists F. \text{fls-deriv } F = f$
using *assms fls-deriv-fls-integral*
by *auto*

lemma *fls-ex-antiderivative-residue-nonzero*:

assumes $\exists F. \text{fls-deriv } F = f$
shows $\text{fls-residue } f = 0$
using *assms fls-residue-deriv*
by *auto*

lemma *fls-residue-nonzero-ex-antiderivative-iff*:

fixes $f :: 'a :: \{\text{division-ring, ring-char-0}\} \text{fls}$
shows $\text{fls-residue } f = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists F. \text{fls-deriv } F = f)$
using *fls-residue-nonzero-ex-antiderivative fls-ex-antiderivative-residue-nonzero*
by *fast*

7.8 Topology

instantiation *fls* :: (*group-add*) *metric-space*
begin

definition

dist-fls-def:
 $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ b =$
 $(\text{if } a = b$
 $\text{then } 0$
 $\text{else if fls-subdegree } (a-b) \geq 0$
 $\text{then inverse } (2 \wedge \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b)))$
 $\text{else } 2 \wedge \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b))$
 $)$

lemma *dist-fls-ge0*: $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ b \geq 0$
by (*simp add: dist-fls-def*)

definition *uniformity-fls-def* [*code del*]:

$(\text{uniformity} :: ('a \text{ fls} \times 'a \text{ fls}) \text{ filter}) = (\text{INF } e \in \{0 <.. \}. \text{principal } \{(x, y). \text{dist } x \ y < e\})$

definition *open-fls-def'* [*code del*]:

$\text{open } (U :: 'a \text{ fls set}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in U. \text{eventually } (\lambda(x', y). x' = x \longrightarrow y \in U) \text{uniformity})$

lemma *dist-fls-sym*: $\text{dist } (a :: 'a \text{ fls}) \ b = \text{dist } b \ a$
by (*cases a≠b, cases fls-subdegree (a-b) ≥ 0*)
(simp-all add: fls-subdegree-minus-sym dist-fls-def)

context

begin

private lemma *instance-helper*:

fixes $a \ b \ c :: 'a \text{ fls}$
assumes *neq: a≠b a≠c*

```

    and      dist-ineq:  $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c$ 
    shows     $\text{fls-subdegree } (a - b) < \text{fls-subdegree } (a - c)$ 
  proof (
    cases  $\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) \geq 0 \ \text{fls-subdegree } (a-c) \geq 0$ 
    rule: case-split[case-product case-split]
  )
  case True-True with neg dist-ineq show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
next
  case False-True with dist-ineq show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
next
  case False-False with neg dist-ineq show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
next
  case True-False
  with neg
  have  $(1::\text{real}) > 2^{\wedge}(\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b)) + \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)))$ 
  and  $\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b)) + \text{nat } (-\text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)) =$ 
     $\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) - \text{fls-subdegree } (a-c))$ 
  using dist-ineq
  by (simp-all add: dist-fls-def field-simps power-add)
  hence  $\neg (1::\text{real}) < 2^{\wedge}(\text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a-b) - \text{fls-subdegree } (a-c)))$  by
  simp
  hence  $\neg (0 < \text{nat } (\text{fls-subdegree } (a - b) - \text{fls-subdegree } (a - c)))$  by auto
  hence  $\text{fls-subdegree } (a - b) \leq \text{fls-subdegree } (a - c)$  by simp
  with True-False show ?thesis by simp
qed

instance
proof
  show th:  $\text{dist } a \ b = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = b$  for  $a \ b :: 'a \ \text{fls}$ 
    by (simp add: dist-fls-def split: if-split-asm)
  then have th[simp]:  $\text{dist } a \ a = 0$  for  $a :: 'a \ \text{fls}$  by simp

  fix  $a \ b \ c :: 'a \ \text{fls}$ 
  consider  $a = b \mid c = a \vee c = b \mid a \neq b \ a \neq c \ b \neq c$  by blast
  then show  $\text{dist } a \ b \leq \text{dist } a \ c + \text{dist } b \ c$ 
  proof cases
    case 1
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: dist-fls-def)
  next
    case 2
    then show ?thesis
      by (cases  $c = a$ ) (simp-all add: th dist-fls-sym)
  next
    case neg: 3
    have False if  $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c + \text{dist } b \ c$ 
    proof -
      from neg have  $\text{dist } a \ b > 0 \ \text{dist } b \ c > 0 \ \text{dist } a \ c > 0$  by (simp-all add:
dist-fls-def)
      with that have dist-ineq:  $\text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } a \ c \ \text{dist } a \ b > \text{dist } b \ c$  by simp-all
    qed
  qed

```

```

    have fls-subdegree (a - b) < fls-subdegree (a - c)
    and fls-subdegree (a - b) < fls-subdegree (b - c)
      using instance-helper[of a b c] instance-helper[of b a c] neq dist-ineq
      by (simp-all add: dist-fls-sym fls-subdegree-minus-sym)
    hence (a - c) $$ fls-subdegree (a - b) = 0 and (b - c) $$ fls-subdegree (a
- b) = 0
      by (simp-all only: fls-eq0-below-subdegree)
    hence (a - b) $$ fls-subdegree (a - b) = 0 by simp
    moreover from neq have (a - b) $$ fls-subdegree (a - b) ≠ 0
      by (intro nth-fls-subdegree-nonzero) simp
    ultimately show False by contradiction
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp: not-le[symmetric])
qed
qed (rule open-fls-def' uniformity-fls-def)+

end
end

```

```

declare uniformity-Abort[where 'a='a :: group-add fls, code]

```

```

lemma open-fls-def:

```

```

  open (S :: 'a::group-add fls set) = (∀ a ∈ S. ∃ r. r > 0 ∧ {y. dist y a < r} ⊆ S)
  unfolding open-dist subset-eq by simp

```

7.9 Notation

```

bundle fps-syntax
begin
notation fls-nth (infixl <$$> 75)
end

```

```

unbundle no fps-syntax

```

```

end

```

8 The fraction field of any integral domain

```

theory Fraction-Field
imports Main
begin

```

8.1 General fractions construction

8.1.1 Construction of the type of fractions

```

context idom begin

```

```

definition fractrel :: 'a × 'a ⇒ 'a * 'a ⇒ bool where

```

$fractrel = (\lambda x y. snd\ x \neq 0 \wedge snd\ y \neq 0 \wedge fst\ x * snd\ y = fst\ y * snd\ x)$

lemma *fractrel-iff* [*simp*]:

$fractrel\ x\ y \longleftrightarrow snd\ x \neq 0 \wedge snd\ y \neq 0 \wedge fst\ x * snd\ y = fst\ y * snd\ x$
by (*simp add: fractrel-def*)

lemma *symp-fractrel*: *symp fractrel*

by (*simp add: symp-def*)

lemma *transp-fractrel*: *transp fractrel*

proof (*rule transpI, unfold split-paired-all*)

fix $a\ b\ a'\ b'\ a''\ b'' :: 'a$

assume $A: fractrel\ (a, b)\ (a', b')$

assume $B: fractrel\ (a', b')\ (a'', b'')$

have $b' * (a * b'') = b'' * (a * b')$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

also from A **have** $a * b' = a' * b$ **by** *auto*

also have $b'' * (a' * b) = b * (a' * b'')$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

also from B **have** $a' * b'' = a'' * b'$ **by** *auto*

also have $b * (a'' * b') = b' * (a'' * b)$ **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

finally have $b' * (a * b'') = b' * (a'' * b)$.

moreover from B **have** $b' \neq 0$ **by** *auto*

ultimately have $a * b'' = a'' * b$ **by** *simp*

with $A\ B$ **show** $fractrel\ (a, b)\ (a'', b'')$ **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *part-equivp-fractrel*: *part-equivp fractrel*

using - *symp-fractrel transp-fractrel*

by(*rule part-equivpI*)(*rule exI[where x=(0, 1)]*; *simp*)

end

quotient-type (**overloaded**) $'a\ fract = 'a :: idom \times 'a / partial: fractrel$

by(*rule part-equivp-fractrel*)

8.1.2 Representation and basic operations

lift-definition $Fract :: 'a :: idom \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a\ fract$

is $\lambda a\ b. if\ b = 0\ then\ (0, 1)\ else\ (a, b)$

by *simp*

lemma *Fract-cases* [*cases type: fract*]:

obtains ($Fract$) $a\ b$ **where** $q = Fract\ a\ b\ b \neq 0$

by *transfer simp*

lemma *Fract-induct* [*case-names Fract, induct type: fract*]:

$(\bigwedge a\ b. b \neq 0 \implies P\ (Fract\ a\ b)) \implies P\ q$

by (*cases q*) *simp*

lemma *eq-fract*:

```

shows  $\bigwedge a\ b\ c\ d. b \neq 0 \implies d \neq 0 \implies \text{Fract } a\ b = \text{Fract } c\ d \iff a * d = c * b$ 
and  $\bigwedge a. \text{Fract } a\ 0 = \text{Fract } 0\ 1$ 
and  $\bigwedge a\ c. \text{Fract } 0\ a = \text{Fract } 0\ c$ 
by(transfer; simp)+

instantiation fract :: (idom) comm-ring-1
begin

lift-definition zero-fract :: 'a fract is (0, 1) by simp

lemma Zero-fract-def:  $0 = \text{Fract } 0\ 1$ 
by transfer simp

lift-definition one-fract :: 'a fract is (1, 1) by simp

lemma One-fract-def:  $1 = \text{Fract } 1\ 1$ 
by transfer simp

lift-definition plus-fract :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
is  $\lambda q\ r. (\text{fst } q * \text{snd } r + \text{fst } r * \text{snd } q, \text{snd } q * \text{snd } r)$ 
by(auto simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma add-fract [simp]:
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{Fract } a\ b + \text{Fract } c\ d = \text{Fract } (a * d + c * b)\ (b * d)$ 
by transfer simp

lift-definition uminus-fract :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
is  $\lambda x. (- \text{fst } x, \text{snd } x)$ 
by simp

lemma minus-fract [simp]:
fixes a b :: 'a::idom
shows  $-\text{Fract } a\ b = \text{Fract } (- a)\ b$ 
by transfer simp

lemma minus-fract-cancel [simp]:  $\text{Fract } (- a)\ (- b) = \text{Fract } a\ b$ 
by (cases b = 0) (simp-all add: eq-fract)

definition diff-fract-def:  $q - r = q + - (r::'a\ \text{fract})$ 

lemma diff-fract [simp]:
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{Fract } a\ b - \text{Fract } c\ d = \text{Fract } (a * d - c * b)\ (b * d)$ 
by (simp add: diff-fract-def)

lift-definition times-fract :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
is  $\lambda q\ r. (\text{fst } q * \text{fst } r, \text{snd } q * \text{snd } r)$ 
by(simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma mult-fract [simp]:  $\text{Fract } (a::'a::\text{idom})\ b * \text{Fract } c\ d = \text{Fract } (a * c)\ (b * d)$ 

```

by *transfer simp*

lemma *mult-fract-cancel*:

$c \neq 0 \implies \text{Fract } (c * a) (c * b) = \text{Fract } a b$

by *transfer simp*

instance

proof

fix $q\ r\ s :: 'a\ \text{fract}$

show $(q * r) * s = q * (r * s)$

by (*cases q, cases r, cases s*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)

show $q * r = r * q$

by (*cases q, cases r*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)

show $1 * q = q$

by (*cases q*) (*simp add: One-fract-def eq-fract*)

show $(q + r) + s = q + (r + s)$

by (*cases q, cases r, cases s*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)

show $q + r = r + q$

by (*cases q, cases r*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)

show $0 + q = q$

by (*cases q*) (*simp add: Zero-fract-def eq-fract*)

show $-q + q = 0$

by (*cases q*) (*simp add: Zero-fract-def eq-fract*)

show $q - r = q + -r$

by (*cases q, cases r*) (*simp add: eq-fract*)

show $(q + r) * s = q * s + r * s$

by (*cases q, cases r, cases s*) (*simp add: eq-fract algebra-simps*)

show $(0 :: 'a\ \text{fract}) \neq 1$

by (*simp add: Zero-fract-def One-fract-def eq-fract*)

qed

end

lemma *of-nat-fract*: $\text{of-nat } k = \text{Fract } (\text{of-nat } k) 1$

by (*induct k*) (*simp-all add: Zero-fract-def One-fract-def*)

lemma *Fract-of-nat-eq*: $\text{Fract } (\text{of-nat } k) 1 = \text{of-nat } k$

by (*rule of-nat-fract [symmetric]*)

lemma *fract-collapse*:

$\text{Fract } 0\ k = 0$

$\text{Fract } 1\ 1 = 1$

$\text{Fract } k\ 0 = 0$

by(*transfer; simp*)+

lemma *fract-expand*:

$0 = \text{Fract } 0\ 1$

$1 = \text{Fract } 1\ 1$

by (*simp-all add: fract-collapse*)


```

lemma Fract-cases-nonzero:
  obtains (Fract) a b where  $q = \text{Fract } a \ b$  and  $b \neq 0$  and  $a \neq 0$ 
    | ( $0$ )  $q = 0$ 
proof (cases  $q = 0$ )
  case True
    then show thesis using  $0$  by auto
next
  case False
    then obtain a b where  $q = \text{Fract } a \ b$  and  $b \neq 0$  by (cases  $q$ ) auto
    with False have  $0 \neq \text{Fract } a \ b$  by simp
    with  $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $a \neq 0$  by (simp add: Zero-fract-def eq-fract)
    with  $\text{Fract } \langle q = \text{Fract } a \ b \rangle \ \langle b \neq 0 \rangle$  show thesis by auto
qed

```

8.1.3 The field of rational numbers

```

context idom
begin

subclass ring-no-zero-divisors ..

end

instantiation fract :: (idom) field
begin

lift-definition inverse-fract :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  is  $\lambda x. \text{if } \text{fst } x = 0 \text{ then } (0, 1) \text{ else } (\text{snd } x, \text{fst } x)$ 
by(auto simp add: algebra-simps)

lemma inverse-fract [simp]:  $\text{inverse } (\text{Fract } a \ b) = \text{Fract } (b :: 'a :: \text{idom}) \ a$ 
by transfer simp

definition divide-fract-def:  $q \ \text{div} \ r = q * \text{inverse } (r :: 'a \ \text{fract})$ 

lemma divide-fract [simp]:  $\text{Fract } a \ b \ \text{div} \ \text{Fract } c \ d = \text{Fract } (a * d) \ (b * c)$ 
  by (simp add: divide-fract-def)

instance
proof
  fix  $q :: 'a \ \text{fract}$ 
  assume  $q \neq 0$ 
  then show  $\text{inverse } q * q = 1$ 
    by (cases  $q$  rule: Fract-cases-nonzero)
    (simp-all add: fract-expand eq-fract mult.commute)
next
  fix  $q \ r :: 'a \ \text{fract}$ 
  show  $q \ \text{div} \ r = q * \text{inverse } r$  by (simp add: divide-fract-def)

```

```

next
  show inverse 0 = (0 :: 'a fract)
    by (simp add: fract-expand) (simp add: fract-collapse)
qed

end

```

8.1.4 The ordered field of fractions over an ordered idom

```

instantiation fract :: (linordered-idom) linorder
begin

```

```

lemma less-eq-fract-respect:
  fixes a b a' b' c d c' d' :: 'a
  assumes neq: b ≠ 0 b' ≠ 0 d ≠ 0 d' ≠ 0
  assumes eq1: a * b' = a' * b
  assumes eq2: c * d' = c' * d
  shows ((a * d) * (b * d) ≤ (c * b) * (b * d)) ⟷ ((a' * d') * (b' * d') ≤ (c' *
b') * (b' * d'))
proof -
  let ?le = λa b c d. ((a * d) * (b * d) ≤ (c * b) * (b * d))
  {
    fix a b c d x :: 'a
    assume x: x ≠ 0
    have ?le a b c d = ?le (a * x) (b * x) c d
    proof -
      from x have 0 < x * x
      by (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff)
      then have ?le a b c d =
        ((a * d) * (b * d) * (x * x) ≤ (c * b) * (b * d) * (x * x))
      by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
      also have ... = ?le (a * x) (b * x) c d
      by (simp add: ac-simps)
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
  }
note le-factor = this

  let ?D = b * d and ?D' = b' * d'
  from neq have D: ?D ≠ 0 by simp
  from neq have ?D' ≠ 0 by simp
  then have ?le a b c d = ?le (a * ?D') (b * ?D') c d
    by (rule le-factor)
  also have ... = ((a * b') * ?D * ?D' * d * d' ≤ (c * d') * ?D * ?D' * b * b')
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also have ... = ((a' * b) * ?D * ?D' * d * d' ≤ (c' * d) * ?D * ?D' * b * b')
    by (simp only: eq1 eq2)
  also have ... = ?le (a' * ?D) (b' * ?D) c' d'
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also from D have ... = ?le a' b' c' d'

```

by (rule le-factor [symmetric])
 finally show ?le a b c d = ?le a' b' c' d' .
 qed

lift-definition less-eq-fract :: 'a fract \Rightarrow 'a fract \Rightarrow bool
 is $\lambda q r. (fst\ q * snd\ r) * (snd\ q * snd\ r) \leq (fst\ r * snd\ q) * (snd\ q * snd\ r)$
 by (clarsimp simp add: less-eq-fract-respect)

definition less-fract-def: $z < (w :: 'a\ fract) \longleftrightarrow z \leq w \wedge \neg w \leq z$

lemma le-fract [simp]:
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ c\ d \longleftrightarrow (a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$
 by transfer simp

lemma less-fract [simp]:
 $\llbracket b \neq 0; d \neq 0 \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Fract\ a\ b < Fract\ c\ d \longleftrightarrow (a * d) * (b * d) < (c * b) * (b * d)$
 by (simp add: less-fract-def less-le-not-le ac-simps)

instance

proof

fix q r s :: 'a fract
 assume $q \leq r$ and $r \leq s$
 then show $q \leq s$
proof (induct q, induct r, induct s)
 fix a b c d e f :: 'a
 assume neq: $b \neq 0 \wedge d \neq 0 \wedge f \neq 0$
 assume 1: $Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ c\ d$
 assume 2: $Fract\ c\ d \leq Fract\ e\ f$
 show $Fract\ a\ b \leq Fract\ e\ f$
proof –
 from neq obtain bb: $0 < b * b$ and dd: $0 < d * d$ and ff: $0 < f * f$
 by (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff linorder-neq-iff)
 have $(a * d) * (b * d) * (f * f) \leq (c * b) * (b * d) * (f * f)$
proof –
 from neq 1 have $(a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$
 by simp
 with ff show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
 qed
 also have $\dots = (c * f) * (d * f) * (b * b)$
 by (simp only: ac-simps)
 also have $\dots \leq (e * d) * (d * f) * (b * b)$
proof –
 from neq 2 have $(c * f) * (d * f) \leq (e * d) * (d * f)$
 by simp
 with bb show ?thesis by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
 qed
 finally have $(a * f) * (b * f) * (d * d) \leq e * b * (b * f) * (d * d)$

```

      by (simp only: ac-simps)
    with dd have  $(a * f) * (b * f) \leq (e * b) * (b * f)$ 
      by (simp add: mult-le-cancel-right)
    with neq show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed
next
  fix q r :: 'a fract
  assume  $q \leq r$  and  $r \leq q$ 
  then show  $q = r$ 
  proof (induct q, induct r)
    fix a b c d :: 'a
    assume neg:  $b \neq 0$   $d \neq 0$ 
    assume 1:  $\text{Fract } a \ b \leq \text{Fract } c \ d$ 
    assume 2:  $\text{Fract } c \ d \leq \text{Fract } a \ b$ 
    show  $\text{Fract } a \ b = \text{Fract } c \ d$ 
    proof -
      from neg 1 have  $(a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$ 
        by simp
      also have  $\dots \leq (a * d) * (b * d)$ 
      proof -
        from neg 2 have  $(c * b) * (d * b) \leq (a * d) * (d * b)$ 
          by simp
        then show ?thesis by (simp only: ac-simps)
      qed
      finally have  $(a * d) * (b * d) = (c * b) * (b * d)$  .
      moreover from neg have  $b * d \neq 0$  by simp
      ultimately have  $a * d = c * b$  by simp
      with neq show ?thesis by (simp add: eq-fract)
    qed
  qed
qed
next
  fix q r :: 'a fract
  show  $q \leq q$ 
  by (induct q) simp
  show  $(q < r) = (q \leq r \wedge \neg r \leq q)$ 
  by (simp only: less-fract-def)
  show  $q \leq r \vee r \leq q$ 
  by (induct q, induct r)
    (simp add: mult.commute, rule linorder-linear)
qed
end

instantiation fract :: (linordered-idom) linordered-field
begin

definition abs-fract-def2:
   $|q| = (\text{if } q < 0 \text{ then } -q \text{ else } (q::'a \text{ fract}))$ 

```

definition *sgn-fract-def*:

$\text{sgn } (q :: 'a \text{ fract}) = (\text{if } q = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } 0 < q \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1)$

theorem *abs-fract [simp]*: $|\text{Fract } a \ b| = \text{Fract } |a| \ |b|$

unfolding *abs-fract-def2 not-le [symmetric]*

by *transfer (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff le-less)*

instance *proof*

fix $q \ r \ s :: 'a \text{ fract}$

assume $q \leq r$

then show $s + q \leq s + r$

proof (*induct q, induct r, induct s*)

fix $a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f :: 'a$

assume *neg*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ f \neq 0$

assume *le*: $\text{Fract } a \ b \leq \text{Fract } c \ d$

show $\text{Fract } e \ f + \text{Fract } a \ b \leq \text{Fract } e \ f + \text{Fract } c \ d$

proof –

let $?F = f * f$ **from** *neg* **have** $F: 0 < ?F$

by (*auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff*)

from *neg le* **have** $(a * d) * (b * d) \leq (c * b) * (b * d)$

by *simp*

with F **have** $(a * d) * (b * d) * ?F * ?F \leq (c * b) * (b * d) * ?F * ?F$

by (*simp add: mult-le-cancel-right*)

with *neg* **show** *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: field-simps*)

qed

qed

next

fix $q \ r \ s :: 'a \text{ fract}$

assume $q < r$ **and** $0 < s$

then show $s * q < s * r$

proof (*induct q, induct r, induct s*)

fix $a \ b \ c \ d \ e \ f :: 'a$

assume *neg*: $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0 \ f \neq 0$

assume *le*: $\text{Fract } a \ b < \text{Fract } c \ d$

assume *gt*: $0 < \text{Fract } e \ f$

show $\text{Fract } e \ f * \text{Fract } a \ b < \text{Fract } e \ f * \text{Fract } c \ d$

proof –

let $?E = e * f$ **and** $?F = f * f$

from *neg gt* **have** $0 < ?E$

by (*auto simp add: Zero-fract-def order-less-le eq-fract*)

moreover from *neg* **have** $0 < ?F$

by (*auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff*)

moreover from *neg le* **have** $(a * d) * (b * d) < (c * b) * (b * d)$

by *simp*

ultimately have $(a * d) * (b * d) * ?E * ?F < (c * b) * (b * d) * ?E * ?F$

by (*simp add: mult-less-cancel-right*)

with *neg* **show** *?thesis*

by (*simp add: ac-simps*)

```

    qed
  qed
qed (fact sgn-fract-def abs-fract-def2)+

end

instantiation fract :: (linordered-idom) distrib-lattice
begin

definition inf-fract-def:
  (inf :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract) = min

definition sup-fract-def:
  (sup :: 'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract) = max

instance
  by standard (simp-all add: inf-fract-def sup-fract-def max-min-distrib2)

end

lemma fract-induct-pos [case-names Fract]:
  fixes P :: 'a::linordered-idom fract  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes step:  $\bigwedge a b. 0 < b \implies P (Fract a b)$ 
  shows P q
proof (cases q)
  case (Fract a b)
  {
    fix a b :: 'a
    assume b:  $b < 0$ 
    have P (Fract a b)
    proof -
      from b have  $0 < -b$  by simp
      then have P (Fract (-a) (-b))
        by (rule step)
      then show P (Fract a b)
        by (simp add: order-less-imp-not-eq [OF b])
    qed
  }
  with Fract show P q
  by (auto simp add: linorder-neq-iff step)
qed

lemma zero-less-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 0 < Fract a b \longleftrightarrow 0 < a$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma Fract-less-zero-iff:  $0 < b \implies Fract a b < 0 \longleftrightarrow a < 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def mult-less-0-iff)

lemma zero-le-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 0 \leq Fract a b \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq a$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma Fract-le-zero-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a \ b \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow a \leq 0$ 
  by (auto simp add: Zero-fract-def mult-le-0-iff)

lemma one-less-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 1 < \text{Fract } a \ b \longleftrightarrow b < a$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-less-cancel-right-disj)

lemma Fract-less-one-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a \ b < 1 \longleftrightarrow a < b$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-less-cancel-right-disj)

lemma one-le-Fract-iff:  $0 < b \implies 1 \leq \text{Fract } a \ b \longleftrightarrow b \leq a$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-le-cancel-right)

lemma Fract-le-one-iff:  $0 < b \implies \text{Fract } a \ b \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow a \leq b$ 
  by (auto simp add: One-fract-def mult-le-cancel-right)

end

```

9 Fundamental Theorem of Algebra

```

theory Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra
imports Polynomial Complex-Main
begin

```

9.1 More lemmas about module of complex numbers

The triangle inequality for cmod

```

lemma complex-mod-triangle-sub:  $\text{cmod } w \leq \text{cmod } (w + z) + \text{norm } z$ 
  by (metis add-diff-cancel norm-triangle-ineq4)

```

9.2 Basic lemmas about polynomials

```

lemma poly-bound-exists:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{comm-semiring-0}, \text{real-normed-div-algebra}\}$  poly
  shows  $\exists m. m > 0 \wedge (\forall z. \text{norm } z \leq r \longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{poly } p \ z) \leq m)$ 
proof (induct  $p$ )
  case 0
  then show ?case by (rule exI[where  $x=1$ ]) simp
next
  case (pCons  $c \ cs$ )
  from  $pCons.hyps$  obtain  $m$  where  $m: \forall z. \text{norm } z \leq r \longrightarrow \text{norm } (\text{poly } cs \ z) \leq m$ 
  by blast
  let  $?k = 1 + \text{norm } c + |r * m|$ 
  have  $kp: ?k > 0$ 
  using  $\text{abs-ge-zero}[of \ r * m]$   $\text{norm-ge-zero}[of \ c]$  by arith
  have  $\text{norm } (\text{poly } (pCons \ c \ cs) \ z) \leq ?k$  if  $H: \text{norm } z \leq r$  for  $z$ 

```

```

proof –
  from  $m$   $H$  have  $th: \text{norm } (\text{poly } cs \ z) \leq m$ 
    by blast
  from  $H$  have  $rp: r \geq 0$ 
    using norm-ge-zero[of z] by arith
  have  $\text{norm } (\text{poly } (pCons \ c \ cs) \ z) \leq \text{norm } c + \text{norm } (z * \text{poly } cs \ z)$ 
    using norm-triangle-ineq[of c z* poly cs z] by simp
  also have  $\dots \leq ?k$ 
    using mult-mono[OF H th rp norm-ge-zero[of poly cs z]]
    by (simp add: norm-mult)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
with  $kp$  show ?case by blast
qed

```

Offsetting the variable in a polynomial gives another of same degree

definition *offset-poly* :: $'a::\text{comm-semiring-0}$ $\text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ \text{poly}$
where *offset-poly* $p \ h = \text{fold-coeffs } (\lambda a \ q. \text{smult } h \ q + pCons \ a \ q) \ p \ 0$

lemma *offset-poly-0*: *offset-poly* $0 \ h = 0$
by (*simp add: offset-poly-def*)

lemma *offset-poly-pCons*:
offset-poly ($pCons \ a \ p$) $h =$
 $\text{smult } h \ (\text{offset-poly } p \ h) + pCons \ a \ (\text{offset-poly } p \ h)$
by (*cases* $p = 0 \wedge a = 0$) (*auto simp add: offset-poly-def*)

lemma *offset-poly-single* [*simp*]: *offset-poly* $[:a:] \ h = [:a:]$
by (*simp add: offset-poly-pCons offset-poly-0*)

lemma *poly-offset-poly*: $\text{poly } (\text{offset-poly } p \ h) \ x = \text{poly } p \ (h + x)$
by (*induct* p) (*auto simp add: offset-poly-0 offset-poly-pCons algebra-simps*)

lemma *offset-poly-eq-0-lemma*: $\text{smult } c \ p + pCons \ a \ p = 0 \implies p = 0$
by (*induct* p *arbitrary: a*) (*simp, force*)

lemma *offset-poly-eq-0-iff* [*simp*]: *offset-poly* $p \ h = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
proof

```

  show offset-poly  $p \ h = 0 \implies p = 0$ 
  proof(induction  $p$ )
    case  $0$ 
    then show ?case by blast
  next
    case ( $pCons \ a \ p$ )
    then show ?case
      by (metis offset-poly-eq-0-lemma offset-poly-pCons offset-poly-single)
  qed
qed (simp add: offset-poly-0)

```



```

lemma degree-offset-poly [simp]: degree (offset-poly p h) = degree p
proof(induction p)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: offset-poly-0)
next
  case (pCons a p)
  have  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{degree } (\text{offset-poly } (pCons\ a\ p)\ h) = Suc\ (\text{degree } p)$ 
    by (metis degree-add-eq-right degree-pCons-eq degree-smult-le le-imp-less-Suc
offset-poly-eq-0-iff offset-poly-pCons pCons.IH)
  then show ?case
    by simp
qed

```

definition *psize* *p* = (*if* *p* = 0 *then* 0 *else* *Suc* (*degree* *p*))

```

lemma psize-eq-0-iff [simp]: psize p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
  unfolding psize-def by simp

```

```

lemma poly-offset:
  fixes p :: 'a::comm-ring-1 poly
  shows  $\exists q. \text{psize } q = \text{psize } p \wedge (\forall x. \text{poly } q\ x = \text{poly } p\ (a + x))$ 
  by (metis degree-offset-poly offset-poly-eq-0-iff poly-offset-poly psize-def)

```

An alternative useful formulation of completeness of the reals

```

lemma real-sup-exists:
  assumes ex:  $\exists x. P\ x$ 
  and bz:  $\exists z. \forall x. P\ x \longrightarrow x < z$ 
  shows  $\exists s::real. \forall y. (\exists x. P\ x \wedge y < x) \longleftrightarrow y < s$ 
proof
  from bz have bdd-above (Collect P)
  by (force intro: less-imp-le)
  then show  $\forall y. (\exists x. P\ x \wedge y < x) \longleftrightarrow y < Sup\ (Collect\ P)$ 
    using ex bz by (subst less-cSup-iff) auto
qed

```

9.3 Fundamental theorem of algebra

```

lemma unimodular-reduce-norm:
  assumes md: cmod z = 1
  shows  $\text{cmod } (z + 1) < 1 \vee \text{cmod } (z - 1) < 1 \vee \text{cmod } (z + i) < 1 \vee \text{cmod } (z - i) < 1$ 
proof -
  obtain x y where z: z = Complex x y
  by (cases z) auto
  from md z have xy:  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 
  by (simp add: cmod-def)
  have False if  $\text{cmod } (z + 1) \geq 1 \wedge \text{cmod } (z - 1) \geq 1 \wedge \text{cmod } (z + i) \geq 1 \wedge \text{cmod } (z - i) \geq 1$ 

```

```

proof –
  from that  $z\ xy$  have *:  $2 * x \leq 1 \ 2 * x \geq -1 \ 2 * y \leq 1 \ 2 * y \geq -1$ 
    by (simp-all add: cmod-def power2-eq-square algebra-simps)
  then have  $|2 * x| \leq 1 \ |2 * y| \leq 1$ 
    by simp-all
  then have  $|2 * x|^2 \leq 1^2 \ |2 * y|^2 \leq 1^2$ 
    by (metis abs-square-le-1 one-power2 power2-abs)+
  with  $xy$  * show ?thesis
    by (smt (verit, best) four-x-squared square-le-1)
qed
then show ?thesis
  by force
qed

```

Hence we can always reduce modulus of $1 + b z^n$ if nonzero

```

lemma reduce-poly-simple:
  assumes  $b: b \neq 0$ 
    and  $n: n \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists z. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z^n) < 1$ 
  using  $n$ 
proof (induct n rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix  $n$ 
  assume IH:  $\forall m < n. m \neq 0 \longrightarrow (\exists z. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z^m) < 1)$ 
  assume  $n: n \neq 0$ 
  let  $?P = \lambda z n. \text{cmod } (1 + b * z^n) < 1$ 
  show  $\exists z. ?P\ z\ n$ 
  proof cases
    assume even  $n$ 
    then obtain  $m$  where  $m: n = 2 * m$  and  $m \neq 0 \ m < n$ 
      using  $n$  by auto
    with IH obtain  $z$  where  $z: ?P\ z\ m$ 
      by blast
    from  $z$  have  $?P\ (\text{csqrt } z)\ n$ 
      by (simp add: m power-mult)
    then show ?thesis ..
  next
    assume odd  $n$ 
    then have  $\exists m. n = \text{Suc } (2 * m)$ 
      by presburger+
    then obtain  $m$  where  $m: n = \text{Suc } (2 * m)$ 
      by blast
    have  $0: \text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b) = 1$ 
      using  $b$  by (simp add: norm-divide)
    have  $\exists v. \text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (\text{cmod } b) / b + v^n) < 1$ 
    proof (cases cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b + 1) < 1)
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        by (metis power-one)
    next

```

```

case F1: False
show ?thesis
proof (cases cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b - 1) < 1)
  case True
  with ‹odd n› show ?thesis
    by (metis add-uminus-conv-diff neg-one-odd-power)
next
case F2: False
show ?thesis
proof (cases cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b + i) < 1)
  case T1: True
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases even m)
    case True
    with T1 show ?thesis
      by (rule-tac x=i in exI) (simp add: m power-mult)
  next
  case False
  with T1 show ?thesis
    by (rule-tac x=- i in exI) (simp add: m power-mult)
  qed
next
case False
then have lt1: cmod (of-real (cmod b) / b - i) < 1
  using 0 F1 F2 unimodular-reduce-norm by blast
show ?thesis
proof (cases even m)
  case True
  with m lt1 show ?thesis
    by (rule-tac x=- i in exI) (simp add: power-mult)
  next
  case False
  with m lt1 show ?thesis
    by (rule-tac x=i in exI) (simp add: power-mult)
  qed
qed
qed
qed
then obtain v where v: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b + v^n) < 1
  by blast
let ?w = v / complex-of-real (root n (cmod b))
from odd-real-root-pow[OF ‹odd n›, of cmod b]
have 1: ?w ^ n = v^n / complex-of-real (cmod b)
  by (simp add: power-divide of-real-power[symmetric])
have 2: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) = 1
  using b by (simp add: norm-divide)
then have 3: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) ≥ 0
  by simp
have 4: cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) *

```

```

      cmod (1 + b * (v ^ n / complex-of-real (cmod b))) <
      cmod (complex-of-real (cmod b) / b) * 1
    apply (simp only: norm-mult[symmetric] distrib-left)
    using b v
    apply (simp add: 2)
  done
show ?thesis
by (metis 1 mult-left-less-imp-less[OF 4 3])
qed
qed

```

Bolzano-Weierstrass type property for closed disc in complex plane.

```

lemma metric-bound-lemma: cmod (x - y) ≤ |Re x - Re y| + |Im x - Im y|
  using real-sqrt-sum-squares-triangle-ineq[of Re x - Re y 0 0 Im x - Im y]
  unfolding cmod-def by simp

```

```

lemma Bolzano-Weierstrass-complex-disc:
  assumes r: ∀ n. cmod (s n) ≤ r
  shows ∃ f z. strict-mono (f :: nat ⇒ nat) ∧ (∀ e > 0. ∃ N. ∀ n ≥ N. cmod (s (f n) - z) < e)
proof -
  from seq-monosub[of Re ∘ s]
  obtain f where f: strict-mono f monoseq (λ n. Re (s (f n)))
    unfolding o-def by blast
  from seq-monosub[of Im ∘ s ∘ f]
  obtain g where g: strict-mono g monoseq (λ n. Im (s (f (g n))))
    unfolding o-def by blast
  let ?h = f ∘ g
  have r ≥ 0
    by (meson norm-ge-zero order-trans r)
  have ∀ n. r + 1 ≥ |Re (s n)|
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) abs-Re-le-cmod r)
  then have conv1: convergent (λ n. Re (s (f n)))
    by (metis Bseq-monoseq-convergent f(2) BseqI' real-norm-def)
  have ∀ n. r + 1 ≥ |Im (s n)|
    by (smt (verit) abs-Im-le-cmod r)
  then have conv2: convergent (λ n. Im (s (f (g n))))
    by (metis Bseq-monoseq-convergent g(2) BseqI' real-norm-def)

  obtain x where x: ∀ r > 0. ∃ n0. ∀ n ≥ n0. |Re (s (f n)) - x| < r
    using conv1[unfolded convergent-def] LIMSEQ-iff real-norm-def by metis
  obtain y where y: ∀ r > 0. ∃ n0. ∀ n ≥ n0. |Im (s (f (g n))) - y| < r
    using conv2[unfolded convergent-def] LIMSEQ-iff real-norm-def by metis
  let ?w = Complex x y
  from f(1) g(1) have hs: strict-mono ?h
    unfolding strict-mono-def by auto
  have ∃ N. ∀ n ≥ N. cmod (s (?h n) - ?w) < e if e > 0 for e
  proof -
    from that have e2: e/2 > 0

```

```

    by simp
  from x y e2
  obtain N1 N2 where N1:  $\forall n \geq N1. |Re (s (f n)) - x| < e / 2$ 
    and N2:  $\forall n \geq N2. |Im (s (f (g n))) - y| < e / 2$ 
    by blast
  have cmod (s (?h n) - ?w) < e if  $n \geq N1 + N2$  for n
  proof -
    from that have nN1:  $g n \geq N1$  and nN2:  $n \geq N2$ 
    using seq-suble[OF g(1), of n] by arith+
    show ?thesis
    using metric-bound-lemma[of s (f (g n)) ?w] N1 N2 nN1 nN2 by fastforce
  qed
  then show ?thesis by blast
qed
with hs show ?thesis by blast
qed

```

Polynomial is continuous.

lemma *poly-cont*:

```

  fixes p :: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,real-normed-div-algebra} poly
  assumes ep:  $e > 0$ 
  shows  $\exists d > 0. \forall w. 0 < norm (w - z) \wedge norm (w - z) < d \longrightarrow norm (poly p w - poly p z) < e$ 
  proof -
    obtain q where degree q = degree p and  $q: \bigwedge w. poly p w = poly q (w - z)$ 
    by (metis add.commute degree-offset-poly diff-add-cancel poly-offset-poly)
    show ?thesis unfolding q
    proof (induct q)
      case 0
      then show ?case
      using ep by auto
    next
      case (pCons c cs)
      obtain m where m:  $m > 0$   $norm z \leq 1 \implies norm (poly cs z) \leq m$  for z
      using poly-bound-exists[of 1 cs] by blast
      with ep have em0:  $e/m > 0$ 
      by (simp add: field-simps)
      obtain d where d:  $d > 0$   $d < 1$   $d < e / m$ 
      by (meson em0 field-lbound-gt-zero zero-less-one)
      then have  $\bigwedge w. norm (w - z) < d \implies norm (w - z) * norm (poly cs (w - z)) < e$ 
      by (smt (verit, del-insts) m mult-left-mono norm-ge-zero pos-less-divide-eq)
      with d show ?case
      by (force simp add: norm-mult)
    qed
  qed

```

Hence a polynomial attains minimum on a closed disc in the complex plane.

lemma *poly-minimum-modulus-disc*: $\exists z. \forall w. cmod w \leq r \longrightarrow cmod (poly p z) \leq$

```

cmod (poly p w)
proof -
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases r ≥ 0)
    case False
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis norm-ge-zero order.trans)
  next
    case True
    then have mth1:  $\exists x z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) = -x$ 
    by (metis add.inverse-inverse norm-zero)
    obtain s where s:  $\forall y. (\exists x. (\exists z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) = -x) \wedge y < x) \longleftrightarrow y < s$ 
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) real-sup-exists[OF mth1] norm-zero zero-less-norm-iff)

    let ?m = - s
    have s1:  $(\exists z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge -(-\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z)) < y) \longleftrightarrow ?m < y$  for y
    by (metis add.inverse-inverse minus-less-iff s)
    then have s1m:  $\bigwedge z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \implies \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) \geq ?m$ 
    by force
    have  $\exists z. \text{cmod } z \leq r \wedge \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) < -s + 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$  for n
    using s1[of ?m + 1/real (Suc n)] by simp
    then obtain g where g:  $\forall n. \text{cmod } (g \ n) \leq r \ \forall n. \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ (g \ n)) < ?m + 1 / \text{real } (\text{Suc } n)$ 
    by metis
    from Bolzano-Weierstrass-complex-disc[OF g(1)]
    obtain f::nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat and z where fz: strict-mono f  $\forall e > 0. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{cmod } (g \ (f \ n) - z) < e$ 
    by blast
    {
      fix w
      assume wr:  $\text{cmod } w \leq r$ 
      let ?e =  $|\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) - ?m|$ 
      {
        assume e:  $?e > 0$ 
        then have e2:  $?e/2 > 0$ 
        by simp
        with poly-cont obtain d
        where  $d > 0$  and d:  $\bigwedge w. 0 < \text{cmod } (w - z) \wedge \text{cmod } (w - z) < d \longrightarrow \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w - \text{poly } p \ z) < ?e/2$ 
        by blast
        have 1:  $\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w - \text{poly } p \ z) < ?e / 2$  if w:  $\text{cmod } (w - z) < d$  for w
        using d[of w] w e by (cases w = z) simp-all
        from fz(2)  $\langle d > 0 \rangle$  obtain N1 where  $N1: \forall n \geq N1. \text{cmod } (g \ (f \ n) - z) < d$ 
        by blast
        from reals-Archimedean2 obtain N2 :: nat where  $N2: 2/?e < \text{real } N2$ 
        by blast
        have 2:  $\text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ (g \ (f \ (N1 + N2)))) - \text{poly } p \ z < ?e/2$ 

```

```

    using N1 1 by auto
  have 0:  $a < e2 \implies |b - m| < e2 \implies 2 * e2 \leq |b - m| + a \implies \text{False}$ 
    for  $a \ b \ e2 \ m :: \text{real}$ 
    by arith
  from seq-suble[OF fz(1), of N1 + N2]
  have 00:  $?m + 1 / \text{real} (\text{Suc} (f (N1 + N2))) \leq ?m + 1 / \text{real} (\text{Suc} (N1 + N2))$ 
    by (simp add: frac-le)
  from N2 e2 less-imp-inverse-less[of 2/?e real (Suc (N1 + N2))]
  have ?e/2 > 1 / real (Suc (N1 + N2))
    by (simp add: inverse-eq-divide)
  with order-less-le-trans[OF - 00]
  have 1:  $|cmod (poly \ p \ (g \ (f \ (N1 + N2)))) - ?m| < ?e/2$ 
    using g s1 by (smt (verit))
  with 0[OF 2] have False
    by (smt (verit) field-sum-of-halves norm-triangle-ineq3)
}
then have ?e = 0
  by auto
with s1m[OF wr] have  $cmod (poly \ p \ z) \leq cmod (poly \ p \ w)$ 
  by simp
}
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

Nonzero polynomial in z goes to infinity as z does.

lemma *poly-infinity*:

```

  fixes p:: 'a::{comm-semiring-0,real-normed-div-algebra} poly
  assumes ex:  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists r. \forall z. r \leq \text{norm } z \longrightarrow d \leq \text{norm} (poly (pCons \ a \ p) \ z)$ 
  using ex
proof (induct p arbitrary: a d)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons c cs a d)
  show ?case
  proof (cases cs = 0)
  case False
  with pCons.hyps obtain r where  $r: \forall z. r \leq \text{norm } z \longrightarrow d + \text{norm } a \leq \text{norm}$ 
     $(poly (pCons \ c \ cs) \ z)$ 
    by blast
  let ?r =  $1 + |r|$ 
  have  $d \leq \text{norm} (poly (pCons \ a \ (pCons \ c \ cs)) \ z)$  if  $1 + |r| \leq \text{norm } z$  for  $z$ 
  proof -
  have  $d \leq \text{norm}(z * poly (pCons \ c \ cs) \ z) - \text{norm } a$ 
    by (smt (verit, best) norm-ge-zero mult-less-cancel-right2 norm-mult r that)
  with norm-diff-ineq add commute

```

```

    show ?thesis
    by (metis order.trans poly-pCons)
  qed
  then show ?thesis by blast
next
case True
have  $d \leq \text{norm } (\text{poly } (\text{pCons } a (\text{pCons } c \text{ cs})) z)$ 
  if  $(|d| + \text{norm } a) / \text{norm } c \leq \text{norm } z$  for  $z :: 'a$ 
proof -
  have  $|d| + \text{norm } a \leq \text{norm } (z * c)$ 
  by (metis that True norm-mult pCons.hyps(1) pos-divide-le-eq zero-less-norm-iff)
  also have  $\dots \leq \text{norm } (a + z * c) + \text{norm } a$ 
  by (simp add: add.commute norm-add-leD)
  finally show ?thesis
  using True by auto
qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed

```

Hence polynomial's modulus attains its minimum somewhere.

```

lemma poly-minimum-modulus:  $\exists z. \forall w. \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ z) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{poly } p \ w)$ 
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
case (pCons c cs)
show ?case
proof (cases cs = 0)
  case False
  from poly-infinity[OF False, of cmod (poly (pCons c cs) 0) c]
  obtain r where  $r: \text{cmod } (\text{poly } (\text{pCons } c \text{ cs}) 0) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{poly } (\text{pCons } c \text{ cs}) z)$ 
  if  $r \leq \text{cmod } z$  for  $z$ 
  by blast
  from poly-minimum-modulus-disc[of |r| pCons c cs] show ?thesis
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) order.trans linorder-linear r)
qed (use pCons.hyps in auto)
qed

```

Constant function (non-syntactic characterization).

definition $\text{constant } f \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \ y. f \ x = f \ y)$

```

lemma nonconstant-length:  $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } p) \implies \text{psize } p \geq 2$ 
  by (induct p) (auto simp: constant-def psize-def)

```

```

lemma poly-replicate-append:  $\text{poly } (\text{monom } 1 \ n * p) \ (x::'a::\text{comm-ring-1}) = x^{\wedge} n * \text{poly } p \ x$ 
  by (simp add: poly-monom)

```

Decomposition of polynomial, skipping zero coefficients after the first.


```

lemma poly-decompose-lemma:
  assumes nz:  $\neg (\forall z. z \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{poly } p \ z = (0::'a::\text{idom}))$ 
  shows  $\exists k \ a \ q. a \neq 0 \wedge \text{Suc } (\text{psize } q + k) = \text{psize } p \wedge (\forall z. \text{poly } p \ z = z^k * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ q) \ z)$ 
  unfolding psize-def
  using nz
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (pCons c cs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases c = 0)
    case True
    from pCons.hyps pCons.prems True show ?thesis
    apply auto
    apply (rule-tac x=k+1 in exI)
    apply (rule-tac x=a in exI)
    apply clarsimp
    apply (rule-tac x=q in exI)
    apply auto
    done
  qed force
qed

lemma poly-decompose:
  fixes p :: 'a::idom poly
  assumes nc:  $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } p)$ 
  shows  $\exists k \ a \ q. a \neq 0 \wedge k \neq 0 \wedge$ 
     $\text{psize } q + k + 1 = \text{psize } p \wedge$ 
     $(\forall z. \text{poly } p \ z = \text{poly } p \ 0 + z^k * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ q) \ z)$ 
  using nc
proof (induct p)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: constant-def)
next
  case (pCons c cs)
  have  $\neg (\forall z. z \neq 0 \longrightarrow \text{poly } cs \ z = 0)$ 
    by (smt (verit) constant-def mult-eq-0-iff pCons.prems poly-pCons)
  from poly-decompose-lemma [OF this]
  obtain k a q where *:  $a \neq 0 \wedge$ 
     $\text{Suc } (\text{psize } q + k) = \text{psize } cs \wedge (\forall z. \text{poly } cs \ z = z^k * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ q) \ z)$ 
  by blast
  then have  $\text{psize } q + k + 2 = \text{psize } (pCons \ c \ cs)$ 
    by (auto simp add: psize-def split: if-splits)
  then show ?case
    using * by force
qed

```

Fundamental theorem of algebra

theorem *fundamental-theorem-of-algebra*:

assumes *nc*: $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } p)$

shows $\exists z::\text{complex. } \text{poly } p \ z = 0$

using *nc*

proof (*induct psize p arbitrary: p rule: less-induct*)

case *less*

let *?p* = *poly p*

let *?ths* = $\exists z. \text{?p } z = 0$

from *nonconstant-length[OF less(2)]* **have** *n2*: *psize p* ≥ 2 .

from *poly-minimum-modulus* **obtain** *c* **where** *c*: $\forall w. \text{cmod } (\text{?p } c) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{?p } w)$

by *blast*

show *?ths*

proof (*cases ?p c = 0*)

case *True*

then show *?thesis* **by** *blast*

next

case *False*

obtain *q* **where** *q*: *psize q* = *psize p* $\forall x. \text{poly } q \ x = \text{?p } (c + x)$

using *poly-offset[of p c]* **by** *blast*

then have *qnc*: $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } q)$

by (*metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add.commute constant-def diff-add-cancel less.premss*)

from *q(2)* **have** *pqc0*: $\text{?p } c = \text{poly } q \ 0$

by *simp*

from *c pqc0* **have** *cq0*: $\forall w. \text{cmod } (\text{poly } q \ 0) \leq \text{cmod } (\text{?p } w)$

by *simp*

let *?a0* = $\text{poly } q \ 0$

from *False pqc0* **have** *a00*: $\text{?a0} \neq 0$

by *simp*

from *a00* **have** *qr*: $\forall z. \text{poly } q \ z = \text{poly } (\text{smult } (\text{inverse } \text{?a0}) \ q) \ z * \text{?a0}$

by *simp*

let *?r* = $\text{smult } (\text{inverse } \text{?a0}) \ q$

have *lgqr*: *psize q* = *psize ?r*

by (*simp add: a00 psize-def*)

have *rnc*: $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } \text{?r})$

using *constant-def qnc qr* **by** *fastforce*

have *r01*: $\text{poly } \text{?r } 0 = 1$

by (*simp add: a00*)

have *mrmq-eq*: $\text{cmod } (\text{poly } \text{?r } w) < 1 \longleftrightarrow \text{cmod } (\text{poly } q \ w) < \text{cmod } \text{?a0}$ **for** *w*

by (*smt (verit, del-Insts) a00 mult-less-cancel-right2 norm-mult qr zero-less-norm-iff*)

from *poly-decompose[OF rnc]* **obtain** *k a s* **where**

kas: $a \neq 0 \ k \neq 0 \ \text{psize } s + k + 1 = \text{psize } \text{?r}$

$\forall z. \text{poly } \text{?r } z = \text{poly } \text{?r } 0 + z^k * \text{poly } (pCons \ a \ s) \ z$ **by** *blast*

have $\exists w. \text{cmod } (\text{poly } \text{?r } w) < 1$

proof (*cases psize p = k + 1*)

```

case True
with kas q have s0: s = 0
  by (simp add: lgqr)
with reduce-poly-simple kas show ?thesis
  by (metis mult.commute mult.right-neutral poly-1 poly-smult r01 smult-one)
next
case False note kn = this
from kn kas(3) q(1) lgqr have k1n: k + 1 < psize p
  by simp
have 01:  $\neg \text{constant } (\text{poly } (pCons\ 1\ (\text{monom } a\ (k - 1))))$ 
  unfolding constant-def poly-pCons poly-monom
  by (metis add-cancel-left-right kas(1) mult.commute mult-cancel-right2
power-one)
have 02: k + 1 = psize (pCons 1 (monom a (k - 1)))
  using kas by (simp add: psize-def degree-monom-eq)
from less(1) [OF - 01] k1n 02
obtain w where w:  $1 + w^k * a = 0$ 
  by (metis kas(2) mult.commute mult.left-commute poly-monom poly-pCons
power-eq-if)
from poly-bound-exists[of cmod w s] obtain m where
  m:  $m > 0 \ \forall z. \text{cmod } z \leq \text{cmod } w \longrightarrow \text{cmod } (\text{poly } s\ z) \leq m$  by blast
have w  $\neq 0$ 
  using kas(2) w by (auto simp add: power-0-left)
from w have wm1:  $w^k * a = -1$ 
  by (simp add: add-eq-0-iff)
have inv0:  $0 < \text{inverse } (\text{cmod } w ^{(k + 1)} * m)$ 
  by (simp add: <w ≠ 0> m(1))
with field-lbound-gt-zero[OF zero-less-one] obtain t where
  t:  $t > 0 \ t < 1 \ t < \text{inverse } (\text{cmod } w ^{(k + 1)} * m)$  by blast
let ?ct = complex-of-real t
let ?w = ?ct * w
have  $1 + ?w^k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s\ ?w) = 1 + ?ct^k * (w^k * a) + ?w^k *$ 
?w * poly s ?w
  using kas(1) by (simp add: algebra-simps power-mult-distrib)
also have  $\dots = \text{complex-of-real } (1 - t^k) + ?w^k * ?w * \text{poly } s\ ?w$ 
  unfolding wm1 by simp
finally have  $\text{cmod } (1 + ?w^k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s\ ?w)) =$ 
 $\text{cmod } (\text{complex-of-real } (1 - t^k) + ?w^k * ?w * \text{poly } s\ ?w)$ 
  by metis
with norm-triangle-ineq[of complex-of-real (1 - t^k) ?w^k * ?w * poly s ?w]
have 11:  $\text{cmod } (1 + ?w^k * (a + ?w * \text{poly } s\ ?w)) \leq |1 - t^k| + \text{cmod}$ 
(?w^k * ?w * poly s ?w)
  unfolding norm-of-real by simp
have ath:  $\bigwedge x\ t::\text{real}. \ 0 \leq x \implies x < t \implies t \leq 1 \implies |1 - t| + x < 1$ 
  by arith
have tw:  $\text{cmod } ?w \leq \text{cmod } w$ 
  by (smt (verit) mult-le-cancel-right2 norm-ge-zero norm-mult norm-of-real
t)
have  $t * (\text{cmod } w ^{(k + 1)} * m) < 1$ 

```

```

    by (smt (verit, best) inv0 inverse-positive-iff-positive left-inverse mult-strict-right-mono
t(3))
    with zero-less-power[OF t(1), of k] have 30:  $t^k * (t * (cmod w \wedge (k + 1) * m)) < t^k$ 
    by simp
    have cmod ( $?w^k * ?w * poly s ?w$ ) =  $t^k * (t * (cmod w \wedge (k + 1) * cmod (poly s ?w)))$ 
    using  $\langle w \neq 0 \rangle$  t(1) by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-power norm-mult)
    with 30 have 120:  $cmod (?w^k * ?w * poly s ?w) < t^k$ 
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) m(2) mult-left-mono norm-ge-zero t(1) tw
zero-le-power)
    from power-strict-mono[OF t(2), of k] t(1) kas(2) have 121:  $t^k \leq 1$ 
    by auto
    from ath[OF norm-ge-zero[of  $?w^k * ?w * poly s ?w$ ] 120 121]
    show ?thesis
    by (smt (verit) 11 kas(4) poly-pCons r01)
qed
with cq0 q(2) show ?thesis
by (smt (verit) mrmq-eq)
qed
qed

```

Alternative version with a syntactic notion of constant polynomial.

```

lemma fundamental-theorem-of-algebra-alt:
  assumes nc:  $\neg (\exists a l. a \neq 0 \wedge l = 0 \wedge p = pCons a l)$ 
  shows  $\exists z. poly p z = (0::complex)$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume N:  $\nexists z. poly p z = 0$ 
  then have  $\neg constant (poly p)$ 
  unfolding constant-def
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) nc poly-pcompose pcompose-0' pcompose-const
poly-0-coeff-0
poly-all-0-iff-0 poly-diff right-minus-eq)
  then show False
  using N fundamental-theorem-of-algebra by blast
qed

```

9.4 Nullstellensatz, degrees and divisibility of polynomials

```

lemma nullstellensatz-lemma:
  fixes p :: complex poly
  assumes  $\forall x. poly p x = 0 \longrightarrow poly q x = 0$ 
  and degree p = n
  and  $n \neq 0$ 
  shows  $p \text{ dvd } (q \wedge n)$ 
  using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: p q rule: nat-less-induct)
  fix n :: nat
  fix p q :: complex poly

```

```

assume IH:  $\forall m < n. \forall p q.$ 
       $(\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0::\text{complex}) \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0) \longrightarrow$ 
       $\text{degree } p = m \longrightarrow m \neq 0 \longrightarrow p \text{ dvd } (q \wedge m)$ 
and pq0:  $\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = 0 \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0$ 
and dpn:  $\text{degree } p = n$ 
and n0:  $n \neq 0$ 
from dpn n0 have pne:  $p \neq 0$  by auto
show  $p \text{ dvd } (q \wedge n)$ 
proof (cases  $\exists a. \text{poly } p \ a = 0$ )
  case True
    then obtain a where  $a: \text{poly } p \ a = 0$  ..
    have ?thesis if oa:  $\text{order } a \ p \neq 0$ 
    proof -
      let ?op =  $\text{order } a \ p$ 
      from pne have ap:  $([: - a, 1:] \wedge ?op) \text{ dvd } p \neg [: - a, 1:] \wedge (\text{Suc } ?op) \text{ dvd } p$ 
      using order by blast+
      note oop =  $\text{order-degree}[OF \ pne, \text{unfolded } dpn]$ 
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases  $q = 0$ )
        case True
          with n0 show ?thesis by (simp add: power-0-left)
        next
          case False
            from pq0 [rule-format, OF a, unfolded poly-eq-0-iff-dvd]
            obtain r where  $q = [: - a, 1:] * r$  by (rule dvdE)
            from ap(1) obtain s where  $p = [: - a, 1:] \wedge ?op * s$ 
              by (rule dvdE)
            have sne:  $s \neq 0$ 
              using s pne by auto
            show ?thesis
            proof (cases  $\text{degree } s = 0$ )
              case True
                then obtain k where  $kpn: s = [:k:]$ 
                by (cases s) (auto split: if-splits)
                from sne kpn have  $k: k \neq 0$  by simp
                let ?w =  $([:1/k:] * ([: - a, 1:] \wedge (n - ?op))) * (r \wedge n)$ 
                have  $q \wedge n = [: - a, 1:] \wedge n * r \wedge n$ 
                  using power-mult-distrib r by blast
                also have  $\dots = [: - a, 1:] \wedge \text{order } a \ p * [:k:] * ([:1 / k:] * [: - a, 1:] \wedge (n$ 
                  -  $\text{order } a \ p) * r \wedge n$ 
                  using k oop [of a] by (simp flip: power-add)
                also have  $\dots = p * ?w$ 
                  by (metis s kpn)
                finally show ?thesis
                  unfolding dvd-def by blast
              next
                case False
                  with sne dpn s oa have dsn:  $\text{degree } s < n$ 
                  by (metis add-diff-cancel-right' degree-0 degree-linear-power degree-mult-eq)
            
```

```

gr0I zero-less-diff)
  have poly r x = 0 if h: poly s x = 0 for x
  proof -
    have x ≠ a
      by (metis ap(2) dvd-refl mult-dvd-mono poly-eq-0-iff-dvd power-Suc
power-commutes s that)
    moreover have poly p x = 0
      by (metis (no-types) mult-eq-0-iff poly-mult s that)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using pq0 r by auto
  qed
  with False IH dsn obtain u where u: r ^ (degree s) = s * u
  by blast
  then have u':  $\bigwedge x. \text{poly } s \ x * \text{poly } u \ x = \text{poly } r \ x ^{\text{degree } s}$ 
    by (simp only: poly-mult[symmetric] poly-power[symmetric])
  have q^n =  $[: - a, 1:] ^ n * r ^ n$ 
    using power-mult-distrib r by blast
  also have ... =  $[: - a, 1:] ^{\text{order } a \ p * (s * u * ([: - a, 1:] ^{(n - \text{order } a \ p) * r ^{(n - \text{degree } s)})})}$ 
    by (smt (verit, del-Insts) s u mult-ac power-add add-diff-cancel-right'
degree-linear-power degree-mult-eq dpn mult-zero-left)
  also have ... =  $p * (u * ([: - a, 1:] ^{(n - ?op)}) * (r ^{(n - \text{degree } s)})$ 
    using s by force
  finally show ?thesis
    unfolding dvd-def by auto
  qed
qed
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
  using a order-root pne by blast
next
case False
then show ?thesis
  using dpn n0 fundamental-theorem-of-algebra-alt[of p]
  by fastforce
qed
qed

lemma nullstellensatz-univariate:
  ( $\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0::\text{complex}) \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
   $p \text{ dvd } (q ^{(\text{degree } p)}) \vee (p = 0 \wedge q = 0)$ 
proof -
  consider  $p = 0 \mid p \neq 0 \text{ degree } p = 0 \mid n$  where  $p \neq 0 \text{ degree } p = \text{Suc } n$ 
  by (cases degree p) auto
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case p: 1
    then have ( $\forall x. \text{poly } p \ x = (0::\text{complex}) \longrightarrow \text{poly } q \ x = 0$ )  $\longleftrightarrow q = 0$ 
      by (auto simp add: poly-all-0-iff-0)

```

```

    with p show ?thesis
    by force
next
case dp: 2
then show ?thesis
  by (meson dvd-trans is-unit-iff-degree poly-eq-0-iff-dvd unit-imp-dvd)
next
case dp: 3
have False if p dvd (q ^ (Suc n)) poly p x = 0 poly q x ≠ 0 for x
  by (metis dvd-trans poly-eq-0-iff-dvd poly-power power-eq-0-iff that)
with dp nullstellensatz-lemma[of p q degree p] show ?thesis
  by auto
qed
qed

```

Useful lemma

```

lemma constant-degree:
  fixes p :: 'a::{idom,ring-char-0} poly
  shows constant (poly p)  $\longleftrightarrow$  degree p = 0 (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    from that[unfolded constant-def, rule-format, of - 0]
    have poly p = poly [:poly p 0:]
    by auto
    then show ?thesis
    by (metis degree-pCons-0 poly-eq-poly-eq-iff)
  qed
  show ?lhs if ?rhs
  unfolding constant-def
  by (metis degree-eq-zeroE pcompose-const poly-0 poly-pcompose that)
qed

```

```

lemma complex-poly-decompose:
  smult (lead-coeff p) ( $\prod z$ . poly p z = 0.  $[: -z, 1:] \wedge$  order z p) = (p :: complex poly)
proof (induction p rule: poly-root-order-induct)
  case (no-roots p)
  show ?case
  proof (cases degree p = 0)
    case False
    hence  $\neg$ constant (poly p) by (subst constant-degree)
    with fundamental-theorem-of-algebra and no-roots show ?thesis by blast
  qed (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
next
case (root p x n)
  from root have *: {z. poly ([: -x, 1:] ^ n * p) z = 0} = insert x {z. poly p z = 0}
  by auto
  have smult (lead-coeff ([: -x, 1:] ^ n * p))

```

```

      (∏ z | poly ([: - x, 1:] ^ n * p) z = 0. [: - z, 1:] ^ order z ([: - x, 1:] ^ n *
p)) =
      [: - x, 1:] ^ order x ([: - x, 1:] ^ n * p) *
      smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ z ∈ {z. poly p z = 0}. [: - z, 1:] ^ order z ([: - x, 1:]
^ n * p))
    by (subst *, subst prod.insert)
      (insert root, auto intro: poly-roots-finite simp: mult-ac lead-coeff-mult lead-coeff-power)
  also have order x ([: - x, 1:] ^ n * p) = n
    using root by (subst order-mult) (auto simp: order-power-n-n order-0I)
  also have (∏ z ∈ {z. poly p z = 0}. [: - z, 1:] ^ order z ([: - x, 1:] ^ n * p)) =
    (∏ z ∈ {z. poly p z = 0}. [: - z, 1:] ^ order z p)
  proof (intro prod.cong refl, goal-cases)
    case (1 y)
    with root have order y ([: - x, 1:] ^ n) = 0 by (intro order-0I) auto
    thus ?case using root by (subst order-mult) auto
  qed
  also note root.IH
  finally show ?case .
qed simp-all

```

instance *complex* :: *alg-closed-field*

by *standard* (use *fundamental-theorem-of-algebra constant-degree neq0-conv in blast*)

lemma *size-proots-complex*: *size (proots (p :: complex poly)) = degree p*

proof (cases *p* = 0)

case [*simp*]: *False*

show *size (proots p) = degree p*

by (subst (1 2) *complex-poly-decompose [symmetric]*)

(*simp add: proots-prod proots-power degree-prod-sum-eq degree-power-eq*)

qed *auto*

lemma *complex-poly-decompose-multiset*:

smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ x ∈ #proots p. [: - x, 1:]) = (p :: complex poly)

proof (cases *p* = 0)

case *False*

hence (∏ x ∈ #proots p. [: - x, 1:]) = (∏ x | poly p x = 0. [: - x, 1:] ^ order x p)

by (subst *image-prod-mset-multiplicity*) *simp-all*

also have *smult (lead-coeff p) ... = p*

by (*rule complex-poly-decompose*)

finally show ?thesis .

qed *auto*

lemma *complex-poly-decompose'*:

obtains *root* where *smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ i < degree p. [: - root i, 1:]) = (p :: complex poly)*

proof –

obtain *roots* where *roots: mset roots = proots p*

using *ex-mset* by *blast*


```

have p = smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ x ∈ #roots p. [-x, 1:])
  by (rule complex-poly-decompose-multiset [symmetric])
also have (∏ x ∈ #roots p. [-x, 1:]) = (∏ x ← roots. [-x, 1:])
  by (subst prod-mset-prod-list [symmetric]) (simp add: roots)
also have ... = (∏ i < length roots. [-roots ! i, 1:])
  by (subst prod.list-conv-set-nth) (auto simp: atLeast0LessThan)
finally have eq: p = smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ i < length roots. [-roots ! i, 1:]) .
also have [simp]: degree p = length roots
  using roots by (subst eq) (auto simp: degree-prod-sum-eq)
finally show ?thesis by (intro that[of λi. roots ! i]) auto
qed

```

```

lemma complex-poly-decompose-rsquarefree:
  assumes rsquarefree p
  shows smult (lead-coeff p) (∏ z | poly p z = 0. [-z, 1:]) = (p :: complex poly)
proof (cases p = 0)
case False
have (∏ z | poly p z = 0. [-z, 1:]) = (∏ z | poly p z = 0. [-z, 1:] ^ order z p)
  using assms False by (intro prod.cong) (auto simp: rsquarefree-root-order)
also have smult (lead-coeff p) ... = p
  by (rule complex-poly-decompose)
finally show ?thesis .
qed auto

```

Arithmetic operations on multivariate polynomials.

```

lemma mpoly-base-conv:
  fixes x :: 'a :: comm-ring-1
  shows 0 = poly 0 x c = poly [:c:] x x = poly [:0,1:] x
  by simp-all

```

```

lemma mpoly-norm-conv:
  fixes x :: 'a :: comm-ring-1
  shows poly [:0:] x = poly 0 x poly [:poly 0 y:] x = poly 0 x
  by simp-all

```

```

lemma mpoly-sub-conv:
  fixes x :: 'a :: comm-ring-1
  shows poly p x - poly q x = poly p x + -1 * poly q x
  by simp

```

```

lemma poly-pad-rule: poly p x = 0 ⟹ poly (pCons 0 p) x = 0
  by simp

```

```

lemma poly-cancel-eq-conv:
  fixes x :: 'a :: field
  shows x = 0 ⟹ a ≠ 0 ⟹ y = 0 ⟷ a * y - b * x = 0
  by auto

```

lemma *poly-divides-pad-rule*:
fixes $p::('a::comm-ring-1) \text{ poly}$
assumes $pq: p \text{ dvd } q$
shows $p \text{ dvd } (pCons\ 0\ q)$
by (*metis add-0 dvd-def mult-pCons-right pq smult-0-left*)

lemma *poly-divides-conv0*:
fixes $p::'a::field \text{ poly}$
assumes $lqpq: \text{degree } q < \text{degree } p \text{ and } lq: p \neq 0$
shows $p \text{ dvd } q \longleftrightarrow q = 0$
using $lqpq \text{ mod-poly-less}$ **by** *fastforce*

lemma *poly-divides-conv1*:
fixes $p::'a::field \text{ poly}$
assumes $a0: a \neq 0$
and $pp': p \text{ dvd } p'$
and $grp': \text{smult } a\ q - p' = r$
shows $p \text{ dvd } q \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } r$
by (*metis a0 diff-add-cancel dvd-add-left-iff dvd-smult-iff pp' grp'*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv1*:
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } p\ x = 0 \wedge \text{poly } 0\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } 0\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } [:c:]\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow c \neq 0$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } 0\ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 $(\exists x. \text{poly } [:c:]\ x = 0) \longleftrightarrow c = 0$
by *simp-all*

lemma *basic-cqe-conv2*:
assumes $l: p \neq 0$
shows $\exists x. \text{poly } (pCons\ a\ (pCons\ b\ p))\ x = (0::\text{complex})$
by (*meson fundamental-theorem-of-algebra-alt l pCons-eq-0-iff pCons-eq-iff*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv-2b*: $(\exists x. \text{poly } p\ x \neq (0::\text{complex})) \longleftrightarrow p \neq 0$
by (*metis poly-all-0-iff-0*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv3*:
fixes $p\ q::\text{complex poly}$
assumes $l: p \neq 0$
shows $(\exists x. \text{poly } (pCons\ a\ p)\ x = 0 \wedge \text{poly } q\ x \neq 0) \longleftrightarrow \neg (pCons\ a\ p) \text{ dvd } (q \wedge \text{psize } p)$
by (*metis degree-pCons-eq-if l nullstellensatz-univariate pCons-eq-0-iff psize-def*)

lemma *basic-cqe-conv4*:
fixes $p\ q::\text{complex poly}$
assumes $h: \bigwedge x. \text{poly } (q \wedge n)\ x = \text{poly } r\ x$
shows $p \text{ dvd } (q \wedge n) \longleftrightarrow p \text{ dvd } r$
by (*metis (no-types) basic-cqe-conv-2b h poly-diff right-minus-eq*)

```

lemma poly-const-conv:
  fixes  $x :: 'a::comm-ring-1$ 
  shows  $poly\ [:c:] x = y \longleftrightarrow c = y$ 
  by simp

end

theory Group-Closure
imports
  Main
begin

context ab-group-add
begin

inductive-set group-closure :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$  set for  $S$ 
  where  $base: s \in insert\ 0\ S \Longrightarrow s \in group-closure\ S$ 
  |  $diff: s \in group-closure\ S \Longrightarrow t \in group-closure\ S \Longrightarrow s - t \in group-closure\ S$ 

lemma zero-in-group-closure [simp]:
   $0 \in group-closure\ S$ 
  using group-closure.base [of  $0\ S$ ] by simp

lemma group-closure-minus-iff [simp]:
   $- s \in group-closure\ S \longleftrightarrow s \in group-closure\ S$ 
  using group-closure.diff [of  $0\ S\ s$ ] group-closure.diff [of  $0\ S - s$ ] by auto

lemma group-closure-add:
   $s + t \in group-closure\ S$  if  $s \in group-closure\ S$  and  $t \in group-closure\ S$ 
  using that group-closure.diff [of  $s\ S - t$ ] by auto

lemma group-closure-empty [simp]:
   $group-closure\ \{\} = \{0\}$ 
  by (rule ccontr) (auto elim: group-closure.induct)

lemma group-closure-insert-zero [simp]:
   $group-closure\ (insert\ 0\ S) = group-closure\ S$ 
  by (auto elim: group-closure.induct intro: group-closure.intros)

end

context comm-ring-1
begin

lemma group-closure-scalar-mult-left:
   $of-nat\ n * s \in group-closure\ S$  if  $s \in group-closure\ S$ 
  using that by (induction n) (auto simp add: algebra-simps intro: group-closure-add)

```

```

lemma group-closure-scalar-mult-right:
   $s * \text{of-nat } n \in \text{group-closure } S$  if  $s \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
  using that group-closure-scalar-mult-left [of s S n] by (simp add: ac-simps)

end

lemma group-closure-abs-iff [simp]:
   $|s| \in \text{group-closure } S \iff s \in \text{group-closure } S$  for  $s :: \text{int}$ 
  by (simp add: abs-if)

lemma group-closure-mult-left:
   $s * t \in \text{group-closure } S$  if  $s \in \text{group-closure } S$  for  $s \ t :: \text{int}$ 
proof –
  from that group-closure-scalar-mult-right [of s S nat |t|]
  have  $s * \text{int } (\text{nat } |t|) \in \text{group-closure } S$ 
  by (simp only:)
  then show ?thesis
  by (cases t ≥ 0) simp-all
qed

lemma group-closure-mult-right:
   $s * t \in \text{group-closure } S$  if  $t \in \text{group-closure } S$  for  $s \ t :: \text{int}$ 
  using that group-closure-mult-left [of t S s] by (simp add: ac-simps)

context idom
begin

lemma group-closure-mult-all-eq:
   $\text{group-closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ‘ } S) = \text{times } k \text{ ‘ } \text{group-closure } S$ 
proof (rule; rule)
  fix  $s$ 
  have  $*$ :  $k * a + k * b = k * (a + b)$ 
   $k * a - k * b = k * (a - b)$  for  $a \ b$ 
  by (simp-all add: algebra-simps)
  assume  $s \in \text{group-closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ‘ } S)$ 
  then show  $s \in \text{times } k \text{ ‘ } \text{group-closure } S$ 
  by induction (auto simp add: * image-iff intro: group-closure.base group-closure.diff
bexI [of - 0])
next
  fix  $s$ 
  assume  $s \in \text{times } k \text{ ‘ } \text{group-closure } S$ 
  then obtain  $r$  where  $r: r \in \text{group-closure } S$  and  $s = k * r$ 
  by auto
  from  $r$  have  $k * r \in \text{group-closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ‘ } S)$ 
  by (induction arbitrary: s) (auto simp add: algebra-simps intro: group-closure.intros)
  with  $s$  show  $s \in \text{group-closure } (\text{times } k \text{ ‘ } S)$ 
  by simp
qed

```

end

lemma *Gcd-group-closure-eq-Gcd*:

Gcd (group-closure S) = Gcd S for S :: int set

proof (*rule associated-eqI*)

have *Gcd S dvd s if s ∈ group-closure S for s*

using *that by induction auto*

then show *Gcd S dvd Gcd (group-closure S)*

by *auto*

have *Gcd (group-closure S) dvd s if s ∈ S for s*

proof –

from that have *s ∈ group-closure S*

by (*simp add: group-closure.base*)

then show *?thesis*

by (*rule Gcd-dvd*)

qed

then show *Gcd (group-closure S) dvd Gcd S*

by *auto*

qed *simp-all*

lemma *group-closure-sum*:

fixes S :: int set

assumes X: finite X X ≠ {} X ⊆ S

*shows (∑ x∈X. a x * x) ∈ group-closure S*

using X by (induction X rule: finite-ne-induct)

(auto intro: group-closure-mult-right group-closure.base group-closure-add)

lemma *Gcd-group-closure-in-group-closure*:

Gcd (group-closure S) ∈ group-closure S for S :: int set

proof (*cases S ⊆ {0}*)

case *True*

then have *S = {} ∨ S = {0}*

by *auto*

then show *?thesis*

by *auto*

next

case *False*

then obtain *s where s: s ≠ 0 s ∈ S*

by *auto*

then have *s': |s| ≠ 0 |s| ∈ group-closure S*

by (*auto intro: group-closure.base*)

define *m where m = (LEAST n. n > 0 ∧ int n ∈ group-closure S)*

have *m > 0 ∧ int m ∈ group-closure S*

unfolding *m-def*

apply (*rule LeastI [of - nat |s|]*)

using *s'*

by *simp*

then have *m: int m ∈ group-closure S and 0 < m*

by *auto*

```

have Gcd (group-closure S) = int m
proof (rule associated-eqI)
  from m show Gcd (group-closure S) dvd int m
    by (rule Gcd-dvd)
show int m dvd Gcd (group-closure S)
proof (rule Gcd-greatest)
  fix s
  assume s: s ∈ group-closure S
  show int m dvd s
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ int m dvd s
    then have *: 0 < s mod int m
      using ⟨0 < m⟩ le-less by fastforce
    have m ≤ nat (s mod int m)
  proof (subst m-def, rule Least-le, rule)
    from * show 0 < nat (s mod int m)
      by simp
    from minus-div-mult-eq-mod [symmetric, of s int m]
    have s mod int m = s - s div int m * int m
      by auto
    also have s - s div int m * int m ∈ group-closure S
      by (auto intro: group-closure.diff s group-closure-mult-right m)
    finally show int (nat (s mod int m)) ∈ group-closure S
      by simp
  qed
with * have int m ≤ s mod int m
  by simp
moreover have s mod int m < int m
  using ⟨0 < m⟩ by simp
ultimately show False
  by auto
qed
qed
qed simp-all
with m show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma Gcd-in-group-closure:
  Gcd S ∈ group-closure S for S :: int set
  using Gcd-group-closure-in-group-closure [of S]
  by (simp add: Gcd-group-closure-eq-Gcd)

```

```

lemma group-closure-eq:
  group-closure S = range (times (Gcd S)) for S :: int set
proof (auto intro: Gcd-in-group-closure group-closure-mult-left)
  fix s
  assume s ∈ group-closure S

```

```

then show  $s \in \text{range } (\text{times } (\text{Gcd } S))$ 
proof induction
  case (base  $s$ )
  then have  $\text{Gcd } S \text{ dvd } s$ 
    by (auto intro: Gcd-dvd)
  then obtain  $t$  where  $s = \text{Gcd } S * t$  ..
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case (diff  $s \ t$ )
  moreover have  $\text{Gcd } S * a - \text{Gcd } S * b = \text{Gcd } S * (a - b)$  for  $a \ b$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  ultimately show ?case
    by auto
qed
qed

end

```

```

theory Normalized-Fraction
imports
  Main
  Euclidean-Algorithm
  Fraction-Field
begin

```

```

lemma unit-factor-1-imp-normalized:  $\text{unit-factor } x = 1 \implies \text{normalize } x = x$ 
  using unit-factor-mult-normalize [of x] by simp

```

```

definition quot-to-fract ::  $'a \times 'a \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{idom fract}$  where
  quot-to-fract =  $(\lambda(a,b). \text{Fraction-Field.Fract } a \ b)$ 

```

```

definition normalize-quot ::  $'a :: \{\text{ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ 
 $\times 'a \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a$  where
  normalize-quot =
     $(\lambda(a,b). \text{if } b = 0 \text{ then } (0,1) \text{ else let } d = \text{gcd } a \ b * \text{unit-factor } b \text{ in } (a \text{ div } d, b \text{ div } d))$ 

```

```

lemma normalize-quot-zero [simp]:
   $\text{normalize-quot } (a, 0) = (0, 1)$ 
  by (simp add: normalize-quot-def)

```

```

lemma normalize-quot-proj:
   $\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) = a \text{ div } (\text{gcd } a \ b * \text{unit-factor } b)$ 
   $\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) = \text{normalize } b \text{ div gcd } a \ b$  if  $b \neq 0$ 
  using that by (simp-all add: normalize-quot-def Let-def mult.commute [of -
    unit-factor b] dvd-div-mult2-eq mult-unit-dvd-iff')

```

definition *normalized-fracts* :: ('a :: {ring-gcd, idom-divide} × 'a) set **where**
normalized-fracts = {(a,b). coprime a b ∧ unit-factor b = 1}

lemma *not-normalized-fracts-0-denom* [simp]: (a, 0) ∉ *normalized-fracts*
by (auto simp: *normalized-fracts-def*)

lemma *unit-factor-snd-normalize-quot* [simp]:
unit-factor (snd (normalize-quot x)) = 1
by (simp add: *normalize-quot-def* *case-prod-unfold* *Let-def* *dvd-unit-factor-div*
mult-unit-dvd-iff *unit-factor-mult* *unit-factor-gcd*)

lemma *snd-normalize-quot-nonzero* [simp]: snd (normalize-quot x) ≠ 0
using *unit-factor-snd-normalize-quot*[of x]
by (auto simp del: *unit-factor-snd-normalize-quot*)

lemma *normalize-quot-aux*:
fixes a b
assumes b ≠ 0
defines d ≡ gcd a b * unit-factor b
shows a = fst (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d b = snd (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d
d dvd a d dvd b d ≠ 0
proof –
from *assms* **show** d dvd a d dvd b
by (simp-all add: *d-def* *mult-unit-dvd-iff*)
thus a = fst (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d b = snd (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d d ≠ 0
by (auto simp: *normalize-quot-def* *Let-def* *d-def* ⟨b ≠ 0⟩)
qed

lemma *normalize-quotE*:
assumes b ≠ 0
obtains d **where** a = fst (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d b = snd (normalize-quot (a,b)) * d
d dvd a d dvd b d ≠ 0
using *that*[OF *normalize-quot-aux*[OF *assms*]] .

lemma *normalize-quotE'*:
assumes snd x ≠ 0
obtains d **where** fst x = fst (normalize-quot x) * d snd x = snd (normalize-quot x) * d
d dvd fst x d dvd snd x d ≠ 0

proof –
from *normalize-quotE*[OF *assms*, of fst x] **obtain** d **where**
fst x = fst (normalize-quot (fst x, snd x)) * d
snd x = snd (normalize-quot (fst x, snd x)) * d
d dvd fst x
d dvd snd x
d ≠ 0 .
then show ?thesis **unfolding** *prod.collapse* **by** (intro *that*[of d])

qed

lemma *coprime-normalize-quot*:

coprime (*fst* (*normalize-quot* *x*)) (*snd* (*normalize-quot* *x*))
by (*simp add: normalize-quot-def case-prod-unfold div-mult-unit2*)
(metis coprime-mult-self-right-iff div-gcd-coprime unit-div-mult-self unit-factor-is-unit)

lemma *normalize-quot-in-normalized-fracts* [*simp*]: *normalize-quot* *x* \in *normalized-fracts*

by (*simp add: normalized-fracts-def coprime-normalize-quot case-prod-unfold*)

lemma *normalize-quot-eq-iff*:

assumes *b* \neq 0 *d* \neq 0

shows *normalize-quot* (*a*,*b*) = *normalize-quot* (*c*,*d*) \longleftrightarrow *a* * *d* = *b* * *c*

proof –

define *x y* **where** *x* = *normalize-quot* (*a*,*b*) **and** *y* = *normalize-quot* (*c*,*d*)

from *normalize-quotE*[*OF* *assms*(1), *of* *a*] *normalize-quotE*[*OF* *assms*(2), *of* *c*]

obtain *d1 d2*

where *a* = *fst* *x* * *d1* *b* = *snd* *x* * *d1* *c* = *fst* *y* * *d2* *d* = *snd* *y* * *d2* *d1* \neq 0
d2 \neq 0

unfolding *x-def y-def* **by** *metis*

hence *a* * *d* = *b* * *c* \longleftrightarrow *fst* *x* * *snd* *y* = *snd* *x* * *fst* *y* **by** *simp*

also have ... \longleftrightarrow *fst* *x* = *fst* *y* \wedge *snd* *x* = *snd* *y*

by (*intro coprime-crossproduct'*) (*simp-all add: x-def y-def coprime-normalize-quot*)

also have ... \longleftrightarrow *x* = *y* **using** *prod-eqI* **by** *blast*

finally show *x* = *y* \longleftrightarrow *a* * *d* = *b* * *c* ..

qed

lemma *normalize-quot-eq-iff'*:

assumes *snd* *x* \neq 0 *snd* *y* \neq 0

shows *normalize-quot* *x* = *normalize-quot* *y* \longleftrightarrow *fst* *x* * *snd* *y* = *snd* *x* * *fst* *y*

using *assms* **by** (*cases* *x*, *cases* *y*, *hypsubst*) (*subst normalize-quot-eq-iff, simp-all*)

lemma *normalize-quot-id*: *x* \in *normalized-fracts* \implies *normalize-quot* *x* = *x*

by (*auto simp: normalized-fracts-def normalize-quot-def case-prod-unfold*)

lemma *normalize-quot-idem* [*simp*]: *normalize-quot* (*normalize-quot* *x*) = *normalize-quot* *x*

by (*rule normalize-quot-id*) *simp-all*

lemma *fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq*:

fractrel *x y* \longleftrightarrow *normalize-quot* *x* = *normalize-quot* *y* \wedge *snd* *x* \neq 0 \wedge *snd* *y* \neq 0

by (*cases* *x*, *cases* *y*) (*auto simp: fractrel-def normalize-quot-eq-iff*)

lemma *fractrel-normalize-quot-left*:

assumes *snd* *x* \neq 0

shows *fractrel* (*normalize-quot* *x*) *y* \longleftrightarrow *fractrel* *x y*

using *assms* **by** (*subst* (1 2) *fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq*) *auto*

lemma *fractrel-normalize-quot-right*:

assumes $\text{snd } x \neq 0$

shows $\text{fractrel } y (\text{normalize-quot } x) \longleftrightarrow \text{fractrel } y x$

using *assms* **by** (*subst* (1 2) *fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq*) *auto*

lift-definition *quot-of-fract* ::

$'a :: \{\text{ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\} \text{ fract} \Rightarrow 'a \times 'a$

is *normalize-quot*

by (*subst* (*asm*) *fractrel-iff-normalize-quot-eq*) *simp-all*

lemma *quot-to-fract-quot-of-fract* [*simp*]: $\text{quot-to-fract } (\text{quot-of-fract } x) = x$

unfolding *quot-to-fract-def*

proof *transfer*

fix $x :: 'a \times 'a$ **assume** *rel*: $\text{fractrel } x x$

define x' **where** $x' = \text{normalize-quot } x$

obtain $a b$ **where** [*simp*]: $x = (a, b)$ **by** (*cases* x)

from *rel* **have** $b \neq 0$ **by** *simp*

from *normalize-quotE*[*OF this, of a*] **obtain** d

where

$a = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$

$b = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$

$d \text{ dvd } a$

$d \text{ dvd } b$

$d \neq 0$.

hence $a = \text{fst } x' * d \wedge b = \text{snd } x' * d \wedge d \neq 0 \wedge \text{snd } x' \neq 0$ **by** (*simp-all add: x'-def*)

thus $\text{fractrel } (\text{case } x' \text{ of } (a, b) \Rightarrow \text{if } b = 0 \text{ then } (0, 1) \text{ else } (a, b)) x$

by (*auto simp add: case-prod-unfold*)

qed

lemma *quot-of-fract-quot-to-fract*: $\text{quot-of-fract } (\text{quot-to-fract } x) = \text{normalize-quot } x$

proof (*cases* $\text{snd } x = 0$)

case *True*

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *quot-to-fract-def*

by *transfer* (*simp add: case-prod-unfold normalize-quot-def*)

next

case *False*

thus *?thesis* **unfolding** *quot-to-fract-def* **by** *transfer* (*simp add: case-prod-unfold*)

qed

lemma *quot-of-fract-quot-to-fract'*:

$x \in \text{normalized-fracts} \Longrightarrow \text{quot-of-fract } (\text{quot-to-fract } x) = x$

unfolding *quot-to-fract-def* **by** *transfer* (*auto simp: normalize-quot-id*)

lemma *quot-of-fract-in-normalized-fracts* [*simp*]: $\text{quot-of-fract } x \in \text{normalized-fracts}$

by *transfer simp*

lemma *normalize-quotI*:

```

    assumes  $a * d = b * c$   $b \neq 0$   $(c, d) \in \text{normalized-fracts}$ 
    shows  $\text{normalize-quot } (a, b) = (c, d)$ 
  proof -
    from assms have  $\text{normalize-quot } (a, b) = \text{normalize-quot } (c, d)$ 
      by (subst normalize-quot-eq-iff) auto
    also have  $\dots = (c, d)$  by (intro normalize-quot-id) fact
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma td-normalized-fract:
  type-definition quot-of-fract quot-to-fract normalized-fracts
  by standard (simp-all add: quot-of-fract-quot-to-fract')

lemma quot-of-fract-add-aux:
  assumes  $\text{snd } x \neq 0$   $\text{snd } y \neq 0$ 
  shows  $(\text{fst } x * \text{snd } y + \text{fst } y * \text{snd } x) * (\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y)) =$ 
 $\text{snd } x * \text{snd } y * (\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y) +$ 
 $\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y))$ 
  proof -
    from  $\text{normalize-quotE}'[OF \text{ assms}(1)]$  obtain  $d$ 
      where  $d$ :
         $\text{fst } x = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$ 
         $\text{snd } x = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$ 
         $d \text{ dvd } \text{fst } x$ 
         $d \text{ dvd } \text{snd } x$ 
         $d \neq 0$  .
    from  $\text{normalize-quotE}'[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$  obtain  $e$ 
      where  $e$ :
         $\text{fst } y = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$ 
         $\text{snd } y = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$ 
         $e \text{ dvd } \text{fst } y$ 
         $e \text{ dvd } \text{snd } y$ 
         $e \neq 0$  .
    show ?thesis by (simp-all add: d e algebra-simps)
  qed

```

```

locale fract-as-normalized-quot
begin
  setup-lifting td-normalized-fract
end

```

```

lemma quot-of-fract-add:
   $\text{quot-of-fract } (x + y) =$ 
  (let  $(a, b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x$ ;  $(c, d) = \text{quot-of-fract } y$ 
  in  $\text{normalize-quot } (a * d + b * c, b * d)$ )
  by transfer (insert quot-of-fract-add-aux,

```

simp-all add: Let-def case-prod-unfold normalize-quot-eq-iff)

lemma *quot-of-fract-uminus:*

quot-of-fract $(-x) = (\text{let } (a,b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x \text{ in } (-a, b))$
by *transfer* (*auto simp: case-prod-unfold Let-def normalize-quot-def dvd-neg-div mult-unit-dvd-iff*)

lemma *quot-of-fract-diff:*

quot-of-fract $(x - y) =$
 $(\text{let } (a,b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x; (c,d) = \text{quot-of-fract } y$
 $\text{in } \text{normalize-quot } (a * d - b * c, b * d)) \text{ (is } - = ?rhs)$

proof $-$

have $x - y = x + -y$ **by** *simp*
also have *quot-of-fract* $\dots = ?rhs$
by (*simp only: quot-of-fract-add quot-of-fract-uminus Let-def case-prod-unfold simp-all*)
finally show *?thesis* .
qed

lemma *normalize-quot-mult-coprime:*

assumes *coprime a b coprime c d unit-factor b = 1 unit-factor d = 1*
defines $e \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, d))$ **and** $f \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, d))$
and $g \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (c, b))$ **and** $h \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (c, b))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (a * c, b * d) = (e * g, f * h)$

proof (*rule normalize-quotI*)

from *assms* **have** $\text{gcd } a \ b = 1 \ \text{gcd } c \ d = 1$
by *simp-all*
from *assms* **have** $b \neq 0 \ d \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
with *assms* **have** $\text{normalize } b = b \ \text{normalize } d = d$
by (*auto intro: normalize-unit-factor-eqI*)
from *normalize-quotE* [*OF* $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle$, *of* *c*] **obtain** *k*
where
 $c = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (c, b)) * k$
 $b = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (c, b)) * k$
 $k \ \text{dvd } c \ k \ \text{dvd } b \ k \neq 0$.
note $k = \text{this } [\text{folded } \langle \text{gcd } a \ b = 1 \rangle \langle \text{gcd } c \ d = 1 \rangle \text{assms}(3) \text{assms}(4)]$
from *normalize-quotE* [*OF* $\langle d \neq 0 \rangle$, *of* *a*] **obtain** *l*
where $a = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, d)) * l$
 $d = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, d)) * l$
 $l \ \text{dvd } a \ l \ \text{dvd } d \ l \neq 0$.
note $l = \text{this } [\text{folded } \langle \text{gcd } a \ b = 1 \rangle \langle \text{gcd } c \ d = 1 \rangle \text{assms}(3) \text{assms}(4)]$
from *k l* **show** $a * c * (f * h) = b * d * (e * g)$
by (*metis e-def f-def g-def h-def mult.commute mult.left-commute*)
from *assms* **have** [*simp*]: $\text{unit-factor } f = 1 \ \text{unit-factor } h = 1$
by *simp-all*
from *assms* **have** *coprime e f coprime g h* **by** (*simp-all add: coprime-normalize-quot*)
with *k l assms*(1,2) $\langle b \neq 0 \rangle \langle d \neq 0 \rangle \langle \text{unit-factor } b = 1 \rangle \langle \text{unit-factor } d = 1 \rangle$
 $\langle \text{normalize } b = b \rangle \langle \text{normalize } d = d \rangle$
show $(e * g, f * h) \in \text{normalized-fracts}$

by (simp add: normalized-fracts-def unit-factor-mult e-def f-def g-def h-def
 coprime-normalize-quot dvd-unit-factor-div unit-factor-gcd)
 (metis coprime-mult-left-iff coprime-mult-right-iff)
 qed (insert assms(3,4), auto)

lemma normalize-quot-mult:

assumes $\text{snd } x \neq 0$ $\text{snd } y \neq 0$

shows $\text{normalize-quot } (\text{fst } x * \text{fst } y, \text{snd } x * \text{snd } y) = \text{normalize-quot}$
 $(\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y),$
 $\text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y))$

proof –

from $\text{normalize-quotE}[OF \text{ assms}(1)]$ obtain d where d :

$\text{fst } x = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$
 $\text{snd } x = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } x) * d$
 $d \text{ dvd } \text{fst } x$
 $d \text{ dvd } \text{snd } x$
 $d \neq 0$.

from $\text{normalize-quotE}[OF \text{ assms}(2)]$ obtain e where e :

$\text{fst } y = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$
 $\text{snd } y = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } y) * e$
 $e \text{ dvd } \text{fst } y$
 $e \text{ dvd } \text{snd } y$
 $e \neq 0$.

show ?thesis by (simp-all add: $d \ e$ algebra-simps normalize-quot-eq-iff)

qed

lemma quot-of-fract-mult:

$\text{quot-of-fract } (x * y) =$
 $(\text{let } (a,b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x; (c,d) = \text{quot-of-fract } y;$
 $(e,f) = \text{normalize-quot } (a,d); (g,h) = \text{normalize-quot } (c,b)$
 $\text{in } (e*g, f*h))$

by transfer

(simp add: split-def Let-def coprime-normalize-quot normalize-quot-mult normalize-quot-mult-coprime)

lemma normalize-quot-0 [simp]:

$\text{normalize-quot } (0, x) = (0, 1)$ $\text{normalize-quot } (x, 0) = (0, 1)$

by (simp-all add: normalize-quot-def)

lemma normalize-quot-eq-0-iff [simp]: $\text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } x) = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x = 0$

$\vee \text{snd } x = 0$

by (auto simp: normalize-quot-def case-prod-unfold Let-def div-mult-unit2 dvd-div-eq-0-iff)

lemma fst-quot-of-fract-0-imp: $\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } x) = 0 \implies \text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x) = 1$

by transfer auto

lemma normalize-quot-swap:

assumes $a \neq 0$ $b \neq 0$

defines $a' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b))$ **and** $b' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (b, a) = (b' \text{ div unit-factor } a', a' \text{ div unit-factor } a')$
proof (rule *normalize-quotI*)
from *normalize-quotE*[*OF* *assms*(2), *of* *a*] **obtain** *d* **where**
 $a = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$
 $b = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (a, b)) * d$
 $d \text{ dvd } a \text{ } d \text{ dvd } b \text{ } d \neq 0$.
note $d = \text{this}$ [*folded assms*(3,4)]
show $b * (a' \text{ div unit-factor } a') = a * (b' \text{ div unit-factor } a')$
using *assms*(1,2) *d*
by (*simp* *add*: *div-unit-factor* [*symmetric*] *unit-div-mult-swap* *mult-ac* *del*:
div-unit-factor)
have *coprime* $a' b'$ **by** (*simp* *add*: *a'-def* *b'-def* *coprime-normalize-quot*)
thus $(b' \text{ div unit-factor } a', a' \text{ div unit-factor } a') \in \text{normalized-fracts}$
using *assms*(1,2) *d*
by (*auto* *simp* *add*: *normalized-fracts-def* *ac-simps* *dvd-div-unit-iff* *elim*: *co-*
prime-imp-coprime)
qed *fact*+

lemma *quot-of-fract-inverse*:
 $\text{quot-of-fract } (\text{inverse } x) =$
 $(\text{let } (a, b) = \text{quot-of-fract } x; d = \text{unit-factor } a$
 $\text{in if } d = 0 \text{ then } (0, 1) \text{ else } (b \text{ div } d, a \text{ div } d))$
proof (*transfer*, *goal-cases*)
case (1 *x*)
from *normalize-quot-swap*[*of* *fst* *x* *snd* *x*] **show** ?*case*
by (*auto* *simp*: *Let-def* *case-prod-unfold*)
qed

lemma *normalize-quot-div-unit-left*:
fixes $x \ y \ u$
assumes *is-unit* u
defines $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ **and** $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$
shows $\text{normalize-quot } (x \text{ div } u, y) = (x' \text{ div } u, y')$
proof (*cases* $y = 0$)
case *False*
define v **where** $v = 1 \text{ div } u$
with $\langle \text{is-unit } u \rangle$ **have** *is-unit* v **and** $u: \bigwedge a. a \text{ div } u = a * v$
by *simp-all*
from $\langle \text{is-unit } v \rangle$ **have** *coprime* $v = \text{top}$
by (*simp* *add*: *fun-eq-iff* *is-unit-left-imp-coprime*)
from *normalize-quotE*[*OF* *False*, *of* *x*] **obtain** d **where**
 $x = \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y)) * d$
 $y = \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y)) * d$
 $d \text{ dvd } x \text{ } d \text{ dvd } y \text{ } d \neq 0$.
note $d = \text{this}$ [*folded assms*(2,3)]
from *assms* **have** *coprime* $x' y'$ *unit-factor* $y' = 1$
by (*simp-all* *add*: *coprime-normalize-quot*)
with $d \langle \text{coprime } v = \text{top} \rangle$ **have** $\text{normalize-quot } (x * v, y) = (x' * v, y')$

```

    by (auto simp: normalized-fracts-def intro: normalize-quotI)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: u)
qed (simp-all add: assms)

lemma normalize-quot-div-unit-right:
  fixes x y u
  assumes is-unit u
  defines  $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$  and  $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ 
  shows  $\text{normalize-quot } (x, y \text{ div } u) = (x' * u, y')$ 
proof (cases y = 0)
  case False
  from normalize-quotE[OF this, of x]
  obtain d where d:
    x = fst (normalize-quot (x, y)) * d
    y = snd (normalize-quot (x, y)) * d
    d dvd x d dvd y d  $\neq 0$  .
  note d = this[folded assms(2,3)]
  from assms have coprime x' y' unit-factor y' = 1 by (simp-all add: coprime-normalize-quot)
  with d <is-unit u> show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: normalized-fracts-def is-unit-left-imp-coprime unit-div-eq-0-iff
intro: normalize-quotI)
qed (simp-all add: assms)

lemma normalize-quot-normalize-left:
  fixes x y u
  defines  $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$  and  $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ 
  shows  $\text{normalize-quot } (\text{normalize } x, y) = (x' \text{ div unit-factor } x, y')$ 
  using normalize-quot-div-unit-left[of unit-factor x x y]
  by (cases x = 0) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma normalize-quot-normalize-right:
  fixes x y u
  defines  $x' \equiv \text{fst } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$  and  $y' \equiv \text{snd } (\text{normalize-quot } (x, y))$ 
  shows  $\text{normalize-quot } (x, \text{normalize } y) = (x' * \text{unit-factor } y, y')$ 
  using normalize-quot-div-unit-right[of unit-factor y x y]
  by (cases y = 0) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma quot-of-fract-0 [simp]: quot-of-fract 0 = (0, 1)
  by transfer auto

lemma quot-of-fract-1 [simp]: quot-of-fract 1 = (1, 1)
  by transfer (rule normalize-quotI, simp-all add: normalized-fracts-def)

lemma quot-of-fract-divide:
  quot-of-fract (x / y) = (if y = 0 then (0, 1) else
    (let (a,b) = quot-of-fract x; (c,d) = quot-of-fract y;
      (e,f) = normalize-quot (a,c); (g,h) = normalize-quot (d,b)
    in (e * g, f * h))) (is - = ?rhs)

```

```

proof (cases y = 0)
  case False
    hence A: fst (quot-of-fract y) ≠ 0 by transfer auto
    have x / y = x * inverse y by (simp add: divide-inverse)
    also from False A have quot-of-fract ... = ?rhs
    by (simp only: quot-of-fract-mult quot-of-fract-inverse)
      (simp-all add: Let-def case-prod-unfold fst-quot-of-fract-0-imp
        normalize-quot-div-unit-left normalize-quot-div-unit-right
        normalize-quot-normalize-right normalize-quot-normalize-left)
    finally show ?thesis .
qed simp-all

lemma snd-quot-of-fract-nonzero [simp]: snd (quot-of-fract x) ≠ 0
  by transfer simp

lemma Fract-quot-of-fract [simp]: Fract (fst (quot-of-fract x)) (snd (quot-of-fract
x)) = x
  by transfer (simp del: fractrel-iff, subst fractrel-normalize-quot-left, simp)

lemma snd-quot-of-fract-Fract-whole:
  assumes y dvd x
  shows snd (quot-of-fract (Fract x y)) = 1
  using assms by transfer (auto simp: normalize-quot-def Let-def gcd-proj2-if-dvd)

lemma fst-quot-of-fract-eq-0-iff [simp]: fst (quot-of-fract x) = 0 ⟷ x = 0
  by transfer simp

lemma coprime-quot-of-fract:
  coprime (fst (quot-of-fract x)) (snd (quot-of-fract x))
  by transfer (simp add: coprime-normalize-quot)

lemma unit-factor-snd-quot-of-fract: unit-factor (snd (quot-of-fract x)) = 1
  using quot-of-fract-in-normalized-fracts[of x]
  by (simp add: normalized-fracts-def case-prod-unfold)

lemma normalize-snd-quot-of-fract: normalize (snd (quot-of-fract x)) = snd (quot-of-fract
x)
  by (intro unit-factor-1-imp-normalized unit-factor-snd-quot-of-fract)

end

```

10 n -th powers and roots of naturals

```

theory Nth-Powers
  imports Primes
begin

```


10.1 The set of n -th powers

definition *is-nth-power* :: *nat* \Rightarrow 'a :: *monoid-mult* \Rightarrow *bool* **where**

is-nth-power n $x \longleftrightarrow (\exists y. x = y \wedge n)$

lemma *is-nth-power-nth-power* [*simp*, *intro*]: *is-nth-power* n ($x \wedge n$)

by (*auto simp add: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-nth-powerI* [*intro?*]: $x = y \wedge n \implies \text{is-nth-power } n \ x$

by (*auto simp: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-nth-powerE*: *is-nth-power* n $x \implies (\bigwedge y. x = y \wedge n \implies P) \implies P$

by (*auto simp: is-nth-power-def*)

abbreviation *is-square* **where** *is-square* \equiv *is-nth-power* 2

lemma *is-zeroth-power* [*simp*]: *is-nth-power* 0 $x \longleftrightarrow x = 1$

by (*simp add: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-first-power* [*simp*]: *is-nth-power* 1 x

by (*simp add: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-first-power'* [*simp*]: *is-nth-power* (*Suc* 0) x

by (*simp add: is-nth-power-def*)

lemma *is-nth-power-0* [*simp*]: $n > 0 \implies \text{is-nth-power } n \ (0 :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1})$

by (*auto simp: is-nth-power-def power-0-left intro!: exI[of - 0]*)

lemma *is-nth-power-0-iff* [*simp*]: *is-nth-power* n ($0 :: 'a :: \text{semiring-1}$) $\longleftrightarrow n > 0$

by (*cases n*) *auto*

lemma *is-nth-power-1* [*simp*]: *is-nth-power* n 1

by (*auto simp: is-nth-power-def intro!: exI[of - 1]*)

lemma *is-nth-power-Suc-0* [*simp*]: *is-nth-power* n (*Suc* 0)

by (*simp add: One-nat-def [symmetric] del: One-nat-def*)

lemma *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity*:

fixes $x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}\}$

assumes $n > 0$

shows *is-nth-power* n (*normalize* x) $\longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow n \text{ dvd multiplicity } p \ x)$

proof (*cases x = 0*)

case *False*

show *?thesis*

proof (*safe intro!: is-nth-powerI elim!: is-nth-powerE*)

fix $y \ p :: 'a$ **assume** *: *normalize* $x = y \wedge n$ *prime* p

with *assms* **and** *False* **have** [*simp*]: $y \neq 0$ **by** (*auto simp: power-0-left*)

have *multiplicity* $p \ x = \text{multiplicity } p \ (y \wedge n)$

```

    by (subst *(1) [symmetric]) simp
  with False and * and assms show n dvd multiplicity p x
    by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
next
  assume *:  $\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow n \text{ dvd multiplicity } p \ x$ 
  have multiplicity p (( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } n)$ )  $\wedge n$ ) =
    multiplicity p x if prime p for p
  proof -
    from that and * have n dvd multiplicity p x by blast
    have multiplicity p x = 0 if p  $\notin$  prime-factors x
      using that and ⟨prime p⟩ by (simp add: prime-factors-multiplicity)
    with that and * and assms show ?thesis unfolding prod-power-distrib
power-mult [symmetric]
    by (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers) (auto simp: in-prime-factors-imp-prime
elim: dvdE)
  qed
  with assms False
    have normalize x = normalize (( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } n)$ )  $\wedge n$ )
      by (intro multiplicity-eq-imp-eq) (auto simp: multiplicity-prod-prime-powers)
    thus normalize x = normalize ( $\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } x} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p \ x \text{ div } n)$ )  $\wedge n$ 
      by (simp add: normalize-power)
  qed
qed (insert assms, auto)

```

lemma *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat*:

assumes $n > 0$

shows $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (x :: \text{nat}) \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow n \text{ dvd multiplicity } p \ x)$

using *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity*[OF assms, of x] **by** *simp*

lemma *is-nth-power-mult*:

assumes *is-nth-power* n a *is-nth-power* n b

shows *is-nth-power* n (a * b :: 'a :: comm-monoid-mult)

proof –

from assms **obtain** a' b' **where** a = a' \wedge n b = b' \wedge n **by** (auto elim!: *is-nth-powerE*)

hence a * b = (a' * b') \wedge n **by** (simp add: power-mult-distrib)

thus ?thesis **by** (rule *is-nth-powerI*)

qed

lemma *is-nth-power-mult-coprime-natD*:

fixes a b :: nat

assumes coprime a b *is-nth-power* n (a * b) a > 0 b > 0

shows *is-nth-power* n a *is-nth-power* n b

proof –

have A: *is-nth-power* n a **if** coprime a b *is-nth-power* n (a * b) a \neq 0 b \neq 0 n > 0

for a b :: nat **unfolding** *is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat*[OF ⟨n > 0⟩]

```

proof safe
  fix  $p :: \text{nat}$  assume  $p$ : prime  $p$ 
  from  $\langle \text{coprime } a \ b \rangle$  have  $\neg(p \text{ dvd } a \wedge p \text{ dvd } b)$ 
    using coprime-common-divisor-nat[of  $a \ b \ p$ ]  $p$  by auto
  moreover from that and  $p$ 
    have  $n \text{ dvd } \text{multiplicity } p \ a + \text{multiplicity } p \ b$ 
  by (auto simp: is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
  ultimately show  $n \text{ dvd } \text{multiplicity } p \ a$ 
    by (auto simp: not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0)
qed
from  $A$  [of  $a \ b$ ] assms show is-nth-power  $n \ a$ 
  by (cases  $n = 0$ ) simp-all
from  $A$  [of  $b \ a$ ] assms show is-nth-power  $n \ b$ 
  by (cases  $n = 0$ ) (simp-all add: ac-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma is-nth-power-mult-coprime-nat-iff:
  fixes  $a \ b :: \text{nat}$ 
  assumes coprime  $a \ b$ 
  shows  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (a * b) \longleftrightarrow \text{is-nth-power } n \ a \wedge \text{is-nth-power } n \ b$ 
  using assms
  by (cases  $a = 0$ ; cases  $b = 0$ )
    (auto intro: is-nth-power-mult dest: is-nth-power-mult-coprime-natD[of  $a \ b \ n$ ]
      simp del: One-nat-def)

```

```

lemma is-nth-power-prime-power-nat-iff:
  fixes  $p :: \text{nat}$  assumes prime  $p$ 
  shows  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (p \wedge^k) \longleftrightarrow n \text{ dvd } k$ 
  using assms
  by (cases  $n > 0$ )
    (auto simp: is-nth-power-conv-multiplicity-nat prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)

```

```

lemma is-nth-power-nth-power':
  assumes  $n \text{ dvd } n'$ 
  shows  $\text{is-nth-power } n \ (m \wedge^{n'})$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $n' = n' \text{ div } n * n$  by simp
  also have  $m \wedge^{\dots} = (m \wedge^{(n' \text{ div } n)}) \wedge^n$  by (simp add: power-mult)
  also have  $\text{is-nth-power } n \dots$  by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

definition is-nth-power-nat ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where [code-abbrev]: is-nth-power-nat = is-nth-power

```

```

lemma is-nth-power-nat-code [code]:
  is-nth-power-nat  $n \ m =$ 
    (if  $n = 0$  then  $m = 1$ 
     else if  $m = 0$  then  $n > 0$ 

```

else if $n = 1$ then True
 else $(\exists k \in \{1..m\}. k \wedge n = m)$
 by (auto simp: is-nth-power-nat-def is-nth-power-def power-eq-iff-eq-base self-le-power)

10.2 The n -root of a natural number

definition $\text{nth-root-nat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Max } \{m. m \wedge k \leq n\})$

lemma zeroth-root-nat [simp]: $\text{nth-root-nat } 0 \ n = 0$
 by (simp add: nth-root-nat-def)

lemma nth-root-nat-aux1 :
 assumes $k > 0$
 shows $\{m::\text{nat}. m \wedge k \leq n\} \subseteq \{..n\}$
proof safe
 fix m assume $m \wedge k \leq n$
 show $m \leq n$
proof (cases $m = 0$)
 case False
 with assms have $m \wedge 1 \leq m \wedge k$ by (intro power-increasing) simp-all
 also note $\langle m \wedge k \leq n \rangle$
 finally show ?thesis by simp
qed simp-all
qed

lemma nth-root-nat-aux2 :
 assumes $k > 0$
 shows $\text{finite } \{m::\text{nat}. m \wedge k \leq n\} \ \{m::\text{nat}. m \wedge k \leq n\} \neq \{\}$
proof –
 from assms have $\{m. m \wedge k \leq n\} \subseteq \{..n\}$ by (rule nth-root-nat-aux1)
 moreover have $\text{finite } \{..n\}$ by simp
 ultimately show $\text{finite } \{m::\text{nat}. m \wedge k \leq n\}$ by (rule finite-subset)
next
 from assms show $\{m::\text{nat}. m \wedge k \leq n\} \neq \{\}$ by (auto intro!: exI[of - 0] simp: power-0-left)
qed

lemma
 assumes $k > 0$
 shows $\text{nth-root-nat-power-le: } \text{nth-root-nat } k \ n \wedge k \leq n$
 and $\text{nth-root-nat-ge: } x \wedge k \leq n \implies x \leq \text{nth-root-nat } k \ n$
 using $\text{Max-in}[OF \ \text{nth-root-nat-aux2}[OF \ \text{assms}], \text{ of } n]$
 $\text{Max-ge}[OF \ \text{nth-root-nat-aux2}(1)[OF \ \text{assms}], \text{ of } x \ n] \ \text{assms}$
 by (auto simp: nth-root-nat-def)

lemma nth-root-nat-less :
 assumes $k > 0 \ x \wedge k > n$
 shows $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n < x$

proof –
from $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n \wedge k \leq n$ **by** (rule *nth-root-nat-power-le*)
also have $n < x \wedge k$ **by** fact
finally show *?thesis* **by** (rule *power-less-imp-less-base*) *simp-all*
qed

lemma *nth-root-nat-unique*:
assumes $m \wedge k \leq n \ (m + 1) \wedge k > n$
shows $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n = m$
proof (cases $k > 0$)
case *True*
from *nth-root-nat-less*[*OF* $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ *assms*(2)]
have $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n \leq m$ **by** *simp*
moreover from $\langle k > 0 \rangle$ **and** *assms*(1) **have** $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n \geq m$
by (intro *nth-root-nat-ge*)
ultimately show *?thesis* **by** (rule *antisym*)
qed (insert *assms*, *auto*)

lemma *nth-root-nat-0* [*simp*]: $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ 0 = 0$ **by** (simp add: *nth-root-nat-def*)
lemma *nth-root-nat-1* [*simp*]: $k > 0 \implies \text{nth-root-nat } k \ 1 = 1$
by (rule *nth-root-nat-unique*) (auto simp del: *One-nat-def*)
lemma *nth-root-nat-Suc-0* [*simp*]: $k > 0 \implies \text{nth-root-nat } k \ (\text{Suc } 0) = \text{Suc } 0$
using *nth-root-nat-1* **by** (simp del: *nth-root-nat-1*)

lemma *first-root-nat* [*simp*]: $\text{nth-root-nat } 1 \ n = n$
by (intro *nth-root-nat-unique*) *auto*

lemma *first-root-nat'* [*simp*]: $\text{nth-root-nat } (\text{Suc } 0) \ n = n$
by (intro *nth-root-nat-unique*) *auto*

lemma *nth-root-nat-code-naive'*:
 $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ n = (\text{if } k = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{Max } (\text{Set.filter } (\lambda m. m \wedge k \leq n) \ \{..n\}))$
proof (cases $k > 0$)
case *True*
hence $\{m. m \wedge k \leq n\} \subseteq \{..n\}$ **by** (rule *nth-root-nat-aux1*)
hence $\text{Set.filter } (\lambda m. m \wedge k \leq n) \ \{..n\} = \{m. m \wedge k \leq n\}$
by (auto simp: *Set.filter-def*)
with *True* **show** *?thesis* **by** (simp add: *nth-root-nat-def* *Set.filter-def*)
qed *simp*

function *nth-root-nat-aux* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ **where**
 $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ \text{acc } n =$
 (let $\text{acc}' = (k + 1) \wedge m$
 in if $k \geq n \vee \text{acc}' > n$ then k else *nth-root-nat-aux* $m \ (k+1) \ \text{acc}' \ n$)
by *auto*
termination by (relation *measure* $(\lambda(-,k,-,n). n - k)$, *goal-cases*) *auto*

lemma *nth-root-nat-aux-le*:

```

assumes  $k \wedge m \leq n$   $m > 0$ 
shows  $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ (k \wedge m) \ n \wedge m \leq n$ 
using assms
by (induction  $m \ k \ k \wedge m \ n$  rule: nth-root-nat-aux.induct) (auto simp: Let-def)

lemma nth-root-nat-aux-gt:
  assumes  $m > 0$ 
  shows  $(\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ (k \wedge m) \ n + 1) \wedge m > n$ 
  using assms
proof (induction  $m \ k \ k \wedge m \ n$  rule: nth-root-nat-aux.induct)
  case ( $1 \ m \ k \ n$ )
  have  $n < \text{Suc } k \wedge m$  if  $n \leq k$ 
  proof –
    note that
    also have  $k < \text{Suc } k \wedge 1$  by simp
    also from  $\langle m > 0 \rangle$  have  $\dots \leq \text{Suc } k \wedge m$  by (intro power-increasing) simp-all
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  with  $1$  show ?case by (auto simp: Let-def)
qed

lemma nth-root-nat-aux-correct:
  assumes  $k \wedge m \leq n$   $m > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ k \ (k \wedge m) \ n = \text{nth-root-nat } m \ n$ 
  by (rule sym, intro nth-root-nat-unique nth-root-nat-aux-le nth-root-nat-aux-gt
assms)

lemma nth-root-nat-naive-code [code]:
   $\text{nth-root-nat } m \ n = (\text{if } m = 0 \vee n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if } m = 1 \vee n = 1 \text{ then } n \text{ else}$ 
     $\text{nth-root-nat-aux } m \ 1 \ 1 \ n)$ 
  using nth-root-nat-aux-correct[of  $1 \ m \ n$ ] by auto

lemma nth-root-nat-nth-power [simp]:  $k > 0 \implies \text{nth-root-nat } k \ (n \wedge k) = n$ 
  by (intro nth-root-nat-unique order.refl power-strict-mono) simp-all

lemma nth-root-nat-nth-power':
  assumes  $k > 0 \ k \text{ dvd } m$ 
  shows  $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ (n \wedge m) = n \wedge (m \text{ div } k)$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $m = (m \text{ div } k) * k$  by simp
  also have  $n \wedge \dots = (n \wedge (m \text{ div } k)) \wedge k$  by (simp add: power-mult)
  also from assms have  $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ \dots = n \wedge (m \text{ div } k)$  by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma nth-root-nat-mono:
  assumes  $m \leq n$ 
  shows  $\text{nth-root-nat } k \ m \leq \text{nth-root-nat } k \ n$ 

```

```

proof (cases k = 0)
  case False
  with assms show ?thesis unfolding nth-root-nat-def
    using nth-root-nat-aux2[of k m] nth-root-nat-aux2[of k n]
    by (auto intro!: Max-mono)
qed auto

end

```

11 Polynomials, fractions and rings

```

theory Polynomial-Factorial
imports
  Complex-Main
  Polynomial
  Normalized-Fraction
begin

```

11.1 Lifting elements into the field of fractions

```

definition to-fract :: 'a :: idom  $\Rightarrow$  'a fract
  where to-fract x = Fract x 1
  — FIXME: more idiomatic name, abbreviation

```

```

lemma to-fract-0 [simp]: to-fract 0 = 0
  by (simp add: to-fract-def eq-fract Zero-fract-def)

```

```

lemma to-fract-1 [simp]: to-fract 1 = 1
  by (simp add: to-fract-def eq-fract One-fract-def)

```

```

lemma to-fract-add [simp]: to-fract (x + y) = to-fract x + to-fract y
  by (simp add: to-fract-def)

```

```

lemma to-fract-diff [simp]: to-fract (x - y) = to-fract x - to-fract y
  by (simp add: to-fract-def)

```

```

lemma to-fract-uminus [simp]: to-fract (-x) = -to-fract x
  by (simp add: to-fract-def)

```

```

lemma to-fract-mult [simp]: to-fract (x * y) = to-fract x * to-fract y
  by (simp add: to-fract-def)

```

```

lemma to-fract-eq-iff [simp]: to-fract x = to-fract y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (simp add: to-fract-def eq-fract)

```

```

lemma to-fract-eq-0-iff [simp]: to-fract x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  by (simp add: to-fract-def Zero-fract-def eq-fract)

```

```

lemma to-fract-quot-of-fract:

```

assumes $\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x) = 1$
shows $\text{to-fract } (\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)) = x$
proof –
have $x = \text{Fract } (\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } x)) (\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } x))$ **by** *simp*
also note *assms*
finally show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: to-fract-def*)
qed

lemma *Fract-conv-to-fract*: $\text{Fract } a \ b = \text{to-fract } a \ / \ \text{to-fract } b$
by (*simp add: to-fract-def*)

lemma *quot-of-fract-to-fract* [*simp*]: $\text{quot-of-fract } (\text{to-fract } x) = (x, 1)$
unfolding *to-fract-def* **by** *transfer (simp add: normalize-quot-def)*

lemma *snd-quot-of-fract-to-fract* [*simp*]: $\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } (\text{to-fract } x)) = 1$
unfolding *to-fract-def* **by** (*rule snd-quot-of-fract-Fract-whole simp-all*)

11.2 Lifting polynomial coefficients to the field of fractions

abbreviation (*input*) *fract-poly* :: $\langle 'a :: \text{idom } \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fract } \text{poly} \rangle$
where *fract-poly* $\equiv \text{map-poly to-fract}$

abbreviation (*input*) *unfract-poly* :: $\langle 'a :: \{\text{ring-gcd}, \text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}, \text{idom-divide}\} \text{ fract } \text{poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \rangle$
where *unfract-poly* $\equiv \text{map-poly } (\text{fst} \circ \text{quot-of-fract})$

lemma *fract-poly-smult* [*simp*]: $\text{fract-poly } (\text{smult } c \ p) = \text{smult } (\text{to-fract } c) (\text{fract-poly } p)$
by (*simp add: smult-conv-map-poly map-poly-map-poly o-def*)

lemma *fract-poly-0* [*simp*]: $\text{fract-poly } 0 = 0$
by (*simp add: poly-eqI coeff-map-poly*)

lemma *fract-poly-1* [*simp*]: $\text{fract-poly } 1 = 1$
by (*simp add: map-poly-pCons*)

lemma *fract-poly-add* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fract-poly } (p + q) = \text{fract-poly } p + \text{fract-poly } q$
by (*intro poly-eqI (simp-all add: coeff-map-poly)*)

lemma *fract-poly-diff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fract-poly } (p - q) = \text{fract-poly } p - \text{fract-poly } q$
by (*intro poly-eqI (simp-all add: coeff-map-poly)*)

lemma *to-fract-sum* [*simp*]: $\text{to-fract } (\text{sum } f \ A) = \text{sum } (\lambda x. \text{to-fract } (f \ x)) \ A$
by (*cases finite A, induction A rule: finite-induct simp-all*)

lemma *fract-poly-mult* [*simp*]:
 $\text{fract-poly } (p * q) = \text{fract-poly } p * \text{fract-poly } q$


```

    by (intro poly-eqI) (simp-all add: coeff-map-poly coeff-mult)

lemma fract-poly-eq-iff [simp]: fract-poly p = fract-poly q  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = q
  by (auto simp: poly-eq-iff coeff-map-poly)

lemma fract-poly-eq-0-iff [simp]: fract-poly p = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  p = 0
  using fract-poly-eq-iff[of p 0] by (simp del: fract-poly-eq-iff)

lemma fract-poly-dvd: p dvd q  $\implies$  fract-poly p dvd fract-poly q
  by auto

lemma prod-mset-fract-poly:
  ( $\prod_{x \in \#A} \text{map-poly to-fract } (f x)$ ) = fract-poly (prod-mset (image-mset f A))
  by (induct A) (simp-all add: ac-simps)

lemma is-unit-fract-poly-iff:
  p dvd 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  fract-poly p dvd 1  $\wedge$  content p = 1
proof safe
  assume A: p dvd 1
  with fract-poly-dvd [of p 1] show is-unit (fract-poly p)
    by simp
  from A show content p = 1
    by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff normalize-1-iff)
next
  assume A: fract-poly p dvd 1 and B: content p = 1
  from A obtain c where c: fract-poly p = [:c:] by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
  {
    fix n :: nat assume n > 0
    have to-fract (coeff p n) = coeff (fract-poly p) n by (simp add: coeff-map-poly)
    also note c
    also from  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  have coeff [:c:] n = 0 by (simp add: coeff-pCons split:
nat.splits)
    finally have coeff p n = 0 by simp
  }
  hence degree p  $\leq$  0 by (intro degree-le) simp-all
  with B show p dvd 1 by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff normalize-1-iff elim!: de-
gree-eq-zeroE)
qed

lemma fract-poly-is-unit: p dvd 1  $\implies$  fract-poly p dvd 1
  using fract-poly-dvd[of p 1] by simp

lemma fract-poly-smult-eqE:
  fixes c :: 'a :: {idom-divide, ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} fract
  assumes fract-poly p = smult c (fract-poly q)
  obtains a b
    where c = to-fract b / to-fract a smult a p = smult b q coprime a b normalize
a = a
proof -

```

define $a\ b$ **where** $a = fst\ (quot-of-fract\ c)$ **and** $b = snd\ (quot-of-fract\ c)$
have $smult\ (to-fract\ a)\ (fract-poly\ q) = smult\ (to-fract\ b)\ (fract-poly\ p)$
by $(subst\ smult-eq-iff)\ (simp-all\ add:\ a-def\ b-def\ Fract-conv-to-fract\ [symmetric]\ assms)$
hence $fract-poly\ (smult\ a\ q) = fract-poly\ (smult\ b\ p)$ **by** $(simp\ del:\ fract-poly-eq-iff)$
hence $smult\ b\ p = smult\ a\ q$ **by** $(simp\ only:\ fract-poly-eq-iff)$
moreover **have** $c = to-fract\ a\ /\ to-fract\ b\ coprime\ b\ a\ normalize\ b = b$
by $(simp-all\ add:\ a-def\ b-def\ coprime-quot-of-fract\ [of\ c]\ ac-simps\ normalize-snd-quot-of-fract\ Fract-conv-to-fract\ [symmetric])$
ultimately show $?thesis$ **by** $(intro\ that[of\ a\ b])$
qed

11.3 Fractional content

abbreviation $(input)\ Lcm-coeff-denoms$
 $:: 'a :: \{semiring-Gcd, idom-divide, ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize\}\ fract$
 $poly \Rightarrow 'a$
where $Lcm-coeff-denoms\ p \equiv Lcm\ (snd\ 'quot-of-fract\ 'set\ (coeffs\ p))$

definition $fract-content ::$
 $'a :: \{factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize\}$
 $fract\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ fract$ **where**
 $fract-content\ p =$
 $(let\ d = Lcm-coeff-denoms\ p\ in\ Fract\ (content\ (unfract-poly\ (smult\ (to-fract\ d)\ p)))\ d)$

definition $primitive-part-fract ::$
 $'a :: \{factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize\}$
 $fract\ poly \Rightarrow 'a\ poly$ **where**
 $primitive-part-fract\ p =$
 $primitive-part\ (unfract-poly\ (smult\ (to-fract\ (Lcm-coeff-denoms\ p))\ p))$

lemma $primitive-part-fract-0\ [simp]:\ primitive-part-fract\ 0 = 0$
by $(simp\ add:\ primitive-part-fract-def)$

lemma $fract-content-eq-0-iff\ [simp]:$
 $fract-content\ p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = 0$
unfolding $fract-content-def\ Let-def\ Zero-fract-def$
by $(subst\ eq-fract)\ (auto\ simp:\ Lcm-0-iff\ map-poly-eq-0-iff)$

lemma $content-primitive-part-fract\ [simp]:$
fixes $p :: 'a :: \{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize,$
 $factorial-semiring, ring-gcd, semiring-Gcd, idom-divide\}\ fract\ poly$
shows $p \neq 0 \implies content\ (primitive-part-fract\ p) = 1$
unfolding $primitive-part-fract-def$
by $(rule\ content-primitive-part)$
 $(auto\ simp:\ primitive-part-fract-def\ map-poly-eq-0-iff\ Lcm-0-iff)$

lemma $content-times-primitive-part-fract:$

```

    smult (fract-content p) (fract-poly (primitive-part-fract p)) = p
proof –
  define  $p'$  where  $p' = \text{unfract-poly } (\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) \text{ } p)$ 
  have  $\text{fract-poly } p' =$ 
     $\text{map-poly } (\text{to-fract } \circ \text{fst} \circ \text{quot-of-fract}) (\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) \text{ } p)$ 
  unfolding  $\text{primitive-part-fract-def } p'\text{-def}$ 
  by ( $\text{subst map-poly-map-poly}$ ) ( $\text{simp-all add: o-assoc}$ )
  also have  $\dots = \text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) \text{ } p$ 
  proof ( $\text{intro map-poly-idI, unfold o-apply}$ )
  fix  $c$  assume  $c \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } (\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) \text{ } p))$ 
  then obtain  $c'$  where  $c: c' \in \text{set } (\text{coeffs } p) \text{ } c = \text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)$ 
  *  $c'$ 
    by ( $\text{auto simp add: Lcm-0-iff coeffs-smult split: if-splits}$ )
  note  $c(2)$ 
  also have  $c' = \text{Fract } (\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } c')) (\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } c'))$ 
  by  $\text{simp}$ 
  also have  $\text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p) * \dots =$ 
     $\text{Fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p * \text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } c')) (\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } c'))$ 
  unfolding  $\text{to-fract-def}$  by ( $\text{subst mult-fract}$ )  $\text{simp-all}$ 
  also have  $\text{snd } (\text{quot-of-fract } \dots) = 1$ 
  by ( $\text{intro snd-quot-of-fract-Fract-whole dvd-mult2 dvd-Lcm}$ ) ( $\text{insert } c(1), \text{auto}$ )
  finally show  $\text{to-fract } (\text{fst } (\text{quot-of-fract } c)) = c$ 
  by ( $\text{rule to-fract-quot-of-fract}$ )
qed
also have  $p' = \text{smult } (\text{content } p') (\text{primitive-part } p')$ 
  by ( $\text{rule content-times-primitive-part [symmetric]}$ )
also have  $\text{primitive-part } p' = \text{primitive-part-fract } p$ 
  by ( $\text{simp add: primitive-part-fract-def } p'\text{-def}$ )
also have  $\text{fract-poly } (\text{smult } (\text{content } p') (\text{primitive-part-fract } p)) =$ 
   $\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{content } p')) (\text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p))$  by
 $\text{simp}$ 
  finally have  $\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{content } p')) (\text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p)) =$ 
   $\text{smult } (\text{to-fract } (\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } p)) \text{ } p$  .
  thus  $?thesis$ 
  by ( $\text{subst (asm) smult-eq-iff}$ )
  ( $\text{auto simp add: Let-def } p'\text{-def Fract-conv-to-fract field-simps Lcm-0-iff fract-content-def}$ )
qed

lemma  $\text{fract-content-fract-poly [simp]: fract-content } (\text{fract-poly } p) = \text{to-fract } (\text{content } p)$ 
proof –
  have  $\text{Lcm-coeff-denoms } (\text{fract-poly } p) = 1$ 
  by ( $\text{auto simp: set-coeffs-map-poly}$ )
  hence  $\text{fract-content } (\text{fract-poly } p) =$ 
   $\text{to-fract } (\text{content } (\text{map-poly } (\text{fst} \circ \text{quot-of-fract} \circ \text{to-fract}) \text{ } p))$ 
  by ( $\text{simp add: fract-content-def to-fract-def fract-collapse map-poly-map-poly}$ )

```

```

del: Lcm-1-iff)
  also have map-poly (fst ∘ quot-of-fract ∘ to-fract) p = p
    by (intro map-poly-idI) simp-all
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma content-decompose-fract:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
                    semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} fract poly
  obtains c p' where p = smult c (map-poly to-fract p') content p' = 1
proof (cases p = 0)
  case True
    hence p = smult 0 (map-poly to-fract 1) content 1 = 1 by simp-all
    thus ?thesis ..
  next
    case False
    thus ?thesis
      by (rule that[OF content-times-primitive-part-fract [symmetric] content-primitive-part-fract])
qed

lemma fract-poly-dvdD:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide,
                    semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} poly
  assumes fract-poly p dvd fract-poly q content p = 1
  shows p dvd q
proof -
  from assms(1) obtain r where r: fract-poly q = fract-poly p * r by (erule
dvdE)
  from content-decompose-fract[OF r]
  obtain c r' where r': r = smult c (map-poly to-fract r') content r' = 1 .
  from r r' have eq: fract-poly q = smult c (fract-poly (p * r')) by simp
  from fract-poly-smult-eqE[OF this] obtain a b
  where ab:
    c = to-fract b / to-fract a
    smult a q = smult b (p * r')
    coprime a b
    normalize a = a .
  have content (smult a q) = content (smult b (p * r')) by (simp only: ab(2))
  hence eq': normalize b = a * content q by (simp add: assms content-mult r'
ab(4))
  have 1 = gcd a (normalize b) by (simp add: ab)
  also note eq'
  also have gcd a (a * content q) = a by (simp add: gcd-proj1-if-dvd ab(4))
  finally have [simp]: a = 1 by simp
  from eq ab have q = p * ([b:] * r') by simp
  thus ?thesis by (rule dvdI)
qed

```

11.4 Polynomials over a field are a Euclidean ring

context

begin

interpretation *field-poly*:

```

normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative where zero = 0 :: 'a :: field poly
  and one = 1 and plus = plus and minus = minus
  and times = times
  and normalize =  $\lambda p. \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } p)) \ p$ 
  and unit-factor =  $\lambda p. [\text{lead-coeff } p]$ 
  and euclidean-size =  $\lambda p. \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 2 \wedge \text{degree } p$ 
  and divide = divide and modulo = modulo
rewrites dvd.dvd (times :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Rings.dvd
  and comm-monoid-mult.prod-mset times 1 = prod-mset
  and comm-semiring-1.irreducible times 1 0 = irreducible
  and comm-semiring-1.prime-elem times 1 0 = prime-elem
proof -
  show dvd.dvd (times :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  -) = Rings.dvd
    by (simp add: dvd-dict)
  show comm-monoid-mult.prod-mset times 1 = prod-mset
    by (simp add: prod-mset-dict)
  show comm-semiring-1.irreducible times 1 0 = irreducible
    by (simp add: irreducible-dict)
  show comm-semiring-1.prime-elem times 1 0 = prime-elem
    by (simp add: prime-elem-dict)
  show class.normalization-euclidean-semiring-multiplicative divide plus minus (0
:: 'a poly) times 1
    modulo ( $\lambda p. \text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } 2 \wedge \text{degree } p$ )
    ( $\lambda p. [\text{lead-coeff } p]$ ) ( $\lambda p. \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } p)) \ p$ )
  proof (standard, fold dvd-dict)
    fix p :: 'a poly
    show [ $\text{lead-coeff } p$ ] * smult (inverse (lead-coeff p)) p = p
      by (cases p = 0) simp-all
  next
    fix p :: 'a poly assume is-unit p
    then show [ $\text{lead-coeff } p$ ] = p
      by (elim is-unit-polyE) (auto simp: monom-0 one-poly-def field-simps)
  next
    fix p :: 'a poly assume p  $\neq$  0
    then show is-unit [ $\text{lead-coeff } p$ ]
      by (simp add: is-unit-pCons-iff)
  next
    fix a b :: 'a poly assume is-unit a
    thus [ $\text{lead-coeff } (a * b)$ ] = a * [ $\text{lead-coeff } b$ ]
      by (auto elim!: is-unit-polyE)
  qed (auto simp: lead-coeff-mult Rings.div-mult-mod-eq intro!: degree-mod-less'
degree-mult-right-le)
qed

```

```

lemma field-poly-irreducible-imp-prime:
  prime-elem p if irreducible p for p :: 'a :: field poly
  using that by (fact field-poly.irreducible-imp-prime-elem)

lemma field-poly-prod-mset-prime-factorization:
  prod-mset (field-poly.prime-factorization p) = smult (inverse (lead-coeff p)) p
  if p ≠ 0 for p :: 'a :: field poly
  using that by (fact field-poly.prod-mset-prime-factorization)

lemma field-poly-in-prime-factorization-imp-prime:
  prime-elem p if p ∈# field-poly.prime-factorization x
  for p :: 'a :: field poly
  by (rule field-poly.prime-imp-prime-elem, rule field-poly.in-prime-factors-imp-prime)
  (fact that)

```

11.5 Primality and irreducibility in polynomial rings

```

lemma nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff:
  fixes p :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}
  poly
  assumes degree p ≠ 0
  shows irreducible p ⟷ irreducible (fract-poly p) ∧ content p = 1
proof safe
  assume p: irreducible p

  from content-decompose[of p] obtain p' where p': p = smult (content p) p'
  content p' = 1 .
  hence p = [:content p:] * p' by simp
  from p this have [:content p:] dvd 1 ∨ p' dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
  moreover have ¬p' dvd 1
  proof
    assume p' dvd 1
    hence degree p = 0 by (subst p') (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
    with assms show False by contradiction
  qed
  ultimately show [simp]: content p = 1 by (simp add: is-unit-const-poly-iff)

show irreducible (map-poly to-fract p)
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  have fract-poly p = 0 ⟷ p = 0 by (intro map-poly-eq-0-iff) auto
  with assms show map-poly to-fract p ≠ 0 by auto
next
  show ¬is-unit (fract-poly p)
  proof
    assume is-unit (map-poly to-fract p)
    hence degree (map-poly to-fract p) = 0
    by (auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)
    hence degree p = 0 by (simp add: degree-map-poly)
    with assms show False by contradiction

```

```

qed
next
  fix q r assume qr: fract-poly p = q * r
  from content-decompose-fract[of q]
  obtain cg q' where q: q = smult cg (map-poly to-fract q') content q' = 1 .
  from content-decompose-fract[of r]
  obtain cr r' where r: r = smult cr (map-poly to-fract r') content r' = 1 .
  from qr q r p have nz: cg ≠ 0 cr ≠ 0 by auto
  from qr have eq: fract-poly p = smult (cr * cg) (fract-poly (q' * r'))
    by (simp add: q r)
  from fract-poly-smult-eqE[OF this] obtain a b
    where ab: cr * cg = to-fract b / to-fract a
      smult a p = smult b (q' * r') coprime a b normalize a = a .
  hence content (smult a p) = content (smult b (q' * r')) by (simp only:)
  with ab(4) have a: a = normalize b by (simp add: content-mult q r)
  then have normalize b = gcd a b
    by simp
  with ⟨coprime a b⟩ have normalize b = 1
    by simp
  then have a = 1 is-unit b
    by (simp-all add: a normalize-1-iff)

  note eq
  also from ab(1) ⟨a = 1⟩ have cr * cg = to-fract b by simp
  also have smult ... (fract-poly (q' * r')) = fract-poly (smult b (q' * r')) by
simp
  finally have p = ([:b:] * q') * r' by (simp del: fract-poly-smult)
  from p and this have ([:b:] * q') dvd 1 ∨ r' dvd 1 by (rule irreducibleD)
  hence q' dvd 1 ∨ r' dvd 1 by (auto dest: dvd-mult-right simp del: mult-pCons-left)
  hence fract-poly q' dvd 1 ∨ fract-poly r' dvd 1 by (auto simp: fract-poly-is-unit)
  with q r show is-unit q ∨ is-unit r
    by (auto simp add: is-unit-smult-iff dvd-field-iff nz)
qed

next

  assume irred: irreducible (fract-poly p) and primitive: content p = 1
  show irreducible p
  proof (rule irreducibleI)
    from irred show p ≠ 0 by auto
  next
    from irred show ¬p dvd 1
      by (auto simp: irreducible-def dest: fract-poly-is-unit)
  next
    fix q r assume qr: p = q * r
    hence fract-poly p = fract-poly q * fract-poly r by simp
    from irred and this have fract-poly q dvd 1 ∨ fract-poly r dvd 1
      by (rule irreducibleD)
    with primitive qr show q dvd 1 ∨ r dvd 1

```

by (auto simp: content-prod-eq-1-iff is-unit-fract-poly-iff)
 qed
 qed

lemma *irreducible-imp-prime-poly*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$
 poly

assumes *irreducible* p

shows *prime-elem* p

proof (cases *degree* $p = 0$)

case *True*

with *assms* show ?thesis

by (auto simp: *prime-elem-const-poly-iff* *irreducible-const-poly-iff*
intro!: *irreducible-imp-prime-elem elim!*: *degree-eq-zeroE*)

next

case *False*

from *assms* *False* have *irred*: *irreducible* (*fract-poly* p) and *primitive*: *content* p
 $= 1$

by (*simp-all* add: *nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff*)

from *irred* have *prime*: *prime-elem* (*fract-poly* p) by (rule *field-poly-irreducible-imp-prime*)

show ?thesis

proof (rule *prime-elemI*)

fix $q\ r$ assume $p \text{ dvd } q * r$

hence *fract-poly* $p \text{ dvd } \text{fract-poly } (q * r)$ by (rule *fract-poly-dvd*)

hence *fract-poly* $p \text{ dvd } \text{fract-poly } q * \text{fract-poly } r$ by *simp*

from *prime* and *this* have *fract-poly* $p \text{ dvd } \text{fract-poly } q \vee \text{fract-poly } p \text{ dvd } \text{fract-poly } r$

by (rule *prime-elem-dvd-multD*)

with *primitive* show $p \text{ dvd } q \vee p \text{ dvd } r$ by (auto dest: *fract-poly-dvdD*)

qed (insert *assms*, auto simp: *irreducible-def*)

qed

lemma *degree-primitive-part-fract* [*simp*]:

degree (*primitive-part-fract* p) = *degree* p

proof –

have $p = \text{smult } (\text{fract-content } p) (\text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } p))$

by (*simp* add: *content-times-primitive-part-fract*)

also have *degree* ... = *degree* (*primitive-part-fract* p)

by (auto simp: *degree-map-poly*)

finally show ?thesis ..

qed

lemma *irreducible-primitive-part-fract*:

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{idom-divide, ring-gcd, factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$
fract poly

assumes *irreducible* p

shows *irreducible* (*primitive-part-fract* p)

proof –

from *assms* have *deg*: *degree* (*primitive-part-fract* p) $\neq 0$


```

    by (intro notI)
      (auto elim!: degree-eq-zeroE simp: irreducible-def is-unit-poly-iff dvd-field-iff)
  hence [simp]:  $p \neq 0$  by auto

  note <irreducible  $p$ >
  also have  $p = [:fract-content\ p:] * fract-poly\ (primitive-part-fract\ p)$ 
    by (simp add: content-times-primitive-part-fract)
  also have irreducible  $\dots \iff$  irreducible  $(fract-poly\ (primitive-part-fract\ p))$ 
    by (intro irreducible-mult-unit-left) (simp-all add: is-unit-poly-iff dvd-field-iff)
  finally show ?thesis using deg
    by (simp add: nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff)
qed

lemma prime-elem-primitive-part-fract:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{idom-divide, ring-gcd, factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize\}$ 
  fract poly
  shows irreducible  $p \implies$  prime-elem  $(primitive-part-fract\ p)$ 
  by (intro irreducible-imp-prime-poly irreducible-primitive-part-fract)

lemma irreducible-linear-field-poly:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a :: field$ 
  assumes  $b \neq 0$ 
  shows irreducible  $[:a,b:]$ 
proof (rule irreducibleI)
  fix  $p\ q$  assume  $pq: [:a,b:] = p * q$ 
  also from  $pq$  assms have  $degree\ \dots = degree\ p + degree\ q$ 
    by (intro degree-mult-eq) auto
  finally have  $degree\ p = 0 \vee degree\ q = 0$  using assms by auto
  with assms  $pq$  show  $is-unit\ p \vee is-unit\ q$ 
    by (auto simp: is-unit-const-poly-iff dvd-field-iff elim!: degree-eq-zeroE)
qed (insert assms, auto simp: is-unit-poly-iff)

lemma prime-elem-linear-field-poly:
  ( $b :: 'a :: field$ )  $\neq 0 \implies$  prime-elem  $[:a,b:]$ 
  by (rule field-poly-irreducible-imp-prime, rule irreducible-linear-field-poly)

lemma irreducible-linear-poly:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a :: \{idom-divide, ring-gcd, factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize\}$ 
  shows  $b \neq 0 \implies$  coprime  $a\ b \implies$  irreducible  $[:a,b:]$ 
  by (auto intro!: irreducible-linear-field-poly
      simp: nonconst-poly-irreducible-iff content-def map-poly-pCons)

lemma prime-elem-linear-poly:
  fixes  $a\ b :: 'a :: \{idom-divide, ring-gcd, factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize\}$ 
  shows  $b \neq 0 \implies$  coprime  $a\ b \implies$  prime-elem  $[:a,b:]$ 
  by (rule irreducible-imp-prime-poly, rule irreducible-linear-poly)

```

11.6 Prime factorisation of polynomials

lemma *poly-prime-factorization-exists-content-1:*

fixes $p :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring}, \text{semiring-Gcd}, \text{ring-gcd}, \text{idom-divide}, \text{semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$
poly

assumes $p \neq 0$ *content* $p = 1$

shows $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p) \wedge \text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } p$

proof –

let $?P = \text{field-poly.prime-factorization } (\text{fract-poly } p)$

define c **where** $c = \text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } \text{fract-content } ?P)$

define c' **where** $c' = c * \text{to-fract } (\text{lead-coeff } p)$

define e **where** $e = \text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } \text{primitive-part-fract } ?P)$

define A **where** $A = \text{image-mset } (\text{normalize} \circ \text{primitive-part-fract}) ?P$

have *content* $e = (\prod_{x \in \# \text{field-poly.prime-factorization } (\text{map-poly } \text{to-fract } p). \text{content } (\text{primitive-part-fract } x)})$

by (*simp add: e-def content-prod-mset multiset.map-comp o-def*)

also have $\text{image-mset } (\lambda x. \text{content } (\text{primitive-part-fract } x)) ?P = \text{image-mset } (\lambda x. 1) ?P$

by (*intro image-mset-cong content-primitive-part-fract auto*)

finally have *content-e: content* $e = 1$

by *simp*

from $\langle p \neq 0 \rangle$ **have** $\text{fract-poly } p = [\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p):] * \text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p))) (\text{fract-poly } p)$

by *simp*

also have $[\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p):] = [\text{to-fract } (\text{lead-coeff } p):]$

by (*simp add: monom-0 degree-map-poly coeff-map-poly*)

also from *assms* **have** $\text{smult } (\text{inverse } (\text{lead-coeff } (\text{fract-poly } p))) (\text{fract-poly } p) = \text{prod-mset } ?P$

by (*subst field-poly-prod-mset-prime-factorization simp-all*)

also have $\dots = \text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } \text{id } ?P)$ **by** *simp*

also have $\text{image-mset } \text{id } ?P =$

$\text{image-mset } (\lambda x. [\text{fract-content } x:] * \text{fract-poly } (\text{primitive-part-fract } x))$

$?P$

by (*intro image-mset-cong (auto simp: content-times-primitive-part-fract)*)

also have $\text{prod-mset } \dots = \text{smult } c (\text{fract-poly } e)$

by (*subst prod-mset.distrib (simp-all add: prod-mset-fract-poly prod-mset-const-poly c-def e-def)*)

also have $[\text{to-fract } (\text{lead-coeff } p):] * \dots = \text{smult } c' (\text{fract-poly } e)$

by (*simp add: c'-def*)

finally have *eq: fract-poly* $p = \text{smult } c' (\text{fract-poly } e)$.

also obtain b **where** $b: c' = \text{to-fract } b \text{ is-unit } b$

proof –

from *fract-poly-smult-eqE[OF eq]*

obtain a b **where** *ab:*

$c' = \text{to-fract } b / \text{to-fract } a$

$\text{smult } a p = \text{smult } b e$

coprime a b

normalize $a = a$.

from *ab(2)* **have** *content* $(\text{smult } a p) = \text{content } (\text{smult } b e)$ **by** (*simp only:*)

```

with assms content-e have  $a = \text{normalize } b$  by (simp add: ab(4))
with ab have  $ab': a = 1 \text{ is-unit } b$ 
  by (simp-all add: normalize-1-iff)
with ab ab' have  $c' = \text{to-fract } b$  by auto
from this and  $\langle \text{is-unit } b \rangle$  show ?thesis by (rule that)
qed
hence  $\text{smult } c' (\text{fract-poly } e) = \text{fract-poly } (\text{smult } b \ e)$  by simp
finally have  $p = \text{smult } b \ e$  by (simp only: fract-poly-eq-iff)
hence  $p = [:b:] * e$  by simp
with b have  $\text{normalize } p = \text{normalize } e$ 
  by (simp only: normalize-mult) (simp add: is-unit-normalize is-unit-poly-iff)
also have  $\text{normalize } e = \text{prod-mset } A$ 
  by (simp add: multiset.map-comp e-def A-def normalize-prod-mset)
finally have  $\text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } p \dots$ 

have prime-elem p if  $p \in \# A$  for p
  using that by (auto simp: A-def prime-elem-primitive-part-fract prime-elem-imp-irreducible)

  dest!: field-poly-in-prime-factorization-imp-prime )
from this and  $\langle \text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } p \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by (intro exI[of - A]) blast
qed

lemma poly-prime-factorization-exists:
  fixes  $p :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, semiring-Gcd, ring-gcd, idom-divide, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\}$ 
  poly
  assumes  $p \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p) \wedge \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) =$ 
normalize p
proof –
  define B where  $B = \text{image-mset } (\lambda x. [:x:]) (\text{prime-factorization } (\text{content } p))$ 
  have  $\exists A. (\forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p) \wedge \text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p)$ 
  by (rule poly-prime-factorization-exists-content-1) (insert assms, simp-all)
  then obtain A where  $A: \forall p. p \in \# A \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p \ \prod \# A = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p)$ 
  by blast
  have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (A + B)) = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A * \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } B))$ 
  by simp
  also from assms have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } B) = \text{normalize } [: \text{content } p:]$ 
  by (simp add: prod-mset-const-poly normalize-const-poly prod-mset-prime-factorization-weak B-def)
  also have  $\text{prod-mset } A = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p)$ 
  using A by simp
  finally have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (A + B)) = \text{normalize } (\text{primitive-part } p * [: \text{content } p:])$ 
  by simp
  moreover have  $\forall p. p \in \# B \longrightarrow \text{prime-elem } p$ 

```

```

    by (auto simp: B-def intro!: lift-prime-elem-poly dest: in-prime-factors-imp-prime)
    ultimately show ?thesis using A by (intro exI[of - A + B]) (auto)
qed

end

```

11.7 Typeclass instances

```

instance poly :: ({factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) factorial-semiring
  by standard (rule poly-prime-factorization-exists)

```

```

instantiation poly :: ({factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) factorial-ring-gcd
begin

```

```

definition gcd-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: gcd-poly = gcd-factorial

```

```

definition lcm-poly :: 'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: lcm-poly = lcm-factorial

```

```

definition Gcd-poly :: 'a poly set  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: Gcd-poly = Gcd-factorial

```

```

definition Lcm-poly :: 'a poly set  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly where
  [code del]: Lcm-poly = Lcm-factorial

```

```

instance by standard (simp-all add: gcd-poly-def lcm-poly-def Gcd-poly-def Lcm-poly-def)

end

```

```

instance poly :: ({factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) semiring-gcd-mult-normalize
..

```

```

instance poly :: ({field, factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize})
  normalization-euclidean-semiring ..

```

```

instance poly :: ({field, normalization-euclidean-semiring, factorial-ring-gcd,
  semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) euclidean-ring-gcd
  by (rule euclidean-ring-gcd-class.intro, rule factorial-euclidean-semiring-gcdI) stan-
  dard

```

```

instance poly :: ({field, normalization-euclidean-semiring, factorial-ring-gcd,
  semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}) factorial-semiring-multiplicative ..

```

11.8 Polynomial GCD

```

lemma gcd-poly-decompose:
  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} poly
  shows gcd p q =

```

```

      smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part
q))
proof (rule sym, rule gcdI)
  have [:(gcd (content p) (content q):] * gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)
dvd
    [:(content p):] * primitive-part p by (intro mult-dvd-mono) simp-all
  thus smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part
q)) dvd p
    by simp
next
  have [:(gcd (content p) (content q):] * gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)
dvd
    [:(content q):] * primitive-part q by (intro mult-dvd-mono) simp-all
  thus smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part
q)) dvd q
    by simp
next
  fix d assume d dvd p d dvd q
  hence [:(content d):] * primitive-part d dvd
    [:(gcd (content p) (content q):] * gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part q)
    by (intro mult-dvd-mono) auto
  thus d dvd smult (gcd (content p) (content q)) (gcd (primitive-part p) (primitive-part
q))
    by simp
qed (auto simp: normalize-smult)

```

lemma gcd-poly-pseudo-mod:

```

  fixes p q :: 'a :: {factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize} poly
  assumes nz: q ≠ 0 and prim: content p = 1 content q = 1
  shows gcd p q = gcd q (primitive-part (pseudo-mod p q))
proof -
  define r s where r = fst (pseudo-divmod p q) and s = snd (pseudo-divmod p
q)
  define a where a = [:(coeff q (degree q) ^ (Suc (degree p) - degree q):]
  have [simp]: primitive-part a = unit-factor a
    by (simp add: a-def unit-factor-poly-def unit-factor-power monom-0)
  from nz have [simp]: a ≠ 0 by (auto simp: a-def)

  have rs: pseudo-divmod p q = (r, s) by (simp add: r-def s-def)
  have gcd (q * r + s) q = gcd q s
    using gcd-add-mult[of q r s] by (simp add: gcd.commute add-ac mult-ac)
  with pseudo-divmod(1)[OF nz rs]
  have gcd (p * a) q = gcd q s by (simp add: a-def)
  also from prim have gcd (p * a) q = gcd p q
    by (subst gcd-poly-decompose)
    (auto simp: primitive-part-mult gcd-mult-unit1 primitive-part-prim
      simp del: mult-pCons-right )
  also from prim have gcd q s = gcd q (primitive-part s)

```

```

    by (subst gcd-poly-decompose) (simp-all add: primitive-part-prim)
  also have  $s = \text{pseudo-mod } p \ q$  by (simp add: s-def pseudo-mod-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma degree-pseudo-mod-less:
  assumes  $q \neq 0$  pseudo-mod  $p \ q \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{degree } (\text{pseudo-mod } p \ q) < \text{degree } q$ 
  using pseudo-mod(2)[of  $q \ p$ ] assms by auto

```

```

function gcd-poly-code-aux :: 'a :: factorial-ring-gcd poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly  $\Rightarrow$  'a poly
where
  gcd-poly-code-aux  $p \ q =$ 
    (if  $q = 0$  then normalize  $p$  else gcd-poly-code-aux  $q$  (primitive-part (pseudo-mod
   $p \ q$ )))
  by auto
termination
  by (relation measure (( $\lambda p$ . if  $p = 0$  then 0 else Suc (degree  $p$ ))  $\circ$  snd))
    (auto simp: degree-pseudo-mod-less)

```

```

declare gcd-poly-code-aux.simps [simp del]

```

```

lemma gcd-poly-code-aux-correct:
  assumes  $\text{content } p = 1 \ q = 0 \vee \text{content } q = 1$ 
  shows  $\text{gcd-poly-code-aux } p \ q = \text{gcd } p \ q$ 
  using assms
proof (induction  $p \ q$  rule: gcd-poly-code-aux.induct)
  case (1  $p \ q$ )
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $q = 0$ )
    case True
    thus ?thesis by (subst gcd-poly-code-aux.simps) auto
  next
    case False
    hence  $\text{gcd-poly-code-aux } p \ q = \text{gcd-poly-code-aux } q$  (primitive-part (pseudo-mod
   $p \ q$ ))
    by (subst gcd-poly-code-aux.simps) simp-all
  also from 1.prem False
    have  $\text{primitive-part } (\text{pseudo-mod } p \ q) = 0 \vee$ 
       $\text{content } (\text{primitive-part } (\text{pseudo-mod } p \ q)) = 1$ 
    by (cases pseudo-mod  $p \ q = 0$ ) auto
  with 1.prem False
    have  $\text{gcd-poly-code-aux } q$  (primitive-part (pseudo-mod  $p \ q$ )) =
       $\text{gcd } q$  (primitive-part (pseudo-mod  $p \ q$ ))
    by (intro 1) simp-all
  also from 1.prem False
    have  $\dots = \text{gcd } p \ q$  by (intro gcd-poly-pseudo-mod [symmetric]) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

qed

definition *gcd-poly-code*

$:: 'a :: \text{factorial-ring-gcd poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ poly}$

where *gcd-poly-code* *p q* =

(if *p* = 0 then normalize *q* else if *q* = 0 then normalize *p* else

smult (*gcd* (*content p*) (*content q*))

(*gcd-poly-code-aux* (*primitive-part p*) (*primitive-part q*)))

lemma *gcd-poly-code* [*code*]: *gcd p q* = *gcd-poly-code p q*

by (*simp add: gcd-poly-code-def gcd-poly-code-aux-correct gcd-poly-decompose [symmetric]*)

lemma *lcm-poly-code* [*code*]:

fixes *p q* $:: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\} \text{ poly}$

shows *lcm p q* = *normalize (p * q div gcd p q)*

by (*fact lcm-gcd*)

lemmas *Gcd-poly-set-eq-fold* [*code*] =

Gcd-set-eq-fold [**where** $?'a = 'a :: \{\text{factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\} \text{ poly}$]

lemmas *Lcm-poly-set-eq-fold* [*code*] =

Lcm-set-eq-fold [**where** $?'a = 'a :: \{\text{factorial-ring-gcd, semiring-gcd-mult-normalize}\} \text{ poly}$]

Example: *Lcm* $\{[:1, 2, 3:], [:2, 3, 4:]\} = [[:2:], [:7:], [:16:], [:17:], [:12:]]$

end

12 Squarefreeness

theory *Squarefree*

imports *Primes*

begin

definition *squarefree* $:: 'a :: \text{comm-monoid-mult} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**

squarefree n $\longleftrightarrow (\forall x. x \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n \longrightarrow x \text{ dvd } 1)$

lemma *squarefreeI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow x \text{ dvd } 1) \Longrightarrow \text{squarefree } n$

by (*auto simp: squarefree-def*)

lemma *squarefreeD*: *squarefree n* $\Longrightarrow x \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow x \text{ dvd } 1$

by (*auto simp: squarefree-def*)

lemma *not-squarefreeI*: $x \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow \neg x \text{ dvd } 1 \Longrightarrow \neg \text{squarefree } n$

by (*auto simp: squarefree-def*)

lemma *not-squarefreeE* [*case-names square-dvd*]:

$\neg \text{squarefree } n \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. x \wedge 2 \text{ dvd } n \Longrightarrow \neg x \text{ dvd } 1 \Longrightarrow P) \Longrightarrow P$

```

by (auto simp: squarefree-def)

lemma not-squarefree-0 [simp]:  $\neg$ squarefree (0 :: 'a :: comm-semiring-1)
  by (rule not-squarefreeI[of 0]) auto

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring:
  assumes  $n \neq 0$ 
  shows squarefree (n :: 'a :: factorial-semiring)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall p.$  prime p  $\longrightarrow \neg p^2 \mid n$ )
  unfolding squarefree-def
proof safe
  assume *:  $\forall p.$  prime p  $\longrightarrow \neg p^2 \mid n$ 
  fix x :: 'a assume x:  $x^2 \mid n$ 
  {
    assume  $\neg$ is-unit x
    moreover from assms and x have  $x \neq 0$  by auto
    ultimately obtain p where p  $\mid$  x prime p
      using prime-divisor-exists by blast
    with * have  $\neg p^2 \mid n$  by blast
    moreover from  $\langle p \mid x \rangle$  have  $p^2 \mid x^2$  by (rule dvd-power-same)
    ultimately have  $\neg x^2 \mid n$  by (blast dest: dvd-trans)
    with x have False by contradiction
  }
  thus is-unit x by blast
qed auto

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring':
  assumes  $n \neq 0$ 
  shows squarefree (n :: 'a :: factorial-semiring)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\forall p \in \text{prime-factors } n. \text{multiplicity } p \ n = 1$ )
proof (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring [OF assms], safe)
  fix p assume  $\forall p \in \# \text{prime-factorization } n. \text{multiplicity } p \ n = 1$  prime p  $p^2 \mid n$ 
  with assms show False
  by (cases p  $\mid$  n)
    (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd power-dvd-iff-le-multiplicity not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0)
qed (auto intro!: multiplicity-eqI simp: power2-eq-square [symmetric])

lemma squarefree-factorial-semiring'':
  assumes  $n \neq 0$ 
  shows squarefree (n :: 'a :: factorial-semiring)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $\forall p.$  prime p  $\longrightarrow \text{multiplicity } p \ n \leq 1$ )
  by (subst squarefree-factorial-semiring'[OF assms]) (auto simp: prime-factors-multiplicity)

lemma squarefree-unit [simp]: is-unit n  $\implies$  squarefree n
proof (rule squarefreeI)
  fix x assume  $x^2 \mid n$  n  $\mid$  1
  hence is-unit (x2) by (rule dvd-unit-imp-unit)
  thus is-unit x by (simp add: is-unit-power-iff)

```


qed

lemma *squarefree-1* [*simp*]: *squarefree* ($1 :: 'a :: \text{algebraic-semidom}$)
by *simp*

lemma *squarefree-minus* [*simp*]: *squarefree* ($-n :: 'a :: \text{comm-ring-1}$) \longleftrightarrow *square-free* *n*
by (*simp add: squarefree-def*)

lemma *squarefree-mono*: $a \text{ dvd } b \implies \text{squarefree } b \implies \text{squarefree } a$
by (*auto simp: squarefree-def intro: dvd-trans*)

lemma *squarefree-multD*:
assumes *squarefree* ($a * b$)
shows *squarefree* *a squarefree b*
by (*rule squarefree-mono[OF - assms], simp*) $+$

lemma *squarefree-prime-elem*:
assumes *prime-elem* ($p :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring}$)
shows *squarefree* *p*
proof –
from *assms* **have** $p \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis*
proof (*subst squarefree-factorial-semiring [OF <p ≠ 0>]; safe*)
fix *q* **assume** *: *prime* *q* $q^2 \text{ dvd } p$
with *assms* **have** *multiplicity* *q p* ≥ 2 **by** (*intro multiplicity-geI*) *auto*
thus *False* **using** *assms* $\langle \text{prime } q \rangle$ *prime-multiplicity-other*[*of q normalize p*]
by (*cases q = normalize p*) *simp-all*
qed
qed

lemma *squarefree-prime*:
assumes *prime* ($p :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring}$)
shows *squarefree* *p*
using *assms* **by** (*intro squarefree-prime-elem*) *auto*

lemma *squarefree-mult-coprime*:
fixes $a \ b :: 'a :: \text{factorial-semiring-gcd}$
assumes *coprime* *a b squarefree a squarefree b*
shows *squarefree* ($a * b$)
proof –
from *assms* **have** $nz: a * b \neq 0$ **by** *auto*
show *?thesis* **unfolding** *squarefree-factorial-semiring'*[*OF nz*]
proof
fix *p* **assume** *p*: $p \in \text{prime-factors } (a * b)$
with *nz* **have** *prime* *p*
by (*simp add: prime-factors-dvd*)
have $\neg (p \text{ dvd } a \wedge p \text{ dvd } b)$
proof

```

    assume p dvd a ∧ p dvd b
    with ⟨coprime a b⟩ have is-unit p
      by (auto intro: coprime-common-divisor)
    with ⟨prime p⟩ show False
      by simp
  qed
  moreover from p have p dvd a ∨ p dvd b using nz
    by (auto simp: prime-factors-dvd prime-dvd-mult-iff)
  ultimately show multiplicity p (a * b) = 1 using nz p assms(2,3)
    by (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib prime-factors-multiplicity
      not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0 squarefree-factorial-semiring')
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma squarefree-prod-coprime:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: factorial-semiring-gcd
  assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies a \neq b \implies \text{coprime } (f a) (f b)$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \text{squarefree } (f a)$ 
  shows squarefree (prod f A)
  using assms
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    (auto intro!: squarefree-mult-coprime prod-coprime-right)

```

```

lemma squarefree-powerD:  $m > 0 \implies \text{squarefree } (n \wedge^m) \implies \text{squarefree } n$ 
  by (cases m) (auto dest: squarefree-multD)

```

```

lemma squarefree-power-iff:
  squarefree (n ∧m)  $\longleftrightarrow m = 0 \vee \text{is-unit } n \vee (\text{squarefree } n \wedge m = 1)$ 
proof safe
  assume squarefree (n ∧m) m > 0 ¬is-unit n
  show m = 1
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume m ≠ 1
    with ⟨m > 0⟩ have n ∧2 dvd n ∧m by (intro le-imp-power-dvd) auto
    from this and ⟨¬is-unit n⟩ have ¬squarefree (n ∧m) by (rule not-squarefreeI)
    with ⟨squarefree (n ∧m)⟩ show False by contradiction
  qed
qed (auto simp: is-unit-power-iff dest: squarefree-powerD)

```

```

definition squarefree-nat :: nat ⇒ bool where
  [code-abbrev]: squarefree-nat = squarefree

```

```

lemma squarefree-nat-code-naive [code]:
  squarefree-nat n  $\longleftrightarrow n \neq 0 \wedge (\forall k \in \{2..n\}. \neg k \wedge^2 \text{ dvd } n)$ 
proof safe
  assume *:  $\forall k \in \{2..n\}. \neg k^2 \text{ dvd } n$  and n: n > 0
  show squarefree-nat n unfolding squarefree-nat-def
  proof (rule squarefreeI)
    fix k assume k: k ∧2 dvd n

```

have $k \text{ dvd } n$ **by** (rule dvd-trans[$OF - k$]) *auto*
with n **have** $k \leq n$ **by** (intro dvd-imp-le)
with $bspec[OF *, of k]$ k **have** $\neg k > 1$ **by** (intro notI) *auto*
moreover from k **and** n **have** $k \neq 0$ **by** (intro notI) *auto*
ultimately have $k = 1$ **by** presburger
thus is-unit k **by** simp
qed
qed (auto simp: squarefree-nat-def squarefree-def intro!: Nat.gr0I)

definition square-part :: 'a :: factorial-semiring \Rightarrow 'a **where**
square-part $n =$ (if $n = 0$ then 0 else
normalize ($\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p \text{ } n \text{ div } 2)$))

lemma square-part-nonzero:
 $n \neq 0 \implies \text{square-part } n = \text{normalize } (\prod_{p \in \text{prime-factors } n} p \wedge (\text{multiplicity } p \text{ } n \text{ div } 2))$
by (simp add: square-part-def)

lemma square-part-0 [simp]: square-part 0 = 0
by (simp add: square-part-def)

lemma square-part-unit [simp]: is-unit $x \implies \text{square-part } x = 1$
by (auto simp: square-part-def prime-factorization-unit)

lemma square-part-1 [simp]: square-part 1 = 1
by simp

lemma square-part-0-iff [simp]: square-part $n = 0 \longleftrightarrow n = 0$
by (simp add: square-part-def)

lemma normalize-uminus [simp]:
normalize ($-x :: 'a :: \{\text{normalization-semidom, comm-ring-1}\}$) = normalize x
by (rule associatedI) *auto*

lemma multiplicity-uminus-right [simp]:
multiplicity ($x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}$) ($-y$) = multiplicity $x \ y$
proof –
have multiplicity $x \ (-y) = \text{multiplicity } x \ (\text{normalize } (-y))$
by (rule multiplicity-normalize-right [symmetric])
also have $\dots = \text{multiplicity } x \ y$ **by** simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma multiplicity-uminus-left [simp]:
multiplicity ($-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}$) $y = \text{multiplicity } x \ y$
proof –
have multiplicity ($-x$) $y = \text{multiplicity } (\text{normalize } (-x)) \ y$

by (rule multiplicity-normalize-left [symmetric])
 also have ... = multiplicity x y by simp
 finally show ?thesis .
 qed

lemma prime-factorization-uminus [simp]:
 prime-factorization ($-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}$) = prime-factorization
 x
 by (rule prime-factorization-cong) simp-all

lemma square-part-uminus [simp]:
 square-part ($-x :: 'a :: \{\text{factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}\}$) = square-part x
 by (simp add: square-part-def)

lemma prime-multiplicity-square-part:
 assumes prime p
 shows multiplicity p (square-part n) = multiplicity p $n \text{ div } 2$
proof (cases $n = 0$)
 case False
 thus ?thesis unfolding square-part-nonzero[OF False] multiplicity-normalize-right
 using finite-prime-divisors[of n] assms
 by (subst multiplicity-prod-prime-powers)
 (auto simp: not-dvd-imp-multiplicity-0 prime-factors-dvd multiplicity-prod-prime-powers)
 qed auto

lemma square-part-square-dvd [simp, intro]: square-part $n \wedge^2 \text{ dvd } n$
proof (cases $n = 0$)
 case False
 thus ?thesis
 by (intro multiplicity-le-imp-dvd)
 (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
 qed auto

lemma prime-multiplicity-le-imp-dvd:
 assumes $x \neq 0$ $y \neq 0$
 shows $x \text{ dvd } y \longleftrightarrow (\forall p. \text{prime } p \longrightarrow \text{multiplicity } p \ x \leq \text{multiplicity } p \ y)$
 using assms by (auto intro: multiplicity-le-imp-dvd dvd-imp-multiplicity-le)

lemma dvd-square-part-iff: $x \text{ dvd square-part } n \longleftrightarrow x \wedge^2 \text{ dvd } n$
proof (cases $x = 0$; cases $n = 0$)
 assume nz: $x \neq 0$ $n \neq 0$
 thus ?thesis
 by (subst (1 2) prime-multiplicity-le-imp-dvd)
 (auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
 qed auto

definition squarefree-part :: $'a :: \text{factorial-semiring} \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 squarefree-part $n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } n \text{ div square-part } n \wedge^2)$

```

lemma squarefree-part-0 [simp]: squarefree-part 0 = 1
  by (simp add: squarefree-part-def)

lemma squarefree-part-unit [simp]: is-unit n  $\implies$  squarefree-part n = n
  by (auto simp add: squarefree-part-def)

lemma squarefree-part-1 [simp]: squarefree-part 1 = 1
  by simp

lemma squarefree-decompose: n = squarefree-part n * square-part n ^ 2
  by (simp add: squarefree-part-def)

lemma squarefree-part-uminus [simp]:
  assumes x  $\neq$  0
  shows squarefree-part (-x :: 'a :: {factorial-semiring, comm-ring-1}) = -squarefree-part
  x
proof -
  have -(squarefree-part x * square-part x ^ 2) = -x
    by (subst squarefree-decompose [symmetric]) auto
  also have ... = squarefree-part (-x) * square-part (-x) ^ 2 by (rule square-
  free-decompose)
  finally have (- squarefree-part x) * square-part x ^ 2 =
    squarefree-part (-x) * square-part x ^ 2 by simp
  thus ?thesis using assms by (subst (asm) mult-right-cancel) auto
qed

lemma squarefree-part-nonzero [simp]: squarefree-part n  $\neq$  0
  using squarefree-decompose[of n] by (cases n  $\neq$  0) auto

lemma prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part:
  assumes prime p
  shows multiplicity p (squarefree-part n) = multiplicity p n mod 2
proof (cases n = 0)
  case False
  hence n: n  $\neq$  0 by auto
  have multiplicity p n mod 2 + 2 * (multiplicity p n div 2) = multiplicity p n by
  simp
  also have ... = multiplicity p (squarefree-part n * square-part n ^ 2)
    by (subst squarefree-decompose[of n]) simp
  also from assms n have ... = multiplicity p (squarefree-part n) + 2 * (multiplicity
  p n div 2)
    by (subst prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib)
    (auto simp: prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib prime-multiplicity-square-part)
  finally show ?thesis by (subst (asm) add-right-cancel) simp
qed auto

lemma prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part-le-Suc-0 [intro]:
  assumes prime p

```

shows $\text{multiplicity } p \text{ (squarefree-part } n) \leq \text{Suc } 0$
by (*simp add: assms prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part*)

lemma *squarefree-squarefree-part* [*simp, intro*]: *squarefree (squarefree-part n)*
by (*subst squarefree-factorial-semiring'*)
 (*auto simp: prime-multiplicity-squarefree-part-le-Suc-0*)

lemma *squarefree-decomposition-unique*:
assumes *square-part m = square-part n*
assumes *squarefree-part m = squarefree-part n*
shows $m = n$
by (*subst (1 2) squarefree-decompose (simp-all add: assms)*)

lemma *normalize-square-part* [*simp*]: *normalize (square-part x) = square-part x*
by (*simp add: square-part-def*)

lemma *square-part-even-power'*: *square-part (x ^ (2 * n)) = normalize (x ^ n)*
proof (*cases x = 0*)
case *False*
have *normalize (square-part (x ^ (2 * n))) = normalize (x ^ n)* **using** *False*
by (*intro multiplicity-eq-imp-eq*)
 (*auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib*)
thus *?thesis* **by** *simp*
qed (*auto simp: power-0-left*)

lemma *square-part-even-power*: *even n \implies square-part (x ^ n) = normalize (x ^ (n div 2))*
by (*subst square-part-even-power' [symmetric]*) *auto*

lemma *square-part-odd-power'*: *square-part (x ^ (Suc (2 * n))) = normalize (x ^ n * square-part x)*
proof (*cases x = 0*)
case *False*
have *normalize (square-part (x ^ (Suc (2 * n)))) = normalize (square-part x * x ^ n)*
proof (*rule multiplicity-eq-imp-eq, goal-cases*)
case (*3 p*)
hence *multiplicity p (square-part (x ^ Suc (2 * n))) =*
 (*2 * (n * multiplicity p x) + multiplicity p x*) *div 2*
by (*subst prime-multiplicity-square-part*)
 (*auto simp: False prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib algebra-simps simp*
del: power-Suc)
also from *3 False* **have** $\dots = \text{multiplicity } p \text{ (square-part } x * x ^ n)$
by (*subst div-mult-self4*) (*auto simp: prime-multiplicity-square-part*
prime-elem-multiplicity-mult-distrib prime-elem-multiplicity-power-distrib)
finally show *?case* .
qed (*insert False, auto*)
thus *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: mult-ac*)
qed *auto*

```

lemma square-part-odd-power:
  odd n  $\implies$  square-part (x  $\wedge$  n) = normalize (x  $\wedge$  (n div 2) * square-part x)
  by (subst square-part-odd-power' [symmetric]) auto

end

```

13 Pieces of computational Algebra

```

theory Computational-Algebra
imports
  Euclidean-Algorithm
  Factorial-Ring
  Formal-Laurent-Series
  Fraction-Field
  Fundamental-Theorem-Algebra
  Group-Closure
  Normalized-Fraction
  Nth-Powers
  Polynomial-FPS
  Polynomial
  Polynomial-Factorial
  Primes
  Squarefree
begin

end

```

```

theory Field-as-Ring
imports
  Complex-Main
  Euclidean-Algorithm
begin

context field
begin

subclass idom-divide ..

```

```

definition normalize-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp]: normalize-field x = (if x = 0 then 0 else 1)
definition unit-factor-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp]: unit-factor-field x = x
definition euclidean-size-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where [simp]: euclidean-size-field x = (if x = 0 then 0 else 1)
definition mod-field :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where [simp]: mod-field x y = (if y = 0 then x else 0)

```

end

instantiation *real* ::

{*unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative*}

begin

definition [*simp*]: *normalize-real* = (*normalize-field* :: *real* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *unit-factor-real* = (*unit-factor-field* :: *real* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *modulo-real* = (*mod-field* :: *real* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *euclidean-size-real* = (*euclidean-size-field* :: *real* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *division-segment* (*x* :: *real*) = 1

instance

by *standard*

(*simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits*)

end

instantiation *real* :: *euclidean-ring-gcd*

begin

definition *gcd-real* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow *real* **where**

gcd-real = *Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd*

definition *lcm-real* :: *real* \Rightarrow *real* \Rightarrow *real* **where**

lcm-real = *Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm*

definition *Gcd-real* :: *real set* \Rightarrow *real* **where**

Gcd-real = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd*

definition *Lcm-real* :: *real set* \Rightarrow *real* **where**

Lcm-real = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm*

instance by *standard* (*simp-all add: gcd-real-def lcm-real-def Gcd-real-def Lcm-real-def*)

end

instance *real* :: *field-gcd* ..

instantiation *rat* ::

{*unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative*}

begin

definition [*simp*]: *normalize-rat* = (*normalize-field* :: *rat* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *unit-factor-rat* = (*unit-factor-field* :: *rat* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *modulo-rat* = (*mod-field* :: *rat* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *euclidean-size-rat* = (*euclidean-size-field* :: *rat* \Rightarrow -)

definition [*simp*]: *division-segment* (*x* :: *rat*) = 1

instance

by *standard*


```

    (simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits)

end

instantiation rat :: euclidean-ring-gcd
begin

definition gcd-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  gcd-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd
definition lcm-rat :: rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  lcm-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
definition Gcd-rat :: rat set  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  Gcd-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd
definition Lcm-rat :: rat set  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  Lcm-rat = Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm

instance by standard (simp-all add: gcd-rat-def lcm-rat-def Gcd-rat-def Lcm-rat-def)

end

instance rat :: field-gcd ..

instantiation complex ::
  {unique-euclidean-ring, normalization-euclidean-semiring, normalization-semidom-multiplicative}
begin

definition [simp]: normalize-complex = (normalize-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: unit-factor-complex = (unit-factor-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: modulo-complex = (mod-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: euclidean-size-complex = (euclidean-size-field :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  -)
definition [simp]: division-segment (x :: complex) = 1

instance
  by standard
    (simp-all add: dvd-field-iff field-split-simps split: if-splits)

end

instantiation complex :: euclidean-ring-gcd
begin

definition gcd-complex :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  complex  $\Rightarrow$  complex where
  gcd-complex = Euclidean-Algorithm.gcd
definition lcm-complex :: complex  $\Rightarrow$  complex  $\Rightarrow$  complex where
  lcm-complex = Euclidean-Algorithm.lcm
definition Gcd-complex :: complex set  $\Rightarrow$  complex where
  Gcd-complex = Euclidean-Algorithm.Gcd
definition Lcm-complex :: complex set  $\Rightarrow$  complex where

```

Lcm-complex = *Euclidean-Algorithm.Lcm*

instance by *standard* (*simp-all add: gcd-complex-def lcm-complex-def Gcd-complex-def*
Lcm-complex-def)

end

instance *complex* :: *field-gcd* ..

end

References

- [1] K. J. Nowak. Some elementary proofs of Puiseuxs theorems. *Univ. Iagel. Acta Math*, 38:279–282, 2000.