

The Supplemental Isabelle/HOL Library

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1 Implementation of Association Lists

```
theory AList
  imports Main
begin

context
begin
```

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

1.1 update and updates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

```

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

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

1.2 delete

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

by (induct al) simp-all

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

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

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

```

1.3 update-with-aux and delete-aux

```

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

```

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

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```


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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma map-of-delete-aux:

```

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

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

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

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

1.4 restrict

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

lemma restr-simps [simp]:

restrict A [] = []

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

by (auto simp add: restrict-eq)

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

proof

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

apply (induct al)

apply simp

apply (cases k ∈ A)

apply auto

done

qed

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

by (simp add: restr-conv')

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

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

lemma restr-empty [simp]:

restrict {} al = []

restrict A [] = []

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

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

by (simp add: restr-conv')

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

by (simp add: restr-conv')

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

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

1.5 clearjunk

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

1.6 map-ran

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

1.7 merge

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

1.8 compose

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

```

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

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

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

```

qed

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

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

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

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

case 1

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

next

case (? *x xs ys*)

show ?*case*

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

case *None*

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

by *simp*

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

by (*rule dom-delete-subset*)

finally show ?*thesis*

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

next

case (*Some v*)

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

by *simp*

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

by *auto*

qed

qed

lemma *distinct-compose*:

assumes *distinct* (*map fst xs*)

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

using *assms*

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

case 1

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

next

case (? *x xs ys*)

show ?*case*

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

case *None*

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

next

case (*Some v*)

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

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

lemma *map-comp-None-iff*:

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

1.9 map-entry

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

where

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

lemma *map-of-map-entry*:

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

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

by (*induct xs*) *auto*

lemma *distinct-map-entry*:

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

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

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

1.10 map-default

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

where

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

lemma *map-of-map-default*:

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

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

by (*induct xs*) *auto*

lemma *distinct-map-default*:

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

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

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

```
end
```

```
end
```

2 Axiomatic Declaration of Bounded Natural Functions

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

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

```
end
```

3 Generalized Corecursor Sugar (corec and friends)

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

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

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

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

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

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

qed

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

lemma *eq-o-InrI*: $\llbracket g \circ Inl = h; \text{case-sum } h f = g \rrbracket \implies f = g \circ Inr$
by (*auto simp: fun-eq-iff split: sum.splits*)

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

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

lemma *if-True-False*:

(*if P then True else Q*) \longleftrightarrow *P* \vee *Q*
(*if P then False else Q*) \longleftrightarrow \neg *P* \wedge *Q*
(*if P then Q else True*) \longleftrightarrow \neg *P* \vee *Q*
(*if P then Q else False*) \longleftrightarrow *P* \wedge *Q*
by auto

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

3.1 Coinduction

lemma *eq-comp-compI*: *a* \circ *b* = *f* \circ *x* \implies *x* \circ *c* = *id* \implies *f* = *a* \circ (*b* \circ *c*)
unfolding *fun-eq-iff* **by** *simp*

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

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

lemma *symp-iff*: *symp R* \longleftrightarrow *R* = *R*⁻¹⁻¹
by (*metis antisym conversep.cases conversep-le-swap predicate2I symp-def*)

lemma *equivp-inf*: $\llbracket \text{equivp } R; \text{equivp } S \rrbracket \implies \text{equivp} (\text{inf } R \ S)$
unfolding *equivp-def inf-fun-def inf-bool-def* **by** *metis*

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma leq-gen-cong:  $R \leq \text{gen-cong } R$ 
  unfolding gen-cong-def[abs-def] by auto

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

lemma gen-cong-minimal:  $[R \leq R'; \text{cong } R'] \implies \text{gen-cong } R \leq R'$ 
  unfolding gen-cong-def[abs-def] by (rule predicate2I) metis

```

```

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

lemma cong-gen-cong: cong (gen-cong R)
proof -
  have rel (gen-cong R) x y  $\implies$  R  $\leq$  R'  $\implies$  cong R'  $\implies$  R' (eval x) (eval y) for
  R' x y
  by (force simp: rel-fun-def gen-cong-def cong-def dest: spec[of - R']
  predicate2D[OF rel-mono, rotated -1, of - - - R'])
  then show cong (gen-cong R) by (auto simp: equivp-gen-cong rel-fun-def gen-cong-def
  cong-def)
qed

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

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

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

lemma gen-cong-rho:
   $\varrho = \text{eval} \circ f \implies \text{rel} (\text{gen-cong } R) (f x) (f y) \implies \text{gen-cong } R (\varrho x) (\varrho y)$ 
  by (simp add: gen-cong-eval)

lemma coinduction:
  assumes coind:  $\forall R. R \leq \text{retr } R \longrightarrow R \leq (=)$ 
  assumes cih:  $R \leq \text{retr} (\text{gen-cong } R)$ 
  shows  $R \leq (=)$ 
  apply (rule order-trans[OF leq-gen-cong mp[OF spec[OF coind]]])
  apply (rule self-bounded-weaken-left[OF gen-cong-minimal])
  apply (rule inf-greatest[OF leq-gen-cong cih])
  apply (rule cong-retr[OF cong-gen-cong])
done

end

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

context
  fixes rel eval rel' eval' retr emb
  assumes base: cong rel eval retr

```

```

and step: cong rel' eval' retr
and emb: eval' o emb = eval
and emb-transfer: rel-fun (rel R) (rel' R) emb emb
begin

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

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

end

```

named-theorems friend-of-corec-simps

```

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

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

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

end

```

4 A general “while” combinator

```

theory While-Combinator
imports Main
begin

```

4.1 Partial version

```

definition while-option :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a option where
  while-option b c s = (if (∃ k. ¬ b ((c ▷◁ k) s))
    then Some ((c ▷◁ (LEAST k. ¬ b ((c ▷◁ k) s))) s)

```

else None)

theorem *while-option-unfold[code]*:

while-option b c s = (if b s then while-option b c (c s) else Some s)

proof cases

assume *b s*

show *?thesis*

proof (*cases* $\exists k. \neg b ((c \sim k) s)$)

case *True*

then obtain *k where* $1: \neg b ((c \sim k) s) ..$

with $\langle b s \rangle$ **obtain** *l where* $k = Suc l$ **by** (*cases* *k*) *auto*

with *1 have* $\neg b ((c \sim l) (c s))$ **by** (*auto simp: funpow-swap1*)

then have $2: \exists l. \neg b ((c \sim l) (c s)) ..$

from *1*

have (*LEAST* *k. $\neg b ((c \sim k) s)$*) = *Suc (LEAST l. $\neg b ((c \sim l) s)$)*

by (*rule Least-Suc*) (*simp add: <b s>*)

also have ... = *Suc (LEAST l. $\neg b ((c \sim l) (c s))$)*

by (*simp add: funpow-swap1*)

finally

show *?thesis*

using *True 2 <b s> by (simp add: funpow-swap1 while-option-def)*

next

case *False*

then have $\neg (\exists l. \neg b ((c \sim l) s))$ **by** *blast*

then have $\neg (\exists l. \neg b ((c \sim l) (c s)))$

by (*simp add: funpow-swap1*)

with *False <b s> show ?thesis by (simp add: while-option-def)*

qed

next

assume [*simp*]: $\neg b s$

have *least: (LEAST k. $\neg b ((c \sim k) s)$) = 0*

by (*rule Least-equality*) *auto*

moreover

have $\exists k. \neg b ((c \sim k) s)$ **by** (*rule exI[of - 0::nat]*) *auto*

ultimately show *?thesis unfolding while-option-def by auto*

qed

lemma *while-option-stop2*:

while-option b c s = Some t $\implies \exists k. t = (c \sim k) s \wedge \neg b t$

apply(*simp add: while-option-def split: if-splits*)

by (*metis (lifting) LeastI-ex*)

lemma *while-option-stop*: *while-option b c s = Some t $\implies \neg b t$*

by(*metis while-option-stop2*)

theorem *while-option-rule*:

assumes *step: $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies P (c s)$*

and result: *while-option b c s = Some t*

and init: *P s*

```

shows  $P t$ 
proof -
define  $k$  where  $k = (\text{LEAST } k. \neg b ((c \wedge k) s))$ 
from assms have  $t: t = (c \wedge k) s$ 
  by (simp add: while-option-def k-def split: if-splits)
have  $\exists i < k. b ((c \wedge i) s)$ 
  by (auto simp: k-def dest: not-less-Least)
have  $i \leq k \implies P ((c \wedge i) s)$  for  $i$ 
  by (induct i) (auto simp: init step 1)
thus  $P t$  by (auto simp: t)
qed

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

lemma while-option-commute-invariant:
assumes Invariant:  $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies P (c s)$ 
assumes TestCommute:  $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s = b' (f s)$ 
assumes BodyCommute:  $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies f (c s) = c' (f s)$ 
assumes Initial:  $P s$ 
shows map-option  $f$  (while-option  $b c s$ ) = while-option  $b' c' (f s)$ 
unfolding while-option-def
proof (rule trans[OF if-distrib if-cong], safe, unfold option.inject)
fix  $k$ 
assume  $\neg b ((c \wedge k) s)$ 
with Initial show  $\exists k. \neg b' ((c' \wedge k) (f s))$ 
proof (induction k arbitrary: s)
  case 0 thus ?case by (auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI[of - 0])
next
  case (Suc k) thus ?case
  proof (cases b s)
    assume b s
    with Suc.IH[of c s] Suc.preds show ?thesis
    by (metis BodyCommute Invariant comp-apply funpow.simps(2) funpow-swap1)
  next
    assume  $\neg b s$ 
    with Suc show ?thesis by (auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI [of - 0])
  qed
  qed
next
  fix  $k$ 
  assume  $\neg b' ((c' \wedge k) (f s))$ 
  with Initial show  $\exists k. \neg b ((c \wedge k) s)$ 
  proof (induction k arbitrary: s)
    case 0 thus ?case by (auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI[of - 0])
    next
      case (Suc k) thus ?case
      proof (cases b s)

```

```

assume b s
with Suc.IH[of c s] Suc.prems show ?thesis
by (metis BodyCommute Invariant comp-apply funpow.simps(2) funpow-swap1)
next
assume  $\neg$  b s
with Suc show ?thesis by (auto simp: TestCommute intro: exI [of - 0])
qed
qed
next
fix k
assume k:  $\neg$  b' ((c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k) (f s))
have *: (LEAST k.  $\neg$  b' ((c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k) (f s))) = (LEAST k.  $\neg$  b ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s))
  (is ?k' = ?k)
proof (cases ?k')
  case 0
  have  $\neg$  b' ((c'  $\wedge\wedge$  0) (f s))
  unfolding 0[symmetric] by (rule LeastI[of - k]) (rule k)
  hence  $\neg$  b s by (auto simp: TestCommute Initial)
  hence ?k = 0 by (intro Least-equality) auto
  with 0 show ?thesis by auto
next
case (Suc k')
  have  $\neg$  b' ((c'  $\wedge\wedge$  Suc k') (f s))
  unfolding Suc[symmetric] by (rule LeastI) (rule k)
  moreover
  have b': b' ((c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k) (f s)) if asm: k  $\leq$  k' for k
  proof -
    from asm have k < ?k' unfolding Suc by simp
    thus ?thesis by (rule iffD1[OF not-not, OF not-less-Least])
  qed
  have b: b ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s)
  and body: f ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s) = (c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k) (f s)
  and inv: P ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s)
  if asm: k  $\leq$  k' for k
  proof -
    from asm have f ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s) = (c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k) (f s)
    and b ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s) = b' ((c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k) (f s))
    and P ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s)
    by (induct k) (auto simp: b' assms)
    with <k  $\leq$  k'
    show b ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s)
      and f ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s) = (c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k) (f s)
      and P ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k) s)
      by (auto simp: b')
  qed
  hence k': f ((c  $\wedge\wedge$  k') s) = (c'  $\wedge\wedge$  k') (f s) by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding Suc using b
  proof (intro Least-equality[symmetric], goal-cases)
    case 1

```

```

hence Test:  $\neg b' (f ((c \wedge Suc k') s))$ 
  by (auto simp: BodyCommute inv b)
have P  $((c \wedge Suc k') s)$  by (auto simp: Invariant inv b)
with Test show ?case by (auto simp: TestCommute)
next
  case 2
  thus ?case by (metis not-less-eq-eq)
qed
qed
have f  $((c \wedge ?k) s) = (c' \wedge ?k') (f s)$  unfolding *
proof (rule funpow-commute, clarify)
  fix k assume k < ?k
  hence TestTrue:  $b ((c \wedge k) s)$  by (auto dest: not-less-Least)
  from ‹k < ?k› have P  $((c \wedge k) s)$ 
  proof (induct k)
    case 0 thus ?case by (auto simp: assms)
  next
    case (Suc h)
    hence P  $((c \wedge h) s)$  by auto
    with Suc show ?case
      by (auto, metis (lifting, no-types) Invariant Suc-lessD not-less-Least)
  qed
  with TestTrue show f  $(c ((c \wedge k) s)) = c' (f ((c \wedge k) s))$ 
    by (metis BodyCommute)
  qed
  thus  $\exists z. (c \wedge ?k) s = z \wedge f z = (c' \wedge ?k') (f s)$  by blast
qed

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

```

4.2 Total version

```

definition while :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
where while b c s = the (while-option b c s)

```

```

lemma while-unfold [code]:
  while b c s = (if b s then while b c (c s) else s)
unfolding while-def by (subst while-option-unfold) simp

```

```

lemma def-while-unfold:
  assumes fdef: f == while test do
  shows f x = (if test x then f(do x) else x)
unfolding fdef by (fact while-unfold)

```

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

```

theorem while-rule-lemma:

```

```

assumes invariant:  $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies P (c s)$ 
and terminate:  $\bigwedge s. P s \implies \neg b s \implies Q s$ 
and wf: wf  $\{(t, s). P s \wedge b s \wedge t = c s\}$ 
shows  $P s \implies Q (\text{while } b c s)$ 
using wf
apply (induct s)
apply simp
apply (subst while-unfold)
apply (simp add: invariant terminate)
done

```

theorem while-rule:

```

 $\llbracket P s;$ 
 $\bigwedge s. \llbracket P s; b s \rrbracket \implies P (c s);$ 
 $\bigwedge s. \llbracket P s; \neg b s \rrbracket \implies Q s;$ 
 $wf r;$ 
 $\bigwedge s. \llbracket P s; b s \rrbracket \implies (c s, s) \in r \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $Q (\text{while } b c s)$ 
apply (rule while-rule-lemma)
prefer 4 apply assumption
apply blast
apply blast
apply (erule wf-subset)
apply blast
done

```

Combine invariant preservation and variant decrease in one goal:

theorem while-rule2:

```

 $\llbracket P s;$ 
 $\bigwedge s. \llbracket P s; b s \rrbracket \implies P (c s) \wedge (c s, s) \in r;$ 
 $\bigwedge s. \llbracket P s; \neg b s \rrbracket \implies Q s;$ 
 $wf r \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $Q (\text{while } b c s)$ 
using while-rule[of P] by metis

```

Proving termination:

theorem wf-while-option-Some:

```

assumes wf  $\{(t, s). (P s \wedge b s) \wedge t = c s\}$ 
and  $\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies P(c s)$  and  $P s$ 
shows  $\exists t. \text{while-option } b c s = \text{Some } t$ 
using assms(1,3)
proof (induction s)
  case less thus ?case using assms(2)
    by (subst while-option-unfold) simp
qed

```

lemma wf-rel-while-option-Some:

```

assumes wf: wf R
assumes smaller:  $\bigwedge s. P s \wedge b s \implies (c s, s) \in R$ 

```

```

assumes inv:  $\bigwedge s. P s \wedge b s \implies P(c s)$ 
assumes init:  $P s$ 
shows  $\exists t. \text{while-option } b c s = \text{Some } t$ 
proof -
  from smaller have  $\{(t,s). P s \wedge b s \wedge t = c s\} \subseteq R$  by auto
  with wf have wf  $\{(t,s). P s \wedge b s \wedge t = c s\}$  by (auto simp: wf-subset)
  with inv init show ?thesis by (auto simp: wf-while-option-Some)
qed

theorem measure-while-option-Some: fixes f :: 's ⇒ nat
shows  $(\bigwedge s. P s \implies b s \implies P(c s) \wedge f(c s) < f s)$ 
       $\implies P s \implies \exists t. \text{while-option } b c s = \text{Some } t$ 
by(blast intro: wf-while-option-Some[OF wf-if-measure, of P b f])

```

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

```

lemma while-option-finite-subset-Some: fixes C :: 'a set
assumes mono f and  $\bigwedge X. X \subseteq C \implies f X \subseteq C$  and finite C
shows  $\exists P. \text{while-option } (\lambda A. f A \neq A) f \{\} = \text{Some } P$ 
proof(rule measure-while-option-Some[where
  f = %A:'a set. card C - card A and P = %A. A ⊆ C ∧ A ⊆ f A and s = {}])
fix A assume A:  $A \subseteq C \wedge A \subseteq f A \wedge f A \neq A$ 
show  $(f A \subseteq C \wedge f A \subseteq f(f A)) \wedge \text{card } C - \text{card } (f A) < \text{card } C - \text{card } A$ 
  (is ?L ∧ ?R)
proof
  show ?L by (metis A(1) assms(2) monoD[OF mono f])
  show ?R by (metis A assms(2,3) card-seteq diff-less-mono2 equalityI linorder-le-less-linear
    rev-finite-subset)
qed
qed simp

```

```

lemma lfp-the-while-option:
assumes mono f and  $\bigwedge X. X \subseteq C \implies f X \subseteq C$  and finite C
shows lfp f = the(while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f {})
proof-
  obtain P where while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f {} = Some P
  using while-option-finite-subset-Some[OF assms] by blast
  with while-option-stop2[OF this] lfp-Kleene-iter[OF assms(1)]
  show ?thesis by auto
qed

```

```

lemma lfp-while:
assumes mono f and  $\bigwedge X. X \subseteq C \implies f X \subseteq C$  and finite C
shows lfp f = while (λA. f A ≠ A) f {}
unfolding while-def using assms by (rule lfp-the-while-option) blast

```

```

lemma wf-finite-less:
assumes finite (C :: 'a::order set)
shows wf {(x, y). {x, y} ⊆ C ∧ x < y}

```

```

by (rule wf-measure[where  $f = \lambda b. \text{card } \{a. a \in C \wedge a < b\}$ , THEN wf-subset])
  (fastforce simp: less-eq assms intro: psubset-card-mono)

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

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

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

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

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

lemma gfp-the-while-option-lattice:
  fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a
  assumes mono f and finite (UNIV :: 'a set)
  shows gfp f = the(while-option (λA. f A ≠ A) f top)

```

```

proof –
  obtain P where while-option ( $\lambda A. f A \neq A$ ) f top = Some P
    using while-option-finite-decreasing-Some[OF assms, where s=top] by simp
    blast
    with while-option-stop2[OF this] gfp-Kleene-iter[OF assms(1)]
    show ?thesis by auto
  qed

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

```

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

```

```

qualified fun rtrancl-while-invariant :: 'a list  $\times$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where rtrancl-while-invariant (ws, Z) =
  (x  $\in$  Z  $\wedge$  set ws  $\subseteq$  Z  $\wedge$  distinct ws  $\wedge$  {(x,y). y  $\in$  set(f x)} " $(Z - \text{set ws}) \subseteq Z$ "
   $\wedge$ 
  Z  $\subseteq$  {(x,y). y  $\in$  set(f x)}* " $\{x\} \wedge (\forall z \in Z - \text{set ws}. p z)$ ")

```

```

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

```

```
with inv st show ?thesis by (auto intro: rtrancl.rtrancl-into-rtrancl)
qed
```

```
lemma rtrancl-while-Some:
assumes rtrancl-while = Some(ws,Z)
shows if ws = []
  then Z = {(x,y). y ∈ set(f x)}* `` {x} ∧ (∀ z ∈ Z. p z)
  else ¬p(hd ws) ∧ hd ws ∈ {(x,y). y ∈ set(f x)}* `` {x}
proof -
have rtrancl-while-invariant ([x],{x}) by simp
with rtrancl-while-invariant have I: rtrancl-while-invariant (ws,Z)
  by (rule while-option-rule[OF - assms[unfolded rtrancl-while-def]])
show ?thesis
proof (cases ws = [])
  case True
  thus ?thesis using I
    by (auto simp del:Image-Collect-case-prod dest: Image-closed-trancl)
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis using I while-option-stop[OF assms[unfolded rtrancl-while-def]]
    by (simp add: subset-iff)
qed
qed
```

```
lemma rtrancl-while-finite-Some:
assumes finite ({(x, y). y ∈ set (f x)}* `` {x}) (is finite ?Cl)
shows ∃ y. rtrancl-while = Some y
proof -
let ?R = (λ(-, Z). card (?Cl - Z)) <*mlex*> (λ(ws, -). length ws) <*mlex*>
{}
have wf ?R by (blast intro: wf-mlex)
then show ?thesis unfolding rtrancl-while-def
proof (rule wf-rel-while-option-Some[of ?R rtrancl-while-invariant])
fix st
assume *: rtrancl-while-invariant st ∧ rtrancl-while-test st
hence I: rtrancl-while-invariant (rtrancl-while-step st)
  by (blast intro: rtrancl-while-invariant)
show (rtrancl-while-step st, st) ∈ ?R
proof (cases st)
fix ws Z
let ?ws = fst (rtrancl-while-step st)
let ?Z = snd (rtrancl-while-step st)
assume st: st = (ws, Z)
with * obtain h t where ws: ws = h # t p h by (cases ws) auto
show ?thesis
proof (cases remdups (filter (λy. y ∉ Z) (f h)) = [][])
  case False
    then obtain z where z ∈ set (remdups (filter (λy. y ∉ Z) (f h))) by fastforce
```

```

with st ws I have  $Z \subset ?Z$   $Z \subseteq ?Cl$   $?Z \subseteq ?Cl$  by auto
  with assms have card (?Cl - ?Z) < card (?Cl - Z) by (blast intro:
  psubset-card-mono)
    with st ws show ?thesis unfolding mlex-prod-def by simp
  next
    case True
    with st ws have ?Z = Z ?ws = t by (auto simp: filter-empty-conv)
    with st ws show ?thesis unfolding mlex-prod-def by simp
  qed
  qed
  qed (simp-all add: rtranc1-while-invariant)
qed

end

end

```

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

```

theory Bourbaki-Witt-Fixpoint
  imports While-Combinator
begin

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

lemma in-Chains-subset:  $[\![ M \in \text{Chains } r; M' \subseteq M ]\!] \Rightarrow M' \in \text{Chains } r$ 
  by(auto simp add: Chains-def)

lemma in-ChainsD:  $[\![ M \in \text{Chains } r; x \in M; y \in M ]\!] \Rightarrow (x, y) \in r \vee (y, x) \in r$ 
  unfolding Chains-def by fast

lemma Chains-FieldD:  $[\![ M \in \text{Chains } r; x \in M ]\!] \Rightarrow x \in \text{Field } r$ 
  by(auto simp add: Chains-def intro: FieldI1 FieldI2)

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

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

locale bourbaki-witt-fixpoint =
  fixes lub :: ' $a$  set  $\Rightarrow$  ' $a$ 
  and leq :: (' $a \times ' $a$ ) set$ 
```

```

and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a$ 
assumes  $po: \text{Partial-order leq}$ 
and  $\text{lub-least}: [\![ M \in \text{Chains leq}; M \neq \{\} ; \bigwedge x. x \in M \implies (x, z) \in \text{leq} ]\!] \implies (\text{lub } M, z) \in \text{leq}$ 
and  $\text{lub-upper}: [\![ M \in \text{Chains leq}; x \in M ]\!] \implies (x, \text{lub } M) \in \text{leq}$ 
and  $\text{lub-in-Field}: [\![ M \in \text{Chains leq}; M \neq \{\} ]\!] \implies \text{lub } M \in \text{Field leq}$ 
and  $\text{increasing}: \bigwedge x. x \in \text{Field leq} \implies (x, f x) \in \text{leq}$ 
begin

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

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

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

inductive-set  $\text{iterates-above} :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ 
for  $a$ 
where
   $\text{base}: a \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
   $| \text{step}: x \in \text{iterates-above } a \implies f x \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
   $| \text{Sup}: [\![ M \in \text{Chains leq}; M \neq \{\} ; \bigwedge x. x \in M \implies x \in \text{iterates-above } a ]\!] \implies \text{lub } M \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 

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

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

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

context
notes  $\text{leq-refl} [\text{intro!}, \text{simp}]$ 
and  $\text{base} [\text{intro}]$ 
and  $\text{step} [\text{intro}]$ 
and  $\text{Sup} [\text{intro}]$ 
and  $\text{leq-trans} [\text{trans}]$ 
begin

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

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

```

```

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

lemma iterates-above-lub:
  assumes M: M ∈ Chains leq
  and nempty: M ≠ {}
  and upper: ∀y. y ∈ M ⇒ ∃z ∈ M. (y, z) ∈ leq ∧ z ∈ iterates-above a
  shows lub M ∈ iterates-above a
proof -
  let ?M = M ∩ iterates-above a
  from M have M': ?M ∈ Chains leq by(rule in-Chains-subset)simp
  have ?M ≠ {} using nempty by(auto dest: upper)
  with M' have lub ?M ∈ iterates-above a by(rule Sup) blast
  also have lub ?M = lub M using nempty
  by(intro leq-antisym)(blast intro!: lub-least[OF M] lub-least[OF M'] intro: lub-upper[OF
M'] lub-upper[OF M] leq-trans dest: upper) +
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma iterates-above-successor:
  assumes y: y ∈ iterates-above a
  and a: a ∈ Field leq
  shows y = a ∨ y ∈ iterates-above (f a)
using y
proof induction
  case base thus ?case by simp
next
  case (step x) thus ?case by auto
next
  case (Sup M)
  show ?case
  proof(cases ∃x. M ⊆ {x})
    case True
    with ‘M ≠ {}’ obtain y where M: M = {y} by auto
    have lub M = y
    by(rule leq-antisym)(auto intro!: lub-upper Sup lub-least ChainsI simp add: a
M Sup.hyps(3)[of y, THEN iterates-above-Field] dest: iterates-above-Field)
    with Sup.IH[of y] M show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    from Sup(1–2) have lub M ∈ iterates-above (f a)
    proof(rule iterates-above-lub)
      fix y
      assume y: y ∈ M

```

```

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

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

```

```

fix x
assume x:  $x \in M$ 
from comp[OF x] x False have lub  $M' \in \text{iterates-above } x$  by auto
moreover from M(1) x have  $x \in \text{Field leq}$  by(rule Chains-FieldD)
ultimately show  $(x, \text{lub } M') \in \text{leq}$  by(rule iterates-above-ge)
qed
thus ?thesis ..
qed

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

lemma chain-iterates-above:
assumes a:  $a \in \text{Field leq}$ 
shows  $\text{iterates-above } a \in \text{Chains leq}$  (is ?C  $\in \text{-}$ )
proof (rule ChainsI)
  fix x y

```

```

assume  $x \in ?C$   $y \in ?C$ 
hence  $x \in \text{iterates-above } y \vee y \in \text{iterates-above } x$  using  $a$  by(rule iterates-above-triangle)
moreover from  $\langle x \in ?C \rangle$   $a$  have  $x \in \text{Field leq}$  by(rule iterates-above-Field)
moreover from  $\langle y \in ?C \rangle$   $a$  have  $y \in \text{Field leq}$  by(rule iterates-above-Field)
ultimately show  $(x, y) \in \text{leq} \vee (y, x) \in \text{leq}$  by(auto dest: iterates-above-ge)
qed

lemma fixp-iterates-above: fixp-above  $a \in \text{iterates-above } a$ 
by(auto intro: chain-iterates-above simp add: fixp-above-def)

lemma fixp-above-Field:  $a \in \text{Field leq} \implies \text{fixp-above } a \in \text{Field leq}$ 
using fixp-iterates-above by(rule iterates-above-Field)

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

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

end

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

end

```

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

```

context bourbaki-witt-fixpoint begin

lemma in-Chains-finite: — Translation from Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ )
 $?A; \text{finite } ?A; ?A \neq \{\} \implies \text{Sup } ?A \in ?A$ .
assumes M ∈ Chains leq
and M ≠ {}
and finite M
shows lub M ∈ M
using assms(3,1,2)
proof induction
  case empty thus ?case by simp
next
  case (insert x M)
  note chain = <insert x M ∈ Chains leq>
  show ?case
  proof(cases M = {})
    case True thus ?thesis
      using chain in-ChainsD leq-antisym lub-least lub-upper by fastforce
  next
    case False
    from chain have chain': M ∈ Chains leq
    using in-Chains-subset subset-insertI by blast
    hence lub M ∈ M using False by(rule insert.IH)
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases (i, lub M) ∈ leq)
      case True
      have (lub (insert x M), lub M) ∈ leq using chain
        by (rule lub-least) (auto simp: True intro: lub-upper[OF chain'])
      with False have lub (insert x M) = lub M
        using lub-upper[OF chain] lub-least[OF chain'] by (blast intro: leq-antisym)
      with <lub M ∈ M> show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
      with in-ChainsD[OF chain, of x lub M] <lub M ∈ M>
      have lub (insert x M) = x
        by – (rule leq-antisym, (blast intro: FieldI2 chain chain' insert.preds(2)
leq-refl leq-trans lub-least lub-upper)+)
      thus ?thesis by simp
    qed
  qed
qed

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

lemma chfin-iterates-above-fun-pow:
assumes x ∈ iterates-above a

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

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

lemma Chain-finite-wf: wf { $(f ((f \wedge^k k) a), (f \wedge^k k) a)$  |  $k. f ((f \wedge^k k) a) \neq (f \wedge^k k) a$ }
  apply(rule wf-measure[where  $f=\lambda b.$  card { $(f \wedge^j j) a$  |  $j. (b, (f \wedge^j j) a) \in \text{leq}$ },  

  THEN wf-subset])
  apply(auto simp: set-eq-iff intro!: psubset-card-mono[OF finite-subset[OF - bspec[OF
  chfin funpow-in-Chains]]])
  apply(metis funpow-Field-leq increasing leq-antisym leq-trans leq-refl)+
  done

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

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

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

end

end

end

```

```

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

end

```

6 Division with modulus centered towards zero.

theory Centered-Division

imports Main

begin

```

lemma off-iff-abs-mod-2-eq-one:
   $\langle \text{odd } l \longleftrightarrow |l| \bmod 2 = 1 \rangle$  for l :: int
  by (simp flip: odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one)

```

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

```

definition centered-divide ::  $\langle \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \rangle$  (infixl  $\langle \text{cdiv} \rangle$  70)
  where  $\langle k \text{ cdiv } l = \text{sgn } l * ((k + |l| \text{ div } 2) \text{ div } |l|) \rangle$ 

```

```

definition centered-modulo ::  $\langle \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{int} \rangle$  (infixl  $\langle \text{cmod} \rangle$  70)
  where  $\langle k \text{ cmod } l = (k + |l| \text{ div } 2) \bmod |l| - |l| \text{ div } 2 \rangle$ 

```

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

```

lemma signed-take-bit-eq-cmod:
   $\langle \text{signed-take-bit } n k = k \text{ cmod } (2^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n) \rangle$ 
  by (simp only: centered-modulo-def power-abs abs-numeral flip: take-bit-eq-mod)
    (simp add: signed-take-bit-eq-take-bit-shift)

```

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

```

lemma cdiv-mult-cmod-eq:
   $\langle k \text{ cdiv } l * l + k \text{ cmod } l = k \rangle$ 
proof -
  have *:  $\langle l * (\text{sgn } l * j) = |l| * j \rangle$  for j
  by (simp add: ac-simps abs-sgn)
  show ?thesis
  by (simp add: centered-divide-def centered-modulo-def algebra-simps *)
qed

```

```

lemma mult-cdiv-cmod-eq:
   $\langle l * (k \text{ cdiv } l) + k \text{ cmod } l = k \rangle$ 

```

```

using cdiv-mult-cmod-eq [of k l] by (simp add: ac-simps)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma zero-cdiv-eq [simp]:
  ‹0 cdiv k = 0›
  by (auto simp add: centered-divide-def not-less zdiv-eq-0-iff)

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

```

```

lemma cdiv-minus-eq:
  ⟨k cdiv − l = − (k cdiv l)⟩
  by (simp add: centered-divide-def)

lemma cmod-minus-eq [simp]:
  ⟨k cmod − l = k cmod l⟩
  by (simp add: centered-modulo-def)

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma cmod-less-equal-divisor:
  ⟨k cmod l ≤ |l| div 2⟩ if ⟨l ≠ 0⟩
proof −
  from that cmod-less-divisor [of l k]

```

```

have ⟨k cmod l < |l| − |l| div 2⟩
  by simp
also have ⟨|l| − |l| div 2 = |l| div 2 + of-bool (odd l)⟩
  by auto
finally show ?thesis
  by (cases ⟨even l⟩) simp-all
qed

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

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

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

end

```

7 Order on characters

```

theory Char-ord
  imports Main
begin

instantiation char :: linorder
begin

definition less-eq-char :: ⟨char ⇒ char ⇒ bool⟩
  where ⟨c1 ≤ c2 ⟷ of-char c1 ≤ (of-char c2 :: nat)⟩

definition less-char :: ⟨char ⇒ char ⇒ bool⟩
  where ⟨c1 < c2 ⟷ of-char c1 < (of-char c2 :: nat)⟩

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

end

```

```

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

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

instantiation char :: distrib-lattice
begin

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

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

end

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

end

```

8 A generic phantom type

```

theory Phantom-Type
imports Main
begin

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

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

lemma phantom-comp-of-phantom [simp]: phantom ∘ of-phantom = id
  and of-phantom-comp-phantom [simp]: of-phantom ∘ phantom = id
by(simp-all add: o-def id-def)

syntax -Phantom :: type ⇒ logic (⟨⟨indent=1 notation=⟨mixfix Phantom⟩⟩ Phantom/(1'(-'))⟩)
syntax-consts -Phantom == phantom
translations

```

```

Phantom('t) => CONST phantom :: - ⇒ ('t, -) phantom

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

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

```

9 Cardinality of types

```

theory Cardinality
imports Phantom-Type
begin

```

9.1 Preliminary lemmas

```

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

```

```

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

```

9.2 Cardinalities of types

```

syntax -type-card :: type => nat ((indent=1 notation=mixfix CARD)CARD/(1'(-)))
syntax-consts -type-card == card

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

lemma card-fun: CARD('a ⇒ 'b) = (if CARD('a) ≠ 0 ∧ CARD('b) ≠ 0 ∨
CARD('b) = 1 then CARD('b) ^ CARD('a) else 0)
proof -
  have CARD('a ⇒ 'b) = CARD('b) ^ CARD('a) if 0 < CARD('a) and 0 <
CARD('b)
  proof -
    from that have fina: finite (UNIV :: 'a set) and finb: finite (UNIV :: 'b set)
      by(simp-all only: card-ge-0-finite)
    from finite-distinct-list[OF finb] obtain bs
      ...
  qed
qed

```

```

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

```

```

thus  $x \in \{\lambda x. b\}$  by(auto)
qed
show ?thesis unfolding eq by simp
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
by(auto simp del: One-nat-def)(auto simp add: card-eq-0-iff dest: finite-fun-UNIVD2
finite-fun-UNIVD1)
qed

corollary finite-UNIV-fun:
finite (UNIV :: ('a ⇒ 'b) set) ↔
finite (UNIV :: 'a set) ∧ finite (UNIV :: 'b set) ∨ CARD('b) = 1
(is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)

proof -
have ?lhs ↔ CARD('a ⇒ 'b) > 0 by(simp add: card-gt-0-iff)
also have ... ↔ CARD('a) > 0 ∧ CARD('b) > 0 ∨ CARD('b) = 1
  by(simp add: card-fun)
also have ... = ?rhs by(simp add: card-gt-0-iff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

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

```

9.3 Classes with at least 1 and 2

Class finite already captures "at least 1"

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

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

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

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

Class for cardinality "at least 2"

```
class card2 = finite +
  assumes two-le-card: 2 ≤ CARD('a)
```

```
lemma one-less-card: Suc 0 < CARD('a::card2)
  using two-le-card [where 'a='a] by simp
```

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

9.4 A type class for deciding finiteness of types

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

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

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

9.5 A type class for computing the cardinality of types

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

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

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

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

9.6 Instantiations for card-UNIV

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

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

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

instantiation prod :: (finite-UNIV, finite-UNIV) finite-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a × 'b)
  (of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'a finite-UNIV) ∧ of-phantom (finite-UNIV :: 'b

```

```

finite-UNIV))
instance by intro-classes (simp add: finite-UNIV-prod-def finite-UNIV finite-prod)
end

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

end

```

10 Code setup for sets with cardinality type information

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

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

```

context
begin

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

lemma CARD-code [code-unfold]:

```

```

CARD('a) = of-phantom (card-UNIV' :: 'a card-UNIV)
by(simp add: card-UNIV'-def)

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

end

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

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

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

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

end

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

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

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

qualified definition subset' :: 'a set => 'a set => bool
where [simp, code del, code-abbrev]: subset' = (⊆)

lemma subset'-code [code]:
  subset' A (List.coset ys) <=> (∀ y ∈ set ys. y ∉ A)
  subset' (set ys) B <=> (∀ y ∈ set ys. y ∈ B)
  subset' (List.coset xs) (set ys) <=> (let n = CARD('a) in n > 0 ∧ card(set (xs
@ ys)) = n)
by(auto simp add: Let-def card-gt-0-iff dest: card-eq-UNIV-imp-eq-UNIV intro:
arg-cong[where f=card])

```

```
(metis finite-compl finite-set rev-finite-subset)

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

lemma eq-set-code [code]:
  fixes ys
  defines rhs ≡
    let n = CARD('a)
    in if n = 0 then False else
      let xs' = remdups xs; ys' = remdups ys
      in length xs' + length ys' = n ∧ (∀x ∈ set xs'. x ∉ set ys') ∧ (∀y ∈ set ys'.
      y ∉ set xs')
  shows eq-set (List.coset xs) (set ys) ↔ rhs
  and eq-set (set ys) (List.coset xs) ↔ rhs
  and eq-set (set xs) (set ys) ↔ (∀x ∈ set xs. x ∈ set ys) ∧ (∀y ∈ set ys. y ∈
  set xs)
  and eq-set (List.coset xs) (List.coset ys) ↔ (∀x ∈ set xs. x ∈ set ys) ∧ (∀y ∈
  set ys. y ∈ set xs)
proof goal-cases
{
  case 1
  show ?case (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
  proof
    show ?rhs if ?lhs
      using that
      by (auto simp add: rhs-def Let-def List.card-set[symmetric]
        card-Un-Int[where A=set xs and B=- set xs] card-UNIV
        Compl-partition card-gt-0-iff dest: sym)(metis finite-compl finite-set)
    show ?lhs if ?rhs
    proof -
      have ⟦ ∀y∈set xs. y ∉ set ys; ∀x∈set ys. x ∉ set xs ⟧ ⟹ set xs ∩ set ys =
    {} by blast
    with that show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rhs-def Let-def List.card-set[symmetric]
        card-UNIV card-gt-0-iff card-Un-Int[where A=set xs and B=set ys]
        dest: card-eq-UNIV-imp-eq-UNIV split: if-split-asm)
  qed
  qed
}
moreover
case 2
  ultimately show ?case unfolding eq-set-def by blast
next
case 3
  show ?case unfolding eq-set-def List.coset-def by blast
next
case 4
  show ?case unfolding eq-set-def List.coset-def by blast
```

```
qed
```

```
end
```

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

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

lemma coset-subseteq-set-code [code]:
  List.coset xs ⊆ set ys ↔
  (if xs = [] ∧ ys = [] then False
   else Code.abort
     (STR "subset-eq (List.coset -) (List.set -) requires type class instance card-UNIV")
     (λ_. List.coset xs ⊆ set ys))
  by simp

notepad begin — test code setup
have List.coset [True] = set [False] ∧
  List.coset [] ⊆ List.set [True, False] ∧
  finite (List.coset [True])
  by eval

end

end
```

11 Eliminating pattern matches

```
theory Case-Converter
  imports Main
begin

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

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

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

```
unfoldng missing-pattern-match-def Code.abort-def ..
```

```
ML-file <case-converter.ML>
```

```
end
```

12 Lazy types in generated code

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

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

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

12.1 The type *lazy*

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

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

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

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

```
'typerep ⇒ ('typerep ⇒ 'typerep ⇒ 'typerep) ⇒ ('typerep ⇒ 'typerep) ⇒
('a ⇒ 'term) ⇒ 'typerep ⇒ 'a :: typerep lazy ⇒ 'term ⇒ term
where termify-lazy ----- x - = termify-lazy2 x

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

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

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

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

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

  structure Lazy : LAZY =
  struct

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

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

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

```

fun force (Lazy x) = case !x of
  Delay f => (
    let val res = f (); val - = x := Value res; in res end
    handle exn => (x := Exn exn; raise exn))
  | Value x => x
  | Exn exn => raise exn;

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

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

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

```

code-reserved (SML) Lazy

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

```

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

```

code-reserved (Eval) Termify-Lazy

code-printing

```

type-constructor lazy → (OCaml) - Lazy.t
| constant delay → (OCaml) Lazy.from'-fun
| constant force → (OCaml) Lazy.force
| code-module Termify-Lazy → (OCaml)
⟨module Termify-Lazy : sig
  val termify-lazy :
    (string → 'typerep → 'term) →
    ('term → 'term → 'term) →
    (string → 'typerep → 'term → 'term) →
    'typerep → ('typerep → 'typerep → 'typerep) → ('typerep → 'typerep) →
    ('a → 'term) → 'typerep → 'a Lazy.t → 'term → 'term
  end = struct
    let termify-lazy const app abs unitT funT lazyT term-of ty x - =
      app (const Code-Lazy.delay (funT (funT unitT ty) (lazyT ty)))
      (if Lazy.is-val x then abs - unitT (term-of (Lazy.force x))
       else const Pure.dummy-pattern (funT unitT ty));;

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

code-reserved (OCaml) Lazy Termify-Lazy

```

```

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

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

```

```
code-reserved (Haskell) Lazy
```

```

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

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

```

```

def force[A] (x: Lazy[A]) : A = {
  return x.get()
}

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

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

```

code-reserved (Scala) Lazy

Make evaluation with the simplifier respect *delays*.

```

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

```

12.2 Implementation

ML-file ‹code-lazy.ML›

```

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

end

```

13 Test infrastructure for the code generator

```
theory Code-Test
imports Main
keywords test-code :: diag
begin
```

13.1 YXML encoding for *term*

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

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

definition yot-empty :: yxml-of-term where [code del]: yot-empty = YXML
definition yot-literal :: String.literal ⇒ yxml-of-term
  where [code del]: yot-literal - = YXML
definition yot-append :: yxml-of-term ⇒ yxml-of-term ⇒ yxml-of-term
  where [code del]: yot-append - - = YXML
definition yot-concat :: yxml-of-term list ⇒ yxml-of-term
  where [code del]: yot-concat - = YXML
```

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

```
code-printing type-constructor yxml-of-term
  → (SML) string
  and (OCaml) string
  and (Haskell) String
  and (Scala) String
| constant yot-empty
  → (SML)
  and (OCaml)
  and (Haskell)
  and (Scala)
| constant yot-literal
  → (SML) -
  and (OCaml) -
  and (Haskell) -
  and (Scala) -
| constant yot-append
  → (SML) String.concat [(-), (-)]
  and (OCaml) String.concat [(-); (-)]
  and (Haskell) infixr 5 ++
  and (Scala) infixl 5 +
| constant yot-concat
  → (SML) String.concat
  and (OCaml) String.concat
  and (Haskell) Prelude.concat
  and (Scala) -.mkString()
```

Stripped-down implementations of Isabelle’s XML tree with YXML en-

coding as defined in `~~/src/Pure/PIDE/xml.ML`, `~~/src/Pure/PIDE/yxml.ML` sufficient to encode *term* as in `~~/src/Pure/term_xml.ML`.

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

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

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

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

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

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

definition node :: xml-tree list ⇒ xml-tree
where node ts = Elem (STR ":" ∏ ts

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

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

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

end

code-datatype xml.Elem xml.Text

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

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

```

yot-append (yot-literal x) rest)))) atts (
foldr yxml-string-of-xml-tree ts (
yot-append xml.XYX rest))))
yxml-string-of-xml-tree (xml.Text s) rest = yot-append (yot-literal s) rest
by(rule yot-anything)+

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

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

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

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

lemma xml-of-typ-code [code]:
xml-of-typ (typerep.Typerep t args) = [xml.tagged (STR "0") (Some t) (xml.list
xml-of-typ args)]
by(simp add: xml-of-typ-def xml-tree-anything)

lemma xml-of-term-code [code]:
xml-of-term (Code-Evaluation.Const x ty) = [xml.tagged (STR "0") (Some x)
(xml-of-typ ty)]
xml-of-term (Code-Evaluation.App t1 t2) = [xml.tagged (STR "5") None [xml.node
(xml-of-term t1), xml.node (xml-of-term t2)]]
xml-of-term (Code-Evaluation.Abs x ty t) = [xml.tagged (STR "4") (Some x)
[xml.node (xml-of-typ ty), xml.node (xml-of-term t)]]
— FIXME: Code-Evaluation.Free is used only in HOL.Quickcheck-Narrowing to
represent uninstantiated parameters in constructors. Here, we always translate
them to Free variables.
xml-of-term (Code-Evaluation.Free x ty) = [xml.tagged (STR "1") (Some x)
(xml-of-typ ty)]
by(simp-all add: xml-of-term-def xml-tree-anything)

definition yxml-string-of-term :: Code-Evaluation.term ⇒ yxml-of-term
where yxml-string-of-term = yxml-string-of-body ∘ xml-of-term

```

13.2 Test engine and drivers

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

end

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

```

theory Combine-PER
imports Main
begin

unbundle lattice-syntax

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

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

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

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

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

lemma transp-combine-per: transp R ⟹ transp (combine-per P R)
  by (auto simp add: transp-def transp-def combine-per-def)

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

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

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

lemma equivp-combine-per-part-equivp [intro?]:
  fixes R (infixl ≈ 50)
  assumes ∃x. P x and equivp R
  shows part-equivp (combine-per P R)
proof -
  from ∃x. P x obtain x where P x ..
  moreover from equivp R have x ≈ x
    by (rule equivp-reflp)
  ultimately have ∃x. P x ∧ x ≈ x

```

```

    by blast
  with `equivp R` show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: part-equivpI symp-combine-per-symp transp-combine-per-transp
           elim: equivpE)
qed

end

```

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

```

theory Complete-Partial-Order2
  imports Main
begin

unbundle lattice-syntax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

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

context ccpo begin

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

lemma ccpo-Sup-below-iff: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ( $\leq$ ) Y ==> Sup Y  $\leq$  x
   $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall y \in Y. y \leq x$ )
  by (meson local ccpo-Sup-least local ccpo-Sup-upper local dual-order.trans)

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

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

    have chain'':  $\bigwedge x. Complete-Partial-Order.chain (\leq) ((\lambda f. f x) ` Y)$ 
      using chain by(rule chain-imageI)(simp add: fun-ord-def)
      then show fun-lub Sup Y x  $\leq$  fun-lub Sup Y y unfolding fun-lub-apply
      proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
        fix x'
        assume x'  $\in$   $(\lambda f. f x) ` Y$ 
        then obtain f where f  $\in$  Y x' = f x by blast
  
```

```

note  $\langle x' = f x \rangle$  also
from  $\langle f \in Y \rangle \langle x \sqsubseteq y \rangle$  have  $f x \leq f y$  by(blast dest: mono monotoneD)
also have  $\dots \leq \sqcup((\lambda f. f y) ` Y)$  using chain"
    by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add:  $\langle f \in Y \rangle$ )
    finally show  $x' \leq \sqcup((\lambda f. f y) ` Y)$ .
qed
qed

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

lemma Sup-mono:
assumes le:  $x \sqsubseteq y$  and x:  $x \in Y$  and y:  $y \in Y$ 
shows  $\sqcup(f x ` Y) \leq \sqcup(f y ` Y)$  (is -  $\leq$  ?rhs)
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
    from chain show chain': Complete-Partial-Order.chain  $(\leq) (f x ` Y)$  when x  $\in Y$  for x
        by(rule chain-imageI) (insert that, auto dest: mono2)
fix x'
assume  $x' \in f x ` Y$ 
then obtain y' where  $y' \in Y$   $x' = f x y'$  by blast note this(2)
also from mono1[ $\text{OF } \langle y' \in Y \rangle$ ] le have  $\dots \leq f y y'$  by(rule monotoneD)
also have  $\dots \leq$  ?rhs using chain'[ $\text{OF } y$ ]
    by (auto intro!: ccpo-Sup-upper simp add:  $\langle y' \in Y \rangle$ )
finally show  $x' \leq$  ?rhs .
qed(rule x)

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

    show ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs using chain1
    proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
        fix x'
        assume  $x' \in (\lambda x. \sqcup(f x ` Y)) ` Y$ 
        then obtain y' where  $y' \in Y$   $x' = \sqcup(f y' ` Y)$  by blast note this(2)
        also have  $\dots \leq$  ?rhs using chain2[ $\text{OF } \langle y' \in Y \rangle$ ]

```

```

proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix x
assume x ∈ f y' ` Y
then obtain y where y ∈ Y and x = f y' y by blast
define y'' where y'' = (if y ⊑ y' then y' else y)
from chain ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ ⟨y' ∈ Y⟩ have y ⊑ y' ∨ y' ⊑ y by(rule chainD)
hence f y' y ≤ f y'' y'' using ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ ⟨y' ∈ Y⟩
by(auto simp add: y''-def intro: mono2 monotoneD[OF mono1])
also from ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ ⟨y' ∈ Y⟩ have y'' ∈ Y by(simp add: y''-def)
from chain3 have f y'' y'' ≤ ?rhs by(rule ccpo-Sup-upper)(simp add: ⟨y'' ∈ Y⟩)
finally show x ≤ ?rhs by(simp add: x)
qed
finally show x' ≤ ?rhs .
qed

show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs using chain3
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix y
assume y ∈ (λx. f x x) ` Y
then obtain x where x ∈ Y and y = f x x by blast
then show y ≤ ?lhs
by (metis (no-types, lifting) chain1 chain2 imageI ccpo-Sup-upper order.trans)
qed
qed

end

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

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

lemma swap-Sup:
fixes le-b (infix ⊑ 60)

```

```

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

```

```

fix x
assume x ∈ (λx. ⋁(x ‘ Y)) ‘ Z
then obtain f where f ∈ Z x = ⋁(f ‘ Y) by blast note this(2)
also have ... ≤ ?rhs using chain1[OF ‘f ∈ Z’]
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix x'
  assume x' ∈ f ‘ Y
  then obtain y where y ∈ Y x' = f y by blast
  then show x' ≤ ?rhs
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) ‘f ∈ Z’ chain3 chain4 imageI local ccpo-Sup-upper
      order.trans)
qed
finally show x ≤ ?rhs .
qed
moreover
have ?rhs ≤ ?lhs using chain4
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix x
  assume x ∈ (λx. ⋁((λf. f x) ‘ Z)) ‘ Y
  then obtain y where y ∈ Y x = ⋁((λf. f y) ‘ Z) by blast note this(2)
  also have ... ≤ ?lhs using chain3
  proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
    fix x'
    assume x' ∈ (λf. f y) ‘ Z
    then obtain f where f ∈ Z x' = f y by blast
    then show x' ≤ ?lhs
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) ‘y ∈ Y’ ccpo-Sup-below-iff chain1 chain2
        imageI
        ccpo-Sup-upper)
  qed
  finally show x ≤ ?lhs .
  qed
  ultimately show ?lhs = ?rhs
  by (rule order.antisym)
qed

lemma fixp-mono:
assumes fg: fun-ord (≤) f g
and f: monotone (≤) (≤) f
and g: monotone (≤) (≤) g
shows ccpo-class.fixp f ≤ ccpo-class.fixp g
unfolding fixp-def
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix x
  assume x ∈ ccpo-class.iterates f
  thus x ≤ ⋁ ccpo-class.iterates g
  proof induction
    case (step x)
    from f step.IH have f x ≤ f (⋁ ccpo-class.iterates g) by(rule monotoneD)
  qed
qed

```

```

also have ... ≤ g (⊔ ccpo-class.iterates g) using fg by(simp add: fun-ord-def)
also have ... = ⊔ ccpo-class.iterates g by(fold fixp-def fixp-unfold[OF g]) simp
finally show ?case .
qed(blast intro: ccpo-Sup-least)
qed(rule chain-iterates[OF f])

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

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

lemma fixp-preserves-mono:
assumes mono: ∀x. monotone (fun-ord (≤)) (≤) (λf. F f x)
and mono2: ∀f. monotone (⊑) (≤) f ⇒ monotone (⊑) (≤) (F f)
shows monotone (⊑) (≤) (ccpo.fixp (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord (≤)) F)
(is monotone - - ?fixp)
proof(rule monotoneI)
have mono: monotone (fun-ord (≤)) (fun-ord (≤)) F
by(rule monotoneI)(auto simp add: fun-ord-def intro: monotoneD[OF mono])
let ?iter = ccpo.iterates (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord (≤)) F
have chain: ∀x. Complete-Partial-Order.chain (≤) ((λf. f x) ` ?iter)
by(rule chain-imageI[OF ccpo.chain-iterates[OF ccpo-fun mono]])(simp add:
fun-ord-def)
fix x y
assume x ⊑ y
have (⊔f∈?iter. f x) ≤ (⊔f∈?iter. f y)
using chain
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
fix x'
assume x' ∈ (λf. f x) ` ?iter
then obtain f where f: f ∈ ?iter x' = f x by blast
then have f x ≤ f y
by (metis ⊑ iterates-mono mono2 monotoneD)
also have f y ≤ ⊔((λf. f y) ` ?iter)
using chain f local ccpo-Sup-upper by auto
finally show x' ≤ ...
using f(2) by blast
qed
then show ?fixp x ≤ ?fixp y
unfolding ccpo.fixp-def[OF ccpo-fun] fun-lub-apply .
qed

end

```

```
end
```

```
lemma monotone2monotone:
  assumes 2:  $\bigwedge x. \text{monotone orda ordb} (\lambda y. f x y)$ 
  and t:  $\text{monotone orda ordb} (\lambda x. t x)$ 
  and 1:  $\bigwedge y. \text{monotone orda ordb} (\lambda x. f x y)$ 
  and trans:  $\text{transp ordc}$ 
  shows  $\text{monotone orda ordc} (\lambda x. f x (t x))$ 
  using assms unfolding monotone-on-def by (metis UNIV-I transpE)
```

15.1 Continuity

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

where

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

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

where

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

15.1.1 Theorem collection cont-intro

named-theorems cont-intro continuity and admissibility intro rules

ML ‹

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

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

```
fun cont-intro-simproc ctxt ct =
```

let

```
  fun mk-stmt t = t
    |> HOLogic.mk-Trueprop
    |> Thm.cterm-of ctxt
    |> Goal.init
```

```
  fun mk-thm t =
    if exists-subterm Term.is-Var t then
```

NONE

else

case SINGLE (cont-intro-tac ctxt 1) (mk-stmt t) of

SOME thm => SOME (Goal.finish ctxt thm RS @{thm Eq-TrueI})

| NONE => NONE

in

```

case Thm.term-of ct of
  t as Const-⟨ccpo.admissible - for - - - -> => mk-thm t
  | t as Const-⟨mcont - - for - - - - -> => mk-thm t
  | t as Const-⟨monotone-on - - for - - - -> => mk-thm t
  | - => NONE
end
handle THM - => NONE
| TYPE - => NONE
>

```

```

simplicial-setup cont-intro
( ccpo.admissible lub ord P
| mcont lub ord lub' ord' f
| monotone ord ord' f
) = ⟨K cont-intro-simplicial

```

```

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

```

experiment begin

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

```

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

```

```

end

```

```

declare if-mono[simp]

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

lemma monotone-fun-apply-fun [partial-function-mono]:

```

```

monotone (fun-ord (fun-ord ord)) (fun-ord ord) ( $\lambda f n. f t (g n)$ )
by(rule monotoneI)(simp add: fun-ord-def)

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

context preorder begin

declare transp-on-le[cont-intro]

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

end

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

context partial-function-definitions begin

declare const-mono [cont-intro, simp]

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

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

declare ccpo[cont-intro, simp]

end

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

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

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

lemma cont-id' [simp, cont-intro]:  $\bigwedge \text{Sup. cont Sup ord Sup ord } (\lambda x. x)$ 

```

```

by (simp add: Inf.INF-identity-eq contI)

lemma cont-applyI [cont-intro]:
  assumes cont: cont luba orda lubb ordb g
  shows cont (fun-lub luba) (fun-ord orda) lubb ordb (λf. g (f x))
  using assms by (simp add: cont-def chain-fun-ordD fun-lub-apply image-image)

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

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

  by(cases c) simp-all

lemma mcontI [intro?]:
  
$$\llbracket \text{monotone orda ordb } f; \text{cont luba orda lubb ordb } f \rrbracket \implies \text{mcont luba orda lubb ordb } f$$

  by(simp add: mcont-def)

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

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

lemma mcont-monoD:
  
$$\llbracket \text{mcont luba orda lubb ordb } f; \text{orda } x \ y \rrbracket \implies \text{ordb } (f x) (f y)$$

  by(auto simp add: mcont-def dest: monotoneD)

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

  by(auto simp add: mcont-def dest: contD)

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

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

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

lemma mcont-if [cont-intro, simp]:

```

```

 $\llbracket mcont\ luba\ orda\ lubb\ ordB (\lambda x. f x); mcont\ luba\ orda\ lubb\ ordB (\lambda x. g x) \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies mcont\ luba\ orda\ lubb\ ordB (\lambda x. if\ c\ then\ f\ x\ else\ g\ x)$ 
by(simp add: mcont-def cont-if)

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

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

context ccpo begin

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

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

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

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

```

```

lemma mcont2mcont:
   $\llbracket \text{mcont lub' ord' Sup} (\leq) (\lambda x. f x); \text{mcont lub ord lub' ord'} (\leq) (\lambda x. t x) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{mcont lub ord Sup} (\leq) (\lambda x. f (t x))$ 
  by(rule mcont2mcont'[OF - mcont-const])

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

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

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

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

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

```

fun-ord-def)

```

show ?fixp x ≤ ?fixp y if x ⊑ y for x y
proof –
  have ( $\bigsqcup_{f \in ?\text{iter}} f x$ )
  ≤ ( $\bigsqcup_{f \in ?\text{iter}} f y$ )
    using chain
proof(rule ccpo-Sup-least)
  fix x'
  assume x' ∈ ( $\lambda f. f x$ ) ‘ ?iter
  then obtain f where f: f ∈ ?iter x' = f x by blast
  then have f x ≤ f y
    by (metis iterates-mcont mcont mcont-monoD that)
  also have f y ≤  $\bigsqcup((\lambda f. f y) ‘ ?\text{iter})$ 
    using chain f local ccpo-Sup-upper by auto
  finally show x' ≤ ...
    using f(2) by blast
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: ccpo.fixp-def[OF ccpo-fun] fun-lub-apply)
qed
show ?fixp (V Y) =  $\bigsqcup(\text{?fixp} ‘ Y)$ 
  if chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (⊑) Y and Y: Y ≠ {} for Y
proof –
  have f (V Y) =  $\bigsqcup(f ‘ Y)$  if f ∈ ?iter for f
    using that mcont chain Y
    by (rule mcont-contD[OF iterates-mcont])
  moreover have  $\bigsqcup((\lambda f. \bigsqcup(f ‘ Y)) ‘ ?\text{iter}) = \bigsqcup((\lambda x. \bigsqcup((\lambda f. f x) ‘ ?\text{iter})) ‘$ 
Y)
    using chain ccpo.chain-iterates[OF ccpo-fun mono]
    by (rule swap-Sup)(rule mcont-mono[OF iterates-mcont[OF - mcont]])
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding ccpo.fixp-def[OF ccpo-fun]
    by (simp add: fun-lub-apply cong: image-cong)
qed
qed
end

context
fixes F :: 'c ⇒ 'c and U :: 'c ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a and C :: ('b ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'c and f
assumes mono:  $\bigwedge x. \text{monotone } (\text{fun-ord } (\leq)) (\leq) (\lambda f. U(F(C f)) x)$ 
and eq: f ≡ C (ccpo.fixp (fun-lub Sup) (fun-ord (≤)) (λf. U(F(C f)))))
and inverse:  $\bigwedge f. U(C f) = f$ 
begin

lemma fixp-preserves-mono-uc:
assumes mono2:  $\bigwedge f. \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (U f) \implies \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (U(F f))$ 
shows monotone ord (≤) (U f)

```

```

using fixp-preserves-mono[OF mono mono2] by(subst eq)(simp add: inverse)

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

end

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

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

end

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

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

```

```

and bot:  $\bigwedge x. \neg x \leq \text{bound} \implies \text{bot} \sqsubseteq f x$ 
shows mcont Sup ( $\leq$ ) lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ )  $(\lambda x. \text{if } x \leq \text{bound} \text{ then } \text{bot} \text{ else } f x)$  (is mcont - -
- - ?g)
proof(intro mcontI contI)
  interpret c: ccpo lub ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) lt by(fact ccpo)
  show monotone ( $\leq$ ) ( $\sqsubseteq$ ) ?g by(rule monotone-if-bot)(simp-all add: mono bot)

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

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

```

```

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

context partial-function-definitions begin

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

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

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

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

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

```

```

lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont3 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mcont3[OF Partial-Function ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms]]
lemmas fixp-preserves-mcont4 = ccpo.fixp-preserves-mcont4[OF Partial-Function ccpo[OF partial-function-definitions-axioms]]

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

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

end

```

15.2 Admissibility

```

lemma admissible-subst:
  assumes adm: ccpo.admissible luba orda ( $\lambda x. P x$ )
  and mcont: mcont lubb ordb luba orda f
  shows ccpo.admissible lubb ordb ( $\lambda x. P (f x)$ )
  using assms by (simp add: ccpo.admissible-def chain-imageI mcont-contD mcont-monoD)

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

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

lemma admissible-imp' [cont-intro]:
   $[\text{class.ccpo lub ord (mk-less ord);}$ 

```

```

ccpo.admissible lub ord ( $\lambda x. \neg P x$ );
ccpo.admissible lub ord ( $\lambda x. Q x$ )
 $\implies$  ccpo.admissible lub ord ( $\lambda x. P x \rightarrow Q x$ )
unfolding imp-conv-disj by(rule ccpo.admissible-disj)

```

lemma admissible-imp [*cont-intro*]:
 $(Q \implies \text{ccpo.admissible lub ord } (\lambda x. P x))$
 $\implies \text{ccpo.admissible lub ord } (\lambda x. Q \rightarrow P x)$
by(rule ccpo.admissibleI)(auto dest: ccpo.admissibleD)

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

lemma admissible-eqI:
assumes f: cont luba orda lub ord ($\lambda x. f x$)
and g: cont luba orda lub ord ($\lambda x. g x$)
shows ccpo.admissible luba orda ($\lambda x. f x = g x$)
by (smt (verit, best) Sup.SUP-cong ccpo.admissible-def contD assms)

corollary admissible-eq-mcontI [*cont-intro*]:
 $\llbracket mcont luba orda lub ord (\lambda x. f x);$
 $mcont luba orda lub ord (\lambda x. g x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{ccpo.admissible luba orda } (\lambda x. f x = g x)$
by(rule admissible-eqI)(auto simp add: mcont-def)

lemma admissible-iff [*cont-intro, simp*]:
 $\llbracket \text{ccpo.admissible lub ord } (\lambda x. P x \rightarrow Q x); \text{ccpo.admissible lub ord } (\lambda x. Q x \rightarrow P x) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{ccpo.admissible lub ord } (\lambda x. P x \leftrightarrow Q x)$
by(subst iff-conv-conj-imp)(rule admissible-conj)

context ccpo **begin**

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

```

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

end

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

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

context ccpo begin

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

end

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

context partial-function-definitions begin

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

end

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

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

```

```

ccpo.admissible lub ord ( $\lambda y. x \neq y$ ) ]
 $\implies$  compact lub ord x

setup ‹Sign.map-naming Name-Space.parent-path›

context ccpo begin

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

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

end

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

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

context partial-function-definitions begin

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

end

context ccpo begin

lemma fixp-strong-induct:
  assumes [cont-intro]: ccpo.admissible Sup ( $\leq$ ) P
  and mono: monotone ( $\leq$ ) ( $\leq$ ) f

```

```

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

end

context partial-function-definitions begin

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

end

```

15.3 (=) as order

```

definition lub-singleton :: ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where lub-singleton lub  $\longleftrightarrow$   $(\forall a. \text{lub } \{a\} = a)$ 

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

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```

15.4 ccpo for products

```

definition prod-lub :: ('a set ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('b set ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a × 'b) set ⇒ 'a × 'b
  where prod-lub Sup-a Sup-b Y = (Sup-a (fst ` Y), Sup-b (snd ` Y))

```

```

lemma lub-singleton-prod-lub [cont-intro, simp]:
  [| lub-singleton luba; lub-singleton lubb |] ==> lub-singleton (prod-lub luba lubb)
  by(simp add: lub-singleton-def prod-lub-def)

```

```

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

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

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

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

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

lemma monotone-rel-prodD1:
  assumes mono: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc f
  and preorder: class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)
  shows monotone orda ordc ( $\lambda a.$  f (a, b))
proof -

```

```

interpret preorder ordb mk-less ordb by(rule preorder)
show ?thesis using mono by(simp add: monotone-def)
qed

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

lemma monotone-case-prodI:

$$\llbracket \begin{array}{l} \forall a. \text{monotone ordb ordc } (f a); \forall b. \text{monotone orda ordc } (\lambda a. f a b); \\ \text{class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)}; \text{class.preorder ordb (mk-less ordb)}; \\ \text{class.preorder ordc (mk-less ordc)} \end{array} \rrbracket$$


$$\implies \text{monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc (case-prod } f)$$

by(rule monotone-rel-prodI) simp-all

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

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

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

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

lemma monotone-case-prod-iff [simp]:
monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordc (case-prod f)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall a. \text{monotone ordb ordc } (f a)) \wedge (\forall b. \text{monotone orda ordc } (\lambda a. f a b))$ 

```

```

by(simp add: monotone-rel-prod-iff)

end

lemma monotone-case-prod-apply-iff:
monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. (\text{case-prod } f x) y$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  monotone orda ordb ( $\text{case-prod } (\lambda a b. f a b y)$ )
by(simp add: monotone-def)

lemma monotone-case-prod-applyD:
monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. (\text{case-prod } f x) y$ )
 $\implies$  monotone orda ordb ( $\text{case-prod } (\lambda a b. f a b y)$ )
by(simp add: monotone-case-prod-apply-iff)

lemma monotone-case-prod-applyI:
monotone orda ordb ( $\text{case-prod } (\lambda a b. f a b y)$ )
 $\implies$  monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. (\text{case-prod } f x) y$ )
by(simp add: monotone-case-prod-apply-iff)

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

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

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

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

lemma cont-prodD1:
assumes cont: cont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lubc ordc f
and class.preorder orda (mk-less orda)
and luba: lub-singleton luba
shows cont lubb ordb lubc ordc ( $\lambda y. f (x, y)$ )
proof(rule contI)
interpret preorder orda mk-less orda by fact

fix Y :: 'b set

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```

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

```

```
context ccpo begin
```

```

lemma cont-prodI:
assumes mono: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) (≤) f

```

```

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

  fix Y
  assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) Y
    and Y  $\neq \{\}$ 
  have f (prod-lub luba lubb Y) = f (luba (fst ` Y), lubb (snd ` Y))
    by(simp add: prod-lub-def)
  also from cont2 have f (luba (fst ` Y), lubb (snd ` Y)) =  $\bigsqcup((\lambda x. f (x, \text{lubb} (snd ` Y))) ` \text{fst} ` Y)$ 
    by(rule contD)(simp-all add: chain-rel-prodD1[OF chain] ` Y  $\neq \{\}$ )
    also from cont1 have  $\bigwedge x. f (x, \text{lubb} (snd ` Y)) = \bigsqcup((\lambda y. f (x, y)) ` \text{snd} ` Y)$ 
      by(rule contD)(simp-all add: chain-rel-prodD2[OF chain] ` Y  $\neq \{\}$ )
    hence  $\bigsqcup((\lambda x. f (x, \text{lubb} (snd ` Y))) ` \text{fst} ` Y) = \bigsqcup((\lambda x. \dots x) ` \text{fst} ` Y)$  by
      simp
    also have  $\dots = \bigsqcup((\lambda x. f (\text{fst } x, \text{snd } x)) ` Y)$ 
      unfolding image-image using chain
    proof (rule diag-Sup)
      show  $\bigwedge y. y \in Y \implies \text{monotone} (\text{rel-prod orda ordb}) (\leq) (\lambda x. f (\text{fst } x, \text{snd } y))$ 
        by (smt (verit, best) b.order-refl mono monotoneD monotoneI rel-prod-inject
          rel-prod-sel)
      qed (use mono monotoneD in fastforce)
      finally show f (prod-lub luba lubb Y) =  $\bigsqcup(f ` Y)$  by simp
    qed

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

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

```

```

end

context partial-function-definitions begin

lemma mono2mono2:
  assumes f: monotone (rel-prod ordb ordc) leq ( $\lambda(x, y). f x y$ )
  and t: monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda x. t x$ )
  and t': monotone orda ordc ( $\lambda x. t' x$ )
  shows monotone orda leq ( $\lambda x. f (t x) (t' x)$ )
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) case-prod-conv monotoneD monotoneI rel-prod.intros
    assms)

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

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

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

end

lemma mono2mono-case-prod [cont-intro]:
  assumes  $\wedge x y. \text{monotone orda ordb } (\lambda f. \text{pair } f x y)$ 
  shows monotone orda ordb ( $\lambda f. \text{case-prod } (\text{pair } f) x$ )
  by(rule monotoneI)(auto split: prod.split dest: monotoneD[OF assms])

```

15.5 Complete lattices as ccpo

context complete-lattice **begin**

lemma complete-lattice-ccpo: class.ccpo Sup (\leq) ($<$)

```

by(unfold-locales)(fast intro: Sup-upper Sup-least) +
lemma complete-lattice-ccpo': class ccpo Sup (≤) (mk-less (≤))
  by(unfold-locales)(auto simp add: mk-less-def intro: Sup-upper Sup-least)

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

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

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

lemma mono2mono-inf:
  assumes f: monotone ord (≤) (λx. f x)
  and g: monotone ord (≤) (λx. g x)
  shows monotone ord (≤) (λx. f x ⊔ g x)
  by(auto 4 3 dest: monotoneD[OF f] monotoneD[OF g] intro: le-infi1 le-infi2
    intro!: monotoneI)

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

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

lemma Sup-image-sup:
  assumes Y ≠ {}
  shows ⋃((⊔) x ` Y) = x ⊔ ⋃ Y
  proof(rule Sup-eqI)
    fix y
    assume y ∈ (⊔) x ` Y
    then obtain z where y = x ⊔ z and z ∈ Y by blast
    from ⟨z ∈ Y⟩ have z ≤ ⋃ Y by(rule Sup-upper)
    with - show y ≤ x ⊔ ⋃ Y unfolding ⟨y = x ⊔ z⟩ by(rule sup-mono) simp
  next
    fix y
    assume upper: ∀z. z ∈ (⊔) x ` Y ⟹ z ≤ y
    show x ⊔ ⋃ Y ≤ y unfolding Sup-insert[symmetric]
    proof(rule Sup-least)
      fix z

```

```

assume z ∈ insert x Y
from assms obtain z' where z' ∈ Y by blast
let ?z = if z ∈ Y then x ⊔ z else x ⊔ z'
have z ≤ x ⊔ ?z using ⟨z' ∈ Y⟩ ⟨z ∈ insert x Y⟩ by auto
also have ... ≤ y by(rule upper)(auto split: if-split-asm intro: ⟨z' ∈ Y⟩)
finally show z ≤ y .
qed
qed

lemma mcont-sup1: mcont Sup (≤) Sup (≤) (λy. x ⊔ y)
by(auto 4 3 simp add: mcont-def sup.coboundedI1 sup.coboundedI2 intro!: monotoneI contI intro: Sup-image-sup[symmetric])

lemma mcont-sup2: mcont Sup (≤) Sup (≤) (λx. x ⊔ y)
by(subst sup-commute)(rule mcont-sup1)

lemma mcont2mcont-sup [cont-intro, simp]:
[| mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. f x);
  mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. g x) |]
  ==> mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. f x ⊔ g x)
by(best intro: ccpo.mcont2mcont[OF complete-lattice ccpo] mcont-sup1 mcont-sup2
ccpo.mcont-const[OF complete-lattice ccpo])

end

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

context complete-distrib-lattice begin

lemma mcont-inf1: mcont Sup (≤) Sup (≤) (λy. x ⊓ y)
by(auto intro: monotoneI contI simp add: le-infI2 inf-Sup mcont-def)

lemma mcont-inf2: mcont Sup (≤) Sup (≤) (λx. x ⊓ y)
by(auto intro: monotoneI contI simp add: le-infI1 Sup-inf mcont-def)

lemma mcont2mcont-inf [cont-intro, simp]:
[| mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. f x);
  mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. g x) |]
  ==> mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. f x ⊓ g x)
by(best intro: ccpo.mcont2mcont[OF complete-lattice ccpo] mcont-inf1 mcont-inf2
ccpo.mcont-const[OF complete-lattice ccpo])

end

interpretation lfp: partial-function-definitions (≤) :: - :: complete-lattice ⇒ - Sup
by(rule complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions)

declaration ⟨Partial-Function.init lfp term⟨lfp.fixp-fun⟩ term⟨lfp.mono-body⟩
@{thm lfp.fixp-rule-uc} @{thm lfp.fixp-induct-uc} NONE⟩

```

```

interpretation gfp: partial-function-definitions ( $\geq$ ) :: - :: complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  - Inf
  by(rule complete-lattice-partial-function-definitions-dual)

declaration <Partial-Function.init gfp term <gfp.fixp-fun> term <gfp.mono-body>
  @{thm gfp.fixp-rule-uc} @{thm gfp.fixp-induct-uc} NONE>

lemma insert-mono [partial-function-mono]:
  monotone (fun-ord ( $\subseteq$ )) ( $\subseteq$ ) A  $\Rightarrow$  monotone (fun-ord ( $\subseteq$ )) ( $\subseteq$ ) ( $\lambda y. \text{insert } x (A y)$ )
  by(rule monotoneI)(auto simp add: fun-ord-def dest: monotoneD)

lemma mono2mono-insert [THEN lfp.mono2mono, cont-intro, simp]:
  shows monotone-insert: monotone ( $\subseteq$ ) ( $\subseteq$ ) (insert x)
  by(rule monotoneI) blast

lemma mcont2mcont-insert[THEN lfp.mcont2mcont, cont-intro, simp]:
  shows mcont-insert: mcont Union ( $\subseteq$ ) Union ( $\subseteq$ ) (insert x)
  by(blast intro: mcontI contI monotone-insert)

lemma mono2mono-image [THEN lfp.mono2mono, cont-intro, simp]:
  shows monotone-image: monotone ( $\subseteq$ ) ( $\subseteq$ ) (( $\lambda$ ) f)
  by (simp add: image-mono monoI)

lemma cont-image: cont Union ( $\subseteq$ ) Union ( $\subseteq$ ) (( $\lambda$ ) f)
  by (meson contI image-Union)

lemma mcont2mcont-image [THEN lfp.mcont2mcont, cont-intro, simp]:
  shows mcont-image: mcont Union ( $\subseteq$ ) Union ( $\subseteq$ ) (( $\lambda$ ) f)
  by(blast intro: mcontI monotone-image cont-image)

context complete-lattice begin

lemma monotone-Sup [cont-intro, simp]:
  monotone ord ( $\subseteq$ ) f  $\Rightarrow$  monotone ord ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. \bigcup f x$ )
  by(blast intro: monotoneI Sup-least Sup-upper dest: monotoneD)

lemma cont-Sup:
  assumes cont lub ord Union ( $\subseteq$ ) f
  shows cont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. \bigcup f x$ )
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge Y. [\text{Complete-Partial-Order.chain ord } Y; Y \neq \{\}]$ 
     $\Rightarrow \bigcup \bigcup (f ` Y) = (\bigcup_{x \in Y} \bigcup f x)$ 
  by (blast intro: Sup-least Sup-upper order-trans order.antisym)
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (force simp: cont-def)
qed

lemma mcont-Sup: mcont lub ord Union ( $\subseteq$ ) f  $\Rightarrow$  mcont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x.$ 

```

```

 $\sqcup f x)$ 
unfolding mcont-def by(blast intro: monotone-Sup cont-Sup)

lemma monotone-SUP:
   $\llbracket \text{monotone ord } (\subseteq) f; \bigwedge y. \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (\lambda x. g x y) \rrbracket \implies \text{monotone ord}$ 
 $(\leq) (\lambda x. \bigcup y \in f x. g x y)$ 
  by(rule monotoneI)(blast dest: monotoneD intro: Sup-upper order-trans intro!: Sup-least)

lemma monotone-SUP2:
   $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (\lambda x. g x y)) \implies \text{monotone ord } (\leq) (\lambda x.$ 
 $\bigcup y \in A. g x y)$ 
  by(rule monotoneI)(blast intro: Sup-upper order-trans dest: monotoneD intro!: Sup-least)

lemma cont-SUP:
  assumes f: mcont lub ord Union ( $\subseteq$ ) f
  and g:  $\bigwedge y. \text{mcont lub ord Sup } (\leq) (\lambda x. g x y)$ 
  shows cont lub ord Sup ( $\leq$ ) ( $\lambda x. \bigcup y \in f x. g x y$ )
  proof(rule contI)
    fix Y
    assume chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain ord Y
    and Y:  $Y \neq \{\}$ 
    show  $\bigcup (g (\text{lub } Y) \cdot f (\text{lub } Y)) = \bigcup ((\lambda x. \bigcup (g x \cdot f x)) \cdot Y)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
    proof(rule order.antisym)
      show ?lhs  $\leq$  ?rhs
      proof(rule Sup-least)
        fix x
        assume x  $\in g (\text{lub } Y) \cdot f (\text{lub } Y)$ 
        with mcont-contD[OF f chain Y] mcont-contD[OF g chain Y]
        obtain y z where y  $\in Y$  z  $\in f y$ 
          and x:  $x = \bigcup ((\lambda x. g x z) \cdot Y)$  by auto
        show x  $\leq$  ?rhs unfolding x
        proof(rule Sup-least)
          fix u
          assume u  $\in (\lambda x. g x z) \cdot Y$ 
          then obtain y' where u = g y' z y'  $\in Y$  by auto
          from chain {y  $\in Y$ } {y'  $\in Y$ } have ord y y'  $\vee$  ord y' y by(rule chainD)
          thus u  $\leq$  ?rhs
          proof
            note {u = g y' z} also
            assume ord y y'
            with f have f y  $\subseteq$  f y' by(rule mcont-monoD)
            with {z  $\in f y$ }
            have g y' z  $\leq$   $\bigcup (g y' \cdot f y')$  by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
            also have ...  $\leq$  ?rhs using {y'  $\in Y$ } by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
            finally show ?thesis .
        next
          note {u = g y' z} also

```

```

assume ord y' y
with g have g y' z ≤ g y z by(rule mcont-monoD)
also have ... ≤ ⋃(g y ` f y) using ⟨z ∈ f y⟩
    by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
also have ... ≤ ?rhs using ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
finally show ?thesis .

qed
qed
qed
next
show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs
proof(rule Sup-least)
  fix x
  assume x ∈ (λx. ⋃(g x ` f x)) ` Y
  then obtain y where x: x = ⋃(g y ` f y) and y ∈ Y by auto
  show x ≤ ?lhs unfolding x
  proof(rule Sup-least)
    fix u
    assume u ∈ g y ` f y
    then obtain z where u = g y z z ∈ f y by auto
    note ⟨u = g y z⟩
    also have g y z ≤ ⋃((λx. g x z) ` Y)
      using ⟨y ∈ Y⟩ by(auto intro: Sup-upper)
    also have ... = g (lub Y) z by(simp add: mcont-contD[OF g chain Y])
    also have ... ≤ ?lhs using ⟨z ∈ f y⟩ ⟨y ∈ Y⟩
      by(auto intro: Sup-upper simp add: mcont-contD[OF f chain Y])
    finally show u ≤ ?lhs .
  qed
  qed
  qed
qed

lemma mcont-SUP [cont-intro, simp]:
  ⟦ mcont lub ord Union (≤) f; ⋀y. mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. g x y) ⟧
  ⟹ mcont lub ord Sup (≤) (λx. ⋃y∈f x. g x y)
by(blast intro: mcontI cont-SUP monotone-SUP mcont-mono)

end

lemma admissible-Ball [cont-intro, simp]:
  ⟦ ⋀x. ccpo.admissible lub ord (λA. P A x);
    mcont lub ord Union (≤) f;
    class ccpo lub ord (mk-less ord) ⟧
  ⟹ ccpo.admissible lub ord (λA. ∀x∈f A. P A x)
unfolding Ball-def by simp

lemma admissible-Bex'[THEN admissible-subst, cont-intro, simp]:
  shows admissible-Bex: ccpo.admissible Union (≤) (λA. ∃x∈A. P x)
  using ccpo.admissible-def by fastforce

```

15.6 Parallel fixpoint induction

```

context
  fixes luba :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  and orda :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  and lubb :: 'b set  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  and ordb :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  assumes a: class.ccpo luba orda (mk-less orda)
  and b: class.ccpo lubb ordb (mk-less ordb)
begin

interpretation a: ccpo luba orda mk-less orda by(rule a)
interpretation b: ccpo lubb ordb mk-less ordb by(rule b)

lemma ccpo-rel-prodI:
  class.ccpo (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) (mk-less (rel-prod orda ordb))
  (is class.ccpo ?lub ?ord ?ord')
proof(intro class.ccpo.intro class.ccpo-axioms.intro)
  show class.order ?ord ?ord'
    by(rule order-rel-prodI) intro-locales
  show  $\bigwedge A$  x. [Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) A;  $x \in A$ ]
     $\implies$  rel-prod orda ordb x (prod-lub luba lubb A)
  by (simp add: a.ccpo-Sup-upper b.ccpo-Sup-upper chain-rel-prodD1 chain-rel-prodD2
    prod-lub-def rel-prod-sel)
  show  $\bigwedge A$  z. [Complete-Partial-Order.chain (rel-prod orda ordb) A;
     $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies$  rel-prod orda ordb x z]
     $\implies$  rel-prod orda ordb (prod-lub luba lubb A) z
  by (metis (full-types) a.ccpo-Sup-below-iff b.ccpo-Sup-least chain-rel-prodD1
    chain-rel-prodD2 imageE prod.sel prod-lub-def rel-prod-sel)
qed

interpretation ab: ccpo prod-lub luba lubb rel-prod orda ordb mk-less (rel-prod orda
  ordb)
  by(rule ccpo-rel-prodI)

lemma monotone-map-prod [simp]:
  monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) (rel-prod ordc ordd) (map-prod f g)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  monotone orda ordc f  $\wedge$  monotone ordb ordd g
  by(auto simp add: monotone-def)

lemma parallel-fixp-induct:
  assumes adm: ccpo.admissible (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) ( $\lambda x. P$ 
  (fst x) (snd x))
  and f: monotone orda orda f
  and g: monotone ordb ordb g
  and bot: P (luba {}) (lubb {})
  and step:  $\bigwedge x y. P x y \implies P(f x) (g y)$ 
  shows P (ccpo.fixp luba orda f) (ccpo.fixp lubb ordb g)
proof -
  let ?lub = prod-lub luba lubb

```

```

and ?ord = rel-prod orda ordb
and ?P = λ(x, y). P x y
from adm have adm': ccpo.admissible ?lub ?ord ?P by(simp add: split-def)
hence ?P (ccpo.fixp (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) (map-prod f g))
  by(rule ab.fixp-induct)(auto simp add: f g step bot)
also have ccpo.fixp (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) (map-prod f g) =
  (ccpo.fixp luba orda f, ccpo.fixp lubb ordb g) (is ?lhs = (?rhs1, ?rhs2))
proof(rule ab.order.antisym)
  have ccpo.admissible ?lub ?ord (λxy. ?ord xy (?rhs1, ?rhs2))
    by(rule admissible-leI[OF ccpo-rel-prodI])(auto simp add: prod-lub-def chain-empty
intro: a ccpo-Sup-least b ccpo-Sup-least)
    thus ?ord ?lhs (?rhs1, ?rhs2)
      by(rule ab.fixp-induct)(auto 4 3 dest: monotoneD[OF f] monotoneD[OF g]
simp add: b.fixp-unfold[OF g, symmetric] a.fixp-unfold[OF f, symmetric] f g intro:
a ccpo-Sup-least b ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
  next
    have ccpo.admissible luba orda (λx. orda x (fst ?lhs))
      by(rule admissible-leI[OF a])(auto intro: a ccpo-Sup-least simp add: chain-empty)
    hence orda ?rhs1 (fst ?lhs) using f
    proof(rule a.fixp-induct)
      fix x
      assume orda x (fst ?lhs)
      thus orda (f x) (fst ?lhs)
        by(subst ab.fixp-unfold)(auto simp add: f g dest: monotoneD[OF f])
    qed(auto intro: a ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
  moreover
    have ccpo.admissible lubb ordb (λy. ordb y (snd ?lhs))
      by(rule admissible-leI[OF b])(auto intro: b ccpo-Sup-least simp add: chain-empty)
    hence ordb ?rhs2 (snd ?lhs) using g
    proof(rule b.fixp-induct)
      fix y
      assume ordb y (snd ?lhs)
      thus ordb (g y) (snd ?lhs)
        by(smt (verit, best) ab.fixp-unfold f g monotoneD monotone-map-prod
          snd-map-prod)
    qed(auto intro: b ccpo-Sup-least chain-empty)
    ultimately show ?ord (?rhs1, ?rhs2) ?lhs
      by(simp add: rel-prod-conv split-beta)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

lemma parallel-fixp-induct-uc:
  assumes a: partial-function-definitions orda luba
  and b: partial-function-definitions ordb lubb
  and F: ∀x. monotone (fun-ord orda) orda (λf. U1 (F (C1 f)) x)
  and G: ∀y. monotone (fun-ord ordb) ordb (λg. U2 (G (C2 g)) y)

```

```

and eq1:  $f \equiv C1 (\text{ccpo.fixp}(\text{fun-lub luba})(\text{fun-ord orda})(\lambda f. U1(F(C1 f))))$ 
and eq2:  $g \equiv C2 (\text{ccpo.fixp}(\text{fun-lub lubb})(\text{fun-ord ordb})(\lambda g. U2(G(C2 g))))$ 
and inverse:  $\wedge f. U1(C1 f) = f$ 
and inverse2:  $\wedge g. U2(C2 g) = g$ 
and adm:  $\text{ccpo.admissible}(\text{prod-lub}(\text{fun-lub luba})(\text{fun-lub lubb}))(\text{rel-prod}(\text{fun-ord orda})(\text{fun-ord ordb}))(\lambda x. P(\text{fst } x)(\text{snd } x))$ 
and bot:  $P(\lambda \_. \text{luba} \{\}) (\lambda \_. \text{lubb} \{\})$ 
and step:  $\wedge f g. P(U1 f) (U2 g) \implies P(U1(F f)) (U2(G g))$ 
shows  $P(U1 f) (U2 g)$ 
unfolding eq1 eq2 inverse inverse2
proof (rule parallel-fixp-induct[OF partial-function-definitions.ccpo[OF a] partial-function-definitions.ccpo[OF b] adm])
show monotone (fun-ord orda) (fun-ord orda) ( $\lambda f. U1(F(C1 f)))$ 
  monotone (fun-ord ordb) (fun-ord ordb) ( $\lambda g. U2(G(C2 g)))$ 
using F G by(simp-all add: monotone-def fun-ord-def)
show  $P(\text{fun-lub luba} \{\}) (\text{fun-lub lubb} \{\})$ 
  by (simp add: fun-lub-def bot)
show  $\wedge x y. P x y \implies P(U1(F(C1 x))) (U2(G(C2 y)))$ 
  by (simp add: inverse inverse2 local.step)
qed

lemmas parallel-fixp-induct-1-1 = parallel-fixp-induct-uc[
  of - - - -  $\lambda x. x - \lambda x. x$   $\lambda x. x - \lambda x. x$ ,
  OF - - - - refl refl]

lemmas parallel-fixp-induct-2-2 = parallel-fixp-induct-uc[
  of - - - - case-prod - curry case-prod - curry,
  where  $P = \lambda f g. P(\text{curry } f)(\text{curry } g)$ ,
  unfolded case-prod-curry curry-case-prod curry-K,
  OF - - - - - refl refl]
for P

lemma monotone-fst: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) orda fst
by(auto intro: monotoneI)

lemma mcont-fst: mcont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) luba orda fst
by(auto intro!: mcontI monotoneI contI simp add: prod-lub-def)

lemma mcont2mcont-fst [cont-intro, simp]:
  mcont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) t
   $\implies$  mcont lub ord luba orda ( $\lambda x. \text{fst}(t x)$ )
by (simp add: mcont-def monotone-on-def prod-lub-def cont-def image-image
  rel-prod-sel)

lemma monotone-snd: monotone (rel-prod orda ordb) ordb snd
by(auto intro: monotoneI)

lemma mcont-snd: mcont (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) lubb ordb snd
by(auto intro!: mcontI monotoneI contI simp add: prod-lub-def)

```

lemma *mcont2mcont-snd* [*cont-intro, simp*]:
mcont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb) *t*
 $\implies \text{mcont lub ord lubb ordb} (\lambda x. \text{snd} (t x))$
by(*auto intro!*: *mcontI monotoneI contI dest: mcont-monoD mcont-contD simp add: rel-prod-sel split-beta prod-lub-def image-image*)

lemma *monotone-Pair*:
 $\llbracket \text{monotone ord orda } f; \text{monotone ord ordb } g \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{monotone ord (rel-prod orda ordb)} (\lambda x. (f x, g x))$
by(*simp add: monotone-def*)

lemma *cont-Pair*:
 $\llbracket \text{cont lub ord luba orda } f; \text{cont lub ord lubb ordb } g \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{cont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb)} (\lambda x. (f x, g x))$
by(*rule contI*)(*auto simp add: prod-lub-def image-image dest!: contD*)

lemma *mcont-Pair*:
 $\llbracket \text{mcont lub ord luba orda } f; \text{mcont lub ord lubb ordb } g \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{mcont lub ord (prod-lub luba lubb) (rel-prod orda ordb)} (\lambda x. (f x, g x))$
by(*rule mcontI*)(*simp-all add: monotone-Pair mcont-mono cont-Pair*)

context *partial-function-definitions*
begin

Specialised versions of *mcont-call* for admissibility proofs for parallel fixpoint inductions

lemmas *mcont-call-fst* [*cont-intro*] = *mcont-call[THEN mcont2mcont, OF mcont-fst]*
lemmas *mcont-call-snd* [*cont-intro*] = *mcont-call[THEN mcont2mcont, OF mcont-snd]*
end

lemma *map-option-mono* [*partial-function-mono*]:
mono-option B \implies *mono-option* ($\lambda f. \text{map-option } g (B f)$)
unfolding *map-conv-bind-option* **by**(*rule bind-mono*) *simp-all*

lemma *compact-flat-lub* [*cont-intro*]: *ccpo.compact (flat-lub x) (flat-ord x) y*
using *flat-interpretation[THEN ccpo]*
proof(*rule ccpo.compactI[OF - ccpo.admissibleI]*)
fix *A*
assume *chain: Complete-Partial-Order.chain (flat-ord x) A*
and *A: A ≠ {}*
and **: ∀ z ∈ A. ¬ flat-ord x y z*
from *A obtain z where z ∈ A by blast*
with ** have z: ¬ flat-ord x y z ..*
hence *y: x ≠ y y ≠ z* **by**(*auto simp add: flat-ord-def*)
have *y ≠ (THE z. z ∈ A - {x})* **if** *¬ A ⊆ {x}*
proof –
from *that obtain z' where z' ∈ A z' ≠ x* **by** *auto*
then have (*THE z. z ∈ A - {x}) = z'*

```

by(intro the-equality)(auto dest: chainD[OF chain] simp add: flat-ord-def)
moreover have  $z' \neq y$  using  $\langle z' \in A \rangle$  * by(auto simp add: flat-ord-def)
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed
with  $z$  show  $\neg \text{flat-ord } x \ y$  (flat-lub  $x \ A$ )
by(simp add: flat-ord-def flat-lub-def)
qed

end

```

```

theory Conditional-Parametricity
imports Main
keywords parametric-constant :: thy-decl
begin

context includes lifting-syntax begin

qualified definition Rel-match ::  $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
Rel-match  $R \ x \ y = R \ x \ y$ 

named-theorems parametricity-preprocess

lemma bi-unique-Rel-match [parametricity-preprocess]:
bi-unique  $A = \text{Rel-match } (A \implies A \implies (=)) \ (=) \ (=)$ 
unfolding bi-unique-alt-def2 Rel-match-def ..

lemma bi-total-Rel-match [parametricity-preprocess]:
bi-total  $A = \text{Rel-match } ((A \implies (=)) \implies (=)) \ \text{All All}$ 
unfolding bi-total-alt-def2 Rel-match-def ..

lemma is-equality-Rel: is-equality  $A \implies \text{Transfer.Rel } A \ t \ t$ 
by (fact transfer-raw)

lemma Rel-Rel-match: Transfer.Rel  $R \ x \ y \implies \text{Rel-match } R \ x \ y$ 
unfolding Rel-match-def Rel-def .

lemma Rel-match-Rel: Rel-match  $R \ x \ y \implies \text{Transfer.Rel } R \ x \ y$ 
unfolding Rel-match-def Rel-def .

lemma Rel-Rel-match-eq: Transfer.Rel  $R \ x \ y = \text{Rel-match } R \ x \ y$ 
using Rel-Rel-match Rel-match-Rel by fast

lemma Rel-match-app:
assumes Rel-match  $(A \implies B) \ f \ g$  and Transfer.Rel  $A \ x \ y$ 
shows Rel-match  $B \ (f \ x) \ (g \ y)$ 
using assms Rel-match-Rel Rel-app Rel-Rel-match by fast

end

```

ML-file *<conditional-parametricity.ML>*

```

end
theory Confluence imports
  Main
begin

16 Confluence

definition semiconfluentp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  semiconfluentp r ⟷ r-1-1 OO r** ≤ r** OO r-1-1**

definition confluentp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  confluentp r ⟷ r-1-1** OO r** ≤ r** OO r-1-1**

definition strong-confluentp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool where
  strong-confluentp r ⟷ r-1-1 OO r ≤ r** OO (r-1-1)==

lemma semiconfluentpI [intro?]:
  semiconfluentp r if ⋀x y z. [ r x y; r** x z ] ⟹ ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u
  using that unfolding semiconfluentp-def rtranclp-conversesep by blast

lemma semiconfluentpD: ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u if semiconfluentp r r x y r** x z
  using that unfolding semiconfluentp-def rtranclp-conversesep by blast

lemma confluentpI:
  confluentp r if ⋀x y z. [ r** x y; r** x z ] ⟹ ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u
  using that unfolding confluentp-def rtranclp-conversesep by blast

lemma confluentpD: ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u if confluentp r r** x y r** x z
  using that unfolding confluentp-def rtranclp-conversesep by blast

lemma strong-confluentpI [intro?]:
  strong-confluentp r if ⋀x y z. [ r x y; r x z ] ⟹ ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r== z u
  using that unfolding strong-confluentp-def by blast

lemma strong-confluentpD: ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r== z u if strong-confluentp r r x y r x
  z
  using that unfolding strong-confluentp-def by blast

lemma semiconfluentp-imp-confluentp: confluentp r if r: semiconfluentp r
proof(rule confluentpI)
  show ∃ u. r** y u ∧ r** z u if r** x y r** x z for x y z
  using that(2,1)
  by(induction arbitrary: y rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
  (blast intro: rtranclp-trans dest: r[THEN semiconfluentpD])+
qed

```

```

lemma confluentp-imp-semiconfluentp: semiconfluentp r if confluentp r
  using that by(auto intro!: semiconfluentpI dest: confluentpD[OF that])

lemma confluentp-eq-semiconfluentp: confluentp r  $\longleftrightarrow$  semiconfluentp r
  by(blast intro: semiconfluentp-imp-confluentp confluentp-imp-semiconfluentp)

lemma confluentp-conv-strong-confluentp-rtranclp:
  confluentp r  $\longleftrightarrow$  strong-confluentp ( $r^{**}$ )
  by(auto simp add: confluentp-def strong-confluentp-def rtranclp-conversep)

lemma strong-confluentp-into-semiconfluentp:
  semiconfluentp r if  $r: \text{strong-confluentp } r$ 
proof
  show  $\exists u. r^{**} y u \wedge r^{**} z u$  if  $r x y r^{**} x z$  for  $x y z$ 
  using that(2,1)
  apply(induction arbitrary: y rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
  subgoal by blast
  subgoal for a b c
    by (drule (1) strong-confluentpD[OF r, of a c])(auto 10 0 intro: rtranclp-trans)
  done
qed

lemma strong-confluentp-imp-confluentp: confluentp r if strong-confluentp r
  unfolding confluentp-eq-semiconfluentp using that by(rule strong-confluentp-into-semiconfluentp)

lemma semiconfluentp-equivclp: equivclp  $r = r^{**} OO r^{-1-1**}$  if  $r: \text{semiconfluentp } r$ 
proof(rule antisym[rotated] r-OO-conversep-into-equivclp predicate2I)+
  show  $(r^{**} OO r^{-1-1**}) x y$  if equivclp  $r x y$  for  $x y$  using that unfolding
  equivclp-def rtranclp-conversep
    by(induction rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
    (blast elim!: symclpE intro: converse-rtranclp-into-rtranclp rtranclp-trans dest:
  semiconfluentpD[OF r])+
qed

end

theory Confluent-Quotient imports
  Confluence
begin

  Functors with finite setters preserve wide intersection for any equivalence
  relation that respects the mapper.

  lemma Inter-finite-subset:
    assumes  $\forall A \in \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } A$ 
    shows  $\exists \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}. \text{finite } \mathcal{B} \wedge (\bigcap \mathcal{B}) = (\bigcap \mathcal{A})$ 
  proof(cases  $\mathcal{A} = \{\}$ )
    case False
    then obtain A where A:  $A \in \mathcal{A}$  by auto
    then have finA:  $\text{finite } A$  using assms by auto

```

```

hence fin: finite ( $A - \bigcap \mathcal{A}$ ) by(rule finite-subset[rotated]) auto
let ?P =  $\lambda x. A \in \mathcal{A} \wedge x \notin A$ 
define f where f x = Eps (?P x) for x
let ?B = insert A (f ` ( $A - \bigcap \mathcal{A}$ ))
have ?P x (f x) if  $x \in A - \bigcap \mathcal{A}$  for x unfolding f-def by(rule someI-ex)(use
that A in auto)
hence  $(\bigcap ?B) = (\bigcap \mathcal{A})$  ?B  $\subseteq \mathcal{A}$  using A by auto
moreover have finite ?B using fin by simp
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed simp

locale wide-intersection-finite =
fixes E :: 'Fa  $\Rightarrow$  'Fa  $\Rightarrow$  bool
and mapFa :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'Fa  $\Rightarrow$  'Fa
and setFa :: 'Fa  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
assumes equiv: equivp E
and map-E: E x y  $\Longrightarrow$  E (mapFa f x) (mapFa f y)
and map-id: mapFa id x = x
and map-cong:  $\forall a \in \text{setFa } x. f a = g a \Longrightarrow \text{mapFa } f x = \text{mapFa } g x$ 
and set-map: setFa (mapFa f x) = f ` setFa x
and finite: finite (setFa x)
begin

lemma binary-intersection:
assumes E y z and y: setFa y  $\subseteq$  Y and z: setFa z  $\subseteq$  Z and a: a  $\in$  Y a  $\in$  Z
shows  $\exists x. E x y \wedge \text{setFa } x \subseteq Y \wedge \text{setFa } x \subseteq Z$ 
proof -
let ?f =  $\lambda b. \text{if } b \in Z \text{ then } b \text{ else } a$ 
let ?u = mapFa ?f y
from {E y z} have E ?u (mapFa ?f z) by(rule map-E)
also have mapFa ?f z = mapFa id z by(rule map-cong)(use z in auto)
also have ... = z by(rule map-id)
finally have E ?u y using {E y z} equivp-symp[OF equiv] equivp-transp[OF equiv]
by blast
moreover have setFa ?u  $\subseteq$  Y using a y by(subst set-map) auto
moreover have setFa ?u  $\subseteq$  Z using a by(subst set-map) auto
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma finite-intersection:
assumes E:  $\forall y \in A. E y z$ 
and fin: finite A
and sub:  $\forall y \in A. \text{setFa } y \subseteq Y y \wedge a \in Y y$ 
shows  $\exists x. E x z \wedge (\forall y \in A. \text{setFa } x \subseteq Y y)$ 
using fin E sub
proof(induction)
case empty
then show ?case using equivp-reflp[OF equiv, of z] by(auto)
next

```

```

case (insert y A)
then obtain x where x:  $E x z \forall y \in A. setFa x \subseteq Y y \wedge a \in Y y$  by auto
hence set-x:  $setFa x \subseteq (\bigcap y \in A. Y y) a \in (\bigcap y \in A. Y y)$  by auto
from insert.prems have  $E y z$  and set-y:  $setFa y \subseteq Y y a \in Y y$  by auto
from  $\langle E y z \rangle \langle E x z \rangle$  have  $E x y$  using equivp-symp[OF equiv] equivp-transp[OF equiv] by blast
from binary-intersection[OF this set-x(1) set-y(1) set-x(2) set-y(2)]
obtain x' where  $E x' x setFa x' \subseteq \bigcap (Y ' A) setFa x' \subseteq Y y$  by blast
then show ?case using  $\langle E x z \rangle$  equivp-transp[OF equiv] by blast
qed

lemma wide-intersection:
assumes inter-nonempty:  $\bigcap Ss \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $(\bigcap As \in Ss. \{(x, x') . E x x'\}) = \{x. setFa x \subseteq As\} \subseteq \{(x, x') . E x x'\} = \{x. setFa x \subseteq \bigcap Ss\}$  (is ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs)
proof
fix x
assume lhs:  $x \in ?lhs$ 
from inter-nonempty obtain a where a:  $\forall As \in Ss. a \in As$  by auto
from lhs obtain y where y:  $\bigwedge As. As \in Ss \implies E(y As) x \wedge setFa(y As) \subseteq As$ 
by atomize-elim(rule choice, auto)
define Ts where Ts =  $(\lambda As. insert a (setFa(y As))) ' Ss$ 
have Ts-subset:  $(\bigcap Ts) \subseteq (\bigcap Ss)$  using a unfolding Ts-def by(auto dest: y)
have Ts-finite:  $\forall Bs \in Ts. finite Bs$  unfolding Ts-def by(auto dest: y intro: finite)
from Inter-finite-subset[OF this] obtain Us
where Us:  $Us \subseteq Ts$  and finite-Us:  $finite Us$  and Int-Us:  $(\bigcap Us) \subseteq (\bigcap Ts)$  by force
let ?P =  $\lambda U As. As \in Ss \wedge U = insert a (setFa(y As))$ 
define Y where Y U =  $Eps(?P U)$  for U
have Y: ?P U (Y U) if U  $\in Us$  for U unfolding Y-def
by(rule someI-ex)(use that Us in (auto simp add: Ts-def))
let ?f =  $\lambda U. y(Y U)$ 
have *:  $\forall z \in (?f ' Us). E z x$  by(auto dest!: Y y)
have **:  $\forall z \in (?f ' Us). setFa z \subseteq insert a (setFa z) \wedge a \in insert a (setFa z)$  by auto
from finite-intersection[OF * - **] finite-Us obtain u
where u:  $E u x$  and set-u:  $\forall z \in (?f ' Us). setFa u \subseteq insert a (setFa z)$  by auto
from set-u have setFa u  $\subseteq (\bigcap Us)$  by(auto dest: Y)
with Int-Us Ts-subset have setFa u  $\subseteq (\bigcap Ss)$  by auto
with u show x  $\in ?rhs$  by auto
qed

end

Subdistributivity for quotients via confluence

```

```

lemma rtranclp-transp-reflp:  $R^{**} = R$  if transp R reflp R
apply(rule ext iffI)+
subgoal premises prems for x y using prems by(induction)(use that in (auto
```

```

intro: reflpD transpD)
  subgoal by(rule r-into-rtranclp)
  done

lemma rtranclp-equivp:  $R^{**} = R$  if equivp  $R$ 
  using that by(simp add: rtranclp-transp-reflp equivp-reflp-symp-transp)

locale confluent-quotient =
  fixes Rb :: ' $Fb \Rightarrow 'Fb \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and Ea :: ' $Fa \Rightarrow 'Fa \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and Eb :: ' $Fb \Rightarrow 'Fb \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and Ec :: ' $Fc \Rightarrow 'Fc \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and Eab :: ' $Fab \Rightarrow 'Fab \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and Ebc :: ' $Fbc \Rightarrow 'Fbc \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and  $\pi\text{-}Faba :: 'Fab \Rightarrow 'Fa$ 
  and  $\pi\text{-}Fabb :: 'Fab \Rightarrow 'Fb$ 
  and  $\pi\text{-}Fbcb :: 'Fbc \Rightarrow 'Fb$ 
  and  $\pi\text{-}Fbcc :: 'Fbc \Rightarrow 'Fc$ 
  and rel-Fab ::  $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'Fa \Rightarrow 'Fb \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and rel-Fbc ::  $('b \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'Fb \Rightarrow 'Fc \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and rel-Fac ::  $('a \Rightarrow 'c \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'Fa \Rightarrow 'Fc \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  and set-Fab :: ' $Fab \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{ set}$ 
  and set-Fbc :: ' $Fbc \Rightarrow ('b \times 'c) \text{ set}$ 
  assumes confluent: confluentp Rb
    and retract1-ab:  $\bigwedge x y. Rb (\pi\text{-}Fabb x) y \implies \exists z. Eab x z \wedge y = \pi\text{-}Fabb z \wedge$ 
      set-Fab z  $\subseteq$  set-Fab x
    and retract1-bc:  $\bigwedge x y. Rb (\pi\text{-}Fbcb x) y \implies \exists z. Ebc x z \wedge y = \pi\text{-}Fbcb z \wedge$ 
      set-Fbc z  $\subseteq$  set-Fbc x
    and generated-b: Eb  $\leq$  equivclp Rb
    and transp-a: transp Ea
    and transp-c: transp Ec
    and equivp-ab: equivp Eab
    and equivp-bc: equivp Ebc
    and in-rel-Fab:  $\bigwedge A x y. \text{rel-Fab } A x y \longleftrightarrow (\exists z. z \in \{x. \text{set-Fab } x \subseteq \{(x, y). A x y\}\} \wedge \pi\text{-}Faba z = x \wedge \pi\text{-}Fabb z = y)$ 
    and in-rel-Fbc:  $\bigwedge B x y. \text{rel-Fbc } B x y \longleftrightarrow (\exists z. z \in \{x. \text{set-Fbc } x \subseteq \{(x, y). B x y\}\} \wedge \pi\text{-}Fbcb z = x \wedge \pi\text{-}Fbcc z = y)$ 
    and rel-compp:  $\bigwedge A B. \text{rel-Fac } (A OO B) = \text{rel-Fab } A OO \text{rel-Fbc } B$ 
    and  $\pi\text{-}Faba\text{-respect}: \text{rel-fun } Eab Ea \pi\text{-}Faba \pi\text{-}Faba$ 
    and  $\pi\text{-}Fbcc\text{-respect}: \text{rel-fun } Ebc Ec \pi\text{-}Fbcc \pi\text{-}Fbcc$ 
begin

lemma retract-ab:  $Rb^{**} (\pi\text{-}Fabb x) y \implies \exists z. Eab x z \wedge y = \pi\text{-}Fabb z \wedge \text{set-Fab } z \subseteq \text{set-Fab } x$ 
  by(induction rule: rtranclp-induct)(blast dest: retract1-ab intro: equivp-transp[OF
    equivp-ab] equivp-reflp[OF equivp-ab])+

lemma retract-bc:  $Rb^{**} (\pi\text{-}Fbcb x) y \implies \exists z. Ebc x z \wedge y = \pi\text{-}Fbcb z \wedge \text{set-Fbc } z \subseteq \text{set-Fbc } x$ 

```

```

by(induction rule: rtranclp-induct)(blast dest: retract1-bc intro: equivp-transp[OF
equivp-bc] equivp-reflp[OF equivp-bc])+

lemma subdistributivity: rel-Fab A OO Eb OO rel-Fbc B ≤ Ea OO rel-Fac (A OO
B) OO Ec
proof(rule predicate2I; elim relcomppE)
  fix x y y' z
  assume rel-Fab A x y and Eb y y' and rel-Fbc B y' z
  then obtain xy y'z
    where xy: set-Fab xy ⊆ {(a, b). A a b} x = π-Fabb xy y = π-Fabb xy
      and y'z: set-Fbc y'z ⊆ {(a, b). B a b} y' = π-Fbcc y'z z = π-Fbcc y'z
    by(auto simp add: in-rel-Fab in-rel-Fbc)
  from ‹Eb y y'› have equivclp Rb y y' using generated-b by blast
  then obtain u where u: Rb** y u Rb** y' u
  unfolding semiconfluentp-equivclp[OF confluent[THEN confluentp-imp-semiconfluentp]]
  by(auto simp add: rtranclp-conversep)
  with xy y'z obtain xy' y'z'
    where retract1: Eab xy xy' π-Fabb xy' = u set-Fab xy' ⊆ set-Fab xy
      and retract2: Ebc y'z y'z' π-Fbcc y'z' = u set-Fbc y'z' ⊆ set-Fbc y'z
    by(auto dest!: retract-ab retract-bc)
  from retract1(1) xy have Ea x (π-Faba xy') by(auto dest: π-Faba-respect[THEN
rel-funD])
  moreover have rel-Fab A (π-Faba xy') u using xy retract1 by(auto simp add:
in-rel-Fab)
  moreover have rel-Fbc B u (π-Fbcc y'z') using y'z retract2 by(auto simp add:
in-rel-Fbc)
  moreover have Ec (π-Fbcc y'z') z using retract2 y'z equivp-symp[OF equivp-bc]
  by(auto intro: π-Fbcc-respect[THEN rel-funD])
  ultimately show (Ea OO rel-Fac (A OO B) OO Ec) x z unfolding rel-compp
  by blast
qed

end

end

```

17 Old Datatype package: constructing datatypes from Cartesian Products and Disjoint Sums

```

theory Old-Datatype
imports Main
begin

```

17.1 The datatype universe

```

definition Node = {p. ∃f x k. p = (f :: nat => 'b + nat, x :: 'a + nat) ∧ f k =
Inr 0}

```

```
typedef ('a, 'b) node = Node :: ((nat => 'b + nat) * ('a + nat)) set
morphisms Rep-Node Abs-Node
unfolding Node-def by auto
```

Datatypes will be represented by sets of type *node*

```
type-synonym 'a item = ('a, unit) node set
type-synonym ('a, 'b) dtree = ('a, 'b) node set
```

```
definition Push :: [('b + nat), nat => ('b + nat)] => (nat => ('b + nat))
```

```
where Push == (%b h. case-nat b h)
```

```
definition Push-Node :: [('b + nat), ('a, 'b) node] => ('a, 'b) node
where Push-Node == (%n x. Abs-Node (apfst (Push n) (Rep-Node x)))
```

```
definition Atom :: ('a + nat) => ('a, 'b) dtree
where Atom == (%x. {Abs-Node((%k. Inr 0, x))})
definition Scons :: [('a, 'b) dtree, ('a, 'b) dtree] => ('a, 'b) dtree
where Scons M N == (Push-Node (Inr 1) ` M) Un (Push-Node (Inr (Suc 1))
` N)
```

```
definition Leaf :: 'a => ('a, 'b) dtree
where Leaf == Atom o Inl
definition Numb :: nat => ('a, 'b) dtree
where Numb == Atom o Inr
```

```
definition In0 :: ('a, 'b) dtree => ('a, 'b) dtree
where In0(M) == Scons (Numb 0) M
definition In1 :: ('a, 'b) dtree => ('a, 'b) dtree
where In1(M) == Scons (Numb 1) M
```

```
definition Lim :: ('b => ('a, 'b) dtree) => ('a, 'b) dtree
where Lim f ==  $\bigcup \{z. \exists x. z = \text{Push-Node} (\text{Inl } x) ` (f x)\}$ 
```

```
definition ndepth :: ('a, 'b) node => nat
where ndepth(n) == (%(f,x). LEAST k. f k = Inr 0) (Rep-Node n)
definition ntrunc :: [nat, ('a, 'b) dtree] => ('a, 'b) dtree
where ntrunc k N == {n. n in N  $\wedge$  ndepth(n) < k}
```

```
definition uprod :: [('a, 'b) dtree set, ('a, 'b) dtree set] => ('a, 'b) dtree set
```

```

where uprod A B == UN x:A. UN y:B. { Scons x y }
definition usum :: [('a, 'b) dtree set, ('a, 'b) dtree set] => ('a, 'b) dtree set
where usum A B == In0`A Un In1`B

definition Split :: [[('a, 'b) dtree, ('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c, ('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c
where Split c M == THE u. ∃ x y. M = Scons x y ∧ u = c x y

definition Case :: [[[('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c, [('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c, ('a, 'b) dtree] => 'c
where Case c d M == THE u. (∃ x . M = In0(x) ∧ u = c(x)) ∨ (∃ y . M = In1(y) ∧ u = d(y))

definition dprod :: [((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set, ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set]
=> ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set
where dprod r s == UN (x,x'):r. UN (y,y'):s. {(Scons x y, Scons x' y')}

definition dsum :: [((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set, ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set]
=> ((('a, 'b) dtree * ('a, 'b) dtree)set
where dsum r s == (UN (x,x'):r. {(In0(x),In0(x'))}) Un (UN (y,y'):s. {(In1(y),In1(y'))})

lemma apfst-convE:

$$\begin{array}{l} [] q = apfst f p; \exists x y. [] p = (x,y); q = (f(x),y) [] \implies R \\ [] \implies R \end{array}$$

by (force simp add: apfst-def)

lemma Push-inject1: Push i f = Push j g ==> i=j
apply (simp add: Push-def fun-eq-iff)
apply (drule-tac x=0 in spec, simp)
done

lemma Push-inject2: Push i f = Push j g ==> f=g
apply (auto simp add: Push-def fun-eq-iff)
apply (drule-tac x=Suc x in spec, simp)
done

lemma Push-inject:

$$[] Push i f = Push j g; [] i=j; f=g [] \implies P [] \implies P$$

by (blast dest: Push-inject1 Push-inject2)

lemma Push-neq-K0: Push (Inr (Suc k)) f = (%z. Inr 0) ==> P
by (auto simp add: Push-def fun-eq-iff split: nat.split-asm)

```

```
lemmas Abs-Node-inj = Abs-Node-inject [THEN [2] rev-iffD1]
```

```
lemma Node-K0-I:  $(\lambda k. \text{Inr } 0, a) \in \text{Node}$ 
by (simp add: Node-def)

lemma Node-Push-I:  $p \in \text{Node} \implies \text{apfst} (\text{Push } i) p \in \text{Node}$ 
apply (simp add: Node-def Push-def)
apply (fast intro!: apfst-conv nat.case(2)[THEN trans])
done
```

17.2 Freeness: Distinctness of Constructors

```
lemma Scons-not-Atom [iff]:  $\text{Scons } M N \neq \text{Atom}(a)$ 
unfolding Atom-def Scons-def Push-Node-def One-nat-def
by (blast intro: Node-K0-I Rep-Node [THEN Node-Push-I]
      dest!: Abs-Node-inj
      elim!: apfst-convE sym [THEN Push-neq-K0])
```

```
lemmas Atom-not-Scons [iff] = Scons-not-Atom [THEN not-sym]
```

```
lemma inj-Atom: inj(Atom)
apply (simp add: Atom-def)
apply (blast intro!: inj-onI Node-K0-I dest!: Abs-Node-inj)
done
lemmas Atom-inject = inj-Atom [THEN injD]
```

```
lemma Atom-Atom-eq [iff]:  $(\text{Atom}(a) = \text{Atom}(b)) = (a = b)$ 
by (blast dest!: Atom-inject)
```

```
lemma inj-Leaf: inj(Leaf)
apply (simp add: Leaf-def o-def)
apply (rule inj-onI)
apply (erule Atom-inject [THEN Inl-inject])
done
```

```
lemmas Leaf-inject [dest!] = inj-Leaf [THEN injD]
```

```
lemma inj-Numb: inj(Numb)
apply (simp add: Numb-def o-def)
apply (rule inj-onI)
```

```

apply (erule Atom-inject [THEN Inr-inject])
done

lemmas Numb-inject [dest!] = inj-Numb [THEN injD]

lemma Push-Node-inject:
  [| Push-Node i m =Push-Node j n;  [| i=j;  m=n |] ==> P
  [| ] ==> P
apply (simp add: Push-Node-def)
apply (erule Abs-Node-inj [THEN apfst-convE])
apply (rule Rep-Node [THEN Node-Push-I])+
apply (erule sym [THEN apfst-convE])
apply (blast intro: Rep-Node-inject [THEN iffD1] trans sym elim!: Push-inject)
done

lemma Scons-inject-lemma1: Scons M N <= Scons M' N' ==> M<=M'
unfolding Scons-def One-nat-def
by (blast dest!: Push-Node-inject)

lemma Scons-inject-lemma2: Scons M N <= Scons M' N' ==> N<=N'
unfolding Scons-def One-nat-def
by (blast dest!: Push-Node-inject)

lemma Scons-inject1: Scons M N = Scons M' N' ==> M=M'
apply (erule equalityE)
apply (iprover intro: equalityI Scons-inject-lemma1)
done

lemma Scons-inject2: Scons M N = Scons M' N' ==> N=N'
apply (erule equalityE)
apply (iprover intro: equalityI Scons-inject-lemma2)
done

lemma Scons-inject:
  [| Scons M N = Scons M' N';  [| M=M';  N=N' |] ==> P |] ==> P
by (iprover dest: Scons-inject1 Scons-inject2)

lemma Scons-Scons-eq [iff]: (Scons M N = Scons M' N') = (M=M' ∧ N=N')
by (blast elim!: Scons-inject)

```

lemma *Scons-not-Leaf* [iff]: *Scons M N* \neq *Leaf(a)*
unfolding *Leaf-def o-def by* (rule *Scons-not-Atom*)
lemmas *Leaf-not-Scons* [iff] = *Scons-not-Leaf* [THEN *not-sym*]

lemma *Scons-not-Numb* [iff]: *Scons M N* \neq *Numb(k)*
unfolding *Numb-def o-def by* (rule *Scons-not-Atom*)
lemmas *Numb-not-Scons* [iff] = *Scons-not-Numb* [THEN *not-sym*]

lemma *Leaf-not-Numb* [iff]: *Leaf(a) \neq Numb(k)*
by (simp add: *Leaf-def Numb-def*)
lemmas *Numb-not-Leaf* [iff] = *Leaf-not-Numb* [THEN *not-sym*]

lemma *ndepth-K0*: *ndepth (Abs-Node(%k. Inr 0, x)) = 0*
by (simp add: *ndepth-def Node-K0-I* [THEN *Abs-Node-inverse*] Least-equality)

lemma *ndepth-Push-Node-aux*:
case-nat (Inr (Suc i)) f k = Inr 0 \longrightarrow *Suc(LEAST x. f x = Inr 0) $\leq k$*
apply (induct-tac *k*, auto)
apply (erule Least-le)
done

lemma *ndepth-Push-Node*:
ndepth (Push-Node (Inr (Suc i)) n) = Suc(ndepth(n))
apply (insert Rep-Node [of *n*, unfolded *Node-def*])
apply (auto simp add: *ndepth-def Push-Node-def*
Rep-Node [THEN *Node-Push-I*, THEN *Abs-Node-inverse*])
apply (rule Least-equality)
apply (auto simp add: *Push-def ndepth-Push-Node-aux*)
apply (erule LeastI)
done

lemma *ntrunc-0* [simp]: *ntrunc 0 M = {}*
by (simp add: *ntrunc-def*)

lemma *ntrunc-Atom* [*simp*]: *ntrunc* (*Suc k*) (*Atom a*) = *Atom(a)*
by (*auto simp add: Atom-def ntrunc-def ndepth-K0*)

lemma *ntrunc-Leaf* [*simp*]: *ntrunc* (*Suc k*) (*Leaf a*) = *Leaf(a)*
unfolding *Leaf-def o-def by (rule ntrunc-Atom)*

lemma *ntrunc-Numb* [*simp*]: *ntrunc* (*Suc k*) (*Numb i*) = *Numb(i)*
unfolding *Numb-def o-def by (rule ntrunc-Atom)*

lemma *ntrunc-Scons* [*simp*]:
ntrunc (*Suc k*) (*Scons M N*) = *Scons* (*ntrunc k M*) (*ntrunc k N*)
unfolding *Scons-def ntrunc-def One-nat-def*
by (*auto simp add: ndepth-Push-Node*)

lemma *ntrunc-one-In0* [*simp*]: *ntrunc* (*Suc 0*) (*In0 M*) = {}
apply (*simp add: In0-def*)
apply (*simp add: Scons-def*)
done

lemma *ntrunc-In0* [*simp*]: *ntrunc* (*Suc(Suc k)*) (*In0 M*) = *In0* (*ntrunc (Suc k M)*)
by (*simp add: In0-def*)

lemma *ntrunc-one-In1* [*simp*]: *ntrunc* (*Suc 0*) (*In1 M*) = {}
apply (*simp add: In1-def*)
apply (*simp add: Scons-def*)
done

lemma *ntrunc-In1* [*simp*]: *ntrunc* (*Suc(Suc k)*) (*In1 M*) = *In1* (*ntrunc (Suc k M)*)
by (*simp add: In1-def*)

17.3 Set Constructions

lemma *uprodI* [*intro!*]: $\llbracket M \in A; N \in B \rrbracket \implies Scons M N \in uprod A B$
by (*simp add: uprod-def*)

lemma *uprodE* [*elim!*]:
 $\llbracket c \in uprod A B;$
 $\quad \bigwedge x y. \llbracket x \in A; y \in B; c = Scons x y \rrbracket \implies P$
 $\rrbracket \implies P$
by (*auto simp add: uprod-def*)

lemma *uprodE2*: $\llbracket Scons\ M\ N \in uprod\ A\ B; [M \in A; N \in B] \implies P \rrbracket \implies P$
by (auto simp add: *uprod-def*)

lemma *usum-In0I* [intro]: $M \in A \implies In0(M) \in usum\ A\ B$
by (simp add: *usum-def*)

lemma *usum-In1I* [intro]: $N \in B \implies In1(N) \in usum\ A\ B$
by (simp add: *usum-def*)

lemma *usumE* [elim!]:
 $\llbracket u \in usum\ A\ B;$
 $\quad \bigwedge x. \llbracket x \in A; u = In0(x) \rrbracket \implies P;$
 $\quad \bigwedge y. \llbracket y \in B; u = In1(y) \rrbracket \implies P$
 $\rrbracket \implies P$
by (auto simp add: *usum-def*)

lemma *In0-not-In1* [iff]: $In0(M) \neq In1(N)$
unfolding *In0-def* *In1-def* *One-nat-def* **by** auto

lemmas *In1-not-In0* [iff] = *In0-not-In1* [THEN not-sym]

lemma *In0-inject*: $In0(M) = In0(N) \implies M = N$
by (simp add: *In0-def*)

lemma *In1-inject*: $In1(M) = In1(N) \implies M = N$
by (simp add: *In1-def*)

lemma *In0-eq* [iff]: $(In0\ M = In0\ N) = (M = N)$
by (blast dest!: *In0-inject*)

lemma *In1-eq* [iff]: $(In1\ M = In1\ N) = (M = N)$
by (blast dest!: *In1-inject*)

lemma *inj-In0*: inj *In0*
by (blast intro!: *inj-onI*)

lemma *inj-In1*: inj *In1*
by (blast intro!: *inj-onI*)

```

lemma Lim-inject: Lim f = Lim g ==> f = g
apply (simp add: Lim-def)
apply (rule ext)
apply (blast elim!: Push-Node-inject)
done

```

```

lemma ntrunc-subsetI: ntrunc k M <= M
by (auto simp add: ntrunc-def)

lemma ntrunc-subsetD: (!k. ntrunc k M <= N) ==> M<=N
by (auto simp add: ntrunc-def)

```

```

lemma ntrunc-equality: (!k. ntrunc k M = ntrunc k N) ==> M=N
apply (rule equalityI)
apply (rule-tac [|] ntrunc-subsetD)
apply (rule-tac [|] ntrunc-subsetI [THEN [2] subset-trans], auto)
done

```

```

lemma ntrunc-o-equality:
  [| !!k. (ntrunc(k) o h1) = (ntrunc(k) o h2) |] ==> h1=h2
apply (rule ntrunc-equality [THEN ext])
apply (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
done

```

```

lemma uprod-mono: [| A<=A'; B<=B' |] ==> uprod A B <= uprod A' B'
by (simp add: uprod-def, blast)

```

```

lemma usum-mono: [| A<=A'; B<=B' |] ==> usum A B <= usum A' B'
by (simp add: usum-def, blast)

```

```

lemma Scons-mono: [| M<=M'; N<=N' |] ==> Scons M N <= Scons M' N'
by (simp add: Scons-def, blast)

```

```

lemma In0-mono: M<=N ==> In0(M) <= In0(N)
by (simp add: In0-def Scons-mono)

```

```

lemma In1-mono: M<=N ==> In1(M) <= In1(N)
by (simp add: In1-def Scons-mono)

```

lemma *Split* [simp]: *Split c (Scons M N) = c M N*
by (simp add: *Split-def*)

lemma *Case-In0* [simp]: *Case c d (In0 M) = c(M)*
by (simp add: *Case-def*)

lemma *Case-In1* [simp]: *Case c d (In1 N) = d(N)*
by (simp add: *Case-def*)

lemma *ntrunc-UN1*: *ntrunc k (UN x. f(x)) = (UN x. ntrunc k (f x))*
by (simp add: *ntrunc-def*, blast)

lemma *Scons-UN1-x*: *Scons (UN x. f x) M = (UN x. Scons (f x) M)*
by (simp add: *Scons-def*, blast)

lemma *Scons-UN1-y*: *Scons M (UN x. f x) = (UN x. Scons M (f x))*
by (simp add: *Scons-def*, blast)

lemma *In0-UN1*: *In0(UN x. f(x)) = (UN x. In0(f(x)))*
by (simp add: *In0-def* *Scons-UN1-y*)

lemma *In1-UN1*: *In1(UN x. f(x)) = (UN x. In1(f(x)))*
by (simp add: *In1-def* *Scons-UN1-y*)

lemma *dprodI* [intro!]:
 $\llbracket (M, M') \in r; (N, N') \in s \rrbracket \implies (Scons M N, Scons M' N') \in dprod r s$
by (auto simp add: *dprod-def*)

lemma *dprodE* [elim!]:
 $\llbracket c \in dprod r s; \begin{aligned} &\wedge x y x' y'. \llbracket (x, x') \in r; (y, y') \in s; \\ &c = (Scons x y, Scons x' y') \rrbracket \implies P \end{aligned} \rrbracket \implies P$
by (auto simp add: *dprod-def*)

lemma *dsum-In0I* [intro]: $(M, M') \in r \implies (In0(M), In0(M')) \in dsum r s$
by (auto simp add: *dsum-def*)

lemma *dsum-In1I* [intro]: $(N, N') \in s \implies (In1(N), In1(N')) \in dsum r s$
by (auto simp add: *dsum-def*)

lemma *dsumE* [elim!]:

$$\begin{aligned} & \llbracket w \in dsum r s; \\ & \quad \bigwedge x x'. \llbracket (x, x') \in r; w = (In0(x), In0(x')) \rrbracket \implies P; \\ & \quad \bigwedge y y'. \llbracket (y, y') \in s; w = (In1(y), In1(y')) \rrbracket \implies P \\ & \quad \rrbracket \implies P \end{aligned}$$

by (auto simp add: *dsum-def*)

lemma *dprod-mono*: $\llbracket r \leq r'; s \leq s' \rrbracket \implies dprod r s \leq dprod r' s'$
by blast

lemma *dsum-mono*: $\llbracket r \leq r'; s \leq s' \rrbracket \implies dsum r s \leq dsum r' s'$
by blast

lemma *dprod-Sigma*: $(dprod (A \times B) (C \times D)) \leq (uprod A C) \times (uprod B D)$
by blast

lemmas *dprod-subset-Sigma* = subset-trans [OF *dprod-mono dprod-Sigma*]

lemma *dprod-subset-Sigma2*:

$(dprod (\Sigma A B) (\Sigma C D)) \leq \Sigma (uprod A C) (\text{Split} (\%x y. uprod (B x) (D y)))$
by auto

lemma *dsum-Sigma*: $(dsum (A \times B) (C \times D)) \leq (usum A C) \times (usum B D)$
by blast

lemmas *dsum-subset-Sigma* = subset-trans [OF *dsum-mono dsum-Sigma*]

lemma *Domain-dprod* [simp]: $\text{Domain} (dprod r s) = uprod (\text{Domain} r) (\text{Domain} s)$
by auto

lemma *Domain-dsum* [simp]: $\text{Domain} (dsum r s) = usum (\text{Domain} r) (\text{Domain} s)$
by auto

hides popular names

```
hide-type (open) node item
hide-const (open) Push Node Atom Leaf Numb Lim Split Case
```

```
ML-file <~~/src/HOL/Tools/Old-Datatype/old-datatype.ML>
```

```
end
```

18 Bijections between natural numbers and other types

```
theory Nat-Bijection
  imports Main
begin
```

18.1 Type $\text{nat} \times \text{nat}$

Triangle numbers: 0, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, ...

```
definition triangle :: nat ⇒ nat
  where triangle n = (n * Suc n) div 2
```

```
lemma triangle-0 [simp]: triangle 0 = 0
  by (simp add: triangle-def)
```

```
lemma triangle-Suc [simp]: triangle (Suc n) = triangle n + Suc n
  by (simp add: triangle-def)
```

```
definition prod-encode :: nat × nat ⇒ nat
  where prod-encode = (λ(m, n). triangle (m + n) + m)
```

In this auxiliary function, $\text{triangle } k + m$ is an invariant.

```
fun prod-decode-aux :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat × nat
  where prod-decode-aux k m =
    (if m ≤ k then (m, k - m) else prod-decode-aux (Suc k) (m - Suc k))
```

```
declare prod-decode-aux.simps [simp del]
```

```
definition prod-decode :: nat ⇒ nat × nat
  where prod-decode = prod-decode-aux 0
```

```
lemma prod-encode-prod-decode-aux: prod-encode (prod-decode-aux k m) = triangle
  k + m
proof (induction k m rule: prod-decode-aux.induct)
  case (1 k m)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: prod-encode-def prod-decode-aux.simps)
qed
```

```
lemma prod-decode-inverse [simp]: prod-encode (prod-decode n) = n
```

```

by (simp add: prod-decode-def prod-encode-prod-decode-aux)  

lemma prod-decode-triangle-add: prod-decode (triangle k + m) = prod-decode-aux k m  

proof (induct k arbitrary: m)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: prod-decode-def)
  next
    case (Suc k)
    then show ?case
      by (metis ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1) add-diff-cancel-left' le-add1 not-less-eq-eq prod-decode-aux.simps triangle-Suc)
  qed  

  

lemma prod-encode-inverse [simp]: prod-decode (prod-encode x) = x
  unfolding prod-encode-def
proof (induct x)
  case (Pair a b)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: prod-decode-triangle-add prod-decode-aux.simps)
  qed  

  

lemma inj-prod-encode: inj-on prod-encode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule prod-encode-inverse)  

  

lemma inj-prod-decode: inj-on prod-decode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule prod-decode-inverse)  

  

lemma surj-prod-encode: surj prod-encode
  by (rule surjI) (rule prod-decode-inverse)  

  

lemma surj-prod-decode: surj prod-decode
  by (rule surjI) (rule prod-encode-inverse)  

  

lemma bij-prod-encode: bij prod-encode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-prod-encode surj-prod-encode])  

  

lemma bij-prod-decode: bij prod-decode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-prod-decode surj-prod-decode])  

  

lemma prod-encode-eq [simp]: prod-encode x = prod-encode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-prod-encode [THEN inj-eq])  

  

lemma prod-decode-eq [simp]: prod-decode x = prod-decode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-prod-decode [THEN inj-eq])

```

Ordering properties

lemma *le-prod-encode-1*: $a \leq \text{prod-encode}(a, b)$
by (*simp add: prod-encode-def*)

lemma *le-prod-encode-2*: $b \leq \text{prod-encode}(a, b)$
by (*induct b*) (*simp-all add: prod-encode-def*)

18.2 Type *nat + nat*

definition *sum-encode* :: $\text{nat} + \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where *sum-encode* $x = (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Inl } a \Rightarrow 2 * a \mid \text{Inr } b \Rightarrow \text{Suc}(2 * b))$

definition *sum-decode* :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} + \text{nat}$
where *sum-decode* $n = (\text{if even } n \text{ then } \text{Inl}(n \text{ div } 2) \text{ else } \text{Inr}(n \text{ div } 2))$

lemma *sum-encode-inverse [simp]*: $\text{sum-decode}(\text{sum-encode } x) = x$
by (*induct x*) (*simp-all add: sum-decode-def sum-encode-def*)

lemma *sum-decode-inverse [simp]*: $\text{sum-encode}(\text{sum-decode } n) = n$
by (*simp add: even-two-times-div-two sum-decode-def sum-encode-def*)

lemma *inj-sum-encode*: *inj-on sum-encode A*
by (*rule inj-on-inverseI*) (*rule sum-encode-inverse*)

lemma *inj-sum-decode*: *inj-on sum-decode A*
by (*rule inj-on-inverseI*) (*rule sum-decode-inverse*)

lemma *surj-sum-encode*: *surj sum-encode*
by (*rule surjI*) (*rule sum-decode-inverse*)

lemma *surj-sum-decode*: *surj sum-decode*
by (*rule surjI*) (*rule sum-encode-inverse*)

lemma *bij-sum-encode*: *bij sum-encode*
by (*rule bijI [OF inj-sum-encode surj-sum-encode]*)

lemma *bij-sum-decode*: *bij sum-decode*
by (*rule bijI [OF inj-sum-decode surj-sum-decode]*)

lemma *sum-encode-eq*: $\text{sum-encode } x = \text{sum-encode } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*rule inj-sum-encode [THEN inj-eq]*)

lemma *sum-decode-eq*: $\text{sum-decode } x = \text{sum-decode } y \longleftrightarrow x = y$
by (*rule inj-sum-decode [THEN inj-eq]*)

18.3 Type *int*

definition *int-encode* :: $\text{int} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$
where *int-encode* $i = \text{sum-encode}(\text{if } 0 \leq i \text{ then } \text{Inl}(\text{nat } i) \text{ else } \text{Inr}(\text{nat } (-i - 1)))$

```

definition int-decode :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where int-decode  $n = (\text{case sum-decode } n \text{ of Inl } a \Rightarrow \text{int } a \mid \text{Inr } b \Rightarrow -\text{int } b - 1)$ 

lemma int-encode-inverse [simp]: int-decode (int-encode  $x$ ) =  $x$ 
  by (simp add: int-decode-def int-encode-def)

lemma int-decode-inverse [simp]: int-encode (int-decode  $n$ ) =  $n$ 
  unfolding int-decode-def int-encode-def
  using sum-decode-inverse [of  $n$ ] by (cases sum-decode  $n$ ) simp-all

lemma inj-int-encode: inj-on int-encode  $A$ 
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule int-encode-inverse)

lemma inj-int-decode: inj-on int-decode  $A$ 
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule int-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-int-encode: surj int-encode
  by (rule surjI) (rule int-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-int-decode: surj int-decode
  by (rule surjI) (rule int-encode-inverse)

lemma bij-int-encode: bij int-encode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-int-encode surj-int-encode])

lemma bij-int-decode: bij int-decode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-int-decode surj-int-decode])

lemma int-encode-eq: int-encode  $x$  = int-encode  $y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
  by (rule inj-int-encode [THEN inj-eq])

lemma int-decode-eq: int-decode  $x$  = int-decode  $y \longleftrightarrow x = y$ 
  by (rule inj-int-decode [THEN inj-eq])

```

18.4 Type nat list

```

fun list-encode :: nat list  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where
    list-encode [] = 0
    | list-encode (x # xs) = Suc (prod-encode (x, list-encode xs))

function list-decode :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat list
  where
    list-decode 0 = []
    | list-decode (Suc  $n$ ) = (case prod-decode  $n$  of (x, y)  $\Rightarrow$  x # list-decode y)
    by pat-completeness auto

termination list-decode

```

```

proof -
  have  $\bigwedge n x y. (x, y) = \text{prod-decode } n \implies y < \text{Suc } n$ 
    by (metis le-imp-less-Suc le-prod-encode-2 prod-decode-inverse)
  then show ?thesis
    using termination by blast
qed

lemma list-encode-inverse [simp]: list-decode (list-encode x) = x
  by (induct x rule: list-encode.induct) simp-all

lemma list-decode-inverse [simp]: list-encode (list-decode n) = n
proof (induct n rule: list-decode.induct)
  case (? n)
  then show ?case
    by (metis list-encode.simps(2) list-encode-inverse prod-decode-inverse surj-pair)
qed auto

lemma inj-list-encode: inj-on list-encode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule list-encode-inverse)

lemma inj-list-decode: inj-on list-decode A
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (rule list-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-list-encode: surj list-encode
  by (rule surjI) (rule list-decode-inverse)

lemma surj-list-decode: surj list-decode
  by (rule surjI) (rule list-encode-inverse)

lemma bij-list-encode: bij list-encode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-list-encode surj-list-encode])

lemma bij-list-decode: bij list-decode
  by (rule bijI [OF inj-list-decode surj-list-decode])

lemma list-encode-eq: list-encode x = list-encode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-list-encode [THEN inj-eq])

lemma list-decode-eq: list-decode x = list-decode y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  by (rule inj-list-decode [THEN inj-eq])

```

18.5 Finite sets of naturals

18.5.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma finite-vimage-Suc-iff: finite (Suc -` F)  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite F
proof
  have F ⊆ insert 0 (Suc ` Suc -` F)
    using nat.nchotomy by force
  moreover

```

```

assume finite (Suc -` F)
then have finite (insert 0 (Suc ` Suc -` F))
  by blast
ultimately show finite F
  using finite-subset by blast
qed (force intro: finite-vimageI inj-Suc)

lemma vimage-Suc-insert-0: Suc -` insert 0 A = Suc -` A
  by auto

lemma vimage-Suc-insert-Suc: Suc -` insert (Suc n) A = insert n (Suc -` A)
  by auto

lemma div2-even-ext-nat:
  fixes x y :: nat
  assumes x div 2 = y div 2
  and even x  $\longleftrightarrow$  even y
  shows x = y
proof -
  from ⟨even x  $\longleftrightarrow$  even y⟩ have x mod 2 = y mod 2
    by (simp only: even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero) auto
  with assms have x div 2 * 2 + x mod 2 = y div 2 * 2 + y mod 2
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

18.5.2 From sets to naturals

```

definition set-encode :: nat set  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where set-encode = sum (( $\wedge$ ) 2)

lemma set-encode-empty [simp]: set-encode {} = 0
  by (simp add: set-encode-def)

lemma set-encode-inf:  $\neg$  finite A  $\implies$  set-encode A = 0
  by (simp add: set-encode-def)

lemma set-encode-insert [simp]: finite A  $\implies$  n  $\notin$  A  $\implies$  set-encode (insert n A)
= 2 $\wedge$ n + set-encode A
  by (simp add: set-encode-def)

lemma even-set-encode-iff: finite A  $\implies$  even (set-encode A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\notin$  A
  by (induct set: finite) (auto simp: set-encode-def)

lemma set-encode-vimage-Suc: set-encode (Suc -` A) = set-encode A div 2
proof (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
  case (infinite A)
  then show ?case

```

```

by (simp add: finite-vimage-Suc-iff set-encode-inf)
next
  case (insert x A)
  show ?case
  proof (cases x)
    case 0
    with insert show ?thesis
      by (simp add: even-set-encode-iff vimage-Suc-insert-0)
next
  case (Suc y)
  with insert show ?thesis
    by (simp add: finite-vimageI add.commute vimage-Suc-insert-Suc)
qed
qed auto

lemmas set-encode-div-2 = set-encode-vimage-Suc [symmetric]

```

18.5.3 From naturals to sets

```

definition set-decode :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat set
  where set-decode x = {n. odd (x div 2  $\wedge$  n)}

lemma set-decode-0 [simp]: 0  $\in$  set-decode x  $\longleftrightarrow$  odd x
  by (simp add: set-decode-def)

lemma set-decode-Suc [simp]: Suc n  $\in$  set-decode x  $\longleftrightarrow$  n  $\in$  set-decode (x div 2)
  by (simp add: set-decode-def div-mult2-eq)

lemma set-decode-zero [simp]: set-decode 0 = {}
  by (simp add: set-decode-def)

lemma set-decode-div-2: set-decode (x div 2) = Suc  $-`$  set-decode x
  by auto

lemma set-decode-plus-power-2:
  n  $\notin$  set-decode z  $\Longrightarrow$  set-decode (2  $\wedge$  n + z) = insert n (set-decode z)
  proof (induct n arbitrary: z)
    case 0
    show ?case
    proof (rule set-eqI)
      show q  $\in$  set-decode (2  $\wedge$  0 + z)  $\longleftrightarrow$  q  $\in$  insert 0 (set-decode z) for q
        by (induct q) (use 0 in simp-all)
    qed
  next
    case (Suc n)
    show ?case
    proof (rule set-eqI)
      show q  $\in$  set-decode (2  $\wedge$  Suc n + z)  $\longleftrightarrow$  q  $\in$  insert (Suc n) (set-decode z) for q
    
```

```

    by (induct q) (use Suc in simp-all)
qed
qed

lemma finite-set-decode [simp]: finite (set-decode n)
proof (induction n rule: less-induct)
  case (less n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      using less.IH [of n div 2] finite-vimage-Suc-iff set-decode-div-2 by auto
  qed auto
qed

```

18.5.4 Proof of isomorphism

```

lemma set-decode-inverse [simp]: set-encode (set-decode n) = n
proof (induction n rule: less-induct)
  case (less n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case False
    then have set-encode (set-decode (n div 2)) = n div 2
      using less.IH by auto
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis div2-even-ext-nat even-set-encode-iff finite-set-decode set-decode-0
          set-decode-div-2 set-encode-div-2)
  qed auto
qed

lemma set-encode-inverse [simp]: finite A ==> set-decode (set-encode A) = A
proof (induction rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x A)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: set-decode-plus-power-2)
qed auto

lemma inj-on-set-encode: inj-on set-encode (Collect finite)
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI [where g = set-decode]) simp

lemma set-encode-eq: finite A ==> finite B ==> set-encode A = set-encode B <=>
A = B
  by (rule iffI) (simp-all add: inj-onD [OF inj-on-set-encode])

lemma subset-decode-imp-le:
  assumes set-decode m ⊆ set-decode n
  shows m ≤ n
proof -

```

```

have  $n = m + \text{set-encode}(\text{set-decode } n - \text{set-decode } m)$ 
proof -
  obtain A B where
     $m = \text{set-encode } A \text{ finite } A$ 
     $n = \text{set-encode } B \text{ finite } B$ 
    by (metis finite-set-decode set-decode-inverse)
  with assms show ?thesis
    by auto (simp add: set-encode-def add.commute sum.subset-diff)
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis le-add1)
  qed
end

```

19 Encoding (almost) everything into natural numbers

```

theory Countable
imports Old-Datatype HOL.Rat Nat-Bijection
begin

```

19.1 The class of countable types

```

class countable =
  assumes ex-inj:  $\exists \text{to-nat} :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj to-nat}$ 

lemma countable-classI:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge x y. f x = f y \implies x = y$ 
  shows OFCLASS('a, countable-class)
proof (intro-classes, rule exI)
  show inj f
    by (rule injI [OF assms]) assumption
  qed

```

19.2 Conversion functions

```

definition to-nat :: 'a::countable  $\Rightarrow \text{nat}$  where
  to-nat = (SOME f. inj f)

definition from-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow 'a::countable$  where
  from-nat = inv (to-nat :: 'a  $\Rightarrow \text{nat}$ )

lemma inj-to-nat [simp]: inj to-nat
  by (rule exE-some [OF ex-inj]) (simp add: to-nat-def)

lemma inj-on-to-nat [simp, intro]: inj-on to-nat S
  using inj-to-nat by (auto simp: inj-on-def)

```

```

lemma surj-from-nat [simp]: surj from-nat
  unfolding from-nat-def by (simp add: inj-imp-surj-inv)

lemma to-nat-split [simp]: to-nat x = to-nat y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
  using injD [OF inj-to-nat] by auto

lemma from-nat-to-nat [simp]:
  from-nat (to-nat x) = x
  by (simp add: from-nat-def)

```

19.3 Finite types are countable

```

subclass (in finite) countable
proof
  have finite (UNIV::'a set) by (rule finite-UNIV)
  with finite-conv-nat-seg-image [of UNIV::'a set]
  obtain n and f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
    where UNIV = f ` {i. i < n} by auto
  then have surj f unfolding surj-def by auto
  then have inj (inv f) by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
  then show  $\exists$  to-nat :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat. inj to-nat by (rule exI[of inj])
qed

```

19.4 Automatically proving countability of old-style datatypes

```

context
begin

qualified inductive finite-item :: 'a Old-Datatype.item  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  undefined: finite-item undefined
  | In0: finite-item x  $\Rightarrow$  finite-item (Old-Datatype.In0 x)
  | In1: finite-item x  $\Rightarrow$  finite-item (Old-Datatype.In1 x)
  | Leaf: finite-item (Old-Datatype.Leaf a)
  | Scons: [|finite-item x; finite-item y|]  $\Rightarrow$  finite-item (Old-Datatype.Scons x y)

qualified function nth-item :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item
where
  nth-item 0 = undefined
  | nth-item (Suc n) =
    (case sum-decode n of
      Inl i  $\Rightarrow$ 
        (case sum-decode i of
          Inl j  $\Rightarrow$  Old-Datatype.In0 (nth-item j)
          | Inr j  $\Rightarrow$  Old-Datatype.In1 (nth-item j))
      | Inr i  $\Rightarrow$ 
        (case sum-decode i of
          Inl j  $\Rightarrow$  Old-Datatype.Leaf (from-nat j)
          | Inr j  $\Rightarrow$ 
            (case prod-decode j of
              ...)))

```

```


$$(a, b) \Rightarrow \text{Old-Datatype}.Scons (\text{nth-item } a) (\text{nth-item } b)))$$

by pat-completeness auto

lemma le-sum-encode-Inl:  $x \leq y \implies x \leq \text{sum-encode} (\text{Inl } y)$ 
unfolding sum-encode-def by simp

lemma le-sum-encode-Inr:  $x \leq y \implies x \leq \text{sum-encode} (\text{Inr } y)$ 
unfolding sum-encode-def by simp

qualified termination
by (relation measure id)
(auto simp flip: sum-encode-eq prod-encode-eq
  simp: le-imp-less-Suc le-sum-encode-Inl le-sum-encode-Inr
        le-prod-encode-1 le-prod-encode-2)

lemma nth-item-covers: finite-item  $x \implies \exists n. \text{nth-item } n = x$ 
proof (induct set: finite-item)
  case undefined
    have nth-item 0 = undefined by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
    case (In0 x)
    then obtain n where nth-item n = x by fast
    hence nth-item (Suc (sum-encode (Inl (sum-encode (Inl n))))) = Old-Datatype.In0
    x by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
    case (In1 x)
    then obtain n where nth-item n = x by fast
    hence nth-item (Suc (sum-encode (Inl (sum-encode (Inr n))))) = Old-Datatype.In1
    x by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
    case (Leaf a)
    have nth-item (Suc (sum-encode (Inr (sum-encode (Inl (to-nat a))))))) = Old-Datatype.Leaf
    a
    by simp
    thus ?case ..
  next
    case (Scons x y)
    then obtain i j where nth-item i = x and nth-item j = y by fast
    hence nth-item
      (Suc (sum-encode (Inr (sum-encode (Inr (prod-encode (i, j))))))) = Old-Datatype.Scons
      x y
      by simp
      thus ?case ..
qed

theorem countable-datatype:

```

```

fixes Rep :: 'b ⇒ ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item
fixes Abs :: ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item ⇒ 'b
fixes rep-set :: ('a::countable) Old-Datatype.item ⇒ bool
assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs (Collect rep-set)
assumes finite-item: ∀x. rep-set x ⇒ finite-item x
shows OFCLASS('b, countable-class)

proof
  define f where f y = (LEAST n. nth-item n = Rep y) for y
  {
    fix y :: 'b
    have rep-set (Rep y)
      using type-definition.Rep [OF type] by simp
    hence finite-item (Rep y)
      by (rule finite-item)
    hence ∃n. nth-item n = Rep y
      by (rule nth-item-covers)
    hence nth-item (f y) = Rep y
      unfolding f-def by (rule LeastI-ex)
    hence Abs (nth-item (f y)) = y
      using type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type] by simp
  }
  hence inj f
    by (rule inj-on-inverseI)
  thus ∃f::'b ⇒ nat. inj f
    by – (rule exI)
qed

```

```

ML ‹
fun old-countable-datatype-tac ctxt =
  SUBGOAL (fn (goal, _) =>
  let
    val ty-name =
      (case goal of
        (- $ Const (const-name `Pure.type`, Type (type-name `itself`, [Type
(n, -)]))) => n
        | _ => raise Match)
    val typedef-info = hd (Typedef.get-info ctxt ty-name)
    val typedef-thm = #type-definition (snd typedef-info)
    val pred-name =
      (case HOLogic.dest-Trueprop (Thm.concl-of typedef-thm) of
        (- $ - $ (- $ Const (n, -))) => n
        | _ => raise Match)
    val induct-info = Inductive.the-inductive-global ctxt pred-name
    val pred-names = #names (fst induct-info)
    val induct-thms = #inducts (snd induct-info)
    val alist = pred-names ~~ induct-thms
    val induct-thm = the (AList.lookup (op =) alist pred-name)
    val vars = rev (Term.add-vars (Thm.prop-of induct-thm) [])
    val insts = vars |> map (fn (_, T) => try (Thm.cterm-of ctxt)

```

```

(Const (const-name <Countable.finite-item>, T)))
val induct-thm' = Thm.instantiate' [] insts induct-thm
val rules = @{thms finite-item.intros}
in
  SOLVED' (fn i => EVERY
    [resolve-tac ctxt @{thms countable-datatype} i,
     resolve-tac ctxt [typedef-thm] i,
     eresolve-tac ctxt [induct-thm'] i,
     REPEAT (resolve-tac ctxt rules i ORELSE assume-tac ctxt i)) 1
  end)
>
end

```

19.5 Automatically proving countability of datatypes

ML-file `../Tools/BNF/bnf-lfp-countable.ML`

```

ML <
fun countable-datatype-tac ctxt st =
  (case try`HEADGOAL (old-countable-datatype-tac ctxt) st` of
   SOME res => res
   | NONE => BNF-LFP-Countable.countable-datatype-tac ctxt st);

(* compatibility *)
fun countable-tac ctxt =
  SELECT-GOAL (countable-datatype-tac ctxt);
>

method-setup countable-datatype = <
  Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD o countable-datatype-tac)
  > prove countable class instances for datatypes

```

19.6 More Countable types

Naturals

```

instance nat :: countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of id]) simp

```

Pairs

```

instance prod :: (countable, countable) countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of λ(x, y). prod-encode (to-nat x, to-nat y)])
    (auto simp add: prod-encode-eq)

```

Sums

```

instance sum :: (countable, countable) countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of (λx. case x of Inl a ⇒ to-nat (False, to-nat a)
    | Inr b ⇒ to-nat (True, to-nat b))])
    (simp split: sum.split-asm)

```

Integers

```
instance int :: countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of int-encode]) (simp add: int-encode-eq)
```

Options

```
instance option :: (countable) countable
  by countable-datatype
```

Lists

```
instance list :: (countable) countable
  by countable-datatype
```

String literals

```
instance String.literal :: countable
  by (rule countable-classI [of to-nat o String.explode]) (simp add: String.explode-inject)
```

Functions

```
instance fun :: (finite, countable) countable
proof
  obtain xs :: 'a list where xs: set xs = UNIV
    using finite-list [OF finite-UNIV] ..
  show  $\exists$  to-nat::('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  nat. inj to-nat
  proof
    show inj ( $\lambda f.$  to-nat (map f xs))
      by (rule injI, simp add: xs fun-eq-iff)
  qed
qed
```

Typereps

```
instance typerep :: countable
  by countable-datatype
```

19.7 The rationals are countably infinite

```
definition nat-to-rat-surj :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  rat where
  nat-to-rat-surj n = (let (a, b) = prod-decode n in Fract (int-decode a) (int-decode b))
```

```
lemma surj-nat-to-rat-surj: surj nat-to-rat-surj
unfolding surj-def
proof
  fix r::rat
  show  $\exists$  n. r = nat-to-rat-surj n
  proof (cases r)
    fix i j assume [simp]: r = Fract i j and j > 0
    have r = (let m = int-encode i; n = int-encode j in nat-to-rat-surj (prod-encode (m, n)))
    by (simp add: Let-def nat-to-rat-surj-def)
    thus  $\exists$  n. r = nat-to-rat-surj n by(auto simp: Let-def)
```

```

qed
qed

lemma Rats-eq-range-nat-to-rat-surj: Q = range nat-to-rat-surj
  by (simp add: Rats-def surj-nat-to-rat-surj)

context field-char-0
begin

lemma Rats-eq-range-of-rat-o-nat-to-rat-surj:
  Q = range (of-rat o nat-to-rat-surj)
  using surj-nat-to-rat-surj
  by (auto simp: Rats-def image-def surj-def) (blast intro: arg-cong[where f =
of-rat])

lemma surj-of-rat-nat-to-rat-surj:
  r ∈ Q ⟹ ∃ n. r = of-rat (nat-to-rat-surj n)
  by (simp add: Rats-eq-range-of-rat-o-nat-to-rat-surj image-def)

end

instance rat :: countable
proof
  show ∃ to-nat::rat ⇒ nat. inj to-nat
  proof
    have surj nat-to-rat-surj
      by (rule surj-nat-to-rat-surj)
    then show inj (inv nat-to-rat-surj)
      by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
    qed
  qed

theorem rat-denum: ∃ f :: nat ⇒ rat. surj f
  using surj-nat-to-rat-surj by metis

end

```

20 Infinite Sets and Related Concepts

```

theory Infinite-Set
  imports Main
begin

```

20.1 The set of natural numbers is infinite

```

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le: infinite S ⟷ (∀ m. ∃ n ≥ m. n ∈ S)
  for S :: nat set
  using frequently-cofinite[of λx. x ∈ S]
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially-frequently-def eventually-sequentially)

```

```

lemma infinite-nat-iff-unbounded: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n > m. n \in S$ )
  for S :: nat set
  using frequently-cofinite[of  $\lambda x. x \in S$ ]
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially-frequently-at-top-dense)

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{.. < k\}$ )
  for S :: nat set
  using infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

lemma finite-nat-iff-bounded-le: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. S \subseteq \{.. k\}$ )
  for S :: nat set
  using infinite-nat-iff-unbounded[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

lemma finite-nat-bounded: finite S  $\implies \exists k. S \subseteq \{.. < k\}$ 
  for S :: nat set
  by (simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded)

```

For a set of natural numbers to be infinite, it is enough to know that for any number larger than some k , there is some larger number that is an element of the set.

```

lemma unbounded-k-infinite:  $\forall m > k. \exists n > m. n \in S \implies \text{infinite } (S::\text{nat set})$ 
  by (metis finite-nat-set-iff-bounded gt-ex order-less-not-sym order-less-trans)

```

```

lemma nat-not-finite: finite (UNIV::nat set)  $\implies R$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma range-inj-infinite:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes inj f
  shows infinite (range f)
proof
  assume finite (range f)
  from this assms have finite (UNIV::nat set)
    by (rule finite-imageD)
  then show False by simp
qed

```

20.2 The set of integers is also infinite

```

lemma infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite ((nat o abs) ` S)
  for S :: int set
proof (unfold Not-eq-iff, rule iffI)
  assume finite ((nat o abs) ` S)
  then have finite (nat ` (abs ` S))
    by (simp add: image-image cong: image-cong)
  moreover have inj-on nat (abs ` S)
    by (rule inj-onI) auto
  ultimately have finite (abs ` S)

```

```

by (rule finite-imageD)
then show finite S
  by (rule finite-image-absD)
qed simp

proposition infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n. |n| \geq m \wedge n \in S$ )
  for S :: int set
  by (simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le o-def
    image-def)
    (metis abs-ge-zero nat-le-eq-zle le-nat-iff)

proposition infinite-int-iff-unbounded: infinite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n. |n| > m \wedge n \in S$ )
  for S :: int set
  by (simp add: infinite-int-iff-infinite-nat-abs infinite-nat-iff-unbounded o-def im-
    age-def)
    (metis (full-types) nat-le-iff nat-mono not-le)

proposition finite-int-iff-bounded: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. \text{abs} ` S \subseteq \{.. < k\}$ )
  for S :: int set
  using infinite-int-iff-unbounded-le[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

proposition finite-int-iff-bounded-le: finite S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists k. \text{abs} ` S \subseteq \{.. k\}$ )
  for S :: int set
  using infinite-int-iff-unbounded[of S] by (simp add: subset-eq) (metis not-le)

```

20.3 Infinitely Many and Almost All

We often need to reason about the existence of infinitely many (resp., all but finitely many) objects satisfying some predicate, so we introduce corresponding binders and their proof rules.

```

lemma not-INF M [simp]:  $\neg (\text{INF } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. \neg P x)$ 
  by (rule not-frequently)

lemma not-MOST [simp]:  $\neg (\text{MOST } x. P x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{INF } x. \neg P x)$ 
  by (rule not-eventually)

lemma INF M-const [simp]:  $(\text{INF } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \wedge \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$ 
  by (simp add: frequently-const-iff)

lemma MOST-const [simp]:  $(\text{MOST } x::'a. P) \longleftrightarrow P \vee \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$ 
  by (simp add: eventually-const-iff)

lemma INF M-imp-distrib:  $(\text{INF } x. P x \longrightarrow Q x) \longleftrightarrow ((\text{MOST } x. P x) \longrightarrow$ 
   $(\text{INF } x. Q x))$ 
  by (rule frequently-imp-iff)

lemma MOST-imp-iff:  $\text{MOST } x. P x \Longrightarrow (\text{MOST } x. P x \longrightarrow Q x) \longleftrightarrow (\text{MOST }$ 

```

x. Q x)
by (*auto intro: eventually-rev-mp eventually-mono*)

lemma *INFM-conjI*: *INFM x. P x* \Rightarrow *MOST x. Q x* \Rightarrow *INFM x. P x* \wedge *Q x*
by (*rule frequently-rev-mp[of P]*) (*auto elim: eventually-mono*)

Properties of quantifiers with injective functions.

lemma *INFM-inj*: *INFM x. P (f x)* \Rightarrow *inj f* \Rightarrow *INFM x. P x*
using *finite-vimageI[of {x. P x} f]* **by** (*auto simp: frequently-cofinite*)

lemma *MOST-inj*: *MOST x. P x* \Rightarrow *inj f* \Rightarrow *MOST x. P (f x)*
using *finite-vimageI[of {x. ¬ P x} f]* **by** (*auto simp: eventually-cofinite*)

Properties of quantifiers with singletons.

lemma *not-INFM-eq* [*simp*]:
 $\neg (\text{INFM } x. x = a)$
 $\neg (\text{INFM } x. a = x)$
unfolding *frequently-cofinite* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *MOST-neq* [*simp*]:
MOST x. x ≠ a
MOST x. a ≠ x
unfolding *eventually-cofinite* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *INFM-neq* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{INFM } x::'a. x \neq a) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
 $(\text{INFM } x::'a. a \neq x) \longleftrightarrow \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
unfolding *frequently-cofinite* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *MOST-eq* [*simp*]:
 $(\text{MOSST } x::'a. x = a) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
 $(\text{MOSST } x::'a. a = x) \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } (\text{UNIV}::'a \text{ set})$
unfolding *eventually-cofinite* **by** *simp-all*

lemma *MOST-eq-imp*:
MOST x. x = a \rightarrow *P x*
MOST x. a = x \rightarrow *P x*
unfolding *eventually-cofinite* **by** *simp-all*

Properties of quantifiers over the naturals.

lemma *MOST-nat*: $(\forall_{\infty n. P n} \leftrightarrow (\exists m. \forall n > m. P n))$
for *P :: nat* \Rightarrow *bool*
by (*auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded-le subset-eq simp flip: not-le*)

lemma *MOST-nat-le*: $(\forall_{\infty n. P n} \leftrightarrow (\exists m. \forall n \geq m. P n))$
for *P :: nat* \Rightarrow *bool*
by (*auto simp add: eventually-cofinite finite-nat-iff-bounded subset-eq simp flip: not-le*)

```

lemma INFM-nat: ( $\exists_{\infty} n. P n$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n > m. P n$ )
  for  $P :: nat \Rightarrow bool$ 
  by (simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)

lemma INFM-nat-le: ( $\exists_{\infty} n. P n$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall m. \exists n \geq m. P n$ )
  for  $P :: nat \Rightarrow bool$ 
  by (simp add: frequently-cofinite infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le)

lemma MOST-INFM: infinite (UNIV::'a set)  $\Longrightarrow$  MOST x::'a. P x  $\Longrightarrow$  INFM
x::'a. P x
  by (simp add: eventually-frequently)

lemma MOST-Suc-iff: (MOST n. P (Suc n))  $\longleftrightarrow$  (MOST n. P n)
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)

lemma MOST-SucI: MOST n. P n  $\Longrightarrow$  MOST n. P (Suc n)
and MOST-SucD: MOST n. P (Suc n)  $\Longrightarrow$  MOST n. P n
  by (simp-all add: MOST-Suc-iff)

lemma MOST-ge-nat: MOST n::nat. m  $\leq$  n
  by (simp add: cofinite-eq-sequentially)

— legacy names
lemma Inf-many-def: Inf-many P  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite {x. P x} by (fact frequently-cofinite)
lemma Alm-all-def: Alm-all P  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  (INFM x.  $\neg$  P x) by simp
lemma INFM-iff-infinite: (INFM x. P x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  infinite {x. P x} by (fact frequently-cofinite)
lemma MOST-iff-cofinite: (MOST x. P x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite {x.  $\neg$  P x} by (fact eventually-cofinite)
lemma INFM-EX: ( $\exists_{\infty} x. P x$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\exists x. P x$ ) by (fact frequently-ex)
lemma ALL-MOST:  $\forall x. P x \Longrightarrow \forall_{\infty} x. P x$  by (fact always-eventually)
lemma INFM-mono:  $\exists_{\infty} x. P x \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. P x \Longrightarrow Q x) \Longrightarrow \exists_{\infty} x. Q x$  by (fact frequently-elim1)
lemma MOST-mono:  $\forall_{\infty} x. P x \Longrightarrow (\bigwedge x. P x \Longrightarrow Q x) \Longrightarrow \forall_{\infty} x. Q x$  by (fact eventually-mono)
lemma INFM-disj-distrib: ( $\exists_{\infty} x. P x \vee Q x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists_{\infty} x. P x$ )  $\vee$  ( $\exists_{\infty} x. Q x$ ) by (fact frequently-disj-iff)
lemma MOST-rev-mp:  $\forall_{\infty} x. P x \Longrightarrow \forall_{\infty} x. P x \longrightarrow Q x \Longrightarrow \forall_{\infty} x. Q x$  by (fact eventually-rev-mp)
lemma MOST-conj-distrib: ( $\forall_{\infty} x. P x \wedge Q x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall_{\infty} x. P x$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall_{\infty} x. Q x$ ) by (fact eventually-conj-iff)
lemma MOST-conjI: MOST x. P x  $\Longrightarrow$  MOST x. Q x  $\Longrightarrow$  MOST x. P x  $\wedge$  Q x
  by (fact eventually-conj)
lemma INFM-finite-Bex-distrib: finite A  $\Longrightarrow$  (INFM y.  $\exists x \in A. P x y$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in A. INFM y. P x y$ ) by (fact frequently-bex-finite-distrib)
lemma MOST-finite-Ball-distrib: finite A  $\Longrightarrow$  (MOST y.  $\forall x \in A. P x y$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in A. MOST y. P x y$ ) by (fact eventually-ball-finite-distrib)
lemma INFM-E: INFM x. P x  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\bigwedge x. P x \Longrightarrow thesis$ )  $\Longrightarrow thesis$  by (fact

```

frequentlyE)
lemma *MOST-I*: $(\bigwedge x. P x) \implies \text{MOST } x. P x$ **by** (*rule eventuallyI*)
lemmas *MOST-iff-finiteNeg* = *MOST-iff-cofinite*

20.4 Enumeration of an Infinite Set

The set’s element type must be wellordered (e.g. the natural numbers).

Could be generalized to *enumerate’ S n* = $(\text{SOME } t. t \in s \wedge \text{finite } \{s \in S. s < t\} \wedge \text{card } \{s \in S. s < t\} = n)$.

```

primrec (in wellorder) enumerate :: 'a set ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a
where
  enumerate-0: enumerate S 0 =  $(\text{LEAST } n. n \in S)$ 
  | enumerate-Suc: enumerate S (Suc n) = enumerate (S - {LEAST } n. n \in S) n

lemma enumerate-Suc': enumerate S (Suc n) = enumerate (S - {enumerate S 0}) n
by simp

lemma enumerate-in-set: infinite S  $\implies$  enumerate S n  $\in$  S
proof (induct n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by (fastforce intro: LeastI dest!: infinite-imp-nonempty)
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?case
      by simp (metis DiffE infinite-remove)
  qed

declare enumerate-0 [simp del] enumerate-Suc [simp del]

lemma enumerate-step: infinite S  $\implies$  enumerate S n  $<$  enumerate S (Suc n)
proof (induction n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have enumerate S 0  $\leq$  enumerate S (Suc 0)
    by (simp add: enumerate-0 Least-le enumerate-in-set)
  moreover have enumerate (S - {enumerate S 0}) 0  $\in$  S - {enumerate S 0}
    by (meson 0.prems enumerate-in-set infinite-remove)
  then have enumerate S 0  $\neq$  enumerate (S - {enumerate S 0}) 0
    by auto
  ultimately show ?case
    by (simp add: enumerate-Suc')
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: enumerate-Suc')
  qed

```

```

lemma enumerate-mono:  $m < n \implies \text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S m < \text{enumerate } S n$ 
by (induct m n rule: less-Suc-induct) (auto intro: enumerate-step)

lemma enumerate-mono-iff [simp]:
 $\text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S m < \text{enumerate } S n \longleftrightarrow m < n$ 
by (metis enumerate-mono less-asym less-linear)

lemma enumerate-mono-le-iff [simp]:
 $\text{infinite } S \implies \text{enumerate } S m \leq \text{enumerate } S n \longleftrightarrow m \leq n$ 
by (meson enumerate-mono-iff not-le)

lemma le-enumerate:
assumes  $S: \text{infinite } S$ 
shows  $n \leq \text{enumerate } S n$ 
using  $S$ 
proof (induct n)
case 0
then show ?case by simp
next
case ( $\text{Suc } n$ )
then have  $n \leq \text{enumerate } S n$  by simp
also note enumerate-mono[of n Suc n, OF - <infinite S>]
finally show ?case by simp
qed

lemma infinite-enumerate:
assumes  $fS: \text{infinite } S$ 
shows  $\exists r::nat \Rightarrow \text{strict-mono } r \wedge (\forall n. r n \in S)$ 
unfolding strict-mono-def
using enumerate-in-set[OF fS] enumerate-mono[of - - S] fS by blast

lemma enumerate-Suc'':
fixes  $S :: 'a::wellorder set$ 
assumes  $\text{infinite } S$ 
shows  $\text{enumerate } S (\text{Suc } n) = (\text{LEAST } s. s \in S \wedge \text{enumerate } S n < s)$ 
using assms
proof (induct n arbitrary: S)
case 0
then have  $\forall s \in S. \text{enumerate } S 0 \leq s$ 
by (auto simp: enumerate.simps intro: Least-le)
then show ?case
unfolding enumerate-Suc' enumerate-0[of S - {enumerate S 0}]
by (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] ext) auto
next
case ( $\text{Suc } n S$ )
show ?case
proof (rule order.antisym)
have  $S: \text{infinite } (S - \{\text{wellorder-class.enumerate } S 0\})$ 

```

```

using Suc by auto
show wellorder-class.enumerate S (Suc (Suc n)) ≤ (LEAST s. s ∈ S ∧
wellorder-class.enumerate S (Suc n) < s)
using enumerate-mono[OF zero-less-Suc] ⟨infinite S⟩ S
by (smt (verit, best) LeastI-ex Suc.hyps enumerate-0 enumerate-Suc enumerate-in-set
enumerate-step insertE insert-Diff linorder-not-less not-less-Least)
qed (simp add: Least-le Suc.prems enumerate-in-set)
qed

lemma enumerate-Ex:
fixes S :: nat set
assumes S: infinite S
and s: s ∈ S
shows ∃ n. enumerate S n = s
using s
proof (induct s rule: less-induct)
case (less s)
show ?case
proof (cases ∃ y∈S. y < s)
case True
let ?y = Max {s'∈S. s' < s}
from True have y: ∀x. ?y < x ↔ (∀s'∈S. s' < s → s' < x)
by (subst Max-less-iff) auto
then have y-in: ?y ∈ {s'∈S. s' < s}
by (intro Max-in) auto
with less.hyps[of ?y] obtain n where enumerate S n = ?y
by auto
with S have enumerate S (Suc n) = s
by (auto simp: y less enumerate-Suc'' intro!: Least-equality)
then show ?thesis by auto
next
case False
then have ∀t∈S. s ≤ t by auto
with ⟨s ∈ S⟩ show ?thesis
by (auto intro!: exI[of - 0] Least-equality simp: enumerate-0)
qed
qed

lemma inj-enumerate:
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
assumes S: infinite S
shows inj (enumerate S)
unfolding inj-on-def
proof clarsimp
show ∀x y. enumerate S x = enumerate S y ⇒ x = y
by (metis neq-iff enumerate-mono[OF - ⟨infinite S⟩])
qed

```

To generalise this, we'd need a condition that all initial segments were

finite

```
lemma bij-enumerate:
  fixes S :: nat set
  assumes S: infinite S
  shows bij-betw (enumerate S) UNIV S
proof -
  have  $\forall s \in S. \exists i. \text{enumerate } S i = s$ 
    using enumerate-Ex[OF S] by auto
  moreover note ‹infinite S› inj-enumerate
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding bij-betw-def by (auto intro: enumerate-in-set)
qed
```

lemma

```
  fixes S :: nat set
  assumes S: infinite S
  shows range-enumerate: range (enumerate S) = S
  and strict-mono-enumerate: strict-mono (enumerate S)
  by (auto simp add: bij-betw-imp-surj-on bij-enumerate assms strict-mono-def)
```

A pair of weird and wonderful lemmas from HOL Light.

```
lemma finite-transitivity-chain:
  assumes finite A
  and R:  $\bigwedge x. \neg R x x \wedge \bigwedge x y z. [R x y; R y z] \implies R x z$ 
  and A:  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \exists y. y \in A \wedge R x y$ 
  shows A = {}
  using ‹finite A› A
proof (induct A)
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (insert a A)
  have False
  using R(1)[of a] R(2)[of - a] insert(3,4) by blast
  thus ?case ..
qed
```

corollary Union-maximal-sets:

```
  assumes finite F
  shows  $\bigcup \{T \in F. \forall U \in F. \neg T \subset U\} = \bigcup F$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show ?lhs  $\subseteq$  ?rhs by force
  show ?rhs  $\subseteq$  ?lhs
  proof (rule Union-subsetI)
    fix S
    assume S ∈ F
    have  $\{T \in F. S \subseteq T\} = \{\}$ 
      if  $\neg (\exists y. y \in \{T \in F. \forall U \in F. \neg T \subset U\} \wedge S \subseteq y)$ 
```

```

proof -
  have §:  $\bigwedge x. x \in \mathcal{F} \wedge S \subseteq x \implies \exists y. y \in \mathcal{F} \wedge S \subseteq y \wedge x \subset y$ 
    using that by (blast intro: dual-order.trans psubset-imp-subset)
    show ?thesis
    proof (rule finite-transitivity-chain [of -  $\lambda T. S \subseteq T \wedge T \subset U$ ])
    qed (use assms in auto intro: §)
  qed
  with { $S \in \mathcal{F}$ } show  $\exists y. y \in \{T \in \mathcal{F}. \forall U \in \mathcal{F}. \neg T \subset U\} \wedge S \subseteq y$ 
    by blast
  qed
  qed

```

20.5 Properties of wellorder-class.enumerate on finite sets

```

lemma finite-enumerate-in-set:  $\llbracket \text{finite } S; n < \text{card } S \rrbracket \implies \text{enumerate } S \ n \in S$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then show ?case
  by (metis all-not-in-conv card.empty enumerate.simps(1) not-less0 wellorder-Least-lemma(1))
next
  case (Suc n)
  then have wellorder-class.enumerate ( $S - \{\text{LEAST } n. n \in S\}$ )  $n \in S$ 
  by (metis Diff-empty Diff-insert0 Suc-lessD Suc-less-eq card.insert-remove
    finite-Diff insert-Diff insert-Diff-single insert-iff)
  then
  show ?case
  using Suc.preds Suc.IH [of  $S - \{\text{LEAST } n. n \in S\}$ ]
  by (simp add: enumerate.simps)
qed

```

```

lemma finite-enumerate-step:  $\llbracket \text{finite } S; \text{Suc } n < \text{card } S \rrbracket \implies \text{enumerate } S \ n <$ 
   $\text{enumerate } S \ (\text{Suc } n)$ 
proof (induction n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have enumerate S 0  $\leq$  enumerate S (Suc 0)
  by (simp add: Least-le enumerate.simps(1) finite-enumerate-in-set)
  moreover have enumerate ( $S - \{\text{enumerate } S \ 0\}$ ) 0  $\in S - \{\text{enumerate } S \ 0\}$ 
  by (metis 0 Suc-lessD Suc-less-eq card-Suc-Diff1 enumerate-in-set finite-enumerate-in-set)
  then have enumerate S 0  $\neq$  enumerate ( $S - \{\text{enumerate } S \ 0\}$ ) 0
  by auto
  ultimately show ?case
  by (simp add: enumerate-Suc')
next
  case (Suc n)
  then show ?case
  by (simp add: enumerate-Suc' finite-enumerate-in-set)
qed

```

lemma finite-enumerate-mono: $\llbracket m < n; \text{finite } S; n < \text{card } S \rrbracket \implies \text{enumerate } S \ m$

```

< enumerate S n
  by (induct m n rule: less-Suc-induct) (auto intro: finite-enumerate-step)

lemma finite-enumerate-mono-iff [simp]:
  [|finite S; m < card S; n < card S|] ==> enumerate S m < enumerate S n <==> m
  < n
  by (metis finite-enumerate-mono less-asym less-linear)

lemma finite-le-enumerate:
  assumes finite S n < card S
  shows n ≤ enumerate S n
  using assms
proof (induction n)
  case 0
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  then have n ≤ enumerate S n by simp
  also note finite-enumerate-mono[of n Suc n, OF - <finite S>]
  finally show ?case
    using Suc.prems(2) Suc-leI by blast
qed

lemma finite-enumerate:
  assumes fS: finite S
  shows ∃ r::nat⇒nat. strict-mono-on {..<card S} r ∧ (∀ n<card S. r n ∈ S)
  unfolding strict-mono-def
  using finite-enumerate-in-set[OF fS] finite-enumerate-mono[of - - S] fS
  by (metis lessThan-iff strict-mono-on-def)

lemma finite-enumerate-Suc'':
  fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes finite S Suc n < card S
  shows enumerate S (Suc n) = (LEAST s. s ∈ S ∧ enumerate S n < s)
  using assms
proof (induction n arbitrary: S)
  case 0
  then have ∀ s ∈ S. enumerate S 0 ≤ s
    by (auto simp: enumerate.simps intro: Least_le)
  then show ?case
    unfolding enumerate-Suc' enumerate-0[of S - {enumerate S 0}]
    by (metis Diff-iff dual-order.strict-iff-order singletonD singletonI)
next
  case (Suc n S)
  then have Suc n < card (S - {enumerate S 0})
    using Suc.prems(2) finite-enumerate-in-set by force
  then show ?case
    apply (subst (1 2) enumerate-Suc')
    apply (simp add: Suc)

```

```

apply (intro arg-cong[where f = Least] HOL.ext)
using finite-enumerate-mono[OF zero-less-Suc ‹finite S›, of n] Suc.prems
by (auto simp flip: enumerate-Suc')
qed

lemma finite-enumerate-initial-segment:
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
assumes finite S and n: n < card (S ∩ {..<s})
shows enumerate (S ∩ {..<s}) n = enumerate S n
using n
proof (induction n)
case 0
have (LEAST n. n ∈ S ∧ n < s) = (LEAST n. n ∈ S)
proof (rule Least-equality)
have ∃ t. t ∈ S ∧ t < s
by (metis 0 card-gt-0-iff disjoint-iff-not-equal lessThan-iff)
then show (LEAST n. n ∈ S) ∈ S ∧ (LEAST n. n ∈ S) < s
by (meson LeastI Least-le le-less-trans)
qed (simp add: Least-le)
then show ?case
by (auto simp: enumerate-0)
next
case (Suc n)
then have less-card: Suc n < card S
by (meson assms(1) card-mono inf-sup-ord(1) leD le-less-linear order.trans)
obtain T where T: T ∈ {s ∈ S. enumerate S n < s}
by (metis Infinite-Set.enumerate-step enumerate-in-set finite-enumerate-in-set
finite-enumerate-step less-card mem-Collect-eq)
have (LEAST x. x ∈ S ∧ x < s ∧ enumerate S n < x) = (LEAST x. x ∈ S ∧
enumerate S n < x)
(is - = ?r)
proof (intro Least-equality conjI)
show ?r ∈ S
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) LeastI mem-Collect-eq T)
have ¬ s ≤ ?r
using not-less-Least [of - λx. x ∈ S ∧ enumerate S n < x] Suc assms
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Int-Collect Suc-lessD finite-Int finite-enumerate-in-set
finite-enumerate-step lessThan-def less-le-trans)
then show ?r < s
by auto
show enumerate S n < ?r
by (metis (no-types, lifting) LeastI mem-Collect-eq T)
qed (auto simp: Least-le)
then show ?case
using Suc assms by (simp add: finite-enumerate-Suc'' less-card)
qed

lemma finite-enumerate-Ex:
fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set

```

```

assumes S: finite S
  and s: s ∈ S
shows ∃ n < card S. enumerate S n = s
using s S
proof (induction s arbitrary: S rule: less-induct)
  case (less s)
  show ?case
  proof (cases ∃ y ∈ S. y < s)
    case True
    let ?T = S ∩ {.. < s}
    have finite ?T
      using less.prems(2) by blast
    have TS: card ?T < card S
      using less.prems by (blast intro: psubset-card-mono [OF ‹finite S›])
    from True have y: ∀ x. Max ?T < x ↔ (∀ s' ∈ S. s' < s → s' < x)
      by (subst Max-less-iff) (auto simp: ‹finite ?T›)
    then have y-in: Max ?T ∈ {s' ∈ S. s' < s}
      using Max-in ‹finite ?T› by fastforce
    with less.IH[of Max ?T ?T] obtain n where n: enumerate ?T n = Max ?T n
      < card ?T
      using ‹finite ?T› by blast
    then have Suc n < card S
      using TS less-trans-Suc by blast
    with S n have enumerate S (Suc n) = s
      by (subst finite-enumerate-Suc'') (auto simp: y finite-enumerate-initial-segment
        less finite-enumerate-Suc'' intro!: Least-equality)
    then show ?thesis
      using ‹Suc n < card S› by blast
  next
    case False
    then have ∀ t ∈ S. s ≤ t by auto
    moreover have 0 < card S
      using card-0-eq less.prems by blast
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using ‹s ∈ S›
      by (auto intro!: exI[of _ 0] Least-equality simp: enumerate-0)
  qed
qed

lemma finite-enum-subset:
  assumes ∀ i. i < card X ==> enumerate X i = enumerate Y i and finite X finite
  Y card X ≤ card Y
  shows X ⊆ Y
  by (metis assms finite-enumerate-Ex finite-enumerate-in-set less-le-trans subsetI)

lemma finite-enum-ext:
  assumes ∀ i. i < card X ==> enumerate X i = enumerate Y i and finite X finite
  Y card X = card Y
  shows X = Y

```

```

by (intro antisym finite-enum-subset) (auto simp: assms)

lemma finite-bij-enumerate:
  fixes S :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes S: finite S
  shows bij-betw (enumerate S) {..< card S} S
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge n m. [n \neq m; n < \text{card } S; m < \text{card } S] \implies \text{enumerate } S n \neq \text{enumerate } S m$ 
    using finite-enumerate-mono[OF - <finite S>] by (auto simp: neq-iff)
  then have inj-on (enumerate S) {..< card S}
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  moreover have  $\forall s \in S. \exists i < \text{card } S. \text{enumerate } S i = s$ 
    using finite-enumerate-Ex[OF S] by auto
  moreover note <finite S>
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding bij-betw-def by (auto intro: finite-enumerate-in-set)
qed

lemma ex-bij-betw-strict-mono-card:
  fixes M :: 'a::wellorder set
  assumes finite M
  obtains h where bij-betw h {..< card M} M and strict-mono-on {..< card M} h
proof
  show bij-betw (enumerate M) {..< card M} M
    by (simp add: assms finite-bij-enumerate)
  show strict-mono-on {..< card M} (enumerate M)
    by (simp add: assms finite-enumerate-mono strict-mono-on-def)
qed

end

```

21 Countable sets

```

theory Countable-Set
imports Countable Infinite-Set
begin

```

21.1 Predicate for countable sets

```

definition countable :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  countable S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists f: 'a \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj-on } f S$ )

lemma countable-as-injective-image-subset: countable S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists f. \exists K: \text{nat set}. S = f ` K \wedge \text{inj-on } f K$ )
  by (metis countable-def inj-on-the-inv-into the-inv-into-onto)

lemma countableE:
  assumes S: countable S obtains f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat where inj-on f S

```

```

using S by (auto simp: countable-def)

lemma countableI: inj-on (f::'a ⇒ nat) S ⇒ countable S
  by (auto simp: countable-def)

lemma countableI': inj-on (f::'a ⇒ 'b::countable) S ⇒ countable S
  using comp-inj-on[of f S to-nat] by (auto intro: countableI)

lemma countableE-bij:
  assumes S: countable S obtains f :: nat ⇒ 'a and C :: nat set where bij-betw
  f C S
  using S by (blast elim: countableE dest: inj-on-imp-bij-betw bij-betw-inv)

lemma countableI-bij: bij-betw f (C::nat set) S ⇒ countable S
  by (blast intro: countableI bij-betw-inv-into bij-betw-imp-inj-on)

lemma countable-finite: finite S ⇒ countable S
  by (blast dest: finite-imp-inj-to-nat-seg countableI)

lemma countableI-bij1: bij-betw f A B ⇒ countable A ⇒ countable B
  by (blast elim: countableE-bij intro: bij-betw-trans countableI-bij)

lemma countableI-bij2: bij-betw f B A ⇒ countable A ⇒ countable B
  by (blast elim: countableE-bij intro: bij-betw-trans bij-betw-inv-into countableI-bij)

lemma countable-iff-bij[simp]: bij-betw f A B ⇒ countable A ↔ countable B
  by (blast intro: countableI-bij1 countableI-bij2)

lemma countable-subset: A ⊆ B ⇒ countable B ⇒ countable A
  by (auto simp: countable-def intro: subset-inj-on)

lemma countableI-type[intro, simp]: countable (A:: 'a :: countable set)
  using countableI[of to-nat A] by auto

```

21.2 Enumerate a countable set

```

lemma countableE-infinite:
  assumes countable S infinite S
  obtains e :: 'a ⇒ nat where bij-betw e S UNIV
proof –
  obtain f :: 'a ⇒ nat where inj-on f S
    using ⟨countable S⟩ by (rule countableE)
  then have bij-betw f S (f`S)
    unfolding bij-betw-def by simp
  moreover
  from ⟨inj-on f S⟩ ⟨infinite S⟩ have inf-fS: infinite (f`S)
    by (auto dest: finite-imageD)
  then have bij-betw (the-inv-into UNIV (enumerate (f`S))) (f`S) UNIV
    by (intro bij-betw-the-inv-into bij-enumerate)

```

**ultimately have bij-betw (the-inv-into UNIV (enumerate (f`S)) o f) S UNIV
 by (rule bij-betw-trans)
 then show thesis ..
 qed**

**lemma countable-infiniteE':
 assumes countable A infinite A
 obtains g where bij-betw g (UNIV :: nat set) A
 by (meson assms bij-betw-inv countableE-infinite)**

**lemma countable-enum-cases:
 assumes countable S
 obtains (finite) f :: 'a ⇒ nat where finite S bij-betw f S {..< card S}
 | (infinite) f :: 'a ⇒ nat where infinite S bij-betw f S UNIV
 using ex-bij-betw-finite-nat[of S] countableE-infinite ‹countable S›
 by (cases finite S) (auto simp add: atLeast0LessThan)**

**definition to-nat-on :: 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat where
 to-nat-on S = (SOME f. if finite S then bij-betw f S {..< card S} else bij-betw f S UNIV)**

**definition from-nat-into :: 'a set ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a where
 from-nat-into S n = (if n ∈ to-nat-on S ‘ S then inv-into S (to-nat-on S) n else SOME s. s ∈ S)**

**lemma to-nat-on-finite: finite S ⇒ bij-betw (to-nat-on S) S {..< card S}
 using ex-bij-betw-finite-nat unfolding to-nat-on-def
 by (intro someI2-ex[where Q=λf. bij-betw f S {..< card S}]) (auto simp add: atLeast0LessThan)**

**lemma to-nat-on-infinite: countable S ⇒ infinite S ⇒ bij-betw (to-nat-on S) S UNIV
 using countableE-infinite unfolding to-nat-on-def
 by (intro someI2-ex[where Q=λf. bij-betw f S UNIV]) auto**

**lemma bij-betw-from-nat-into-finite: finite S ⇒ bij-betw (from-nat-into S) {..< card S} S
 unfolding from-nat-into-def[abs-def]
 using to-nat-on-finite[of S]
 apply (subst bij-betw-cong)
 apply (split if-split)
 apply (simp add: bij-betw-def)
 apply (auto cong: bij-betw-cong
 intro: bij-betw-inv-into to-nat-on-finite)
 done**

**lemma bij-betw-from-nat-into: countable S ⇒ infinite S ⇒ bij-betw (from-nat-into S) UNIV S
 unfolding from-nat-into-def[abs-def]**

```
using to-nat-on-infinite[of S, unfolded bij-betw-def]
by (auto cong: bij-betw-cong intro: bij-betw-inv-into to-nat-on-infinite)
```

The sum/product over the enumeration of a finite set equals simply the sum/product over the set

```
context comm-monoid-set
begin
```

```
lemma card-from-nat-into:
```

```
  F (λi. h (from-nat-into A i)) {..<card A} = F h A
```

```
proof (cases finite A)
```

```
  case True
```

```
    have F (λi. h (from-nat-into A i)) {..<card A} = F h (from-nat-into A ‘{..<card A})
```

```
      by (metis True bij-betw-def bij-betw-from-nat-into-finite reindex-cong)
```

```
    also have ... = F h A
```

```
      by (metis True bij-betw-def bij-betw-from-nat-into-finite)
```

```
    finally show ?thesis .
```

```
qed auto
```

```
end
```

```
lemma countable-as-injective-image:
```

```
  assumes countable A infinite A
```

```
  obtains f :: nat ⇒ 'a where A = range f inj f
```

```
  by (metis bij-betw-def bij-betw-from-nat-into [OF assms])
```

```
lemma inj-on-to-nat-on[intro]: countable A ⇒ inj-on (to-nat-on A) A
```

```
  using to-nat-on-infinite[of A] to-nat-on-finite[of A]
```

```
  by (cases finite A) (auto simp: bij-betw-def)
```

```
lemma to-nat-on-inj[simp]:
```

```
  countable A ⇒ a ∈ A ⇒ b ∈ A ⇒ to-nat-on A a = to-nat-on A b ↔ a = b
  using inj-on-to-nat-on[of A] by (auto dest: inj-onD)
```

```
lemma from-nat-into-to-nat-on[simp]: countable A ⇒ a ∈ A ⇒ from-nat-into A (to-nat-on A a) = a
```

```
  by (auto simp: from-nat-into-def intro!: inv-into-f-f)
```

```
lemma subset-range-from-nat-into: countable A ⇒ A ⊆ range (from-nat-into A)
```

```
  by (auto intro: from-nat-into-to-nat-on[symmetric])
```

```
lemma from-nat-into: A ≠ {} ⇒ from-nat-into A n ∈ A
```

```
  unfolding from-nat-into-def by (metis equals0I inv-into-into someI-ex)
```

```
lemma range-from-nat-into-subset: A ≠ {} ⇒ range (from-nat-into A) ⊆ A
```

```
  using from-nat-into[of A] by auto
```

```
lemma range-from-nat-into[simp]: A ≠ {} ⇒ countable A ⇒ range (from-nat-into
```

$A) = A$
by (metis equalityI range-from-nat-into-subset subset-range-from-nat-into)

lemma image-to-nat-on: countable $A \implies$ infinite $A \implies$ to-nat-on $A`A = UNIV$
using to-nat-on-infinite[of A] **by** (simp add: bij-betw-def)

lemma to-nat-on-surj: countable $A \implies$ infinite $A \implies \exists a \in A. to-nat-on A a = n$
by (metis (no-types) image-iff iso-tuple-UNIV-I image-to-nat-on)

lemma to-nat-on-from-nat-into[simp]: $n \in to-nat-on A`A \implies$ to-nat-on $A`A$ (from-nat-into $A n) = n$
by (simp add: f-inv-into-f from-nat-into-def)

lemma to-nat-on-from-nat-into-infinite[simp]:
countable $A \implies$ infinite $A \implies$ to-nat-on $A`A$ (from-nat-into $A n) = n$
by (metis image-iff to-nat-on-surj to-nat-on-from-nat-into)

lemma from-nat-into-inj:
countable $A \implies m \in to-nat-on A`A \implies n \in to-nat-on A`A \implies$
from-nat-into $A m =$ from-nat-into $A n \longleftrightarrow m = n$
by (subst to-nat-on-inj[symmetric, of A]) auto

lemma from-nat-into-inj-infinite[simp]:
countable $A \implies$ infinite $A \implies$ from-nat-into $A m =$ from-nat-into $A n \longleftrightarrow m = n$
using image-to-nat-on[of A] from-nat-into-inj[of $A m n$] **by** simp

lemma eq-from-nat-into-iff:
countable $A \implies x \in A \implies i \in to-nat-on A`A \implies x =$ from-nat-into $A i \longleftrightarrow$
 $i = to-nat-on A x$
by auto

lemma from-nat-into-surj: countable $A \implies a \in A \implies \exists n. from-nat-into A n = a$
by (rule exI[of - to-nat-on $A a$]) simp

lemma from-nat-into-inject[simp]:
 $A \neq \{\} \implies$ countable $A \implies B \neq \{\} \implies$ countable $B \implies$ from-nat-into $A =$
from-nat-into $B \longleftrightarrow A = B$
by (metis range-from-nat-into)

lemma inj-on-from-nat-into: inj-on from-nat-into ($\{A. A \neq \{\} \wedge$ countable $A\})$
unfolding inj-on-def **by** auto

21.3 Closure properties of countability

lemma countable-SIGMA[intro, simp]:
countable $I \implies (\bigwedge i \in I \implies$ countable $(A i)) \implies$ countable $(SIGMA i : I. A i)$

by (*intro countableI'[of $\lambda(i, a). (to\text{-nat}\text{-on } I i, to\text{-nat}\text{-on } (A i) a)]$*) (*auto simp: inj-on-def*)

lemma *countable-image[intro, simp]*:
assumes *countable A*
shows *countable (f`A)*
proof –
obtain *g :: 'a \Rightarrow nat where inj-on g A*
using assms by (*rule countableE*)
moreover have *inj-on (inv-into A f) (f`A) inv-into A f ` f ` A \subseteq A*
by (*auto intro: inj-on-inv-into inv-into-into*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
by (*blast dest: comp-inj-on subset-inj-on intro: countableI*)
qed

lemma *countable-image-inj-on: countable (f ` A) \Longrightarrow inj-on f A \Longrightarrow countable A*
by (*metis countable-image the-inv-into-onto*)

lemma *countable-image-inj-Int-vimage:*
 $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f S; \text{countable } A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{countable } (S \cap f -` A)$
by (*meson countable-image-inj-on countable-subset image-subset-iff-subset-vimage inf-le2 inj-on-Int*)

lemma *countable-image-inj-gen:*
 $\llbracket \text{inj-on } f S; \text{countable } A \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{countable } \{x \in S. f x \in A\}$
using *countable-image-inj-Int-vimage*
by (*auto simp: vimage-def Collect-conj-eq*)

lemma *countable-image-inj-eq:*
inj-on f S \Longrightarrow countable(f ` S) \longleftrightarrow countable S
using *countable-image-inj-on* **by** *blast*

lemma *countable-image-inj:*
 $\llbracket \text{countable } A; \text{inj } f \rrbracket \Longrightarrow \text{countable } \{x. f x \in A\}$
by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) countable-image-inj-eq countable-subset image-Collect-subsetI inj-on-inverseI the-inv-f-f*)

lemma *countable-UN[intro, simp]*:
fixes *I :: 'i set and A :: 'i \Rightarrow 'a set*
assumes *I: countable I*
assumes *A: $\bigwedge i. i \in I \Longrightarrow \text{countable } (A i)$*
shows *countable ($\bigcup_{i \in I} A i$)*
proof –
have *($\bigcup_{i \in I} A i$) = snd ` (SIGMA i : I. A i)* **by** (*auto simp: image-iff*)
then show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: assms*)
qed

lemma *countable-Un[intro]: countable A \Longrightarrow countable B \Longrightarrow countable (A \cup B)*
by (*rule countable-UN[of {True, False} $\lambda \text{True} \Rightarrow A \mid \text{False} \Rightarrow B$, simplified]*)

```
(simp split: bool.split)

lemma countable-Un-iff[simp]: countable (A ∪ B)  $\longleftrightarrow$  countable A ∧ countable B
  by (metis countable-Un countable-subset inf-sup-ord(3,4))

lemma countable-Plus[intro, simp]:
  countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  countable (A <+> B)
  by (simp add: Plus-def)

lemma countable-empty[intro, simp]: countable {}
  by (blast intro: countable-finite)

lemma countable-insert[intro, simp]: countable A  $\implies$  countable (insert a A)
  using countable-Un[of {a} A] by (auto simp: countable-finite)

lemma countable-Int1[intro, simp]: countable A  $\implies$  countable (A ∩ B)
  by (force intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-Int2[intro, simp]: countable B  $\implies$  countable (A ∩ B)
  by (blast intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-INT[intro, simp]: i ∈ I  $\implies$  countable (A i)  $\implies$  countable ( $\bigcap_{i \in I}$  A i)
  by (blast intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-Diff[intro, simp]: countable A  $\implies$  countable (A – B)
  by (blast intro: countable-subset)

lemma countable-insert-eq [simp]: countable (insert x A) = countable A
  by auto (metis Diff-insert-absorb countable-Diff insert-absorb)

lemma countable-vimage: B ⊆ range f  $\implies$  countable (f –‘ B)  $\implies$  countable B
  by (metis Int-absorb2 countable-image image-vimage-eq)

lemma surj-countable-vimage: surj f  $\implies$  countable (f –‘ B)  $\implies$  countable B
  by (metis countable-vimage top-greatest)

lemma countable-Collect[simp]: countable A  $\implies$  countable {a ∈ A. φ a}
  by (metis Collect-conj-eq Int-absorb Int-commute Int-def countable-Int1)

lemma countable-Image:
  assumes  $\bigwedge y. y \in Y \implies$  countable (X “ {y})
  assumes countable Y
  shows countable (X “ Y)
proof –
  have countable (X “ ( $\bigcup_{y \in Y} \{y\}$ ))
    unfolding Image-UN by (intro countable-UN assms)
    then show ?thesis by simp
qed
```

```

lemma countable-relpow:
  fixes X :: 'a rel
  assumes Image-X:  $\bigwedge Y$ . countable Y  $\implies$  countable (X “ Y)
  assumes Y: countable Y
  shows countable ((X  $\sim\!\!\sim$  i) “ Y)
  using Y by (induct i arbitrary: Y) (auto simp: relcomp-Image Image-X)

lemma countable-funpow:
  fixes f :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  assumes  $\bigwedge A$ . countable A  $\implies$  countable (f A)
  and countable A
  shows countable ((f  $\sim\!\!\sim$  n) A)
  by(induction n)(simp-all add: assms)

lemma countable-rtrancl:
  ( $\bigwedge Y$ . countable Y  $\implies$  countable (X “ Y))  $\implies$  countable Y  $\implies$  countable (X* “ Y)
  unfolding rtrancl-is-UN-relpow UN-Image by (intro countable-UN countableI-type
  countable-relpow)

lemma countable-lists[intro, simp]:
  assumes A: countable A shows countable (lists A)
  proof –
    have countable (lists (range (from-nat-into A)))
    by (auto simp: lists-image)
    with A show ?thesis
    by (auto dest: subset-range-from-nat-into countable-subset lists-mono)
  qed

lemma Collect-finite-eq-lists: Collect finite = set ‘ lists UNIV
  using finite-list by auto

lemma countable-Collect-finite: countable (Collect (finite::'a::countable set $\Rightarrow$ bool))
  by (simp add: Collect-finite-eq-lists)

lemma countable-int: countable  $\mathbb{Z}$ 
  unfolding Ints-def by auto

lemma countable-rat: countable  $\mathbb{Q}$ 
  unfolding Rats-def by auto

lemma Collect-finite-subset-eq-lists: {A. finite A  $\wedge$  A  $\subseteq$  T} = set ‘ lists T
  using finite-list by (auto simp: lists-eq-set)

lemma countable-Collect-finite-subset:
  countable T  $\implies$  countable {A. finite A  $\wedge$  A  $\subseteq$  T}
  unfolding Collect-finite-subset-eq-lists by auto

```

lemma *countable-Fpow*: *countable S* \implies *countable (Fpow S)*
using *countable-Collect-finite-subset*
by (*force simp add: Fpow-def conj-commute*)

lemma *countable-set-option [simp]*: *countable (set-option x)*
by (*cases x*) *auto*

21.4 Misc lemmas

lemma *countable-subset-image*:
countable B \wedge *B* \subseteq (*f`A*) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists A'$. *countable A'* \wedge *A'* \subseteq *A* \wedge (*B* = *f`A'*))
is *?lhs* = *?rhs*
proof
assume *?lhs*
show *?rhs*
by (*rule exI [where x=inv-into A f`B]*)
(use <?lhs> in <auto simp: f-inv-into-f subset-iff image-inv-into-cancel inv-into-into>)
next
assume *?rhs*
then show *?lhs* **by** *force*
qed

lemma *ex-subset-image-inj*:
 $(\exists T. T \subseteq f`S \wedge P T) \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. T \subseteq S \wedge \text{inj-on } f T \wedge P(f`T))$
by (*auto simp: subset-image-inj*)

lemma *all-subset-image-inj*:
 $(\forall T. T \subseteq f`S \longrightarrow P T) \longleftrightarrow (\forall T. T \subseteq S \wedge \text{inj-on } f T \longrightarrow P(f`T))$
by (*metis subset-image-inj*)

lemma *ex-countable-subset-image-inj*:
 $(\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \wedge P T) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge \text{inj-on } f T \wedge P(f`T))$
by (*metis countable-image-inj-eq subset-image-inj*)

lemma *all-countable-subset-image-inj*:
 $(\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \longrightarrow P T) \longleftrightarrow (\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge$
inj-on f T $\longrightarrow P(f`T))$
by (*metis countable-image-inj-eq subset-image-inj*)

lemma *ex-countable-subset-image*:
 $(\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \wedge P T) \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge P(f`T))$
by (*metis countable-subset-image*)

lemma *all-countable-subset-image*:
 $(\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq f`S \longrightarrow P T) \longleftrightarrow (\forall T. \text{countable } T \wedge T \subseteq S \longrightarrow$
P(f`T))
by (*metis countable-subset-image*)

```

lemma countable-image-eq:
  countable(f ` S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists T$ . countable  $T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge f ` S = f ` T$ )
  by (metis countable-image countable-image-inj-eq order-refl subset-image-inj)

lemma countable-image-eq-inj:
  countable(f ` S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists T$ . countable  $T \wedge T \subseteq S \wedge f ` S = f ` T \wedge inj\text{-}on f T$ )
  by (metis countable-image-inj-eq order-refl subset-image-inj)

lemma infinite-countable-subset':
  assumes  $X$ : infinite  $X$  shows  $\exists C \subseteq X$ . countable  $C \wedge infinite C$ 
  proof -
    obtain  $f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a$  where inj  $f$  range  $f \subseteq X$ 
    using infinite-countable-subset [OF  $X$ ] by blast
    then show ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of - range  $f$ ]) (auto simp: range-inj-infinite)
  qed

lemma countable-all:
  assumes  $S$ : countable  $S$ 
  shows  $(\forall s \in S. P s) \longleftrightarrow (\forall n :: nat. from\text{-}nat\text{-}into S n \in S \longrightarrow P (from\text{-}nat\text{-}into S n))$ 
  using  $S$ [THEN subset-range-from-nat-into] by auto

lemma finite-sequence-to-countable-set:
  assumes countable  $X$ 
  obtains  $F$  where  $\bigwedge i. F i \subseteq X \wedge i. F i \subseteq F (Suc i) \wedge i. finite (F i) (\bigcup i. F i) = X$ 
  proof -
    show thesis
    apply (rule that[of  $\lambda i. if X = \{\} then \{\} else from\text{-}nat\text{-}into X ` \{..i\}$ ])
    apply (auto simp add: image-iff intro: from-nat-into split: if-splits)
    using assms from-nat-into-surj by (fastforce cong: image-cong)
  qed

lemma transfer-countable[transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique  $R \implies rel\text{-}fun (rel\text{-}set R) (=) countable$ 
  by (rule rel-funI, erule (1) bi-unique-rel-set-lemma)
  (auto dest: countable-image-inj-on)

```

21.5 Uncountable

abbreviation uncountable **where**
 $uncountable A \equiv \neg countable A$

```

lemma uncountable-def: uncountable  $A \longleftrightarrow A \neq \{\} \wedge \neg (\exists f :: (nat \Rightarrow 'a). range f = A)$ 
  by (auto intro: inj-on-inv-into simp: countable-def)
  (metis all-not-in-conv inj-on-iff-surj subset-UNIV)

```

```

lemma uncountable-bij-betw: bij-betw f A B  $\Rightarrow$  uncountable B  $\Rightarrow$  uncountable A
  unfolding bij-betw-def by (metis countable-image)

lemma uncountable-infinite: uncountable A  $\Rightarrow$  infinite A
  by (metis countable-finite)

lemma uncountable-minus-countable:
  uncountable A  $\Rightarrow$  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  uncountable (A - B)
  using countable-Un[of B A - B] by auto

lemma countable-Diff-eq [simp]: countable (A - {x}) = countable A
  by (meson countable-Diff countable-empty countable-insert uncountable-minus-countable)

```

Every infinite set can be covered by a pairwise disjoint family of infinite sets. This version doesn't achieve equality, as it only covers a countable subset

```

lemma infinite-infinite-partition:
  assumes infinite A
  obtains C :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
    where pairwise ( $\lambda i j.$  disjnt (C i) (C j)) UNIV ( $\bigcup i.$  C i)  $\subseteq$  A  $\wedge$ i. infinite (C i)
  proof -
    obtain f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where range f  $\subseteq$  A inj f
      using assms infinite-countable-subset by blast
    let ?C =  $\lambda i.$  range ( $\lambda j.$  f (prod-encode (i,j)))
    show thesis
    proof
      show pairwise ( $\lambda i j.$  disjnt (?C i) (?C j)) UNIV
        by (auto simp: pairwise-def disjnt-def inj-on-eq-iff [OF inj_f] inj-on-eq-iff
          [OF inj-prod-encode, of - UNIV])
      show ( $\bigcup i.$  ?C i)  $\subseteq$  A
        using range_f  $\subseteq$  A by blast
      have infinite (range ( $\lambda j.$  f (prod-encode (i, j)))) for i
        by (rule range-inj-infinite) (meson Pair-inject inj_f inj-def prod-encode-eq)
      then show  $\bigwedge i.$  infinite (?C i)
        using that by auto
    qed
  qed
end

```

22 Countable Complete Lattices

```

theory Countable-Complete-Lattices
  imports Main Countable-Set
begin

lemma UNIV-nat-eq: UNIV = insert 0 (range Suc)

```

```

by (metis UNIV-eq-I nat.nchotomy insertCI rangeI)

class countable-complete-lattice = lattice + Inf + Sup + bot + top +
assumes ccInf-lower: countable A ==> x ∈ A ==> Inf A ≤ x
assumes ccInf-greatest: countable A ==> (∀x. x ∈ A ==> z ≤ x) ==> z ≤ Inf A
assumes ccSup-upper: countable A ==> x ∈ A ==> x ≤ Sup A
assumes ccSup-least: countable A ==> (∀x. x ∈ A ==> x ≤ z) ==> Sup A ≤ z
assumes ccInf-empty [simp]: Inf {} = top
assumes ccSup-empty [simp]: Sup {} = bot
begin

subclass bounded-lattice
proof
fix a
show bot ≤ a by (auto intro: ccSup-least simp only: ccSup-empty [symmetric])
show a ≤ top by (auto intro: ccInf-greatest simp only: ccInf-empty [symmetric])
qed

lemma ccINF-lower: countable A ==> i ∈ A ==> (INF i ∈ A. f i) ≤ f i
using ccInf-lower [of f ` A] by simp

lemma ccINF-greatest: countable A ==> (∀i. i ∈ A ==> u ≤ f i) ==> u ≤ (INF i
∈ A. f i)
using ccInf-greatest [of f ` A] by auto

lemma ccSUP-upper: countable A ==> i ∈ A ==> f i ≤ (SUP i ∈ A. f i)
using ccSup-upper [of f ` A] by simp

lemma ccSUP-least: countable A ==> (∀i. i ∈ A ==> f i ≤ u) ==> (SUP i ∈ A. f
i) ≤ u
using ccSup-least [of f ` A] by auto

lemma ccInf-lower2: countable A ==> u ∈ A ==> u ≤ v ==> Inf A ≤ v
using ccInf-lower [of A u] by auto

lemma ccINF-lower2: countable A ==> i ∈ A ==> f i ≤ u ==> (INF i ∈ A. f i) ≤
u
using ccINF-lower [of A i f] by auto

lemma ccSup-upper2: countable A ==> u ∈ A ==> v ≤ u ==> v ≤ Sup A
using ccSup-upper [of A u] by auto

lemma ccSUP-upper2: countable A ==> i ∈ A ==> u ≤ f i ==> u ≤ (SUP i ∈ A.
f i)
using ccSUP-upper [of A i f] by auto

lemma le-ccInf-iff: countable A ==> b ≤ Inf A ↔ (∀a ∈ A. b ≤ a)
by (auto intro: ccInf-greatest dest: ccInf-lower)

```

lemma *le-ccINF-iff*: countable A \implies $u \leq (\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in A. u \leq f i)$
using *le-ccInf-iff* [of $f`A$] **by** *simp*

lemma *ccSup-le-iff*: countable A $\implies \text{Sup } A \leq b \longleftrightarrow (\forall a \in A. a \leq b)$
by (*auto intro: ccSup-least dest: ccSup-upper*)

lemma *ccSUP-le-iff*: countable A $\implies (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \leq u \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in A. f i \leq u)$
using *ccSup-le-iff* [of $f`A$] **by** *simp*

lemma *ccInf-insert* [*simp*]: countable A $\implies \text{Inf}(\text{insert } a A) = \inf a (\text{Inf } A)$
by (*force intro: le-infI le-infI1 le-infI2 order.antisym ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower*)

lemma *ccINF-insert* [*simp*]: countable A $\implies (\text{INF } x \in \text{insert } a A. f x) = \inf(f a)$
 $(\text{Inf}(f`A))$
unfolding *image-insert* **by** *simp*

lemma *ccSup-insert* [*simp*]: countable A $\implies \text{Sup}(\text{insert } a A) = \sup a (\text{Sup } A)$
by (*force intro: le-supI le-supI1 le-supI2 order.antisym ccSup-least ccSup-upper*)

lemma *ccSUP-insert* [*simp*]: countable A $\implies (\text{SUP } x \in \text{insert } a A. f x) = \sup(f a)$
 $(\text{Sup}(f`A))$
unfolding *image-insert* **by** *simp*

lemma *ccINF-empty* [*simp*]: $(\text{INF } x \in \{\}). f x = \text{top}$
unfolding *image-empty* **by** *simp*

lemma *ccSUP-empty* [*simp*]: $(\text{SUP } x \in \{\}). f x = \text{bot}$
unfolding *image-empty* **by** *simp*

lemma *ccInf-superset-mono*: countable A $\implies B \subseteq A \implies \text{Inf } A \leq \text{Inf } B$
by (*auto intro: ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower countable-subset*)

lemma *ccSup-subset-mono*: countable B $\implies A \subseteq B \implies \text{Sup } A \leq \text{Sup } B$
by (*auto intro: ccSup-least ccSup-upper countable-subset*)

lemma *ccInf-mono*:
assumes [*intro*]: countable B countable A
assumes $\bigwedge b. b \in B \implies \exists a \in A. a \leq b$
shows $\text{Inf } A \leq \text{Inf } B$
proof (*rule ccInf-greatest*)
fix b **assume** b $\in B$
with *assms obtain* a **where** $a \in A$ **and** $a \leq b$ **by** *blast*
from $\langle a \in A \rangle$ **have** $\text{Inf } A \leq a$ **by** (*rule ccInf-lower[rotated]*) *auto*
with $\langle a \leq b \rangle$ **show** $\text{Inf } A \leq b$ **by** *auto*
qed auto

lemma *ccINF-mono*:
countable A \implies countable B $\implies (\bigwedge m. m \in B \implies \exists n \in A. f n \leq g m) \implies (\text{INF}_{n \in A. f n} \leq (\text{INF}_{n \in B. g n}))$

```

using ccInf-mono [of g ` B f ` A] by auto

lemma ccSup-mono:
  assumes [intro]: countable B countable A
  assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in A \implies \exists b \in B. a \leq b$ 
  shows Sup A  $\leq$  Sup B
proof (rule ccSup-least)
  fix a assume a  $\in A$ 
  with assms obtain b where b  $\in B$  and a  $\leq b$  by blast
  from  $\langle b \in B \rangle$  have b  $\leq$  Sup B by (rule ccSup-upper[rotated]) auto
  with  $\langle a \leq b \rangle$  show a  $\leq$  Sup B by auto
qed auto

lemma ccSUP-mono:
  countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge n. n \in A \implies \exists m \in B. f n \leq g m$ )  $\implies$  (SUPn \in A. f n)  $\leq$  (SUPn \in B. g n)
  using ccSup-mono [of g ` B f ` A] by auto

lemma ccINF-superset-mono:
  countable A  $\implies$  B  $\subseteq A \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies f x \leq g x) \implies (\text{INF } x \in A. f x) \leq (\text{INF } x \in B. g x)$ 
  by (blast intro: ccINF-mono countable-subset dest: subsetD)

lemma ccSUP-subset-mono:
  countable B  $\implies$  A  $\subseteq B \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \leq g x) \implies (\text{SUP } x \in A. f x) \leq (\text{SUP } x \in B. g x)$ 
  by (blast intro: ccSUP-mono countable-subset dest: subsetD)

lemma less-eq-ccInf-inter: countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  sup (Inf A) (Inf B)  $\leq$  Inf (A  $\cap$  B)
  by (auto intro: ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower)

lemma ccSup-inter-less-eq: countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  Sup (A  $\cap$  B)  $\leq$  inf (Sup A) (Sup B)
  by (auto intro: ccSup-least ccSup-upper)

lemma ccInf-union-distrib: countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  Inf (A  $\cup$  B) = inf (Inf A) (Inf B)
  by (rule order.antisym) (auto intro: ccInf-greatest ccInf-lower le-infi1 le-infi2)

lemma ccINF-union:
  countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  (INF i  $\in A \cup B. M i$ ) = inf (INF i  $\in A. M i$ ) (INF i  $\in B. M i$ )
  by (auto intro!: order.antisym ccINF-mono intro: le-infi1 le-infi2 ccINF-greatest ccINF-lower)

lemma ccSup-union-distrib: countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  Sup (A  $\cup$  B) = sup (Sup A) (Sup B)

```

```

by (rule order.antisym) (auto intro: ccSup-least ccSup-upper le-supI1 le-supI2)

lemma ccSUP-union:
  countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  ( $\sup_{i \in A \cup B} M_i$ ) = sup ( $\sup_{i \in A} M_i$ )
  ( $\sup_{i \in B} M_i$ )
  by (auto intro!: order.antisym ccSUP-mono intro: le-supI1 le-supI2 ccSUP-least
  ccSUP-upper)

lemma ccINF-inf-distrib: countable A  $\implies$  inf (INF a  $\in$  A. f a) (INF a  $\in$  A. g a) =
  (INF a  $\in$  A. inf (f a) (g a))
  by (rule order.antisym) (rule ccINF-greatest, auto intro: le-infI1 le-infI2 ccINF-lower
  ccINF-mono)

lemma ccSUP-sup-distrib: countable A  $\implies$  sup (SUP a  $\in$  A. f a) (SUP a  $\in$  A. g a) =
  (SUP a  $\in$  A. sup (f a) (g a))
  by (rule order.antisym[rotated]) (rule ccSUP-least, auto intro: le-supI1 le-supI2
  ccSUP-upper ccSUP-mono)

lemma ccINF-const [simp]: A  $\neq \{\}$   $\implies$  (INF i  $\in$  A. f) = f
  unfolding image-constant-conv by auto

lemma ccSUP-const [simp]: A  $\neq \{\}$   $\implies$  (SUP i  $\in$  A. f) = f
  unfolding image-constant-conv by auto

lemma ccINF-top [simp]: (INF x  $\in$  A. top) = top
  by (cases A = {}) simp-all

lemma ccSUP-bot [simp]: (SUP x  $\in$  A. bot) = bot
  by (cases A = {}) simp-all

lemma ccINF-commute: countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  (INF i  $\in$  A. INF j  $\in$  B. f
  i j) = (INF j  $\in$  B. INF i  $\in$  A. f i j)
  by (iprover intro: ccINF-lower ccINF-greatest order-trans order.antisym)

lemma ccSUP-commute: countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  (SUP i  $\in$  A. SUP j  $\in$  B.
  f i j) = (SUP j  $\in$  B. SUP i  $\in$  A. f i j)
  by (iprover intro: ccSUP-upper ccSUP-least order-trans order.antisym)

end

context
  fixes a :: 'a:: {countable-complete-lattice, linorder}
begin

lemma less-ccSup-iff: countable S  $\implies$  a < Sup S  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in S$ . a < x)
  unfolding not-le [symmetric] by (subst ccSup-le-iff) auto

lemma less-ccSUP-iff: countable A  $\implies$  a < (SUP i  $\in$  A. f i)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in A$ . a < f x)
  using less-ccSup-iff [of f ` A] by simp

```

```

lemma ccInf-less-iff: countable S  $\Rightarrow$  Inf S < a  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in S$ . x < a)
  unfolding not-le [symmetric] by (subst le-ccInf-iff) auto

lemma ccINF-less-iff: countable A  $\Rightarrow$  (INF i  $\in$  A. f i) < a  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists x \in A$ . f x < a)
  using ccInf-less-iff [of f ` A] by simp

end

class countable-complete-distrib-lattice = countable-complete-lattice +
  assumes sup-ccInf: countable B  $\Rightarrow$  sup a (Inf B) = (INF b  $\in$  B. sup a b)
  assumes inf-ccSup: countable B  $\Rightarrow$  inf a (Sup B) = (SUP b  $\in$  B. inf a b)
begin

lemma sup-ccINF:
  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  sup a (INF b  $\in$  B. f b) = (INF b  $\in$  B. sup a (f b))
  by (simp only: sup-ccInf image-image countable-image)

lemma inf-ccSUP:
  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  inf a (SUP b  $\in$  B. f b) = (SUP b  $\in$  B. inf a (f b))
  by (simp only: inf-ccSup image-image countable-image)

subclass distrib-lattice
proof
  fix a b c
  from sup-ccInf[of {b, c} a] have sup a (Inf {b, c}) = (INF d  $\in$  {b, c}. sup a d)
    by simp
  then show sup a (inf b c) = inf (sup a b) (sup a c)
    by simp
qed

lemma ccInf-sup:
  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  sup (Inf B) a = (INF b  $\in$  B. sup b a)
  by (simp add: sup-ccInf sup-commute)

lemma ccSup-inf:
  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  inf (Sup B) a = (SUP b  $\in$  B. inf b a)
  by (simp add: inf-ccSup inf-commute)

lemma ccINF-sup:
  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  sup (INF b  $\in$  B. f b) a = (INF b  $\in$  B. sup (f b) a)
  by (simp add: sup-ccINF sup-commute)

lemma ccSUP-inf:
  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  inf (SUP b  $\in$  B. f b) a = (SUP b  $\in$  B. inf (f b) a)
  by (simp add: inf-ccSUP inf-commute)

lemma ccINF-sup-distrib2:
  countable A  $\Rightarrow$  countable B  $\Rightarrow$  sup (INF a  $\in$  A. f a) (INF b  $\in$  B. g b) = (INF

```

```

 $a \in A. \text{INF } b \in B. \text{sup} (f a) (g b))$ 
by (subst ccINF-commute) (simp-all add: sup-ccINF ccINF-sup)

lemma ccSUP-inf-distrib2:
  countable A  $\implies$  countable B  $\implies$  inf (SUP a  $\in$  A. f a) (SUP b  $\in$  B. g b) = (SUP
  a  $\in$  A. SUP b  $\in$  B. inf (f a) (g b))
  by (subst ccSUP-commute) (simp-all add: inf-ccSUP ccSUP-inf)

context
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::countable-complete-lattice
  assumes mono f
begin

lemma mono-ccInf:
  countable A  $\implies$  f (Inf A)  $\leq$  (INF x  $\in$  A. f x)
  using ⟨mono f⟩
  by (auto intro!: countable-complete-lattice-class.ccINF-greatest intro: ccInf-lower
dest: monoD)

lemma mono-ccSup:
  countable A  $\implies$  (SUP x  $\in$  A. f x)  $\leq$  f (Sup A)
  using ⟨mono f⟩ by (auto intro: countable-complete-lattice-class.ccSUP-least cc-
Sup-upper dest: monoD)

lemma mono-ccINF:
  countable I  $\implies$  f (INF i  $\in$  I. A i)  $\leq$  (INF x  $\in$  I. f (A x))
  by (intro countable-complete-lattice-class.ccINF-greatest monoD[OF ⟨mono f⟩]
ccINF-lower)

lemma mono-ccSUP:
  countable I  $\implies$  (SUP x  $\in$  I. f (A x))  $\leq$  f (SUP i  $\in$  I. A i)
  by (intro countable-complete-lattice-class.ccSUP-least monoD[OF ⟨mono f⟩] cc-
SUP-upper)

end

end

```

22.0.1 Instances of countable complete lattices

```

instance fun :: (type, countable-complete-lattice) countable-complete-lattice
  by standard
  (auto simp: le-fun-def intro!: ccSUP-upper ccSUP-least ccINF-lower ccINF-greatest)

subclass (in complete-lattice) countable-complete-lattice
  by standard (auto intro: Sup-upper Sup-least Inf-lower Inf-greatest)

subclass (in complete-distrib-lattice) countable-complete-distrib-lattice
  by standard (auto intro: sup-Inf inf-Sup)

```

```
end
```

23 Type of (at Most) Countable Sets

```
theory Countable-Set-Type
imports Countable-Set
begin
```

23.1 Cardinal stuff

```
context
  includes cardinal-syntax
begin
```

```
lemma countable-card-of-nat: countable A  $\longleftrightarrow$   $|A| \leq o |UNIV::nat set|$ 
  unfolding countable-def card-of-ordLeq[symmetric] by auto
```

```
lemma countable-card-le-natLeq: countable A  $\longleftrightarrow$   $|A| \leq o natLeq$ 
  unfolding countable-card-of-nat using card-of-nat ordLeq-ordIso-trans ordIso-symmetric
  by blast
```

```
lemma countable-or-card-of:
  assumes countable A
  shows (finite A  $\wedge$   $|A| < o |UNIV::nat set|$ )  $\vee$ 
    (infinite A  $\wedge$   $|A| = o |UNIV::nat set|$ )
  by (metis assms countable-card-of-nat infinite-iff-card-of-nat ordIso-iff-ordLeq
    ordLeq-iff-ordLess-or-ordIso)
```

```
lemma countable-cases-card-of[elim]:
  assumes countable A
  obtains (Fin) finite A  $|A| < o |UNIV::nat set|$ 
    | (Inf) infinite A  $|A| = o |UNIV::nat set|$ 
  using assms countable-or-card-of by blast
```

```
lemma countable-or:
  countable A  $\implies$  ( $\exists f::'a\Rightarrow nat.$  finite A  $\wedge$  inj-on f A)  $\vee$  ( $\exists f::'a\Rightarrow nat.$  infinite A
   $\wedge$  bij-betw f A UNIV)
  by (elim countable-enum-cases) fastforce+
```

```
lemma countable-cases[elim]:
  assumes countable A
  obtains (Fin) f :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ nat where finite A inj-on f A
    | (Inf) f :: 'a $\Rightarrow$ nat where infinite A bij-betw f A UNIV
  using assms countable-or by metis
```

```
lemma countable-ordLeq:
  assumes  $|A| \leq o |B|$  and countable B
  shows countable A
```

```

using assms unfolding countable-card-of-nat by(rule ordLeq-transitive)

lemma countable-ordLess:
assumes AB: |A| < o |B| and B: countable B
shows countable A
using countable-ordLeq[OF ordLess-imp-ordLeq[OF AB] B] .

end

```

23.2 The type of countable sets

```

typedef 'a cset = {A :: 'a set. countable A} morphisms rcset acset
by (rule exI[of - {}]) simp

setup-lifting type-definition-cset

declare
  rcset-inverse[simp]
  acset-inverse[Transfer.transferred, unfolded mem-Collect-eq, simp]
  acset-inject[Transfer.transferred, unfolded mem-Collect-eq, simp]
  rcset[Transfer.transferred, unfolded mem-Collect-eq, simp]

instantiation cset :: (type) {bounded-lattice-bot, distrib-lattice, minus}
begin

lift-definition bot-cset :: 'a cset is {} parametric empty-transfer by simp

lift-definition less-eq-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
is subset-eq parametric subset-transfer .

definition less-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where xs < ys  $\equiv$  xs  $\leq$  ys  $\wedge$  xs  $\neq$  (ys::'a cset)

lemma less-cset-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows ((pqr-cset A)  $\implies$  (pqr-cset A)  $\implies$  (=)) ( $\subset$ ) ( $<$ )
unfolding less-cset-def[abs-def] psubset-eq[abs-def] by transfer-prover

lift-definition sup-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset
is union parametric union-transfer by simp

lift-definition inf-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset
is inter parametric inter-transfer by simp

lift-definition minus-cset :: 'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset  $\Rightarrow$  'a cset
is minus parametric Diff-transfer by simp

instance by standard (transfer; auto) +

```

end

```

abbreviation cempty :: 'a cset where cempty ≡ bot
abbreviation csubset-eq :: 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ bool where csubset-eq xs ys ≡ xs
≤ ys
abbreviation csubset :: 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ bool where csubset xs ys ≡ xs < ys
abbreviation cUn :: 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset where cUn xs ys ≡ sup xs ys
abbreviation cInt :: 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset where cInt xs ys ≡ inf xs ys
abbreviation cDiff :: 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset where cDiff xs ys ≡ minus xs
ys

lift-definition cin :: 'a ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ bool is (=) parametric member-transfer
.
lift-definition cinsert :: 'a ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ 'a cset is insert parametric Lifting-Set.insert-transfer
  by (rule countable-insert)
abbreviation csingle :: 'a ⇒ 'a cset where csingle x ≡ cinsert x cempty
lift-definition cimage :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a cset ⇒ 'b cset is (↑) parametric image-transfer
  by (rule countable-image)
lift-definition cBall :: 'a cset ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool is Ball parametric Ball-transfer
.
lift-definition cBex :: 'a cset ⇒ ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ bool is Bex parametric Bex-transfer
.
lift-definition cUnion :: 'a cset cset ⇒ 'a cset is Union parametric Union-transfer
  using countable-UN [of - id] by auto
abbreviation (input) cUNION :: 'a cset ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b cset) ⇒ 'b cset
  where cUNION A f ≡ cUnion (cimage f A)

lemma Union-conv-UNION: ∪ A = ∪(id ` A)
  by simp

lemmas cset-eqI = set-eqI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-eq-iff[no-atp] = set-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBallI[intro!] = ballI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cbspec[dest?] = bspec[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBallE[elim] = ballE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBexI[intro] = bexI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas rev-cBexI[intro?] = rev-bexI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBexCI = bexCI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBexE[elim!] = bexE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-triv[simp] = ball-triv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-triv[simp] = bex-triv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-triv-one-point1[simp] = bex-triv-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-triv-one-point2[simp] = bex-triv-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-one-point1[simp] = bex-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-one-point2[simp] = bex-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-one-point1[simp] = ball-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-one-point2[simp] = ball-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]
```

```

lemmas cBall-conj-distrib = ball-conj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-disj-distrib = bex-disj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cong = ball-cong[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-cong = bex-cong[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubsetI[intro!] = subsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubsetD[elim, intro?] = subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas rev-csubsetD[no-atp,intro?] = rev-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubsetCE[no-atp,elim] = subsetCE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-eq[no-atp] = subset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas contra-csubsetD[no-atp] = contra-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-refl = subset-refl[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-trans = subset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-rev-mp = rev-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-mp = subsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-not-fsubset-eq[code] = subset-not-subset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas eq-cmem-trans = eq-mem-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-antisym[intro!] = subset-antisym[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityD1 = equalityD1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityD2 = equalityD2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityE = equalityE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityCE[elim] = equalityCE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas eqcset-imp-iff = eqset-imp-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas equelem-imp-iff = eglelem-imp-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-iff[simp] = empty-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-fsubsetI[iff] = empty-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas equals-cemptyI = equals0I[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas equals-cemptyD = equals0D[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cempty[simp] = ball-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-cempty[simp] = bex-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-iff[simp] = Int-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntI[intro!] = IntI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntD1 = IntD1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntD2 = IntD2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cIntE[elim!] = IntE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-iff[simp] = Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUnI1[elim?] = UnI1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUnI2[elim?] = UnI2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUnCI[intro!] = UnCI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cuUnE[elim!] = UnE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-iff[simp] = Diff-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffI[intro!] = DiffI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffD1 = DiffD1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffD2 = DiffD2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiffE[elim!] = DiffE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-iff[simp] = insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertI1 = insertI1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertI2 = insertI2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertE[elim!] = insertE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsertCI[intro!] = insertCI[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas csubset-cinsert-iff = subset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-ident = insert-ident[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingletonI[intro!,no-atp] = singletonI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingletonD[dest!,no-atp] = singletonD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas fsingletonE = csingletonD [elim-format]
lemmas csingleton-iff = singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-inject[dest!] = singleton-inject[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-finsert-inj-eq[iff,no-atp] = singleton-insert-inj-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-finsert-inj-eq'[iff,no-atp] = singleton-insert-inj-eq'[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-csingletonD = subset-singletonD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-single-cinsert = Diff-single-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cdoubleton-eq-iff = doubleton-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-csingleton-iff = Un-singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csingleton-cUn-iff = singleton-Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-eqI[simp, intro] = image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimageI = imageI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas rev-cimage-eqI = rev-image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimageE[elim!] = imageE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas Compr-cimage-eq = Compr-image-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cUn = image-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-iff = image-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-csubset-iff[no-atp] = image-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-csubsetI = image-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-ident[simp] = image-ident[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas if-split-cin1 = if-split-mem1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas if-split-cin2 = if-split-mem2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubsetI[intro!,no-atp] = psubsetI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubsetE[elim!,no-atp] = psubsetE[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-finsert-iff = psubset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-eq = psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-imp-fsubset = psubset-imp-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-trans = psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubsetD = psubsetD[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-csubset-trans = psubset-subset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-csubset-trans = subset-psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cpsubset-imp-ex-fmem = psubset-imp-ex-mem[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cinsertI = subset-insertI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cinsertI2 = subset-insertI2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cinsert = subset-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-upper1 = Un-upper1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-upper2 = Un-upper2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-least = Un-least[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-lower1 = Int-lower1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-lower2 = Int-lower2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-greatest = Int-greatest[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-csubset = Diff-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-csubset-conv = Diff-subset-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cempty[simp] = subset-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas not-csubset-cempty[iff] = not-psubset-empty[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cinsert-is-cUn = insert-is-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-not-cempty[simp] = insert-not-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-not-cinsert = empty-not-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-absorb = insert-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-absorb2[simp] = insert-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-commute = insert-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-csubset[simp] = insert-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cinter-cinsert[simp] = insert-inter-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-disjoint[simp,no-atp] = insert-disjoint[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas disjoint-cinsert[simp,no-atp] = disjoint-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cempty[simp] = image-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cinsert[simp] = image-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-constant = image-constant[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-constant-conv = image-constant-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cimage = image-image[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cimage[simp] = insert-image[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-is-cempty[iff] = image-is-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-is-cimage[iff] = empty-is-image[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cong = image-cong[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cInt-csubset = image-Int-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cDiff-csubset = image-diff-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-absorb = Int-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-left-absorb = Int-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-commute = Int-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-left-commute = Int-left-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-assoc = Int-assoc[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-ac = Int-ac[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-absorb1 = Int-absorb1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-absorb2 = Int-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cempty-left = Int-empty-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cempty-right = Int-empty-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas disjoint-iff-cnot-equal = disjoint-iff-not-equal[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cUn-distrib = Int-Un-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cUn-distrib2 = Int-Un-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-csubset-iff[no-atp, simp] = Int-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-absorb = Un-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-left-absorb = Un-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-commute = Un-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-left-commute = Un-left-commute[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-assoc = Un-assoc[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-ac = Un-ac[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-absorb1 = Un-absorb1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-absorb2 = Un-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cempty-left = Un-empty-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cempty-right = Un-empty-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cinsert-left[simp] = Un-insert-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cinsert-right[simp] = Un-insert-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-left = Int-insert-left[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-left-if0[simp] = Int-insert-left-if0[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cInt-cinsert-left-if1[simp] = Int-insert-left-if1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-right = Int-insert-right[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-right-if0[simp] = Int-insert-right-if0[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cinsert-right-if1[simp] = Int-insert-right-if1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-distrib = Un-Int-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-distrib2 = Un-Int-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-crazy = Un-Int-crazy[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-cUn-eq = subset-Un-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cempty[iff] = Un-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-csubset-iff[no-atp, simp] = Un-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff-cInt = Un-Diff-Int[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt2 = Diff-Int2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cInt-assoc-eq = Un-Int-assoc-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cUn = ball-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-cUn = bex-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-eq-cempty-iff[simp,no-atp] = Diff-eq-empty-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cancel[simp] = Diff-cancel[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-idemp[simp] = Diff-idemp[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-triv = Diff-triv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cempty-cDiff[simp] = empty-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cempty[simp] = Diff-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert0[simp,no-atp] = Diff-insert0[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert = Diff-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert2 = Diff-insert2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff-if = insert-Diff-if[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff1[simp] = insert-Diff1[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff-single[simp] = insert-Diff-single[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-cDiff = insert-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cinsert-absorb = Diff-insert-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-disjoint[simp] = Diff-disjoint[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-partition = Diff-partition[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas double-cDiff = double-diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff-cancel[simp] = Un-Diff-cancel[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff-cancel2[simp] = Un-Diff-cancel2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cUn = Diff-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt = Diff-Int[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-cDiff = Un-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cInt-cDiff = Int-Diff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt-distrib = Diff-Int-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cDiff-cInt-distrib2 = Diff-Int-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cset-eq-csubset = set-eq-subset[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-iff[no-atp] = subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas csubset-iff-psubset-eq = subset-iff-psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas all-not-cin-conv[simp] = all-not-in-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas ex-cin-conv = ex-in-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-mono = image-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinsert-mono = insert-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cunion-mono = Un-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cinter-mono = Int-mono[Transfer.transferred]

```

```

lemmas cminus-mono = Diff-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cin-mono = in-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cLeast-mono = Least-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cequalityI = equalityI[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-iff [simp] = UN-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-I [intro] = UN-I[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-E [elim!] = UN-E[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-upper = UN-upper[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-least = UN-least[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cinsert-distrib = UN-insert-distrib[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-empty [simp] = UN-empty[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-empty2 [simp] = UN-empty2[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-absorb = UN-absorb[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cinsert [simp] = UN-insert[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cUn [simp] = UN-Un[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-cUN-flatten = UN-UN-flatten[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-csubset-iff = UN-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-constant [simp] = UN-constant[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cUnion = image-Union[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUNION-cempty-conv [simp] = UNION-empty-conv[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBall-cUN = ball-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cBex-cUN = bex-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUn-eq-cUN = Un-eq-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-mono = UN-mono[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cimage-cUN = image-UN[Transfer.transferred]
lemmas cUN-csingleton [simp] = UN-singleton[Transfer.transferred]

```

23.3 Additional lemmas

23.3.1 cempty

lemma cemptyE [elim!]: $\text{cin } a \text{ cempty} \implies P$ **by** simp

23.3.2 cinsert

lemma countable-insert-iff: $\text{countable}(\text{insert } x A) \longleftrightarrow \text{countable } A$
by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff countable-empty countable-insert subset-insertI uncountable-minus-countable)

lemma set-cinsert:
assumes $\text{cin } x A$
obtains B **where** $A = \text{cinsert } x B$ **and** $\neg \text{cin } x B$
using assms **by** transfer(erule Set.set-insert, simp add: countable-insert-iff)

lemma mk-disjoint-cinsert: $\text{cin } a A \implies \exists B. A = \text{cinsert } a B \wedge \neg \text{cin } a B$
by (rule exI[**where** $x = \text{cDiff } A (\text{csingle } a)$]) blast

23.3.3 *cimage*

lemma *subset-cimage-iff*: *csubset-eq* B (*cimage f A*) \longleftrightarrow ($\exists AA$. *csubset-eq* AA $A \wedge B = cimage f AA$)
by transfer (*metis countable-subset image-mono mem-Collect-eq subset-imageE*)

23.3.4 bounded quantification

lemma *cBex-simps* [*simp, no-atp*]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBex A (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q) = (cBex A P \wedge Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBex A (\lambda x. P \wedge Q x) = (P \wedge cBex A Q)$
 $\bigwedge P. cBex cempty P = False$
 $\bigwedge a B P. cBex (cinsert a B) P = (P a \vee cBex B P)$
 $\bigwedge A P f. cBex (cimage f A) P = cBex A (\lambda x. P (f x))$
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg cBex A P) = cBall A (\lambda x. \neg P x)$
by auto

lemma *cBall-simps* [*simp, no-atp*]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBall A (\lambda x. P x \vee Q) = (cBall A P \vee Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBall A (\lambda x. P \vee Q x) = (P \vee cBall A Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBall A (\lambda x. P \longrightarrow Q x) = (P \longrightarrow cBall A Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. cBall A (\lambda x. P x \longrightarrow Q) = (cBex A P \longrightarrow Q)$
 $\bigwedge P. cBall cempty P = True$
 $\bigwedge a B P. cBall (cinsert a B) P = (P a \wedge cBall B P)$
 $\bigwedge A P f. cBall (cimage f A) P = cBall A (\lambda x. P (f x))$
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg cBall A P) = cBex A (\lambda x. \neg P x)$
by auto

lemma *atomize-cBall*:
 $(\bigwedge x. cin x A \implies P x) == Trueprop (cBall A (\lambda x. P x))$
unfolding *atomize-all atomize-imp*
by (*rule equal-intr-rule; blast*)

23.3.5 *cUnion*

lemma *cUNION-cimage*: *cUNION* (*cimage f A*) $g = cUNION A (g \circ f)$
by transfer simp

23.4 Setup for Lifting/Transfer

23.4.1 Relator and predicator properties

lift-definition *rel-cset* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a cset \Rightarrow 'b cset \Rightarrow bool$
is rel-set parametric *rel-set-transfer* .

lemma *rel-cset-alt-def*:
rel-cset R a b \longleftrightarrow
 $(\forall t \in rcset a. \exists u \in rcset b. R t u) \wedge$
 $(\forall t \in rcset b. \exists u \in rcset a. R u t)$
by (*simp add: rel-cset-def rel-set-def*)

```

lemma rel-cset-iff:
  rel-cset R a b  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall t. \text{cin } t a \longrightarrow (\exists u. \text{cin } u b \wedge R t u)) \wedge$ 
  ( $\forall t. \text{cin } t b \longrightarrow (\exists u. \text{cin } u a \wedge R u t))$ 
by transfer(auto simp add: rel-set-def)

lemma rel-cset-cUNION:
  [[ rel-cset Q A B; rel-fun Q (rel-cset R) f g ]]
   $\Longrightarrow$  rel-cset R (cUnion (cimage f A)) (cUnion (cimage g B))
unfolding rel-fun-def by transfer(erule rel-set-UNION, simp add: rel-fun-def)

lemma rel-cset-csingle-iff [simp]: rel-cset R (csingle x) (csingle y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  R x y
by transfer(auto simp add: rel-set-def)

```

23.4.2 Transfer rules for the Transfer package

Unconditional transfer rules

```

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

```

```
lemmas cempty-parametric [transfer-rule] = empty-transfer[Transfer.transferred]
```

```

lemma cinsert-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $A \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A$ ) cinsert cinsert
unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff by blast

```

```

lemma cUn-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } A$ ) cUn cUn
unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff by blast

```

```

lemma cUnion-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } (\text{rel-cset } A) \implies \text{rel-cset } A$ ) cUnion cUnion
unfolding rel-fun-def
by transfer (auto simp: rel-set-def, metis+)

```

```

lemma cimage-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  (( $A \implies B$ )  $\implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } B$ ) cimage cimage
unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff by blast

```

```

lemma cBall-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } A \implies (A \implies (=)) \implies (=)$ ) cBall cBall
unfolding rel-cset-iff rel-fun-def by blast

```

```

lemma cBex-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  ( $\text{rel-cset } A \implies (A \implies (=)) \implies (=)$ ) cBex cBex
unfolding rel-cset-iff rel-fun-def by blast

```

```

lemma rel-cset-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  (( $A \implies B \implies (=)$ )  $\implies \text{rel-cset } A \implies \text{rel-cset } B \implies (=)$ )

```

```

rel-cset rel-cset
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using rel-set-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred, where
    A = A and B = B]
    by simp

  Rules requiring bi-unique, bi-total or right-total relations

lemma cin-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique A  $\implies$  (A ==> rel-cset A ==> (=)) cin cin
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-cset-iff bi-unique-def by metis

lemma cInt-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique A  $\implies$  (rel-cset A ==> rel-cset A ==> rel-cset A) cInt cInt
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using inter-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred]
  by blast

lemma cDiff-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique A  $\implies$  (rel-cset A ==> rel-cset A ==> rel-cset A) cDiff cDiff
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using Diff-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by blast

lemma csubset-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique A  $\implies$  (rel-cset A ==> rel-cset A ==> (=)) csubset-eq csubset-eq
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using subset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by blast

end

lifting-update cset.lifting
lifting-forget cset.lifting

```

23.5 Registration as BNF

```

context
  includes cardinal-syntax
begin

lemma card-of-countable-sets-range:
  fixes A :: 'a set
  shows  $|\{X. X \subseteq A \wedge \text{countable } X \wedge X \neq \{\}\}| \leq o |\{f::nat \Rightarrow 'a. \text{range } f \subseteq A\}|$ 
  proof (intro card-of-ordLeqI[of from-nat-into])
  qed (use inj-on-from-nat-into in ⟨auto simp: inj-on-def⟩)

lemma card-of-countable-sets-Func:
   $|\{X. X \subseteq A \wedge \text{countable } X \wedge X \neq \{\}\}| \leq o |A| \wedge_c \text{natLeq}$ 
  using card-of-countable-sets-range card-of-Func-UNIV[THEN ordIso-symmetric]
  unfolding cexp-def Field-natLeq Field-card-of
  by (rule ordLeq-ordIso-trans)

```

```

lemma ordLeq-countable-subsets:
|A| ≤o |{X. X ⊆ A ∧ countable X}|

proof –
  have ∀a. a ∈ A ⇒ {a} ∈ {X. X ⊆ A ∧ countable X}
  by auto
  with card-of-ordLeqI[of λ a. {a}] show ?thesis
  using inj-singleton by blast
qed

end

lemma finite-countable-subset:
finite {X. X ⊆ A ∧ countable X} ↔ finite A
using card-of-ordLeq-infinite ordLeq-countable-subsets by force

lemma rcset-to-rcset: countable A ⇒ rcset (the-inv rcset A) = A
including cset.lifting
by (meson CollectI f-the-inv-into-f inj-on-inverseI rangeI rcset-induct
      rcset-inverse)

lemma Collect-Int-Times: {(x, y). R x y} ∩ A × B = {(x, y). R x y ∧ x ∈ A ∧
y ∈ B}
by auto

lemma rel-cset-aux:
(∀t ∈ rcset a. ∃u ∈ rcset b. R t u) ∧ (∀t ∈ rcset b. ∃u ∈ rcset a. R u t) ↔
((BNF-Def.Grp {x. rcset x ⊆ {(a, b)}. R a b}) (cimage fst))⁻¹⁻¹ OO
BNF-Def.Grp {x. rcset x ⊆ {(a, b)}. R a b} (cimage snd)) a b (is ?L = ?R)
proof
  assume ?L
  define R' where R' = the-inv reset (Collect (case-prod R) ∩ (rcset a × rcset b))
  (is - = the-inv rcset ?L')
  have L: countable ?L' by auto
  hence *: rcset R' = ?L' unfolding R'-def by (intro rcset-to-rcset)
  thus ?R unfolding Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps including cset.lifting
  proof (intro CollectI case-prodI exI[of - a] exI[of - b] exI[of - R'] conjI refl)
    from * ⟨?L⟩ show a = cimage fst R' by transfer (auto simp: image-def Collect-Int-Times)
    from * ⟨?L⟩ show b = cimage snd R' by transfer (auto simp: image-def Collect-Int-Times)
  qed simp-all
next
  assume ?R thus ?L unfolding Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps
  by (simp add: subset-eq Ball-def)(transfer, auto simp add: cimage.rep-eq, metis
  snd-conv, metis fst-conv)
qed

```

```

context
  includes cardinal-syntax
begin

bnf 'a cset
  map: cimage
  sets: rcset
  bd: card-suc natLeq
  wits: cempty
  rel: rel-cset
proof -
  show cimage id = id by auto
next
  fix f g show cimage (g o f) = cimage g o cimage f by fastforce
next
  fix C f g assume eq:  $\bigwedge a. a \in \text{rcset } C \implies f a = g a$ 
  thus cimage f C = cimage g C including cset.lifting by transfer force
next
  fix f show rcset o cimage f = (·) f o rcset including cset.lifting by transfer'
  fastforce
next
  show card-order (card-suc natLeq) by (rule card-order-card-suc[OF natLeq-card-order])
next
  show cfinite (card-suc natLeq) using Cfinite-card-suc[OF natLeq-Cfinite
  natLeq-card-order]
  by simp
next
  show regularCard (card-suc natLeq) using natLeq-card-order natLeq-Cfinite
  by (rule regularCard-card-suc)
next
  fix C
  have |rcset C|  $\leq_o$  natLeq including cset.lifting by transfer (unfold count-
  able-card-le-natLeq)
  then show |rcset C|  $<_o$  card-suc natLeq
  using card-suc-greater natLeq-card-order ordLeq-ordLess-trans by blast
next
  fix R S
  show rel-cset R OO rel-cset S  $\leq$  rel-cset (R OO S)
  unfolding rel-cset-alt-def[abs-def] by fast
next
  fix R
  show rel-cset R = ( $\lambda x y. \exists z. \text{rcset } z \subseteq \{(x, y). R x y\} \wedge$ 
  cimage fst z = x  $\wedge$  cimage snd z = y)
  unfolding rel-cset-alt-def[abs-def] rel-cset-aux[unfolded OO-Grp-alt] by simp
  qed(simp add: bot-cset.rep-eq)

end

end

```

24 Debugging facilities for code generated towards Isabelle/ML

```

theory Debug
imports Main
begin

context
begin

qualified definition trace :: String.literal ⇒ unit where
[simp]: trace s = ()

qualified definition tracing :: String.literal ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a where
[simp]: tracing s = id

lemma [code]:
tracing s = (let u = trace s in id)
by simp

qualified definition flush :: 'a ⇒ unit where
[simp]: flush x = ()

qualified definition flushing :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b where
[simp]: flushing x = id

lemma [code, code-unfold]:
flushing x = (let u = flush x in id)
by simp

qualified definition timing :: String.literal ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b where
[simp]: timing s f x = f x

end

code-printing
constant Debug.trace → (Eval) Output.tracing
| constant Debug.flush → (Eval) Output.tracing / (@{make'-string} -) — note
indirection via antiquotation
| constant Debug.timing → (Eval) Timing.timeap'-msg

code-reserved (Eval) Output Timing

end

```

25 Sequence of Properties on Subsequences

theory Diagonal-Subsequence

```

imports Complex-Main
begin

locale subseqs =
  fixes P::nat⇒(nat⇒nat)⇒bool
  assumes ex-subseq: ∀n s. strict-mono (s::nat⇒nat) ⇒ ∃r'. strict-mono r' ∧
    P n (s ∘ r')
begin

definition reduce where reduce s n = (SOME r'::nat⇒nat. strict-mono r' ∧ P n
  (s ∘ r'))

lemma subseq-reduce[intro, simp]:
  strict-mono s ⇒ strict-mono (reduce s n)
  unfolding reduce-def by (rule someI2-ex[OF ex-subseq]) auto

lemma reduce-holds:
  strict-mono s ⇒ P n (s ∘ reduce s n)
  unfolding reduce-def by (rule someI2-ex[OF ex-subseq]) (auto simp: o-def)

primrec seqseq :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
  seqseq 0 = id
  | seqseq (Suc n) = seqseq n ∘ reduce (seqseq n) n

lemma subseq-seqseq[intro, simp]: strict-mono (seqseq n)
proof (induct n)
  case 0 thus ?case by (simp add: strict-mono-def)
next
  case (Suc n) thus ?case by (subst seqseq.simps) (auto intro!: strict-mono-o)
qed

lemma seqseq-holds:
  P n (seqseq (Suc n))
proof -
  have P n (seqseq n ∘ reduce (seqseq n) n)
    by (intro reduce-holds subseq-seqseq)
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

definition diagseq :: nat ⇒ nat where diagseq i = seqseq i i

lemma diagseq-mono: diagseq n < diagseq (Suc n)
proof -
  have diagseq n < seqseq n (Suc n)
    using subseq-seqseq[of n] by (simp add: diagseq-def strict-mono-def)
  also have ... ≤ seqseq n (reduce (seqseq n) n (Suc n))
    using strict-mono-less-eq seq-suble by blast
  also have ... = diagseq (Suc n) by (simp add: diagseq-def)
  finally show ?thesis .

```

qed

```

lemma subseq-diagseq: strict-mono diagseq
  using diagseq-mono by (simp add: strict-mono-Suc-iff diagseq-def)

primrec fold-reduce where
  fold-reduce n 0 = id
  | fold-reduce n (Suc k) = fold-reduce n k o reduce (seqseq (n + k)) (n + k)

lemma subseq-fold-reduce[intro, simp]: strict-mono (fold-reduce n k)
proof (induct k)
  case (Suc k) from strict-mono-o[OF this subseq-reduce] show ?case by (simp
    add: o-def)
  qed (simp add: strict-mono-def)

lemma ex-subseq-reduce-index: seqseq (n + k) = seqseq n o fold-reduce n k
  by (induct k) simp-all

lemma seqseq-fold-reduce: seqseq n = fold-reduce 0 n
  by (induct n) (simp-all)

lemma diagseq-fold-reduce: diagseq n = fold-reduce 0 n n
  using seqseq-fold-reduce by (simp add: diagseq-def)

lemma fold-reduce-add: fold-reduce 0 (m + n) = fold-reduce 0 m o fold-reduce m
  n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma diagseq-add: diagseq (k + n) = (seqseq k o (fold-reduce k n)) (k + n)
proof -
  have diagseq (k + n) = fold-reduce 0 (k + n) (k + n)
    by (simp add: diagseq-fold-reduce)
  also have ... = (seqseq k o fold-reduce k n) (k + n)
    unfolding fold-reduce-add seqseq-fold-reduce ..
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma diagseq-sub:
  assumes m ≤ n shows diagseq n = (seqseq m o (fold-reduce m (n - m))) n
  using diagseq-add[of m n - m] assms by simp

lemma subseq-diagonal-rest: strict-mono ( $\lambda x.$  fold-reduce k x (k + x))
  unfolding strict-mono-Suc-iff fold-reduce.simps o-def
proof
  fix n
  have fold-reduce k n (k + n) < fold-reduce k n (k + Suc n) (is ?lhs < -)
    by (auto intro: strict-monoD)
  also have ... ≤ fold-reduce k n (reduce (seqseq (k + n)) (k + n) (k + Suc n))
    by (auto intro: less-mono-imp-le-mono seq-suble strict-monoD)

```

```

finally show ?lhs < ... .
qed

lemma diagseq-seqseq: diagseq  $\circ ((+)\ k) = (\text{seqseq}\ k \circ (\lambda x. \text{fold-reduce}\ k\ x\ (k + x)))$ 
by (auto simp: o-def diagseq-add)

lemma diagseq-holds:
assumes subseq-stable:  $\bigwedge r\ s\ n. \text{strict-mono}\ r \implies P\ n\ s \implies P\ n\ (s \circ r)$ 
shows  $P\ k\ (\text{diagseq} \circ ((+)\ (\text{Suc}\ k)))$ 
unfolding diagseq-seqseq by (intro subseq-stable subseq-diagonal-rest seqseq-holds)

end

end

```

26 Common discrete functions

```

theory Discrete-Functions
imports Complex-Main
begin

```

26.1 Discrete logarithm

```

fun floor-log :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
where [simp del]: floor-log n = (if n < 2 then 0 else Suc (floor-log (n div 2)))

lemma floor-log-induct [consumes 1, case-names one double]:
fixes n :: nat
assumes n > 0
assumes one: P 1
assumes double:  $\bigwedge n. n \geq 2 \implies P\ (n \text{ div } 2) \implies P\ n$ 
shows P n
using {n > 0} proof (induct n rule: floor-log.induct)
fix n
assume  $\neg n < 2 \implies$ 
    0 < n div 2  $\implies$  P (n div 2)
then have *: n  $\geq 2 \implies P\ (n \text{ div } 2) by simp
assume n > 0
show P n
proof (cases n = 1)
case True
with one show ?thesis by simp
next
case False
with {n > 0} have n  $\geq 2 by auto
with * have P (n div 2).
with {n  $\geq 2$ } show ?thesis by (rule double)
qed$$ 
```

qed

lemma *floor-log-zero* [*simp*]: *floor-log 0 = 0*
by (*simp add: floor-log.simps*)

lemma *floor-log-one* [*simp*]: *floor-log 1 = 0*
by (*simp add: floor-log.simps*)

lemma *floor-log-Suc-zero* [*simp*]: *floor-log (Suc 0) = 0*
using *floor-log-one* **by** *simp*

lemma *floor-log-rec*: $n \geq 2 \implies \text{floor-log } n = \text{Suc}(\text{floor-log}(n \text{ div } 2))$
by (*simp add: floor-log.simps*)

lemma *floor-log-twice* [*simp*]: $n \neq 0 \implies \text{floor-log}(2 * n) = \text{Suc}(\text{floor-log } n)$
by (*simp add: floor-log-rec*)

lemma *floor-log-half* [*simp*]: *floor-log(n div 2) = floor-log n - 1*

proof (*cases n < 2*)

case *True*

then have $n = 0 \vee n = 1$ **by** *arith*

then show ?*thesis* **by** (*auto simp del: One-nat-def*)

next

case *False*

then show ?*thesis* **by** (*simp add: floor-log-rec*)

qed

lemma *floor-log-power* [*simp*]: *floor-log(2 ^ n) = n*
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma *floor-log-mono*: *mono floor-log*

proof

fix $m n :: \text{nat}$

assume $m \leq n$

then show *floor-log m ≤ floor-log n*

proof (*induct m arbitrary: n rule: floor-log.induct*)

case *(1 m)*

then have $mn2: m \text{ div } 2 \leq n \text{ div } 2$ **by** *arith*

show *floor-log m ≤ floor-log n*

proof (*cases m ≥ 2*)

case *False*

then have $m = 0 \vee m = 1$ **by** *arith*

then show ?*thesis* **by** (*auto simp del: One-nat-def*)

next

case *True* **then have** $\neg m < 2$ **by** *simp*

with *mn2* **have** $n \geq 2$ **by** *arith*

from *True* **have** *m2-0: m div 2 ≠ 0* **by** *arith*

with *mn2* **have** *n2-0: n div 2 ≠ 0* **by** *arith*

from $\neg m < 2 \wedge 1.\text{hyp} mn2$ **have** *floor-log(m div 2) ≤ floor-log(n div 2)*

```

by blast
  with m2-0 n2-0 have floor-log (2 * (m div 2)) ≤ floor-log (2 * (n div 2))
by simp
  with m2-0 n2-0 {m ≥ 2} {n ≥ 2} show ?thesis by (simp only: floor-log-rec
[of m] floor-log-rec [of n]) simp
qed
qed
qed

lemma floor-log-exp2-le:
assumes n > 0
shows 2 ^ floor-log n ≤ n
using assms
proof (induct n rule: floor-log-induct)
case one
then show ?case by simp
next
case (double n)
with floor-log-mono have floor-log n ≥ Suc 0
  by (simp add: floor-log.simps)
assume 2 ^ floor-log (n div 2) ≤ n div 2
with {n ≥ 2} have 2 ^ (floor-log n - Suc 0) ≤ n div 2 by simp
then have 2 ^ (floor-log n - Suc 0) * 2 ^ 1 ≤ n div 2 * 2 by simp
with {floor-log n ≥ Suc 0} have 2 ^ floor-log n ≤ n div 2 * 2
  unfolding power-add [symmetric] by simp
also have n div 2 * 2 ≤ n by (cases even n) simp-all
finally show ?case .
qed

lemma floor-log-exp2-gt: 2 * 2 ^ floor-log n > n
proof (cases n > 0)
case True
thus ?thesis
proof (induct n rule: floor-log-induct)
case (double n)
thus ?case
  by (cases even n) (auto elim!: evenE oddE simp: field-simps floor-log.simps)
qed simp-all
qed simp-all

lemma floor-log-exp2-ge: 2 * 2 ^ floor-log n ≥ n
using floor-log-exp2-gt[of n] by simp

lemma floor-log-le-iff: m ≤ n ⇒ floor-log m ≤ floor-log n
by (rule monoD [OF floor-log-mono])

lemma floor-log-eqI:
assumes n > 0 2 ^ k ≤ n n < 2 * 2 ^ k
shows floor-log n = k

```

```

proof (rule antisym)
  from  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$  have  $2^{\lceil \text{floor-log } n \rceil} \leq n$  by (rule floor-log-exp2-le)
  also have  $\dots < 2^{\lceil \text{Suc } k \rceil}$  using assms by simp
  finally have  $\text{floor-log } n < \text{Suc } k$  by (subst (asm) power-strict-increasing-iff)
  simp-all
  thus  $\text{floor-log } n \leq k$  by simp
next
  have  $2^{\lceil k \rceil} \leq n$  by fact
  also have  $\dots < 2^{\lceil (\text{Suc } (\text{floor-log } n)) \rceil}$  by (simp add: floor-log-exp2-gt)
  finally have  $k < \text{Suc } (\text{floor-log } n)$  by (subst (asm) power-strict-increasing-iff)
  simp-all
  thus  $k \leq \text{floor-log } n$  by simp
qed

lemma floor-log-altdef:  $\text{floor-log } n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \text{nat } \lfloor \log 2 (\text{real-of-nat } n) \rfloor)$ 
proof (cases n = 0)
  case False
  have  $\lfloor \log 2 (\text{real-of-nat } n) \rfloor = \text{int } (\text{floor-log } n)$ 
  proof (rule floor-unique)
    from False have  $2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } (\text{floor-log } n))} \leq \text{real } n$ 
    by (simp add: powr-realpow floor-log-exp2-le)
    hence  $\log 2 (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } (\text{floor-log } n))}) \leq \log 2 (\text{real } n)$ 
    using False by (subst log-le-cancel-iff) simp-all
    also have  $\log 2 (2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } (\text{floor-log } n))}) = \text{real } (\text{floor-log } n)$  by simp
    finally show  $\text{real-of-int } (\text{int } (\text{floor-log } n)) \leq \log 2 (\text{real } n)$  by simp
next
  have  $\text{real } n < \text{real } (2 * 2^{\lceil \text{floor-log } n \rceil})$ 
  by (subst of-nat-less-iff) (rule floor-log-exp2-gt)
  also have  $\dots = 2^{\text{powr } (\text{real } (\text{floor-log } n)) + 1}$ 
  by (simp add: powr-add powr-realpow)
  finally have  $\log 2 (\text{real } n) < \log 2 \dots$ 
  using False by (subst log-less-cancel-iff) simp-all
  also have  $\dots = \text{real } (\text{floor-log } n) + 1$  by simp
  finally show  $\log 2 (\text{real } n) < \text{real-of-int } (\text{int } (\text{floor-log } n)) + 1$  by simp
qed
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed simp-all

```

26.2 Discrete square root

```

definition floor-sqrt :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where  $\text{floor-sqrt } n = \text{Max } \{m. m^2 \leq n\}$ 

lemma floor-sqrt-aux:
  fixes  $n :: \text{nat}$ 
  shows  $\text{finite } \{m. m^2 \leq n\}$  and  $\{m. m^2 \leq n\} \neq \{\}$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{**: } m \leq n \text{ if } m^2 \leq n \text{ for } m$ 

```

```

using that by (cases m) (simp-all add: power2-eq-square)
then have {m. m2 ≤ n} ⊆ {m. m ≤ n} by auto
then show finite {m. m2 ≤ n} by (rule finite-subset) rule
have 02 ≤ n by simp
then show *: {m. m2 ≤ n} ≠ {} by blast
qed

lemma floor-sqrt-unique:
assumes m2 ≤ n n < (Suc m)2
shows floor-sqrt n = m
proof -
have m' ≤ m if m'2 ≤ n for m'
proof -
note that
also note assms(2)
finally have m' < Suc m by (rule power-less-imp-less-base) simp-all
thus m' ≤ m by simp
qed
with ‹m2 ≤ n› floor-sqrt-aux[of n] show ?thesis unfolding floor-sqrt-def
by (intro antisym Max.boundedI Max.coboundedI) simp-all
qed

lemma floor-sqrt-code[code]: floor-sqrt n = Max (Set.filter (λm. m2 ≤ n) {0..n})
proof -
from power2-nat-le-imp-le [of - n] have {m. m ≤ n ∧ m2 ≤ n} = {m. m2 ≤ n}
by auto
then show ?thesis by (simp add: floor-sqrt-def Set.filter-def)
qed

lemma floor-sqrt-inverse-power2 [simp]: floor-sqrt (n2) = n
proof -
have {m. m ≤ n} ≠ {} by auto
then have Max {m. m ≤ n} ≤ n by auto
then show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: floor-sqrt-def power2-nat-le-eq-le intro: antisym)
qed

lemma floor-sqrt-zero [simp]: floor-sqrt 0 = 0
using floor-sqrt-inverse-power2 [of 0] by simp

lemma floor-sqrt-one [simp]: floor-sqrt 1 = 1
using floor-sqrt-inverse-power2 [of 1] by simp

lemma mono-floor-sqrt: mono floor-sqrt
proof
fix m n :: nat
have *: 0 * 0 ≤ m by simp
assume m ≤ n

```

```

then show floor-sqrt m ≤ floor-sqrt n
by (auto intro!: Max-mono ‹0 * 0 ≤ m› finite-less-ub simp add: power2-eq-square
floor-sqrt-def)
qed

lemma mono-floor-sqrt': m ≤ n  $\implies$  floor-sqrt m ≤ floor-sqrt n
using mono-floor-sqrt unfolding mono-def by auto

lemma floor-sqrt-greater-zero-iff [simp]: floor-sqrt n > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  n > 0
proof –
have *: 0 < Max {m. m2 ≤ n}  $\longleftrightarrow$  (exists a ∈ {m. m2 ≤ n}. 0 < a)
by (rule Max-gr-iff) (fact floor-sqrt-aux)+
show ?thesis
proof
assume 0 < floor-sqrt n
then have 0 < Max {m. m2 ≤ n} by (simp add: floor-sqrt-def)
with * show 0 < n by (auto dest: power2-nat-le-imp-le)
next
assume 0 < n
then have 12 ≤ n ∧ 0 < (1::nat) by simp
then have ∃ q. q2 ≤ n ∧ 0 < q ..
with * have 0 < Max {m. m2 ≤ n} by blast
then show 0 < floor-sqrt n by (simp add: floor-sqrt-def)
qed
qed

lemma floor-sqrt-power2-le [simp]: (floor-sqrt n)2 ≤ n
proof (cases n > 0)
case False then show ?thesis by simp
next
case True then have floor-sqrt n > 0 by simp
then have mono (times (Max {m. m2 ≤ n})) by (auto intro: mono-times-nat
simp add: floor-sqrt-def)
then have *: Max {m. m2 ≤ n} * Max {m. m2 ≤ n} = Max (times (Max {m.
m2 ≤ n}) ` {m. m2 ≤ n})
using floor-sqrt-aux [of n] by (rule mono-Max-commute)
have  $\bigwedge a. a * a \leq n \implies \text{Max } \{m. m * m \leq n\} * a \leq n$ 
proof –
fix q
assume q * q ≤ n
show Max {m. m * m ≤ n} * q ≤ n
proof (cases q > 0)
case False then show ?thesis by simp
next
case True then have mono (times q) by (rule mono-times-nat)
then have q * Max {m. m * m ≤ n} = Max (times q ` {m. m * m ≤ n})
using floor-sqrt-aux [of n] by (auto simp add: power2-eq-square intro:
mono-Max-commute)
then have Max {m. m * m ≤ n} * q = Max (times q ` {m. m * m ≤ n})

```

```

by (simp add: ac-simps)
  moreover have finite ((*) q ` {m. m * m ≤ n})
    by (metis (mono-tags) finite-imageI finite-less-ub le-square)
  moreover have ∃x. x * x ≤ n
    by (metis `q * q ≤ n`)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp (metis `q * q ≤ n` le-cases mult-le-mono1 mult-le-mono2 order-trans)
  qed
qed
then have Max ((*) (Max {m. m * m ≤ n}) ` {m. m * m ≤ n}) ≤ n
  apply (subst Max-le-iff)
    apply (metis (mono-tags) finite-imageI finite-less-ub le-square)
    apply auto
    apply (metis le0 mult-0-right)
    done
  with * show ?thesis by (simp add: floor-sqrt-def power2-eq-square)
qed

lemma floor-sqrt-le: floor-sqrt n ≤ n
  using floor-sqrt-aux [of n] by (auto simp add: floor-sqrt-def intro: power2-nat-le-imp-le)

Additional facts about the discrete square root, thanks to Julian Bien-
darra, Manuel Eberl

lemma Suc-floor-sqrt-power2-gt: n < (Suc (floor-sqrt n)) ^ 2
  using Max-ge[OF floor-sqrt-aux(1), of floor-sqrt n + 1 n]
  by (cases n < (Suc (floor-sqrt n)) ^ 2) (simp-all add: floor-sqrt-def)

lemma le-floor-sqrt-iff: x ≤ floor-sqrt y ↔ x ^ 2 ≤ y
proof –
  have x ≤ floor-sqrt y ↔ (∃z. z ^ 2 ≤ y ∧ x ≤ z)
    using Max-ge-iff[OF floor-sqrt-aux, of x y] by (simp add: floor-sqrt-def)
  also have ... ↔ x ^ 2 ≤ y
  proof safe
    fix z assume x ≤ z z ^ 2 ≤ y
    thus x ^ 2 ≤ y by (intro le-trans[of x ^ 2 z ^ 2 y]) (simp-all add: power2-nat-le-eq-le)
  qed auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma le-floor-sqrtI: x ^ 2 ≤ y ==> x ≤ floor-sqrt y
  by (simp add: le-floor-sqrt-iff)

lemma floor-sqrt-le-iff: floor-sqrt y ≤ x ↔ (∀z. z ^ 2 ≤ y → z ≤ x)
  using Max.bounded-iff[OF floor-sqrt-aux] by (simp add: floor-sqrt-def)

lemma floor-sqrt-leI:
  ( $\bigwedge z. z^2 \leq y \Rightarrow z \leq x$ ) ==> floor-sqrt y ≤ x
  by (simp add: floor-sqrt-le-iff)

```

```

lemma floor-sqrt-Suc:
  floor-sqrt (Suc n) = (if  $\exists m. Suc n = m^2$  then Suc (floor-sqrt n) else floor-sqrt n)
proof cases
  assume  $\exists m. Suc n = m^2$ 
  then obtain m where m-def: Suc n = m2 by blast
  then have lhs: floor-sqrt (Suc n) = m by simp
  from m-def floor-sqrt-power2-le[of n]
  have (floor-sqrt n)2 < m2 by linarith
  with power2-less-imp-less have lt-m: floor-sqrt n < m by blast
  from m-def Suc-floor-sqrt-power2-gt[of n]
  have m2 ≤ (Suc(floor-sqrt n))2
  by linarith
  with power2-nat-le-eq-le have m ≤ Suc (floor-sqrt n) by blast
  with lt-m have m = Suc (floor-sqrt n) by simp
  with lhs m-def show ?thesis by fastforce
next
  assume asm:  $\neg (\exists m. Suc n = m^2)$ 
  hence Suc n ≠ (floor-sqrt (Suc n))2 by simp
  with floor-sqrt-power2-le[of Suc n]
  have floor-sqrt (Suc n) ≤ floor-sqrt n by (intro le-floor-sqrtI) linarith
  moreover have floor-sqrt (Suc n) ≥ floor-sqrt n
  by (intro monoD[OF mono-floor-sqrt]) simp-all
  ultimately show ?thesis using asm by simp
qed

end

```

27 Pi and Function Sets

```

theory FuncSet
imports Main
abbrevs PiE = PiE
  and PIE = ΠE
begin

definition Pi :: 'a set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b set) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set
  where Pi A B = {f. ∀ x. x ∈ A → f x ∈ B x}

definition extensional :: 'a set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set
  where extensional A = {f. ∀ x. x ∉ A → f x = undefined}

definition restrict :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
  where restrict f A = (λx. if x ∈ A then f x else undefined)

abbreviation funcset :: 'a set ⇒ 'b set ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set
  where funcset A B ≡ Pi A (λ-. B)

open-bundle funcset-syntax

```

```

begin
notation funcset (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  60)
end

syntax
-Pi :: pptrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  (( $\langle$  indent=3 notation= $\langle$  binder  $\Pi \in \cdot \rightarrow \Pi \in \cdot / \cdot \rangle$  10)
   -lam :: pptrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)
   ( $\langle$  indent=3 notation= $\langle$  binder  $\lambda \in \cdot \rightarrow \lambda \in \cdot / \cdot \rangle$  [0, 0, 3] 3))
syntax-consts
-Pi  $\equiv$  Pi and
-lam  $\equiv$  restrict
translations
 $\Pi x \in A. B \Rightarrow \text{CONST } Pi A (\lambda x. B)$ 
 $\lambda x \in A. f \Rightarrow \text{CONST } \text{restrict } (\lambda x. f) A$ 

definition compose :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'c)
  where compose A g f = ( $\lambda x \in A. g (f x)$ )

```

27.1 Basic Properties of *Pi*

lemma *Pi-I[introl]*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B x) \implies f \in Pi A B$
by (simp add: *Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-I'[simp]*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \longrightarrow f x \in B x) \implies f \in Pi A B$
by (simp add: *Pi-def*)

lemma *funcsetI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B) \implies f \in A \rightarrow B$
by (simp add: *Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-mem*: $f \in Pi A B \implies x \in A \implies f x \in B x$
by (simp add: *Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-iff*: $f \in Pi I X \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. f i \in X i)$
unfolding *Pi-def* **by** auto

lemma *PiE[elim]*: $f \in Pi A B \implies (f x \in B x \implies Q) \implies (x \notin A \implies Q) \implies Q$
by (auto simp: *Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-cong*: $(\bigwedge w. w \in A \implies f w = g w) \implies f \in Pi A B \longleftrightarrow g \in Pi A B$
by (auto simp: *Pi-def*)

lemma *funcset-id[simp]*: $(\lambda x. x) \in A \rightarrow A$
by auto

lemma *funcset-mem*: $f \in A \rightarrow B \implies x \in A \implies f x \in B$
by (simp add: *Pi-def*)

lemma *funcset-image*: $f \in A \rightarrow B \implies f ` A \subseteq B$

by auto

lemma *image-subset-iff-funcset*: $F \upharpoonright A \subseteq B \longleftrightarrow F \in A \rightarrow B$
by auto

lemma *funcset-to-empty-iff*: $A \rightarrow \{\} = (\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } \text{UNIV} \text{ else } \{\})$
by auto

lemma *Pi-eq-empty[simp]*: $(\Pi x \in A. B x) = \{\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists x \in A. B x = \{\})$
proof –

have $\exists x \in A. B x = \{\}$ **if** $\bigwedge f. \exists y. y \in A \wedge f y \notin B y$
using *that [of $\lambda u. \text{SOME } y. y \in B u$] some-in-eq* **by blast**
then show *?thesis*
by force

qed

lemma *Pi-empty [simp]*: $Pi \{\} B = \text{UNIV}$
by (*simp add: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-Int*: $Pi I E \cap Pi I F = (\Pi i \in I. E i \cap F i)$
by auto

lemma

fixes $A :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'i \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$

assumes *finite I*

and *mono: $\bigwedge i n m. i \in I \implies n \leq m \implies A n i \subseteq A m i$*
shows $(\bigcup n. Pi I (A n)) = (\Pi i \in I. \bigcup n. A n i)$

proof (*intro set-eqI iffI*)

fix f

assume $f \in (\Pi i \in I. \bigcup n. A n i)$

then have $\forall i \in I. \exists n. f i \in A n i$

by auto

from *bchoice[OF this] obtain n where* $n: f i \in A (n i) i \text{ if } i \in I \text{ for } i$
by auto

obtain k where $k: n i \leq k \text{ if } i \in I \text{ for } i$

using *finite I finite-nat-set-iff-bounded-le[of n'I]* **by auto**

have $f \in Pi I (A k)$

proof (*intro Pi-I*)

fix i

assume $i \in I$

from *mono[OF this, of n i k] k[OF this] n[OF this]*

show $f i \in A k i$ **by auto**

qed

then show $f \in (\bigcup n. Pi I (A n))$

by auto

qed auto

lemma *Pi-UNIV [simp]*: $A \rightarrow \text{UNIV} = \text{UNIV}$
by (*simp add: Pi-def*)

Covariance of Pi-sets in their second argument

lemma *Pi-mono*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies B x \subseteq C x) \implies \text{Pi } A B \subseteq \text{Pi } A C$
by *auto*

Contravariance of Pi-sets in their first argument

lemma *Pi-anti-mono*: $A' \subseteq A \implies \text{Pi } A B \subseteq \text{Pi } A' B$
by *auto*

lemma *prod-final*:
assumes 1: $\text{fst} \circ f \in \text{Pi } A B$
and 2: $\text{snd} \circ f \in \text{Pi } A C$
shows $f \in (\Pi z \in A. B z \times C z)$
proof (*rule Pi-I*)
fix z
assume $z: z \in A$
have $f z = (\text{fst } (f z), \text{snd } (f z))$
by *simp*
also have $\dots \in B z \times C z$
by (*metis SigmaI PiE o-apply 1 2 z*)
finally show $f z \in B z \times C z$.
qed

lemma *Pi-split-domain*[*simp*]: $x \in \text{Pi } (I \cup J) X \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{Pi } I X \wedge x \in \text{Pi } J X$
by (*auto simp: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-split-insert-domain*[*simp*]: $x \in \text{Pi } (\text{insert } i I) X \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{Pi } I X \wedge x \in X i$
by (*auto simp: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-cancel-fupd-range*[*simp*]: $i \notin I \implies x \in \text{Pi } I (B(i := b)) \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{Pi } I B$
by (*auto simp: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-cancel-fupd*[*simp*]: $i \notin I \implies x(i := a) \in \text{Pi } I B \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{Pi } I B$
by (*auto simp: Pi-def*)

lemma *Pi-fupd-iff*: $i \in I \implies f \in \text{Pi } I (B(i := A)) \longleftrightarrow f \in \text{Pi } (I - \{i\}) B \wedge f i \in A$
using *mk-disjoint-insert* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *fst-Pi*: $\text{fst} \in A \times B \rightarrow A$ **and** *snd-Pi*: $\text{snd} \in A \times B \rightarrow B$
by *auto*

27.2 Composition With a Restricted Domain: *compose*

lemma *funcset-compose*: $f \in A \rightarrow B \implies g \in B \rightarrow C \implies \text{compose } A g f \in A \rightarrow C$
by (*simp add: Pi-def compose-def restrict-def*)

```
lemma compose-assoc:
  assumes  $f \in A \rightarrow B$ 
  shows  $\text{compose } A h (\text{compose } A g f) = \text{compose } A (\text{compose } B h g) f$ 
  using assms by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Pi-def compose-def restrict-def)
```

```
lemma compose-eq:  $x \in A \implies \text{compose } A g f x = g (f x)$ 
  by (simp add: compose-def restrict-def)
```

```
lemma surj-compose:  $f ` A = B \implies g ` B = C \implies \text{compose } A g f ` A = C$ 
  by (auto simp add: image-def compose-eq)
```

27.3 Bounded Abstraction: restrict

```
lemma restrict-cong:  $I = J \implies (\bigwedge i. i \in J \Rightarrow f i = g i) \implies \text{restrict } f I = \text{restrict } g J$ 
  by (auto simp: restrict-def fun-eq-iff simp-implies-def)
```

```
lemma restrictI[intro!]:  $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B x) \implies (\lambda x \in A. f x) \in \text{Pi } A B$ 
  by (simp add: Pi-def restrict-def)
```

```
lemma restrict-apply[simp]:  $(\lambda y \in A. f y) x = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } f x \text{ else undefined})$ 
  by (simp add: restrict-def)
```

```
lemma restrict-apply':  $x \in A \implies (\lambda y \in A. f y) x = f x$ 
  by simp
```

```
lemma restrict-ext:  $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = g x) \implies (\lambda x \in A. f x) = (\lambda x \in A. g x)$ 
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Pi-def restrict-def)
```

```
lemma restrict-UNIV:  $\text{restrict } f \text{ UNIV} = f$ 
  by (simp add: restrict-def)
```

```
lemma inj-on-restrict-eq [simp]:  $\text{inj-on } (\text{restrict } f A) A \longleftrightarrow \text{inj-on } f A$ 
  by (simp add: inj-on-def restrict-def)
```

```
lemma inj-on-restrict-iff:  $A \subseteq B \implies \text{inj-on } (\text{restrict } f B) A \longleftrightarrow \text{inj-on } f A$ 
  by (metis inj-on-cong restrict-def subset-iff)
```

```
lemma Id-compose:  $f \in A \rightarrow B \implies f \in \text{extensional } A \implies \text{compose } A (\lambda y \in B. y) f = f$ 
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff compose-def extensional-def Pi-def)
```

```
lemma compose-Id:  $g \in A \rightarrow B \implies g \in \text{extensional } A \implies \text{compose } A g (\lambda x \in A. x) = g$ 
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff compose-def extensional-def Pi-def)
```

```
lemma image-restrict-eq [simp]:  $(\text{restrict } f A) ` A = f ` A$ 
  by (auto simp add: restrict-def)
```

```

lemma restrict-restrict[simp]: restrict (restrict f A) B = restrict f (A ∩ B)
  unfolding restrict-def by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma restrict-fupd[simp]: i ∉ I ==> restrict (f (i := x)) I = restrict f I
  by (auto simp: restrict-def)

lemma restrict-upd[simp]: i ∉ I ==> (restrict f I)(i := y) = restrict (f(i := y))
  (insert i I)
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma restrict-Pi-cancel: restrict x I ∈ Pi I A ↔ x ∈ Pi I A
  by (auto simp: restrict-def Pi-def)

lemma sum-restrict' [simp]: sum' (λi∈I. g i) I = sum' (λi. g i) I
  by (simp add: sum.G-def conj-commute cong: conj-cong)

lemma prod-restrict' [simp]: prod' (λi∈I. g i) I = prod' (λi. g i) I
  by (simp add: prod.G-def conj-commute cong: conj-cong)

```

27.4 Bijections Between Sets

The definition of *bij-betw* is in *Fun.thy*, but most of the theorems belong here, or need at least *Hilbert-Choice*.

```

lemma bij-betwI:
  assumes f ∈ A → B
  and g ∈ B → A
  and g-f: ∀x. x ∈ A ==> g (f x) = x
  and f-g: ∀y. y ∈ B ==> f (g y) = y
  shows bij-betw f A B
  unfolding bij-betw-def
proof
  show inj-on f A
    by (metis g-f inj-on-def)
  have f ` A ⊆ B
    using ‹f ∈ A → B› by auto
  moreover
  have B ⊆ f ` A
    by auto (metis Pi-mem ‹g ∈ B → A› f-g image-iff)
  ultimately show f ` A = B
    by blast
qed

```

```

lemma bij-betw-imp-funcset: bij-betw f A B ==> f ∈ A → B
  by (auto simp add: bij-betw-def)

```

```

lemma inj-on-compose: bij-betw f A B ==> inj-on g B ==> inj-on (compose A g f)
  A
  by (auto simp add: bij-betw-def inj-on-def compose-eq)

```

lemma bij-betw-compose: bij-betw f A B \implies bij-betw g B C \implies bij-betw (compose A g f) A C
by (simp add: bij-betw-def inj-on-compose surj-compose)

lemma bij-betw-restrict-eq [simp]: bij-betw (restrict f A) A B = bij-betw f A B
by (simp add: bij-betw-def)

27.5 Extensionality

lemma extensional-empty[simp]: extensional {} = { λx . undefined}
unfolding extensional-def **by** auto

lemma extensional-arb: $f \in \text{extensional } A \implies x \notin A \implies f x = \text{undefined}$
by (simp add: extensional-def)

lemma restrict-extensional [simp]: restrict f A \in extensional A
by (simp add: restrict-def extensional-def)

lemma compose-extensional [simp]: compose A f g \in extensional A
by (simp add: compose-def)

lemma extensionalityI:
assumes $f \in \text{extensional } A$
and $g \in \text{extensional } A$
and $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = g x$
shows $f = g$
using assms **by** (force simp add: fun-eq-iff extensional-def)

lemma extensional-restrict: $f \in \text{extensional } A \implies \text{restrict } f A = f$
by (rule extensionalityI[OF restrict-extensional]) auto

lemma extensional-subset: $f \in \text{extensional } A \implies A \subseteq B \implies f \in \text{extensional } B$
unfolding extensional-def **by** auto

lemma inv-into-funcset: $f ' A = B \implies (\lambda x \in B. \text{inv-into } A f x) \in B \rightarrow A$
by (unfold inv-into-def) (fast intro: someI2)

lemma compose-inv-into-id: bij-betw f A B \implies compose A ($\lambda y \in B$. inv-into A f y)
 $f = (\lambda x \in A. x)$
by (smt (verit, best) bij-betwE bij-betw-inv-into-left compose-def restrict-apply'
restrict-ext)

lemma compose-id-inv-into: $f ' A = B \implies \text{compose } B f (\lambda y \in B. \text{inv-into } A f y)$
 $= (\lambda x \in B. x)$
by (smt (verit, best) compose-def f-inv-into-f restrict-apply' restrict-ext)

lemma extensional-insert[intro, simp]:
assumes $a \in \text{extensional } (\text{insert } i I)$
shows $a(i := b) \in \text{extensional } (\text{insert } i I)$

```

using assms unfolding extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-Int[simp]: extensional I ∩ extensional I' = extensional (I ∩ I')
  unfolding extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-UNIV[simp]: extensional UNIV = UNIV
  by (auto simp: extensional-def)

lemma restrict-extensional-sub[intro]: A ⊆ B  $\implies$  restrict f A ∈ extensional B
  unfolding restrict-def extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-insert-undefined[intro, simp]:
  a ∈ extensional (insert i I)  $\implies$  a(i := undefined) ∈ extensional I
  unfolding extensional-def by auto

lemma extensional-insert-cancel[intro, simp]:
  a ∈ extensional I  $\implies$  a ∈ extensional (insert i I)
  unfolding extensional-def by auto

```

27.6 Cardinality

```

lemma card-inj: f ∈ A → B  $\implies$  inj-on f A  $\implies$  finite B  $\implies$  card A ≤ card B
  by (rule card-inj-on-le) auto

lemma card-bij:
  assumes f ∈ A → B inj-on f A
  and g ∈ B → A inj-on g B
  and finite A finite B
  shows card A = card B
  using assms by (blast intro: card-inj order-antisym)

```

27.7 Extensional Function Spaces

```

definition PiE :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a ⇒ 'b set)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a ⇒ 'b) set
  where PiE S T = Pi S T ∩ extensional S

```

abbreviation PiE A B ≡ PiE A B

syntax

```

-PiE :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a ⇒ 'b) set
  (( $\langle$  indent=3 notation= $\langle$  binder Π_E  $\in$   $\rangle$  Π_E - $\in$  -./ - $\rangle$ ) 10)

```

syntax-consts

```
-PiE ≡ PiE
```

translations

```
Π_E x ∈ A. B  $\Rightarrow$  CONST Pi_E A (λx. B)
```

```

abbreviation extensional-funcset :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a ⇒ 'b) set (infixr  $\leftrightarrow_E$  60)
  where A →_E B ≡ (Π_E i ∈ A. B)

```

lemma *extensional-funcset-def*: *extensional-funcset S T = (S → T) ∩ extensional S*
by (*simp add: PiE-def*)

lemma *PiE-empty-domain*[*simp*]: *Pi_E {} T = {λx. undefined}*
unfolding *PiE-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *PiE-UNIV-domain*: *Pi_E UNIV T = Pi UNIV T*
unfolding *PiE-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *PiE-empty-range*[*simp*]: *i ∈ I ⇒ F i = {} ⇒ (Π_E i∈I. F i) = {}*
unfolding *PiE-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *PiE-eq-empty-iff*: *Pi_E I F = {} ↔ (Ǝ i∈I. F i = {})*
proof
assume *Pi_E I F = {}*
show *Ǝ i∈I. F i = {}*
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg ?thesis$
then have *∀ i. ∃ y. (i ∈ I → y ∈ F i) ∧ (i ∉ I → y = undefined)*
by *auto*
from *choice[OF this]*
obtain *f where* *∀ x. (x ∈ I → f x ∈ F x) ∧ (x ∉ I → f x = undefined)* ..
then have *f ∈ Pi_E I F*
by (*auto simp: extensional-def PiE-def*)
with *⟨Pi_E I F = {}⟩ show False*
by *auto*
qed
qed (*auto simp: PiE-def*)

lemma *PiE-arb*: *f ∈ Pi_E S T ⇒ x ∉ S ⇒ f x = undefined*
unfolding *PiE-def* **by** *auto (auto dest!: extensional-arb)*

lemma *PiE-mem*: *f ∈ Pi_E S T ⇒ x ∈ S ⇒ f x ∈ T x*
unfolding *PiE-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *PiE-fun-upd*: *y ∈ T x ⇒ f ∈ Pi_E S T ⇒ f(x := y) ∈ Pi_E (insert x S T)*
unfolding *PiE-def extensional-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *fun-upd-in-PiE*: *x ∉ S ⇒ f ∈ Pi_E (insert x S) T ⇒ f(x := undefined) ∈ Pi_E S T*
unfolding *PiE-def extensional-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *PiE-insert-eq*: *Pi_E (insert x S) T = (λ(y, g). g(x := y)) ` (T x × Pi_E S T)*
proof –
have *f ∈ (λ(y, g). g(x := y)) ` (T x × Pi_E S T)* **if** *f ∈ Pi_E (insert x S) T x ∉*

S for f
using that
by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where $x=(f x, f(x := undefined))$] intro: fun-upd-in-PiE PiE-mem)
moreover
have $f \in (\lambda(y, g). g(x := y))` (T x \times Pi_E S T)$ if $f \in Pi_E$ (insert $x S$) $T x \in S$ for f
using that
by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where $x=(f x, f)$] intro: fun-upd-in-PiE PiE-mem simp: insert-absorb)
ultimately show ?thesis
by (auto intro: PiE-fun-upd)
qed

lemma *PiE-Int: $Pi_E I A \cap Pi_E I B = Pi_E I (\lambda x. A x \cap B x)$*
by (auto simp: PiE-def)

lemma *PiE-cong: $(\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies A i = B i) \implies Pi_E I A = Pi_E I B$*
unfolding PiE-def by (auto simp: Pi-cong)

lemma *PiE-E [elim]:*
assumes $f \in Pi_E A B$
obtains $x \in A$ and $f x \in B x$
| $x \notin A$ and $f x = undefined$
using assms by (auto simp: Pi-def PiE-def extensional-def)

lemma *PiE-I[intro!]:*
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B x) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \notin A \implies f x = undefined) \implies f \in Pi_E A B$
by (simp add: PiE-def extensional-def)

lemma *PiE-mono: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies B x \subseteq C x) \implies Pi_E A B \subseteq Pi_E A C$*
by auto

lemma *PiE-iff: $f \in Pi_E I X \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. f i \in X i) \wedge f \in extensional I$*
by (simp add: PiE-def Pi-iff)

lemma *restrict-PiE-iff: $restrict f I \in Pi_E I X \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. f i \in X i)$*
by (simp add: PiE-iff)

lemma *ext-funcset-to-sing-iff [simp]: $A \rightarrow_E \{a\} = \{\lambda x \in A. a\}$*
by (auto simp: PiE-def Pi-iff extensionalityI)

lemma *PiE-restrict[simp]: $f \in Pi_E A B \implies restrict f A = f$*
by (simp add: extensional-restrict PiE-def)

lemma *restrict-PiE[simp]: $restrict f I \in Pi_E I S \longleftrightarrow f \in Pi I S$*
by (auto simp: PiE-iff)

lemma *PiE-eq-subset*:

assumes *ne*: $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies F i \neq \{\} \wedge \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies F' i \neq \{}$
and *eq*: $Pi_E I F = Pi_E I F'$
and $i \in I$
shows $F i \subseteq F' i$

proof

fix *x*

assume $x \in F i$

with *ne* **have** $\forall j. \exists y. (j \in I \longrightarrow y \in F j \wedge (i = j \longrightarrow x = y)) \wedge (j \notin I \longrightarrow y = undefined)$

by *auto*

from *choice[OF this]* **obtain** *f*

where *f*: $\forall j. (j \in I \longrightarrow f j \in F j \wedge (i = j \longrightarrow x = f j)) \wedge (j \notin I \longrightarrow f j = undefined)$..

then have $f \in Pi_E I F$

by (*auto simp: extensional-def PiE-def*)

then have $f \in Pi_E I F'$

using *assms* **by** *simp*

then show $x \in F' i$

using $f \langle i \in I \rangle$ **by** (*auto simp: PiE-def*)

qed

lemma *PiE-eq-iff-not-empty*:

assumes *ne*: $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies F i \neq \{\} \wedge \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies F' i \neq \{}$
shows $Pi_E I F = Pi_E I F' \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. F i = F' i)$

proof (*intro iffI ballI*)

fix *i*

assume $Pi_E I F = Pi_E I F'$

assume *i*: $i \in I$

show $F i = F' i$

using *PiE-eq-subset[of I F F', OF ne eq i]*

using *PiE-eq-subset[of I F' F, OF ne(2,1) eq[symmetric] i]*

by *auto*

qed (*auto simp: PiE-def*)

lemma *PiE-eq-iff*: $Pi_E I F = Pi_E I F' \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. F i = F' i) \vee ((\exists i \in I. F i = \{\}) \wedge (\exists i \in I. F' i = \{\}))$

proof (*intro iffI disjCI*)

assume *eq[simp]*: $Pi_E I F = Pi_E I F'$

assume $\neg ((\exists i \in I. F i = \{\}) \wedge (\exists i \in I. F' i = \{\}))$

then have $(\forall i \in I. F i \neq \{\}) \wedge (\forall i \in I. F' i \neq \{\})$

using *PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F]* *PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F']* **by** *auto*

with *PiE-eq-iff-not-empty[of I F F']* **show** $\forall i \in I. F i = F' i$

by *auto*

next

assume $(\forall i \in I. F i = F' i) \vee (\exists i \in I. F i = \{\}) \wedge (\exists i \in I. F' i = \{\})$

then show $Pi_E I F = Pi_E I F'$

using *PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F]* *PiE-eq-empty-iff[of I F']* **by** (*auto simp: PiE-def*)

qed

```

lemma extensional-funcset-fun-upd-restricts-rangeI:
   $\forall y \in S. f x \neq f y \implies f \in (\text{insert } x S) \rightarrow_E T \implies f(x := \text{undefined}) \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{f x\})$ 
  unfolding extensional-funcset-def extensional-def
  by (auto split: if-split-asm)

lemma extensional-funcset-fun-upd-extends-rangeI:
  assumes  $a \in T$   $f \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{a\})$ 
  shows  $f(x := a) \in \text{insert } x S \rightarrow_E T$ 
  using assms unfolding extensional-funcset-def extensional-def by auto

lemma subset-PiE:
   $PiE I S \subseteq PiE I T \iff PiE I S = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I. S i \subseteq T i)$  (is ?lhs  $\iff$  -  $\vee$  ?rhs)
  proof (cases  $PiE I S = \{\}$ )
    case False
    moreover have ?lhs = ?rhs
    proof
      assume L: ?lhs
      have  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies S i \neq \{\}$ 
      using False PiE-eq-empty-iff by blast
      with L show ?rhs
        by (simp add: PiE-Int PiE-eq-iff inf.absorb-iff2)
    qed auto
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed simp

lemma PiE-eq:  $PiE I S = PiE I T \iff PiE I S = \{\} \wedge PiE I T = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I. S i = T i)$ 
  by (auto simp: PiE-eq-iff PiE-eq-empty-iff)

lemma PiE-UNIV [simp]:  $PiE UNIV (\lambda i. UNIV) = UNIV$ 
  by blast

lemma image-projection-PiE:
   $(\lambda f. f i) ` (PiE I S) = (\text{if } PiE I S = \{\} \text{ then } \{\} \text{ else if } i \in I \text{ then } S i \text{ else } \{\text{undefined}\})$ 
  proof -
    have  $(\lambda f. f i) ` PiE I S = S i \text{ if } i \in I \text{ if } f \in PiE I S \text{ for } f$ 
    proof -
      have  $x \in S i \implies \exists f \in PiE I S. x = f i \text{ for } x$ 
        using that
        by (force intro: bexI [where x=λk. if k=i then x else f k])
      then show ?thesis
        using that by force
    qed
    then show ?thesis
  
```

by (*smt (verit) PiE-arb equals0I image-cong image-constant image-empty*)
qed

lemma *PiE-singleton*:

assumes $f \in \text{extensional } A$
shows $\text{PiE } A (\lambda x. \{f x\}) = \{f\}$

proof –

have $g = f$ **if** $g \in \text{PiE } A (\lambda x. \{f x\})$ **for** g

proof –

from that have $g x = f x$ **for** x

using assms by (*cases $x \in A$*) (*auto simp: extensional-def*)

then show *?thesis* **by** (*simp add: fun-eq-iff*)

qed

with assms show *?thesis*

by (*auto simp: extensional-def*)

qed

lemma *PiE-eq-singleton*: $(\prod_E i \in I. S i) = \{\lambda i \in I. f i\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in I. S i = \{f i\})$

by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) PiE-eq PiE-singleton insert-not-empty restrict-apply' restrict-extensional*)

lemma *PiE-over-singleton-iff*: $(\prod_E x \in \{a\}. B x) = (\bigcup b \in B a. \{\lambda x \in \{a\}. b\})$

proof –

have $\exists x a \in B a. x = (\lambda x \in \{a\}. x a)$ **if** $x a \in B a$ **and** $x \in \text{extensional } \{a\}$ **for** x

using that PiE-singleton by fastforce

then show *?thesis*

by (*auto simp: PiE-iff split: if-split-asm*)

qed

lemma *all-PiE-elements*:

$(\forall z \in \text{PiE } I S. \forall i \in I. P i (z i)) \longleftrightarrow \text{PiE } I S = \{\} \vee (\forall i \in I. \forall x \in S i. P i x)$
(is *?lhs = ?rhs***)**

proof (*cases PiE I S = {}*)

case *False*

then obtain f **where** $f: \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i \in S i$

by *fastforce*

show *?thesis*

proof

assume $L: ?lhs$

have $P i x$

if $i \in I x \in S i$ **for** $i x$

proof –

have $(\lambda j \in I. \text{if } j=i \text{ then } x \text{ else } f j) \in \text{PiE } I S$

by (*simp add: f that(2)*)

then have $P i ((\lambda j \in I. \text{if } j=i \text{ then } x \text{ else } f j) i)$

using L that by blast

with that show *?thesis*

by *simp*

qed

```

then show ?rhs
  by (simp add: False)
qed fastforce
qed simp

```

```

lemma PiE-ext:  $\llbracket x \in \text{PiE } k \ s; y \in \text{PiE } k \ s; \bigwedge i. i \in k \implies x \ i = y \ i \rrbracket \implies x = y$ 
  by (metis ext PiE-E)

```

27.7.1 Injective Extensional Function Spaces

```

lemma extensional-funcset-fun-upd-inj-onI:
  assumes  $f \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{a\})$ 
  and inj-on  $f \ S$ 
  shows inj-on  $(f(x := a)) \ S$ 
  using assms
  unfolding extensional-funcset-def by (auto intro!: inj-on-fun-updI)

```

```

lemma extensional-funcset-extend-domain-inj-on-eq:
  assumes  $x \notin S$ 
  shows  $\{f. f \in (\text{insert } x \ S) \rightarrow_E T \wedge \text{inj-on } f \ (\text{insert } x \ S)\} =$ 
     $(\lambda(y, g). g(x := y)) \ ` \{(y, g). y \in T \wedge g \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{y\}) \wedge \text{inj-on } g \ S\}$ 
  proof –
    have False if  $f \in S \rightarrow_E T - \{a\}$  and  $a = (\text{if } y = x \text{ then } a \text{ else } f \ y)$  and  $y \in S$ 
    for  $a \ f \ y$ 
      using assms that by (auto dest!: PiE-mem split: if-split-asm)
    moreover
      have  $\exists b. b \in S \rightarrow_E T - \{f \ x\} \wedge \text{inj-on } b \ S \wedge f = b(x := f \ x)$ 
        if  $f \in \text{insert } x \ S \rightarrow_E T$  and inj-on  $f \ S$  and  $\forall xb \in S. f \ x \neq f \ xb$  for  $f$ 
        using that
        unfolding inj-on-def
        by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) PiE-restrict fun-upd-apply fun-upd-triv insert-Diff
          insert-iff
            restrict-PiE-iff restrict-upd)
        ultimately show ?thesis
        using assms
        apply (auto simp: image-iff intro: extensional-funcset-fun-upd-inj-onI
          extensional-funcset-fun-upd-extends-rangeI del: PiE-I PiE-E)
        apply (smt (verit, best) PiE-cong PiE-mem inj-on-def insertCI)
        apply blast
        done
    qed

```

```

lemma extensional-funcset-extend-domain-inj-onI:
  assumes  $x \notin S$ 
  shows inj-on  $(\lambda(y, g). g(x := y)) \ \{(y, g). y \in T \wedge g \in S \rightarrow_E (T - \{y\}) \wedge$ 
     $\text{inj-on } g \ S\}$ 
  using assms
  by (simp add: inj-on-def) (metis PiE-restrict fun-upd-apply restrict-fupd)

```

27.7.2 Misc properties of functions, composition and restriction from HOL Light

```

lemma function-factors-left-gen:
  ( $\forall x y. P x \wedge P y \wedge g x = g y \longrightarrow f x = f y$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists h. \forall x. P x \longrightarrow f x = h(g x)$ )
    (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume L: ?lhs
  then show ?rhs
    apply (rule-tac x=f o inv-into (Collect P) g in exI)
    unfolding o-def
    by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) f-inv-into-f imageI inv-into-into mem-Collect-eq)
qed auto

lemma function-factors-left: ( $\forall x y. (g x = g y) \longrightarrow (f x = f y)$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists h. f = h \circ g$ )
  using function-factors-left-gen [of  $\lambda x. \text{True} g f$ ] unfolding o-def by blast

lemma function-factors-right-gen: ( $\forall x. P x \longrightarrow (\exists y. g y = f x)$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists h. \forall x. P x \longrightarrow f x = g(h x)$ )
  by metis

lemma function-factors-right: ( $\forall x. \exists y. g y = f x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists h. f = g \circ h$ )
  unfolding o-def by metis

lemma restrict-compose-right: restrict (g o restrict f S) S = restrict (g o f) S
  by auto

lemma restrict-compose-left:  $f \cdot S \subseteq T \implies \text{restrict}(\text{restrict } g T \circ f) S = \text{restrict}(g \circ f) S$ 
  by fastforce

```

27.7.3 Cardinality

```

lemma finite-PiE: finite S  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge i. i \in S \implies \text{finite}(T i)$ )  $\implies$  finite ( $\Pi_E i \in S. T i$ )
  by (induct S arbitrary: T rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: PiE-insert-eq)

lemma inj-combinator:  $x \notin S \implies \text{inj-on}(\lambda(y, g). g(x := y)) (T x \times \text{Pi}_E S T)$ 
proof (safe intro!: inj-onI ext)
  fix f y g z
  assume xnotinS:  $x \notin S$ 
  assume fg:  $f \in \text{Pi}_E S T$   $g \in \text{Pi}_E S T$ 
  assume fx=gy:  $f(x := y) = g(x := z)$ 
  then have *:  $\bigwedge i. (f(x := y)) i = (g(x := z)) i$ 
    unfolding fun-eq-iff by auto
    from this[of x] show y = z by simp
    fix i from *[of i] <xnotinS> fg show f i = g i
      by (auto split: if-split-asm simp: PiE-def extensional-def)
qed

```

```

lemma card-PiE: finite S  $\implies$  card ( $\Pi_E i \in S. T i$ ) = ( $\prod_{i \in S} \text{card } (T i)$ )
proof (induct rule: finite-induct)
  case empty
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case (insert x S)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: PiE-insert-eq inj-combinator card-image card-cartesian-product)
qed

lemma card-funcsetE: finite A  $\implies$  card (A  $\rightarrow_E$  B) = card B  $\wedge$  card A
by (subst card-PiE) auto

lemma card-inj-on-subset-funcset:
assumes finB: finite B
  and finC: finite C
  and AB: A  $\subseteq$  B
shows card {f  $\in$  B  $\rightarrow_E$  C. inj-on f A} =
  card C  $\cap$  (card B - card A) * prod ((-) (card C)) {0 .. < card A}
proof -
  define D where D = B - A
  from AB have B: B = A  $\cup$  D and disj: A  $\cap$  D = {}
  unfolding D-def by auto
  have sub: card B - card A = card D
    unfolding D-def using finB AB
    by (metis card-Diff-subset finite-subset)
  from finB B have finite A finite D by auto
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding sub unfolding B using disj
  proof (induct A rule: finite-induct)
    case empty
    from card-funcsetE[OF this(1), of C] show ?case
      by auto
next
  case (insert a A)
  have {f. f  $\in$  insert a A  $\cup$  D  $\rightarrow_E$  C  $\wedge$  inj-on f (insert a A)} =
    {f(a := c) | f c. f  $\in$  A  $\cup$  D  $\rightarrow_E$  C  $\wedge$  inj-on f A  $\wedge$  c  $\in$  C - f ` A}
    (is ?l = ?r)
  proof
    show ?r  $\subseteq$  ?l
      by (auto intro: inj-on-fun-updI split: if-splits)
    have f  $\in$  ?r if f: f  $\in$  ?l for f
    proof -
      let ?g = f(a := undefined)
      let ?h = ?g(a := f a)
      have mem: f a  $\in$  C - ?g ` A using insert(1,2,4,5) f by auto
      from f have f: f  $\in$  insert a A  $\cup$  D  $\rightarrow_E$  C inj-on f (insert a A) by auto

```

```

hence ?g ∈ A ∪ D →E C inj-on ?g A using ⟨a ∉ A⟩ ⟨insert a A ∩ D = {}⟩
  by (auto split: if-splits simp: inj-on-def)
  with mem have ?h ∈ ?r by blast
  also have ?h = f by auto
  finally show ?thesis .

qed
then show ?l ⊆ ?r by auto
qed
also have ... = (λ (f, c). f (a := c)) `

  (Sigma {f . f ∈ A ∪ D →E C ∧ inj-on f A} (λ f. C - f ` A))
  by auto
also have card (...) = card (Sigma {f . f ∈ A ∪ D →E C ∧ inj-on f A} (λ f.
C - f ` A))
proof (rule card-image, intro inj-onI, clarsimp, goal-cases)
  case (1 f c g d)
  let ?f = f(a := c, a := undefined)
  let ?g = g(a := d, a := undefined)
  from 1 have id: f(a := c) = g(a := d)
    by auto
  from fun-upd-eqD[OF id]
  have cd: c = d
    by auto
  from id have ?f = ?g
    by auto
  also have ?f = f using ⟨f ∈ A ∪ D →E C⟩ insert(1,2,4,5)
    by (intro ext, auto)
  also have ?g = g using ⟨g ∈ A ∪ D →E C⟩ insert(1,2,4,5)
    by (intro ext, auto)
  finally show f = g ∧ c = d
    using cd by auto
qed
also have ... = (∑ f ∈ {f ∈ A ∪ D →E C. inj-on f A}. card (C - f ` A))
  by (rule card-SigmaI, rule finite-subset[of - A ∪ D →E C],
    insert ⟨finite C⟩ ⟨finite D⟩ ⟨finite A⟩, auto intro!: finite-PiE)
also have ... = (∑ f ∈ {f ∈ A ∪ D →E C. inj-on f A}. card C - card A)
  by (rule sum.cong[OF refl], subst card-Diff-subset, insert ⟨finite A⟩, auto simp:
card-image)
also have ... = (card C - card A) * card {f ∈ A ∪ D →E C. inj-on f A}
  by simp
also have ... = card C ^ card D * ((card C - card A) * prod ((-) (card C))
{0..<card A})
  using insert by (auto simp: ac-simps)
also have (card C - card A) * prod ((-) (card C)) {0..<card A} =
  prod ((-) (card C)) {0..<Suc (card A)} by simp
also have Suc (card A) = card (insert a A) using insert by auto
finally show ?case .

qed
qed

```

27.8 The pigeonhole principle

An alternative formulation of this is that for a function mapping a finite set A of cardinality m to a finite set B of cardinality n , there exists an element $y \in B$ that is hit at least $\lceil \frac{m}{n} \rceil$ times. However, since we do not have real numbers or rounding yet, we state it in the following equivalent form:

```

lemma pigeonhole-card:
  assumes f ∈ A → B finite A finite B B ≠ {}
  shows ∃ y ∈ B. card (f -‘ {y} ∩ A) * card B ≥ card A
proof –
  from assms have card B > 0
  by auto
  define M where M = Max ((λy. card (f -‘ {y} ∩ A)) ` B)
  have A = (∪ y ∈ B. f -‘ {y} ∩ A)
  using assms by auto
  also have card ... = (∑ i ∈ B. card (f -‘ {i} ∩ A))
  using assms by (subst card-UN-disjoint) auto
  also have ... ≤ (∑ i ∈ B. M)
  unfolding M-def using assms by (intro sum-mono Max.coboundedI) auto
  also have ... = card B * M
  by simp
  finally have *: M * card B ≥ card A
  by (simp add: mult-ac)
  from assms have M ∈ (λy. card (f -‘ {y} ∩ A)) ` B
  unfolding M-def by (intro Max-in) auto
  with * show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

end

```

28 Partitions and Disjoint Sets

```

theory Disjoint-Sets
  imports FuncSet
begin

lemma mono-imp-UN-eq-last: mono A ==> (∪ i ≤ n. A i) = A n
  unfolding mono-def by auto

```

28.1 Set of Disjoint Sets

```

abbreviation disjoint :: 'a set set ⇒ bool where disjoint ≡ pairwise disjoint

lemma disjoint-def: disjoint A ↔ (∀ a ∈ A. ∀ b ∈ A. a ≠ b → a ∩ b = {})
  unfolding pairwise-def disjoint-def by auto

lemma disjointI:

```

$(\bigwedge a b. a \in A \implies b \in A \implies a \neq b \implies a \cap b = \{\}) \implies disjoint A$
unfolding *disjoint-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *disjointD*:

$disjoint A \implies a \in A \implies b \in A \implies a \neq b \implies a \cap b = \{\}$
unfolding *disjoint-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *disjoint-image*: *inj-on f* ($\bigcup A$) $\implies disjoint A \implies disjoint ((\lambda) f \cdot A)$
unfolding *inj-on-def* *disjoint-def* **by** *blast*

lemma assumes *disjoint* ($A \cup B$)

shows *disjoint-unionD1*: *disjoint A* **and** *disjoint-unionD2*: *disjoint B*
using assms **by** (*simp-all add: disjoint-def*)

lemma *disjoint-INT*:

assumes $*: \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies disjoint (F i)$
shows *disjoint* $\{\bigcap i \in I. X i \mid X. \forall i \in I. X i \in F i\}$
proof (*safe intro!*: *disjointI* *del: equalityI*)
fix $A B :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ **set assume** $(\bigcap i \in I. A i) \neq (\bigcap i \in I. B i)$
then obtain i **where** $A i \neq B i$ $i \in I$
by auto
moreover assume $\forall i \in I. A i \in F i \forall i \in I. B i \in F i$
ultimately show $(\bigcap i \in I. A i) \cap (\bigcap i \in I. B i) = \{\}$
using $*[OF \langle i \in I \rangle, THEN disjointD, of A i B i]$
by (*auto simp flip: INT-Int-distrib*)
qed

lemma *diff-Union-pairwise-disjoint*:

assumes *pairwise disjnt* $\mathcal{A} \mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$
shows $\bigcup \mathcal{A} - \bigcup \mathcal{B} = \bigcup (\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B})$

proof –

have *False*
if $x: x \in A x \in B$ **and** $AB: A \in \mathcal{A} A \notin \mathcal{B} B \in \mathcal{B}$ **for** $x A B$
proof –
have $A \cap B = \{\}$
using *assms disjointD AB* **by** *blast*
with x **show** *?thesis*
by *blast*
qed
then show *?thesis* **by** *auto*
qed

lemma *Int-Union-pairwise-disjoint*:

assumes *pairwise disjnt* ($\mathcal{A} \cup \mathcal{B}$)
shows $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \cap \bigcup \mathcal{B} = \bigcup (\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{B})$

proof –

have *False*
if $x: x \in A x \in B$ **and** $AB: A \in \mathcal{A} A \notin \mathcal{B} B \in \mathcal{B}$ **for** $x A B$
proof –

```

have  $A \cap B = \{\}$ 
  using assms disjointD AB by blast
with  $x$  show ?thesis
  by blast
qed
then show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma psubset-Union-pairwise-disjoint:
  assumes  $\mathcal{B}$ : pairwise disjoint  $\mathcal{B}$  and  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{B} - \{\{\}\}$ 
  shows  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \subset \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
  unfolding psubset-eq
proof
  show  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \subseteq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
    using assms by blast
  have  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \cup (\mathcal{B} - \mathcal{A} \cap (\mathcal{B} - \{\{\}\})) \neq \{\}$ 
    using assms by blast+
  then show  $\bigcup \mathcal{A} \neq \bigcup \mathcal{B}$ 
    using diff-Union-pairwise-disjoint [OF B] by blast
qed

```

28.1.1 Family of Disjoint Sets

definition disjoint-family-on :: ($i \Rightarrow 'a\ set$) $\Rightarrow 'i\ set \Rightarrow bool$ **where**
 $\text{disjoint-family-on } A S \longleftrightarrow (\forall m \in S. \forall n \in S. m \neq n \longrightarrow A m \cap A n = \{\})$

abbreviation disjoint-family $A \equiv \text{disjoint-family-on } A \text{ UNIV}$

```

lemma disjoint-family-elem-disjnt:
  assumes infinite A finite C
    and df: disjoint-family-on B A
  obtains x where x ∈ A disjoint C (B x)
proof -
  have False if *:  $\forall x \in A. \exists y. y \in C \wedge y \in B x$ 
  proof -
    obtain g where g:  $\forall x \in A. g x \in C \wedge g x \in B x$ 
      using * by metis
    with df have inj-on g A
      by (fastforce simp add: inj-on-def disjoint-family-on-def)
    then have infinite (g ` A)
      using ‹infinite A› finite-image-iff by blast
    then show False
      by (meson ‹finite C› finite-subset g image-subset-iff)
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (force simp: disjoint-iff intro: that)
qed

```

lemma disjoint-family-onD:

disjoint-family-on A I $\implies i \in I \implies j \in I \implies i \neq j \implies A[i] \cap A[j] = \{\}$
by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma *disjoint-family-subset: disjoint-family A $\implies (\bigwedge x. B[x] \subseteq A[x]) \implies$ disjoint-family B*
by (force simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma *disjoint-family-on-insert:*
i $\notin I \implies$ disjoint-family-on A (insert i I) $\longleftrightarrow A[i] \cap (\bigcup_{i \in I} A[i]) = \{\}$ \wedge disjoint-family-on A I
by (fastforce simp: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma *disjoint-family-on-bisimulation:*
assumes disjoint-family-on f S
and $\bigwedge n m. n \in S \implies m \in S \implies n \neq m \implies f[n] \cap f[m] = \{\} \implies g[n] \cap g[m] = \{\}$
shows disjoint-family-on g S
using assms unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by auto

lemma *disjoint-family-on-mono:*
A $\subseteq B \implies$ disjoint-family-on f B \implies disjoint-family-on f A
unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by auto

lemma *disjoint-family-Suc:*
($\bigwedge n. A[n] \subseteq A[Suc[n]]$) \implies disjoint-family ($\lambda i. A[Suc[i]] - A[i]$)
using lift-Suc-mono-le[of A]
by (auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)
(metis insert-absorb insert-subset le-SucE le-antisym not-le-imp-less less-imp-le)

lemma *disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image:*
disjoint-family-on A I \implies disjoint (A ` I)
unfolding disjoint-family-on-def disjoint-def by force

lemma *disjoint-family-on-vimageI: disjoint-family-on F I \implies disjoint-family-on*
 $(\lambda i. f -` F[i]) I$
by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma *disjoint-image-disjoint-family-on:*
assumes d: disjoint (A ` I) **and** i: inj-on A I
shows disjoint-family-on A I
unfolding disjoint-family-on-def
proof (intro ballI impI)
fix n m **assume** nm: m $\in I$ n $\in I$ **and** n $\neq m$
with i[THEN inj-onD, of n m] **show** A[n] \cap A[m] = {}
by (intro disjointD[OF d]) auto
qed

lemma *disjoint-family-on-iff-disjoint-image:*
assumes $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies A[i] \neq \{\}$

```

shows disjoint-family-on A I  $\longleftrightarrow$  disjoint (A ` I)  $\wedge$  inj-on A I
proof
  assume disjoint-family-on A I
  then show disjoint (A ` I)  $\wedge$  inj-on A I
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms disjoint-family-onD disjoint-family-on-disjoint-image
      inf.idem inj-onI)
  qed (use disjoint-image-disjoint-family-on in metis)

lemma card-UN-disjoint':
  assumes disjoint-family-on A I  $\wedge$  i ∈ I  $\implies$  finite (A i) finite I
  shows card ( $\bigcup_{i \in I}$  A i) = ( $\sum_{i \in I}$  card (A i))
  using assms by (simp add: card-UN-disjoint disjoint-family-on-def)

lemma disjoint-UN:
  assumes F:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies$  disjoint (F i) and *: disjoint-family-on ( $\lambda i. \bigcup (F i)$ )
  I
  shows disjoint ( $\bigcup_{i \in I}$  F i)
  proof (safe intro!: disjointI del: equalityI)
    fix A B i j assume A ≠ B A ∈ F i i ∈ I B ∈ F j j ∈ I
    show A ∩ B = {}
    proof cases
      assume i = j with F[of i] ⟨i ∈ I⟩ ⟨A ∈ F i⟩ ⟨B ∈ F j⟩ ⟨A ≠ B⟩ show A ∩ B
      = {}
        by (auto dest: disjointD)
    next
      assume i ≠ j
      with * ⟨i ∈ I⟩ ⟨j ∈ I⟩ have ( $\bigcup (F i)$ ) ∩ ( $\bigcup (F j)$ ) = {}
        by (rule disjoint-family-onD)
      with ⟨A ∈ F i⟩ ⟨i ∈ I⟩ ⟨B ∈ F j⟩ ⟨j ∈ I⟩
      show A ∩ B = {}
        by auto
    qed
  qed

lemma distinct-list-bind:
  assumes distinct xs  $\wedge$  x ∈ set xs  $\implies$  distinct (f x)
    disjoint-family-on (set o f) (set xs)
  shows distinct (List.bind xs f)
  using assms
  by (induction xs)
    (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def distinct-map inj-on-def set-list-bind)

lemma bij-betw-UNION-disjoint:
  assumes disj: disjoint-family-on A' I
  assumes bij:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies$  bij-betw f (A i) (A' i)
  shows bij-betw f ( $\bigcup_{i \in I}$  A i) ( $\bigcup_{i \in I}$  A' i)
  unfolding bij-betw-def
  proof
    from bij show eq: f `  $\bigcup (A ` I)$  =  $\bigcup (A' ` I)$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: bij-betw-def image-UN)
show inj-on f ( $\bigcup(A`I)$ )
proof (rule inj-onI, clarify)
  fix i j x y assume A:  $i \in I$   $j \in I$   $x \in A$   $i \neq j$  and B:  $f x = f y$ 
  from A bij[of i] bij[of j] have  $f x \in A'$   $i \neq j \in A'$ 
    by (auto simp: bij-betw-def)
  with B have  $A' \cap A' = \emptyset$  by auto
  with disj A have  $i = j$  unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by blast
  with A B bij[of i] show  $x = y$  by (auto simp: bij-betw-def dest: inj-onD)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma disjoint-union: disjoint C  $\implies$  disjoint B  $\implies$   $\bigcup C \cap \bigcup B = \emptyset$   $\implies$  disjoint
( $C \cup B$ )
using disjoint-UN[of {C, B}  $\lambda x. x$ ] by (auto simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)

```

Sum/product of the union of a finite disjoint family

```

context comm-monoid-set
begin

```

```

lemma UNION-disjoint-family:
assumes finite I and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite}(A_i)$ 
and disjoint-family-on A I
shows  $F g (\bigcup(A`I)) = F(\lambda x. F g(A_x))$  I
using assms unfolding disjoint-family-on-def by (rule UNION-disjoint)

```

```

lemma Union-disjoint-sets:
assumes  $\forall A \in C. \text{finite}(A) \text{ and } \text{disjoint}(A)$ 
shows  $F g (\bigcup C) = (F \circ F) g C$ 
using assms unfolding disjoint-def by (rule Union-disjoint)

```

```
end
```

The union of an infinite disjoint family of non-empty sets is infinite.

```

lemma infinite-disjoint-family-imp-infinite-UNION:
assumes  $\neg\text{finite}(A) \wedge \forall x. x \in A \implies f x \neq \emptyset$  disjoint-family-on f A
shows  $\neg\text{finite}(\bigcup(f`A))$ 
proof –
  define g where  $g x = (\text{SOME } y. y \in f x)$  for x
  have g:  $g x \in f x$  if  $x \in A$  for x
    unfolding g-def by (rule someI-ex, insert assms(2) that) blast
  have inj-on-g: inj-on g A
  proof (rule inj-onI, rule ccontr)
    fix x y assume A:  $x \in A$   $y \in A$   $g x = g y$   $x \neq y$ 
    with g[of x] g[of y] have  $g x \in f x$   $g y \in f y$  by auto
    with A ⟨ $x \neq y$ ⟩ assms show False
      by (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def inj-on-def)
  qed
  from g have  $g`A \subseteq \bigcup(f`A)$  by blast

```

```

moreover from inj-on-g ⊢¬finite A have ¬finite (g ` A)
  using finite-imageD by blast
ultimately show ?thesis using finite-subset by blast
qed

```

28.2 Construct Disjoint Sequences

```

definition disjointed :: (nat ⇒ 'a set) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a set where
  disjointed A n = A n - (⋃ i∈{0... A i)

```

```

lemma finite-UN-disjoined-eq: (⋃ i∈{0... disjointed A i) = (⋃ i∈{0... A i)

```

proof (induct n)

case 0 **show** ?case by simp

next

case (Suc n)

thus ?case by (simp add: atLeastLessThanSuc disjointed-def)

qed

```

lemma UN-disjoined-eq: (⋃ i. disjointed A i) = (⋃ i. A i)

```

by (rule UN-finite2-eq [where k=0])

 (simp add: finite-UN-disjoined-eq)

```

lemma less-disjoint-disjoined: m < n ⇒ disjointed A m ∩ disjointed A n = {}

```

by (auto simp add: disjointed-def)

```

lemma disjoint-family-disjoined: disjoint-family (disjoined A)

```

by (simp add: disjoint-family-on-def)

 (metis neq-iff Int-commute less-disjoint-disjoined)

```

lemma disjointed-subset: disjointed A n ⊆ A n

```

by (auto simp add: disjointed-def)

```

lemma disjointed-0[simp]: disjointed A 0 = A 0

```

by (simp add: disjointed-def)

```

lemma disjointed-mono: mono A ⇒ disjointed A (Suc n) = A (Suc n) - A n

```

using mono-imp-UN-eq-last[of A] **by** (simp add: disjointed-def atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost atLeast0AtMost)

28.3 Partitions

Partitions P of a set A . We explicitly disallow empty sets.

```

definition partition-on :: 'a set ⇒ 'a set set ⇒ bool

```

where

 partition-on A P ↔ ⋃ P = A ∧ disjoint P ∧ {} ∉ P

```

lemma partition-onI:

```

$\bigcup P = A \implies (\bigwedge p q. p \in P \implies q \in P \implies p \neq q \implies \text{disjnt } p q) \implies \{\} \notin P$
 $\implies \text{partition-on } A P$
by (auto simp: partition-on-def pairwise-def)

lemma partition-onD1: partition-on A P $\implies A = \bigcup P$
by (auto simp: partition-on-def)

lemma partition-onD2: partition-on A P $\implies \text{disjoint } P$
by (auto simp: partition-on-def)

lemma partition-onD3: partition-on A P $\implies \{\} \notin P$
by (auto simp: partition-on-def)

28.4 Constructions of partitions

lemma partition-on-empty: partition-on {} P $\longleftrightarrow P = \{\}$
unfolding partition-on-def **by** fastforce

lemma partition-on-space: A $\neq \{\} \implies \text{partition-on } A \{A\}$
by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)

lemma partition-on-singletons: partition-on A (($\lambda x. \{x\}$) ` A)
by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)

lemma partition-on-transform:
assumes P: partition-on A P
assumes F-UN: $\bigcup(F ` P) = F(\bigcup P)$ **and** F-disjnt: $\bigwedge p q. p \in P \implies q \in P \implies \text{disjnt } p q \implies \text{disjnt } (F p) (F q)$
shows partition-on (F A) (F ` P - {{}})
proof –
have $\bigcup(F ` P - {{}}) = F A$
unfolding P[THEN partition-onD1] F-UN[symmetric] **by** auto
with P **show** ?thesis
by (auto simp add: partition-on-def pairwise-def intro!: F-disjnt)
qed

lemma partition-on-restrict: partition-on A P $\implies \text{partition-on } (B \cap A) ((\cap) B ` P - {{}})$
by (intro partition-on-transform) (auto simp: disjnt-def)

lemma partition-on-vimage: partition-on A P $\implies \text{partition-on } (f -` A) ((-` f) f ` P - {{}})$
by (intro partition-on-transform) (auto simp: disjnt-def)

lemma partition-on-inj-image:
assumes P: partition-on A P **and** f: inj-on f A
shows partition-on (f ` A) ((` f ` P - {{}}))
proof (rule partition-on-transform[OF P])
show p ∈ P $\implies q \in P \implies \text{disjnt } p q \implies \text{disjnt } (f ` p) (f ` q)$ **for** p q

```

using f[THEN inj-onD] P[THEN partition-onD1] by (auto simp: disjoint-def)
qed auto

lemma partition-on-insert:
assumes disjoint p ( $\bigcup P$ )
shows partition-on A (insert p P)  $\longleftrightarrow$  partition-on (A - p) P  $\wedge$  p  $\subseteq$  A  $\wedge$  p  $\neq \{\}$ 
using assms
by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-iff pairwise-insert)

```

28.5 Finiteness of partitions

```

lemma finitely-many-partition-on:
assumes finite A
shows finite {P. partition-on A P}
proof (rule finite-subset)
show {P. partition-on A P}  $\subseteq$  Pow (Pow A)
unfolding partition-on-def by auto
show finite (Pow (Pow A))
using assms by simp
qed

lemma finite-elements: finite A  $\implies$  partition-on A P  $\implies$  finite P
using partition-onD1[of A P] by (simp add: finite-UnionD)

lemma product-partition:
assumes partition-on A P and  $\bigwedge p. p \in P \implies$  finite p
shows card A =  $(\sum p \in P. \text{card } p)$ 
using assms unfolding partition-on-def by (meson card-Union-disjoint)

```

28.6 Equivalence of partitions and equivalence classes

```

lemma partition-on-quotient:
assumes r: equiv A r
shows partition-on A (A // r)
proof (rule partition-onI)
from r have refl-on A r
by (auto elim: equivE)
then show  $\bigcup(A // r) = A \setminus \{\}$   $\notin A // r$ 
by (auto simp: refl-on-def quotient-def)

fix p q assume p  $\in A // r$  q  $\in A // r$  p  $\neq q$ 
then obtain x y where x  $\in A$  y  $\in A$  p = r `` {x} q = r `` {y}
by (auto simp: quotient-def)
with r equiv-class-eq-iff[OF r, of x y] `p  $\neq q` show disjoint p q
by (auto simp: disjoint-equiv-class)
qed

lemma equiv-partition-on:
assumes P: partition-on A P
shows equiv A {(x, y).  $\exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\}}$$ 
```

```

proof (rule equivI)
  have  $A = \bigcup P$ 
    using  $P$  by (auto simp: partition-on-def)
    have  $\{(x, y). \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\} \subseteq A \times A$ 
      unfolding  $\langle A = \bigcup P \rangle$  by blast
      then show refl-on  $A \{(x, y). \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\}$ 
        unfolding refl-on-def  $\langle A = \bigcup P \rangle$  by auto
    next
      show trans  $\{(x, y). \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\}$ 
        using  $P$  by (auto simp only: trans-def disjoint-def partition-on-def)
    next
      show sym  $\{(x, y). \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\}$ 
        by (auto simp only: sym-def)
    qed

lemma partition-on-eq-quotient:
  assumes  $P: \text{partition-on } A$ 
  shows  $A // \{(x, y). \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\} = P$ 
  unfolding quotient-def
  proof safe
    fix  $x$  assume  $x \in A$ 
    then obtain  $p$  where  $p \in P$   $x \in p \wedge q \in P \implies x \in q \implies p = q$ 
      using  $P$  by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)
    then have  $\{y. \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\} = p$ 
      by (safe intro!: bexI[of - p]) simp
    then show  $\{(x, y). \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\} \subset \{x\} \in P$ 
      by (simp add: {p ∈ P})
    next
      fix  $p$  assume  $p \in P$ 
      then have  $p \neq \{\}$ 
        using  $P$  by (auto simp: partition-on-def)
      then obtain  $x$  where  $x \in p$ 
        by auto
      then have  $x \in A \wedge q. q \in P \implies x \in q \implies p = q$ 
        using  $P \langle p \in P \rangle$  by (auto simp: partition-on-def disjoint-def)
      with  $\langle p \in P \rangle \langle x \in p \rangle$  have  $\{y. \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\} = p$ 
        by (safe intro!: bexI[of - p]) simp
      then show  $p \in (\bigcup_{x \in A} \{(x, y). \exists p \in P. x \in p \wedge y \in p\}) \subset \{x\}$ 
        by (auto intro: {x ∈ A})
    qed

lemma partition-on-alt: partition-on  $A$   $P \longleftrightarrow (\exists r. \text{equiv } A r \wedge P = A // r)$ 
  by (auto simp: partition-on-eq-quotient intro!: partition-on-quotient intro: equiv-partition-on)

```

28.7 Refinement of partitions

```

definition refines ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set set} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where refines  $A$   $P$   $Q \equiv$ 

```

partition-on A P ∧ partition-on A Q ∧ (∀ X ∈ P. ∃ Y ∈ Q. X ⊆ Y)

lemma *refines-refl*: *partition-on A P ⇒ refines A P P*
using *refines-def* **by** *blast*

lemma *refines-asym1*:
assumes *refines A P Q refines A Q P*
shows *P ⊆ Q*
proof
fix *X*
assume *X ∈ P*
then obtain *Y X'* **where** *Y ∈ Q X ⊆ Y X' ∈ P Y ⊆ X'*
by (*meson assms refines-def*)
then have *X' = X*
using *assms(2) unfolding partition-on-def refines-def*
by (*metis ⟨X ∈ P⟩ ⟨X ⊆ Y⟩ disjoint-self-iff-empty disjoint-subset1 pairwiseD*)
then show *X ∈ Q*
using *⟨X ⊆ Y⟩ ⟨Y ∈ Q⟩ ⟨Y ⊆ X'⟩* **by** *force*
qed

lemma *refines-asym*: *[refines A P Q; refines A Q P] ⇒ P = Q*
by (*meson antisym-conv refines-asym1*)

lemma *refines-trans*: *[refines A P Q; refines A Q R] ⇒ refines A P R*
by (*meson order.trans refines-def*)

lemma *refines-obtains-subset*:
assumes *refines A P Q q ∈ Q*
shows *partition-on q {p ∈ P. p ⊆ q}*
proof –
have *p ⊆ q ∨ disjoint p q if p ∈ P for p*
using *that assms unfolding refines-def partition-on-def disjoint-def*
by (*metis disjoint-def disjoint-subset1*)
with assms have *q ⊆ Union {p ∈ P. p ⊆ q}*
using *assms*
by (*clar simp simp: refines-def disjoint-iff partition-on-def*) (*metis Union-iff*)
with assms have *q = Union {p ∈ P. p ⊆ q}*
by *auto*
then show *?thesis*
using *assms by (auto simp: refines-def disjoint-def partition-on-def)*
qed

28.8 The coarsest common refinement of a set of partitions

definition *common-refinement* :: ‘a set set set ⇒ ‘a set set
where *common-refinement* *P* ≡ *(* $\bigcup f \in (\Pi_E P \in \mathcal{P}. P). \{\bigcap (f ' \mathcal{P})\}$ *) – { {} }*

With non-extensional function space

lemma *common-refinement*: *common-refinement* *P* = *(* $\bigcup f \in (\Pi P \in \mathcal{P}. P). \{\bigcap (f ' \mathcal{P})\}$ *) – { {} }*

```

(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show ?rhs ⊆ ?lhs
    apply (clar simp simp add: common-refinement-def PiE-def Ball-def)
    by (metis restrict-Pi-cancel image-restrict-eq restrict-extensional)
qed (auto simp add: common-refinement-def PiE-def)

lemma common-refinement-exists: [|X ∈ common-refinement ℙ; P ∈ ℙ|] ==> ∃ R ∈ P.
X ⊆ R
  by (auto simp add: common-refinement)

lemma Union-common-refinement: ⋃ (common-refinement ℙ) = (⋂ P ∈ ℙ. ⋃ P)
proof
  show (⋂ P ∈ ℙ. ⋃ P) ⊆ ⋃ (common-refinement ℙ)
  proof (clar simp simp: common-refinement)
    fix x
    assume ∀ P ∈ ℙ. ∃ X ∈ P. x ∈ X
    then obtain F where F: ⋀ P. P ∈ ℙ ==> F P ∈ P ∧ x ∈ F P
      by metis
    then have x ∈ ⋂ (F ` ℙ)
      by force
    with F show ∃ X ∈ (⋃ x ∈ ⋀ P. P. {⋂ (x ` ℙ)}) - {{}}. x ∈ X
      by (auto simp add: Pi-iff Bex-def)
  qed
  qed (auto simp: common-refinement-def)

lemma partition-on-common-refinement:
assumes A: ⋀ P. P ∈ ℙ ==> partition-on A P and ℙ ≠ {}
shows partition-on A (common-refinement ℙ)
proof (rule partition-onI)
  show ⋃ (common-refinement ℙ) = A
    using assms by (simp add: partition-on-def Union-common-refinement)
  fix P Q
  assume P ∈ common-refinement ℙ and Q ∈ common-refinement ℙ and P ≠ Q
  then obtain f g where f: f ∈ (Π_E P ∈ ℙ. P) and P: P = ⋂ (f ` ℙ) and P ≠ {}
    and g: g ∈ (Π_E P ∈ ℙ. P) and Q: Q = ⋂ (g ` ℙ) and Q ≠ {}
    by (auto simp add: common-refinement-def)
  have f=g if x ∈ P x ∈ Q for x
  proof (rule extensionalityI [of - ℙ])
    fix R
    assume R ∈ ℙ
    with that P Q f g A [unfolded partition-on-def, OF ⟨R ∈ ℙ⟩]
    show f R = g R
      by (metis INT-E Int-iff PiE-iff disjointD emptyE)
  qed (use PiE-iff f g in auto)
  then show disjoint P Q
    by (metis P Q ⟨P ≠ Q⟩ disjoint-iff)

```

```

qed (simp add: common-refinement-def)

lemma refines-common-refinement:
  assumes  $\bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies \text{partition-on } A P P \in \mathcal{P}$ 
  shows refines A (common-refinement  $\mathcal{P}$ ) P
  unfolding refines-def
proof (intro conjI strip)
  fix  $X$ 
  assume  $X \in \text{common-refinement } \mathcal{P}$ 
  with assms show  $\exists Y \in P. X \subseteq Y$ 
    by (auto simp: common-refinement-def)
qed (use assms partition-on-common-refinement in auto)

```

The common refinement is itself refined by any other

```

lemma common-refinement-coarsest:
  assumes  $\bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies \text{partition-on } A P \text{ partition-on } A R \bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies$ 
  refines A R P  $\mathcal{P} \neq \{\}$ 
  shows refines A R (common-refinement  $\mathcal{P}$ )
  unfolding refines-def
proof (intro conjI ballI partition-on-common-refinement)
  fix  $X$ 
  assume  $X \in R$ 
  have  $\exists p \in P. X \subseteq p$  if  $P \in \mathcal{P}$  for  $P$ 
    by (meson ‹X ∈ R› assms(3) refines-def that)
  then obtain  $F$  where  $f: \bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies F P \in P \wedge X \subseteq F P$ 
    by metis
  with partition-on A R X ∈ R mathcal{P} ≠ {}
  have  $\bigcap (F \setminus \mathcal{P}) \in \text{common-refinement } \mathcal{P}$ 
    apply (simp add: partition-on-def common-refinement Pi-iff Bex-def)
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) cINF-greatest subset-empty)
  with  $f$  show  $\exists Y \in \text{common-refinement } \mathcal{P}. X \subseteq Y$ 
    by (metis ‹mathcal{P} ≠ {}› cINF-greatest)
qed (use assms in auto)

```

```

lemma finite-common-refinement:
  assumes finite  $\mathcal{P}$   $\bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies \text{finite } P$ 
  shows finite (common-refinement  $\mathcal{P}$ )
proof –
  have finite  $(\prod_E P \in \mathcal{P}. P)$ 
    by (simp add: assms finite-PiE)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: common-refinement-def)
qed

```

```

lemma card-common-refinement:
  assumes finite  $\mathcal{P}$   $\bigwedge P. P \in \mathcal{P} \implies \text{finite } P$ 
  shows card (common-refinement  $\mathcal{P}$ ) ≤  $(\prod P \in \mathcal{P}. \text{card } P)$ 
proof –
  have card (common-refinement  $\mathcal{P}$ ) ≤ card  $(\bigcup f \in (\prod_E P \in \mathcal{P}. P). \{\bigcap (f \setminus \mathcal{P})\})$ 

```

```

unfolding common-refinement-def by (meson card-Diff1-le)
also have ...  $\leq (\sum_{f \in (\prod_E P \in \mathcal{P} . P)} \text{card}\{\bigcap (f ` \mathcal{P})\})$ 
  by (metis assms finite-PiE card-UN-le)
also have ... =  $\text{card}(\prod_E P \in \mathcal{P} . P)$ 
  by simp
also have ... =  $(\prod P \in \mathcal{P} . \text{card } P)$ 
  by (simp add: assms(1) card-PiE dual-order.eq-iff)
finally show ?thesis .
qed
end

```

29 Type of finite sets defined as a subtype of sets

```

theory FSet
imports Main Countable
begin

```

29.1 Definition of the type

```

typedef 'a fset = {A :: 'a set. finite A}  morphisms fset Abs-fset
by auto

```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-fset
```

29.2 Basic operations and type class instantiations

```

instantiation fset :: (finite) finite
begin
instance by (standard; transfer; simp)
end

```

```

instantiation fset :: (type) {bounded-lattice-bot, distrib-lattice, minus}
begin

```

```
lift-definition bot-fset :: 'a fset is {} parametric empty-transfer by simp
```

```
lift-definition less-eq-fset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool is subset-eq parametric
subset-transfer
```

```
.
```

```
definition less-fset :: 'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  bool where  $xs < ys \equiv xs \leq ys \wedge xs \neq (ys :: 'a fset)$ 
```

```

lemma less-fset-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  includes lifting-syntax
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows ((pqr-fset A)  $\Longrightarrow$  (pqr-fset A)  $\Longrightarrow$  (=)) ( $\subset$ ) ( $<$ )
  unfolding less-fset-def[abs-def] psubset-eq[abs-def] by transfer-prover

```

```

lift-definition sup-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset is union parametric union-transfer
  by simp

lift-definition inf-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset is inter parametric inter-transfer
  by simp

lift-definition minus-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset is minus parametric
  Diff-transfer
  by simp

instance
  by (standard; transfer; auto)+

end

abbreviation fempty :: 'a fset (⟨{||}⟩) where {||} ≡ bot
abbreviation fsubset-eq :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ bool (infix ⟨|⊆|⟩ 50) where xs |⊆|
  ys ≡ xs ≤ ys
abbreviation fsubset :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ bool (infix ⟨|⊂|⟩ 50) where xs |⊂| ys
  ≡ xs < ys
abbreviation funion :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset (infixl ⟨|∪|⟩ 65) where xs |∪|
  ys ≡ sup xs ys
abbreviation fintner :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset (infixl ⟨|∩|⟩ 65) where xs |∩|
  ys ≡ inf xs ys
abbreviation fminus :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset (infixl ⟨|−|⟩ 65) where xs |−|
  ys ≡ minus xs ys

instantiation fset :: (equal) equal
begin
definition HOL.equal A B ←→ A |⊆| B ∧ B |⊆| A
instance by intro-classes (auto simp add: equal-fset-def)
end

instantiation fset :: (type) conditionally-complete-lattice
begin

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma right-total-Inf-fset-transfer:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A and [transfer-rule]: right-total A
  shows (rel-set (rel-set A) ==> rel-set A)
    (λS. if finite (S ∩ Collect (Domainp A)) then S ∩ Collect (Domainp A)
    else {})
      (λS. if finite (Inf S) then Inf S else {})
  by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma Inf-fset-transfer:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A and [transfer-rule]: bi-total A
  shows (rel-set (rel-set A) ==> rel-set A) ( $\lambda A.$  if finite (Inf A) then Inf A else {})
    ( $\lambda A.$  if finite (Inf A) then Inf A else {})
  by transfer-prover

lift-definition Inf-fset :: 'a fset set  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is  $\lambda A.$  if finite (Inf A) then Inf A
else {}
parametric right-total-Inf-fset-transfer Inf-fset-transfer by simp

lemma Sup-fset-transfer:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (rel-set (rel-set A) ==> rel-set A) ( $\lambda A.$  if finite (Sup A) then Sup A
else {})
  ( $\lambda A.$  if finite (Sup A) then Sup A else {}) by transfer-prover

lift-definition Sup-fset :: 'a fset set  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset is  $\lambda A.$  if finite (Sup A) then Sup A
else {}
parametric Sup-fset-transfer by simp

lemma finite-Sup:  $\exists z.$  finite z  $\wedge$  ( $\forall a.$   $a \in X \rightarrow a \leq z$ )  $\implies$  finite (Sup X)
by (auto intro: finite-subset)

lemma transfer-bdd-below[transfer-rule]: (rel-set (pcr-fset (=)) ==> (=)) bdd-below
bdd-below
by auto

end

instance
proof
  fix x z :: 'a fset
  fix X :: 'a fset set
  {
    assume x  $\in$  X bdd-below X
    then show Inf X  $\sqsubseteq$  x by transfer auto
  next
    assume X  $\neq \{\}$  ( $\bigwedge x.$   $x \in X \implies z \sqsubseteq x$ )
    then show z  $\sqsubseteq$  Inf X by transfer (clar simp, blast)
  next
    assume x  $\in$  X bdd-above X
    then obtain z where x  $\in$  X ( $\bigwedge x.$   $x \in X \implies x \sqsubseteq z$ )
      by (auto simp: bdd-above-def)
    then show x  $\sqsubseteq$  Sup X
      by transfer (auto intro!: finite-Sup)
  next
    assume X  $\neq \{\}$  ( $\bigwedge x.$   $x \in X \implies x \sqsubseteq z$ )

```

```

    then show Sup X |⊆| z by transfer (clarsimp, blast)
  }
qed
end

instantiation fset :: (finite) complete-lattice
begin

lift-definition top-fset :: 'a fset is UNIV parametric right-total-UNIV-transfer
UNIV-transfer
  by simp

instance
  by (standard; transfer; auto)

end

instantiation fset :: (finite) complete-boolean-algebra
begin

lift-definition uminus-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset is uminus
parametric right-total-Compl-transfer Compl-transfer by simp

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: Inf-Sup Diff-eq)
end

abbreviation fUNIV :: 'a::finite fset where fUNIV ≡ top
abbreviation fuminus :: 'a::finite fset ⇒ 'a fset (|-| → [81] 80) where |-| x ≡
uminus x

declare top-fset.rep-eq[simp]

```

29.3 Other operations

```

lift-definition finsert :: 'a ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset is insert parametric Lifting-Set.insert-transfer
  by simp

syntax
  -fset :: args => 'a fset ((indent=2 notation=<mixfix finite set enumeration>{|-|}))>
syntax-consts
  -fset ≡ finsert
translations
  {|x, xs|} == CONST finsert x {|xs|}
  {|x|}     == CONST finsert x {||}

abbreviation fmember :: 'a ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ bool (infix <|∈|> 50) where
  x |∈| X ≡ x ∈ fset X

```

abbreviation *not-fmember* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* (**infix** $\langle|\notin| \rangle$ 50) **where**
 $x |\notin| X \equiv x \notin fset X$

context
begin

qualified abbreviation *Ball* :: '*a fset* \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $Ball X \equiv Set.Ball (fset X)$

alias *fBall* = *FSet.Ball*

qualified abbreviation *Bex* :: '*a fset* \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow *bool*) \Rightarrow *bool* **where**
 $Bex X \equiv Set.Bex (fset X)$

alias *fBex* = *FSet.Bex*

end

syntax (*input*)

-*fBall* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*indent=3 notation=binder finite !>*!
 $(-/|:-)./ -\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)
-*fBex* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*indent=3 notation=binder finite ?>*?
 $(-/|:-)./ -\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)
-*fBex1* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*indent=3 notation=binder finite ?!>*?!
 $(-/:-)./ -\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)

syntax

-*fBall* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*indent=3 notation=binder finite ∀>*!
 $\forall \forall (-/|:-)./ -\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)
-*fBex* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*indent=3 notation=binder finite ∃>*!
 $\exists \exists (-/|:-)./ -\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)
-*fBnex* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*indent=3 notation=binder finite ∄>*!
 $\nexists \nexists (-/|:-)./ -\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)
-*fBex1* :: *pttrn* \Rightarrow '*a fset* \Rightarrow *bool* \Rightarrow *bool* ((*indent=3 notation=binder finite ∃!>*!
 $\exists ! \exists ! (-/|:-)./ -\rangle [0, 0, 10] 10$)

syntax-consts

-*fBall* -*fBnex* = *fBall* **and**
-*fBex* = *fBex* **and**
-*fBex1* = *Ex1*

translations

$\forall x | \in | A. P \Rightarrow CONST FSet.Ball A (\lambda x. P)$
 $\exists x | \in | A. P \Rightarrow CONST FSet.Bex A (\lambda x. P)$
 $\nexists x | \in | A. P \Rightarrow CONST fBall A (\lambda x. \neg P)$
 $\exists !x | \in | A. P \rightarrow \exists !x. x | \in | A \wedge P$

typed-print-translation \langle
 $\langle const\text{-syntax } fBall, Syntax\text{-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr' syntax-const } \langle -fBall \rangle \rangle,$

(const-syntax $\langle fBex \rangle$, *Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr'* *syntax-const* $\langle -fBex \rangle$)
 \rangle — to avoid eta-contraction of body

syntax

```

-setlessfAll :: [idt, 'a, bool] ⇒ bool  ((⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder finite ∀⟩⟩⟩ ∀ -|⊂|-./
-)⟩ [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setlessfEx :: [idt, 'a, bool] ⇒ bool  ((⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder finite ∃⟩⟩⟩ ∃ -|⊂|-./
-)⟩ [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setlefAll :: [idt, 'a, bool] ⇒ bool  ((⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder finite ∀⟩⟩⟩ ∀ -|⊆|-./
-)⟩ [0, 0, 10] 10)
-setlefEx      :: [idt, 'a, bool] ⇒ bool  ((⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder finite
∃⟩⟩⟩ ∃ -|⊆|-./)⟩ [0, 0, 10] 10)

```

syntax-consts

$\neg \text{setlessfAll} \neg \text{setlefAll} \Rightarrow \text{All and}$
 $\neg \text{setlessfEx} \neg \text{setlefEx} \Rightarrow \text{Ex}$

translations

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall A | \subset B. P \rightarrow \forall A. A | \subset B \rightarrow P \\ \exists A | \subset B. P \rightarrow \exists A. A | \subset B \wedge P \\ \forall A | \subseteq B. P \rightarrow \forall A. A | \subseteq B \rightarrow P \\ \exists A | \subseteq B. P \rightarrow \exists A. A | \subseteq B \wedge P \end{array}$$

context includes *lifting-syntax*
begin

```

lemma fmember-transfer0[transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (A ==> pcr-fset A ==> (=)) (ε) (|ε|)
  by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma fBall-transfer0[transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (pcr-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) (Ball) (fBall)
  by transfer-prover

```

lemma *fBex-transfer0[transfer-rule]*:
assumes [transfer-rule]: *bi-unique A*
shows (*pcr-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) (Bex) (fBex)*
by transfer-prover

lift-definition *ffilter* :: $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ fset}$ **is** *Set.filter*
parametric *Lifting-Set.filter-transfer unfolding* *Set.filter-def* **by** *simp*

lift-definition *fPow* :: '*a* fset \Rightarrow '*a* fset fset **is Pow parametric Pow-transfer by** (*simp add: finite-subset*)

lift-definition `fcard :: 'a fset ⇒ nat` **is** `card` **parametric** `card-transfer`.

```

lift-definition fimage :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b fset (infixr ⟨|‘|⟩ 90) is image
parametric image-transfer by simp

lift-definition fthe-elem :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a is the-elem .

lift-definition fbind :: 'a fset ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b fset) ⇒ 'b fset is Set.bind parametric
bind-transfer
by (simp add: Set.bind-def)

lift-definition ffUnion :: 'a fset fset ⇒ 'a fset is Union parametric Union-transfer
by simp

lift-definition ffold :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ 'b is Finite-Set.fold .

lift-definition fset-of-list :: 'a list ⇒ 'a fset is set by (rule finite-set)

lift-definition sorted-list-of-fset :: 'a::linorder fset ⇒ 'a list is sorted-list-of-set .

```

29.4 Transferred lemmas from Set.thy

```

lemma fset-eqI: ( $\bigwedge x. (x \in A) = (x \in B)$ )  $\implies A = B$ 
by (rule set-eqI[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fset-eq-iff[no-atp]: ( $A = B$ )  $= (\forall x. (x \in A) = (x \in B))$ 
by (rule set-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fBallI[no-atp]: ( $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies P x$ )  $\implies fBall A P$ 
by (rule ballI[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fbspec[no-atp]:  $fBall A P \implies x \in A \implies P x$ 
by (rule bspec[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fBallE[no-atp]:  $fBall A P \implies (P x \implies Q) \implies (x \notin A \implies Q) \implies Q$ 
by (rule ballE[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fBexI[no-atp]:  $P x \implies x \in A \implies fBex A P$ 
by (rule bexI[Transfer.transferred])

lemma rev-fBexI[no-atp]:  $x \in A \implies P x \implies fBex A P$ 
by (rule rev-bexI[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fBexCI[no-atp]: ( $fBall A (\lambda x. \neg P x) \implies P a$ )  $\implies a \in A \implies fBex A P$ 
by (rule bexCI[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fBexE[no-atp]:  $fBex A P \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies P x \implies Q) \implies Q$ 
by (rule bexE[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fBall-triv[no-atp]:  $fBall A (\lambda x. P) = ((\exists x. x \in A) \longrightarrow P)$ 

```

by (*rule ball-triv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-triv[no-atp]: fBex A (λx. P) = ((∃x. x |∈ A) ∧ P)*
by (*rule bex-triv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-triv-one-point1[no-atp]: fBex A (λx. x = a) = (a |∈ A)*
by (*rule bex-triv-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-triv-one-point2[no-atp]: fBex A ((=) a) = (a |∈ A)*
by (*rule bex-triv-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-one-point1[no-atp]: fBex A (λx. x = a ∧ P x) = (a |∈ A ∧ P a)*
by (*rule bex-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-one-point2[no-atp]: fBex A (λx. a = x ∧ P x) = (a |∈ A ∧ P a)*
by (*rule bex-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-one-point1[no-atp]: fBall A (λx. x = a → P x) = (a |∈ A → P a)*
by (*rule ball-one-point1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-one-point2[no-atp]: fBall A (λx. a = x → P x) = (a |∈ A → P a)*
by (*rule ball-one-point2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-conj-distrib: fBall A (λx. P x ∧ Q x) = (fBall A P ∧ fBall A Q)*
by (*rule ball-conj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-disj-distrib: fBex A (λx. P x ∨ Q x) = (fBex A P ∨ fBex A Q)*
by (*rule bex-disj-distrib[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-cong[fundef-cong]: A = B ⇒ (λx. x |∈ B ⇒ P x = Q x) ⇒ fBall A P = fBall B Q*
by (*rule ball-cong[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-cong[fundef-cong]: A = B ⇒ (λx. x |∈ B ⇒ P x = Q x) ⇒ fBex A P = fBex B Q*
by (*rule bex-cong[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubsetI[intro!]: (λx. x |∈ A ⇒ x |∈ B) ⇒ A ⊆ B*
by (*rule subsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubsetD[elim, intro?]: A ⊆ B ⇒ c |∈ A ⇒ c |∈ B*
by (*rule subsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *rev-fsubsetD[no-atp,intro?]: c |∈ A ⇒ A ⊆ B ⇒ c |∈ B*
by (*rule rev-subsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubsetCE[no-atp,elim]: A ⊆ B ⇒ (c |∉ A ⇒ P) ⇒ (c |∈ B ⇒ P)*

$\implies P$

by (rule *subsetCE*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fsubset-eq[no-atp]*: $(A \subseteq B) = fBall A (\lambda x. x \in B)$

by (rule *subset-eq*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *contra-fsubsetD[no-atp]*: $A \subseteq B \implies c \notin B \implies c \notin A$

by (rule *contra-subsetD*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fsubset-refl*: $A \subseteq A$

by (rule *subset-refl*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fsubset-trans*: $A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq C \implies A \subseteq C$

by (rule *subset-trans*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fset-rev-mp*: $c \in A \implies A \subseteq B \implies c \in B$

by (rule *rev-subsetD*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fset-mp*: $A \subseteq B \implies c \in A \implies c \in B$

by (rule *subsetD*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fsubset-not-fsubset-eq[code]*: $(A \subset B) = (A \subseteq B \wedge \neg B \subseteq A)$

by (rule *subset-not-subset-eq*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *eq-fmem-trans*: $a = b \implies b \in A \implies a \in A$

by (rule *eq-mem-trans*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fsubset-antisym[intro!]*: $A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq A \implies A = B$

by (rule *subset-antisym*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fequalityD1*: $A = B \implies A \subseteq B$

by (rule *equalityD1*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fequalityD2*: $A = B \implies B \subseteq A$

by (rule *equalityD2*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fequalityE*: $A = B \implies (A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq A \implies P) \implies P$

by (rule *equalityE*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fequalityCE[elim]*:

$A = B \implies (c \in A \implies c \in B \implies P) \implies (c \notin A \implies c \notin B \implies P) \implies P$

by (rule *equalityCE*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *eqfset-imp-iff*: $A = B \implies (x \in A) = (x \in B)$

by (rule *eqfset-imp-iff*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *eqfelem-imp-iff*: $x = y \implies (x \in A) = (y \in A)$

by (rule *eqfelem-imp-iff*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fempty-iff[simp]*: $(c \in \{\}) = \text{False}$
by (*rule empty-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fempty-fsubsetI[iff]*: $\{\} \subseteq x$
by (*rule empty-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *equalsffemptyI*: $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \text{False}) \implies A = \{\}$
by (*rule equals0I[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *equalsffemptyD*: $A = \{\} \implies a \notin A$
by (*rule equals0D[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBall-fempty[simp]*: *fBall* $\{\} P = \text{True}$
by (*rule ball-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fBex-fempty[simp]*: *fBex* $\{\} P = \text{False}$
by (*rule bex-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-iff[iff]*: $(A \in fPow B) = (A \subseteq B)$
by (*rule Pow-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPowI*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \in fPow B$
by (*rule PowI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPowD*: $A \in fPow B \implies A \subseteq B$
by (*rule PowD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-bottom*: $\{\} \in fPow B$
by (*rule Pow-bottom[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-top*: $A \in fPow A$
by (*rule Pow-top[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-not-fempty*: $fPow A \neq \{\}$
by (*rule Pow-not-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-iff[simp]*: $(c \in A \cap B) = (c \in A \wedge c \in B)$
by (*rule Int-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterI[intro!]*: $c \in A \implies c \in B \implies c \in A \cap B$
by (*rule IntI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterD1*: $c \in A \cap B \implies c \in A$
by (*rule IntD1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterD2*: $c \in A \cap B \implies c \in B$
by (*rule IntD2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finterE[elim!]*: $c \in A \cap B \implies (c \in A \implies c \in B \implies P) \implies P$

by (rule *IntE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-iff[simp]*: $(c \in| A \cup| B) = (c \in| A \vee c \in| B)$
by (rule *Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionI1[elim?]*: $c \in| A \implies c \in| A \cup| B$
by (rule *UnI1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionI2[elim?]*: $c \in| B \implies c \in| A \cup| B$
by (rule *UnI2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionCI[intro!]*: $(c \notin| B \implies c \in| A) \implies c \in| A \cup| B$
by (rule *UnCI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funionE[elim!]*: $c \in| A \cup| B \implies (c \in| A \implies P) \implies (c \in| B \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
by (rule *UnE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-iff[simp]*: $(c \in| A |-| B) = (c \in| A \wedge c \notin| B)$
by (rule *Diff-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusI[introl!]*: $c \in| A \implies c \notin| B \implies c \in| A |-| B$
by (rule *DiffI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusD1*: $c \in| A |-| B \implies c \in| A$
by (rule *DiffD1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusD2*: $c \in| A |-| B \implies c \in| B \implies P$
by (rule *DiffD2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminusE[elim!]*: $c \in| A |-| B \implies (c \in| A \implies c \notin| B \implies P) \implies P$
by (rule *DiffE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-iff[simp]*: $(a \in| \text{finsert } b A) = (a = b \vee a \in| A)$
by (rule *insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertI1*: $a \in| \text{finsert } a B$
by (rule *insertI1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertI2*: $a \in| B \implies a \in| \text{finsert } b B$
by (rule *insertI2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertE[elim!]*: $a \in| \text{finsert } b A \implies (a = b \implies P) \implies (a \in| A \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
by (rule *insertE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsertCI[intro!]*: $(a \notin| B \implies a = b) \implies a \in| \text{finsert } b B$
by (rule *insertCI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-finsert-iff*:

$(A \subseteq finsert x B) = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } A - \{x\} \subseteq B \text{ else } A \subseteq B)$
by (*rule subset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-ident*: $x \notin A \implies x \notin B \implies (finsert x A = finsert x B) = (A = B)$

by (*rule insert-ident[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingletonI[intro!,no-atp]*: $a \in \{|a|\}$

by (*rule singletonI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingletonD[dest!,no-atp]*: $b \in \{|a|\} \implies b = a$

by (*rule singletonD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-iff*: $(b \in \{|a|\}) = (b = a)$

by (*rule singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-inject[dest!]*: $\{|a|\} = \{|b|\} \implies a = b$

by (*rule singleton-inject[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-finsert-inj-eq[iff,no-atp]*: $(\{|b|\} = finsert a A) = (a = b \wedge A \subseteq \{|b|\})$

by (*rule singleton-insert-inj-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-finsert-inj-eq'[iff,no-atp]*: $(finsert a A = \{|b|\}) = (a = b \wedge A \subseteq \{|b|\})$

by (*rule singleton-insert-inj-eq'[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-fsingletonD*: $A \subseteq \{|x|\} \implies A = \{\mid\} \vee A = \{|x|\}$

by (*rule subset-singletonD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-single-finsert*: $A - \{|x|\} \subseteq B \implies A \subseteq finsert x B$

by (*rule Diff-single-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fdoubleton-eq-iff*: $(\{|a, b|\} = \{|c, d|\}) = (a = c \wedge b = d \vee a = d \wedge b = c)$

by (*rule doubleton-eq-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fsingleton-iff*:

$(A \cup B = \{|x|\}) = (A = \{\mid\} \wedge B = \{|x|\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{\mid\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{|x|\})$

by (*rule Un-singleton-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsingleton-funion-iff*:

$(\{|x|\} = A \cup B) = (A = \{\mid\} \wedge B = \{|x|\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{\mid\} \vee A = \{|x|\} \wedge B = \{|x|\})$

by (*rule singleton-Un-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-eqI[simp, intro]*: $b = f x \implies x \in A \implies b \in f \upharpoonright A$

by (rule *image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimageI*: $x \in A \implies f x \in f \upharpoonright A$
by (rule *imageI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *rev-fimage-eqI*: $x \in A \implies b = f x \implies b \in f \upharpoonright A$
by (rule *rev-image-eqI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimageE[elim!]*: $b \in f \upharpoonright A \implies (\bigwedge x. b = f x \implies x \in A \implies \text{thesis}) \implies \text{thesis}$
by (rule *imageE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *Compr-fimage-eq*: $\{x. x \in f \upharpoonright A \wedge P x\} = f \upharpoonright \{x. x \in A \wedge P (f x)\}$
by (rule *Compr-image-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-funion*: $f \upharpoonright (A \cup B) = f \upharpoonright A \cup f \upharpoonright B$
by (rule *image-Un[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-iff*: $(z \in f \upharpoonright A) = fBex A (\lambda x. z = f x)$
by (rule *image-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-fsubset-iff[no-atp]*: $(f \upharpoonright A \subseteq B) = fBall A (\lambda x. f x \in B)$
by (rule *image-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-fsubsetI*: $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B) \implies f \upharpoonright A \subseteq B$
by (rule *image-subsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-ident[simp]*: $(\lambda x. x) \upharpoonright Y = Y$
by (rule *image-ident[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *if-split-fmem1*: $((\text{if } Q \text{ then } x \text{ else } y) \in b) = ((Q \rightarrow x \in b) \wedge (\neg Q \rightarrow y \in b))$
by (rule *if-split-mem1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *if-split-fmem2*: $(a \in (\text{if } Q \text{ then } x \text{ else } y)) = ((Q \rightarrow a \in x) \wedge (\neg Q \rightarrow a \in y))$
by (rule *if-split-mem2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubsetI[intro!,no-atp]*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \neq B \implies A \subset B$
by (rule *psubsetI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubsetE[elim!,no-atp]*: $A \subset B \implies (A \subseteq B \implies \neg B \subseteq A \implies R) \implies R$
by (rule *psubsetE[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-finsert-iff*:
 $(A \subset finsert x B) =$
 $(\text{if } x \in B \text{ then } A \subset B \text{ else if } x \in A \text{ then } A \setminus \{x\} \subset B \text{ else } A \subseteq B)$
by (rule *psubset-insert-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-eq*: $(A \subset| B) = (A \subseteq| B \wedge A \neq B)$
by (*rule psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-imp-fsubset*: $A \subset| B \implies A \subseteq| B$
by (*rule psubset-imp-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-trans*: $A \subset| B \implies B \subset| C \implies A \subset| C$
by (*rule psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubsetD*: $A \subset| B \implies c \in| A \implies c \in| B$
by (*rule psubsetD[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-fsubset-trans*: $A \subset| B \implies B \subseteq| C \implies A \subset| C$
by (*rule psubset-subset-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-pfssubset-trans*: $A \subseteq| B \implies B \subset| C \implies A \subset| C$
by (*rule subset-psubset-trans[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *pfssubset-imp-ex-fmem*: $A \subset| B \implies \exists b. b \in| B \dashv| A$
by (*rule psubset-imp-ex-mem[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-fPow-mono*: $f \upharpoonright A \subseteq| B \implies (f \upharpoonright) f \upharpoonright fPow A \subseteq| fPow B$
by (*rule image-Pow-mono[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fimage-fPow-surj*: $f \upharpoonright A = B \implies (f \upharpoonright) f \upharpoonright fPow A = fPow B$
by (*rule image-Pow-surj[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-finsertI*: $B \subseteq| finsert a B$
by (*rule subset-insertI[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-finsertI2*: $A \subseteq| B \implies A \subseteq| finsert b B$
by (*rule subset-insertI2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-finsert*: $x \notin| A \implies (A \subseteq| finsert x B) = (A \subseteq| B)$
by (*rule subset-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-upper1*: $A \subseteq| A \cup| B$
by (*rule Un-upper1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-upper2*: $B \subseteq| A \cup| B$
by (*rule Un-upper2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-least*: $A \subseteq| C \implies B \subseteq| C \implies A \cup| B \subseteq| C$
by (*rule Un-least[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-lower1*: $A \cap| B \subseteq| A$
by (*rule Int-lower1[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-lower2*: $A \cap B \subseteq B$
by (*rule Int-lower2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-greatest*: $C \subseteq A \implies C \subseteq B \implies C \subseteq A \cap B$
by (*rule Int-greatest[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-fsubset*: $A - B \subseteq A$
by (*rule Diff-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-fsubset-conv*: $(A - B \subseteq C) = (A \subseteq B \cup C)$
by (*rule Diff-subset-conv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-fempty[simp]*: $(A \subseteq \{\}) = (A = \{\})$
by (*rule subset-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *not-pfsubset-fempty[iff]*: $\neg A \subset \{\}$
by (*rule not-psubset-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-is-funion*: $finsert a A = \{a\} \cup A$
by (*rule insert-is-Un[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-not-fempty[simp]*: $finsert a A \neq \{\}$
by (*rule insert-not-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fempty-not-finsert*: $\{\} \neq finsert a A$
by (*rule empty-not-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-absorb*: $a \in A \implies finsert a A = A$
by (*rule insert-absorb[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-absorb2[simp]*: $finsert x (finsert x A) = finsert x A$
by (*rule insert-absorb2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-commute*: $finsert x (finsert y A) = finsert y (finsert x A)$
by (*rule insert-commute[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-fsubset[simp]*: $(finsert x A \subseteq B) = (x \in B \wedge A \subseteq B)$
by (*rule insert-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-inter-finsert[simp]*: $finsert a A \cap finsert a B = finsert a (A \cap B)$
by (*rule insert-inter-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finsert-disjoint[simp,no-atp]*:
 $(finsert a A \cap B = \{\}) = (a \notin B \wedge A \cap B = \{\})$
 $(\{\} = finsert a A \cap B) = (a \notin B \wedge \{\} = A \cap B)$
by (*rule insert-disjoint[Transfer.transferred]*) +

lemma *disjoint-finsert[simp,no-atp]*:
 $(B \cap finsert a A = \{\}) = (a \notin B \wedge B \cap A = \{\})$

$(\{\mid\} = A \mid\cap\mid f\text{insert } b\ B) = (b \notin A \wedge \{\mid\} = A \mid\cap\mid B)$
by (rule disjoint-insert[Transfer.transferred])+

lemma *fimage-fempty[simp]*: $f \mid\cup\mid \{\mid\} = \{\mid\}$
by (rule image-empty[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-finsert[simp]*: $f \mid\cup\mid f\text{insert } a\ B = f\text{insert } (f\ a) (f \mid\cup\mid B)$
by (rule image-insert[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-constant*: $x \in\mid A \implies (\lambda x. c) \mid\cup\mid A = \{|c|\}$
by (rule image-constant[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-constant-conv*: $(\lambda x. c) \mid\cup\mid A = (\text{if } A = \{\mid\} \text{ then } \{\mid\} \text{ else } \{|c|\})$
by (rule image-constant-conv[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-fimage*: $f \mid\cup\mid g \mid\cup\mid A = (\lambda x. f(g\ x)) \mid\cup\mid A$
by (rule image-image[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *finsert-fimage[simp]*: $x \in\mid A \implies f\text{insert } (f\ x) (f \mid\cup\mid A) = f \mid\cup\mid A$
by (rule insert-image[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-is-fempty[iff]*: $(f \mid\cup\mid A = \{\mid\}) = (A = \{\mid\})$
by (rule image-is-empty[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fempty-is-fimage[iff]*: $(\{\mid\} = f \mid\cup\mid A) = (A = \{\mid\})$
by (rule empty-is-image[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-cong*: $M = N \implies (\bigwedge_N x \in\mid N \implies f\ x = g\ x) \implies f \mid\cup\mid M = g \mid\cup\mid N$
by (rule image-cong[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-finter-fsubset*: $f \mid\cup\mid (A \mid\cap\mid B) \subseteq\mid f \mid\cup\mid A \mid\cap\mid f \mid\cup\mid B$
by (rule image-Int-subset[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *fimage-fminus-fsubset*: $f \mid\cup\mid A \mid\mid\mid f \mid\cup\mid B \subseteq\mid f \mid\cup\mid (A \mid\mid\mid B)$
by (rule image-diff-subset[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *finter-absorb*: $A \mid\cap\mid A = A$
by (rule Int-absorb[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *finter-left-absorb*: $A \mid\cap\mid (A \mid\cap\mid B) = A \mid\cap\mid B$
by (rule Int-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *finter-commute*: $A \mid\cap\mid B = B \mid\cap\mid A$
by (rule Int-commute[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *finter-left-commute*: $A \mid\cap\mid (B \mid\cap\mid C) = B \mid\cap\mid (A \mid\cap\mid C)$
by (rule Int-left-commute[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-assoc: $A \cap B \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
by (rule Int-assoc[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-ac:
 $A \cap B \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
 $A \cap (A \cap B) = A \cap B$
 $A \cap B = B \cap A$
 $A \cap (B \cap C) = B \cap (A \cap C)$
by (rule Int-ac[Transfer.transferred])+

lemma fintert-absorb1: $B \subseteq A \implies A \cap B = B$
by (rule Int-absorb1[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-absorb2: $A \subseteq B \implies A \cap B = A$
by (rule Int-absorb2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-fempty-left: $\{\} \cap B = \{\}$
by (rule Int-empty-left[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-fempty-right: $A \cap \{\} = \{\}$
by (rule Int-empty-right[Transfer.transferred])

lemma disjoint-iff-fnot-equal: $(A \cap B = \{\}) = fBall A (\lambda x. fBall B ((\neq) x))$
by (rule disjoint-iff-not-equal[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-funion-distrib: $A \cap (B \cup C) = A \cap B \cup (A \cap C)$
by (rule Int-Un-distrib[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-funion-distrib2: $B \cup C \cap A = B \cap A \cup (C \cap A)$
by (rule Int-Un-distrib2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fintert-fsubset-iff[no-atp, simp]: $(C \subseteq A \cap B) = (C \subseteq A \wedge C \subseteq B)$
by (rule Int-subset-iff[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-absorb: $A \cup A = A$
by (rule Un-absorb[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-left-absorb: $A \cup (A \cup B) = A \cup B$
by (rule Un-left-absorb[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-commute: $A \cup B = B \cup A$
by (rule Un-commute[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-left-commute: $A \cup (B \cup C) = B \cup (A \cup C)$
by (rule Un-left-commute[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-assoc: $A \cup B \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C)$
by (rule Un-assoc[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *funion-ac*:

$$\begin{aligned} A \sqcup B \sqcup C &= A \sqcup (B \sqcup C) \\ A \sqcup (A \sqcup B) &= A \sqcup B \\ A \sqcup B &= B \sqcup A \\ A \sqcup (B \sqcup C) &= B \sqcup (A \sqcup C) \\ \text{by (rule } &\text{Un-ac[Transfer.transferred])} + \end{aligned}$$

lemma *funion-absorb1*: $A \subseteq B \implies A \sqcup B = B$
by (rule *Un-absorb1*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-absorb2*: $B \subseteq A \implies A \sqcup B = A$
by (rule *Un-absorb2*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fempty-left*: $\{\}\sqcup B = B$
by (rule *Un-empty-left*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fempty-right*: $A \sqcup \{\} = A$
by (rule *Un-empty-right*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finsert-left*[simp]: $finsert a B \sqcup C = finsert a (B \sqcup C)$
by (rule *Un-insert-left*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finsert-right*[simp]: $A \sqcup finsert a B = finsert a (A \sqcup B)$
by (rule *Un-insert-right*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-left*: $finsert a B \cap C = (\text{if } a \in C \text{ then } finsert a (B \cap C) \text{ else } B \cap C)$
by (rule *Int-insert-left*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-left-iffempty*[simp]: $a \notin C \implies finsert a B \cap C = B \cap C$
by (rule *Int-insert-left-if0*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-left-if1*[simp]: $a \in C \implies finsert a B \cap C = finsert a (B \cap C)$
by (rule *Int-insert-left-if1*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-right*:
 $A \cap finsert a B = (\text{if } a \in A \text{ then } finsert a (A \cap B) \text{ else } A \cap B)$
by (rule *Int-insert-right*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-right-iffempty*[simp]: $a \notin A \implies A \cap finsert a B = A \cap B$
by (rule *Int-insert-right-if0*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *finter-finsert-right-if1*[simp]: $a \in A \implies A \cap finsert a B = finsert a (A \cap B)$
by (rule *Int-insert-right-if1*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finter-distrib*: $A \sqcup (B \cap C) = A \sqcup B \cap (A \sqcup C)$

by (rule *Un-Int-distrib*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finter-distrib2*: $B \cap C \cup A = B \cup A \cap (C \cup A)$
by (rule *Un-Int-distrib2*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finter-crazy*:
 $A \cap B \cup (B \cap C) \cup (C \cap A) = A \cup B \cap (B \cup C) \cap (C \cup A)$
by (rule *Un-Int-crazy*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fsubset-funion-eq*: $(A \subseteq B) = (A \cup B = B)$
by (rule *subset-Un-eq*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fempty[iff]*: $(A \cup B = \{\}) = (A = \{\} \wedge B = \{\})$
by (rule *Un-empty*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fsubset-iff[no-atp, simp]*: $(A \cup B \subseteq C) = (A \subseteq C \wedge B \subseteq C)$
by (rule *Un-subset-iff*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-fminus-finter*: $A - B \cup (A \cap B) = A$
by (rule *Un-Diff-Int*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *ffunion-empty[simp]*: *ffUnion* $\{\}$ = $\{\}$
by (rule *Union-empty*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *ffunion-mono*: $A \subseteq B \implies \text{ffUnion } A \subseteq \text{ffUnion } B$
by (rule *Union-mono*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *ffunion-insert[simp]*: *ffUnion* (*finsert* a B) = $a \cup \text{ffUnion } B$
by (rule *Union-insert*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fminus-finter2*: $A \cap C - (B \cap C) = A \cap C - B$
by (rule *Diff-Int2*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *funion-finter-assoc-eq*: $(A \cap B \cup C = A \cap (B \cup C)) = (C \subseteq A)$
by (rule *Un-Int-assoc-eq*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fBall-funion*: *fBall* ($A \cup B$) $P = (\text{fBall } A \ P \wedge \text{fBall } B \ P)$
by (rule *ball-Un*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fBex-funion*: *fBex* ($A \cup B$) $P = (\text{fBex } A \ P \vee \text{fBex } B \ P)$
by (rule *bex-Un*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fminus-eq-fempty-iff[simp,no-atp]*: $(A - B = \{\}) = (A \subseteq B)$
by (rule *Diff-eq-empty-iff*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fminus-cancel[simp]*: $A - A = \{\}$
by (rule *Diff-cancel*[*Transfer.transferred*])

lemma *fminus-idemp[simp]*: $A - B - B = A - B$

```

by (rule Diff-idemp[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-triv:  $A \cap B = \{\} \implies A \setminus B = A$ 
  by (rule Diff-triv[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fempty-fminus[simp]:  $\{\} \setminus A = \{\}$ 
  by (rule empty-Diff[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-fempty[simp]:  $A \setminus \{\} = A$ 
  by (rule Diff-empty[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-finsertffempty[simp,no-atp]:  $x \notin A \implies A \setminus \text{finsert } x B = A \setminus B$ 
  by (rule Diff-insert0[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-finsert:  $A \setminus \text{finsert } a B = A \setminus B \setminus \{|a|\}$ 
  by (rule Diff-insert[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-finsert2:  $A \setminus \text{finsert } a B = A \setminus \{|a|\} \setminus B$ 
  by (rule Diff-insert2[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finsert-fminus-if:  $\text{finsert } x A \setminus B = (\text{if } x \in B \text{ then } A \setminus B \text{ else } \text{finsert } x (A \setminus B))$ 
  by (rule insert-Diff-if[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finsert-fminus1[simp]:  $x \in B \implies \text{finsert } x A \setminus B = A \setminus B$ 
  by (rule insert-Diff1[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finsert-fminus-single[simp]:  $\text{finsert } a (A \setminus \{|a|\}) = \text{finsert } a A$ 
  by (rule insert-Diff-single[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finsert-fminus:  $a \in A \implies \text{finsert } a (A \setminus \{|a|\}) = A$ 
  by (rule insert-Diff[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-finsert-absorb:  $x \notin A \implies \text{finsert } x A \setminus \{|x|\} = A$ 
  by (rule Diff-insert-absorb[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-disjoint[simp]:  $A \cap (B \setminus A) = \{\}$ 
  by (rule Diff-disjoint[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-partition:  $A \subseteq B \implies A \cup (B \setminus A) = B$ 
  by (rule Diff-partition[Transfer.transferred])

lemma double-fminus:  $A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq C \implies B \setminus (C \setminus A) = A$ 
  by (rule double-diff[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-fminus-cancel[simp]:  $A \cup (B \setminus A) = A \cup B$ 
  by (rule Un-Diff-cancel[Transfer.transferred])

```

lemma *funion-fminus-cancel2[simp]*: $B \setminus A \cup A = B \cup A$
by (rule *Un-Diff-cancel2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-funion*: $A \setminus (B \cup C) = A \setminus B \cap (A \setminus C)$
by (rule *Diff-Un[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finter*: $A \setminus (B \cap C) = A \setminus B \cup (A \setminus C)$
by (rule *Diff-Int[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fminus*: $A \cup B \setminus C = A \setminus C \cup (B \setminus C)$
by (rule *Un-Diff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *finter-fminus*: $A \cap B \setminus C = A \cap (B \setminus C)$
by (rule *Int-Diff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finter-distrib*: $C \cap (A \setminus B) = C \cap A \setminus (C \cap B)$
by (rule *Diff-Int-distrib[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fminus-finter-distrib2*: $A \setminus B \cap C = A \cap C \setminus (B \cap C)$
by (rule *Diff-Int-distrib2[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fUNIV-bool[no-atp]*: $f\text{UNIV} = \{\text{False}, \text{True}\}$
by (rule *UNIV-bool[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-fempty[simp]*: $f\text{Pow } \{\} = \{\{\}\}$
by (rule *Pow-empty[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-finsert*: $f\text{Pow } (\text{finsert } a A) = f\text{Pow } A \cup \text{finsert } a \upharpoonright f\text{Pow } A$
by (rule *Pow-insert[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *funion-fPow-fsubset*: $f\text{Pow } A \cup f\text{Pow } B \subseteq f\text{Pow } (A \cup B)$
by (rule *Un-Pow-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fPow-finter-eq[simp]*: $f\text{Pow } (A \cap B) = f\text{Pow } A \cap f\text{Pow } B$
by (rule *Pow-Int-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fset-eq-fsubset*: $(A = B) = (A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A)$
by (rule *set-eq-subset[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-iff[no-atp]*: $(A \subseteq B) = (\forall t. t \in A \longrightarrow t \in B)$
by (rule *subset-iff[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *fsubset-iff-pfsubset-eq*: $(A \subseteq B) = (A \subset B \vee A = B)$
by (rule *subset-iff-psubset-eq[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *all-not-fin-conv[simp]*: $(\forall x. x \notin A) = (A = \{\})$
by (rule *all-not-in-conv[Transfer.transferred]*)

lemma *ex-fin-conv*: $(\exists x. x \in A) = (A \neq \{\})$

```

by (rule ex-in-conv[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fimage-mono:  $A \subseteq B \implies f \upharpoonright A \subseteq f \upharpoonright B$ 
by (rule image-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fPow-mono:  $A \subseteq B \implies f\text{Pow } A \subseteq f\text{Pow } B$ 
by (rule Pow-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finsert-mono:  $C \subseteq D \implies \text{finsert } a C \subseteq \text{finsert } a D$ 
by (rule insert-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma funion-mono:  $A \subseteq C \implies B \subseteq D \implies A \cup B \subseteq C \cup D$ 
by (rule Un-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finters-mono:  $A \subseteq C \implies B \subseteq D \implies A \cap B \subseteq C \cap D$ 
by (rule Int-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fminus-mono:  $A \subseteq C \implies D \subseteq B \implies A - B \subseteq C - D$ 
by (rule Diff-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fin-mono:  $A \subseteq B \implies x \in A \longrightarrow x \in B$ 
by (rule in-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fthe-felem-eq[simp]:  $f\text{the-elem } \{|x|\} = x$ 
by (rule the-elem-eq[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fLeast-mono:
   $\text{mono } f \implies f\text{Bex } S (\lambda x. f\text{Ball } S ((\leq) x)) \implies (\text{LEAST } y. y \in f \upharpoonright S) = f$ 
   $(\text{LEAST } x. x \in S)$ 
by (rule Least-mono[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fbind-fbind:  $f\text{bind } (f\text{bind } A B) C = f\text{bind } A (\lambda x. f\text{bind } (B x) C)$ 
by (rule Set.bind-bind[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fempty-fbind[simp]:  $f\text{bind } \{\mid\} f = \{\mid\}$ 
by (rule empty-bind[Transfer.transferred])

lemma nonempty-fbind-const:  $A \neq \{\mid\} \implies f\text{bind } A (\lambda \_. B) = B$ 
by (rule nonempty-bind-const[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fbind-const:  $f\text{bind } A (\lambda \_. B) = (\text{if } A = \{\mid\} \text{ then } \{\mid\} \text{ else } B)$ 
by (rule bind-const[Transfer.transferred])

lemma ffmember-filter[simp]:  $(x \in f\text{filter } P A) = (x \in A \wedge P x)$ 
by (rule member-filter[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fequalityI:  $A \subseteq B \implies B \subseteq A \implies A = B$ 
by (rule equalityI[Transfer.transferred])

```

```

lemma fset-of-list-simps[simp]:
  fset-of-list [] = {||}
  fset-of-list (x21 # x22) = finsert x21 (fset-of-list x22)
  by (rule set-simps[Transfer.transferred])+

lemma fset-of-list-append[simp]: fset-of-list (xs @ ys) = fset-of-list xs |U| fset-of-list
ys
  by (rule set-append[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fset-of-list-rev[simp]: fset-of-list (rev xs) = fset-of-list xs
  by (rule set-rev[Transfer.transferred])

lemma fset-of-list-map[simp]: fset-of-list (map f xs) = f `|` fset-of-list xs
  by (rule set-map[Transfer.transferred])

```

29.5 Additional lemmas

29.5.1 ffUnion

```

lemma ffUnion-funion-distrib[simp]: ffUnion (A |U| B) = ffUnion A |U| ffUnion
B
  by (rule Union-Un-distrib[Transfer.transferred])

```

29.5.2 fbind

```

lemma fbind-cong[fundef-cong]: A = B ==> (Λx. x |∈| B ==> f x = g x) ==> fbind
A f = fbind B g
  by transfer force

```

29.5.3 fsingleton

```

lemma fsingletonE: b |∈| {a} ==> (b = a ==> thesis) ==> thesis
  by (rule fsingletonD [elim-format])

```

29.5.4 fempty

```

lemma fempty-ffilter[simp]: ffilter (λ-. False) A = {||}
  by transfer auto

```

```

lemma femptyE [elim!]: a |∈| {||} ==> P
  by simp

```

29.5.5 fset

```

lemma fset-simps[simp]:
  fset {||} = {}
  fset (finsert x X) = insert x (fset X)
  by (rule bot-fset.rep-eq finsert.rep-eq)+
```

```

lemma finite-fset [simp]:
  shows finite (fset S)
  by transfer simp

lemmas fset-cong = fset-inject

lemma filter-fset [simp]:
  shows fset (ffilter P xs) = Collect P ∩ fset xs
  by transfer auto

lemma inter-fset[simp]: fset (A |∩| B) = fset A ∩ fset B
  by (rule inf-fset.rep-eq)

lemma union-fset[simp]: fset (A |∪| B) = fset A ∪ fset B
  by (rule sup-fset.rep-eq)

lemma minus-fset[simp]: fset (A |-| B) = fset A - fset B
  by (rule minus-fset.rep-eq)

```

29.5.6 ffilter

```

lemma subset-ffilter:
  ffilter P A |⊆| ffilter Q A = (forall x. x |∈| A —> P x —> Q x)
  by transfer auto

lemma eq-ffilter:
  (ffilter P A = ffilter Q A) = (forall x. x |∈| A —> P x = Q x)
  by transfer auto

lemma pfssubset-ffilter:
  (forall x. x |∈| A —> P x —> Q x) —> (x |∈| A ∧ ¬ P x ∧ Q x) —>
    ffilter P A |⊂| ffilter Q A
  unfolding less-fset-def by (auto simp add: subset-ffilter eq-ffilter)

```

29.5.7 fset-of-list

```

lemma fset-of-list-filter[simp]:
  fset-of-list (filter P xs) = ffilter P (fset-of-list xs)
  by transfer (auto simp: Set.filter-def)

lemma fset-of-list-subset[intro]:
  set xs ⊆ set ys —> fset-of-list xs |⊆| fset-of-list ys
  by transfer simp

lemma fset-of-list-elem: (x |∈| fset-of-list xs) —> (x ∈ set xs)
  by transfer simp

```

29.5.8 finsert

```

lemma set-finsert:

```

```

assumes  $x \in A$ 
obtains  $B$  where  $A = \text{finsert } x \ B$  and  $x \notin B$ 
using assms by transfer (metis Set.set-insert finite-insert)

lemma mk-disjoint-finsert:  $a \in A \implies \exists B. A = \text{finsert } a \ B \wedge a \notin B$ 
by (rule exI [where  $x = A \setminus \{a\}$ ]) blast

lemma finsert-eq-iff:
assumes  $a \notin A$  and  $b \notin B$ 
shows  $(\text{finsert } a \ A = \text{finsert } b \ B) =$ 
 $(\text{if } a = b \text{ then } A = B \text{ else } \exists C. A = \text{finsert } b \ C \wedge b \notin C \wedge B = \text{finsert } a \ C \wedge a \notin C)$ 
using assms by transfer (force simp: insert-eq-iff)

```

29.5.9 fimage

```

lemma subset-fimage-iff:  $(B \subseteq f[A]) = (\exists AA. AA \subseteq A \wedge B = f[AA])$ 
by transfer (metis mem-Collect-eq rev-finite-subset subset-image-iff)

```

```

lemma fimage-strict-mono:
assumes inj-on  $f$  (fset  $B$ ) and  $A \subset B$ 
shows  $f[A] \subset f[B]$ 
— TODO: Configure transfer framework to lift  $\llbracket \text{inj-on } ?f ?B; ?A \subset ?B \rrbracket \implies ?f ?A \subset ?f ?B$ 
next
from  $\langle A \subset B \rangle$  have  $A \subseteq B$ 
by (rule pbsubset-imp-fsubset)
thus  $f[A] \subseteq f[B]$ 
by (rule fimage-mono)
qed
from  $\langle A \subset B \rangle$  have  $A \subseteq B$  and  $A \neq B$ 
by (simp-all add: pbsubset-eq)

have fset  $A \neq fset B$ 
using  $\langle A \neq B \rangle$ 
by (simp add: fset-cong)
hence  $f[fset A] \neq f[fset B]$ 
using  $\langle A \subseteq B \rangle$ 
by (simp add: inj-on-image-eq-iff[OF inj-on  $f$  (fset  $B$ )] less-eq-fset.rep-eq)
hence fset  $(f[A]) \neq fset (f[B])$ 
by (simp add: fimage.rep-eq)
thus  $f[A] \neq f[B]$ 
by (simp add: fset-cong)
qed

```

29.5.10 bounded quantification

```

lemma bex-simps [simp, no-atp]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. \text{fBex } A (\lambda x. P x \wedge Q) = (\text{fBex } A P \wedge Q)$ 
 $\bigwedge A P Q. \text{fBex } A (\lambda x. P \wedge Q x) = (P \wedge \text{fBex } A Q)$ 

```

$\bigwedge P. fBex \{\|\} P = False$
 $\bigwedge a B P. fBex (finsert a B) P = (P a \vee fBex B P)$
 $\bigwedge A P f. fBex (f \upharpoonright A) P = fBex A (\lambda x. P (f x))$
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg fBex A P) = fBall A (\lambda x. \neg P x)$
by auto

lemma ball-simps [simp, no-atp]:
 $\bigwedge A P Q. fBall A (\lambda x. P x \vee Q) = (fBall A P \vee Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. fBall A (\lambda x. P \vee Q x) = (P \vee fBall A Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. fBall A (\lambda x. P \rightarrow Q x) = (P \rightarrow fBall A Q)$
 $\bigwedge A P Q. fBall A (\lambda x. P x \rightarrow Q) = (fBex A P \rightarrow Q)$
 $\bigwedge P. fBall \{\|\} P = True$
 $\bigwedge a B P. fBall (finsert a B) P = (P a \wedge fBall B P)$
 $\bigwedge A P f. fBall (f \upharpoonright A) P = fBall A (\lambda x. P (f x))$
 $\bigwedge A P. (\neg fBall A P) = fBex A (\lambda x. \neg P x)$
by auto

lemma atomize-fBall:
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies P x) == Trueprop (fBall A (\lambda x. P x))$
by (simp add: Set.atomize-ball)

lemma fBall-mono[mono]: $P \leq Q \implies fBall S P \leq fBall S Q$
by auto

lemma fBex-mono[mono]: $P \leq Q \implies fBex S P \leq fBex S Q$
by auto

end

29.5.11 fcard

lemma fcard-fempty:
 $fcard \{\|\} = 0$
by transfer (rule card.empty)

lemma fcard-finsert-disjoint:
 $x \notin A \implies fcard (finsert x A) = Suc (fcard A)$
by transfer (rule card-insert-disjoint)

lemma fcard-finsert-if:
 $fcard (finsert x A) = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } fcard A \text{ else } Suc (fcard A))$
by transfer (rule card-insert-if)

lemma fcard-0-eq [simp, no-atp]:
 $fcard A = 0 \longleftrightarrow A = \{\|\}$
by transfer (rule card-0-eq)

lemma fcard-Suc-fminus1:
 $x \in A \implies Suc (fcard (A - \{x\})) = fcard A$

by transfer (rule card-Suc-Diff1)

lemma fcard-fminus-fsingleton:
 $x \in A \implies \text{fcard}(A - \{|x|\}) = \text{fcard } A - 1$
by transfer (rule card-Diff-singleton)

lemma fcard-fminus-fsingleton-if:
 $\text{fcard}(A - \{|x|\}) = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{fcard } A - 1 \text{ else } \text{fcard } A)$
by transfer (rule card-Diff-singleton-if)

lemma fcard-fminus-finsert[simp]:
assumes $a \in A$ **and** $a \notin B$
shows $\text{fcard}(A - \text{finsert } a B) = \text{fcard}(A - B) - 1$
using assms by transfer (rule card-Diff-insert)

lemma fcard-finsert: $\text{fcard}(\text{finsert } x A) = \text{Suc}(\text{fcard}(A - \{|x|\}))$
by transfer (rule card.insert-remove)

lemma fcard-finsert-le: $\text{fcard } A \leq \text{fcard}(\text{finsert } x A)$
by transfer (rule card-insert-le)

lemma fcard-mono:
 $A \subseteq B \implies \text{fcard } A \leq \text{fcard } B$
by transfer (rule card-mono)

lemma fcard-seteq: $A \subseteq B \implies \text{fcard } B \leq \text{fcard } A \implies A = B$
by transfer (rule card-seteq)

lemma pfssubset-fcard-mono: $A \subset B \implies \text{fcard } A < \text{fcard } B$
by transfer (rule psubset-card-mono)

lemma fcard-funion-finter:
 $\text{fcard } A + \text{fcard } B = \text{fcard}(A \cup B) + \text{fcard}(A \cap B)$
by transfer (rule card-Un-Int)

lemma fcard-funion-disjoint:
 $A \cap B = \{\}\implies \text{fcard}(A \cup B) = \text{fcard } A + \text{fcard } B$
by transfer (rule card-Un-disjoint)

lemma fcard-funion-fsubset:
 $B \subseteq A \implies \text{fcard}(A - B) = \text{fcard } A - \text{fcard } B$
by transfer (rule card-Diff-subset)

lemma diff-fcard-le-fcard-fminus:
 $\text{fcard } A - \text{fcard } B \leq \text{fcard}(A - B)$
by transfer (rule diff-card-le-card-Diff)

lemma fcard-fminus1-less: $x \in A \implies \text{fcard}(A - \{|x|\}) < \text{fcard } A$
by transfer (rule card-Diff1-less)

lemma *fcard-fminus2-less*:
 $x \in A \implies y \in A \implies \text{fcard}(A - \{|x|\} - \{|y|\}) < \text{fcard } A$
by transfer (rule card-Diff2-less)

lemma *fcard-fminus1-le*: $\text{fcard}(A - \{|x|\}) \leq \text{fcard } A$
by transfer (rule card-Diff1-le)

lemma *fcard-pfsubset*: $A \subseteq B \implies \text{fcard } A < \text{fcard } B \implies A < B$
by transfer (rule card-psubset)

29.5.12 sorted-list-of-fset

lemma *sorted-list-of-fset-simps*[simp]:
 $\text{set } (\text{sorted-list-of-fset } S) = \text{fset } S$
 $\text{fset-of-list } (\text{sorted-list-of-fset } S) = S$
by (transfer, simp)+

29.5.13 ffold

context *comp-fun-commute*
begin

lemma *ffold-empty*[simp]: $\text{ffold } f z \{\}\} = z$
by (rule fold-empty[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *ffold-finsert* [simp]:
assumes $x \notin A$
shows $\text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = f x (\text{ffold } f z A)$
using assms by (transfer fixing: f) (rule fold-insert)

lemma *ffold-fun-left-comm*:
 $f x (\text{ffold } f z A) = \text{ffold } f (f x z) A$
by (transfer fixing: f) (rule fold-fun-left-comm)

lemma *ffold-finsert2*:
 $x \notin A \implies \text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = \text{ffold } f (f x z) A$
by (transfer fixing: f) (rule fold-insert2)

lemma *ffold-rec*:
assumes $x \in A$
shows $\text{ffold } f z A = f x (\text{ffold } f z (A - \{|x|\}))$
using assms by (transfer fixing: f) (rule fold-rec)

lemma *ffold-finsert-fremove*:
 $\text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = f x (\text{ffold } f z (A - \{|x|\}))$
by (transfer fixing: f) (rule fold-insert-remove)
end

lemma *ffold-fimage*:
assumes inj-on g (fset A)

shows $\text{ffold } f z (g \upharpoonright A) = \text{ffold } (f \circ g) z A$
using assms by transfer' (rule fold-image)

lemma *ffold-cong*:
assumes comp-fun-commute f comp-fun-commute g
 $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x = g x$
and $s = t$ **and** $A = B$
shows $\text{ffold } f s A = \text{ffold } g t B$
using assms[unfolded comp-fun-commute-def']
by transfer (meson Finite-Set.fold-cong subset-UNIV)

context comp-fun-idem
begin

lemma *ffold-finsert-idem*:
 $\text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = f x (\text{ffold } f z A)$
by (transfer fixing: f) (rule fold-insert-idem)

declare *ffold-finsert* [simp del] *ffold-finsert-idem* [simp]

lemma *ffold-finsert-idem2*:
 $\text{ffold } f z (\text{finsert } x A) = \text{ffold } f (f x z) A$
by (transfer fixing: f) (rule fold-insert-idem2)

end

29.5.14 ($| \subset |$)

lemma *wfP-pfsubset*: *wfP* ($| \subset |$)
proof (rule wfp-if-convertible-to-nat)
show $\bigwedge x y. x \subset y \implies \text{fcard } x < \text{fcard } y$
by (rule pfsubset-fcard-mono)
qed

29.5.15 Group operations

locale comm-monoid-fset = comm-monoid
begin

sublocale set: comm-monoid-set ..

lift-definition $F :: ('b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ fset} \Rightarrow 'a$ **is** $\text{set}.F$.

lemma *cong[fundef-cong]*: $A = B \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in B \implies g x = h x) \implies F g A = F h B$
by (rule set.cong[Transfer.transferred])

lemma *cong-simp[cong]*:
 $\llbracket A = B; \bigwedge x. x \in B \Rightarrow g x = h x \rrbracket \implies F g A = F h B$
unfolding simp-implies-def **by** (auto cong: cong)

```

end

context comm-monoid-add begin

sublocale fsum: comm-monoid-fset plus 0
  rewrites comm-monoid-set.F plus 0 = sum
  defines fsum = fsum.F
proof -
  show comm-monoid-fset (+) 0 by standard

  show comm-monoid-set.F (+) 0 = sum unfolding sum-def ..
qed

end

```

29.5.16 Semilattice operations

```

locale semilattice-fset = semilattice
begin

sublocale set: semilattice-set ..

lift-definition F :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a is set.F .

lemma eq-fold: F (finsert x A) = ffold f x A
  by transfer (rule set.eq-fold)

lemma singleton [simp]: F {x} = x
  by transfer (rule set.singleton)

lemma insert-not-elem: x ∉ A ⇒ A ≠ {} ⇒ F (finsert x A) = x * F A
  by transfer (rule set.insert-not-elem)

lemma in-idem: x ∈ A ⇒ x * F A = F A
  by transfer (rule set.in-idem)

lemma insert [simp]: A ≠ {} ⇒ F (finsert x A) = x * F A
  by transfer (rule set.insert)

end

locale semilattice-order-fset = binary?: semilattice-order + semilattice-fset
begin

end

context linorder begin

```

```

sublocale fMin: semilattice-order-fset min less-eq less
  rewrites semilattice-set.F min = Min
  defines fMin = fMin.F
proof -
  show semilattice-order-fset min (≤) (<) by standard

  show semilattice-set.F min = Min unfolding Min-def ..
qed

sublocale fMax: semilattice-order-fset max greater-eq greater
  rewrites semilattice-set.F max = Max
  defines fMax = fMax.F
proof -
  show semilattice-order-fset max (≥) (>)
    by standard

  show semilattice-set.F max = Max
    unfolding Max-def ..
qed

end

lemma mono-fMax-commute: mono f ==> A ≠ {||} ==> f (fMax A) = fMax (f ` ` A)
  by transfer (rule mono-Max-commute)

lemma mono-fMin-commute: mono f ==> A ≠ {||} ==> f (fMin A) = fMin (f ` ` A)
  by transfer (rule mono-Min-commute)

lemma fMax-in[simp]: A ≠ {||} ==> fMax A |∈| A
  by transfer (rule Max-in)

lemma fMin-in[simp]: A ≠ {||} ==> fMin A |∈| A
  by transfer (rule Min-in)

lemma fMax-ge[simp]: x |∈| A ==> x ≤ fMax A
  by transfer (rule Max-ge)

lemma fMin-le[simp]: x |∈| A ==> fMin A ≤ x
  by transfer (rule Min-le)

lemma fMax-eqI: (∀y. y |∈| A ==> y ≤ x) ==> x |∈| A ==> fMax A = x
  by transfer (rule Max-eqI)

lemma fMin-eqI: (∀y. y |∈| A ==> x ≤ y) ==> x |∈| A ==> fMin A = x
  by transfer (rule Min-eqI)

```

```

lemma fMax-finsert[simp]: fMax (finsert x A) = (if A = {} then x else max x (fMax A))
  by transfer simp

lemma fMin-finsert[simp]: fMin (finsert x A) = (if A = {} then x else min x (fMin A))
  by transfer simp

context linorder begin

lemma fset-linorder-max-induct[case-names fempty finsert]:
  assumes P {}
  and   ⋀x S. [!y. y |∈| S ⟶ y < x; P S] ⟹ P (finsert x S)
  shows P S
  proof –
    note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]
    show ?thesis
      using assms by (transfer fixing: less) (auto intro: finite-linorder-max-induct)
    qed

lemma fset-linorder-min-induct[case-names fempty finsert]:
  assumes P {}
  and   ⋀x S. [!y. y |∈| S ⟶ y > x; P S] ⟹ P (finsert x S)
  shows P S
  proof –
    note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]
    show ?thesis
      using assms by (transfer fixing: less) (auto intro: finite-linorder-min-induct)
    qed

end

```

29.6 Choice in fsets

```

lemma fset-choice:
  assumes ∀x. x |∈| A ⟶ (∃y. P x y)
  shows ∃f. ∀x. x |∈| A ⟶ P x (f x)
  using assms by transfer metis

```

29.7 Induction and Cases rules for fsets

```

lemma fset-exhaust [case-names empty insert, cases type: fset]:
  assumes fempty-case: S = {} ⟹ P
  and   finsert-case: ⋀x S'. S = finsert x S' ⟹ P
  shows P
  using assms by transfer blast

```

```

lemma fset-induct [case-names empty insert]:

```

```

assumes fempty-case:  $P \{\mid\}$ 
and finsert-case:  $\bigwedge x S. P S \implies P (\text{finsert } x S)$ 
shows  $P S$ 
proof -
  note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]
  show ?thesis
  using assms by transfer (auto intro: finite-induct)
qed

lemma fset-induct-stronger [case-names empty insert, induct type: fset]:
assumes empty-fset-case:  $P \{\mid\}$ 
and insert-fset-case:  $\bigwedge x S. [\![x \notin S; P S]\!] \implies P (\text{finsert } x S)$ 
shows  $P S$ 
proof -
  note Domainp-forall-transfer[transfer-rule]
  show ?thesis
  using assms by transfer (auto intro: finite-induct)
qed

lemma fset-card-induct:
assumes empty-fset-case:  $P \{\mid\}$ 
and card-fset-Suc-case:  $\bigwedge S T. \text{Suc} (\text{fcard } S) = (\text{fcard } T) \implies P S \implies P T$ 
shows  $P S$ 
proof (induct S)
  case empty
  show  $P \{\mid\}$  by (rule empty-fset-case)
next
  case (insert x S)
  have h:  $P S$  by fact
  have  $x \notin S$  by fact
  then have Suc (fcard S) = fcard (finsert x S)
    by transfer auto
  then show  $P (\text{finsert } x S)$ 
    using h card-fset-Suc-case by simp
qed

lemma fset-strong-cases:
obtains xs =  $\{\mid\}$ 
| ys x where  $x \notin ys$  and  $xs = \text{finsert } x ys$ 
by auto

lemma fset-induct2:
 $P \{\mid\} \{\mid\} \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge x xs. x \notin xs \implies P (\text{finsert } x xs) \{\mid\}) \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge y ys. y \notin ys \implies P \{\mid\} (\text{finsert } y ys)) \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge x xs y ys. [\![P xs ys; x \notin xs; y \notin ys]\!] \implies P (\text{finsert } x xs) (\text{finsert } y ys)) \implies$ 
 $P xsa ysa$ 

```

by (induct xs_A arbitrary: ys_A; metis fset-induct-stronger)

29.8 Lemmas depending on induction

lemma ffUnion-fsubset-iff: ffUnion A |⊆| B \longleftrightarrow fBall A ($\lambda x. x |subseteq| B$)
by (induction A) simp-all

29.9 Setup for Lifting/Transfer

29.9.1 Relator and predicator properties

lift-definition rel-fset :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow 'a fset \Rightarrow 'b fset \Rightarrow bool is rel-set
parametric rel-set-transfer .

lemma rel-fset-alt-def: rel-fset R = ($\lambda A B. (\forall x. \exists y. x |in| A \longrightarrow y |in| B \wedge R x y)$
 $\wedge (\forall y. \exists x. y |in| B \longrightarrow x |in| A \wedge R x y))$
by transfer' (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) rel-set-def)

lemma finite-rel-set:
assumes fin: finite X finite Z
assumes R-S: rel-set (R OO S) X Z
shows $\exists Y. \text{finite } Y \wedge \text{rel-set } R X Y \wedge \text{rel-set } S Y Z$
proof –
obtain f g **where** f: $\forall x |in| X. R x (f x) \wedge (\exists z |in| Z. S (f x) z)$
and g: $\forall z |in| Z. S (g z) z \wedge (\exists x |in| X. R x (g z))$
using R-S[unfolded rel-set-def OO-def] **by** metis

let ?Y = f ` X \cup g ` Z
have finite ?Y **by** (simp add: fin)
moreover have rel-set R X ?Y
unfolding rel-set-def
using f g **by** clarsimp blast
moreover have rel-set S ?Y Z
unfolding rel-set-def
using f g **by** clarsimp blast
ultimately show ?thesis **by** metis
qed

29.9.2 Transfer rules for the Transfer package

Unconditional transfer rules

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma fempty-transfer [transfer-rule]:
rel-fset A {||} {||}
by (rule empty-transfer[Transfer.transferred])

lemma finsert-transfer [transfer-rule]:
(A ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A) finsert finsert

```

unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by blast

lemma funion-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset A) funion funion
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by blast

lemma ffUnion-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fset (rel-fset A) ==> rel-fset A) ffUnion ffUnion
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by transfer (simp, fast)

lemma fimage-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ((A ==> B) ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset B) fimage fimage
  unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def by simp blast

lemma fBall-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) fBall fBall
  unfolding rel-fset-alt-def rel-fun-def by blast

lemma fBex-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fset A ==> (A ==> (=)) ==> (=)) fBex fBex
  unfolding rel-fset-alt-def rel-fun-def by blast

lemma fPow-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fset A ==> rel-fset (rel-fset A)) fPow fPow
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using Pow-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred]
  by blast

lemma rel-fset-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ((A ==> B ==> (=)) ==> rel-fset A ==> rel-fset B ==> (=))
  rel-fset rel-fset
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using rel-set-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred, where
  A = A and B = B]
  by simp

lemma bind-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fset A ==> (A ==> rel-fset B) ==> rel-fset B) fbind fbind
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  using bind-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
  blast

```

Rules requiring bi-unique, bi-total or right-total relations

```

lemma fmember-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes bi-unique A
  shows (A ==> rel-fset A ==> (=)) (|∈|) (|∈|)
  using assms unfolding rel-fun-def rel-fset-alt-def bi-unique-def by metis

```

```

lemma fintter-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes bi-unique A
  shows (rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A) fintter fintter
  using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
  using inter-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
  blast

lemma fminus-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes bi-unique A
  shows (rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A) (|-|) (|-|)
  using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
  using Diff-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
  blast

lemma fsubset-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes bi-unique A
  shows (rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A ===> (=)) (|≤|) (|≤|)
  using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
  using subset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def, rule-format, Transfer.transferred] by
  blast

lemma fSup-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique A ==> (rel-set (rel-fset A) ===> rel-fset A) Sup Sup
  unfolding rel-fun-def
  apply clarify
  apply transfer'
  using Sup-fset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def] by blast

lemma fInf-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes bi-unique A and bi-total A
  shows (rel-set (rel-fset A) ===> rel-fset A) Inf Inf
  using assms unfolding rel-fun-def
  apply clarify
  apply transfer'
  using Inf-fset-transfer[unfolded rel-fun-def] by blast

lemma ffilter-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes bi-unique A
  shows ((A ===> (=)) ===> rel-fset A ===> rel-fset A) ffilter ffilter
  using assms Lifting-Set.filter-transfer
  unfolding rel-fun-def by (metis ffilter.rep-eq rel-fset.rep-eq)

lemma card-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  bi-unique A ==> (rel-fset A ===> (=)) fcard fcard
  using card-transfer unfolding rel-fun-def
  by (metis fcard.rep-eq rel-fset.rep-eq)

```

```
end
```

```
lifting-update fset.lifting
lifting-forget fset.lifting
```

29.10 BNF setup

```
context
```

```
includes fset.lifting
```

```
begin
```

```
lemma rel-fset-alt:
```

```
rel-fset R a b  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t \in fset a. \exists u \in fset b. R t u$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall t \in fset b. \exists u \in fset a. R u t$ )
```

```
by transfer (simp add: rel-set-def)
```

```
lemma fset-to-fset: finite A  $\implies$  fset (the-inv fset A) = A
```

```
by (metis CollectI f-the-inv-into-f fset-cases fset-cong inj_onI rangeI)
```

```
lemma rel-fset-aux:
```

```
( $\forall t \in fset a. \exists u \in fset b. R t u$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall u \in fset b. \exists t \in fset a. R t u$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$   
((BNF-Def.Grp {a. fset a  $\subseteq$  {(a, b)}. R a b}) (fimage fst)) $^{-1-1}$  OO  
BNF-Def.Grp {a. fset a  $\subseteq$  {(a, b)}. R a b} (fimage snd)) a b (is ?L = ?R)
```

```
proof
```

```
assume ?L
```

```
define R' where R' =
```

```
the-inv fset (Collect (case-prod R)  $\cap$  (fset a  $\times$  fset b)) (is - = the-inv fset ?L')
```

```
have finite ?L' by (intro finite-Int[OF disjI2] finite-cartesian-product) (transfer, simp)+
```

```
hence *: fset R' = ?L' unfolding R'-def by (intro fset-to-fset)
```

```
show ?R unfolding Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps
```

```
proof (intro CollectI case-prodI exI[of - a] exI[of - b] exI[of - R'] conjI refl)
```

```
from * show a = fimage fst R' using conjunct1[OF ‘?L’]
```

```
by (transfer, auto simp add: image-def Int-def split: prod.splits)
```

```
from * show b = fimage snd R' using conjunct2[OF ‘?L’]
```

```
by (transfer, auto simp add: image-def Int-def split: prod.splits)
```

```
qed (auto simp add: *)
```

```
next
```

```
assume ?R thus ?L unfolding Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps
```

```
using Product-Type.Collect-case-prodD by blast
```

```
qed
```

```
bnf 'a fset
```

```
map: fimage
```

```
sets: fset
```

```
bd: natLeq
```

```
wits: {}||
```

```
rel: rel-fset
```

```
apply –
```

```

apply transfer' apply simp
apply transfer' apply force
apply transfer apply force
apply transfer' apply force
apply (rule natLeq-card-order)
apply (rule natLeq-cinfinite)
apply (rule regularCard-natLeq)
apply transfer apply (metis finite-iff-ordLess-natLeq)
apply (fastforce simp: rel-fset-alt)
apply (simp add: Grp-def relcompp.simps conversep.simps fun-eq-iff rel-fset-alt
    rel-fset-aux[unfolded OO-Grp-alt])
apply transfer apply simp
done

lemma rel-fset-fset: rel-set  $\chi$  (fset A1) (fset A2) = rel-fset  $\chi$  A1 A2
by (simp add: rel-fset.rep-eq)

end

declare
fset.map-comp[simp]
fset.map-id[simp]
fset.set-map[simp]

```

29.11 Size setup

```

context includes fset.lifting
begin
lift-definition size-fset :: ('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ nat is λf. sum (Suc ∘ f) .
end

instantiation fset :: (type) size
begin
definition size-fset where
size-fset-overloaded-def: size-fset = FSet.size-fset (λ-. 0)
instance ..
end

lemma size-fset-simps[simp]: size-fset f X = (∑ x ∈ fset X. Suc (f x))
by (rule size-fset-def[THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq, THEN fun-cong, THEN fun-cong,
unfolded map-fun-def comp-def id-apply])

lemma size-fset-overloaded-simps[simp]: size X = (∑ x ∈ fset X. Suc 0)
by (rule size-fset-simps[of λ-. 0, unfolded add-0-left add-0-right,
folded size-fset-overloaded-def])

lemma fset-size-o-map: inj f ⇒ size-fset g ∘ fimage f = size-fset (g ∘ f)
unfolding fun-eq-iff
by (simp add: inj-def inj-onI sum.reindex)

```

```

setup ‹
  BNF-LFP-Size.register-size-global type-name ⟨fset⟩ const-name ⟨size-fset⟩
    @{thm size-fset-overloaded-def} @{thms size-fset-simps size-fset-overloaded-simps}
    @{thms fset-size-o-map}
  ›

lifting-update fset.lifting
lifting-forget fset.lifting

```

29.12 Advanced relator customization

Set vs. sum relators:

```

lemma rel-set-rel-sum[simp]:
  rel-set (rel-sum  $\chi \varphi$ ) A1 A2  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    rel-set  $\chi$  (Inl  $-` A1$ ) (Inl  $-` A2$ )  $\wedge$  rel-set  $\varphi$  (Inr  $-` A1$ ) (Inr  $-` A2$ )
  (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Rl  $\wedge$  ?Rr)
proof safe
  assume L: ?L
  show ?Rl unfolding rel-set-def Bex-def vimage-eq proof safe
    fix l1 assume Inl l1  $\in A1$ 
    then obtain a2 where a2: a2  $\in A2$  and rel-sum  $\chi \varphi$  (Inl l1) a2
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain l2 where a2 = Inl l2  $\wedge$   $\chi l1 l2$  by (cases a2, auto)
    thus  $\exists l2. Inl l2 \in A2 \wedge \chi l1 l2$  using a2 by auto
  next
    fix l2 assume Inl l2  $\in A2$ 
    then obtain a1 where a1: a1  $\in A1$  and rel-sum  $\chi \varphi a1$  (Inl l2)
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain l1 where a1 = Inl l1  $\wedge$   $\chi l1 l2$  by (cases a1, auto)
    thus  $\exists l1. Inl l1 \in A1 \wedge \chi l1 l2$  using a1 by auto
  qed
  show ?Rr unfolding rel-set-def Bex-def vimage-eq proof safe
    fix r1 assume Inr r1  $\in A1$ 
    then obtain a2 where a2: a2  $\in A2$  and rel-sum  $\chi \varphi$  (Inr r1) a2
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain r2 where a2 = Inr r2  $\wedge$   $\varphi r1 r2$  by (cases a2, auto)
    thus  $\exists r2. Inr r2 \in A2 \wedge \varphi r1 r2$  using a2 by auto
  next
    fix r2 assume Inr r2  $\in A2$ 
    then obtain a1 where a1: a1  $\in A1$  and rel-sum  $\chi \varphi a1$  (Inr r2)
    using L unfolding rel-set-def by auto
    then obtain r1 where a1 = Inr r1  $\wedge$   $\varphi r1 r2$  by (cases a1, auto)
    thus  $\exists r1. Inr r1 \in A1 \wedge \varphi r1 r2$  using a1 by auto
  qed
  next
  assume Rl: ?Rl and Rr: ?Rr
  show ?L unfolding rel-set-def Bex-def vimage-eq proof safe
    fix a1 assume a1: a1  $\in A1$ 

```

```

show  $\exists a2. a2 \in A2 \wedge \text{rel-sum } \chi \varphi a1 a2$ 
proof(cases a1)
  case (Inl l1) then obtain l2 where Inl l2  $\in A2 \wedge \chi l1 l2$ 
    using Rl a1 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
    thus ?thesis unfolding Inl by auto
  next
  case (Inr r1) then obtain r2 where Inr r2  $\in A2 \wedge \varphi r1 r2$ 
    using Rr a1 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
    thus ?thesis unfolding Inr by auto
qed
next
fix a2 assume a2: a2  $\in A2$ 
show  $\exists a1. a1 \in A1 \wedge \text{rel-sum } \chi \varphi a1 a2$ 
proof(cases a2)
  case (Inl l2) then obtain l1 where Inl l1  $\in A1 \wedge \chi l1 l2$ 
    using Rl a2 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
    thus ?thesis unfolding Inl by auto
  next
  case (Inr r2) then obtain r1 where Inr r1  $\in A1 \wedge \varphi r1 r2$ 
    using Rr a2 unfolding rel-set-def by blast
    thus ?thesis unfolding Inr by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

29.12.1 Countability

```

lemma exists-fset-of-list:  $\exists xs. fset\text{-of-list } xs = S$ 
  including fset.lifting
  by transfer (rule finite-list)

lemma fset-of-list-surj[simp, intro]: surj fset-of-list
  by (metis exists-fset-of-list surj-def)

instance fset :: (countable) countable
proof
  obtain to-nat :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat where inj to-nat
    by (metis ex-inj)
  moreover have inj (inv fset-of-list)
    using fset-of-list-surj by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
  ultimately have inj (to-nat  $\circ$  inv fset-of-list)
    by (rule inj-compose)
  thus  $\exists to-nat: 'a fset \Rightarrow nat. inj to-nat$ 
    by auto
qed

```

29.13 Quickcheck setup

Setup adapted from sets.

```

notation Quickcheck-Exhaustive.orelse (infixr `orelse` 55)

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

definition [code-unfold]:
valterm-femptyset = Code-Evaluation.valtermify ({||} :: ('a :: typerep) fset)

definition [code-unfold]:
valtermify-finsert x s = Code-Evaluation.valtermify finsert {·} (x :: ('a :: typerep * -) {·} s)

end

instantiation fset :: (exhaustive) exhaustive
begin

fun exhaustive-fset where
exhaustive-fset f i = (if i = 0 then None else (f {||} orelse exhaustive-fset (λA. f A orelse Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive (λx. if x |∈| A then None else f (finsert x A)) (i - 1)) (i - 1)))

instance ..

end

instantiation fset :: (full-exhaustive) full-exhaustive
begin

fun full-exhaustive-fset where
full-exhaustive-fset f i = (if i = 0 then None else (f valterm-femptyset orelse full-exhaustive-fset (λA. f A orelse Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive (λx. if fst x |∈| fst A then None else f (valtermify-finsert x A)) (i - 1)) (i - 1)))

instance ..

end

no-notation Quickcheck-Exhaustive.orelse (infixr `orelse` 55)

instantiation fset :: (random) random
begin

context
  includes state-combinator-syntax
begin

fun random-aux-fset :: natural ⇒ natural ⇒ natural × natural ⇒ ('a fset × (unit

```

```

 $\Rightarrow \text{term}) \times \text{natural} \times \text{natural}$  where
random-aux-fset 0 j = Quickcheck-Random.collapse (Random.select-weight [(1, Pair valterm-femptyset)]) |
random-aux-fset (Code-Numerical.Suc i) j =
Quickcheck-Random.collapse (Random.select-weight
[(1, Pair valterm-femptyset),
(Code-Numerical.Suc i,
Quickcheck-Random.random j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda x.$  random-aux-fset i j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda s.$  Pair (valtermify-finsert x s))))])

```

lemma [code]:

```

random-aux-fset i j =
Quickcheck-Random.collapse (Random.select-weight [(1, Pair valterm-femptyset),
(i, Quickcheck-Random.random j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda x.$  random-aux-fset (i - 1) j  $\circ\rightarrow$  ( $\lambda s.$ 
Pair (valtermify-finsert x s))))])

```

proof (induct i rule: natural.induct)

case zero

```

show ?case by (subst select-weight-drop-zero[symmetric]) (simp add: less-natural-def)

```

next

case (*Suc* i)

```

show ?case by (simp only: random-aux-fset.simps Suc-natural-minus-one)

```

qed

definition *random-fset* i = *random-aux-fset* i i

instance ..

end

end

29.14 Code Generation Setup

The following *code-unfold* lemmas are so the pre-processor of the code generator will perform conversions like, e.g., $(x \in| f |^{\dagger} fset-of-list xs) = (x \in f \cdot set xs)$.

```

declare
  ffilter.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  fimage.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  finsert.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  fset-of-list.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  inf-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  minus-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  sup-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]
  uminus-fset.rep-eq[code-unfold]

end

```

30 Type of finite maps defined as a subtype of maps

```
theory Finite-Map
  imports FSet AList Conditional-Parametricity
  abbrevs (= = ⊆f
begin
```

30.1 Auxiliary constants and lemmas over map

```
parametric-constant map-add-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-add-def
parametric-constant map-of-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-of-def
```

```
context includes lifting-syntax begin
```

```
abbreviation rel-map :: ('b ⇒ 'c ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a → 'b) ⇒ ('a → 'c) ⇒ bool where
  rel-map f ≡ (=) ===> rel-option f
```

```
lemma ran-transfer[transfer-rule]: (rel-map A ===> rel-set A) ran ran
proof
```

```
  fix m n
  assume rel-map A m n
  show rel-set A (ran m) (ran n)
  proof (rule rel-setI)
    fix x
    assume x ∈ ran m
    then obtain a where m a = Some x
    unfolding ran-def by auto
```

```
    have rel-option A (m a) (n a)
      using ⟨rel-map A m n⟩
      by (auto dest: rel-funD)
    then obtain y where n a = Some y A x y
    unfolding ⟨m a = ->
    by cases auto
    then show ∃ y ∈ ran n. A x y
    unfolding ran-def by blast
```

```
next
```

```
  fix y
  assume y ∈ ran n
  then obtain a where n a = Some y
  unfolding ran-def by auto
```

```
  have rel-option A (m a) (n a)
    using ⟨rel-map A m n⟩
    by (auto dest: rel-funD)
  then obtain x where m a = Some x A x y
  unfolding ⟨n a = ->
  by cases auto
```

```

then show  $\exists x \in \text{ran } m. A x y$ 
  unfolding ran-def by blast
qed
qed

lemma ran-alt-def:  $\text{ran } m = (\text{the } \circ m) \setminus \text{dom } m$ 
  unfolding ran-def dom-def by force

parametric-constant dom-transfer[transfer-rule]: dom-def

definition map-upd ::  $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b)$  where
  map-upd k v m = m(k  $\mapsto$  v)

parametric-constant map-upd-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-upd-def

definition map-filter ::  $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b)$  where
  map-filter P m = ( $\lambda x.$  if P x then m x else None)

parametric-constant map-filter-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-filter-def

lemma map-filter-map-of[simp]: map-filter P (map-of m) = map-of [(k, -)  $\leftarrow$  m.
  P k]
proof
  fix x
  show map-filter P (map-of m) x = map-of [(k, -)  $\leftarrow$  m. P k] x
    by (induct m) (auto simp: map-filter-def)
qed

lemma map-filter-finite[intro]:
  assumes finite (dom m)
  shows finite (dom (map-filter P m))
proof –
  have dom (map-filter P m) = Set.filter P (dom m)
    unfolding map-filter-def Set.filter-def dom-def
    by auto
  then show ?thesis
    using assms
    by (simp add: Set.filter-def)
qed

definition map-drop ::  $'a \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b)$  where
  map-drop a = map-filter ( $\lambda a'. a' \neq a$ )

parametric-constant map-drop-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-drop-def

definition map-drop-set ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \rightarrow 'b)$  where
  map-drop-set A = map-filter ( $\lambda a. a \notin A$ )

parametric-constant map-drop-set-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-drop-set-def

```

```

definition map-restrict-set :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  b) where
map-restrict-set A = map-filter ( $\lambda a. a \in A$ )

parametric-constant map-restrict-set-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-restrict-set-def

definition map-pred :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  b  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
map-pred P m  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x. \text{case } m \text{ } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow P \text{ } x \text{ } y$ )

parametric-constant map-pred-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-pred-def

definition rel-map-on-set :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  c  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\rightarrow$  c)
 $\Rightarrow$  bool where
rel-map-on-set S P = eq-onp ( $\lambda x. x \in S$ ) ==> rel-option P

definition set-of-map :: ('a  $\rightarrow$  b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  b) set where
set-of-map m = {(k, v) | k v. m k = Some v}

lemma set-of-map-alt-def: set-of-map m = ( $\lambda k. (\text{the } (m \text{ } k))$ ) ` dom m
unfolding set-of-map-def dom-def
by auto

lemma set-of-map-finite: finite (dom m)  $\Longrightarrow$  finite (set-of-map m)
unfolding set-of-map-alt-def
by auto

lemma set-of-map-inj: inj set-of-map
proof
fix x y
assume set-of-map x = set-of-map y
hence (x a = Some b) = (y a = Some b) for a b
unfolding set-of-map-def by auto
hence x k = y k for k
by (metis not-None-eq)
thus x = y ..
qed

lemma dom-comp: dom (m om n)  $\subseteq$  dom n
unfolding map-comp-def dom-def
by (auto split: option.splits)

lemma dom-comp-finite: finite (dom n)  $\Longrightarrow$  finite (dom (map-comp m n))
by (metis finite-subset dom-comp)

parametric-constant map-comp-transfer[transfer-rule]: map-comp-def

end

```

30.2 Abstract characterisation

```
typedef ('a, 'b) fmap = {m. finite (dom m)} :: ('a → 'b) set
morphisms fmlookup Abs-fmap
proof
  show Map.empty ∈ {m. finite (dom m)}
  by auto
qed
```

setup-lifting type-definition-fmap

```
lemma dom-fmlookup-finite[intro, simp]: finite (dom (fmlookup m))
using fmap.fmlookup by auto
```

```
lemma fmap-ext:
  assumes ∀x. fmlookup m x = fmlookup n x
  shows m = n
using assms
by transfer' auto
```

30.3 Operations

```
context
  includes fset.lifting
begin
```

```
lift-definition fmran :: ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ 'b fset
  is ran
  parametric ran-transfer
  by (rule finite-ran)
```

```
lemma fmlookup-ran-iff: y |∈| fmran m ↔ (exists x. fmlookup m x = Some y)
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)
```

```
lemma fmranI: fmlookup m x = Some y ⇒ y |∈| fmran m by (auto simp: fm-
lookup-ran-iff)
```

```
lemma fmranE[elim]:
  assumes y |∈| fmran m
  obtains x where fmlookup m x = Some y
using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-ran-iff)
```

```
lift-definition fmdom :: ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ 'a fset
  is dom
  parametric dom-transfer
.
```

```
lemma fmlookup-dom-iff: x |∈| fmdom m ↔ (exists a. fmlookup m x = Some a)
by transfer' auto
```

```

lemma fmdom-notI: fmlookup m x = None  $\implies$  x  $\notin$  fmdom m by (simp add: fmlookup-dom-iff)
lemma fmdomI: fmlookup m x = Some y  $\implies$  x  $\in$  fmdom m by (simp add: fmlookup-dom-iff)
lemma fmdom-notD[dest]: x  $\notin$  fmdom m  $\implies$  fmlookup m x = None by (simp add: fmlookup-dom-iff)

lemma fmdomE[elim]:
  assumes x  $\in$  fmdom m
  obtains y where fmlookup m x = Some y
  using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-dom-iff)

lift-definition fmdom' :: ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  is dom
  parametric dom-transfer
  .

lemma fmlookup-dom'-iff: x  $\in$  fmdom' m  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  a. fmlookup m x = Some a)
  by transfer' auto

lemma fmdom'-notI: fmlookup m x = None  $\implies$  x  $\notin$  fmdom' m by (simp add: fmlookup-dom'-iff)
lemma fmdom'I: fmlookup m x = Some y  $\implies$  x  $\in$  fmdom' m by (simp add: fmlookup-dom'-iff)
lemma fmdom'-notD[dest]: x  $\notin$  fmdom' m  $\implies$  fmlookup m x = None by (simp add: fmlookup-dom'-iff)

lemma fmdom'E[elim]:
  assumes x  $\in$  fmdom' m
  obtains x y where fmlookup m x = Some y
  using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-dom'-iff)

lemma fmdom'-alt-def: fmdom' m = fset (fmdom m)
  by transfer' force

lemma finite-fmdom'[simp]: finite (fmdom' m)
  unfolding fmdom'-alt-def by simp

lemma dom-fmlookup[simp]: dom (fmlookup m) = fmdom' m
  by transfer' simp

lift-definition fmempty :: ('a, 'b) fmap
  is Map.empty
  by simp

lemma fmempty-lookup[simp]: fmlookup fmempty x = None
  by transfer' simp

lemma fmdom-empty[simp]: fmdom fmempty = {} by transfer' simp

```

```

lemma fmdom'-empty[simp]: fmdom' fmempty = {} by transfer' simp
lemma fmran-empty[simp]: fmran fmempty = fempty by transfer' (auto simp:
ran-def map-filter-def)

lift-definition fmupd :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-upd
  parametric map-upd-transfer
  unfolding map-upd-def[abs-def]
  by simp

lemma fmupd-lookup[simp]: fmlookup (fmupd a b m) a' = (if a = a' then Some b
else fmlookup m a')
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def)

lemma fmdom-fmupd[simp]: fmdom (fmupd a b m) = finsert a (fmdom m) by
transfer (simp add: map-upd-def)
lemma fmdom'-fmupd[simp]: fmdom' (fmupd a b m) = insert a (fmdom' m) by
transfer (simp add: map-upd-def)

lemma fmupd-reorder-neq:
  assumes a ≠ b
  shows fmupd a x (fmupd b y m) = fmupd b y (fmupd a x m)
  using assms
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def)

lemma fmupd-idem[simp]: fmupd a x (fmupd a y m) = fmupd a x m
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def)

lift-definition fmfilter :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-filter
  parametric map-filter-transfer
  by auto

lemma fmdom-filter[simp]: fmdom (fmfilter P m) = ffilter P (fmdom m)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def Set.filter-def split: if-splits)

lemma fmdom'-filter[simp]: fmdom' (fmfilter P m) = Set.filter P (fmdom' m)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def Set.filter-def split: if-splits)

lemma fmlookup-filter[simp]: fmlookup (fmfilter P m) x = (if P x then fmlookup
m x else None)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma fmfilter-empty[simp]: fmfilter P fmempty = fmempty
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma fmfilter-true[simp]:
  assumes ⋀x y. fmlookup m x = Some y ⇒ P x
  shows fmfilter P m = m

```

```

proof (rule fmap-ext)
  fix x
  have fmlookup m x = None if  $\neg P x$ 
    using assms by fastforce
  then show fmlookup (fmfilter P m) x = fmlookup m x
    by simp
qed

lemma fmfilter-false[simp]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x y. \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{Some } y \implies \neg P x$ 
  shows fmfilter P m = fmempty
  using assms by transfer' (fastforce simp: map-filter-def)

lemma fmfilter-comp[simp]: fmfilter P (fmfilter Q m) = fmfilter (λx. P x ∧ Q x)
m
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma fmfilter-comm: fmfilter P (fmfilter Q m) = fmfilter Q (fmfilter P m)
unfolding fmfilter-comp by meson

lemma fmfilter-cong[cong]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x y. \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{Some } y \implies P x = Q x$ 
  shows fmfilter P m = fmfilter Q m
proof (rule fmap-ext)
  fix x
  have fmlookup m x = None if  $P x \neq Q x$ 
    using assms by fastforce
  then show fmlookup (fmfilter P m) x = fmlookup (fmfilter Q m) x
    by auto
qed

lemma fmfilter-cong'[fundef-cong]:
  assumes m = n  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{fmdom}' m \implies P x = Q x$ 
  shows fmfilter P m = fmfilter Q n
  using assms(2) unfolding assms(1)
  by (rule fmfilter-cong) (metis fmdom'I)

lemma fmfilter-upd[simp]:
  fmfilter P (fmupd x y m) = (if P x then fmupd x y (fmfilter P m) else fmfilter P m)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def map-filter-def)

lift-definition fmdrop :: 'a ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-drop
  parametric map-drop-transfer
  unfolding map-drop-def by auto

lemma fmdrop-lookup[simp]: fmlookup (fmdrop a m) a = None
by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def)

```

```

lift-definition fmdrop-set :: 'a set ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-drop-set
  parametric map-drop-set-transfer
  unfolding map-drop-set-def by auto

lift-definition fmdrop-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-drop-set
  parametric map-drop-set-transfer
  unfolding map-drop-set-def by auto

lift-definition fmrestrict-set :: 'a set ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-restrict-set
  parametric map-restrict-set-transfer
  unfolding map-restrict-set-def by auto

lift-definition fmrestrict-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
  is map-restrict-set
  parametric map-restrict-set-transfer
  unfolding map-restrict-set-def by auto

lemma fmfilter-alt-defs:
  fmdrop a = fmfilter (λa'. a' ≠ a)
  fmdrop-set A = fmfilter (λa. a ∉ A)
  fmdrop-fset B = fmfilter (λa. a ∉ B)
  fmrestrict-set A = fmfilter (λa. a ∈ A)
  fmrestrict-fset B = fmfilter (λa. a ∈ B)
  by (transfer'; simp add: map-drop-def map-drop-set-def map-restrict-set-def)+

lemma fmdom-drop[simp]: fmdom (fmdrop a m) = fmdom m - {a} unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom'-drop[simp]: fmdom' (fmdrop a m) = fmdom' m - {a} unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom'-drop-set[simp]: fmdom' (fmdrop-set A m) = fmdom' m - A unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom-drop-fset[simp]: fmdom (fmdrop-fset A m) = fmdom m - A unfolding
fmfilter-alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom'-restrict-set: fmdom' (fmrestrict-set A m) ⊆ A unfolding fmfilter-
alt-defs by auto
lemma fmdom-restrict-fset: fmdom (fmrestrict-fset A m) |⊆| A unfolding fmfilter-
alt-defs by auto

lemma fmdrop-fmupd: fmdrop x (fmupd y z m) = (if x = y then fmdrop x m else
fmupd y z (fmdrop x m))
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def map-upd-def)

lemma fmdrop-idle: x ∉ fmdom B ==> fmdrop x B = B
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def)

```

lemma *fmdrop-idle'*: $x \notin fmdom' B \implies fmdrop x B = B$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmdrop-fmupd-same*: $fmdrop x (fmupd x y m) = fmdrop x m$
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-drop-def map-filter-def map-upd-def*)

lemma *fmdom'-restrict-set-precise*: $fmdom' (\text{fmrestrict-set } A m) = fmdom' m \cap A$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmdom'-restrict-fset-precise*: $fmdom (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m) = fmdom m | \cap A$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *auto*

lemma *fmdom'-drop-fset[simp]*: $fmdom' (\text{fmdrop-fset } A m) = fmdom' m - fset A$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def split: if-splits*)

lemma *fmdom'-restrict-fset*: $fmdom' (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m) \subseteq fset A$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmlookup-drop[simp]*:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmdrop } a m) x = (\text{if } x \neq a \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmlookup-drop-set[simp]*:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmdrop-set } A m) x = (\text{if } x \notin A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmlookup-drop-fset[simp]*:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmdrop-fset } A m) x = (\text{if } x \notin A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmlookup-restrict-set[simp]*:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmrestrict-set } A m) x = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmlookup-restrict-fset[simp]*:
 $\text{fmlookup} (\text{fmrestrict-fset } A m) x = (\text{if } x \in A \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } m x \text{ else } \text{None})$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-set-dom[simp]*: $\text{fmrestrict-set } (\text{fmdom' } m) m = m$
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-dom[simp]*: $\text{fmrestrict-fset } (\text{fmdom } m) m = m$
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-empty[simp]*: $fmdrop a \text{fmempty} = \text{fmempty}$
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-set-empty*[simp]: *fmdrop-set A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-empty*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-fmdom*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset (fmdom A) A = fmempty*
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-drop-set-def map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmdrop-set-fmdom*[simp]: *fmdrop-set (fmdom' A) A = fmempty*
by *transfer'* (*auto simp: map-drop-set-def map-filter-def*)

lemma *fmrestrict-set-empty*[simp]: *fmrestrict-set A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-empty*[simp]: *fmrestrict-fset A fmempty = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-set-null*[simp]: *fmdrop-set {} m = m*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-null*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset {{}} m = m*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-set-single*[simp]: *fmdrop-set {a} m = fmdrop a m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-single*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset {|a|} m = fmdrop a m*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-set-null*[simp]: *fmrestrict-set {} m = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmrestrict-fset-null*[simp]: *fmrestrict-fset {{}} m = fmempty*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** *simp*

lemma *fmdrop-comm*: *fmdrop a (fmdrop b m) = fmdrop b (fmdrop a m)*
unfolding *fmfilter-alt-defs* **by** (*rule fmfilter-comm*)

lemma *fmdrop-set-insert*[simp]: *fmdrop-set (insert x S) m = fmdrop x (fmdrop-set S m)*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmdrop-fset-insert*[simp]: *fmdrop-fset (finsert x S) m = fmdrop x (fmdrop-fset S m)*
by (*rule fmap-ext*) *auto*

lemma *fmrestrict-set-twice*[simp]: *fmrestrict-set S (fmrestrict-set T m) = fmrestrict-set (S ∩ T) m*

unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by auto

lemma fmrestrict-fset-twice[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-fset } S (\text{fmrestrict-fset } T m) = \text{fmrestrict-fset } (S \cap T) m$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by auto

lemma fmrestrict-set-drop[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-set } S (\text{fmdrop } b m) = \text{fmrestrict-set } (S - \{b\}) m$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by auto

lemma fmrestrict-fset-drop[simp]: $\text{fmrestrict-fset } S (\text{fmdrop } b m) = \text{fmrestrict-fset } (S - \{b\}) m$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by auto

lemma fmdrop-fmrestrict-set[simp]: $\text{fmdrop } b (\text{fmrestrict-set } S m) = \text{fmrestrict-set } (S - \{b\}) m$
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma fmdrop-fmrestrict-fset[simp]: $\text{fmdrop } b (\text{fmrestrict-fset } S m) = \text{fmrestrict-fset } (S - \{b\}) m$
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma fmdrop-idem[simp]: $\text{fmdrop } a (\text{fmdrop } a m) = \text{fmdrop } a m$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by auto

lemma fmdrop-set-twice[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-set } S (\text{fmdrop-set } T m) = \text{fmdrop-set } (S \cup T) m$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by auto

lemma fmdrop-fset-twice[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-fset } S (\text{fmdrop-fset } T m) = \text{fmdrop-fset } (S \uplus T) m$
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by auto

lemma fmdrop-set-fmdrop[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-set } S (\text{fmdrop } b m) = \text{fmdrop-set } (\text{insert } b S) m$
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma fmdrop-fset-fmdrop[simp]: $\text{fmdrop-fset } S (\text{fmdrop } b m) = \text{fmdrop-fset } (\text{finsert } b S) m$
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lift-definition fmadd :: $('a, 'b) \text{ fmap} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ fmap} \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ fmap}$ (**infixl**
 $\langle\langle\text{+_+}_f\rangle\rangle 100$)
is map-add
parametric map-add-transfer
by simp

lemma fmlookup-add[simp]:
 $\text{fmlookup } (m \langle\langle\text{+_+}_f\rangle\rangle n) x = (\text{if } x \in \text{fmdom } n \text{ then } \text{fmlookup } n x \text{ else } \text{fmlookup } m$

```

x)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-add-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmdom-add[simp]: fmdom (m ++f n) = fmdom m | $\cup$ | fmdom n by transfer' auto
lemma fmdom'-add[simp]: fmdom' (m ++f n) = fmdom' m  $\cup$  fmdom' n by transfer' auto

lemma fmadd-drop-left-dom: fmdrop-fset (fmdom n) m ++f n = m ++f n
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma fmadd-restrict-right-dom: fmrestrict-fset (fmdom n) (m ++f n) = n
by (rule fmap-ext) auto

lemma fmfilter-add-distrib[simp]: fmfilter P (m ++f n) = fmfilter P m ++f fmfilter P n
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def map-add-def)

lemma fmdrop-add-distrib[simp]: fmdrop a (m ++f n) = fmdrop a m ++f fmdrop a n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-set-add-distrib[simp]: fmdrop-set A (m ++f n) = fmdrop-set A m ++f fmdrop-set A n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-fset-add-distrib[simp]: fmdrop-fset A (m ++f n) = fmdrop-fset A m ++f fmdrop-fset A n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-set-add-distrib[simp]:
fmrestrict-set A (m ++f n) = fmrestrict-set A m ++f fmrestrict-set A n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-fset-add-distrib[simp]:
fmrestrict-fset A (m ++f n) = fmrestrict-fset A m ++f fmrestrict-fset A n
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmadd-empty[simp]: fmempty ++f m = m m ++f fmempty = m
by (transfer'; auto)+

lemma fmadd-idempotent[simp]: m ++f m = m
by transfer' (auto simp: map-add-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmadd-assoc[simp]: m ++f (n ++f p) = m ++f n ++f p
by transfer' simp

lemma fmadd-fmupd[simp]: m ++f fmupd a b n = fmupd a b (m ++f n)
by (rule fmap-ext) simp

```

```

lift-definition fmpred :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ bool
  is map-pred
  parametric map-pred-transfer
  .

lemma fmpredI[intro]:
  assumes ⋀x y. fmlookup m x = Some y ⇒ P x y
  shows fmpred P m
  using assms
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmpredD[dest]: fmpred P m ⇒ fmlookup m x = Some y ⇒ P x y
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def split: option.split-asm)

lemma fmpred-iff: fmpred P m ⇔ (⋀x y. fmlookup m x = Some y ⇒ P x y)
  by auto

lemma fmpred-alt-def: fmpred P m ⇔ fBall (fmdom m) (λx. P x (the (fmlookup
m x)))
  unfolding fmpred-iff
  using fmdomI by fastforce

lemma fmpred-mono-strong:
  assumes ⋀x y. fmlookup m x = Some y ⇒ P x y ⇒ Q x y
  shows fmpred P m ⇒ fmpred Q m
  using assms unfolding fmpred-iff by auto

lemma fmpred-mono[mono]: P ≤ Q ⇒ fmpred P ≤ fmpred Q
  by auto

lemma fmpred-empty[intro!, simp]: fmpred P fmempty
  by auto

lemma fmpred-upd[intro]: fmpred P m ⇒ P x y ⇒ fmpred P (fmupd x y m)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-upd-def)

lemma fmpred-updD[dest]: fmpred P (fmupd x y m) ⇒ P x y
  by auto

lemma fmpred-add[intro]: fmpred P m ⇒ fmpred P n ⇒ fmpred P (m ++_f n)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-add-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmpred-filter[intro]: fmpred P m ⇒ fmpred P (fmfilter Q m)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmpred-drop[intro]: fmpred P m ⇒ fmpred P (fmdrop a m)
  by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

```

```

lemma fmpred-drop-set[intro]: fmpred P m  $\implies$  fmpred P (fmdrop-set A m)
  by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-drop-fset[intro]: fmpred P m  $\implies$  fmpred P (fmdrop-fset A m)
  by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-restrict-set[intro]: fmpred P m  $\implies$  fmpred P (fmrestrict-set A m)
  by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-restrict-fset[intro]: fmpred P m  $\implies$  fmpred P (fmrestrict-fset A m)
  by (auto simp: fmfilter-alt-defs)

lemma fmpred-cases[consumes 1]:
  assumes fmpred P m
  obtains (none) fmlookup m x = None | (some) y where fmlookup m x = Some y P x y
  using assms by auto

lift-definition fmsubset :: ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  bool (infix  $\subseteq_f$  50)
  is map-le
  .

lemma fmsubset-alt-def: m  $\subseteq_f$  n  $\longleftrightarrow$  fmpred ( $\lambda k v.$  fmlookup n k = Some v) m
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def map-le-def dom-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmsubset-pred: fmpred P m  $\implies$  n  $\subseteq_f$  m  $\implies$  fmpred P n
  unfolding fmsubset-alt-def fmpred-iff
  by auto

lemma fmsubset-filter-mono: m  $\subseteq_f$  n  $\implies$  fmfilter P m  $\subseteq_f$  fmfilter P n
  unfolding fmsubset-alt-def fmpred-iff
  by auto

lemma fmsubset-drop-mono: m  $\subseteq_f$  n  $\implies$  fmdrop a m  $\subseteq_f$  fmdrop a n
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmsubset-filter-mono)

lemma fmsubset-drop-set-mono: m  $\subseteq_f$  n  $\implies$  fmdrop-set A m  $\subseteq_f$  fmdrop-set A n
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmsubset-filter-mono)

lemma fmsubset-drop-fset-mono: m  $\subseteq_f$  n  $\implies$  fmdrop-fset A m  $\subseteq_f$  fmdrop-fset A n
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmsubset-filter-mono)

lemma fmsubset-restrict-set-mono: m  $\subseteq_f$  n  $\implies$  fmrestrict-set A m  $\subseteq_f$  fmrestrict-set A n
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmsubset-filter-mono)

lemma fmsubset-restrict-fset-mono: m  $\subseteq_f$  n  $\implies$  fmrestrict-fset A m  $\subseteq_f$  fmrestrict-fset A n
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmsubset-filter-mono)

```

```

unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmsubset-filter-mono)

lemma fmfilter-subset[simp]: fmfilter P m ⊆f m
unfolding fmsubset-alt-def fmpred-iff by auto

lemma fmsubset-drop[simp]: fmdrop a m ⊆f m
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmfilter-subset)

lemma fmsubset-drop-set[simp]: fmdrop-set S m ⊆f m
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmfilter-subset)

lemma fmsubset-drop-fset[simp]: fmdrop-fset S m ⊆f m
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmfilter-subset)

lemma fmsubset-restrict-set[simp]: fmrestrict-set S m ⊆f m
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmfilter-subset)

lemma fmsubset-restrict-fset[simp]: fmrestrict-fset S m ⊆f m
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by (rule fmfilter-subset)

lift-definition fset-of-fmap :: ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a × 'b) fset is set-of-map
by (rule set-of-map-finite)

lemma fset-of-fmap-inj[intro, simp]: inj fset-of-fmap
apply rule
apply transfer'
using set-of-map-inj unfolding inj-def by auto

lemma fset-of-fmap-iff[simp]: (a, b) |∈| fset-of-fmap m ↔ fmlookup m a = Some
b
by transfer' (auto simp: set-of-map-def)

lemma fset-of-fmap-iff': (a, b) ∈ fset (fset-of-fmap m) ↔ fmlookup m a = Some
b
by simp

lift-definition fmap-of-list :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap
is map-of
parametric map-of-transfer
by (rule finite-dom-map-of)

lemma fmap-of-list-simps[simp]:
fmap-of-list [] = fmempty
fmap-of-list ((k, v) # kvs) = fmupd k v (fmap-of-list kvs)
by (transfer, simp add: map-upd-def)+

lemma fmap-of-list-app[simp]: fmap-of-list (xs @ ys) = fmap-of-list ys ++f fmap-of-list
xs
by transfer' simp

```

```

lemma fmupd-alt-def: fmupd k v m = m ++f fmap-of-list [(k, v)]
  by simp

lemma fmpred-of-list[intro]:
  assumes ⋀k v. (k, v) ∈ set xs ⟹ P k v
  shows fmpred P (fmap-of-list xs)
  using assms
  by (induction xs) (transfer'; auto simp: map-pred-def)+

lemma fmap-of-list-SomeD: fmlookup (fmap-of-list xs) k = Some v ⟹ (k, v) ∈
set xs
  by transfer' (auto dest: map-of-SomeD)

lemma fmdom-fmap-of-list[simp]: fmdom (fmap-of-list xs) = fset-of-list (map fst
xs)
  by transfer' (simp add: dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

lift-definition fmrel-on-fset :: 'a fset ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'c ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a,
'c) fmap ⇒ bool
  is rel-map-on-set
  .

lemma fmrel-on-fset-alt-def: fmrel-on-fset S P m n ⟷ fBall S (λx. rel-option P
(fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x))
  by transfer' (auto simp: rel-map-on-set-def eq-onp-def rel-fun-def)

lemma fmrel-on-fsetI[intro]:
  assumes ⋀x. x |∈ S ⟹ rel-option P (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)
  shows fmrel-on-fset S P m n
  by (simp add: assms fmrel-on-fset-alt-def)

lemma fmrel-on-fset-mono[mono]: R ≤ Q ⟹ fmrel-on-fset S R ≤ fmrel-on-fset
S Q
  unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def[abs-def]
  using option.rel-mono by blast

lemma fmrel-on-fsetD: x |∈ S ⟹ fmrel-on-fset S P m n ⟹ rel-option P (fmlookup
m x) (fmlookup n x)
  unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
  by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fsubset: fmrel-on-fset S R m n ⟹ T |⊆| S ⟹ fmrel-on-fset T
R m n
  unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
  by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fset-unionI:
  fmrel-on-fset A R m n ⟹ fmrel-on-fset B R m n ⟹ fmrel-on-fset (A |∪| B) R

```

```

 $m \ n$ 
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fset-updateI:
assumes fmrel-on-fset S P m n P v1 v2
shows fmrel-on-fset (finsert k S) P (fmupd k v1 m) (fmupd k v2 n)
using assms
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
by auto

lift-definition fmimage :: ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  'a fset  $\Rightarrow$  'b fset is  $\lambda m\ S.\ \{b|a\ b.\ m\ a = Some\ b \wedge a \in S\}$ 
by (smt (verit, del-insts) Collect-mono-iff finite-surj ran-alt-def ran-def)

lemma fmimage-alt-def: fmimage m S = fmran (fmrestrict-fset S m)
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def map-restrict-set-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmimage-empty[simp]: fmimage m fempty = fempty
by transfer' auto

lemma fmimage-subset-ran[simp]: fmimage m S  $\subseteq$  fmran m
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma fmimage-dom[simp]: fmimage m (fmdom m) = fmran m
by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma fmimage-inter: fmimage m (A  $\cap$  B)  $\subseteq$  fmimage m A  $\cap$  fmimage m B
by transfer' auto

lemma fimage-inter-dom[simp]:
fmimage m (fmdom m  $\cap$  A) = fmimage m A
fmimage m (A  $\cap$  fmdom m) = fmimage m A
by (transfer'; auto)+

lemma fmimage-union[simp]: fmimage m (A  $\cup$  B) = fmimage m A  $\cup$  fmimage m B
by transfer' auto

lemma fmimage-Union[simp]: fmimage m (ffUnion A) = ffUnion (fmimage m ` A)
by transfer' auto

lemma fmimage-filter[simp]: fmimage (fmfilter P m) A = fmimage m (ffilter P A)
by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma fmimage-drop[simp]: fmimage (fmdrop a m) A = fmimage m (A - {a})
by (simp add: fmimage-alt-def)

```

```

lemma fmimage-drop-fset[simp]: fmimage (fmdrop-fset B m) A = fmimage m (A - B)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def map-drop-set-def)

lemma fmimage-restrict-fset[simp]: fmimage (fmrestrict-fset B m) A = fmimage m (A |∩| B)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def map-restrict-set-def)

lemma fmfilter-ran[simp]: fmran (fmfilter P m) = fmimage m (ffilter P (fmdom m))
  by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmran-drop[simp]: fmran (fmdrop a m) = fmimage m (fmdom m - {a})
  by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def map-drop-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmran-drop-fset[simp]: fmran (fmdrop-fset A m) = fmimage m (fmdom m - A)
  by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def map-drop-set-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmran-restrict-fset: fmran (fmrestrict-fset A m) = fmimage m (fmdom m |∩| A)
  by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def map-restrict-set-def map-filter-def)

lemma fmlookup-image-iff: y |∈| fmimage m A ←→ (∃ x. fmlookup m x = Some y ∧ x |∈| A)
  by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma fmimageI: fmlookup m x = Some y ⇒ x |∈| A ⇒ y |∈| fmimage m A
  by (auto simp: fmlookup-image-iff)

lemma fmimageE[elim]:
  assumes y |∈| fmimage m A
  obtains x where fmlookup m x = Some y x |∈| A
  using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-image-iff)

lift-definition fmcomp :: ('b, 'c) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ ('a, 'c) fmap (infixl
   $\circ_f$  55)
  is map-comp
  parametric map-comp-transfer
  by (rule dom-comp-finite)

lemma fmlookup-comp[simp]: fmlookup (m ∘ f n) x = Option.bind (fmlookup n x)
  (fmlookup m)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-comp-def split: option.splits)

end

```

30.4 BNF setup

```

lift-bnf ('a, fmran': 'b) fmap [wits: Map.empty]
  for map: fmmap
    rel: fmrel
  by auto

declare fmap.pred-mono[mono]

lemma fmran'-alt-def: fmran' m = fset (fmran m)
  including fset.lifting
  by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def fun-eq-iff)

lemma fmlookup-ran'-iff: y ∈ fmran' m ↔ (∃ x. fmlookup m x = Some y)
  by transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)

lemma fmran'I: fmlookup m x = Some y ==> y ∈ fmran' m
  by (auto simp: fmlookup-ran'-iff)

lemma fmran'E[elim]:
  assumes y ∈ fmran' m
  obtains x where fmlookup m x = Some y
  using assms by (auto simp: fmlookup-ran'-iff)

lemma fmrel-iff: fmrel R m n ↔ (∀ x. rel-option R (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x))
  by transfer' (auto simp: rel-fun-def)

lemma fmrelI[intro]:
  assumes ⋀ x. rel-option R (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)
  shows fmrel R m n
  using assms
  by transfer' auto

lemma fmrel-upd[intro]: fmrel P m n ==> P x y ==> fmrel P (fmupd k x m) (fmupd k y n)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-upd-def rel-fun-def)

lemma fmrelD[dest]: fmrel P m n ==> rel-option P (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)
  by transfer' (auto simp: rel-fun-def)

lemma fmrel-addI[intro]:
  assumes fmrel P m n fmrel P a b
  shows fmrel P (m ++_f a) (n ++_f b)
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) assms domIff fmdom.rep-eq fmlookup-add fmrel-iff option.rel-sel)

lemma fmrel-cases[consumes 1]:
  assumes fmrel P m n

```

```

obtains (none) fmlookup m x = None fmlookup n x = None
  | (some) a b where fmlookup m x = Some a fmlookup n x = Some b P a b
proof -
  from assms have rel-option P (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)
    by auto
  then show thesis
    using none some
    by (cases rule: option.rel-cases) auto
qed

lemma fmrel-filter[intro]: fmrel P m n ==> fmrel P (fmfilter Q m) (fmfilter Q n)
unfolding fmrel-iff by auto

lemma fmrel-drop[intro]: fmrel P m n ==> fmrel P (fmdrop a m) (fmdrop a n)
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-drop-set[intro]: fmrel P m n ==> fmrel P (fmdrop-set A m) (fmdrop-set A n)
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-drop-fset[intro]: fmrel P m n ==> fmrel P (fmdrop-fset A m) (fmdrop-fset A n)
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-restrict-set[intro]: fmrel P m n ==> fmrel P (fmrestrict-set A m) (fmrestrict-set A n)
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-restrict-fset[intro]: fmrel P m n ==> fmrel P (fmrestrict-fset A m) (fmrestrict-fset A n)
unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by blast

lemma fmrel-on-fset-fmrel-restrict:
  fmrel-on-fset S P m n <=> fmrel P (fmrestrict-fset S m) (fmrestrict-fset S n)
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-alt-def fmrel-iff
by auto

lemma fmrel-on-fset-refl-strong:
  assumes  $\lambda x y. x \in S \implies \text{fmlookup } m x = \text{Some } y \implies P y y$ 
  shows fmrel-on-fset S P m m
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-fmrel-restrict fmrel-iff
using assms
by (simp add: option.rel-sel)

lemma fmrel-on-fset-addI:
  assumes fmrel-on-fset S P m n fmrel-on-fset S P a b
  shows fmrel-on-fset S P (m ++_f a) (n ++_f b)
using assms
unfolding fmrel-on-fset-fmrel-restrict

```

by auto

```
lemma fmrel-fmdom-eq:
  assumes fmrel P x y
  shows fmdom x = fmdom y
proof -
  have a ∈ fmdom x ↔ a ∈ fmdom y for a
  proof -
    have rel-option P (fmlookup x a) (fmlookup y a)
      using assms by (simp add: fmrel-iff)
    thus ?thesis
      by cases (auto intro: fmdomI)
  qed
  thus ?thesis
    by auto
qed
```

```
lemma fmrel-fmdom'-eq: fmrel P x y ==> fmdom' x = fmdom' y
unfolding fmdom'-alt-def
by (metis fmrel-fmdom-eq)
```

```
lemma fmrel-rel-fmran:
  assumes fmrel P x y
  shows rel-fset P (fmran x) (fmran y)
proof -
  {
    fix b
    assume b ∈ fmran x
    then obtain a where fmlookup x a = Some b
      by auto
    moreover have rel-option P (fmlookup x a) (fmlookup y a)
      using assms by auto
    ultimately have ∃ b'. b' ∈ fmran y ∧ P b' b
      by (metis option-rel-Some1 fmranI)
  }
  moreover
  {
    fix b
    assume b ∈ fmran y
    then obtain a where fmlookup y a = Some b
      by auto
    moreover have rel-option P (fmlookup x a) (fmlookup y a)
      using assms by auto
    ultimately have ∃ b'. b' ∈ fmran x ∧ P b' b
      by (metis option-rel-Some2 fmranI)
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding rel-fset-alt-def
  by auto
```

qed

lemma *fmrel-rel-fmran'*: $\text{fmrel } P \ x \ y \implies \text{rel-set } P \ (\text{fmran}' \ x) \ (\text{fmran}' \ y)$
unfolding *fmran'-alt-def*
by (*metis fmrel-rel-fmran rel-fset-fset*)

lemma *pred-fmap-fmpred[simp]*: $\text{pred-fmap } P = \text{fmpred } (\lambda _. \ P)$
unfolding *fmap.pred-set fmran'-alt-def*
using *fmranI* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *pred-fmap-id[simp]*: $\text{pred-fmap id } (\text{fmmap } f \ m) \longleftrightarrow \text{pred-fmap } f \ m$
unfolding *fmap.pred-set fmap.set-map*
by *simp*

lemma *pred-fmapD*: $\text{pred-fmap } P \ m \implies x \in \text{fmran } m \implies P \ x$
by *auto*

lemma *fmlookup-map[simp]*: $\text{fmlookup } (\text{fmmap } f \ m) \ x = \text{map-option } f \ (\text{fmlookup } m \ x)$
by *transfer' auto*

lemma *fmpred-map[simp]*: $\text{fmpred } P \ (\text{fmmap } f \ m) \longleftrightarrow \text{fmpred } (\lambda k \ v. \ P \ k \ (f \ v)) \ m$
unfolding *fmpred-iff pred-fmap-def fmap.set-map*
by *auto*

lemma *fmpred-id[simp]*: $\text{fmpred } (\lambda _. \ \text{id}) \ (\text{fmmap } f \ m) \longleftrightarrow \text{fmpred } (\lambda _. \ f) \ m$
by *simp*

lemma *fmmap-add[simp]*: $\text{fmmap } f \ (m \ ++_f \ n) = \text{fmmap } f \ m \ ++_f \ \text{fmmap } f \ n$
by *transfer' (auto simp: map-add-def fun-eq-iff split: option.splits)*

lemma *fmmap-empty[simp]*: $\text{fmmap } f \ \text{fmempty} = \text{fmempty}$
by *transfer auto*

lemma *fmdom-map[simp]*: $\text{fmdom } (\text{fmmap } f \ m) = \text{fmdom } m$
including *fset.lifting*
by *transfer' simp*

lemma *fmdom'-map[simp]*: $\text{fmdom}' (\text{fmmap } f \ m) = \text{fmdom}' m$
by *transfer' simp*

lemma *fmran-fmmap[simp]*: $\text{fmran } (\text{fmmap } f \ m) = f \mid \cdot \ \text{fmran } m$
including *fset.lifting*
by *transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)*

lemma *fmran'-fmmap[simp]*: $\text{fmran}' (\text{fmmap } f \ m) = f \ ' \ \text{fmran}' m$
by *transfer' (auto simp: ran-def)*

lemma *fmfilter-fmmap[simp]*: $\text{fmfilter } P \ (\text{fmmap } f \ m) = \text{fmmap } f \ (\text{fmfilter } P \ m)$

```

by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma fmdrop-fmmap[simp]: fmdrop a (fmmap f m) = fmmap f (fmdrop a m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-set-fmmap[simp]: fmdrop-set A (fmmap f m) = fmmap f (fmdrop-set
A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-fset-fmmap[simp]: fmdrop-fset A (fmmap f m) = fmmap f (fmdrop-fset
A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-set-fmmap[simp]: fmrestrict-set A (fmmap f m) = fmmap f (fmrestrict-set
A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-fset-fmmap[simp]: fmrestrict-fset A (fmmap f m) = fmmap f
(fmrestrict-fset A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmmap-subset[intro]: m ⊆f n ==> fmmap f m ⊆f fmmap f n
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-le-def)

lemma fmmap-fset-of-fmap: fset-of-fmap (fmmap f m) = (λ(k, v). (k, f v)) | `|
fset-of-fmap m
  including fset.lifting
  by transfer' (auto simp: set-of-map-def)

lemma fmmap-fmupd: fmmap f (fmupd x y m) = fmupd x (f y) (fmmap f m)
  by transfer' (auto simp: fun-eq-iff map-upd-def)

```

30.5 size setup

```

definition size-fmap :: ('a ⇒ nat) ⇒ ('b ⇒ nat) ⇒ ('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ nat where
[simp]: size-fmap f g m = size-fset (λ(a, b). f a + g b) (fset-of-fmap m)

```

```

instantiation fmap :: (type, type) size begin

```

```

definition size-fmap where
size-fmap-overloaded-def: size-fmap = Finite-Map.size-fmap (λ-. 0) (λ-. 0)

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

```

lemma size-fmap-overloaded-simps[simp]: size x = size (fset-of-fmap x)
  unfolding size-fmap-overloaded-def
  by simp

```

```

lemma fmap-size-o-map: size-fmap f g o fmmap h = size-fmap f (g o h)
proof -
  have inj: inj-on ( $\lambda(k, v). (k, h v)$ ) (fset (fset-of-fmap m)) for m
    using inj-on-def by force
  show ?thesis
  unfolding size-fmap-def
  apply (clar simp simp: fun-eq-iff fmmap-fset-of-fmap sum.reindex [OF inj])
    by (rule sum.cong) (auto split: prod.splits)
qed

setup ‹
  BNF-LFP-Size.register-size-global type-name ⟨fmap⟩ const-name ⟨size-fmap⟩
  @{thm size-fmap-overloaded-def} @{thms size-fmap-def size-fmap-overloaded-simps}
  @{thms fmap-size-o-map}
›

```

30.6 Additional operations

```

lift-definition fmmap-keys :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) fmap  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'c) fmap is
   $\lambda f m a. map\text{-option}(f a) (m a)$ 
  unfolding dom-def
  by simp

lemma fmpred-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmpred P (fmmap-keys f m) = fmpred ( $\lambda a b. P$ 
  a (f a b)) m
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-pred-def split: option.splits)

lemma fmdom-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmdom (fmmap-keys f m) = fmdom m
  including fset.lifting
  by transfer' auto

lemma fmlookup-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmlookup (fmmap-keys f m) x = map-option
  (f x) (fmlookup m x)
  by transfer' simp

lemma fmfilter-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmfilter P (fmmap-keys f m) = fmmap-keys f
  (fmfilter P m)
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-filter-def)

lemma fmdrop-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmdrop a (fmmap-keys f m) = fmmap-keys f
  (fmdrop a m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-set-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmdrop-set A (fmmap-keys f m) = fmmap-keys f
  (fmdrop-set A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmdrop-fset-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmdrop-fset A (fmmap-keys f m) = fmmap-keys f
  (fmdrop-fset A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

```

```

f (fmdrop-fset A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-set-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmrestrict-set A (fmmap-keys f m) = fmmap-keys
f (fmrestrict-set A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmrestrict-fset-fmmap-keys[simp]: fmrestrict-fset A (fmmap-keys f m) =
fmmap-keys f (fmrestrict-fset A m)
  unfolding fmfilter-alt-defs by simp

lemma fmmap-keys-subset[intro]: m ⊆f n ==> fmmap-keys f m ⊆f fmmap-keys f
n
  by transfer' (auto simp: map-le-def dom-def)

definition sorted-list-of-fmap :: ('a::linorder, 'b) fmap => ('a × 'b) list where
  sorted-list-of-fmap m = map (λk. (k, the (fmlookup m k))) (sorted-list-of-fset
(fmdom m))

lemma list-all-sorted-list[simp]: list-all P (sorted-list-of-fmap m) = fmpred (curry
P) m
  unfolding sorted-list-of-fmap-def curry-def list.pred-map
  by (smt (verit, best) Ball-set comp-def fmpred-alt-def sorted-list-of-fset-simps(1))

lemma map-of-sorted-list[simp]: map-of (sorted-list-of-fmap m) = fmlookup m
  unfolding sorted-list-of-fmap-def
  including fset.lifting
  by transfer (simp add: map-of-map-keys)

```

30.7 Additional properties

```

lemma fmchoice':
  assumes finite S ∀x ∈ S. ∃y. Q x y
  shows ∃m. fmdom' m = S ∧ fmpred Q m
proof -
  obtain f where f: Q x (f x) if x ∈ S for x
    using assms by metis
  define f' where f' x = (if x ∈ S then Some (f x) else None) for x
  have eq-onp (λm. finite (dom m)) f' f'
    unfolding eq-onp-def f'-def dom-def using assms by auto
  show ?thesis
    apply (rule exI[where x = Abs-fmap f'])
    apply (subst fmpred.abs-eq, fact)
    apply (subst fmdom'.abs-eq, fact)
    unfolding f'-def dom-def map-pred-def using f
    by auto
qed

```

30.8 Lifting/transfer setup

context includes lifting-syntax begin

lemma fmempty-transfer[simp, intro, transfer-rule]: fmrel P fmempty fmempty
by transfer auto

lemma fmadd-transfer[transfer-rule]:
 $(\text{fmrel } P \implies \text{fmrel } P \implies \text{fmrel } P) \text{ fmadd fmadd}$
by (intro fmrel-addI rel-funI)

lemma fmupd-transfer[transfer-rule]:
 $((=) \implies P \implies \text{fmrel } P \implies \text{fmrel } P) \text{ fmupd fmupd}$
by auto

end

lemma Quotient-fmap-bnf[quot-map]:
assumes Quotient R Abs Rep T

shows Quotient (fmrel R) (fmmap Abs) (fmmap Rep) (fmrel T)

unfolding Quotient-alt-def4 **proof** safe

fix m n

assume fmrel T m n

then have fmlookup (fmmap Abs m) x = fmlookup n x **for** x

using assms **unfolding** Quotient-alt-def

by (cases rule: fmrel-cases[where x = x]) auto

then show fmmap Abs m = n

by (rule fmap-ext)

next

fix m

show fmrel T (fmmap Rep m) m

unfolding fmap.rel-map

by (metis (mono-tags) Quotient-alt-def assms fmap.rel-refl)

next

from assms **have** R = T OO T⁻¹⁻¹

unfolding Quotient-alt-def4 **by** simp

then show fmrel R = fmrel T OO (fmrel T)⁻¹⁻¹

by (simp add: fmap.rel-compp fmap.rel-conversep)

qed

30.9 View as datatype

lemma fmap-distinct[simp]:

fmempty ≠ fmupd k v m

fmupd k v m ≠ fmempty

by (transfer'; auto simp: map-upd-def fun-eq-iff)+

lifting-update fmap.lifting

lemma fmap-exhaust[cases type: fmap]:

```

obtains (fmempty) m = fmempty
| (fmupd) x y m' where m = fmupd x y m' x |notin| fmdom m'
using that including fmap.lifting and fset.lifting
proof transfer
fix m P
assume finite (dom m)
assume empty: P if m = Map.empty
assume map-upd: P if finite (dom m') m = map-upd x y m' xnotin dom m' for x
y m'

show P
proof (cases m = Map.empty)
case True thus ?thesis using empty by simp
next
case False
hence dom m neq {} by simp
then obtain x where x in dom m by blast

let ?m' = map-drop x m

show ?thesis
proof (rule map-upd)
show finite (dom ?m')
using <finite (dom m)>
unfolding map-drop-def
by auto
next
show m = map-upd x (the (m x)) ?m'
using <x in dom m> unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def map-upd-def
by auto
next
show xnotin dom ?m'
unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def
by auto
qed
qed
qed

```

lemma fmap-induct[case-names fmempty fmupd, induct type: fmap]:

```

assumes P fmempty
assumes (&x y m. P m ==> fmlookup m x = None ==> P (fmupd x y m))
shows P m
proof (induction fmdom m arbitrary: m rule: fset-induct-stronger)
case empty
hence m = fmempty
by (metis fmrestrict-fset-dom fmrestrict-fset-null)
with assms show ?case
by simp
next

```

```

case (insert x S)
hence S = fmdom (fmdrop x m)
  by auto
with insert have P (fmdrop x m)
  by auto
moreover
obtain y where fmlookup m x = Some y
  using insert.hyps by force
hence m = fmupd x y (fmdrop x m)
  by (auto intro: fmap-ext)
ultimately show ?case
  by (metis assms(2) fmdrop-lookup)
qed

```

30.10 Code setup

```

instantiation fmap :: (type, equal) equal begin

definition equal-fmap ≡ fmrel HOL.equal

instance proof
fix m n :: ('a, 'b) fmap
have fmrel (=) m n ↔ (m = n)
  by transfer' (simp add: option.rel-eq rel-fun-eq)
then show equal-class.equal m n ↔ (m = n)
  unfolding equal-fmap-def
  by (simp add: equal-eq[abs-def])
qed

end

lemma fBall-alt-def: fBall S P ↔ (forall x. x |∈| S → P x)
by force

lemma fmrel-code:
fmrel R m n ↔
  fBall (fmdom m) (λx. rel-option R (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x)) ∧
  fBall (fmdom n) (λx. rel-option R (fmlookup m x) (fmlookup n x))
unfolding fmrel-iff fmlookup-dom-iff fBall-alt-def
by (metis option.collapse option.rel-sel)

lemmas [code] =
  fmrel-code
  fmran'-alt-def
  fmdom'-alt-def
  fmfilter-alt-defs
  pred-fmap-fmpred
  fmsubset-alt-def
  fmupd-alt-def

```

```

fmrel-on-fset-alt-def
fmpred-alt-def

code-datatype fmap-of-list
quickcheck-generator fmap constructors: fmap-of-list

context includes fset.lifting begin

lemma fmlookup-of-list[code]: fmlookup (fmap-of-list m) = map-of m
by transfer simp

lemma fmempty-of-list[code]: fmempty = fmap-of-list []
by transfer simp

lemma fmran-of-list[code]: fmran (fmap-of-list m) = snd | `| fset-of-list (AList.clearjunk
m)
by transfer (auto simp: ran-map-of)

lemma fmdom-of-list[code]: fmdom (fmap-of-list m) = fst | `| fset-of-list m
by transfer (auto simp: dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

lemma fmfilter-of-list[code]: fmfilter P (fmap-of-list m) = fmap-of-list (filter (λ(k,
-). P k) m)
by transfer' auto

lemma fmadd-of-list[code]: fmap-of-list m ++f fmap-of-list n = fmap-of-list (AList.merge
m n)
by transfer (simp add: merge-conv')

lemma fmmap-of-list[code]: fmmap f (fmap-of-list m) = fmap-of-list (map (apsnd
f) m)
apply transfer
by (metis (no-types, lifting) apsnd-conv map-eq-conv map-of-map old.prod.case
old.prod.exhaust)

lemma fmmap-keys-of-list[code]:
  fmmap-keys f (fmap-of-list m) = fmap-of-list (map (λ(a, b). (a, f a b)) m)
apply transfer
subgoal for f m by (induction m) (auto simp: apsnd-def map-prod-def fun-eq-iff)
done

lemma fmimage-of-list[code]:
  fmimage (fmap-of-list m) A = fset-of-list (map snd (filter (λ(k, -). k |∈| A)
(AList.clearjunk m)))
apply (subst fmimage-alt-def)
apply (subst fmfilter-alt-defs)
apply (subst fmfilter-of-list)
apply (subst fmran-of-list)

```

```

apply transfer'
by (metis AList.restrict-eq clearjunk-restrict list.set-map)

lemma fmcomp-list[code]:
  fmap-of-list m o_f fmap-of-list n = fmap-of-list (AList.compose n m)
  by (rule fmap-ext) (simp add: fmlookup-of-list compose-conv map-comp-def split:
    option.splits)

end

```

30.11 Instances

```

lemma exists-map-of:
  assumes finite (dom m) shows ∃ xs. map-of xs = m
  using assms
proof (induction dom m arbitrary: m)
  case empty
  hence m = Map.empty
    by auto
  moreover have map-of [] = Map.empty
    by simp
  ultimately show ?case
    by blast
next
  case (insert x F)
  hence F = dom (map-drop x m)
    unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def dom-def by auto
    with insert have ∃ xs'. map-of xs' = map-drop x m
      by auto
    then obtain xs' where map-of xs' = map-drop x m
      ..
    moreover obtain y where m x = Some y
      using insert unfolding dom-def by blast
    ultimately have map-of ((x, y) # xs') = m
      using ⟨insert x F = dom m⟩
      unfolding map-drop-def map-filter-def
      by auto
    thus ?case
      ..
qed

```

```

lemma exists-fmap-of-list: ∃ xs. fmap-of-list xs = m
by transfer (rule exists-map-of)

```

```

lemma fmap-of-list-surj[simp, intro]: surj fmap-of-list
proof -
  have x ∈ range fmap-of-list for x :: ('a, 'b) fmap
    unfolding image-iff
    using exists-fmap-of-list by (metis UNIV-I)

```

```

thus ?thesis by auto
qed

instance fmap :: (countable, countable) countable
proof
  obtain to-nat :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ nat where inj to-nat
    by (metis ex-inj)
  moreover have inj (inv fmap-of-list)
    using fmap-of-list-surj by (rule surj-imp-inj-inv)
  ultimately have inj (to-nat ∘ inv fmap-of-list)
    by (rule inj-compose)
  thus ∃ to-nat::('a, 'b) fmap ⇒ nat. inj to-nat
    by auto
qed

instance fmap :: (finite, finite) finite
proof
  show finite (UNIV :: ('a, 'b) fmap set)
    by (rule finite-imageD) auto
qed

lifting-update fmap.lifting
lifting-forget fmap.lifting

```

30.12 Tests

```

export-code
Ball fset fmrel fmran fmran' fmdom fmdom' fmupd pred-fmap fmsubset fmupd
fmrel-on-fset
  fmdrop fmdrop-set fmdrop-fset fmrestrict-set fmrestrict-fset fmimage fmlookup
  fmempty
  fmfilter fmadd fmmap fmmap-keys fmcomp
  checking SML Scala Haskell? OCaml?

— lifting through fmap

experiment begin

context includes fset.lifting begin

lift-definition test1 :: ('a, 'b fset) fmap is fmempty :: ('a, 'b set) fmap
  by auto

lift-definition test2 :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b fset) fmap is λa b. fmupd a {b} fmempty
  by auto

end

end

```

```
end
```

31 Disjoint FSets

```
theory Disjoint-FSets
imports
  HOL-Library.Finite-Map
  Disjoint-Sets
begin

context
  includes fset.lifting
begin

lift-definition fdisjnt :: 'a fset ⇒ 'a fset ⇒ bool is disjoint .

lemma fdisjnt-alt-def: fdisjnt M N ⟷ (M |∩| N = {||})
by transfer (simp add: disjoint-def)

lemma fdisjnt-insert: x |notin| N ⇒ fdisjnt M N ⇒ fdisjnt (finsert x M) N
by transfer' (rule disjoint-insert)

lemma fdisjnt-subset-right: N' |⊆| N ⇒ fdisjnt M N ⇒ fdisjnt M N'
unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-subset-left: N' |⊆| N ⇒ fdisjnt N M ⇒ fdisjnt N' M
unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-union-right: fdisjnt M A ⇒ fdisjnt M B ⇒ fdisjnt M (A |∪| B)
unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-union-left: fdisjnt A M ⇒ fdisjnt B M ⇒ fdisjnt (A |∪| B) M
unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def by auto

lemma fdisjnt-swap: fdisjnt M N ⇒ fdisjnt N M
including fset.lifting by transfer' (auto simp: disjoint-def)

lemma distinct-append-fset:
  assumes distinct xs distinct ys fdisjnt (fset-of-list xs) (fset-of-list ys)
  shows distinct (xs @ ys)
using assms
by transfer' (simp add: disjoint-def)

lemma fdisjnt-contrI:
  assumes ⋀x. x |in| M ⇒ x |in| N ⇒ False
  shows fdisjnt M N
using assms
by transfer' (auto simp: disjoint-def)
```

```

lemma fdisjnt-Union-left: fdisjnt (ffUnion S) T  $\longleftrightarrow$  fBall S ( $\lambda S$ . fdisjnt S T)
by transfer' (auto simp: disjnt-def)

lemma fdisjnt-Union-right: fdisjnt T (ffUnion S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  fBall S ( $\lambda S$ . fdisjnt T S)
by transfer' (auto simp: disjnt-def)

lemma fdisjnt-ge-max: fBall X ( $\lambda x$ . x > fMax Y)  $\Longrightarrow$  fdisjnt X Y
by transfer (auto intro: disjnt-ge-max)

end

lemma fmadd-disjnt: fdisjnt (fmdom m) (fmdom n)  $\Longrightarrow$  m ++f n = n ++f m
unfolding fdisjnt-alt-def
including fset.lifting and fmap.lifting
apply transfer
apply (rule ext)
apply (auto simp: map-add-def split: option.splits)
done

end

```

32 Lists with elements distinct as canonical example for datatype invariants

```

theory Dlist
imports Confluent-Quotient
begin

```

32.1 The type of distinct lists

```

typedef 'a dlist = {xs::'a list. distinct xs}
morphisms list-of-dlist Abs-dlist
proof
  show [] ∈ {xs. distinct xs} by simp
qed

context begin

qualified definition dlist-eq where dlist-eq = BNF-Def.vimage2p remdups remdups
(=)

qualified lemma equivp-dlist-eq: equivp dlist-eq
unfolding dlist-eq-def by(rule equivp-vimage2p)(rule identity-equivp)

qualified definition abs-dlist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist where abs-dlist = Abs-dlist o
remdups

```

```

definition qcr-dlist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist  $\Rightarrow$  bool where qcr-dlist x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  y = abs-dlist x

qualified lemma Quotient-dlist-remdups: Quotient dlist-eq abs-dlist list-of-dlist
qcr-dlist
  unfolding Quotient-def dlist-eq-def qcr-dlist-def vimage2p-def abs-dlist-def
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff Abs-dlist-inject
    list-of-dlist[simplified] list-of-dlist-inverse distinct-remdups-id)

end

locale Quotient-dlist begin
setup-lifting Dlist.Quotient-dlist-remdups Dlist.equivp-dlist-eq[THEN equivp-reflp2]
end

setup-lifting type-definition-dlist

lemma dlist-eq-iff:
  dxs = dys  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-of-dlist dxs = list-of-dlist dys
  by (simp add: list-of-dlist-inject)

lemma dlist-eqI:
  list-of-dlist dxs = list-of-dlist dys  $\Longrightarrow$  dxs = dys
  by (simp add: dlist-eq-iff)

  Formal, totalized constructor for 'a dlist:

definition Dlist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a dlist where
  Dlist xs = Abs-dlist (remdups xs)

lemma distinct-list-of-dlist [simp, intro]:
  distinct (list-of-dlist dxs)
  using list-of-dlist [of dxs] by simp

lemma list-of-dlist-Dlist [simp]:
  list-of-dlist (Dlist xs) = remdups xs
  by (simp add: Dlist-def Abs-dlist-inverse)

lemma remdups-list-of-dlist [simp]:
  remdups (list-of-dlist dxs) = list-of-dlist dxs
  by simp

lemma Dlist-list-of-dlist [simp, code abstype]:
  Dlist (list-of-dlist dxs) = dxs
  by (simp add: Dlist-def list-of-dlist-inverse distinct-remdups-id)

  Fundamental operations:

context
begin

```

```

qualified definition empty :: 'a dlist where
  empty = Dlist []

qualified definition insert :: 'a ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'a dlist where
  insert x dxs = Dlist (List.insert x (list-of-dlist dxs))

qualified definition remove :: 'a ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'a dlist where
  remove x dxs = Dlist (remove1 x (list-of-dlist dxs))

qualified definition map :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'b dlist where
  map f dxs = Dlist (remdups (List.map f (list-of-dlist dxs)))

qualified definition filter :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'a dlist where
  filter P dxs = Dlist (List.filter P (list-of-dlist dxs))

qualified definition rotate :: nat ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'a dlist where
  rotate n dxs = Dlist (List.rotate n (list-of-dlist dxs))

end

```

Derived operations:

```

context
begin

qualified definition null :: 'a dlist ⇒ bool where
  null dxs = List.null (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition member :: 'a dlist ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool where
  member dxs = List.member (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition length :: 'a dlist ⇒ nat where
  length dxs = List.length (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition fold :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b where
  fold f dxs = List.fold f (list-of-dlist dxs)

qualified definition foldr :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a dlist ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b where
  foldr f dxs = List.foldr f (list-of-dlist dxs)

end

```

32.2 Executable version obeying invariant

```

lemma list-of-dlist-empty [simp, code abstract]:
  list-of-dlist Dlist.empty = []
  by (simp add: Dlist.empty-def)

lemma list-of-dlist-insert [simp, code abstract]:
  list-of-dlist (Dlist.insert x dxs) = List.insert x (list-of-dlist dxs)

```

```

by (simp add: Dlist.insert-def)
lemma list-of-dlist-remove [simp, code abstract]:

$$\text{list-of-dlist} (\text{Dlist.remove } x \text{ } dxs) = \text{remove1 } x \text{ } (\text{list-of-dlist } dxs)$$

by (simp add: Dlist.remove-def)
lemma list-of-dlist-map [simp, code abstract]:

$$\text{list-of-dlist} (\text{Dlist.map } f \text{ } dxs) = \text{remdups} (\text{List.map } f \text{ } (\text{list-of-dlist } dxs))$$

by (simp add: Dlist.map-def)
lemma list-of-dlist-filter [simp, code abstract]:

$$\text{list-of-dlist} (\text{Dlist.filter } P \text{ } dxs) = \text{List.filter } P \text{ } (\text{list-of-dlist } dxs)$$

by (simp add: Dlist.filter-def)
lemma list-of-dlist-rotate [simp, code abstract]:

$$\text{list-of-dlist} (\text{Dlist.rotate } n \text{ } dxs) = \text{List.rotate } n \text{ } (\text{list-of-dlist } dxs)$$

by (simp add: Dlist.rotate-def)
    Explicit executable conversion
definition dlist-of-list [simp]:

$$\text{dlist-of-list} = \text{Dlist}$$

lemma [code abstract]:

$$\text{list-of-dlist} (\text{dlist-of-list } xs) = \text{remdups } xs$$

by simp
    Equality
instantiation dlist :: (equal) equal
begin
definition HOL.equal dxs dys  $\longleftrightarrow$  HOL.equal (list-of-dlist dxs) (list-of-dlist dys)
instance
by standard (simp add: equal-dlist-def equal list-of-dlist-inject)
end
declare equal-dlist-def [code]
lemma [code nbe]: HOL.equal (dxs :: 'a::equal dlist) dxs  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
by (fact equal-refl)

```

32.3 Induction principle and case distinction

```

lemma dlist-induct [case-names empty insert, induct type: dlist]:
assumes empty: P Dlist.empty
assumes insrt:  $\bigwedge x \text{ } dxs. \neg \text{Dlist.member } dxs \text{ } x \implies P \text{ } dxs \implies P \text{ } (\text{Dlist.insert } x \text{ } dxs)$ 
shows P dxs
proof (cases dxs)

```

```

case (Abs-dlist xs)
then have distinct xs and dxs: dxs = Dlist xs
  by (simp-all add: Dlist-def distinct-remdups-id)
from ⟨distinct xs⟩ have P (Dlist xs)
proof (induct xs)
  case Nil from empty show ?case by (simp add: Dlist.empty-def)
next
  case (Cons x xs)
    then have  $\neg \text{Dlist.member}(\text{Dlist xs}) x$  and P (Dlist xs)
      by (simp-all add: Dlist.member-def List.member-def)
      with insrt have P (Dlist.insert x (Dlist xs)) .
      with Cons show ?case by (simp add: Dlist.insert-def distinct-remdups-id)
    qed
    with dxs show P dxs by simp
  qed

lemma dlist-case [cases type: dlist]:
  obtains (empty) dxs = Dlist.empty
  | (insert) x dys where  $\neg \text{Dlist.member} dys x$  and dxs = Dlist.insert x dys
proof (cases dxs)
  case (Abs-dlist xs)
  then have dxs: dxs = Dlist xs and distinct: distinct xs
    by (simp-all add: Dlist-def distinct-remdups-id)
  show thesis
  proof (cases xs)
    case Nil with dxs
    have dxs = Dlist.empty by (simp add: Dlist.empty-def)
    with empty show ?thesis .
  next
    case (Cons x xs)
    with dxs distinct have  $\neg \text{Dlist.member}(\text{Dlist xs}) x$ 
    and dxs = Dlist.insert x (Dlist xs)
      by (simp-all add: Dlist.member-def List.member-def Dlist.insert-def distinct-remdups-id)
      with insert show ?thesis .
    qed
  qed

```

32.4 Functorial structure

```

functor map: map
  by (simp-all add: remdups-map-remdups fun-eq-iff dlist-eq-iff)

```

32.5 Quickcheck generators

```

quickcheck-generator dlist predicate: distinct constructors: Dlist.empty, Dlist.insert

```

32.6 BNF instance

```

context begin

```

```

qualified inductive double :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  double (xs @ ys) (xs @ x # ys) if x  $\in$  set ys

qualified lemma strong-confluentp-double: strong-confluentp double
proof
  fix xs ys zs :: 'a list
  assume ys: double xs ys and zs: double xs zs
  consider (left) as y bs z cs where xs = as @ bs @ cs ys = as @ y # bs @ cs zs
  = as @ bs @ z # cs y  $\in$  set (bs @ cs) z  $\in$  set cs
  | (right) as y bs z cs where xs = as @ bs @ cs ys = as @ bs @ y # cs zs = as
  @ z # bs @ cs y  $\in$  set cs z  $\in$  set (bs @ cs)
  proof -
    show thesis using ys zs
    by(clar simp simp add: double.simps append-eq-append-conv2)(auto intro: that)
  qed
  then show  $\exists$  us. double** ys us  $\wedge$  double== zs us
  proof cases
    case left
    let ?us = as @ y # bs @ z # cs
    have double ys ?us double zs ?us using left
    by(auto 4 4 simp add: double.simps)(metis append-Cons append-assoc)+
    then show ?thesis by blast
  next
    case right
    let ?us = as @ z # bs @ y # cs
    have double ys ?us double zs ?us using right
    by(auto 4 4 simp add: double.simps)(metis append-Cons append-assoc)+
    then show ?thesis by blast
  qed
  qed

qualified lemma double-Cons1 [simp]: double xs (x # xs) if x  $\in$  set xs
  using double.intros[of x xs []] that by simp

qualified lemma double-Cons-same [simp]: double xs ys  $\Longrightarrow$  double (x # xs) (x
# ys)
  by(auto simp add: double.simps Cons-eq-append-conv)

qualified lemma doubles-Cons-same: double** xs ys  $\Longrightarrow$  double** (x # xs) (x #
ys)
  by(induction rule: rtranclp-induct)(auto intro: rtranclp.rtrancl-into-rtrancl)

qualified lemma remdups-into-doubles: double** (remdups xs) xs
  by(induction xs)(auto intro: doubles-Cons-same rtranclp.rtrancl-into-rtrancl)

qualified lemma dlist-eq-into-doubles: Dlist.dlist-eq  $\leq$  equivclp double
  by(auto 4 4 simp add: Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def
  intro: equivclp-trans converse-rtranclp-into-equivclp rtranclp-into-equivclp remdups-into-doubles)

```

```

qualified lemma factor-double-map: double (map f xs) ys  $\implies \exists zs. Dlist.dlist-eq$ 
 $xs\ zs \wedge ys = map\ f\ zs \wedge set\ zs \subseteq set\ xs$ 
by(auto simp add: double.simps Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def map-eq-append-conv)
  (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) list.simps(9) map-append remdups.simps(2)
remdups-append2 set-append set-eq-subset set-remdups)

qualified lemma dlist-eq-set-eq: Dlist.dlist-eq xs ys  $\implies set\ xs = set\ ys$ 
by(simp add: Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def)(metis set-remdups)

qualified lemma dlist-eq-map-respect: Dlist.dlist-eq xs ys  $\implies Dlist.dlist-eq$  (map
f xs) (map f ys)
by(clar simp simp add: Dlist.dlist-eq-def vimage2p-def)(metis remdups-map-remdups)

qualified lemma confluent-quotient-dlist:
confluent-quotient double Dlist.dlist-eq Dlist.dlist-eq Dlist.dlist-eq Dlist.dlist-eq
Dlist.dlist-eq
  (map fst) (map snd) (map fst) (map snd) list-all2 list-all2 list-all2 set set
by(unfold-locales)(auto intro: strong-confluentp-imp-confluentp strong-confluentp-double
dest: factor-double-map dlist-eq-into-doubles[THEN predicate2D] dlist-eq-set-eq
simp add: list.in-rel list.rel-compp dlist-eq-map-respect Dlist.equivp-dlist-eq equivp-imp-transp)

lifting-update dlist.lifting
lifting-forget dlist.lifting

end

context begin
interpretation Quotient-dlist: Quotient-dlist .

lift-bnf (plugins del: code) 'a dlist
  subgoal for A B by(rule confluent-quotient.subdistributivity[OF Dlist.confluent-quotient-dlist])
  subgoal by(force dest: Dlist.dlist-eq-set-eq intro: equivp-reflp[OF Dlist.equivp-dlist-eq])
  done

qualified lemma list-of-dlist-transfer[transfer-rule]:
bi-unique R  $\implies$  (rel-fun (Quotient-dlist.pcr-dlist R) (list-all2 R)) remdups list-of-dlist
  unfolding rel-fun-def Quotient-dlist.pcr-dlist-def qcr-dlist-def Dlist.abs-dlist-def
  by (auto simp: Abs-dlist-inverse intro!: remdups-transfer[THEN rel-funD])

lemma list-of-dlist-map-dlist[simp]:
  list-of-dlist (map-dlist f xs) = remdups (map f (list-of-dlist xs))
  by transfer (auto simp: remdups-map-remdups)

end

end

```

33 Type of dual ordered lattices

```
theory Dual-Ordered-Lattice
imports Main
begin
```

The *dual* of an ordered structure is an isomorphic copy of the underlying type, with the \leq relation defined as the inverse of the original one.

The class of lattices is closed under formation of dual structures. This means that for any theorem of lattice theory, the dualized statement holds as well; this important fact simplifies many proofs of lattice theory.

```
typedef 'a dual = UNIV :: 'a set
morphisms undual dual ..

setup-lifting type-definition-dual

code-datatype dual

lemma dual-eqI:
x = y if undual x = undual y
using that by transfer assumption

lemma dual-eq-iff:
x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  undual x = undual y
by transfer simp

lemma eq-dual-iff [iff]:
dual x = dual y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y
by transfer simp

lemma undual-dual [simp, code]:
undual (dual x) = x
by transfer rule

lemma dual-undual [simp]:
dual (undual x) = x
by transfer rule

lemma undual-comp-dual [simp]:
undual  $\circ$  dual = id
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma dual-comp-undual [simp]:
dual  $\circ$  undual = id
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma inj-dual:
inj dual
by (rule injI) simp
```

```

lemma inj-undual:
  inj undual
  by (rule injI) (rule dual-eqI)

lemma surj-dual:
  surj dual
  by (rule surjI [of - undual]) simp

lemma surj-undual:
  surj undual
  by (rule surjI [of - dual]) simp

lemma bij-dual:
  bij dual
  using inj-dual surj-dual by (rule bijI)

lemma bij-undual:
  bij undual
  using inj-undual surj-undual by (rule bijI)

instance dual :: (finite) finite
proof
  from finite have finite (range dual :: 'a dual set)
  by (rule finite-imageI)
  then show finite (UNIV :: 'a dual set)
  by (simp add: surj-dual)
qed

instantiation dual :: (equal) equal
begin

lift-definition equal-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is HOL.equal .

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp add: equal)

end

```

33.1 Pointwise ordering

```

instantiation dual :: (ord) ord
begin

lift-definition less-eq-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is ( $\geq$ ) .

lift-definition less-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  bool

```

```

is ( $>$ ) .

instance ..

end

lemma dual-less-eqI:
 $x \leq y$  if undual  $y \leq$  undual  $x$ 
using that by transfer assumption

lemma dual-less-eq-iff:
 $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow$  undual  $y \leq$  undual  $x$ 
by transfer simp

lemma less-eq-dual-iff [iff]:
dual  $x \leq$  dual  $y \longleftrightarrow y \leq x$ 
by transfer simp

lemma dual-lessI:
 $x < y$  if undual  $y <$  undual  $x$ 
using that by transfer assumption

lemma dual-less-iff:
 $x < y \longleftrightarrow$  undual  $y <$  undual  $x$ 
by transfer simp

lemma less-dual-iff [iff]:
dual  $x <$  dual  $y \longleftrightarrow y < x$ 
by transfer simp

instance dual :: (preorder) preorder
by (standard; transfer) (auto simp add: less-le-not-le intro: order-trans)

instance dual :: (order) order
by (standard; transfer) simp

```

33.2 Binary infimum and supremum

```

instantiation dual :: (sup) inf
begin

lift-definition inf-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
is sup .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-inf-eq [simp]:

```

undual (inf x y) = sup (undual x) (undual y)
by (fact inf-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-sup-eq [simp]:
dual (sup x y) = inf (dual x) (dual y)
by transfer rule

instantiation dual :: (inf) sup
begin

lift-definition sup-dual :: 'a dual \Rightarrow 'a dual \Rightarrow 'a dual
is inf .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-sup-eq [simp]:
undual (sup x y) = inf (undual x) (undual y)
by (fact sup-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-inf-eq [simp]:
dual (inf x y) = sup (dual x) (dual y)
by transfer simp

instance dual :: (semilattice-sup) semilattice-inf
by (standard; transfer) simp-all

instance dual :: (semilattice-inf) semilattice-sup
by (standard; transfer) simp-all

instance dual :: (lattice) lattice ..

instance dual :: (distrib-lattice) distrib-lattice
by (standard; transfer) (fact inf-sup-distrib1)

33.3 Top and bottom elements

instantiation dual :: (top) bot
begin

lift-definition bot-dual :: 'a dual
is top .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-bot-eq [simp]:

```

undual bot = top
by (fact bot-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-top-eq [simp]:
dual top = bot
by transfer rule

instantiation dual :: (bot) top
begin

lift-definition top-dual :: 'a dual
is bot .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-top-eq [simp]:
undual top = bot
by (fact top-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-bot-eq [simp]:
dual bot = top
by transfer rule

instance dual :: (order-top) order-bot
by (standard; transfer) simp

instance dual :: (order-bot) order-top
by (standard; transfer) simp

instance dual :: (bounded-lattice-top) bounded-lattice-bot ..
instance dual :: (bounded-lattice-bot) bounded-lattice-top ..
instance dual :: (bounded-lattice) bounded-lattice ..

```

33.4 Complement

```

instantiation dual :: (uminus) uminus
begin

lift-definition uminus-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
is uminus .

instance ..

end

```

```

lemma undual-uminus-eq [simp]:
  undual (- x) = - undual x
  by (fact uminus-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-uminus-eq [simp]:
  dual (- x) = - dual x
  by transfer rule

instantiation dual :: (boolean-algebra) boolean-algebra
begin

lift-definition minus-dual :: 'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
  is  $\lambda x y. - (y - x)$  .

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: diff-eq ac-simps)

end

lemma undual-minus-eq [simp]:
  undual (x - y) = - (undual y - undual x)
  by (fact minus-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-minus-eq [simp]:
  dual (x - y) = - (dual y - dual x)
  by transfer simp

```

33.5 Complete lattice operations

The class of complete lattices is closed under formation of dual structures.

```

instantiation dual :: (Sup) Inf
begin

lift-definition Inf-dual :: 'a dual set  $\Rightarrow$  'a dual
  is Sup .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-Inf-eq [simp]:
  undual (Inf A) = Sup (undual ` A)
  by (fact Inf-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-Sup-eq [simp]:
  dual (Sup A) = Inf (dual ` A)
  by transfer simp

instantiation dual :: (Inf) Sup

```

```

begin

lift-definition Sup-dual :: 'a dual set ⇒ 'a dual
  is Inf .

instance ..

end

lemma undual-Sup-eq [simp]:
  undual (Sup A) = Inf (undual ` A)
  by (fact Sup-dual.rep-eq)

lemma dual-Inf-eq [simp]:
  dual (Inf A) = Sup (dual ` A)
  by transfer simp

instance dual :: (complete-lattice) complete-lattice
  by (standard; transfer) (auto intro: Inf-lower Sup-upper Inf-greatest Sup-least)

context
  fixes f :: 'a::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a
  and g :: 'a dual ⇒ 'a dual
  assumes mono f
  defines g ≡ dual ∘ f ∘ undual
begin

private lemma mono-dual:
  mono g
proof
  fix x y :: 'a dual
  assume x ≤ y
  then have undual y ≤ undual x
    by (simp add: dual-less-eq-iff)
  with ⟨mono f⟩ have f (undual y) ≤ f (undual x)
    by (rule monoD)
  then have (dual ∘ f ∘ undual) x ≤ (dual ∘ f ∘ undual) y
    by simp
  then show g x ≤ g y
    by (simp add: g-def)
qed

lemma lfp-dual-gfp:
  lfp f = undual (gfp g) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (rule antisym)
  have dual (undual (g (gfp g))) ≤ dual (f (undual (gfp g)))
    by (simp add: g-def)
  with mono-dual have f (undual (gfp g)) ≤ undual (gfp g)
    by (simp add: gfp-unfold [where f = g, symmetric] dual-less-eq-iff)

```

```

then show ?lhs ≤ ?rhs
  by (rule lfp-lowerbound)
from ⟨mono f⟩ have dual (lfp f) ≤ dual (undual (gfp g))
  by (simp add: lfp-fixpoint gfp-upperbound g-def)
then show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs
  by (simp only: less-eq-dual-iff)
qed

lemma gfp-dual-lfp:
  gfp f = undual (lfp g)
proof –
  have mono (λx. undual (undual x))
    by (rule monoI) (simp add: dual-less-eq-iff)
  moreover have mono (λa. dual (dual (f a)))
    using ⟨mono f⟩ by (auto intro: monoI dest: monoD)
  moreover have gfp f = gfp (λx. undual (undual (dual (dual (f x))))))
    by simp
  ultimately have undual (undual (gfp (λx. dual
    (dual (f (undual (undual x))))))) =
    gfp (λx. undual (undual (dual (dual (f x))))))
    by (subst gfp-rolling [where g = λx. undual (undual x)]) simp-all
  then have gfp f =
    undual
    (undual
      (gfp (λx. dual (dual (f (undual (undual x)))))))
    by simp
  also have ... = undual (undual (gfp (dual ∘ g ∘ undual)))
    by (simp add: comp-def g-def)
  also have ... = undual (lfp g)
    using mono-dual by (simp only: Dual-Ordered-Lattice.lfp-dual-gfp)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

Finally
lifting-update dual.lifting
lifting-forget dual.lifting

```

end

34 Equipollence and Other Relations Connected with Cardinality

```

theory Equipollence
  imports FuncSet Countable-Set
begin

```

34.1 Eqpoll

definition `eqpoll` :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \approx 50)

where `eqpoll A B` $\equiv \exists f. \text{bij-betw } f A B$

definition `lepoll` :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \lesssim 50)

where `lepoll A B` $\equiv \exists f. \text{inj-on } f A \wedge f`A \subseteq B$

definition `lesspoll` :: $'a\ set \Rightarrow 'b\ set \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infixl** \prec 50)

where $A \prec B \equiv A \lesssim B \wedge \sim(A \approx B)$

lemma `lepoll-def'`: $\text{lepoll } A B \equiv \exists f. \text{inj-on } f A \wedge f \in A \rightarrow B$

by (`simp add: Pi-iff image-subset-iff lepoll-def`)

lemma `eqpoll-empty-iff-empty` [`simp`]: $A \approx \{\} \longleftrightarrow A = \{\}$

by (`simp add: bij-betw-iff-bijections eqpoll-def`)

lemma `lepoll-empty-iff-empty` [`simp`]: $A \lesssim \{\} \longleftrightarrow A = \{\}$

by (`auto simp: lepoll-def`)

lemma `not-lesspoll-empty`: $\neg A \prec \{\}$

by (`simp add: lesspoll-def`)

lemma `lepoll-relational-full`:

assumes $\bigwedge y. y \in B \implies \exists x. x \in A \wedge R x y$

and $\bigwedge x y y'. [x \in A; y \in B; y' \in B; R x y; R x y'] \implies y = y'$

shows $B \lesssim A$

proof –

obtain `f` **where** `f: $\bigwedge y. y \in B \implies f y \in A \wedge R(f y) y$`

using `assms` **by** `metis`

with `assms` **have** `inj-on f B`

by (`metis inj-onI`)

with `f` **show** `?thesis`

unfolding `lepoll-def` **by** `blast`

qed

lemma `eqpoll-iff-card-of-ordIso`: $A \approx B \longleftrightarrow \text{ordIso2 } (\text{card-of } A) (\text{card-of } B)$

by (`simp add: card-of-ordIso eqpoll-def`)

lemma `eqpoll-refl` [`iff`]: $A \approx A$

by (`simp add: card-of-refl eqpoll-iff-card-of-ordIso`)

lemma `eqpoll-finite-iff`: $A \approx B \implies \text{finite } A \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } B$

by (`meson bij-betw-finite eqpoll-def`)

lemma `eqpoll-iff-card`:

assumes `finite A finite B`

shows $A \approx B \longleftrightarrow \text{card } A = \text{card } B$

using `assms` **by** (`auto simp: bij-betw-iff-card eqpoll-def`)

```

lemma eqpoll-singleton-iff:  $A \approx \{x\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists u. A = \{u\})$ 
  by (metis card.infinite card-1-singleton-iff eqpoll-finite-iff eqpoll-iff-card not-less-eq-eq)

lemma eqpoll-doubleton-iff:  $A \approx \{x,y\} \longleftrightarrow (\exists u v. A = \{u,v\} \wedge (u=v \longleftrightarrow x=y))$ 
  proof (cases x=y)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp add: eqpoll-singleton-iff)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) card-1-singleton-iff card-Suc-eq-finite eqpoll-finite-iff
           eqpoll-iff-card finite.insertI singleton-iff)
  qed

lemma lepoll-antisym:
  assumes  $A \lesssim B$   $B \lesssim A$  shows  $A \approx B$ 
  using assms unfolding eqpoll-def lepoll-def by (metis Schroeder-Bernstein)

lemma lepoll-trans [trans]:
  assumes  $A \lesssim B$   $B \lesssim C$  shows  $A \lesssim C$ 
  proof –
    obtain f g where fg: inj-on f A inj-on g B and f : A → B g ∈ B → C
      by (metis assms lepoll-def')
    then have g ∘ f ∈ A → C
      by auto
    with fg show ?thesis
      unfolding lepoll-def
      by (metis ‹f ∈ A → B› comp-inj-on image-subset-iff-funcset inj-on-subset)
  qed

lemma lepoll-trans1 [trans]:  $\llbracket A \approx B; B \lesssim C \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim C$ 
  by (meson card-of-ordLeq eqpoll-iff-card-of-ordIso lepoll-def lepoll-trans ordIso-iff-ordLeq)

lemma lepoll-trans2 [trans]:  $\llbracket A \lesssim B; B \approx C \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim C$ 
  by (metis bij-betw-def eqpoll-def lepoll-def lepoll-trans order-refl)

lemma eqpoll-sym:  $A \approx B \implies B \approx A$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def
  using bij-betw-the-inv-into by auto

lemma eqpoll-trans [trans]:  $\llbracket A \approx B; B \approx C \rrbracket \implies A \approx C$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def using bij-betw-trans by blast

lemma eqpoll-imp-lepoll:  $A \approx B \implies A \lesssim B$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def lepoll-def by (metis bij-betw-def order-refl)

lemma subset-imp-lepoll:  $A \subseteq B \implies A \lesssim B$ 

```

```

by (force simp: lepoll-def)

lemma lepoll-refl [iff]:  $A \lesssim A$ 
  by (simp add: subset-imp-lepoll)

lemma lepoll-iff:  $A \lesssim B \longleftrightarrow (\exists g. A \subseteq g ` B)$ 
  unfolding lepoll-def
  proof safe
    fix g assume A ⊆ g ` B
    then show ∃f. inj-on f A ∧ f ` A ⊆ B
      by (rule-tac x=inv-into B g in exI) (auto simp: inv-into-into inj-on-inv-into)
  qed (metis image-mono the-inv-into-onto)

lemma empty-lepoll [iff]: {} ⊲essim A
  by (simp add: lepoll-iff)

lemma subset-image-lepoll:  $B \subseteq f ` A \implies B \lesssim A$ 
  by (auto simp: lepoll-iff)

lemma image-lepoll:  $f ` A \lesssim A$ 
  by (auto simp: lepoll-iff)

lemma infinite-le-lepoll: infinite A  $\longleftrightarrow (\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set}) \lesssim A$ 
  by (simp add: infinite-iff-countable-subset lepoll-def)

lemma lepoll-Pow-self:  $A \lesssim \text{Pow } A$ 
  unfolding lepoll-def inj-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show inj-on (λx. {x}) A
      by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  qed auto

lemma eqpoll-iff-bijections:
   $A \approx B \longleftrightarrow (\exists f g. (\forall x \in A. f x \in B \wedge g(f x) = x) \wedge (\forall y \in B. g y \in A \wedge f(g y) = y))$ 
  by (auto simp: eqpoll-def bij-betw-iff-bijections)

lemma lepoll-restricted-funspace:
   $\{f. f ` A \subseteq B \wedge \{x. f x \neq k x\} \subseteq A \wedge \text{finite } \{x. f x \neq k x\}\} \lesssim \text{Fpow } (A \times B)$ 
  proof -
    have *:  $\exists U \in \text{Fpow } (A \times B). f = (\lambda x. \text{if } \exists y. (x, y) \in U \text{ then SOME } y. (x, y) \in U \text{ else } k x)$ 
    if f ` A ⊆ B {x. f x ≠ k x} ⊆ A finite {x. f x ≠ k x} for f
    apply (rule-tac x=(λx. (x, f x)) ` {x. f x ≠ k x} in bexI)
    using that by (auto simp: image-def Fpow-def)
    show ?thesis
      apply (rule subset-image-lepoll [where f = λU x. if ∃y. (x,y) ∈ U then @y. (x,y) ∈ U else k x])
      using * by (auto simp: image-def)
  qed

```

qed

lemma *singleton-lepoll*: $\{x\} \lesssim \text{insert } y A$
by (*force simp: lepoll-def*)

lemma *singleton-eqpoll*: $\{x\} \approx \{y\}$
by (*blast intro: lepoll-antisym singleton-lepoll*)

lemma *subset-singleton-iff-lepoll*: $(\exists x. S \subseteq \{x\}) \longleftrightarrow S \lesssim \{\}$
using *lepoll-iff* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *infinite-insert-lepoll*:
assumes *infinite A* **shows** *insert a A* $\lesssim A$

proof –

obtain *f :: nat* \Rightarrow ‘*a* **where** *inj f* **and** *f: range f* $\subseteq A$

using *assms infinite-countable-subset* **by** *blast*

let *?g = (λz. if z=a then f 0 else if z ∈ range f then f (Suc (inv f z)) else z)*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *lepoll-def*

proof (*intro exI conjI*)

show *inj-on ?g (insert a A)*

using *inj-on-eq-iff [OF inj f]*

by (*auto simp: inj-on-def*)

show *?g ‘ insert a A ⊆ A*

using *f* **by** *auto*

qed

qed

lemma *infinite-insert-eqpoll*: *infinite A* $\implies \text{insert } a A \approx A$

by (*simp add: lepoll-antisym infinite-insert-lepoll subset-imp-lepoll subset-insertI*)

lemma *finite-lepoll-infinite*:

assumes *infinite A finite B* **shows** *B* $\lesssim A$

proof –

have *B* $\lesssim (\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set})$

unfolding *lepoll-def*

using *finite-imp-inj-to-nat-seg [OF finite B]* **by** *blast*

then show *?thesis*

using *infinite A infinite-le-lepoll lepoll-trans* **by** *auto*

qed

lemma *countable-lepoll*: $\llbracket \text{countable } A; B \lesssim A \rrbracket \implies \text{countable } B$

by (*meson countable-image countable-subset lepoll-iff*)

lemma *countable-eqpoll*: $\llbracket \text{countable } A; B \approx A \rrbracket \implies \text{countable } B$

using *countable-lepoll eqpoll-imp-lepoll* **by** *blast*

34.2 The strict relation

lemma *lesspoll-not-refl* [iff]: $\sim (i \prec i)$
by (*simp add: lepoll-antisym lesspoll-def*)

lemma *lesspoll-imp-lepoll*: $A \prec B ==> A \lesssim B$
by (*unfold lesspoll-def, blast*)

lemma *lepoll-iff-lepoll*: $A \lesssim B \longleftrightarrow A \prec B \mid A \approx B$
using *eqpoll-imp-lepoll lesspoll-def by blast*

lemma *lesspoll-trans* [trans]: $\llbracket X \prec Y; Y \prec Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
by (*meson eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym lepoll-trans lepoll-trans1 lesspoll-def*)

lemma *lesspoll-trans1* [trans]: $\llbracket X \lesssim Y; Y \prec Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
by (*meson eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym lepoll-trans lepoll-trans1 lesspoll-def*)

lemma *lesspoll-trans2* [trans]: $\llbracket X \prec Y; Y \lesssim Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
by (*meson eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym lepoll-trans lesspoll-def*)

lemma *eq-lesspoll-trans* [trans]: $\llbracket X \approx Y; Y \prec Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
using *eqpoll-imp-lepoll lesspoll-trans1 by blast*

lemma *lesspoll-eq-trans* [trans]: $\llbracket X \prec Y; Y \approx Z \rrbracket \implies X \prec Z$
using *eqpoll-imp-lepoll lesspoll-trans2 by blast*

lemma *lesspoll-Pow-self*: $A \prec \text{Pow } A$
unfolding *lesspoll-def bij-betw-def eqpoll-def*
by (*meson lepoll-Pow-self Cantors-theorem*)

lemma *finite-lesspoll-infinite*:
assumes *infinite A finite B shows B < A*
by (*meson assms eqpoll-finite-iff finite-lepoll-infinite lesspoll-def*)

lemma *countable-lesspoll*: $\llbracket \text{countable } A; B \prec A \rrbracket \implies \text{countable } B$
using *countable-lepoll lesspoll-def by blast*

lemma *lepoll-iff-card-le*: $\llbracket \text{finite } A; \text{finite } B \rrbracket \implies A \lesssim B \longleftrightarrow \text{card } A \leq \text{card } B$
by (*simp add: inj-on-iff-card-le lepoll-def*)

lemma *lepoll-iff-finite-card*: $A \lesssim \{\dots < n :: \text{nat}\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A \leq n$
by (*metis card-lessThan finite-lessThan finite-surj lepoll-iff lepoll-iff-card-le*)

lemma *eqpoll-iff-finite-card*: $A \approx \{\dots < n :: \text{nat}\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A = n$
by (*metis card-lessThan eqpoll-finite-iff eqpoll-iff-card finite-lessThan*)

lemma *lesspoll-iff-finite-card*: $A \prec \{\dots < n :: \text{nat}\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A < n$
by (*metis eqpoll-iff-finite-card lepoll-iff-finite-card lesspoll-def order-less-le*)

34.3 Mapping by an injection

```

lemma inj-on-image-eqpoll-self: inj-on f A  $\implies$  f ` A  $\approx$  A
  by (meson bij-betw-def eqpoll-def eqpoll-sym)

lemma inj-on-image-lepoll-1 [simp]:
  assumes inj-on f A shows f ` A  $\lesssim$  B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\lesssim$  B
  by (meson assms image-lepoll lepoll-def lepoll-trans order-refl)

lemma inj-on-image-lepoll-2 [simp]:
  assumes inj-on f B shows A  $\lesssim$  f ` B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\lesssim$  B
  by (meson assms eq-iff image-lepoll lepoll-def lepoll-trans)

lemma inj-on-image-lesspoll-1 [simp]:
  assumes inj-on f A shows f ` A  $\prec$  B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\prec$  B
  by (meson assms image-lepoll le-less lepoll-def lesspoll-trans1)

lemma inj-on-image-lesspoll-2 [simp]:
  assumes inj-on f B shows A  $\prec$  f ` B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\prec$  B
  by (meson assms eqpoll-sym inj-on-image-eqpoll-self lesspoll-eq-trans)

lemma inj-on-image-eqpoll-1 [simp]:
  assumes inj-on f A shows f ` A  $\approx$  B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\approx$  B
  by (metis assms eqpoll-trans inj-on-image-eqpoll-self eqpoll-sym)

lemma inj-on-image-eqpoll-2 [simp]:
  assumes inj-on f B shows A  $\approx$  f ` B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A  $\approx$  B
  by (metis assms inj-on-image-eqpoll-1 eqpoll-sym)

```

34.4 Inserting elements into sets

```

lemma insert-lepoll-insertD:
  assumes insert u A  $\lesssim$  insert v B u  $\notin$  A v  $\notin$  B shows A  $\lesssim$  B
proof -
  obtain f where inj: inj-on f (insert u A) and fim: f ` (insert u A)  $\subseteq$  insert v B
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding lepoll-def
    proof (intro exI conjI)
      let ?g =  $\lambda x \in A. \text{if } f x = v \text{ then } f u \text{ else } f x$ 
      show inj-on ?g A
        using inj `u  $\notin$  A` by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
      show ?g `A  $\subseteq$  B
        using fim `u  $\notin$  A` image-subset-iff inj inj-on-image-mem-iff by fastforce
    qed
  qed

lemma insert-eqpoll-insertD: [|insert u A  $\approx$  insert v B; u  $\notin$  A; v  $\notin$  B|  $\implies$  A  $\approx$  B]
  by (meson insert-lepoll-insertD eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym)

```

```

lemma insert-lepoll-cong:
  assumes  $A \lesssim B$   $b \notin B$  shows  $\text{insert } a A \lesssim \text{insert } b B$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $f$  where  $f: \text{inj-on } f A f` A \subseteq B$ 
      by (meson assms lepoll-def)
    let  $?f = \lambda u \in \text{insert } a A. \text{if } u=a \text{ then } b \text{ else } f u$ 
    show ?thesis
      unfolding lepoll-def
      proof (intro exI conjI)
        show inj-on ?f (insert a A)
          using  $f` b \notin B$  by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
        show ?f ` insert a A \subseteq insert b B
          using  $f` b \notin B$  by auto
      qed
    qed

lemma insert-eqpoll-cong:
   $\llbracket A \approx B; a \notin A; b \notin B \rrbracket \implies \text{insert } a A \approx \text{insert } b B$ 
  by (meson eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym insert-lepoll-cong lepoll-antisym)

lemma insert-eqpoll-insert-iff:
   $\llbracket a \notin A; b \notin B \rrbracket \implies \text{insert } a A \approx \text{insert } b B \longleftrightarrow A \approx B$ 
  by (meson insert-eqpoll-insertD insert-eqpoll-cong)

lemma insert-lepoll-insert-iff:
   $\llbracket a \notin A; b \notin B \rrbracket \implies (\text{insert } a A \lesssim \text{insert } b B) \longleftrightarrow (A \lesssim B)$ 
  by (meson insert-lepoll-insertD insert-lepoll-cong)

lemma less-imp-insert-lepoll:
  assumes  $A \prec B$  shows  $\text{insert } a A \lesssim B$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $f$  where  $\text{inj-on } f A f` A \subset B$ 
      using assms by (metis bij-betw-def eqpoll-def lepoll-def lesspoll-def psubset-eq)
    then obtain  $b$  where  $b: b \in B$   $b \notin f` A$ 
      by auto
    show ?thesis
      unfolding lepoll-def
      proof (intro exI conjI)
        show inj-on (f(a:=b)) (insert a A)
          using  $b \in \text{inj-on } f A$  by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
        show (f(a:=b)) ` insert a A \subseteq B
          using  $f` A \subset B$  by (auto simp: b)
      qed
    qed

lemma finite-insert-lepoll:  $\text{finite } A \implies (\text{insert } a A \lesssim A) \longleftrightarrow (a \in A)$ 
proof (induction A rule: finite-induct)
  case ( $\text{insert } x A$ )
  then show ?case

```

```

by (metis insertI2 insert-lepoll-insert-iff insert-subsetI lepoll-trans subsetI sub-
set-imp-lepoll)
qed auto

```

34.5 Binary sums and unions

lemma *Un-lepoll-mono*:

assumes $A \lesssim C$ $B \lesssim D$ **disjnt** C D **shows** $A \cup B \lesssim C \cup D$

proof –

obtain $f g$ **where** $\text{inj-on } f A \text{ inj-on } g B \text{ and } fg: f ` A \subseteq C g ` B \subseteq D$

by (meson assms lepoll-def)

have $\text{inj-on } (\lambda x. \text{if } x \in A \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x) (A \cup B)$

using $\text{inj } \langle \text{disjnt } C D \rangle fg$ **unfolding** *disjnt-iff*

by (fastforce intro: inj-onI dest: inj-on-contrad split: if-split-asm)

with fg **show** ?thesis

unfolding *lepoll-def*

by (rule-tac $x=\lambda x.$ if $x \in A$ then $f x$ else $g x$ in exI) auto

qed

lemma *Un-eqpoll-cong*: $\llbracket A \approx C; B \approx D; \text{disjnt } A B; \text{disjnt } C D \rrbracket \implies A \cup B \approx C \cup D$

by (meson *Un-lepoll-mono* eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym)

lemma *sum-lepoll-mono*:

assumes $A \lesssim C$ $B \lesssim D$ **shows** $A \mathrel{<+>} B \lesssim C \mathrel{<+>} D$

proof –

obtain $f g$ **where** $\text{inj-on } f A f ` A \subseteq C \text{ inj-on } g B g ` B \subseteq D$

by (meson assms lepoll-def)

then show ?thesis

unfolding *lepoll-def*

by (rule-tac $x=\text{case-sum } (\text{Inl } \circ f) (\text{Inr } \circ g)$ in exI) (force simp: inj-on-def)

qed

lemma *sum-eqpoll-cong*: $\llbracket A \approx C; B \approx D \rrbracket \implies A \mathrel{<+>} B \approx C \mathrel{<+>} D$

by (meson eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym *sum-lepoll-mono*)

34.6 Binary Cartesian products

lemma *times-square-lepoll*: $A \lesssim A \times A$

unfolding *lepoll-def inj-def*

proof (intro exI conjI)

show $\text{inj-on } (\lambda x. (x,x)) A$

by (auto simp: inj-on-def)

qed auto

lemma *times-commute-eqpoll*: $A \times B \approx B \times A$

unfolding *eqpoll-def*

by (force intro: bij-betw-byWitness [where $f = \lambda(x,y).$ (y,x) and $f' = \lambda(x,y).$ $(y,x)]$)

```

lemma times-assoc-eqpoll:  $(A \times B) \times C \approx A \times (B \times C)$ 
  unfolding eqpoll-def
  by (force intro: bij-betw-byWitness [where  $f = \lambda((x,y),z). (x,(y,z))$  and  $f' = \lambda(x,(y,z)). ((x,y),z)$ ])

lemma times-singleton-eqpoll:  $\{a\} \times A \approx A$ 
proof -
  have  $\{a\} \times A = (\lambda x. (a,x))`A$ 
  by auto
  also have ...  $\approx A$ 
  proof (rule inj-on-image-eqpoll-self)
    show inj-on (Pair a) A
    by (auto simp: inj-on-def)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma times-lepoll-mono:
  assumes  $A \lesssim C$   $B \lesssim D$  shows  $A \times B \lesssim C \times D$ 
proof -
  obtain f g where inj-on f A f ` A  $\subseteq C$  inj-on g B g ` B  $\subseteq D$ 
  by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding lepoll-def
  by (rule-tac x= $\lambda(x,y). (f x, g y)$  in exI) (auto simp: inj-on-def)
qed

lemma times-eqpoll-cong:  $\llbracket A \approx C; B \approx D \rrbracket \implies A \times B \approx C \times D$ 
  by (metis eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym times-lepoll-mono)

lemma
  assumes  $B \neq \{\}$  shows lepoll-times1:  $A \lesssim A \times B$  and lepoll-times2:  $A \lesssim B \times A$ 
  using assms lepoll-iff by fastforce+

lemma times-0-eqpoll:  $\{\} \times A \approx \{\}$ 
  by (simp add: eqpoll-iff-bijections)

lemma Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono:
  assumes h: inj-on h A h ` A  $\subseteq C$  and  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies B x \lesssim D (h x)$ 
  shows Sigma A B  $\lesssim$  Sigma C D
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \exists f. inj-on f (B x) \wedge f ` (B x) \subseteq D (h x)$ 
  by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  then obtain f where  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies inj-on (f x) (B x) \wedge f x ` B x \subseteq D (h x)$ 
  by metis
  with h show ?thesis
  unfolding lepoll-def inj-on-def
  by (rule-tac x= $\lambda(x,y). (h x, f x y)$  in exI) force

```

qed

lemma *Sigma-lepoll-mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq C \wedge x. x \in A \implies B x \lesssim D x$ **shows** $\text{Sigma } A B \lesssim \text{Sigma } C D$
using *Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono* [of *id*] **assms** **by** *auto*

lemma *sum-times-distrib-eqpoll*: $(A \times C) \approx (A \times C) \times (B \times C)$

unfolding *eqpoll-def*

proof

show *bij-betw* $(\lambda(x,z). \text{case-sum}(\lambda y. \text{Inl}(y,z)) (\lambda y. \text{Inr}(y,z)) x) ((A \times C) \times (B \times C))$

by (*rule bij-betw-byWitness* [**where** $f' = \text{case-sum } (\lambda(x,z). (\text{Inl } x, z)) (\lambda(y,z). (\text{Inr } y, z))$]) **auto**

qed

lemma *Sigma-eqpoll-cong*:

assumes $h: \text{bij-betw } h A C \text{ and } BD: \wedge x. x \in A \implies B x \approx D (h x)$

shows $\text{Sigma } A B \approx \text{Sigma } C D$

proof (*intro lepoll-antisym*)

show $\text{Sigma } A B \lesssim \text{Sigma } C D$

by (*metis Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono bij-betw-def eqpoll-imp-lepoll subset-refl assms*)

have *inj-on* (*inv-into* $A h$) $C \wedge \text{inv-into } A h \setminus C \subseteq A$

by (*metis bij-betw-def bij-betw-inv-into h set-eq-subset*)

then show $\text{Sigma } C D \lesssim \text{Sigma } A B$

by (*smt (verit, best) BD Sigma-inj-lepoll-mono bij-betw-inv-into-right eqpoll-sym*

$h \text{ image-subset-iff lepoll-refl lepoll-trans2}$)

qed

lemma *prod-insert-eqpoll*:

assumes $a \notin A$ **shows** *insert a* $A \times B \approx B \times A$

unfolding *eqpoll-def*

proof

show *bij-betw* $(\lambda(x,y). \text{if } x=a \text{ then Inl } y \text{ else Inr } (x,y)) (A \times B) \approx (B \times A)$

by (*rule bij-betw-byWitness* [**where** $f' = \text{case-sum } (\lambda y. (a,y)) \text{ id}$]) (*auto simp: assms*)

qed

34.7 General Unions

lemma *Union-eqpoll-Times*:

assumes $B: \wedge x. x \in A \implies F x \approx B$ **and** *disj*: *pairwise* $(\lambda x y. \text{disjnt } (F x) (F y)) A$

shows $(\bigcup_{x \in A} F x) \approx A \times B$

proof (*rule lepoll-antisym*)

obtain b **where** $b: \wedge x. x \in A \implies \text{bij-betw } (b x) (F x) B$

using B **unfolding** *eqpoll-def* **by** *metis*

show $\bigcup (F \setminus A) \lesssim A \times B$

unfolding *lepoll-def*

```

proof (intro exI conjI)
  define  $\chi$  where  $\chi \equiv \lambda z. \text{THE } x. x \in A \wedge z \in F x$ 
  have  $\chi: \chi z = x \text{ if } x \in A \ z \in F x \text{ for } x z$ 
    unfolding  $\chi\text{-def}$ 
      by (smt (verit, best) disj disjnt-iff pairwiseD that(1,2) theI-unique)
  let  $?f = \lambda z. (\chi z, b(\chi z) z)$ 
  show inj-on  $?f (\bigcup(F ' A))$ 
    unfolding inj-on-def
      by clarify (metis  $\chi b$  bij-betw-inv-into-left)
  show  $?f ' \bigcup(F ' A) \subseteq A \times B$ 
    using  $\chi b$  bij-betwE by blast
  qed
  show  $A \times B \lesssim \bigcup(F ' A)$ 
    unfolding lepoll-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    let  $?f = \lambda(x,y). \text{inv-into } (F x) (b x) y$ 
    have  $*: \text{inv-into } (F x) (b x) y \in F x \text{ if } x \in A \ y \in B \text{ for } x y$ 
      by (metis b bij-betw-imp-surj-on inv-into-into that)
    then show inj-on  $?f (A \times B)$ 
      unfolding inj-on-def
        by clarsimp (metis (mono-tags, lifting) b bij-betw-inv-into-right disj disjnt-iff pairwiseD)
      show  $?f ' (A \times B) \subseteq \bigcup(F ' A)$ 
        by clarsimp (metis b bij-betw-imp-surj-on inv-into-into)
    qed
  qed

lemma UN-lepoll-UN:
  assumes  $A: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies B x \lesssim C x$ 
  and  $\text{disj: pairwise } (\lambda x y. \text{disjnt } (C x) (C y)) A$ 
  shows  $\bigcup(B ' A) \lesssim \bigcup(C ' A)$ 
  proof –
    obtain  $f$  where  $f: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies \text{inj-on } (f x) (B x) \wedge f x ' (B x) \subseteq (C x)$ 
      using  $A$  unfolding lepoll-def by metis
    show ?thesis
      unfolding lepoll-def
    proof (intro exI conjI)
      define  $\chi$  where  $\chi \equiv \lambda z. @x. x \in A \wedge z \in B x$ 
      have  $\chi: \chi z \in A \wedge z \in B (\chi z) \text{ if } x \in A \ z \in B x \text{ for } x z$ 
        unfolding  $\chi\text{-def}$  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) someI-ex that)
      let  $?f = \lambda z. (f(\chi z) z)$ 
      show inj-on  $?f (\bigcup(B ' A))$ 
        using disj f unfolding inj-on-def disjnt-iff pairwise-def image-subset-iff
        by (metis UN-iff  $\chi$ )
      show  $?f ' \bigcup(B ' A) \subseteq \bigcup(C ' A)$ 
        using  $\chi f$  unfolding image-subset-iff by blast
    qed
  qed

```

lemma *UN-eqpoll-UN*:

assumes $A: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies B x \approx C x$
 and $B: \text{pairwise } (\lambda x y. \text{disjnt } (B x) (B y)) A$
 and $C: \text{pairwise } (\lambda x y. \text{disjnt } (C x) (C y)) A$
 shows $(\bigcup x \in A. B x) \approx (\bigcup x \in A. C x)$

proof (*rule lepoll-antisym*)
 show $\bigcup (B ' A) \lesssim \bigcup (C ' A)$
 by (*meson A C UN-lepoll-UN eqpoll-imp-lepoll*)
 show $\bigcup (C ' A) \lesssim \bigcup (B ' A)$
 by (*simp add: A B UN-lepoll-UN eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym*)
qed

34.8 General Cartesian products (Pi)

lemma *PiE-sing-eqpoll-self*: $(\{a\} \rightarrow_E B) \approx B$

proof –

have 1: $x = y$
 if $x \in \{a\} \rightarrow_E B$ $y \in \{a\} \rightarrow_E B$ $x a = y a$ for $x y$
 by (*metis IntD2 PiE-def extensionalityI singletonD that*)
 have 2: $x \in (\lambda h. h a) ' (\{a\} \rightarrow_E B)$ if $x \in B$ for x
 using that by (*rule-tac x=λz∈{a}. x in image-eqI*) auto
 show ?thesis
 unfolding *eqpoll-def bij-betw-def inj-on-def*
 by (*force intro: 1 2*)
qed

lemma *lepoll-funcset-right*:

assumes $B \lesssim B'$ shows $A \rightarrow_E B \lesssim A \rightarrow_E B'$

proof –

obtain f where $f: \text{inj-on } f B f ' B \subseteq B'$
 by (*meson assms lepoll-def*)
 let $?G = \lambda g. \lambda z \in A. f(g z)$
 have *inj-on* $?G (A \rightarrow_E B)$
 using f by (*smt (verit, best) PiE-ext PiE-mem inj-on-def restrict-apply'*)
 moreover have $?G ' (A \rightarrow_E B) \subseteq (A \rightarrow_E B')$
 using f by *fastforce*
 ultimately show ?thesis
 by (*meson lepoll-def*)
qed

lemma *lepoll-funcset-left*:

assumes $B \neq \{\}$ $A \lesssim A'$
 shows $A \rightarrow_E B \lesssim A' \rightarrow_E B$

proof –

obtain b where $b \in B$
 using *assms* by *blast*
 obtain f where *inj-on* $f A$ and *fim*: $f ' A \subseteq A'$
 using *assms* by (*auto simp: lepoll-def*)
 then obtain h where $h: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies h(f x) = x$

```

using the-inv-into-f-f by fastforce
let ?F = λg. λu ∈ A'. if h u ∈ A then g(h u) else b
show ?thesis
  unfolding lepoll-def inj-on-def
proof (intro exI conjI ballI impI ext)
  fix k l x
  assume k: k ∈ A →E B and l: l ∈ A →E B and ?F k = ?F l
  then have ?F k (f x) = ?F l (f x)
    by simp
  then show k x = l x
    by (smt (verit, best) PiE-arb fum h image-subset-iff k l restrict-apply')
next
  show ?F ‘(A →E B) ⊆ A' →E B
    using ‹b ∈ B› by force
qed
qed

lemma lepoll-funcset:
  [B ≠ {}; A ⊲eq A'; B ⊲eq B] ⇒ A →E B ⊲eq A' →E B'
  by (rule lepoll-trans [OF lepoll-funcset-right lepoll-funcset-left]) auto

lemma lepoll-PiE:
  assumes ⋀i. i ∈ A ⇒ B i ⊲eq C i
  shows PiE A B ⊲eq PiE A C
proof –
  obtain f where f: ⋀i. i ∈ A ⇒ inj-on (f i) (B i) ∧ (f i) ‘ B i ⊆ C i
    using assms unfolding lepoll-def by metis
  let ?G = λg. λi ∈ A. f i (g i)
  have inj-on ?G (PiE A B)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) PiE-ext PiE-iff f inj-on-def restrict-apply')
  moreover have ?G ‘(PiE A B) ⊆ (PiE A C)
    using f by fastforce
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (meson lepoll-def)
qed

lemma card-le-PiE-subindex:
  assumes A ⊆ A' PiE A' B ≠ {}
  shows PiE A B ⊲eq PiE A' B
proof –
  have ⋀x. x ∈ A' ⇒ ∃y. y ∈ B x
    using assms by blast
  then obtain g where g: ⋀x. x ∈ A' ⇒ g x ∈ B x
    by metis
  let ?F = λf x. if x ∈ A then f x else if x ∈ A' then g x else undefined
  have PiE A B ⊆ (λf. restrict f A) ‘ PiE A' B
  proof
    show f ∈ PiE A B ⇒ f ∈ (λf. restrict f A) ‘ PiE A' B for f
  qed

```

```

using ‹A ⊆ A'›
by (rule-tac x=?F f in image-eqI) (auto simp: g fun-eq-iff)
qed
then have Pi_E A B ≤ (λf. λi ∈ A. f i) ` Pi_E A' B
  by (simp add: subset-imp-lepoll)
also have ... ≤ Pi_E A' B
  by (rule image-lepoll)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma finite-restricted-funspace:
assumes finite A finite B
shows finite {f. f ` A ⊆ B ∧ {x. f x ≠ k x} ⊆ A} (is finite ?F)
proof (rule finite-subset)
show finite ((λU x. if ∃y. (x,y) ∈ U then @y. (x,y) ∈ U else k x) ` Pow(A × B)) (is finite ?G)
  using assms by auto
show ?F ⊆ ?G
proof
fix f
assume f ∈ ?F
then show f ∈ ?G
  by (rule-tac x=(λx. (x,f x)) ` {x. f x ≠ k x} in image-eqI) (auto simp: fun-eq-iff image-def)
qed
qed

```

```

proposition finite-PiE-iff:
finite(Pi_E I S) ←→ Pi_E I S = {} ∨ finite {i ∈ I. ∼(∃ a. S i ⊆ {a})} ∧ (∀ i ∈ I. finite(S i))
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (cases Pi_E I S = {})
case False
define J where J ≡ {i ∈ I. ∄ a. S i ⊆ {a}}
show ?thesis
proof
assume L: ?lhs
have infinite (Pi_E I S) if infinite J
proof -
have (UNIV::nat set) ≤ (UNIV::(nat⇒bool) set)
proof -
have ∀ N::nat set. inj-on (=) N
  by (simp add: inj-on-def)
then show ?thesis
  by (meson infinite-iff-countable-subset infinite-le-lepoll top.extremum)
qed
also have ... = (UNIV::nat set) →_E (UNIV::bool set)

```

```

by auto
also have ...  $\lesssim J \rightarrow_E (\text{UNIV}::\text{bool set})$ 
  by (metis empty-not-UNIV infinite-le-lepoll lepoll-funcset-left that)
also have ...  $\lesssim \text{Pi}_E J S$ 
proof -
  have *:  $(\text{UNIV}::\text{bool set}) \lesssim S i$  if  $i \in I$  and §:  $\forall a. \neg S i \subseteq \{a\}$  for  $i$ 
  proof -
    obtain a b where  $\{a,b\} \subseteq S i$   $a \neq b$ 
      by (metis § empty-subsetI insert-subset subsetI)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis Set.set-insert UNIV-bool insert-iff insert-lepoll-cong insert-subset
singleton-lepoll)
  qed
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: * J-def intro: lepoll-PiE)
qed
also have ...  $\lesssim \text{Pi}_E I S$ 
  using False by (auto simp: J-def intro: card-le-PiE-subindex)
finally have  $(\text{UNIV}::\text{nat set}) \lesssim \text{Pi}_E I S$  .
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: infinite-le-lepoll)
qed
moreover have finite  $(S i)$  if  $i \in I$  for  $i$ 
proof (rule finite-subset)
  obtain f where  $f: f \in \text{Pi}_E I S$ 
    using False by blast
  show  $S i \subseteq (\lambda f. f i) ` \text{Pi}_E I S$ 
  proof
    show  $s \in (\lambda f. f i) ` \text{Pi}_E I S$  if  $s \in S i$  for  $s$ 
      using that  $f`i \in I$ 
      by (rule-tac x=λj. if  $j = i$  then  $s$  else  $f j$  in image-eqI) auto
  qed
next
  show finite  $((\lambda x. x i) ` \text{Pi}_E I S)$ 
    using L by blast
qed
ultimately show ?rhs
  using L
  by (auto simp: J-def False)
next
  assume R: ?rhs
  have  $\forall i \in I - J. \exists a. S i = \{a\}$ 
    using False J-def by blast
  then obtain a where a:  $\forall i \in I - J. S i = \{a i\}$ 
    by metis
  let ?F =  $\{f. f`J \subseteq (\bigcup i \in J. S i) \wedge \{i. f i \neq (\text{if } i \in I \text{ then } a i \text{ else undefined})\}\}$ 
 $\subseteq J\}$ 
  have *: finite  $(\text{Pi}_E I S)$ 
    if finite  $J$  and  $\forall i \in I. \text{finite} (S i)$ 

```

```

proof (rule finite-subset)
  have  $\bigwedge f j. [f \in \text{Pi}_E I S; j \in J] \implies f j \in \bigcup (S \setminus J)$ 
    using J-def by blast
  moreover
    have  $\bigwedge f j. [f \in \text{Pi}_E I S; f j \neq (\text{if } j \in I \text{ then } a_j \text{ else undefined})] \implies j \in J$ 
      by (metis DiffI PiE-E a singletonD)
    ultimately show  $\text{Pi}_E I S \subseteq ?F$  by force
    show finite  $?F$ 
    proof (rule finite-restricted-funspace [OF <finite J>])
      show finite  $(\bigcup (S \setminus J))$ 
        using that J-def by blast
    qed
  qed
  show  $?lhs$ 
    using R by (auto simp: * J-def)
  qed
qed auto

```

corollary *finite-funcset-iff*:

$\text{finite}(I \rightarrow_E S) \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. S \subseteq \{a\}) \vee I = \{\} \vee \text{finite } I \wedge \text{finite } S$
by (*fastforce simp: finite-PiE-iff PiE-eq-empty-iff dest: subset-singletonD*)

34.9 Misc other resultd

```

lemma lists-lepoll-mono:
  assumes  $A \lesssim B$  shows  $\text{lists } A \lesssim \text{lists } B$ 
proof –
  obtain f where  $f: \text{inj-on } f A f \setminus A \subseteq B$ 
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  moreover have inj-on (map f) (lists A)
    using f unfolding inj-on-def
    by clar simp (metis list.inj-map-strong)
  ultimately show  $?thesis$ 
    unfolding lepoll-def by force
qed

```

```

lemma lepoll-lists:  $A \lesssim \text{lists } A$ 
  unfolding lepoll-def inj-on-def by (rule-tac x=λx. [x] in exI) auto

```

Dedekind’s definition of infinite set

```

lemma infinite-iff-psubset:  $\text{infinite } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists B. B \subset A \wedge A \approx B)$ 
proof
  assume infinite A
  then obtain f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where inj f and f: range f ⊆ A
    by (meson infinite-countable-subset)
  define C where  $C \equiv A - \text{range } f$ 
  have C: A = range f ∪ C range f ∩ C = {}
    using f by (auto simp: C-def)
  have  $*: \text{range } (f \circ \text{Suc}) \subset \text{range } f$ 

```

```

using inj-eq [OF `inj f`] by (fastforce simp: set-eq-iff)
have range f ∪ C ≈ range (f ∘ Suc) ∪ C
proof (intro Un-eqpoll-cong)
  show range f ≈ range (f ∘ Suc)
    by (meson `inj f` eqpoll-refl inj-Suc inj-compose inj-on-image-eqpoll-2)
  show disjoint (range f) C
    by (simp add: C disjoint-def)
  then show disjoint (range (f ∘ Suc)) C
    using * disjoint-subset1 by blast
qed auto
moreover have range (f ∘ Suc) ∪ C ⊂ A
  using * f C-def by blast
ultimately show ∃ B ⊂ A. A ≈ B
  by (metis C(1))
next
  assume ∃ B ⊂ A. A ≈ B then show infinite A
    by (metis card-subset-eq eqpoll-finite-iff eqpoll-iff-card psubsetE)
qed

lemma infinite-iff-psubset-le: infinite A ↔ (∃ B. B ⊂ A ∧ A ≤ B)
  by (meson eqpoll-imp-lepoll infinite-iff-psubset lepoll-antisym psubsetE subset-imp-lepoll)

end

```

```

theory Simps-Case-Conv
imports Case-Converter
keywords simps-of-case case-of-simps :: thy-decl
abbrevs simps-of-case case-of-simps =
begin

```

ML-file `⟨simps-case-conv.ML⟩`

```
end
```

```

theory Extended
  imports Simps-Case-Conv
begin

datatype 'a extended = Fin 'a | Pinf ⟨∞⟩ | Minf ⟨-∞⟩

```

```

instantiation extended :: (order)order
begin

```

```

fun less-eq-extended :: 'a extended ⇒ 'a extended ⇒ bool where
  Fin x ≤ Fin y = (x ≤ y) |
  - ≤ Pinf = True |

```

$\text{Minf} \leq - = \text{True} |$
 $((x::\text{'}a \text{ extended})) \leq - = \text{False}$

case-of-simps *less-eq-extended-case: less-eq-extended.simps*

definition *less-extended* :: $\text{'a extended} \Rightarrow \text{'a extended} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ **where**
 $((x::\text{'a extended}) < y) = (x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x)$

instance

by *intro-classes* (*auto simp: less-extended-def less-eq-extended-case split: extended.splits*)

end

instance *extended* :: $(\text{linorder})\text{linorder}$

by *intro-classes* (*auto simp: less-eq-extended-case split:extended.splits*)

lemma *Minf-le[simp]*: $\text{Minf} \leq y$

by (*cases y*) *auto*

lemma *le-Pinf[simp]*: $x \leq \text{Pinf}$

by (*cases x*) *auto*

lemma *le-Minf[simp]*: $x \leq \text{Minf} \longleftrightarrow x = \text{Minf}$

by (*cases x*) *auto*

lemma *Pinf-le[simp]*: $\text{Pinf} \leq x \longleftrightarrow x = \text{Pinf}$

by (*cases x*) *auto*

lemma *less-extended-simps[simp]*:

$\text{Fin } x < \text{Fin } y = (x < y)$

$\text{Fin } x < \text{Pinf} = \text{True}$

$\text{Fin } x < \text{Minf} = \text{False}$

$\text{Pinf} < h = \text{False}$

$\text{Minf} < \text{Fin } x = \text{True}$

$\text{Minf} < \text{Pinf} = \text{True}$

$l < \text{Minf} = \text{False}$

by (*auto simp add: less-extended-def*)

lemma *min-extended-simps[simp]*:

$\text{min } (\text{Fin } x) (\text{Fin } y) = \text{Fin}(\text{min } x \ y)$

$\text{min } xx \quad \text{Pinf} = xx$

$\text{min } xx \quad \text{Minf} = \text{Minf}$

$\text{min } \text{Pinf} \quad yy = yy$

$\text{min } \text{Minf} \quad yy = \text{Minf}$

by (*auto simp add: min-def*)

lemma *max-extended-simps[simp]*:

$\text{max } (\text{Fin } x) (\text{Fin } y) = \text{Fin}(\text{max } x \ y)$

$\text{max } xx \quad \text{Pinf} = \text{Pinf}$

$\text{max } xx \quad \text{Minf} = xx$

$\text{max } \text{Pinf} \quad yy = \text{Pinf}$

$\text{max } \text{Minf} \quad yy = yy$

```

by (auto simp add: max-def)

instantiation extended :: (zero)zero
begin
definition 0 = Fin(0::'a)
instance ..
end

declare zero-extended-def[symmetric, code-post]

instantiation extended :: (one)one
begin
definition 1 = Fin(1::'a)
instance ..
end

declare one-extended-def[symmetric, code-post]

instantiation extended :: (plus)plus
begin

```

The following definition of of addition is totalized to make it associative and commutative. Normally the sum of plus and minus infinity is undefined.

```

fun plus-extended where
Fin x + Fin y = Fin(x+y) |
Fin x + Pinf = Pinf |
Pinf + Fin x = Pinf |
Pinf + Pinf = Pinf |
Minf + Fin y = Minf |
Fin x + Minf = Minf |
Minf + Minf = Minf |
Minf + Pinf = Pinf |
Pinf + Minf = Pinf

case-of-simps plus-case: plus-extended.simps

instance ..

end

```

```

instance extended :: (ab-semigroup-add)ab-semigroup-add
by intro-classes (simp-all add: ac-simps plus-case split: extended.splits)

instance extended :: (ordered-ab-semigroup-add)ordered-ab-semigroup-add
by intro-classes (auto simp: add-left-mono plus-case split: extended.splits)

```

```

instance extended :: (comm-monoid-add)comm-monoid-add
proof
  fix x :: 'a extended show 0 + x = x unfolding zero-extended-def by(cases
x)auto
qed

instantiation extended :: (uminus)uminus
begin

fun uminus-extended where
  – (Fin x) = Fin (‐ x) |
  – Pinf = Minf |
  – Minf = Pinf

instance ..

end

instantiation extended :: (ab-group-add)minus
begin
definition x – y = x + –(y::'a extended)
instance ..
end

lemma minus-extended-simps[simp]:
  Fin x – Fin y = Fin(x – y)
  Fin x – Pinf = Minf
  Fin x – Minf = Pinf
  Pinf – Fin y = Pinf
  Pinf – Minf = Pinf
  Minf – Fin y = Minf
  Minf – Pinf = Minf
  Minf – Minf = Pinf
  Pinf – Pinf = Pinf
by (simp-all add: minus-extended-def)

  Numerals:

instance extended :: ({ab-semigroup-add,one})numeral ..
lemma Fin-numeral[code-post]: Fin(numeral w) = numeral w
  apply (induct w rule: num-induct)
  apply (simp only: numeral-One one-extended-def)
  apply (simp only: numeral-inc one-extended-def plus-extended.simps(1)[symmetric])
  done

lemma Fin-neg-numeral[code-post]: Fin (‐ numeral w) = – numeral w
  by (simp only: Fin-numeral uminus-extended.simps[symmetric])

```

```

instantiation extended :: (lattice)bounded-lattice
begin

definition bot = Minf
definition top = Pinf

fun inf-extended :: 'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended where
inf-extended (Fin i) (Fin j) = Fin (inf i j) |
inf-extended a Minf = Minf |
inf-extended Minf a = Minf |
inf-extended Pinf a = a |
inf-extended a Pinf = a

fun sup-extended :: 'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended  $\Rightarrow$  'a extended where
sup-extended (Fin i) (Fin j) = Fin (sup i j) |
sup-extended a Pinf = Pinf |
sup-extended Pinf a = Pinf |
sup-extended Minf a = a |
sup-extended a Minf = a

case-of-simps inf-extended-case: inf-extended.simps
case-of-simps sup-extended-case: sup-extended.simps

instance
by (intro-classes) (auto simp: inf-extended-case sup-extended-case less-eq-extended-case
bot-extended-def top-extended-def split: extended.splits)
end

end

```

35 Continuity and iterations

```

theory Order-Continuity
imports Complex-Main Countable-Complete-Lattices
begin

lemma SUP-nat-binary:
(sup A (SUP x $\in$ Collect ((<) (0::nat)). B)) = (sup A B::'a::countable-complete-lattice)
apply (subst image-constant)
apply auto
done

lemma INF-nat-binary:
(inf A (INF x $\in$ Collect ((<) (0::nat)). B)) = (inf A B::'a::countable-complete-lattice)
apply (subst image-constant)
apply auto

```

done

The name *continuous* is already taken in *Complex-Main*, so we use *sup-continuous* and *inf-continuous*. These names appear sometimes in literature and have the advantage that these names are duals.

named-theorems *order-continuous-intros*

35.1 Continuity for complete lattices

definition

sup-continuous :: ($'a::\text{countable-complete-lattice} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{countable-complete-lattice}$)
 $\Rightarrow \text{bool}$

where

sup-continuous $F \longleftrightarrow (\forall M::\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a. \text{mono } M \longrightarrow F (\text{SUP } i. M i) = (\text{SUP } i. F (M i)))$

lemma *sup-continuousD*: *sup-continuous* $F \implies \text{mono } M \implies F (\text{SUP } i::\text{nat}. M i) = (\text{SUP } i. F (M i))$

by (auto simp: *sup-continuous-def*)

lemma *sup-continuous-mono*:

mono F if *sup-continuous* F

proof

fix $A B :: 'a$

assume $A \leq B$

let $?f = \lambda n::\text{nat}. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } A \text{ else } B$

from $\langle A \leq B \rangle$ have *incseq* $?f$

by (auto intro: *monoI*)

with $\langle \text{sup-continuous } F \rangle$ have $*: F (\text{SUP } i. ?f i) = (\text{SUP } i. F (?f i))$

by (auto dest: *sup-continuousD*)

from $\langle A \leq B \rangle$ have $B = \text{sup } A B$

by (simp add: *le-iff-sup*)

then have $F B = F (\text{sup } A B)$

by *simp*

also have ... = $\text{sup } (F A) (F B)$

using * by (simp add: *if-distrib SUP-nat-binary cong del: SUP-cong*)

finally show $F A \leq F B$

by (simp add: *le-iff-sup*)

qed

lemma [*order-continuous-intros*]:

shows *sup-continuous-const*: *sup-continuous* $(\lambda x. c)$

and *sup-continuous-id*: *sup-continuous* $(\lambda x. x)$

and *sup-continuous-apply*: *sup-continuous* $(\lambda f. f x)$

and *sup-continuous-fun*: $(\bigwedge s. \text{sup-continuous } (\lambda x. P x s)) \implies \text{sup-continuous}$

P

and *sup-continuous-If*: *sup-continuous* $F \implies \text{sup-continuous } G \implies \text{sup-continuous } (\lambda f. \text{if } C \text{ then } F f \text{ else } G f)$

by (auto simp: *sup-continuous-def image-comp*)

```

lemma sup-continuous-compose:
  assumes f: sup-continuous f and g: sup-continuous g
  shows sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. f(g x)$ )
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
  proof safe
    fix M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'c
    assume M: mono M
    then have mono ( $\lambda i. g(M i)$ )
      using sup-continuous-mono[OF g] by (auto simp: mono-def)
      with M show f (g (Sup (M ` UNIV))) = (SUP i. f (g (M i)))
        by (auto simp: sup-continuous-def g[THEN sup-continuousD] f[THEN sup-continuousD])
    qed

lemma sup-continuous-sup[order-continuous-intros]:
  sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous g  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. \sup(f x) (g x)$ )
  by (simp add: sup-continuous-def ccSUP-sup-distrib)

lemma sup-continuous-inf[order-continuous-intros]:
  fixes P Q :: 'a :: countable-complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: countable-complete-distrib-lattice
  assumes P: sup-continuous P and Q: sup-continuous Q
  shows sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. \inf(P x) (Q x)$ )
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
  proof (safe intro!: antisym)
    fix M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume M: incseq M
    have inf (P (SUP i. M i)) (Q (SUP i. M i))  $\leq$  (SUP j i. inf (P (M i)) (Q (M j)))
      by (simp add: sup-continuousD[OF P M] sup-continuousD[OF Q M] inf-ccSUP ccSUP-inf)
      also have ...  $\leq$  (SUP i. inf (P (M i)) (Q (M i)))
      proof (intro ccSUP-least)
        fix i j from M assms[THEN sup-continuous-mono] show inf (P (M i)) (Q (M j))  $\leq$  (SUP i. inf (P (M i)) (Q (M i)))
          by (intro ccSUP-upper2[of - sup i j] inf-mono) (auto simp: mono-def)
      qed auto
      finally show inf (P (SUP i. M i)) (Q (SUP i. M i))  $\leq$  (SUP i. inf (P (M i)) (Q (M i))) .

      show (SUP i. inf (P (M i)) (Q (M i)))  $\leq$  inf (P (SUP i. M i)) (Q (SUP i. M i))
        unfolding sup-continuousD[OF P M] sup-continuousD[OF Q M] by (intro ccSUP-least inf-mono ccSUP-upper) auto
    qed

lemma sup-continuous-and[order-continuous-intros]:
  sup-continuous P  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous Q  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x$ )
  using sup-continuous-inf[of P Q] by simp

lemma sup-continuous-or[order-continuous-intros]:

```

sup-continuous $P \implies$ *sup-continuous* $Q \implies$ *sup-continuous* $(\lambda x. P x \vee Q x)$
by (*auto simp: sup-continuous-def*)

lemma *sup-continuous-lfp*:
assumes *sup-continuous F shows lfp F = (SUP i. (F $\wedge\wedge$ i) bot)* (**is** *lfp F = ?U*)
proof (*rule antisym*)
note *mono = sup-continuous-mono[OF <sup-continuous F>]*
show $?U \leq \text{lfp } F$
proof (*rule SUP-least*)
fix i **show** $(F \wedge\wedge i) \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } F$
proof (*induct i*)
case (*Suc i*)
have $(F \wedge\wedge \text{Suc } i) \text{ bot} = F ((F \wedge\wedge i) \text{ bot})$ **by** *simp*
also have $\dots \leq F (\text{lfp } F)$ **by** (*rule monoD[OF mono Suc]*)
also have $\dots = \text{lfp } F$ **by** (*simp add: lfp-fixpoint[OF mono]*)
finally show $?case$.
qed simp
qed
show $\text{lfp } F \leq ?U$
proof (*rule lfp-lowerbound*)
have *mono* $(\lambda i::nat. (F \wedge\wedge i) \text{ bot})$
proof –
have $(F \wedge\wedge i) \text{ bot} \leq (F \wedge\wedge (\text{Suc } i)) \text{ bot}$ **for** $i::nat$
proof (*induct i*)
case 0 **show** $?case$ **by** *simp*
next
case *Suc* **thus** $?case$ **using** *monoD[OF mono Suc]* **by** *auto*
qed
thus $?thesis$ **by** (*auto simp add: mono-iff-le-Suc*)
qed
hence $F ?U = (\text{SUP } i. (F \wedge\wedge \text{Suc } i) \text{ bot})$
using *<sup-continuous F>*, **by** (*simp add: sup-continuous-def*)
also have $\dots \leq ?U$
by (*fast intro: SUP-least SUP-upper*)
finally show $F ?U \leq ?U$.
qed
qed

lemma *lfp-transfer-bounded*:
assumes $P: P \text{ bot} \wedge x. P x \implies P (f x) \wedge M. (\wedge i. P (M i)) \implies P (\text{SUP } i::nat. M i)$
assumes $\alpha: \wedge M. \text{mono } M \implies (\wedge i::nat. P (M i)) \implies \alpha (\text{SUP } i. M i) = (\text{SUP } i. \alpha (M i))$
assumes $f: \text{sup-continuous } f$ **and** $g: \text{sup-continuous } g$
assumes [*simp*]: $\wedge x. P x \implies x \leq \text{lfp } f \implies \alpha (f x) = g (\alpha x)$
assumes *g-bound*: $\wedge x. \alpha \text{ bot} \leq g x$
shows $\alpha (\text{lfp } f) = \text{lfp } g$
proof (*rule antisym*)
note *mono-g = sup-continuous-mono[OF g]*

```

note mono-f = sup-continuous-mono[OF f]
have lfp-bound:  $\alpha \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } g$ 
  by (subst lfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (rule g-bound)

have P-pow:  $P ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}) \text{ for } i$ 
  by (induction i) (auto intro!: P)
have incseq-pow: mono  $(\lambda i. (f \wedge i) \text{ bot})$ 
  unfolding mono-iff-le-Suc
proof
  fix i show  $(f \wedge i) \text{ bot} \leq (f \wedge (\text{Suc } i)) \text{ bot}$ 
  proof (induct i)
    case Suc thus ?case using monoD[OF sup-continuous-mono[OF f] Suc] by
    auto
    qed (simp add: le-fun-def)
  qed
have P-lfp:  $P (\text{lfp } f)$ 
  using P-pow unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[OF f] by (auto intro!: P)

have iter-le-lfp:  $(f \wedge n) \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } f \text{ for } n$ 
  apply (induction n)
  apply simp
  apply (subst lfp-unfold[OF mono-f])
  apply (auto intro!: monoD[OF mono-f])
  done

have  $\alpha (\text{lfp } f) = (\text{SUP } i. \alpha ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}))$ 
  unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[OF f] using incseq-pow P-pow by (rule alpha)
also have ...  $\leq \text{lfp } g$ 
proof (rule SUP-least)
  fix i show  $\alpha ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}) \leq \text{lfp } g$ 
  proof (induction i)
    case (Suc n) then show ?case
      by (subst lfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-pow
iter-le-lfp)
      qed (simp add: lfp-bound)
    qed
    finally show  $\alpha (\text{lfp } f) \leq \text{lfp } g$  .

show  $\text{lfp } g \leq \alpha (\text{lfp } f)$ 
proof (induction rule: lfp-ordinal-induct[OF mono-g])
  case (1 S) then show ?case
    by (subst lfp-unfold[OF sup-continuous-mono[OF f]]) (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-lfp)
    qed (auto intro: Sup-least)
  qed

lemma lfp-transfer:
  sup-continuous  $\alpha \implies$  sup-continuous f  $\implies$  sup-continuous g  $\implies$ 
   $(\bigwedge x. \alpha \text{ bot} \leq g x) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \leq \text{lfp } f \implies \alpha (f x) = g (\alpha x)) \implies \alpha (\text{lfp } f) =$ 

```

```

lfp g
  by (rule lfp-transfer-bounded[where P=top]) (auto dest: sup-continuousD)

definition
  inf-continuous :: ('a::countable-complete-lattice ⇒ 'b::countable-complete-lattice)
  ⇒ bool
  where
    inf-continuous F ↔ ( ∀ M::nat ⇒ 'a. antimono M → F (INF i. M i) = (INF i. F (M i)))
  lemma inf-continuousD: inf-continuous F ⇒ antimono M ⇒ F (INF i::nat. M i) = (INF i. F (M i))
    by (auto simp: inf-continuous-def)

  lemma inf-continuous-mono:
    mono F if inf-continuous F
  proof
    fix A B :: 'a
    assume A ≤ B
    let ?f = λn::nat. if n = 0 then B else A
    from ⟨A ≤ B⟩ have decseq ?f
      by (auto intro: antimonoI)
    with ⟨inf-continuous F⟩ have *: F (INF i. ?f i) = (INF i. F (?f i))
      by (auto dest: inf-continuousD)
    from ⟨A ≤ B⟩ have A = inf B A
      by (simp add: inf.absorb-iff2)
    then have F A = F (inf B A)
      by simp
    also have ... = inf (F B) (F A)
      using * by (simp add: if-distrib INF-nat-binary cong del: INF-cong)
    finally show F A ≤ F B
      by (simp add: inf.absorb-iff2)
  qed

  lemma [order-continuous-intros]:
    shows inf-continuous-const: inf-continuous (λx. c)
    and inf-continuous-id: inf-continuous (λx. x)
    and inf-continuous-apply: inf-continuous (λf. f x)
    and inf-continuous-fun: (Λs. inf-continuous (λx. P x s)) ⇒ inf-continuous P
    and inf-continuous-If: inf-continuous F ⇒ inf-continuous G ⇒ inf-continuous
      (λf. if C then F f else G f)
    by (auto simp: inf-continuous-def image-comp)

  lemma inf-continuous-inf[order-continuous-intros]:
    inf-continuous f ⇒ inf-continuous g ⇒ inf-continuous (λx. inf (f x) (g x))
    by (simp add: inf-continuous-def ccINF-inf-distrib)

  lemma inf-continuous-sup[order-continuous-intros]:
    fixes P Q :: 'a :: countable-complete-lattice ⇒ 'b :: countable-complete-distrib-lattice

```

```

assumes P: inf-continuous P and Q: inf-continuous Q
shows inf-continuous ( $\lambda x. \sup(P x) (Q x)$ )
unfolding inf-continuous-def
proof (safe intro!: antisym)
  fix M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a assume M: decseq M
  show sup (P (INF i. M i)) (Q (INF i. M i))  $\leq$  (INF i. sup (P (M i)) (Q (M i)))
    unfolding inf-continuousD[OF P M] inf-continuousD[OF Q M] by (intro
ccINF-greatest sup-mono ccINF-lower) auto
  have (INF i. sup (P (M i)) (Q (M i)))  $\leq$  (INF j i. sup (P (M i)) (Q (M j)))
    proof (intro ccINF-greatest)
      fix i j from M assms[THEN inf-continuous-mono] show sup (P (M i)) (Q (M j))
         $\geq$  (INF i. sup (P (M i)) (Q (M i)))
        by (intro ccINF-lower2[of - sup i j] sup-mono) (auto simp: mono-def anti-
mono-def)
    qed auto
    also have ...  $\leq$  sup (P (INF i. M i)) (Q (INF i. M i))
      by (simp add: inf-continuousD[OF P M] inf-continuousD[OF Q M] ccINF-sup
sup-ccINF)
    finally show sup (P (INF i. M i)) (Q (INF i. M i))  $\geq$  (INF i. sup (P (M i))
(Q (M i))). .
  qed

lemma inf-continuous-and[order-continuous-intros]:
inf-continuous P  $\Longrightarrow$  inf-continuous Q  $\Longrightarrow$  inf-continuous ( $\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x$ )
using inf-continuous-inf[of P Q] by simp

lemma inf-continuous-or[order-continuous-intros]:
inf-continuous P  $\Longrightarrow$  inf-continuous Q  $\Longrightarrow$  inf-continuous ( $\lambda x. P x \vee Q x$ )
using inf-continuous-sup[of P Q] by simp

lemma inf-continuous-compose:
assumes f: inf-continuous f and g: inf-continuous g
shows inf-continuous ( $\lambda x. f(g x)$ )
unfolding inf-continuous-def
proof safe
  fix M :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'c
  assume M: antimono M
  then have antimono ( $\lambda i. g(M i)$ )
    using inf-continuous-mono[OF g] by (auto simp: mono-def antimono-def)
  with M show f (g (Inf (M ` UNIV))) = (INF i. f (g (M i)))
    by (auto simp: inf-continuous-def g[THEN inf-continuousD] f[THEN inf-continuousD])
  qed

lemma inf-continuous-gfp:
assumes inf-continuous F shows gfp F = (INF i. (F  $\wedge$  i) top) (is gfp F = ?U)
proof (rule antisym)
  note mono = inf-continuous-mono[OF `inf-continuous F`]

```

```

show gfp F ≤ ?U
proof (rule INF-greatest)
fix i show gfp F ≤ (F ∘ i) top
proof (induct i)
  case (Suc i)
  have gfp F = F (gfp F) by (simp add: gfp-fixpoint[OF mono])
  also have ... ≤ F ((F ∘ i) top) by (rule monoD[OF mono Suc])
  also have ... = (F ∘ Suc i) top by simp
  finally show ?case .
qed simp
qed
show ?U ≤ gfp F
proof (rule gfp-upperbound)
have *: antimono (λi::nat. (F ∘ i) top)
proof –
  have (F ∘ Suc i) top ≤ (F ∘ i) top for i::nat
  proof (induct i)
    case 0
    show ?case by simp
  next
    case Suc
    thus ?case using monoD[OF mono Suc] by auto
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (auto simp add: antimono-iff-le-Suc)
qed
have ?U ≤ (INF i. (F ∘ Suc i) top)
  by (fast intro: INF-greatest INF-lower)
also have ... ≤ F ?U
  by (simp add: inf-continuousD `inf-continuous F` *)
finally show ?U ≤ F ?U .
qed
qed

lemma gfp-transfer:
assumes α: inf-continuous α and f: inf-continuous f and g: inf-continuous g
assumes [simp]: α top = top ∧ x. α (f x) = g (α x)
shows α (gfp f) = gfp g
proof –
have α (gfp f) = (INF i. α ((f ∘ i) top))
  unfolding inf-continuous-gfp[OF f] by (intro f α inf-continuousD antimono-funpow
inf-continuous-mono)
moreover have α ((f ∘ i) top) = (g ∘ i) top for i
  by (induction i; simp)
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding inf-continuous-gfp[OF g] by simp
qed

lemma gfp-transfer-bounded:
assumes P: P (f top) ∧ x. P x ⇒ P (f x) ∧ M. antimono M ⇒ (λi. P (M

```

```

 $i)) \implies P (\text{INF } i::\text{nat}. M i)$ 
assumes  $\alpha: \bigwedge M. \text{antimono } M \implies (\bigwedge i::\text{nat}. P (M i)) \implies \alpha (\text{INF } i. M i) = (\text{INF } i. \alpha (M i))$ 
assumes  $f: \text{inf-continuous } f \text{ and } g: \text{inf-continuous } g$ 
assumes [simp]:  $\bigwedge x. P x \implies \alpha (f x) = g (\alpha x)$ 
assumes  $g\text{-bound}:$   $\bigwedge x. g x \leq \alpha (f \text{ top})$ 
shows  $\alpha (\text{gfp } f) = \text{gfp } g$ 
proof (rule antisym)
note  $\text{mono-}g = \text{inf-continuous-mono}[\text{OF } g]$ 

have  $P\text{-pow}:$   $P ((f \wedge i) (f \text{ top})) \text{ for } i$ 
by (induction i) (auto intro!: P)

have  $\text{antimono-pow}:$   $\text{antimono} (\lambda i. (f \wedge i) \text{ top})$ 
unfolding antimono-iff-le-Suc
proof
  fix i show  $(f \wedge \text{Suc } i) \text{ top} \leq (f \wedge i) \text{ top}$ 
  proof (induct i)
    case Suc thus ?case using monoD[OF inf-continuous-mono[OF f] Suc] by
    auto
  qed (simp add: le-fun-def)
  qed
have  $\text{antimono-pow2}:$   $\text{antimono} (\lambda i. (f \wedge i) (f \text{ top}))$ 
proof
  show  $x \leq y \implies (f \wedge y) (f \text{ top}) \leq (f \wedge x) (f \text{ top}) \text{ for } x y$ 
  using antimono-pow[THEN antimonoD, of Suc x Suc y]
  unfolding funpow-Suc-right by simp
qed

have  $\text{gfp-}f:$   $\text{gfp } f = (\text{INF } i. (f \wedge i) (f \text{ top}))$ 
unfolding inf-continuous-gfp[OF f]
proof (rule INF-eq)
  show  $\exists j \in \text{UNIV}. (f \wedge j) (f \text{ top}) \leq (f \wedge i) \text{ top} \text{ for } i$ 
  by (intro bexI[of - i - 1]) (auto simp: diff-Suc funpow-Suc-right simp del:
  funpow.simps(2) split: nat.split)
  show  $\exists j \in \text{UNIV}. (f \wedge j) \text{ top} \leq (f \wedge i) (f \text{ top}) \text{ for } i$ 
  by (intro bexI[of - Suc i]) (auto simp: funpow-Suc-right simp del: fun-
  pow.simps(2))
qed

have  $P\text{-lfp}:$   $P (\text{gfp } f)$ 
unfolding gfp-f by (auto intro!: P P-pow antimono-pow2)

have  $\alpha (\text{gfp } f) = (\text{INF } i. \alpha ((f \wedge i) (f \text{ top})))$ 
unfolding gfp-f by (rule alpha) (auto intro!: P-pow antimono-pow2)
also have  $\dots \geq \text{gfp } g$ 
proof (rule INF-greatest)
  fix i show  $\text{gfp } g \leq \alpha ((f \wedge i) (f \text{ top}))$ 
  proof (induction i)

```

```

case (Suc n) then show ?case
  by (subst gfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-pow)
next
  case 0
    have gfp g  $\leq \alpha$  (f top)
      by (subst gfp-unfold[OF mono-g]) (rule g-bound)
    then show ?case
      by simp
    qed
  qed
  finally show gfp g  $\leq \alpha$  (gfp f) .

show  $\alpha$  (gfp f)  $\leq$  gfp g
proof (induction rule: gfp-ordinal-induct[OF mono-g])
  case (1 S) then show ?case
    by (subst gfp-unfold[OF inf-continuous-mono[OF f]])
      (simp add: monoD[OF mono-g] P-lfp)
    qed (auto intro: Inf-greatest)
  qed

```

35.1.1 Least fixed points in countable complete lattices

```

definition (in countable-complete-lattice) cclfp ::  $('a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  where cclfp f = (SUP i. (f  $\wedge\wedge$  i) bot)

```

```

lemma cclfp-unfold:
  assumes sup-continuous F shows cclfp F = F (cclfp F)
proof –
  have cclfp F = (SUP i. F ((F  $\wedge\wedge$  i) bot))
  unfolding cclfp-def
  by (subst UNIV-nat-eq) (simp add: image-comp)
  also have ... = F (cclfp F)
  unfolding cclfp-def
  by (intro sup-continuousD[symmetric] assms mono-funpow sup-continuous-mono)
  finally show ?thesis .
  qed

```

```

lemma cclfp-lowerbound: assumes f: mono f and A: f A  $\leq A$  shows cclfp f  $\leq A$ 
  unfolding cclfp-def
proof (intro ccSUP-least)
  fix i show (f  $\wedge\wedge$  i) bot  $\leq A$ 
  proof (induction i)
    case (Suc i) from monoD[OF f this] A show ?case
      by auto
    qed simp
  qed simp

```

```

lemma cclfp-transfer:
  assumes sup-continuous alpha mono f

```

```

assumes  $\alpha \text{ bot} = \text{bot} \wedge x. \alpha(f x) = g(\alpha x)$ 
shows  $\alpha(cclfp f) = cclfp g$ 
proof -
have  $\alpha(cclfp f) = (\text{SUP } i. \alpha((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}))$ 
unfolding  $cclfp\text{-def}$  by (intro sup-continuousD assms mono-funpow sup-continuous-mono)
moreover have  $\alpha((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}) = (g \wedge i) \text{ bot}$  for  $i$ 
  by (induction i) (simp-all add: assms)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: cclfp-def)
qed
end

```

36 Extended natural numbers (i.e. with infinity)

```

theory Extended-Nat
imports Main Countable Order-Continuity
begin

class infinity =
fixes infinity :: 'a ( $\langle \infty \rangle$ )

context
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a:{canonically-ordered-monoid-add, linorder-topology, complete-linorder}
begin

lemma sums-SUP[simp, intro]:  $f \text{ sums } (\text{SUP } n. \sum_{i < n} f i)$ 
  unfolding sums-def by (intro LIMSEQ-SUP monoI sum-mono2 zero-le) auto

lemma suminf-eq-SUP:  $\text{suminf } f = (\text{SUP } n. \sum_{i < n} f i)$ 
  using sums-SUP by (rule sums-unique[symmetric])

end

```

36.1 Type definition

We extend the standard natural numbers by a special value indicating infinity.

```
typedef enat = UNIV :: nat option set ..
```

TODO: introduce enat as coinductive datatype, enat is just *of-nat*

```
definition enat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  enat n = Abs-enat (Some n)
```

```
instantiation enat :: infinity
begin
```

```

definition  $\infty = \text{Abs-enat} \text{ None}$ 
instance ..

end

instance  $\text{enat} :: \text{countable}$ 
proof
  show  $\exists \text{to-nat} :: \text{enat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}. \text{inj} \text{ to-nat}$ 
    by (rule  $\text{exI}[\text{of } - \text{ to-nat} \circ \text{Rep-enat}]$ ) ( $\text{simp add: inj-on-def Rep-enat-inject}$ )
qed

old-rep-datatype  $\text{enat} \infty :: \text{enat}$ 
proof –
  fix  $P i$  assume  $\bigwedge j. P (\text{enat } j) P \infty$ 
  then show  $P i$ 
  proof induct
    case ( $\text{Abs-enat } y$ ) then show ?case
      by (cases  $y$  rule: option.exhaust)
        ( $\text{auto simp: enat-def infinity-enat-def}$ )
    qed
  qed ( $\text{auto simp add: enat-def infinity-enat-def Abs-enat-inject}$ )

declare [[coercion  $\text{enat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{enat}$ ]]

lemmas  $\text{enat2-cases} = \text{enat.exhaust}[\text{case-product} \text{ enat.exhaust}]$ 
lemmas  $\text{enat3-cases} = \text{enat.exhaust}[\text{case-product} \text{ enat.exhaust} \text{ enat.exhaust}]$ 

lemma  $\text{not-infinity-eq} [\text{iff}]: (x \neq \infty) = (\exists i. x = \text{enat } i)$ 
  by (cases  $x$ ) auto

lemma  $\text{not-enat-eq} [\text{iff}]: (\forall y. x \neq \text{enat } y) = (x = \infty)$ 
  by (cases  $x$ ) auto

lemma  $\text{enat-ex-split}: (\exists c :: \text{enat}. P c) \longleftrightarrow P \infty \vee (\exists c :: \text{nat}. P c)$ 
  by (metis  $\text{enat.exhaust}$ )

primrec  $\text{the-enat} :: \text{enat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$ 
  where  $\text{the-enat} (\text{enat } n) = n$ 

```

36.2 Constructors and numbers

```

instantiation  $\text{enat} :: \text{zero-neq-one}$ 
begin

```

```

definition
   $0 = \text{enat } 0$ 

```

```

definition
   $1 = \text{enat } 1$ 

```

```

instance
  proof qed (simp add: zero-enat-def one-enat-def)
end

definition eSuc :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  eSuc i = (case i of enat n  $\Rightarrow$  enat (Suc n) |  $\infty$   $\Rightarrow$   $\infty$ )

lemma enat-0 [code-post]: enat 0 = 0
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma enat-1 [code-post]: enat 1 = 1
  by (simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma enat-0-iff: enat x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0 0 = enat x  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  by (auto simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma enat-1-iff: enat x = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 1 1 = enat x  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 1
  by (auto simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma one-eSuc: 1 = eSuc 0
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def one-enat-def eSuc-def)

lemma infinity-ne-i0 [simp]: ( $\infty$ ::enat)  $\neq$  0
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma i0-ne-infinity [simp]: 0  $\neq$  ( $\infty$ ::enat)
  by (simp add: zero-enat-def)

lemma zero-one-enat-neq:
   $\neg$  0 = (1::enat)
   $\neg$  1 = (0::enat)
  unfolding zero-enat-def one-enat-def by simp-all

lemma infinity-ne-i1 [simp]: ( $\infty$ ::enat)  $\neq$  1
  by (simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma i1-ne-infinity [simp]: 1  $\neq$  ( $\infty$ ::enat)
  by (simp add: one-enat-def)

lemma eSuc-enat: eSuc (enat n) = enat (Suc n)
  by (simp add: eSuc-def)

lemma eSuc-infinity [simp]: eSuc  $\infty$  =  $\infty$ 
  by (simp add: eSuc-def)

lemma eSuc-ne-0 [simp]: eSuc n  $\neq$  0
  by (simp add: eSuc-def zero-enat-def split: enat.splits)

```

```

lemma zero-ne-eSuc [simp]:  $0 \neq eSuc n$ 
  by (rule eSuc-ne-0 [symmetric])

lemma eSuc-inject [simp]:  $eSuc m = eSuc n \longleftrightarrow m = n$ 
  by (simp add: eSuc-def split: enat.splits)

lemma eSuc-enat-iff:  $eSuc x = enat y \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. y = Suc n \wedge x = enat n)$ 
  by (cases y) (auto simp: enat-0 eSuc-enat[symmetric])

lemma enat-eSuc-iff:  $enat y = eSuc x \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. y = Suc n \wedge enat n = x)$ 
  by (cases y) (auto simp: enat-0 eSuc-enat[symmetric])

```

36.3 Addition

```

instantiation enat :: comm-monoid-add
begin

definition [nitpick-simp]:
   $m + n = (\text{case } m \text{ of } \infty \Rightarrow \infty \mid enat m \Rightarrow (\text{case } n \text{ of } \infty \Rightarrow \infty \mid enat n \Rightarrow enat(m + n)))$ 

lemma plus-enat-simps [simp, code]:
  fixes q :: enat
  shows enat m + enat n = enat (m + n)
    and  $\infty + q = \infty$ 
    and  $q + \infty = \infty$ 
  by (simp-all add: plus-enat-def split: enat.splits)

instance
proof
  fix n m q :: enat
  show  $n + m + q = n + (m + q)$ 
    by (cases n m q rule: enat3-cases) auto
  show  $n + m = m + n$ 
    by (cases n m rule: enat2-cases) auto
  show  $0 + n = n$ 
    by (cases n) (simp-all add: zero-enat-def)
qed

end

lemma eSuc-plus-1:
   $eSuc n = n + 1$ 
  by (cases n) (simp-all add: eSuc-enat one-enat-def)

lemma plus-1-eSuc:
   $1 + q = eSuc q$ 
   $q + 1 = eSuc q$ 

```

```

by (simp-all add: eSuc-plus-1 ac-simps)

lemma iadd-Suc: eSuc m + n = eSuc (m + n)
  by (simp add: eSuc-plus-1 ac-simps)

lemma iadd-Suc-right: m + eSuc n = eSuc (m + n)
  by (metis add.commute iadd-Suc)

```

36.4 Multiplication

```

instantiation enat :: {comm-semiring-1, semiring-no-zero-divisors}
begin

```

```

definition times-enat-def [nitpick-simp]:
  m * n = (case m of ∞ ⇒ if n = 0 then 0 else ∞ | enat m ⇒
    (case n of ∞ ⇒ if m = 0 then 0 else ∞ | enat n ⇒ enat (m * n)))

lemma times-enat-simps [simp, code]:
  enat m * enat n = enat (m * n)
  ∞ * ∞ = (∞::enat)
  ∞ * enat n = (if n = 0 then 0 else ∞)
  enat m * ∞ = (if m = 0 then 0 else ∞)
  unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
  by (simp-all split: enat.split)

```

```
instance
```

```
proof
```

```

  fix a b c :: enat
  show distr: (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
    unfolding times-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.split add: distrib-right)
  show a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c
    by (cases a b c rule: enat3-cases) (auto simp: times-enat-def zero-enat-def
      distrib-left)
  qed (auto simp: times-enat-def zero-enat-def one-enat-def split: enat.split)

```

```
end
```

```

lemma mult-eSuc: eSuc m * n = n + m * n
  unfolding eSuc-plus-1 by (simp add: algebra-simps)

```

```

lemma mult-eSuc-right: m * eSuc n = m + m * n
  by (metis mult.commute mult-eSuc)

```

```

lemma of-nat-eq-enat: of-nat n = enat n
  by (induct n) (auto simp: enat-0 plus-1-eSuc eSuc-enat)

```

```

instance enat :: semiring-char-0
proof

```

```

have inj enat by (rule injI) simp
then show inj ( $\lambda n.$  of-nat  $n :: \text{enat}$ ) by (simp add: of-nat-eq-enat)
qed

lemma imult-is-infinity:  $((a :: \text{enat}) * b = \infty) = (a = \infty \wedge b \neq 0 \vee b = \infty \wedge a \neq 0)$ 
by (auto simp add: times-enat-def zero-enat-def split: enat.split)

```

36.5 Numerals

```

lemma numeral-eq-enat:
  numeral  $k = \text{enat} (\text{numeral } k)$ 
  by (metis of-nat-eq-enat of-nat-numeral)

lemma enat-numeral [code-abbrev]:
  enat (numeral  $k$ ) = numeral  $k$ 
  using numeral-eq-enat ..

lemma infinity-ne-numeral [simp]:  $(\infty :: \text{enat}) \neq \text{numeral } k$ 
  by (simp add: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma numeral-ne-infinity [simp]:  $\text{numeral } k \neq (\infty :: \text{enat})$ 
  by (simp add: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma eSuc-numeral [simp]:  $eSuc (\text{numeral } k) = \text{numeral} (k + \text{Num.One})$ 
  by (simp only: eSuc-plus-1 numeral-plus-one)

```

36.6 Subtraction

```

instantiation enat :: minus
begin

definition diff-enat-def:
   $a - b = (\text{case } a \text{ of } (\text{enat } x) \Rightarrow (\text{case } b \text{ of } (\text{enat } y) \Rightarrow \text{enat} (x - y) \mid \infty \Rightarrow 0) \mid \infty \Rightarrow \infty)$ 

instance ..

end

lemma idiff-enat-enat [simp, code]:  $\text{enat } a - \text{enat } b = \text{enat} (a - b)$ 
  by (simp add: diff-enat-def)

lemma idiff-infinity [simp, code]:  $\infty - n = (\infty :: \text{enat})$ 
  by (simp add: diff-enat-def)

lemma idiff-infinity-right [simp, code]:  $\text{enat } a - \infty = 0$ 
  by (simp add: diff-enat-def)

lemma idiff-0 [simp]:  $(0 :: \text{enat}) - n = 0$ 

```

```

by (cases n, simp-all add: zero-enat-def)

lemmas idiff-enat-0 [simp] = idiff-0 [unfolded zero-enat-def]

lemma idiff-0-right [simp]: (n::enat) - 0 = n
by (cases n) (simp-all add: zero-enat-def)

lemmas idiff-enat-0-right [simp] = idiff-0-right [unfolded zero-enat-def]

lemma idiff-self [simp]: n ≠ ∞ ==> (n::enat) - n = 0
by (auto simp: zero-enat-def)

lemma eSuc-minus-eSuc [simp]: eSuc n - eSuc m = n - m
by (simp add: eSuc-def split: enat.split)

lemma eSuc-minus-1 [simp]: eSuc n - 1 = n
by (simp add: one-enat-def flip: eSuc-enat zero-enat-def)

```

36.7 Ordering

```

instantiation enat :: linordered_ab_semigroup_add
begin

definition [nitpick-simp]:
m ≤ n = (case n of enat n1 => (case m of enat m1 => m1 ≤ n1 | ∞ => False)
| ∞ => True)

definition [nitpick-simp]:
m < n = (case m of enat m1 => (case n of enat n1 => m1 < n1 | ∞ => True)
| ∞ => False)

lemma enat-ord-simps [simp]:
enat m ≤ enat n ↔ m ≤ n
enat m < enat n ↔ m < n
q ≤ (∞::enat)
q < (∞::enat) ↔ q ≠ ∞
(∞::enat) ≤ q ↔ q = ∞
(∞::enat) < q ↔ False
by (simp-all add: less_eq_enat_def less_enat_def split: enat.splits)

lemma numeral-le-enat-iff [simp]:
shows numeral m ≤ enat n ↔ numeral m ≤ n
by (auto simp: numeral_eq_enat)

lemma numeral-less-enat-iff [simp]:
shows numeral m < enat n ↔ numeral m < n
by (auto simp: numeral_eq_enat)

lemma enat-ord-code [code]:

```

```

enat m ≤ enat n ↔ m ≤ n
enat m < enat n ↔ m < n
q ≤ (∞::enat) ↔ True
enat m < ∞ ↔ True
∞ ≤ enat n ↔ False
(∞::enat) < q ↔ False
by simp-all

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-enat-def less-enat-def plus-enat-def split: enat.splits)

end

instance enat :: dioid
proof
  fix a b :: enat show (a ≤ b) = (∃ c. b = a + c)
    by (cases a b rule: enat2-cases) (auto simp: le-iff-add enat-ex-split)
qed

instance enat :: {linordered-nonzero-semiring, strict-ordered-comm-monoid-add}
proof
  fix a b c :: enat
  show a ≤ b ⟹ 0 ≤ c ⟹ c * a ≤ c * b
    unfolding times-enat-def less-eq-enat-def zero-enat-def
    by (simp split: enat.splits)
  show a < b ⟹ c < d ⟹ a + c < b + d for a b c d :: enat
    by (cases a b c d rule: enat2-cases[case-product enat2-cases]) auto
  show a < b ⟹ a + 1 < b + 1
    by (metis add-right-mono eSuc-minus-1 eSuc-plus-1 less-le)
qed (simp add: zero-enat-def one-enat-def)

lemma add-diff-assoc-enat: z ≤ y ⟹ x + (y - z) = x + y - (z::enat)
by(cases x)(auto simp add: diff-enat-def split: enat.split)

lemma enat-ord-number [simp]:
  (numeral m :: enat) ≤ numeral n ↔ (numeral m :: nat) ≤ numeral n
  (numeral m :: enat) < numeral n ↔ (numeral m :: nat) < numeral n
by (simp-all add: numeral-eq-enat)

lemma infinity-ileE [elim!]: ∞ ≤ enat m ⟹ R
by (simp add: zero-enat-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma infinity-illesE [elim!]: ∞ < enat m ⟹ R
by simp

lemma eSuc-ile-mono [simp]: eSuc n ≤ eSuc m ↔ n ≤ m

```

```

by (simp add: eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma eSuc-mono [simp]: eSuc n < eSuc m  $\longleftrightarrow$  n < m
by (simp add: eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma ile-eSuc [simp]: n  $\leq$  eSuc n
by (simp add: eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma not-eSuc-ilei0 [simp]:  $\neg$  eSuc n  $\leq$  0
by (simp add: zero-enat-def eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma i0-iless-eSuc [simp]: 0 < eSuc n
by (simp add: zero-enat-def eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma iless-eSuc0 [simp]: (n < eSuc 0) = (n = 0)
by (simp add: zero-enat-def eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def split: enat.split)

lemma ileI1: m < n  $\implies$  eSuc m  $\leq$  n
by (simp add: eSuc-def less-eq-enat-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma Suc-ile-eq: enat (Suc m)  $\leq$  n  $\longleftrightarrow$  enat m < n
by (cases n) auto

lemma iless-Suc-eq [simp]: enat m < eSuc n  $\longleftrightarrow$  enat m  $\leq$  n
by (auto simp add: eSuc-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma imult-infinity: (0::enat) < n  $\implies$   $\infty * n = \infty$ 
by (simp add: zero-enat-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma imult-infinity-right: (0::enat) < n  $\implies$  n *  $\infty = \infty$ 
by (simp add: zero-enat-def less-enat-def split: enat.splits)

lemma enat-0-less-mult-iff: (0 < (m::enat) * n) = (0 < m  $\wedge$  0 < n)
by (simp only: zero-less-iff-neq-zero mult-eq-0-iff, simp)

lemma mono-eSuc: mono eSuc
by (simp add: mono-def)

lemma min-enat-simps [simp]:
min (enat m) (enat n) = enat (min m n)
min q 0 = 0
min 0 q = 0
min q ( $\infty$ ::enat) = q
min ( $\infty$ ::enat) q = q
by (auto simp add: min-def)

lemma max-enat-simps [simp]:
max (enat m) (enat n) = enat (max m n)
max q 0 = q

```

```

max 0 q = q
max q ∞ = (∞::enat)
max ∞ q = (∞::enat)
by (simp-all add: max-def)

lemma enat-ile: n ≤ enat m  $\implies \exists k. n = \text{enat } k$ 
by (cases n) simp-all

lemma enat-iless: n < enat m  $\implies \exists k. n = \text{enat } k$ 
by (cases n) simp-all

lemma iadd-le-enat-iff:
x + y ≤ enat n  $\longleftrightarrow (\exists y' x'. x = \text{enat } x' \wedge y = \text{enat } y' \wedge x' + y' \leq n)$ 
by(cases x y rule: enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust]) simp-all

lemma chain-incr:  $\forall i. \exists j. Y i < Y j \implies \exists j. \text{enat } k < Y j$ 
proof (induction k)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    using enat-0 zero-less-iff-neq-zero by fastforce
  next
    case (Suc k)
    then show ?case
      by (meson Suc-ile-eq order-le-less-trans)
  qed

lemma eSuc-max: eSuc (max x y) = max (eSuc x) (eSuc y)
by (simp add: eSuc-def split: enat.split)

lemma eSuc-Max:
assumes finite A A ≠ {}
shows eSuc (Max A) = Max (eSuc ` A)
by (simp add: assms mono-Max-commute mono-eSuc)

instantiation enat :: {order-bot, order-top}
begin

definition bot-enat :: enat where bot-enat = 0
definition top-enat :: enat where top-enat = ∞

instance
  by standard (simp-all add: bot-enat-def top-enat-def)

end

lemma finite-enat-bounded:
assumes le-fin:  $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies y \leq \text{enat } n$ 
shows finite A
proof (rule finite-subset)

```

```

show finite (enat ‘{..n}) by blast
have A ⊆ enat ‘{..n}
  using enat-ile le-fin by fastforce
  then show A ⊆ enat ‘{..n} .
qed

```

36.8 Cancellation simprocs

```

lemma add-diff-cancel-enat[simp]: x ≠ ∞ ⟹ x + y - x = (y::enat)
  by (metis add.commute add.right-neutral add-diff-assoc-enat idiff-self order-refl)

lemma enat-add-left-cancel: a + b = a + c ⟷ a = (∞::enat) ∨ b = c
  unfolding plus-enat-def by (simp split: enat.split)

lemma enat-add-left-cancel-le: a + b ≤ a + c ⟷ a = (∞::enat) ∨ b ≤ c
  unfolding plus-enat-def by (simp split: enat.split)

lemma enat-add-left-cancel-less: a + b < a + c ⟷ a ≠ (∞::enat) ∧ b < c
  unfolding plus-enat-def by (simp split: enat.split)

lemma plus-eq-infty-iff-enat: (m::enat) + n = ∞ ⟷ m=∞ ∨ n=∞
  using enat-add-left-cancel by fastforce

ML ‹
structure Cancel-Enat-Common =
struct
  (* copied from src/HOL/Tools/nat-numeral-simprocs.ML *)
  fun find-first-t _ _ [] = raise TERM("find-first-t", [])
  | find-first-t past u (t::terms) =
    if u aconv t then (rev past @ terms)
    else find-first-t (t::past) u terms

  fun dest-summing (Const (const-name `Groups.plus`, _) $ t $ u, ts) =
    dest-summing (t, dest-summing (u, ts))
  | dest-summing (t, ts) = t :: ts

  val mk-sum = Arith-Data.long-mk-sum
  fun dest-sum t = dest-summing (t, [])
  val find-first = find-first-t []
  val trans-tac = Numeral-Simprocs.trans-tac
  val norm_ss =
    simpset_of (put-simpset HOL-basic-ss context
      addsimps @{thms ac-simps add-0-left add-0-right})
  fun norm-tac ctxt = ALLGOALS (simp-tac (put-simpset norm_ss ctxt))
  fun simplify-meta-eq ctxt cancel-th th =
    Arith-Data.simplify-meta-eq [] ctxt
    ([th, cancel-th] MRS trans)
  fun mk-eq (a, b) = HOLogic.mk-Trueprop (HOLogic.mk-eq (a, b))
end

```

```

structure Eq-Enat-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Enat-Common
val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-eq
val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name <HOL.eq> typ <enat>
fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm enat-add-left-cancel}
)

structure Le-Enat-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Enat-Common
val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name <Orderings.less-eq>
val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name <Orderings.less-eq> typ <enat>
fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm enat-add-left-cancel-le}
)

structure Less-Enat-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Enat-Common
val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name <Orderings.less>
val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name <Orderings.less> typ <enat>
fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm enat-add-left-cancel-less}
)
>

simproc-setup enat-eq-cancel
((l::enat) + m = n | (l::enat) = m + n) =
<K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Eq-Enat-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))>

simproc-setup enat-le-cancel
((l::enat) + m ≤ n | (l::enat) ≤ m + n) =
<K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Le-Enat-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))>

simproc-setup enat-less-cancel
((l::enat) + m < n | (l::enat) < m + n) =
<K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Less-Enat-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))>

```

TODO: add regression tests for these simprocs

TODO: add simprocs for combining and cancelling numerals

36.9 Well-ordering

```

lemma less-enatE:
  [| n < enat m; ∀k. [| n = enat k; k < m |] ⇒ P |] ⇒ P
  using enat-iless enat-ord-simps(2) by blast

```

```

lemma less-infinityE:
  [| n < ∞; ∀k. n = enat k ⇒ P |] ⇒ P
  by auto

```

```

lemma enat-less-induct:

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge n. \forall m::enat. m < n \rightarrow P m \Rightarrow P n$ 
shows  $P n$ 
proof -
  have  $P (enat k)$  for  $k$ 
    by (induction k rule: less-induct) (metis less-enatE assms)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis enat.exhaust less-infinityE assms)
qed

instance enat :: wellorder
proof
  fix  $P$  and  $n$ 
  assume hyp:  $(\bigwedge n::enat. (\bigwedge m::enat. m < n \Rightarrow P m) \Rightarrow P n)$ 
  show  $P n$  by (blast intro: enat-less-induct hyp)
qed

```

36.10 Complete Lattice

```

instantiation enat :: complete-lattice
begin

definition inf-enat :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  inf-enat = min

definition sup-enat :: enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  sup-enat = max

definition Inf-enat :: enat set  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  Inf-enat  $A = (\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } \infty \text{ else } (\text{LEAST } x. x \in A))$ 

definition Sup-enat :: enat set  $\Rightarrow$  enat where
  Sup-enat  $A = (\text{if } A = \{\} \text{ then } 0 \text{ else if finite } A \text{ then Max } A \text{ else } \infty)$ 

instance
proof
  fix  $x :: enat$  and  $A :: enat$  set
  show  $x \in A \Rightarrow \text{Inf } A \leq x$ 
    unfolding Inf-enat-def by (auto intro: Least-le)
  show  $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \Rightarrow x \leq y) \Rightarrow x \leq \text{Inf } A$ 
    unfolding Inf-enat-def
    by (cases  $A = \{\}$ ) (auto intro: LeastI2-ex)
  show  $x \in A \Rightarrow x \leq \text{Sup } A$ 
    unfolding Sup-enat-def by (cases finite  $A$ ) auto
  show  $(\bigwedge y. y \in A \Rightarrow y \leq x) \Rightarrow \text{Sup } A \leq x$ 
    unfolding Sup-enat-def using finite-enat-bounded by auto
qed (simp-all add: inf-enat-def sup-enat-def bot-enat-def top-enat-def Inf-enat-def
      Sup-enat-def)

end

```

```

instance enat :: complete-linorder ..

lemma eSuc-Sup:  $A \neq \{\} \implies eSuc(Sup A) = Sup(eSuc`A)$ 
  by(auto simp add: Sup-enat-def eSuc-Max inj-on-def dest: finite-imageD)

lemma sup-continuous-eSuc: sup-continuous  $f \implies sup\text{-continuous } (\lambda x. eSuc(fx))$ 
  using eSuc-Sup [of - `UNIV] by (auto simp: sup-continuous-def image-comp)

```

36.11 Traditional theorem names

```

lemmas enat-defs = zero-enat-def one-enat-def eSuc-def
  plus-enat-def less-eq-enat-def less-enat-def

lemma iadd-is-0:  $(m + n = (0::enat)) = (m = 0 \wedge n = 0)$ 
  by (rule add-eq-0-iff-both-eq-0)

lemma i0-lb :  $(0::enat) \leq n$ 
  by (rule zero-le)

lemma ile0-eq:  $n \leq (0::enat) \longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
  by (rule le-zero-eq)

lemma not-iless0:  $\neg n < (0::enat)$ 
  by (rule not-less-zero)

lemma i0-less[simp]:  $(0::enat) < n \longleftrightarrow n \neq 0$ 
  by (rule zero-less-iff-neq-zero)

lemma imult-is-0:  $((m::enat) * n = 0) = (m = 0 \vee n = 0)$ 
  by (rule mult-eq-0-iff)

end

```

37 Liminf and Limsup on conditionally complete lattices

```

theory Liminf-Limsup
imports Complex-Main
begin

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) le-cSup-iff:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\}$  bdd-above  $A$ 
  shows  $x \leq Sup A \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists a \in A. y < a)$ 
  proof safe
    fix  $y$  assume  $x \leq Sup A$   $y < x$ 
    then have  $y < Sup A$  by auto
    then show  $\exists a \in A. y < a$ 

```

```

unfolding less-cSup-iff[OF assms] .
qed (auto elim!: allE[of - Sup A] simp add: not-le[symmetric] cSup-upper assms)

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) le-cSUP-iff:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-above } (f^A) \implies x \leq \text{Sup } (f^A) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists i \in A. y < f i)$ 
  using le-cSup-iff [of  $f^A$ ] by simp

lemma le-cSup-iff-less:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{conditionally-complete-linorder, dense-linorder}\}$ 
  shows  $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-above } (f^A) \implies x \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists i \in A. y \leq f i)$ 
  by (simp add: le-cSUP-iff)
  (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans less-le-trans dest: dense)

lemma le-Sup-iff-less:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder, dense-linorder}\}$ 
  shows  $x \leq (\text{SUP } i \in A. f i) \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < x. \exists i \in A. y \leq f i)$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
  unfolding le-SUP-iff
  by (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans less-le-trans dest: dense)

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) cInf-le-iff:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\} \text{ bdd-below } A$ 
  shows  $\text{Inf } A \leq x \longleftrightarrow (\forall y > x. \exists a \in A. y > a)$ 
  proof safe
    fix  $y$  assume  $x \geq \text{Inf } A$   $y > x$ 
    then have  $y > \text{Inf } A$  by auto
    then show  $\exists a \in A. y > a$ 
    unfolding cInf-less-iff[OF assms] .
  qed (auto elim!: allE[of - Inf A] simp add: not-le[symmetric] cInf-lower assms)

lemma (in conditionally-complete-linorder) cINF-le-iff:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-below } (f^A) \implies \text{Inf } (f^A) \leq x \longleftrightarrow (\forall y > x. \exists i \in A. y > f i)$ 
  using cInf-le-iff [of  $f^A$ ] by simp

lemma cInf-le-iff-less:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{conditionally-complete-linorder, dense-linorder}\}$ 
  shows  $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{bdd-below } (f^A) \implies (\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq x \longleftrightarrow (\forall y > x. \exists i \in A. f i \leq y)$ 
  by (simp add: cINF-le-iff)
  (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans le-less-trans dest: dense)

lemma Inf-le-iff-less:
  fixes  $x :: 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder, dense-linorder}\}$ 
  shows  $(\text{INF } i \in A. f i) \leq x \longleftrightarrow (\forall y > x. \exists i \in A. f i \leq y)$ 
  unfolding INF-le-iff
  by (blast intro: less-imp-le less-trans le-less-trans dest: dense)

lemma SUP-pair:
  fixes  $f :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \text{complete-lattice}$ 

```

shows $(\text{SUP } i \in A. \text{SUP } j \in B. f i j) = (\text{SUP } p \in A \times B. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$
by (rule antisym) (auto intro!: SUP-least SUP-upper2)

lemma INF-pair:

fixes $f :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \text{complete-lattice}$
shows $(\text{INF } i \in A. \text{INF } j \in B. f i j) = (\text{INF } p \in A \times B. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$
by (rule antisym) (auto intro!: INF-greatest INF-lower2)

lemma INF-Sigma:

fixes $f :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow - :: \text{complete-lattice}$
shows $(\text{INF } i \in A. \text{INF } j \in B. f i j) = (\text{INF } p \in \text{Sigma } A B. f (\text{fst } p) (\text{snd } p))$
by (rule antisym) (auto intro!: INF-greatest INF-lower2)

37.0.1 Liminf and Limsup

definition Liminf :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b :: complete-lattice **where**
 $\text{Liminf } F f = (\text{SUP } P \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. \text{INF } x \in \{x. P x\}. f x)$

definition Limsup :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b :: complete-lattice **where**
 $\text{Limsup } F f = (\text{INF } P \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. \text{SUP } x \in \{x. P x\}. f x)$

abbreviation liminf \equiv Liminf sequentially

abbreviation limsup \equiv Limsup sequentially

lemma Liminf-eqI:

$(\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies \text{Inf } (f \cdot (\text{Collect } P)) \leq x) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge y. (\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies \text{Inf } (f \cdot (\text{Collect } P)) \leq y) \implies x \leq y) \implies \text{Liminf}$
 $F f = x$
unfolding Liminf-def **by** (auto intro!: SUP-eqI)

lemma Limsup-eqI:

$(\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies x \leq \text{Sup } (f \cdot (\text{Collect } P))) \implies$
 $(\bigwedge y. (\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies y \leq \text{Sup } (f \cdot (\text{Collect } P))) \implies y \leq x) \implies$
 $\text{Limsup } F f = x$
unfolding Limsup-def **by** (auto intro!: INF-eqI)

lemma liminf-SUP-INF: $\text{liminf } f = (\text{SUP } n. \text{INF } m \in \{n..\}. f m)$

unfolding Liminf-def eventually-sequentially
by (rule SUP-eq) (auto simp: atLeast-def intro!: INF-mono)

lemma limsup-INF-SUP: $\text{limsup } f = (\text{INF } n. \text{SUP } m \in \{n..\}. f m)$

unfolding Limsup-def eventually-sequentially
by (rule INF-eq) (auto simp: atLeast-def intro!: SUP-mono)

lemma mem-limsup-iff: $x \in \text{limsup } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists_F n \text{ in sequentially}. x \in A n)$
by (simp add: Limsup-def) (metis (mono-tags) eventually-mono not-frequently)

lemma mem-liminf-iff: $x \in \text{liminf } A \longleftrightarrow (\forall_F n \text{ in sequentially}. x \in A n)$

by (*simp add: Liminf-def*) (*metis (mono-tags) eventually-mono*)

lemma *Limsup-const*:

assumes *ntriv*: $\neg \text{trivial-limit } F$
shows *Limsup F* $(\lambda x. c) = c$

proof –

have $\ast: \bigwedge P. \text{Ex } P \longleftrightarrow P \neq (\lambda x. \text{False})$ **by auto**
have $\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies (\text{SUP } x \in \{x. P x\}. c) = c$
using *ntriv* **by** (*intro SUP-const*) (*auto simp: eventually-False* \ast)
then show ?thesis
apply (*auto simp add: Limsup-def*)
apply (*rule INF-const*)
apply *auto*
using *eventually-True* **apply** *blast*
done

qed

lemma *Liminf-const*:

assumes *ntriv*: $\neg \text{trivial-limit } F$
shows *Liminf F* $(\lambda x. c) = c$

proof –

have $\ast: \bigwedge P. \text{Ex } P \longleftrightarrow P \neq (\lambda x. \text{False})$ **by auto**
have $\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies (\text{INF } x \in \{x. P x\}. c) = c$
using *ntriv* **by** (*intro INF-const*) (*auto simp: eventually-False* \ast)
then show ?thesis
apply (*auto simp add: Liminf-def*)
apply (*rule SUP-const*)
apply *auto*
using *eventually-True* **apply** *blast*
done

qed

lemma *Liminf-mono*:

assumes *ev*: *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \leq g x)$ *F*
shows *Liminf F* $f \leq \text{Liminf } F g$

unfolding *Liminf-def*

proof (*safe intro!*: *SUP-mono*)

fix *P* **assume** *eventually P F*

with *ev* **have** *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \leq g x \wedge P x)$ *F* (**is** *eventually* $?Q$ *F*) **by** (*rule eventually-conj*)

then show $\exists Q \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. \text{Inf} (f ` (\text{Collect } P)) \leq \text{Inf} (g ` (\text{Collect } Q))$

by (*intro bexI[of - ?Q]*) (*auto intro!*: *INF-mono*)

qed

lemma *Liminf-eq*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = g x)$ *F*

shows *Liminf F* $f = \text{Liminf } F g$

by (*intro antisym Liminf-mono eventually-mono[OF assms]*) *auto*

lemma *Limsup-mono*:

assumes *ev*: eventually $(\lambda x. f x \leq g x) F$
 shows *Limsup F f* \leq *Limsup F g*
 unfolding *Limsup-def*
 proof (*safe intro!*: INF-mono)
 fix *P* **assume** eventually *P F*
 with *ev* **have** eventually $(\lambda x. f x \leq g x \wedge P x) F$ (**is** eventually $?Q F$) **by** (*rule eventually-conj*)
 then show $\exists Q \in \{P\}. \text{eventually } P F$. *Sup* (*f* ‘ (Collect *Q*)) \leq *Sup* (*g* ‘ (Collect *P*))
 by (*intro bexI[of - ?Q]*) (*auto intro!*: SUP-mono)
 qed

lemma *Limsup-eq*:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. f x = g x) net$
 shows *Limsup net f* $=$ *Limsup net g*
 by (*intro antisym Limsup-mono eventually-mono[OF assms]*) *auto*

lemma *Liminf-bot[simp]*: *Liminf bot f* $=$ *top*

unfolding *Liminf-def top-unique[symmetric]*
 by (*rule SUP-upper2[where i=λx. False]*) *simp-all*

lemma *Limsup-bot[simp]*: *Limsup bot f* $=$ *bot*

unfolding *Limsup-def bot-unique[symmetric]*
 by (*rule INF-lower2[where i=λx. False]*) *simp-all*

lemma *Liminf-le-Limsup*:

assumes *ntriv*: $\neg \text{trivial-limit } F$
 shows *Liminf F f* \leq *Limsup F f*
 unfolding *Limsup-def Liminf-def*
 apply (*rule SUP-least*)
 apply (*rule INF-greatest*)

proof *safe*

 fix *P Q* **assume** eventually *P F* eventually *Q F*
 then have eventually $(\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x) F$ (**is** eventually $?C F$) **by** (*rule eventually-conj*)

then have *not-False*: $(\lambda x. P x \wedge Q x) \neq (\lambda x. False)$

using *ntriv* **by** (*auto simp add: eventually-False*)

have *Inf* (*f* ‘ (Collect *P*)) \leq *Inf* (*f* ‘ (Collect *?C*))

by (*rule INF-mono*) *auto*

also have $\dots \leq \text{Sup} (f \text{ ' (Collect } ?C))$

using *not-False* **by** (*intro INF-le-SUP*) *auto*

also have $\dots \leq \text{Sup} (f \text{ ' (Collect } Q))$

by (*rule SUP-mono*) *auto*

finally show *Inf* (*f* ‘ (Collect *P*)) \leq *Sup* (*f* ‘ (Collect *Q*)).

qed

lemma *Liminf-bounded*:

assumes $le: \text{eventually } (\lambda n. C \leq X n) F$
shows $C \leq \text{Liminf } F X$
using $\text{Liminf-mono}[OF le] \text{ Liminf-const}[of F C]$
by (*cases* $F = \text{bot}$) *simp-all*

lemma *Limsup-bounded*:
assumes $le: \text{eventually } (\lambda n. X n \leq C) F$
shows $\text{Limsup } F X \leq C$
using $\text{Limsup-mono}[OF le] \text{ Limsup-const}[of F C]$
by (*cases* $F = \text{bot}$) *simp-all*

lemma *le-Limsup*:
assumes $F: F \neq \text{bot} \text{ and } x: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. l \leq f x$
shows $l \leq \text{Limsup } F f$
using $F \text{ Liminf-bounded}[of l f F] \text{ Liminf-le-Limsup}[of F f] \text{ order.trans } x \text{ by blast}$

lemma *Liminf-le*:
assumes $F: F \neq \text{bot} \text{ and } x: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. f x \leq l$
shows $\text{Liminf } F f \leq l$
using $F \text{ Liminf-le-Limsup} \text{ Limsup-bounded} \text{ order.trans } x \text{ by blast}$

lemma *le-Liminf-iff*:
fixes $X :: - \Rightarrow - :: \text{complete-linorder}$
shows $C \leq \text{Liminf } F X \longleftrightarrow (\forall y < C. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. y < X x) F)$
proof –
have $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. y < X x) F$
if $\text{eventually } P F y < \text{Inf } (X ` (\text{Collect } P))$ **for** $y P$
using *that* **by** (*auto elim!*: *eventually-mono dest: less-INF-D*)
moreover
have $\exists P. \text{eventually } P F \wedge y < \text{Inf } (X ` (\text{Collect } P))$
if $y < C$ **and** $y: \forall y < C. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. y < X x) F$ **for** $y P$
proof (*cases* $\exists z. y < z \wedge z < C$)
case *True*
then obtain z **where** $z: y < z \wedge z < C ..$
moreover from z **have** $z \leq \text{Inf } (X ` \{x. z < X x\})$
by (*auto intro!*: *INF-greatest*)
ultimately show *?thesis*
using y **by** (*intro exI[of -]*: $\lambda x. z < X x$) *auto*
next
case *False*
then have $C \leq \text{Inf } (X ` \{x. y < X x\})$
by (*intro INF-greatest*) *auto*
with $\langle y < C \rangle$ **show** *?thesis*
using y **by** (*intro exI[of -]*: $\lambda x. y < X x$) *auto*
qed
ultimately show *?thesis*
unfolding *Liminf-def le-SUP-iff* **by** *auto*
qed

```

lemma Limsup-le-iff:
  fixes X :: -  $\Rightarrow$  - :: complete-linorder
  shows C  $\geq$  Limsup F X  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall y > C$ . eventually ( $\lambda x$ . y  $>$  X x) F)
  proof -
    { fix y P assume eventually P F y  $>$  Sup (X ‘ (Collect P))
      then have eventually ( $\lambda x$ . y  $>$  X x) F
      by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: SUP-lessD) }
    moreover
    { fix y P assume y  $>$  C and y:  $\forall z > C$ . eventually ( $\lambda x$ . y  $>$  X x) F
      have  $\exists P$ . eventually P F  $\wedge$  y  $>$  Sup (X ‘ (Collect P))
      proof (cases  $\exists z$ . C  $<$  z  $\wedge$  z  $<$  y)
        case True
        then obtain z where z: C  $<$  z  $\wedge$  z  $<$  y ..
        moreover from z have z  $\geq$  Sup (X ‘ {x. X x  $<$  z})
        by (auto intro!: SUP-least)
        ultimately show ?thesis
        using y by (intro exI[of -  $\lambda x$ . z  $>$  X x]) auto
    next
      case False
      then have C  $\geq$  Sup (X ‘ {x. X x  $<$  y})
      by (intro SUP-least) (auto simp: not-less)
      with  $\langle y > C \rangle$  show ?thesis
      using y by (intro exI[of -  $\lambda x$ . y  $>$  X x]) auto
      qed }
    ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding Limsup-def INF-le-iff by auto
  qed

lemma less-LiminfD:
  y  $<$  Liminf F (f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: complete-linorder)  $\implies$  eventually ( $\lambda x$ . f x  $>$  y) F
  using le-Liminf-iff[of Liminf F f F f] by simp

lemma Limsup-lessD:
  y  $>$  Limsup F (f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: complete-linorder)  $\implies$  eventually ( $\lambda x$ . f x  $<$  y) F
  using Limsup-le-iff[of F f Limsup F f] by simp

lemma lim-imp-Liminf:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  - :: {complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes ntriv:  $\neg$  trivial-limit F
  assumes lim: (f  $\longrightarrow$  f0) F
  shows Liminf F f = f0
  proof (intro Liminf-eqI)
    fix P assume P: eventually P F
    then have eventually ( $\lambda x$ . Inf (f ‘ (Collect P))  $\leq$  f x) F
    by eventually-elim (auto intro!: INF-lower)
    then show Inf (f ‘ (Collect P))  $\leq$  f0
    by (rule tendsto-le[OF ntriv lim tendsto-const])
  next
    fix y assume upper:  $\bigwedge P$ . eventually P F  $\implies$  Inf (f ‘ (Collect P))  $\leq$  y

```

```

show  $f_0 \leq y$ 
proof cases
  assume  $\exists z. y < z \wedge z < f_0$ 
  then obtain  $z$  where  $y < z \wedge z < f_0 ..$ 
  moreover have  $z \leq \text{Inf} (f ` \{x. z < f x\})$ 
    by (rule INF-greatest) simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, THEN upper, of  $\{z <..\}]$  by auto
next
  assume discrete:  $\neg (\exists z. y < z \wedge z < f_0)$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule classical)
    assume  $\neg f_0 \leq y$ 
    then have eventually  $(\lambda x. y < f x) F$ 
      using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, of  $\{y <..\}]$  by auto
    then have eventually  $(\lambda x. f_0 \leq f x) F$ 
      using discrete by (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    then have  $\text{Inf} (f ` \{x. f_0 \leq f x\}) \leq y$ 
      by (rule upper)
    moreover have  $f_0 \leq \text{Inf} (f ` \{x. f_0 \leq f x\})$ 
      by (intro INF-greatest) simp
    ultimately show  $f_0 \leq y$  by simp
  qed
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma lim-imp-Limsup:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow - :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  assumes ntriv:  $\neg \text{trivial-limit } F$ 
  assumes lim:  $(f \longrightarrow f_0) F$ 
  shows Limsup  $F f = f_0$ 
  proof (intro Limsup-eqI)
    fix  $P$  assume  $P: \text{eventually } P F$ 
    then have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \leq \text{Sup} (f ` (\text{Collect } P))) F$ 
      by eventually-elim (auto intro!: SUP-upper)
    then show  $f_0 \leq \text{Sup} (f ` (\text{Collect } P))$ 
      by (rule tendsto-le[OF ntriv tendsto-const lim])
next
  fix  $y$  assume lower:  $\bigwedge P. \text{eventually } P F \implies y \leq \text{Sup} (f ` (\text{Collect } P))$ 
  show  $y \leq f_0$ 
  proof (cases  $\exists z. f_0 < z \wedge z < y$ )
    case True
    then obtain  $z$  where  $f_0 < z \wedge z < y ..$ 
    moreover have  $\text{Sup} (f ` \{x. f x < z\}) \leq z$ 
      by (rule SUP-least) simp
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, THEN lower, of  $\{.. < z\}]$  by auto
  next
    case False
  qed

```

```

show ?thesis
proof (rule classical)
  assume  $\neg y \leq f_0$ 
  then have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x < y) F$ 
    using lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, of {..< y}] by auto
  then have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \leq f_0) F$ 
    using False by (auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: not-less)
  then have  $y \leq \text{Sup} (f ` \{x. f x \leq f_0\})$ 
    by (rule lower)
  moreover have  $\text{Sup} (f ` \{x. f x \leq f_0\}) \leq f_0$ 
    by (intro SUP-least) simp
  ultimately show  $y \leq f_0$  by simp
  qed
qed
qed

```

```

lemma Liminf-eq-Limsup:
  fixes  $f_0 :: 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  assumes  $\text{ntriv}: \neg \text{trivial-limit } F$ 
    and  $\text{lim}: \text{Liminf } F f = f_0 \text{ Limsup } F f = f_0$ 
  shows  $(f \longrightarrow f_0) F$ 
proof (rule order-tendstoI)
  fix  $a$  assume  $f_0 < a$ 
  with assms have  $\text{Limsup } F f < a$  by simp
  then obtain  $P$  where eventually  $P F \text{Sup} (f ` (\text{Collect } P)) < a$ 
    unfolding Limsup-def INF-less-iff by auto
  then show eventually  $(\lambda x. f x < a) F$ 
    by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: SUP-lessD)
next
  fix  $a$  assume  $a < f_0$ 
  with assms have  $a < \text{Liminf } F f$  by simp
  then obtain  $P$  where eventually  $P F a < \text{Inf} (f ` (\text{Collect } P))$ 
    unfolding Liminf-def less-SUP-iff by auto
  then show eventually  $(\lambda x. a < f x) F$ 
    by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: less-INF-D)
qed

```

```

lemma tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup:
  fixes  $f_0 :: 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  shows  $\neg \text{trivial-limit } F \implies (f \longrightarrow f_0) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{Liminf } F f = f_0 \wedge \text{Limsup } F f = f_0)$ 
  by (metis Liminf-eq-Limsup lim-imp-Limsup lim-imp-Liminf)

```

```

lemma liminf-subseq-mono:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{complete-linorder}$ 
  assumes strict-mono r
  shows  $\text{liminf } X \leq \text{liminf} (X \circ r)$ 
proof-
  have  $\bigwedge n. (\text{INF } m \in \{n..\}. X m) \leq (\text{INF } m \in \{n..\}. (X \circ r) m)$ 

```

```

proof (safe intro!: INF-mono)
  fix  $n m :: \text{nat}$  assume  $n \leq m$  then show  $\exists ma \in \{n..\}. X ma \leq (X \circ r) m$ 
    using seq-suble[OF ⟨strict-mono  $r$ ⟩, of  $m$ ] by (intro bexI[of - r m]) auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis by (auto intro!: SUP-mono simp: liminf-SUP-INF comp-def)
qed

lemma limsup-subseq-mono:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \text{complete-linorder}$ 
  assumes strict-mono  $r$ 
  shows limsup  $(X \circ r) \leq \text{limsup } X$ 
proof –
  have ( $SUP m \in \{n..\}. (X \circ r) m \leq (SUP m \in \{n..\}. X m)$  for  $n$ )
  proof (safe intro!: SUP-mono)
    fix  $m :: \text{nat}$ 
    assume  $n \leq m$ 
    then show  $\exists ma \in \{n..\}. (X \circ r) m \leq X ma$ 
    using seq-suble[OF ⟨strict-mono  $r$ ⟩, of  $m$ ] by (intro bexI[of - r m]) auto
  qed
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: INF-mono simp: limsup-INF-SUP comp-def)
qed

lemma continuous-on-imp-continuous-within:
  continuous-on  $s f \implies t \subseteq s \implies x \in s \implies \text{continuous (at } x \text{ within } t) f$ 
  unfolding continuous-on-eq-continuous-within
  by (auto simp: continuous-within intro: tendsto-within-subset)

lemma Liminf-compose-continuous-mono:
  fixes  $f :: 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\} \Rightarrow 'b :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  assumes  $c: \text{continuous-on } \text{UNIV } f$  and  $am: \text{mono } f$  and  $F: F \neq \text{bot}$ 
  shows Liminf  $F (\lambda n. f (g n)) = f (\text{Liminf } F g)$ 
proof –
  have  $*: \exists x. P x$  if eventually  $P F$  for  $P$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
    then have  $P = (\lambda x. \text{False})$ 
      by auto
    with ⟨eventually  $P F$ ⟩  $F$  show  $\text{False}$ 
      by auto
  qed
  have  $f (SUP P \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. Inf (g ' \text{Collect } P)) =$ 
     $Sup (f ' (\lambda P. Inf (g ' \text{Collect } P)) ' \{P. \text{eventually } P F\})$ 
    using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF  $c$ ]
    by (rule continuous-at-Sup-mono) (auto intro: eventually-True)
  then have  $f (\text{Liminf } F g) = (SUP P \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. f (Inf (g ' \text{Collect } P)))$ 
    by (simp add: Liminf-def image-comp)
  also have ...  $= (SUP P \in \{P. \text{eventually } P F\}. Inf (f ' (g ' \text{Collect } P)))$ 

```

```

using * continuous-at-Inf-mono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within
[OF c]]
by auto
finally show ?thesis by (auto simp: Liminf-def image-comp)
qed

lemma Limsup-compose-continuous-mono:
fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
assumes c: continuous-on UNIV f and am: mono f and F: F  $\neq$  bot
shows Limsup F ( $\lambda n. f(g n)$ ) = f (Limsup F g)
proof -
  have *:  $\exists x. P x$  if eventually P F for P
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg$  ?thesis
    then have P = ( $\lambda x. False$ )
    by auto
    with <eventually P F> F show False
    by auto
  qed
  have f (INF P $\in\{P. eventually P F\}. Sup(g ` Collect P)) =$ 
    Inf (f ` ( $\lambda P. Sup(g ` Collect P))` {P. eventually P F})
  using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]
  by (rule continuous-at-Inf-mono) (auto intro: eventually-True)
  then have f (Limsup F g) = (INF P  $\in\{P. eventually P F\}. f(Sup(g ` Collect$ 
  P)))
  by (simp add: Limsup-def image-comp)
  also have ... = (INF P  $\in\{P. eventually P F\}. Sup(f ` (g ` Collect P)))$ 
  using * continuous-at-Sup-mono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within
[OF c]]
  by auto
  finally show ?thesis by (auto simp: Limsup-def image-comp)
qed

lemma Liminf-compose-continuous-antimono:
fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
assumes c: continuous-on UNIV f
and am: antimono f
and F: F  $\neq$  bot
shows Liminf F ( $\lambda n. f(g n)$ ) = f (Limsup F g)
proof -
  have *:  $\exists x. P x$  if eventually P F for P
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg(\exists x. P x)$  then have P = ( $\lambda x. False$ )
    by auto
    with <eventually P F> F show False
    by auto
  qed
  have f (INF P $\in\{P. eventually P F\}. Sup(g ` Collect P)) =$$ 
```

```

Sup (f ` (λP. Sup (g ` Collect P)) ` {P. eventually P F})
  using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]
  by (rule continuous-at-Inf-antimono) (auto intro: eventually-True)
then have f (Limsup F g) = (SUP P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. f (Sup (g ` Collect
P)))
  by (simp add: Limsup-def image-comp)
also have ... = (SUP P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Inf (f ` (g ` Collect P)))
  using * continuous-at-Sup-antimono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within
[OF c]]
  by auto
finally show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: Liminf-def image-comp)
qed

lemma Limsup-compose-continuous-antimono:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology} ⇒ 'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes c: continuous-on UNIV f and am: antimono f and F: F ≠ bot
  shows Limsup F (λn. f (g n)) = f (Liminf F g)
proof –
  have *: ∃x. P x if eventually P F for P
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume ¬ (∃x. P x) then have P = (λx. False)
    by auto
    with ⟨eventually P F⟩ F show False
    by auto
  qed
  have f (SUP P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Inf (g ` Collect P)) =
    Inf (f ` (λP. Inf (g ` Collect P)) ` {P. eventually P F})
    using am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within [OF c]
    by (rule continuous-at-Sup-antimono) (auto intro: eventually-True)
  then have f (Liminf F g) = (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. f (Inf (g ` Collect
P)))
    by (simp add: Liminf-def image-comp)
  also have ... = (INF P ∈ {P. eventually P F}. Sup (f ` (g ` Collect P)))
    using * continuous-at-Inf-antimono [OF am continuous-on-imp-continuous-within
[OF c]]
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Limsup-def image-comp)
qed

lemma Liminf-filtermap-le: Liminf (filtermap f F) g ≤ Liminf F (λx. g (f x))
  apply (cases F = bot, simp)
  by (subst Liminf-def)
  (auto simp add: INF-lower Liminf-bounded eventually-filtermap eventually-mono
intro!: SUP-least)

lemma Limsup-filtermap-ge: Limsup (filtermap f F) g ≥ Limsup F (λx. g (f x))
  apply (cases F = bot, simp)

```

```

by (subst Limsup-def)
  (auto simp add: SUP-upper Limsup-bounded eventually-filtermap eventually-mono
intro!: INF-greatest)

lemma Liminf-least: ( $\bigwedge P$ . eventually  $P F \implies (\text{INF } x \in \text{Collect } P. f x) \leq x$ )  $\implies$ 
 $\text{Liminf } F f \leq x$ 
by (auto intro!: SUP-least simp: Liminf-def)

lemma Limsup-greatest: ( $\bigwedge P$ . eventually  $P F \implies x \leq (\text{SUP } x \in \text{Collect } P. f x)$ )
 $\implies \text{Limsup } F f \geq x$ 
by (auto intro!: INF-greatest simp: Limsup-def)

lemma Liminf-filtermap-ge: inj  $f \implies \text{Liminf } (\text{filtermap } f F) g \geq \text{Liminf } F (\lambda x.$ 
 $g (f x))$ 
apply (cases  $F = \text{bot}$ , simp)
apply (rule Liminf-least)
subgoal for  $P$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-filtermap the-inv-f-f
      intro!: Liminf-bounded INF-lower2 eventually-mono[of  $P$ ])
done

lemma Limsup-filtermap-le: inj  $f \implies \text{Limsup } (\text{filtermap } f F) g \leq \text{Limsup } F (\lambda x.$ 
 $g (f x))$ 
apply (cases  $F = \text{bot}$ , simp)
apply (rule Limsup-greatest)
subgoal for  $P$ 
by (auto simp: eventually-filtermap the-inv-f-f
      intro!: Limsup-bounded SUP-upper2 eventually-mono[of  $P$ ])
done

lemma Liminf-filtermap-eq: inj  $f \implies \text{Liminf } (\text{filtermap } f F) g = \text{Liminf } F (\lambda x.$ 
 $g (f x))$ 
using Liminf-filtermap-le[of  $f F g$ ] Liminf-filtermap-ge[of  $f F g$ ]
by simp

lemma Limsup-filtermap-eq: inj  $f \implies \text{Limsup } (\text{filtermap } f F) g = \text{Limsup } F (\lambda x.$ 
 $g (f x))$ 
using Limsup-filtermap-le[of  $f F g$ ] Limsup-filtermap-ge[of  $F g f$ ]
by simp

```

37.1 More Limits

```

lemma convergent-limsup-cl:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 
  shows convergent  $X \implies \text{limsup } X = \text{lim } X$ 
  by (auto simp: convergent-def limI lim-imp-Limsup)

lemma convergent-liminf-cl:
  fixes  $X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a :: \{\text{complete-linorder}, \text{linorder-topology}\}$ 

```

```

shows convergent X ==> liminf X = lim X
by (auto simp: convergent-def limI lim-imp-Liminf)

lemma lim-increasing-cl:
assumes "A n m. n ≥ m ==> f n ≥ f m"
obtains l where f ----> (l::'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology})
proof
show f ----> (SUP n. f n)
using assms
by (intro increasing-tendsto)
(auto simp: SUP-upper eventually-sequentially less-SUP-iff intro: less-le-trans)
qed

lemma lim-decreasing-cl:
assumes "A n m. n ≥ m ==> f n ≤ f m"
obtains l where f ----> (l::'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology})
proof
show f ----> (INF n. f n)
using assms
by (intro decreasing-tendsto)
(auto simp: INF-lower eventually-sequentially INF-less-iff intro: le-less-trans)
qed

lemma compact-complete-linorder:
fixes X :: nat ⇒ 'a::{complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
shows ∃ l r. strict-mono r ∧ (X ∘ r) ----> l
proof –
obtain r where strict-mono r and mono: monoseq (X ∘ r)
using seq-monosub[of X]
unfolding comp-def
by auto
then have (∀ n m. m ≤ n → (X ∘ r) m ≤ (X ∘ r) n) ∨ (∀ n m. m ≤ n →
(X ∘ r) n ≤ (X ∘ r) m)
by (auto simp add: monoseq-def)
then obtain l where (X ∘ r) ----> l
using lim-increasing-cl[of X ∘ r] lim-decreasing-cl[of X ∘ r]
by auto
then show ?thesis
using ⟨strict-mono r⟩ by auto
qed

lemma tendsto-Limsup:
fixes f :: - ⇒ 'a :: {complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
shows F ≠ bot ==> Limsup F f = Liminf F f ==> (f ----> Limsup F f) F
by (subst tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup) auto

lemma tendsto-Liminf:
fixes f :: - ⇒ 'a :: {complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
shows F ≠ bot ==> Limsup F f = Liminf F f ==> (f ----> Liminf F f) F

```

```

by (subst tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup) auto
end

```

38 Extended real number line

```

theory Extended-Real
imports Complex-Main Extended-Nat Liminf-Limsup
begin

```

This should be part of *HOL-Library.Extended-Nat* or *HOL-Library.Order-Continuity*, but then the AFP-entry *Jinja-Thread* fails, as it does overload certain named from *Complex-Main*.

```

lemma incseq-sumI2:
  fixes f :: 'i ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a::ordered-comm-monoid-add
  shows (∀n. n ∈ A ⇒ mono (f n)) ⇒ mono (λi. ∑ n∈A. f n i)
  unfolding incseq-def by (auto intro: sum-mono)

lemma incseq-sumI:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ 'a::ordered-comm-monoid-add
  assumes ∀i. 0 ≤ f i
  shows incseq (λi. sum f {..< i})
proof (intro incseq-SucI)
  fix n
  have sum f {..< n} + 0 ≤ sum f {..< n} + f n
  using assms by (rule add-left-mono)
  then show sum f {..< n} ≤ sum f {..< Suc n}
    by auto
qed

lemma continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology} ⇒ 'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes mono f ∧ x. continuous (at-left x) f
  shows sup-continuous f
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
proof safe
  fix M :: nat ⇒ 'a assume incseq M then show f (SUP i. M i) = (SUP i. f (M i))
    using continuous-at-Sup-mono [OF assms, of range M] by (simp add: image-comp)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-at-left:
  fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology} ⇒
    'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
  assumes f: sup-continuous f
  shows continuous (at-left x) f
proof cases
  assume x = bot then show ?thesis

```

```

by (simp add: trivial-limit-at-left-bot)
next
assume x: x ≠ bot
show ?thesis
  unfolding continuous-within
proof (intro tends-to-at-left-sequentially[of bot])
fix S :: nat ⇒ 'a assume S: incseq S and S-x: S ⟶ x
from S-x have x-eq: x = (SUP i. S i)
  by (rule LIMSEQ-unique) (intro LIMSEQ-SUP S)
show (λn. f (S n)) ⟶ f x
  unfolding x-eq sup-continuousD[OF f S]
  using S sup-continuous-mono[OF f] by (intro LIMSEQ-SUP) (auto simp:
mono-def)
qed (insert x, auto simp: bot-less)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-iff-at-left:
fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology} ⇒
'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
shows sup-continuous f ⟷ (∀x. continuous (at-left x) f) ∧ mono f
using continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous sup-continuous-at-left sup-continuous-mono
by blast

lemma continuous-at-right-imp-inf-continuous:
fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology} ⇒ 'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
assumes mono f ∧ x. continuous (at-right x) f
shows inf-continuous f
unfolding inf-continuous-def
proof safe
fix M :: nat ⇒ 'a
assume decseq M
then show f (INF i. M i) = (INF i. f (M i))
  using continuous-at-Inf-mono [OF assms, of range M]
  by (simp add: image-comp)
qed

lemma inf-continuous-at-right:
fixes f :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology} ⇒
'b::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
assumes f: inf-continuous f
shows continuous (at-right x) f
proof cases
assume x = top then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: trivial-limit-at-right-top)
next
assume x: x ≠ top
show ?thesis
  unfolding continuous-within
proof (intro tends-to-at-right-sequentially[of - top])

```

```

fix S :: nat ⇒ 'a
assume S: decseq S and S-x: S —→ x
then have x-eq: x = (INF i. S i)
  using INF-Lim by blast
show (λn. f (S n)) —→ f x
  unfolding x-eq inf-continuousD[OF f S]
  using S inf-continuous-mono[OF f] by (intro LIMSEQ-INF) (auto simp:
mono-def antimono-def)
qed (insert x, auto simp: less-top)
qed

lemma inf-continuous-iff-at-right:
fixes f :: 'a::complete-linorder, linorder-topology, first-countable-topology} ⇒
'b::complete-linorder, linorder-topology}
shows inf-continuous f ←→ (∀x. continuous (at-right x) f) ∧ mono f
using continuous-at-right-imp-inf-continuous inf-continuous-at-right inf-continuous-mono
by blast

instantiation enat :: linorder-topology
begin

definition open-enat :: enat set ⇒ bool where
open-enat = generate-topology (range lessThan ∪ range greaterThan)

instance
proof qed (rule open-enat-def)

end

lemma open-enat: open {enat n}
proof (cases n)
case 0
then have {enat n} = {..< eSuc 0}
  by (auto simp: enat-0)
then show ?thesis
  by simp
next
case (Suc n')
then have {enat n} = {enat n' <..< enat (Suc n)}
  using enat-less by (fastforce simp: set-eq-iff)
then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma open-enat-iff:
fixes A :: enat set
shows open A ←→ (∞ ∈ A —→ (∃n::nat. {n <..} ⊆ A))
proof safe
assume ∞ ∉ A

```

```

then have  $A = (\bigcup_{n \in \{n. \text{enat } n \in A\}} \{ \text{enat } n \})$ 
  by (simp add: set-eq-iff) (metis not-enat-eq)
moreover have open ...
  by (auto intro: open-enat)
ultimately show open  $A$ 
  by simp
next
fix  $n$  assume  $\{\text{enat } n <..\} \subseteq A$ 
then have  $A = (\bigcup_{n \in \{n. \text{enat } n \in A\}} \{ \text{enat } n \}) \cup \{\text{enat } n <..\}$ 
  using enat-ile leI by (simp add: set-eq-iff) blast
moreover have open ...
  by (intro open-Un open-UN ballI open-enat open-greaterThan)
ultimately show open  $A$ 
  by simp
next
assume open  $A \infty \in A$ 
then have generate-topology (range lessThan  $\cup$  range greaterThan)  $A \infty \in A$ 
  unfolding open-enat-def by auto
then show  $\exists n::nat. \{n <..\} \subseteq A$ 
proof induction
  case (Int  $A B$ )
  then obtain  $n m$  where  $\{\text{enat } n <..\} \subseteq A \quad \{\text{enat } m <..\} \subseteq B$ 
    by auto
  then have  $\{\text{enat } (\max n m) <..\} \subseteq A \cap B$ 
    by (auto simp: subset-eq Ball-def max-def simp flip: enat-ord-code(1))
  then show ?case
    by auto
next
  case (UN  $K$ )
  then obtain  $k$  where  $k \in K \infty \in k$ 
    by auto
  with UN.IH[OF this] show ?case
    by auto
qed auto
qed

lemma nhds-enat: nhds  $x = (\text{if } x = \infty \text{ then } \text{INF } i. \text{principal } \{\text{enat } i..\} \text{ else } \text{principal } \{x\})$ 
proof auto
  show nhds  $\infty = (\text{INF } i. \text{principal } \{\text{enat } i..\})$ 
  proof (rule antisym)
    show nhds  $\infty \leq (\text{INF } i. \text{principal } \{\text{enat } i..\})$ 
      unfolding nhds-def
      using Ioi-le-Ico by (intro INF-greatest INF-lower) (auto simp: open-enat-iff)
    show  $(\text{INF } i. \text{principal } \{\text{enat } i..\}) \leq \text{nhds } \infty$ 
      unfolding nhds-def
      by (intro INF-greatest) (force intro: INF-lower2[of Suc -] simp add: open-enat-iff Suc-ile-eq)
  qed

```

```

show nhds (enat i) = principal {enat i} for i
  by (simp add: nhds-discrete-open open-enat)
qed

instance enat :: topological-comm-monoid-add
proof
  have [simp]: enat i ≤ aa  $\Rightarrow$  enat i ≤ aa + ba for aa ba i
    by (rule order-trans[OF - add-mono[of aa aa 0 ba]]) auto
  then have [simp]: enat i ≤ ba  $\Rightarrow$  enat i ≤ aa + ba for aa ba i
    by (metis add.commute)
  fix a b :: enat
  have  $\forall_F x \text{ in } INF\ m\ n.$  principal ({enat n..} × {enat m..}). enat i ≤ fst x +
  snd x
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } INF\ n.$  principal ({enat n..} × {enat j}). enat i ≤ fst x + snd x
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } INF\ n.$  principal ({enat j} × {enat n..}). enat i ≤ fst x + snd x
    for i j
    by (auto intro!: eventually-INF1[of i] simp: eventually-principal)
  then show (( $\lambda x.$  fst x + snd x)  $\longrightarrow$  a + b) (nhds a  $\times_F$  nhds b)
    by (auto simp: nhds-enat filterlim-INF prod-filter-INF1 prod-filter-INF2
      filterlim-principal principal-prod-principal eventually-principal)
qed

```

For more lemmas about the extended real numbers see `~/src/HOL/Analysis/Extended_Real_Limits.thy`.

38.1 Definition and basic properties

```
datatype ereal = ereal real | PInfty | MInfty
```

```
instantiation ereal :: uminus
begin
```

```

fun uminus-ereal where
  − (ereal r) = ereal (− r)
  | − PInfty = MInfty
  | − MInfty = PInfty

```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation ereal :: infinity
begin
```

```

definition ( $\infty::ereal$ ) = PInfty
instance ..

```

```
end
```

```

declare [[coercion ereal :: real  $\Rightarrow$  ereal]]

lemma ereal-uminus-uminus[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows  $-( - a) = a$ 
  by (cases a) simp-all

lemma
  shows PInfty-eq-infinity[simp]:  $PInfty = \infty$ 
  and MInfty-eq-minfinity[simp]:  $MInfty = -\infty$ 
  and MInfty-neq-PInfty[simp]:  $\infty \neq -(\infty :: ereal)$ 
  and MInfty-neq-ereal[simp]:  $ereal r \neq -\infty$ 
  and PInfty-neq-ereal[simp]:  $ereal r \neq \infty$ 
  and PInfty-cases[simp]: (case  $\infty$  of ereal r  $\Rightarrow$  f r | PInfty  $\Rightarrow$  y | MInfty  $\Rightarrow$  z)
   $= y$ 
  and MInfty-cases[simp]: (case  $-\infty$  of ereal r  $\Rightarrow$  f r | PInfty  $\Rightarrow$  y | MInfty  $\Rightarrow$  z)  $= z$ 
  by (simp-all add: infinity-ereal-def)

declare
  PInfty-eq-infinity[code-post]
  MInfty-eq-minfinity[code-post]

lemma [code-unfold]:
   $\infty = PInfty$ 
   $-\ PInfty = MInfty$ 
  by simp-all

lemma inj-ereal[simp]: inj-on ereal A
  unfolding inj-on-def by auto

lemma ereal-cases[cases type: ereal]:
  obtains (real) r where x = ereal r
  | (PInf) x =  $\infty$ 
  | (MInf) x =  $-\infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemmas ereal2-cases = ereal-cases[case-product ereal-cases]
lemmas ereal3-cases = ereal2-cases[case-product ereal-cases]

lemma ereal-all-split:  $\bigwedge P. (\forall x :: ereal. P x) \longleftrightarrow P \infty \wedge (\forall x. P (ereal x)) \wedge P (-\infty)$ 
  by (metis ereal-cases)

lemma ereal-ex-split:  $\bigwedge P. (\exists x :: ereal. P x) \longleftrightarrow P \infty \vee (\exists x. P (ereal x)) \vee P (-\infty)$ 
  by (metis ereal-cases)

lemma ereal-uminus-eq-iff[simp]:

```

```

fixes a b :: ereal
shows -a = -b  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = b
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) simp-all

function real-of-ereal :: ereal  $\Rightarrow$  real where
  real-of-ereal (ereal r) = r
  | real-of-ereal  $\infty$  = 0
  | real-of-ereal ( $-\infty$ ) = 0
    by (auto intro: ereal-cases)
termination by standard (rule wf-empty)

lemma real-of-ereal[simp]:
  real-of-ereal (- x :: ereal) = - (real-of-ereal x)
  by (cases x) simp-all

lemma range-ereal[simp]: range ereal = UNIV - { $\infty$ ,  $-\infty$ }
proof safe
  fix x
  assume x  $\notin$  range ereal x  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
  then show x =  $-\infty$ 
    by (cases x) auto
  qed auto

lemma ereal-range-uminus[simp]: range uminus = (UNIV::ereal set)
proof safe
  fix x :: ereal
  show x  $\in$  range uminus
    by (intro image-eqI[of - - -x]) auto
  qed auto

instantiation ereal :: abs
begin

function abs-ereal where
  | ereal r| = ereal |r|
  |  $-\infty$  | = ( $\infty$ ::ereal)
  |  $\infty$  | = ( $\infty$ ::ereal)
  by (auto intro: ereal-cases)
termination proof qed (rule wf-empty)

instance ..

end

lemma abs-eq-infinity-cases[elim!]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes |x| =  $\infty$ 
  obtains x =  $\infty$  | x =  $-\infty$ 
  using assms by (cases x) auto

```

```

lemma abs-neq-infinity-cases[elim!]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes |x| ≠ ∞
  obtains r where x = ereal r
  using assms by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-ereal-uminus[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows |- x| = |x|
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-infinity-cases:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows a ≠ ∞ ⇒ a ≠ -∞ ⇒ |a| ≠ ∞
  by auto

```

38.1.1 Addition

```

instantiation ereal :: {one,comm-monoid-add,zero-neq-one}
begin

```

```

definition 0 = ereal 0
definition 1 = ereal 1

```

```

function plus-ereal where
  ereal r + ereal p = ereal (r + p)
  | ∞ + a = (∞::ereal)
  | a + ∞ = (∞::ereal)
  | ereal r + -∞ = -∞
  | -∞ + ereal p = -(∞::ereal)
  | -∞ + -∞ = -(∞::ereal)
proof goal-cases
  case prems: (1 P x)
  then obtain a b where x = (a, b)
    by (cases x) auto
  with prems show P
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto
qed auto
termination by standard (rule wf-empty)

```

```

lemma Infty-neq-0[simp]:
  (∞::ereal) ≠ 0 0 ≠ (∞::ereal)
  -(\∞::ereal) ≠ 0 0 ≠ -(\∞::ereal)
  by (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-eq-0[simp]:
  ereal r = 0 ↔ r = 0
  0 = ereal r ↔ r = 0

```

unfolding zero-ereal-def by simp-all

```

lemma ereal-eq-1 [simp]:
  ereal r = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  r = 1
  1 = ereal r  $\longleftrightarrow$  r = 1
unfolding one-ereal-def by simp-all

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: ereal
  show 0 + a = a
    by (cases a) (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def)
  show a + b = b + a
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) simp-all
  show a + b + c = a + (b + c)
    by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) simp-all
  show 0  $\neq$  (1::ereal)
    by (simp add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)
qed

```

end

```

lemma ereal-0-plus [simp]: ereal 0 + x = x
and plus-ereal-0 [simp]: x + ereal 0 = x
by(simp-all flip: zero-ereal-def)

```

instance ereal :: numeral ..

```

lemma real-of-ereal-0 [simp]: real-of-ereal (0::ereal) = 0
unfolding zero-ereal-def by simp

```

```

lemma abs-ereal-zero [simp]: |0| = (0::ereal)
unfolding zero-ereal-def abs-ereal.simps by simp

```

```

lemma ereal-uminus-zero [simp]: - 0 = (0::ereal)
by (simp add: zero-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-uminus-zero-iff [simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows -a = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = 0
  by (cases a) simp-all

```

```

lemma ereal-plus-eq-PInfty [simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows a + b =  $\infty$   $\longleftrightarrow$  a =  $\infty \vee$  b =  $\infty$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

```

```

lemma ereal-plus-eq-MInfty [simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal

```

```

shows a + b = -∞  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = -∞ ∨ b = -∞) ∧ a ≠ ∞ ∧ b ≠ ∞
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

```

```

lemma ereal-add-cancel-left:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  assumes a ≠ -∞
  shows a + b = a + c  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = ∞ ∨ b = c
  using assms by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto

```

```

lemma ereal-add-cancel-right:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  assumes a ≠ -∞
  shows b + a = c + a  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = ∞ ∨ b = c
  using assms by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto

```

```

lemma ereal-real: ereal (real-of-ereal x) = (if |x| = ∞ then 0 else x)
  by auto

```

```

lemma real-of-ereal-add:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows real-of-ereal (a + b) =
    (if (|a| = ∞) ∧ (|b| = ∞) ∨ (|a| ≠ ∞) ∧ (|b| ≠ ∞) then real-of-ereal a +
    real-of-ereal b else 0)
  by auto

```

38.1.2 Linear order on ereal

```

instantiation ereal :: linorder
begin

```

```

function less-ereal

```

```

where

```

```

  ereal x < ereal y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x < y
  | (∞::ereal) < a  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  | a < -(∞::ereal)  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  | ereal x < ∞  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  | -∞ < ereal r  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  | -∞ < (∞::ereal)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True

```

```

proof goal-cases

```

```

  case prems: (1 P x)
  then obtain a b where x = (a,b) by (cases x) auto
  with prems show P by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto
  qed simp-all
  termination by (relation {}) simp

```

```

definition x ≤ (y::ereal)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x < y ∨ x = y

```

```

lemma ereal-infty-less[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal

```

```

shows  $x < \infty \longleftrightarrow (x \neq \infty)$ 
 $-\infty < x \longleftrightarrow (x \neq -\infty)$ 
by (cases x, simp-all)+

lemma ereal-infnty-less-eq[simp]:
fixes  $x :: \text{ereal}$ 
shows  $\infty \leq x \longleftrightarrow x = \infty$ 
and  $x \leq -\infty \longleftrightarrow x = -\infty$ 
by (auto simp: less-eq-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-less[simp]:
 $\text{ereal } r < 0 \longleftrightarrow (r < 0)$ 
 $0 < \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow (0 < r)$ 
 $\text{ereal } r < 1 \longleftrightarrow (r < 1)$ 
 $1 < \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow (1 < r)$ 
 $0 < (\infty :: \text{ereal})$ 
 $-(\infty :: \text{ereal}) < 0$ 
by (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-less-eq[simp]:
 $x \leq (\infty :: \text{ereal})$ 
 $-(\infty :: \text{ereal}) \leq x$ 
 $\text{ereal } r \leq \text{ereal } p \longleftrightarrow r \leq p$ 
 $\text{ereal } r \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow r \leq 0$ 
 $0 \leq \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq r$ 
 $\text{ereal } r \leq 1 \longleftrightarrow r \leq 1$ 
 $1 \leq \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow 1 \leq r$ 
by (auto simp: less-eq-ereal-def zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-infnty-less-eq2:
 $a \leq b \implies a = \infty \implies b = (\infty :: \text{ereal})$ 
 $a \leq b \implies b = -\infty \implies a = -(\infty :: \text{ereal})$ 
by simp-all

instance

proof
fix  $x y z :: \text{ereal}$ 
show  $x \leq x$ 
by (cases x) simp-all
show  $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$ 
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto
show  $x \leq y \vee y \leq x$ 
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto
assume  $x \leq y$ 
then show  $y \leq x \implies x = y$ 
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto
show  $y \leq z \implies x \leq z$ 
using  $\langle x \leq y$ 
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto

```

```

qed

end

lemma ereal-dense2:  $x < y \implies \exists z. x < \text{ereal } z \wedge \text{ereal } z < y$ 
  using lt-ex gt-ex dense by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) auto

instance ereal :: dense-linorder
  by standard (blast dest: ereal-dense2)

instance ereal :: ordered-comm-monoid-add
proof
  fix a b c :: ereal
  assume a ≤ b
  then show c + a ≤ c + b
    by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto
qed

lemma ereal-one-not-less-zero-ereal[simp]:  $\neg 1 < (0::\text{ereal})$ 
  by (simp add: zero-ereal-def)

lemma real-of-ereal-positive-mono:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows  $0 \leq x \implies x \leq y \implies y \neq \infty \implies \text{real-of-ereal } x \leq \text{real-of-ereal } y$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto

lemma ereal-MInfty-lessI[intro, simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows  $a \neq -\infty \implies -\infty < a$ 
  by simp

lemma ereal-less-PInfty[intro, simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows  $a \neq \infty \implies a < \infty$ 
  by simp

lemma ereal-less-ereal-Ex:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $x < \text{ereal } r \longleftrightarrow x = -\infty \vee (\exists p. p < r \wedge x = \text{ereal } p)$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma less-PInf-Ex-of-nat:  $x \neq \infty \longleftrightarrow (\exists n::\text{nat}. x < \text{ereal } (\text{real } n))$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
  then show ?thesis
    using reals-Archimedean2[of r] by simp
qed simp-all

lemma ereal-add-strict-mono2:

```

```

fixes a b c d :: ereal
assumes a < b and c < d
shows a + c < b + d
using assms
by (cases a; force simp: elim: less-ereal.elims)

lemma ereal-minus-le-minus[simp]:
fixes a b :: ereal
shows - a ≤ - b ↔ b ≤ a
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-less-minus[simp]:
fixes a b :: ereal
shows - a < - b ↔ b < a
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-le-real-iff:
x ≤ real-of-ereal y ↔ (|y| ≠ ∞ → ereal x ≤ y) ∧ (|y| = ∞ → x ≤ 0)
by (cases y) auto

lemma real-le-ereal-iff:
real-of-ereal y ≤ x ↔ (|y| ≠ ∞ → y ≤ ereal x) ∧ (|y| = ∞ → 0 ≤ x)
by (cases y) auto

lemma ereal-less-real-iff:
x < real-of-ereal y ↔ (|y| ≠ ∞ → ereal x < y) ∧ (|y| = ∞ → x < 0)
by (cases y) auto

lemma real-less-ereal-iff:
real-of-ereal y < x ↔ (|y| ≠ ∞ → y < ereal x) ∧ (|y| = ∞ → 0 < x)
by (cases y) auto

To help with inferences like  $\llbracket a < \text{ereal } x; x < y \rrbracket \implies a < \text{ereal } y$ , where x and y are real.

lemma le-ereal-le: a ≤ ereal x ⇒ x ≤ y ⇒ a ≤ ereal y
using ereal-less-eq(3) order.trans by blast

lemma le-ereal-less: a ≤ ereal x ⇒ x < y ⇒ a < ereal y
by (simp add: le-less-trans)

lemma less-ereal-le: a < ereal x ⇒ x ≤ y ⇒ a < ereal y
using ereal-less-ereal-Ex by auto

lemma ereal-le-le: ereal y ≤ a ⇒ x ≤ y ⇒ ereal x ≤ a
by (simp add: order-subst2)

lemma ereal-le-less: ereal y ≤ a ⇒ x < y ⇒ ereal x < a
by (simp add: dual-order.strict-trans1)

```

```

lemma ereal-less-le: ereal y < a  $\implies$  x  $\leq$  y  $\implies$  ereal x < a
  using ereal-less-eq(3) le-less-trans by blast

lemma real-of-ereal-pos:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows 0  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  real-of-ereal x
  by (cases x) auto

lemmas real-of-ereal-ord-simps =
  ereal-le-real-iff real-le-ereal-iff ereal-less-real-iff real-less-ereal-iff

lemma abs-ereal-ge0[simp]: 0  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  |x :: ereal| = x
  by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-ereal-less0[simp]: x < 0  $\implies$  |x :: ereal| = -x
  by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-ereal-pos[simp]: 0  $\leq$  |x :: ereal|
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-abs-leI:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows [|x  $\leq$  y; -x  $\leq$  y|]  $\implies$  |x|  $\leq$  y
  by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases)(simp-all)

lemma ereal-abs-add:
  fixes a b::ereal
  shows abs(a+b)  $\leq$  abs a + abs b
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (auto)

lemma real-of-ereal-le-0[simp]: real-of-ereal (x :: ereal)  $\leq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  0  $\vee$  x =  $\infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma abs-real-of-ereal[simp]: |real-of-ereal (x :: ereal)| = real-of-ereal |x|
  by (cases x) auto

lemma zero-less-real-of-ereal:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows 0 < real-of-ereal x  $\longleftrightarrow$  0 < x  $\wedge$  x  $\neq$   $\infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-0-le-uminus-iff[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows 0  $\leq$  - a  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\leq$  0
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a]) auto

lemma ereal-uminus-le-0-iff[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows - a  $\leq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\leq$  a

```

```

by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a]) auto

lemma ereal-add-strict-mono:
  fixes a b c d :: ereal
  assumes a ≤ b
    and 0 ≤ a
    and a ≠ ∞
    and c < d
  shows a + c < b + d
  using assms
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[case-product ereal-cases, of a b c d]) auto

lemma ereal-less-add:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows |a| ≠ ∞ ⟹ c < b ⟹ a + c < a + b
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of b c]) auto

lemma ereal-uminus-eq-reorder: - a = b ⟷ a = (-b::ereal)
  by auto

lemma ereal-uminus-less-reorder: - a < b ⟷ -b < a
  and ereal-less-uminus-reorder: a < - b ⟷ b < - a
  and ereal-uminus-le-reorder: - a ≤ b ⟷ -b ≤ a for a::ereal
  using ereal-minus-le-minus ereal-minus-less-minus by fastforce+

lemmas ereal-uminus-reorder =
  ereal-uminus-eq-reorder ereal-uminus-less-reorder ereal-uminus-le-reorder

lemma ereal-bot:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes ⋀B. x ≤ ereal B
  shows x = -∞
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
  with assms[of r - 1] show ?thesis
    by auto
next
  case PInf
  with assms[of 0] show ?thesis
    by auto
next
  case MInf
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma ereal-top:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes ⋀B. x ≥ ereal B

```

```

shows  $x = \infty$ 
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
    with assms[of  $r + 1$ ] show ?thesis
      by auto
next
  case MInf
    with assms[of 0] show ?thesis
      by auto
next
  case PInf
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
qed

lemma
  shows ereal-max[simp]: ereal (max x y) = max (ereal x) (ereal y)
    and ereal-min[simp]: ereal (min x y) = min (ereal x) (ereal y)
  by (simp-all add: min-def max-def)

lemma ereal-max-0: max 0 (ereal r) = ereal (max 0 r)
  by (auto simp: zero-ereal-def)

lemma
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ ereal
  shows ereal-incseq-uminus[simp]: incseq ( $\lambda x. -f x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  decseq f
    and ereal-decseq-uminus[simp]: decseq ( $\lambda x. -f x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  incseq f
  unfolding decseq-def incseq-def by auto

lemma incseq-ereal: incseq f  $\implies$  incseq ( $\lambda x. ereal (f x)$ )
  unfolding incseq-def by auto

lemma sum-ereal[simp]:  $(\sum_{x \in A} ereal (f x)) = ereal (\sum_{x \in A} f x)$ 
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma sum-list-ereal [simp]: sum-list (map ( $\lambda x. ereal (f x)$ ) xs) = ereal (sum-list (map f xs))
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma sum-Pinfty:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows  $(\sum_{x \in P} f x) = \infty \longleftrightarrow finite P \wedge (\exists i \in P. f i = \infty)$ 
proof safe
  assume *: sum f P =  $\infty$ 
  show finite P
    by (metis * Infty-neq-0(2) sum.infinite)
  show  $\exists i \in P. f i = \infty$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg$  ?thesis
  
```

```

then have  $\bigwedge i. i \in P \implies f i \neq \infty$ 
  by auto
with ‹finite P› have  $\text{sum } f P \neq \infty$ 
  by induct auto
with * show False
  by auto
qed
next
fix i
assume finite P and  $i \in P$  and  $f i = \infty$ 
then show  $\text{sum } f P = \infty$ 
proof induct
  case (insert x A)
  show ?case using insert by (cases x = i) auto
qed simp
qed

lemma sum-Inf:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows  $|\text{sum } f A| = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge (\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty)$ 
proof
  assume *:  $|\text{sum } f A| = \infty$ 
  have finite A
    by (rule ccontr) (insert *, auto)
  moreover have  $\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty$ 
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume  $\neg ?\text{thesis}$ 
    then have  $\forall i \in A. \exists r. f i = \text{ereal } r$ 
      by auto
    then obtain r where  $\forall x \in A. f x = \text{ereal } (r x)$ 
      by metis
    with * show False
      by auto
  qed
  ultimately show  $\text{finite } A \wedge (\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty)$ 
    by auto
next
assume finite A and  $(\exists i \in A. |f i| = \infty)$ 
then obtain i where finite A  $i \in A$  and  $|f i| = \infty$ 
  by auto
then show  $|\text{sum } f A| = \infty$ 
proof induct
  case (insert j A)
  then show ?case
    by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of f i f j sum f A]) auto
qed simp
qed

lemma sum-real-of-ereal:

```

```

fixes f :: 'i ⇒ ereal
assumes ⋀x. x ∈ S ⇒ |f x| ≠ ∞
shows (∑ x ∈ S. real-of-ereal (f x)) = real-of-ereal (sum f S)
proof –
  have ∀ x ∈ S. ∃ r. f x = ereal r
    using assms by blast
  then obtain r where ∀ x ∈ S. f x = ereal (r x)
    by metis
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

```

38.1.3 Multiplication

```

instantiation ereal :: {comm-monoid-mult,sgn}
begin

```

```

function sgn-ereal :: ereal ⇒ ereal where
  sgn (ereal r) = ereal (sgn r)
| sgn (∞::ereal) = 1
| sgn (−∞::ereal) = −1
by (auto intro: ereal-cases)
termination by standard (rule wf-empty)

function times-ereal where
  ereal r * ereal p = ereal (r * p)
| ereal r * ∞ = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then ∞ else −∞)
| ∞ * ereal r = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then ∞ else −∞)
| ereal r * −∞ = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then −∞ else ∞)
| −∞ * ereal r = (if r = 0 then 0 else if r > 0 then −∞ else ∞)
| (∞::ereal) * ∞ = ∞
| −(∞::ereal) * ∞ = −∞
| (∞::ereal) * −∞ = −∞
| −(∞::ereal) * −∞ = ∞
proof goal-cases
  case prems: (1 P x)
  then obtain a b where x = (a, b)
    by (cases x) auto
  with prems show P
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto
qed simp-all
termination by (relation {}) simp

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: ereal
  show 1 * a = a
    by (cases a) (simp-all add: one-ereal-def)
  show a * b = b * a

```

```

by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) simp-all
show a * b * c = a * (b * c)
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
(simp-all add: zero-ereal-def zero-less-mult-iff)
qed

end

lemma [simp]:
shows ereal-1-times: ereal 1 * x = x
and times-ereal-1: x * ereal 1 = x
by(simp-all flip: one-ereal-def)

lemma one-not-le-zero-ereal[simp]: ¬ (1 ≤ (0::ereal))
by (simp add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)

lemma real-ereal-1[simp]: real-of-ereal (1::ereal) = 1
unfolding one-ereal-def by simp

lemma real-of-ereal-le-1:
fixes a :: ereal
shows a ≤ 1 ⟹ real-of-ereal a ≤ 1
by (cases a) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma abs-ereal-one[simp]: |1| = (1::ereal)
unfolding one-ereal-def by simp

lemma ereal-mult-zero[simp]:
fixes a :: ereal
shows a * 0 = 0
by (cases a) (simp-all add: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-zero-mult[simp]:
fixes a :: ereal
shows 0 * a = 0
by (metis ereal-mult-zero mult.commute)

lemma ereal-m1-less-0[simp]: -(1::ereal) < 0
by (simp add: zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-times[simp]:
1 ≠ (∞::ereal) (∞::ereal) ≠ 1
1 ≠ -(∞::ereal) -(∞::ereal) ≠ 1
by (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-plus-1[simp]:
1 + ereal r = ereal (r + 1)
ereal r + 1 = ereal (r + 1)
1 + - (∞::ereal) = - ∞

```

```

 $-(\infty::\text{ereal}) + 1 = -\infty$ 
unfolding one-ereal-def by auto

lemma ereal-zero-times[simp]:
fixes a b :: ereal
shows a * b = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = 0  $\vee$  b = 0
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-eq-PInfty[simp]:
a * b = ( $\infty::\text{ereal}$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
(a =  $\infty \wedge b > 0$ )  $\vee$  (a > 0  $\wedge$  b =  $\infty$ )  $\vee$  (a =  $-\infty \wedge b < 0$ )  $\vee$  (a < 0  $\wedge$  b =
 $-\infty$ )
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-eq-MInfty[simp]:
a * b =  $-(\infty::\text{ereal}) \longleftrightarrow$ 
(a =  $\infty \wedge b < 0$ )  $\vee$  (a < 0  $\wedge$  b =  $\infty$ )  $\vee$  (a =  $-\infty \wedge b > 0$ )  $\vee$  (a > 0  $\wedge$  b =
 $-\infty$ )
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-abs-mult: |x * y :: ereal| = |x| * |y|
by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) (auto simp: abs-mult)

lemma ereal-0-less-1[simp]: 0 < (1::ereal)
by (simp add: zero-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-mult-minus-left[simp]:
fixes a b :: ereal
shows -a * b = - (a * b)
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-minus-right[simp]:
fixes a b :: ereal
shows a * -b = - (a * b)
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-mult-infty[simp]:
a * ( $\infty::\text{ereal}$ ) = (if a = 0 then 0 else if 0 < a then  $\infty$  else  $-\infty$ )
by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-infty-mult[simp]:
( $\infty::\text{ereal}$ ) * a = (if a = 0 then 0 else if 0 < a then  $\infty$  else  $-\infty$ )
by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-mult-strict-right-mono:
assumes a < b
and 0 < c
and c < ( $\infty::\text{ereal}$ )
shows a * c < b * c

```

```

using assms
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (auto simp: zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-mult-strict-left-mono:
  a < b  $\Rightarrow$  0 < c  $\Rightarrow$  c < ( $\infty$ ::ereal)  $\Rightarrow$  c * a < c * b
  using ereal-mult-strict-right-mono
  by (simp add: mult.commute[of c])

lemma ereal-mult-right-mono:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes a  $\leq$  b 0  $\leq$  c
  shows a * c  $\leq$  b * c
  proof (cases c = 0)
    case False
    with assms show ?thesis
    by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) auto
  qed auto

lemma ereal-mult-left-mono:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows a  $\leq$  b  $\Rightarrow$  0  $\leq$  c  $\Rightarrow$  c * a  $\leq$  c * b
  by (simp add: ereal-mult-right-mono mult.commute)

lemma ereal-mult-mono:
  fixes a b c d::ereal
  assumes b  $\geq$  0 c  $\geq$  0 a  $\leq$  b c  $\leq$  d
  shows a * c  $\leq$  b * d
  by (metis ereal-mult-right-mono mult.commute order-trans assms)

lemma ereal-mult-mono':
  fixes a b c d::ereal
  assumes a  $\geq$  0 c  $\geq$  0 a  $\leq$  b c  $\leq$  d
  shows a * c  $\leq$  b * d
  by (metis ereal-mult-right-mono mult.commute order-trans assms)

lemma ereal-mult-mono-strict:
  fixes a b c d::ereal
  assumes b > 0 c > 0 a < b c < d
  shows a * c < b * d
  proof -
    have c <  $\infty$  using ‹c < d›
    by auto
    then have a * c < b * c
    by (metis ereal-mult-strict-left-mono[OF assms(3) assms(2)] mult.commute)
    moreover have b * c  $\leq$  b * d
    using assms(1,4) ereal-mult-left-mono by force
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

```

lemma ereal-mult-mono-strict':
  fixes a b c d::ereal
  assumes a > 0 c > 0 a < b c < d
  shows a * c < b * d
  using assms ereal-mult-mono-strict by auto

lemma zero-less-one-ereal[simp]: 0 ≤ (1::ereal)
  by (simp add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-0-le-mult[simp]: 0 ≤ a ==> 0 ≤ b ==> 0 ≤ a * (b ::ereal)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-right-distrib:
  fixes r a b ::ereal
  shows 0 ≤ a ==> 0 ≤ b ==> r * (a + b) = r * a + r * b
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of r a b]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-left-distrib:
  fixes r a b ::ereal
  shows 0 ≤ a ==> 0 ≤ b ==> (a + b) * r = a * r + b * r
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of r a b]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-mult-le-0-iff:
  fixes a b ::ereal
  shows a * b ≤ 0 ↔ (0 ≤ a ∧ b ≤ 0) ∨ (a ≤ 0 ∧ 0 ≤ b)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: mult-le-0-iff)

lemma ereal-zero-le-0-iff:
  fixes a b ::ereal
  shows 0 ≤ a * b ↔ (0 ≤ a ∧ 0 ≤ b) ∨ (a ≤ 0 ∧ b ≤ 0)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: zero-le-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-mult-less-0-iff:
  fixes a b ::ereal
  shows a * b < 0 ↔ (0 < a ∧ b < 0) ∨ (a < 0 ∧ 0 < b)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: mult-less-0-iff)

lemma ereal-zero-less-0-iff:
  fixes a b ::ereal
  shows 0 < a * b ↔ (0 < a ∧ 0 < b) ∨ (a < 0 ∧ b < 0)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) (simp-all add: zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma ereal-left-mult-cong:
  fixes a b c d ::ereal
  shows c = d ==> (d ≠ 0 ==> a = b) ==> a * c = b * d
  by (cases c = 0) simp-all

lemma ereal-right-mult-cong:
  fixes a b c d ::ereal

```

shows $c = d \implies (d \neq 0 \implies a = b) \implies c * a = d * b$
by (cases $c = 0$) simp-all

lemma ereal-distrib:
fixes $a b c :: \text{ereal}$
assumes $a \neq \infty \vee b \neq -\infty$
and $a \neq -\infty \vee b \neq \infty$
and $|c| \neq \infty$
shows $(a + b) * c = a * c + b * c$
using assms
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma numeral-eq-ereal [simp]: numeral $w = \text{ereal} (\text{numeral } w)$
proof (induct w rule: num-induct)
case One
then show ?case
by simp
next
case (inc x)
then show ?case
by (simp add: inc numeral-inc)
qed

lemma distrib-left-ereal-nn:
 $c \geq 0 \implies (x + y) * \text{ereal } c = x * \text{ereal } c + y * \text{ereal } c$
by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases)(simp-all add: ring-distrib)

lemma sum-ereal-right-distrib:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$
shows $(\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies 0 \leq f i) \implies r * \text{sum } f A = (\sum n \in A. r * f n)$
by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: ereal-right-distrib sum-nonneg)

lemma sum-ereal-left-distrib:
 $(\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies 0 \leq f i) \implies \text{sum } f A * r = (\sum n \in A. f n * r :: \text{ereal})$
using sum-ereal-right-distrib[of A f r] **by** (simp add: mult-ac)

lemma sum-distrib-right-ereal:
 $c \geq 0 \implies \text{sum } f A * \text{ereal } c = (\sum x \in A. f x * c :: \text{ereal})$
by(subst sum-comp-morphism[where $h = \lambda x. x * \text{ereal } c$, symmetric])(simp-all add: distrib-left-ereal-nn)

lemma ereal-le-epsilon:
fixes $x y :: \text{ereal}$
assumes $\bigwedge e. 0 < e \implies x \leq y + e$
shows $x \leq y$
proof (cases $x = -\infty \vee x = \infty \vee y = -\infty \vee y = \infty$)
case True
then show ?thesis
using assms[of 1] **by** auto

```

next
  case False
  then obtain p q where x = ereal p y = ereal q
    by (metis MInfty-eq-minfinity ereal.distinct(3) uminus-ereal.elims)
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis assms field-le-epsilon ereal-less(2) ereal-less-eq(3) plus-ereal.simps(1))
qed

lemma ereal-le-epsilon2:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge e::\text{real}. 0 < e \implies x \leq y + \text{ereal } e$ 
  shows x ≤ y
  proof (rule ereal-le-epsilon)
    show  $\bigwedge \varepsilon::\text{ereal}. 0 < \varepsilon \implies x \leq y + \varepsilon$ 
    using assms less-ereal.elims(2) zero-less-real-of-ereal by fastforce
  qed

lemma ereal-le-real:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge z. x \leq \text{ereal } z \implies y \leq \text{ereal } z$ 
  shows y ≤ x
  by (metis assms ereal-bot ereal-cases ereal-infty-less-eq(2) ereal-less-eq(1) linorder-le-cases)

lemma prod-ereal-0:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows ( $\prod i \in A. f i = 0 \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge (\exists i \in A. f i = 0)$ )
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma prod-ereal-pos:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $0 \leq (\prod i \in I. f i)$ 
  using assms
  by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma prod-PInf:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows ( $\prod i \in I. f i = \infty \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } I \wedge (\exists i \in I. f i = \infty) \wedge (\forall i \in I. f i \neq 0)$ )
  using assms
  proof (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    case (insert i I)
    then have pos:  $0 \leq f i \ 0 \leq \prod f I$ 
      by (auto intro!: prod-ereal-pos)
    from insert have ( $\prod j \in \text{insert } i I. f j = \infty \longleftrightarrow \prod f I * f i = \infty$ )
      by auto
    also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (\prod f I = \infty \vee f i = \infty) \wedge f i \neq 0 \wedge \prod f I \neq 0$ 
    using prod-ereal-pos[of f] pos
    by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of f i prod f I]) auto

```

```

also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  finite (insert i I)  $\wedge$  ( $\exists j \in \text{insert } i I. f j = \infty$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\forall j \in \text{insert } i I. f j \neq 0$ )
  using insert by (auto simp: prod-ereal-0)
  finally show ?case .
qed auto

lemma prod-ereal: ( $\prod i \in A. \text{ereal } (f i)$ ) =  $\text{ereal } (\text{prod } f A)$ 
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

```

38.1.4 Power

```

lemma ereal-power[simp]: ( $\text{ereal } x$ )  $\wedge n$  =  $\text{ereal } (x^{\wedge n})$ 
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-power-PInf[simp]: ( $\infty :: \text{ereal}$ )  $\wedge n$  = (if  $n = 0$  then 1 else  $\infty$ )
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-power-uminus[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows  $(- x) \wedge n$  = (if even n then  $x \wedge n$  else  $- (x^{\wedge n})$ )
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-power-numeral[simp]:
  (numeral num :: ereal)  $\wedge n$  =  $\text{ereal } (\text{numeral num} \wedge n)$ 
  by (induct n) (auto simp: one-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma zero-le-power-ereal[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  assumes  $0 \leq a$ 
  shows  $0 \leq a \wedge n$ 
  using assms by (induct n) (auto simp: ereal-zero-le-0-iff)

```

38.1.5 Subtraction

```

lemma ereal-minus-minus-image[simp]:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows uminus ` uminus ` S = S
  by (auto simp: image-iff)

```

```

lemma ereal-uminus-lessThan[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows uminus ` {.. $a$ } =  $\{-a < ..\}$ 
  by (force simp: ereal-uminus-less-reorder)

```

```

lemma ereal-uminus-greaterThan[simp]: uminus ` {(a :: ereal) < ..} = {.. < -a}
  by (metis ereal-uminus-lessThan ereal-uminus-uminus ereal-minus-minus-image)

```

```

instantiation ereal :: minus
begin

```

```

definition x - y = x + -(y::ereal)
instance ..

end

lemma ereal-minus[simp]:
  ereal r - ereal p = ereal (r - p)
  -∞ - ereal r = -∞
  ereal r - ∞ = -∞
  (∞::ereal) - x = ∞
  -(∞::ereal) - ∞ = -∞
  x - -y = x + y
  x - 0 = x
  0 - x = -x
  by (simp-all add: minus-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-x-minus-x[simp]: x - x = (if |x| = ∞ then ∞ else 0::ereal)
  by auto

lemma ereal-eq-minus-iff:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x = z - y  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (|y| ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x + y = z)  $\wedge$ 
    (y = -∞  $\longrightarrow$  x = ∞)  $\wedge$ 
    (y = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  z = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x = ∞)  $\wedge$ 
    (y = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  z ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x = -∞)
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto

lemma ereal-eq-minus:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows |y| ≠ ∞  $\Longrightarrow$  x = z - y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x + y = z
  by (auto simp: ereal-eq-minus-iff)

lemma ereal-less-minus-iff:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x < z - y  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    (y = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  z = ∞  $\wedge$  x ≠ ∞)  $\wedge$ 
    (y = -∞  $\longrightarrow$  x ≠ ∞)  $\wedge$ 
    (|y| ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x + y < z)
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) auto

lemma ereal-less-minus:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows |y| ≠ ∞  $\Longrightarrow$  x < z - y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x + y < z
  by (auto simp: ereal-less-minus-iff)

lemma ereal-le-minus-iff:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x ≤ z - y  $\longleftrightarrow$  (y = ∞  $\longrightarrow$  z ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x = -∞)  $\wedge$  (|y| ≠ ∞  $\longrightarrow$  x +

```

$y \leq z)$
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of $x y z$]) auto

lemma ereal-le-minus:

fixes $x y z :: ereal$
shows $|y| \neq \infty \implies x \leq z - y \longleftrightarrow x + y \leq z$
by (auto simp: ereal-le-minus-iff)

lemma ereal-minus-less-iff:

fixes $x y z :: ereal$
shows $x - y < z \longleftrightarrow y \neq -\infty \wedge (y = \infty \longrightarrow x \neq \infty \wedge z \neq -\infty) \wedge (y \neq \infty \longrightarrow x < z + y)$
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of $x y z$]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-less:

fixes $x y z :: ereal$
shows $|y| \neq \infty \implies x - y < z \longleftrightarrow x < z + y$
by (auto simp: ereal-minus-less-iff)

lemma ereal-minus-le-iff:

fixes $x y z :: ereal$
shows $x - y \leq z \longleftrightarrow$
 $(y = -\infty \longrightarrow z = \infty) \wedge$
 $(y = \infty \longrightarrow x = \infty \longrightarrow z = \infty) \wedge$
 $(|y| \neq \infty \longrightarrow x \leq z + y)$
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of $x y z$]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-le:

fixes $x y z :: ereal$
shows $|y| \neq \infty \implies x - y \leq z \longleftrightarrow x \leq z + y$
by (auto simp: ereal-minus-le-iff)

lemma ereal-minus-eq-minus-iff:

fixes $a b c :: ereal$
shows $a - b = a - c \longleftrightarrow$
 $b = c \vee a = \infty \vee (a = -\infty \wedge b \neq -\infty \wedge c \neq -\infty)$
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of $a b c$]) auto

lemma ereal-add-le-add-iff:

fixes $a b c :: ereal$
shows $c + a \leq c + b \longleftrightarrow$
 $a \leq b \vee c = \infty \vee (c = -\infty \wedge a \neq \infty \wedge b \neq \infty)$
by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of $a b c$]) (simp-all add: field-simps)

lemma ereal-add-le-add-iff2:

fixes $a b c :: ereal$
shows $a + c \leq b + c \longleftrightarrow a \leq b \vee c = \infty \vee (c = -\infty \wedge a \neq \infty \wedge b \neq \infty)$
by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute ereal-add-le-add-iff)

```

lemma ereal-mult-le-mulf-iff:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows |c| ≠ ∞  $\implies$  c * a  $\leq$  c * b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (0 < c  $\longrightarrow$  a  $\leq$  b)  $\wedge$  (c < 0  $\longrightarrow$  b  $\leq$  a)
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: mult-le-cancel-left)

lemma ereal-minus-mono:
  fixes A B C D :: ereal assumes A  $\leq$  B D  $\leq$  C
  shows A - C  $\leq$  B - D
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[case-product ereal-cases, of A B C D]) simp-all

lemma ereal-mono-minus-cancel:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows c - a  $\leq$  c - b  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  c  $\implies$  c < ∞  $\implies$  b  $\leq$  a
  by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) auto

lemma real-of-ereal-minus:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows real-of-ereal (a - b) = (if |a| = ∞  $\vee$  |b| = ∞ then 0 else real-of-ereal a - real-of-ereal b)
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma real-of-ereal-minus': |x| = ∞  $\longleftrightarrow$  |y| = ∞  $\implies$  real-of-ereal x - real-of-ereal y = real-of-ereal (x - y :: ereal)
by (subst real-of-ereal-minus) auto

lemma ereal-diff-positive:
  fixes a b :: ereal shows a  $\leq$  b  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  b - a
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-between:
  fixes x e :: ereal
  assumes |x| ≠ ∞ and 0 < e
  shows x - e < x
  and x < x + e
  using assms by (cases x, cases e, auto)+

lemma ereal-minus-eq-PInfty-iff:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows x - y = ∞  $\longleftrightarrow$  y = -∞  $\vee$  x = ∞
  by (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-add-eq-diff-diff-swap:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows |y| ≠ ∞  $\implies$  x - (y + z) = x - y - z
  by (cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-add-assoc2:
  fixes x y z :: ereal

```

```

shows  $x + y - z = x - z + y$ 
by(cases  $x y z$  rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-add-uminus-conv-diff: fixes  $x y z :: ereal$  shows  $-x + y = y - x$ 
by (simp add: add.commute minus-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-minus-diff-eq:
fixes  $x y :: ereal$ 
shows  $\llbracket x = \infty \longrightarrow y \neq \infty; x = -\infty \longrightarrow y \neq -\infty \rrbracket \implies -(x - y) = y - x$ 
by(cases  $x y$  rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ediff-le-self [simp]:  $x - y \leq (x :: enat)$ 
by(cases  $x y$  rule: enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust]) simp-all

lemma ereal-abs-diff:
fixes  $a b :: ereal$ 
shows  $\text{abs}(a - b) \leq \text{abs } a + \text{abs } b$ 
by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of  $a b$ ]) (auto)

```

38.1.6 Division

```

instantiation ereal :: inverse
begin

function inverse-ereal where
  inverse (ereal  $r$ ) = (if  $r = 0$  then  $\infty$  else ereal (inverse  $r$ ))
| inverse ( $\infty :: ereal$ ) = 0
| inverse ( $-\infty :: ereal$ ) = 0
by (auto intro: ereal-cases)
termination by (relation {}) simp

definition  $x \text{ div } y = x * \text{inverse } (y :: ereal)$ 

instance ..

end

lemma real-of-ereal-inverse[simp]:
fixes  $a :: ereal$ 
shows real-of-ereal (inverse  $a$ ) =  $1 / \text{real-of-ereal } a$ 
by (cases  $a$ ) (auto simp: inverse-eq-divide)

lemma ereal-inverse[simp]:
inverse (0 :: ereal) =  $\infty$ 
inverse (1 :: ereal) = 1
by (simp-all add: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-divide[simp]:
ereal  $r / \text{ereal } p = (\text{if } p = 0 \text{ then } \text{ereal } r * \infty \text{ else } \text{ereal } (r / p))$ 

```

```

unfolding divide-ereal-def by (auto simp: divide-real-def)

lemma ereal-divide-same[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows x / x = (if |x| = ∞ ∨ x = 0 then 0 else 1)
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: divide-real-def divide-ereal-def one-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-inv-inv[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse (inverse x) = (if x ≠ -∞ then x else ∞)
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-minus[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse (- x) = (if x = 0 then ∞ else -inverse x)
  by (cases x) simp-all

lemma ereal-uminus-divide[simp]:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows - x / y = - (x / y)
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp

lemma ereal-divide-Infty[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows x / ∞ = 0 x / -∞ = 0
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp-all

lemma ereal-divide-one[simp]: x / 1 = (x::ereal)
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp

lemma ereal-divide-ereal[simp]: ∞ / ereal r = (if 0 ≤ r then ∞ else -∞)
  unfolding divide-ereal-def by simp

lemma ereal-inverse-nonneg-iff: 0 ≤ inverse (x :: ereal) ↔ 0 ≤ x ∨ x = -∞
  by (cases x) auto

lemma inverse-ereal-ge0I: 0 ≤ (x :: ereal) ⇒ 0 ≤ inverse x
  by(cases x) simp-all

lemma zero-le-divide-ereal[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  assumes 0 ≤ a and 0 ≤ b
  shows 0 ≤ a / b
  by (simp add: assms divide-ereal-def ereal-inverse-nonneg-iff)

lemma ereal-le-divide-pos:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x > 0 ⇒ x ≠ ∞ ⇒ y ≤ z / x ↔ x * y ≤ z
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

```

```

lemma ereal-divide-le-pos:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x > 0  $\implies$  x  $\neq \infty \implies z / x \leq y \longleftrightarrow z \leq x * y$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-le-divide-neg:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x < 0  $\implies$  x  $\neq -\infty \implies y \leq z / x \longleftrightarrow z \leq x * y$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-divide-le-neg:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x < 0  $\implies$  x  $\neq -\infty \implies z / x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x * y \leq z$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z]) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-inverse-antimono-strict:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows 0  $\leq x \implies x < y \implies \text{inverse } y < \text{inverse } x$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-antimono:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows 0  $\leq x \implies x \leq y \implies \text{inverse } y \leq \text{inverse } x$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of x y]) auto

lemma inverse-inverse-Pinfty-iff[simp]:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse x =  $\infty \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-eq-0:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow x = \infty \vee x = -\infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-0-gt-inverse:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows 0 < inverse x  $\longleftrightarrow x \neq \infty \wedge 0 \leq x$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-inverse-le-0-iff:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows inverse x  $\leq 0 \longleftrightarrow x < 0 \vee x = \infty$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-divide-eq-0-iff: x / y = 0  $\longleftrightarrow x = 0 \vee |y :: ereal| = \infty$ 
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

```

```

lemma ereal-mult-less-right:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes b * a < c * a 0 < a a < ∞
  shows b < c
  using assms
  by (metis order.asym ereal-mult-strict-left-mono linorder-neqE mult.commute)

lemma ereal-mult-divide:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows 0 < b  $\implies$  b < ∞  $\implies$  b * (a / b) = a
  by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) auto

lemma ereal-power-divide:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows y ≠ 0  $\implies$  (x / y) ^ n = x^n / y^n
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases [of x y])
    (auto simp: one-ereal-def zero-ereal-def power-divide zero-le-power-eq)

lemma ereal-le-mult-one-interval:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes y: y ≠ -∞
  assumes z:  $\bigwedge z$ . 0 < z  $\implies$  z < 1  $\implies$  z * x ≤ y
  shows x ≤ y
  proof (cases x)
    case PInf
      with z[of 1 / 2] show x ≤ y
        by (simp add: one-ereal-def)
  next
    case r: (real r)
      show x ≤ y
      proof (cases y)
        case p: (real p)
          have r ≤ p
          proof (rule field-le-mult-one-interval)
            fix z :: real
            assume 0 < z and z < 1
            with z[of ereal z] show z * r ≤ p
              using p r by (auto simp: zero-le-mult-iff one-ereal-def)
          qed
          then show x ≤ y
            using p r by simp
        qed (use y in simp-all)
      qed simp
    lemma ereal-divide-right-mono[simp]:
      fixes x y z :: ereal
      assumes x ≤ y
      and 0 < z
      shows x / z ≤ y / z

```

```

using assms by (cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) (auto intro: divide-right-mono)

lemma ereal-divide-left-mono[simp]:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  assumes y ≤ x
  and 0 < z
  and 0 < x * y
  shows z / x ≤ z / y
  using assms
  by (cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases)
    (auto intro: divide-left-mono simp: field-simps zero-less-mult-iff mult-less-0-iff
split: if-split-asm)

lemma ereal-divide-zero-left[simp]:
  fixes a :: ereal
  shows 0 / a = 0
  using ereal-divide-eq-0-iff by blast

lemma ereal-times-divide-eq-left[simp]:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows b / c * a = b * a / c
  by (metis divide-ereal-def mult.assoc mult.commute)

lemma ereal-times-divide-eq: a * (b / c :: ereal) = a * b / c
  by (metis ereal-times-divide-eq-left mult.commute)

lemma ereal-inverse-real [simp]: |z| ≠ ∞ ⟹ z ≠ 0 ⟹ ereal (inverse (real-of-ereal
z)) = inverse z
  by auto

lemma ereal-inverse-mult:
  a ≠ 0 ⟹ b ≠ 0 ⟹ inverse (a * (b::ereal)) = inverse a * inverse b
  by (cases a; cases b) auto

lemma inverse-eq-infinity-iff-eq-zero [simp]:
  1/(x::ereal) = ∞ ↔ x = 0
  by (simp add: divide-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-distrib-left:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes a ≠ ∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
  and a ≠ -∞ ∨ b ≠ ∞
  and |c| ≠ ∞
  shows c * (a + b) = c * a + c * b
  by (metis assms ereal-distrib mult.commute)

lemma ereal-distrib-minus-left:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes a ≠ ∞ ∨ b ≠ ∞

```

```

and a ≠ -∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
and |c| ≠ ∞
shows c * (a - b) = c * a - c * b
using assms ereal-distrib-left ereal-uminus-eq-reorder minus-ereal-def by auto

lemma ereal-distrib-minus-right:
fixes a b c :: ereal
assumes a ≠ ∞ ∨ b ≠ ∞
and a ≠ -∞ ∨ b ≠ -∞
and |c| ≠ ∞
shows (a - b) * c = a * c - b * c
by (metis assms ereal-distrib-minus-left mult.commute)

```

38.2 Complete lattice

```

instantiation ereal :: lattice
begin

definition [simp]: sup x y = (max x y :: ereal)
definition [simp]: inf x y = (min x y :: ereal)
instance by standard simp-all

end

```

```

instantiation ereal :: complete-lattice
begin

```

```

definition bot = (-∞::ereal)
definition top = (∞::ereal)

```

```

definition Sup S = (SOME x :: ereal. (∀ y ∈ S. y ≤ x) ∧ (∀ z. (∀ y ∈ S. y ≤ z) →
x ≤ z))
definition Inf S = (SOME x :: ereal. (∀ y ∈ S. x ≤ y) ∧ (∀ z. (∀ y ∈ S. z ≤ y) →
z ≤ x))

```

```

lemma ereal-complete-Sup:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows ∃ x. (∀ y ∈ S. y ≤ x) ∧ (∀ z. (∀ y ∈ S. y ≤ z) → x ≤ z)
proof (cases ∃ x. ∀ a ∈ S. a ≤ ereal x)
case True
then obtain y where y: a ≤ ereal y if a ∈ S for a
by auto
then have ∞ ∉ S
by force
show ?thesis
proof (cases S ≠ {-∞} ∧ S ≠ {})
case True
with ∞ ∉ S obtain x where x: x ∈ S |x| ≠ ∞
by auto

```

```

obtain s where s:  $\forall x \in \text{ereal} - 'S. x \leq s (\forall x \in \text{ereal} - 'S. x \leq z) \implies s \leq z$ 
for z
proof (atomize-elim, rule complete-real)
show  $\exists x. x \in \text{ereal} - 'S$ 
using x by auto
show  $\exists z. \forall x \in \text{ereal} - 'S. x \leq z$ 
by (auto dest: y intro!: exI[of - y])
qed
show ?thesis
proof (safe intro!: exI[of - ereal s])
fix y
assume y ∈ S
with s ∉ S show y ≤ ereal s
by (cases y) auto
next
fix z
assume ∀ y ∈ S. y ≤ z
with 'S ≠ {-∞} ∧ S ≠ {} show ereal s ≤ z
by (cases z) (auto intro!: s)
qed
next
case False
then show ?thesis
by (auto intro!: exI[of - -∞])
qed
next
case False
then show ?thesis
by (fastforce intro!: exI[of - ∞] ereal-top intro: order-trans dest: less-imp-le
simp: not-le)
qed

lemma ereal-complete-uminus-eq:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows  $(\forall y \in \text{uminus}'S. y \leq x) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall y \in \text{uminus}'S. y \leq z) \longrightarrow x \leq z)$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow (\forall y \in S. -x \leq y) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall y \in S. z \leq y) \longrightarrow z \leq -x)$ 
by simp (metis ereal-minus-le-minus ereal-uminus-uminus)

lemma ereal-complete-Inf:
 $\exists x. (\forall y \in S \text{:: ereal set}. x \leq y) \wedge (\forall z. (\forall y \in S. z \leq y) \longrightarrow z \leq x)$ 
using ereal-complete-Sup[of uminus 'S]
unfolding ereal-complete-uminus-eq
by auto

instance
proof
show Sup {} = (bot::ereal)
using ereal-bot by (auto simp: bot-ereal-def Sup-ereal-def)
show Inf {} = (top::ereal)

```

```

unfolding top-ereal-def Inf-ereal-def
using ereal-inf-ty-less-eq(1) ereal-less-eq(1) by blast
show  $\bigwedge_{x:\text{ereal}} \bigwedge A. x \in A \implies \text{Inf } A \leq x$ 
       $\bigwedge A z. (\bigwedge_{x:\text{ereal}} x \in A \implies z \leq x) \implies z \leq \text{Inf } A$ 
      by (auto intro: someI2-ex ereal-complete-Inf simp: Inf-ereal-def)
show  $\bigwedge_{x:\text{ereal}} \bigwedge A. x \in A \implies x \leq \text{Sup } A$ 
       $\bigwedge A z. (\bigwedge_{x:\text{ereal}} x \in A \implies x \leq z) \implies \text{Sup } A \leq z$ 
      by (auto intro: someI2-ex ereal-complete-Sup simp: Sup-ereal-def)
qed

end

instance ereal :: complete-linorder ..

instance ereal :: linear-continuum
proof
show  $\exists a b:\text{ereal}. a \neq b$ 
using zero-neq-one by blast
qed

lemma min-PInf [simp]:  $\min(\infty:\text{ereal}) x = x$ 
by (metis min-top top-ereal-def)

lemma min-PInf2 [simp]:  $\min x (\infty:\text{ereal}) = x$ 
by (metis min-top2 top-ereal-def)

lemma max-PInf [simp]:  $\max(\infty:\text{ereal}) x = \infty$ 
by (metis max-top top-ereal-def)

lemma max-PInf2 [simp]:  $\max x (\infty:\text{ereal}) = \infty$ 
by (metis max-top2 top-ereal-def)

lemma min-MInf [simp]:  $\min(-\infty:\text{ereal}) x = -\infty$ 
by (metis min-bot bot-ereal-def)

lemma min-MInf2 [simp]:  $\min x (-\infty:\text{ereal}) = -\infty$ 
by (metis min-bot2 bot-ereal-def)

lemma max-MInf [simp]:  $\max(-\infty:\text{ereal}) x = x$ 
by (metis max-bot bot-ereal-def)

lemma max-MInf2 [simp]:  $\max x (-\infty:\text{ereal}) = x$ 
by (metis max-bot2 bot-ereal-def)

```

38.3 Extended real intervals

```

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq:
real-of-ereal ` {N::ereal <.. < \infty} =
(if N = \infty then {} else if N = -\infty then UNIV else {real-of-ereal N <..})

```

```

by (force simp: real-less-ereal-iff intro!: image-eqI[where x=ereal -] elim!: less-ereal.elims)

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq:
  real-of-ereal ‘{ $-\infty < \dots < N$ ::ereal}’ =
    (if  $N = \infty$  then UNIV else if  $N = -\infty$  then {} else {.. $<$ real-of-ereal  $N$ })
proof –
  have real-of-ereal ‘{ $-\infty < \dots < N$ ::ereal}’ = uminus ‘real-of-ereal ‘{ $-N < \dots < \infty$ }’
    by (auto simp: eral-uminus-less-reorder intro!: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])
  also note real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq
  finally show ?thesis by (auto intro!: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])
qed

lemma real-greaterThanLessThan-inter:
  real-of-ereal ‘{ $N < \dots < M$ ::ereal}’ = real-of-ereal ‘{ $-\infty < \dots < M$ }’  $\cap$  real-of-ereal ‘{ $N < \dots < \infty$ }’
  by (force elim!: less-ereal.elims)

lemma real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq: real-of-ereal ‘{ $N < \dots < M$ ::ereal}’ =
  (if  $N = \infty$  then {} else
    if  $N = -\infty$  then
      (if  $M = \infty$  then UNIV
        else if  $M = -\infty$  then {}
        else {.. $<$ real-of-ereal  $M$ })
      else if  $M = -\infty$  then {}
      else if  $M = \infty$  then {real-of-ereal  $N < \dots$ }
      else {real-of-ereal  $N < \dots <$ real-of-ereal  $M$ })
  proof (cases  $M = -\infty \vee M = \infty \vee N = -\infty \vee N = \infty$ )
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq real-greaterThanLessThan-infinity-eq)
  )
next
  case False
  then obtain p q where M =ereal p N =ereal q
  by (metis MInfty-eq-minfinity eral.distinct(3) uminus-ereal.elims)
  moreover have  $\bigwedge x. [q < x; x < p] \implies x \in \text{real-of-ereal } \{ \text{ereal } q < \dots < \text{ereal } p \}$ 
  by (metis greaterThanLessThan-iff imageI less-ereal.simps(1) real-of-ereal.simps(1))
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto elim!: less-ereal.elims)
qed

lemma real-image-ereal-ivl:
  fixes a b::ereal
  shows
  real-of-ereal ‘{ $a < \dots < b$ }’ =
    (if  $a < b$  then (if  $a = -\infty$  then if  $b = \infty$  then UNIV else {.. $<$ real-of-ereal  $b$ }
      else if  $b = \infty$  then {real-of-ereal  $a < \dots$ } else {real-of-ereal  $a < \dots <$ real-of-ereal  $b$ })
    else {})
  by (cases a; cases b; simp add: real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq not-less)

```

```

lemma fixes a b c::ereal
  shows not-inftyI: a < b ==> b < c ==> abs b ≠ ∞
  by force

context
  fixes r s t::real
begin

lemma interval-Ioo-neq-Ioi: {r<..<s} ≠ {t<..}
  by (simp add: set-eq-iff) (meson linordered-field-no-ub nless-le order-less-trans)

lemma interval-Ioo-neq-Iio: {r<..<s} ≠ {..<t}
  by (simp add: set-eq-iff) (meson linordered-field-no-lb order-less-irrefl order-less-trans)

lemma interval-neq-iod-UNIV: {r<..<s} ≠ UNIV
  and interval-Ioi-neq-UNIV: {r<..} ≠ UNIV
  and interval-Iio-neq-UNIV: {..<r} ≠ UNIV
  by auto

lemma interval-Ioi-neq-Iio: {r<..} ≠ {..<s}
  by (simp add: set-eq-iff) (meson lt-ex order-less-irrefl order-less-trans)

lemma interval-empty-neq-Ioi: {} ≠ {r<..}
  and interval-empty-neq-Iio: {} ≠ {..<r}
  by (auto simp: set-eq-iff linordered-field-no-ub linordered-field-no-lb)

end

lemmas interval-neqs = interval-Ioo-neq-Ioi interval-Ioo-neq-Iio
  interval-neq-iod-UNIV interval-Ioi-neq-Iio
  interval-Ioi-neq-UNIV interval-Iio-neq-UNIV
  interval-empty-neq-Ioi interval-empty-neq-Iio

lemma greaterThanLessThan-eq-iff:
  fixes r s t u::real
  shows ({r<..<s} = {t<..<u}) = (r ≥ s ∧ u ≤ t ∨ r = t ∧ s = u)
  by (metis cInf-greaterThanLessThan cSup-greaterThanLessThan greaterThanLessThan-empty-iff
      not-le)

lemma real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan-iff:
  real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b} = real-of-ereal ` {c <..< d} ↔ (a ≥ b ∧ c ≥ d ∨ a
  = c ∧ b = d)
  unfolding real-atLeastGreaterThan-eq
  by (cases a; cases b; cases c; cases d;
      simp add: greaterThanLessThan-eq-iff interval-neqs interval-neqs[symmetric])

lemma uminus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  uminus ` real-of-ereal ` {l <..< u} = real-of-ereal ` {-u <..< -l}

```

```

by (force simp: algebra-simps ereal-less-uminus-reorder
      ereal-uminus-less-reorder intro: image-eqI[where x=-x for x])

lemma add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  (+) c ` real-of-ereal ` {l <..< u} = real-of-ereal ` {c + l <..< c + u}
  apply safe
  subgoal for x
    using ereal-less-add[of c]
    by (force simp: real-of-ereal-add add.commute)
  subgoal for - x
    by (force simp: add.commute real-of-ereal-minus ereal-minus-less ereal-less-minus
         intro: image-eqI[where x=x - c])
  done

lemma add2-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  ( $\lambda x. x + c$ ) ` real-of-ereal ` {l <..< u} = real-of-ereal ` {l + c <..< u + c}
  using add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan[of c l u]
  by (metis add.commute image-cong)

lemma minus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan:
  (-) c ` real-of-ereal ` {l <..< u} = real-of-ereal ` {c - u <..< c - l}
  (is ?l = ?r)
  proof -
    have ?l = (+) c ` uminus ` real-of-ereal ` {l <..< u} by auto
    also note uminus-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan
    also note add-image-real-of-ereal-image-greaterThanLessThan
    finally show ?thesis by (simp add: minus-ereal-def)
  qed

lemma real-ereal-bound-lemma-up:
  assumes s ∈ real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b}
  assumes t ∉ real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b}
  assumes s ≤ t
  shows b ≠ ∞
  proof (cases b)
    case PInf
    then show ?thesis
      using assms
      by (metis UNIV-I empty_iff greaterThan_iff order-less-le-trans real-image-ereal-ivl)
  qed auto

lemma real-ereal-bound-lemma-down:
  assumes s: s ∈ real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b}
  and t: t ∉ real-of-ereal ` {a <..< b}
  and t ≤ s
  shows a ≠ -∞
  by (metis UNIV-I assms empty_iff lessThan_iff order-le-less-trans
        real-greaterThanLessThan-minus-infinity-eq)

```

38.4 Topological space

```

instantiation ereal :: linear-continuum-topology
begin

definition open-ereal :: ereal set  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  open-ereal-generated: open-ereal = generate-topology (range lessThan  $\cup$  range
greaterThan)

instance
  by standard (simp add: open-ereal-generated)

end

lemma continuous-on-ereal[continuous-intros]:
  assumes f: continuous-on s f shows continuous-on s ( $\lambda x$ . ereal (f x))
  by (rule continuous-on-compose2 [OF continuous-onI-mono[of ereal UNIV] f])
  auto

lemma tendsto-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]: ( $f \rightarrow x$ ) F  $\Rightarrow$  (( $\lambda x$ . ereal (f x))  $\rightarrow$  ereal x) F
  using isCont-tendsto-compose[of x ereal f F] continuous-on-ereal[of UNIV  $\lambda x$ . x]
  by (simp add: continuous-on-eq-continuous-at)

lemma tendsto-uminus-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes ( $f \rightarrow x$ ) F
  shows ( $(\lambda x$ .  $- f x$ ::ereal)  $\rightarrow - x$ ) F
  proof (rule tendsto-compose[OF order-tendstoI assms])
  show  $\bigwedge a$ .  $a < - x \Rightarrow \forall F$  x in at x.  $a < - x$ 
  by (metis ereal-less-uminus-reorder eventually-at-topological lessThan-iff open-lessThan)
  show  $\bigwedge a$ .  $- x < a \Rightarrow \forall F$  x in at x.  $- x < a$ 
  by (metis ereal-uminus-reorder(2) eventually-at-topological greaterThan-iff open-greaterThan)
  qed

lemma at-infty-ereal-eq-at-top: at  $\infty$  = filtermap ereal at-top
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge P$  b.  $\forall z$ .  $b \leq z \wedge b \neq z \rightarrow P$  (ereal z)  $\Rightarrow \exists N$ .  $\forall n \geq N$ .  $P$  (ereal n)
  by (metis gt-ex order-less-le order-less-le-trans)
  then show ?thesis
  unfolding filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter eventually-at-top-linorder eventually-filtermap
    top-ereal-def[symmetric]
  apply (subst eventually-nhds-top[of 0])
  apply (auto simp: top-ereal-def less-le ereal-all-split ereal-ex-split)
  done
qed

lemma ereal-Lim-uminus: ( $f \rightarrow f_0$ ) net  $\longleftrightarrow$  (( $\lambda x$ .  $- f x$ ::ereal)  $\rightarrow - f_0$ )
net

```

```

using tendsto-uminus-ereal[of f f0 net] tendsto-uminus-ereal[of λx. - f x - f0
net]
by auto

lemma ereal-divide-less-iff:  $0 < (c::\text{ereal}) \implies c < \infty \implies a / c < b \longleftrightarrow a < b$ 
*  $c$ 
by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma ereal-less-divide-iff:  $0 < (c::\text{ereal}) \implies c < \infty \implies a < b / c \longleftrightarrow a * c <$ 
 $b$ 
by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) (auto simp: field-simps)

lemma tendsto-cmult-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
assumes  $c: |c| \neq \infty$  and  $f: (f \longrightarrow x) F$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. c * f x :: \text{ereal}) \longrightarrow c * x) F$ 
proof -
  have  $*: ((\lambda x. c * f x :: \text{ereal}) \longrightarrow c * x) F$  if  $0 < c$   $c < \infty$  for  $c :: \text{ereal}$ 
  using that
  apply (intro tendsto-compose[OF - f])
  apply (auto intro!: order-tendstoI simp: eventually-at-topological)
  apply (rule-tac x={a/c <..} in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-divide-less-iff mult.commute) []
  apply (rule-tac x={..} in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-less-divide-iff mult.commute) []
  done
  have  $((0 < c \wedge c < \infty) \vee (-\infty < c \wedge c < 0) \vee c = 0)$ 
  using c by (cases c) auto
  then show ?thesis
  proof (elim disjE conjE)
    assume  $-\infty < c$   $c < 0$ 
    then have  $0 < -c - c < \infty$ 
    by (auto simp: ereal-uminus-reorder ereal-less-uminus-reorder[of 0])
    then have  $((\lambda x. (-c) * f x) \longrightarrow (-c) * x) F$ 
    by (rule *)
    from tendsto-uminus-ereal[OF this] show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed (auto intro!: *)
qed

lemma tendsto-cmult-ereal-not-0[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
assumes  $x \neq 0$  and  $f: (f \longrightarrow x) F$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. c * f x :: \text{ereal}) \longrightarrow c * x) F$ 
proof cases
  assume  $|c| = \infty$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule filterlim-cong[THEN iffD1, OF refl refl - tendsto-const])
    have  $0 < x \vee x < 0$ 
    using ⟨ $x \neq 0$ ⟩ by (auto simp: neq-iff)
    then show eventually  $(\lambda x'. c * x = c * f x') F$ 

```

```

proof
  assume  $0 < x$  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF f this] show ?thesis
    by eventually-elim (use ‹ $0 < x$ › ‹ $|c| = \infty$ › in auto)
  next
    assume  $x < 0$  from order-tendstoD(2)[OF f this] show ?thesis
      by eventually-elim (use ‹ $x < 0$ › ‹ $|c| = \infty$ › in auto)
  qed
  qed
qed (rule tendsto-cmult-ereal[OF - f])

lemma tendsto-cadd-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes  $c: y \neq -\infty x \neq -\infty$  and  $f: (f \longrightarrow x) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. f x + y : ereal) \longrightarrow x + y) F$ 
  apply (intro tendsto-compose[OF - f])
  apply (auto intro!: order-tendstoI simp: eventually-at-topological)
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{a - y <..\}$  in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-minus-less_iff c) []
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{.. < a - y\}$  in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-less-minus_iff c) []
  done

lemma tendsto-add-left-ereal[tendsto-intros, simp, intro]:
  assumes  $c: |y| \neq \infty$  and  $f: (f \longrightarrow x) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. f x + y : ereal) \longrightarrow x + y) F$ 
  apply (intro tendsto-compose[OF - f])
  apply (auto intro!: order-tendstoI simp: eventually-at-topological)
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{a - y <..\}$  in exI)
  apply (insert c, auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-minus-less_iff) []
  apply (rule-tac  $x = \{.. < a - y\}$  in exI)
  apply (auto split: ereal.split simp: ereal-less-minus_iff c) []
  done

lemma continuous-at-ereal[continuous-intros]: continuous  $F f \implies$  continuous  $F$ 
   $(\lambda x. ereal (f x))$ 
  unfolding continuous-def by auto

lemma ereal-Sup:
  assumes  $*: |\text{SUP } a \in A. ereal a| \neq \infty$ 
  shows ereal (Sup A) = (SUP a  $\in A$ . ereal a)
proof (rule continuous-at-Sup-mono)
  obtain  $r$  where  $r: ereal r = (\text{SUP } a \in A. ereal a)$   $A \neq \{\}$ 
    using * by (force simp: bot-ereal-def)
  then show bdd-above A  $A \neq \{\}$ 
    by (auto intro!: SUP-upper bdd-aboveI[of - r] simp flip: ereal-less-eq)
  qed (auto simp: mono-def continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at-ereal)

lemma ereal-SUP:  $|\text{SUP } a \in A. ereal (f a)| \neq \infty \implies$  ereal (SUP a  $\in A$ . f a) = (SUP a  $\in A$ . ereal (f a))
  by (simp add: ereal-Sup image-comp)

```

```

lemma ereal-Inf:
  assumes *: |INF a∈A. ereal a| ≠ ∞
  shows ereal (Inf A) = (INF a∈A. ereal a)
  proof (rule continuous-at-Inf-mono)
    obtain r where r: ereal r = (INF a∈A. ereal a) A ≠ {}
      using * by (force simp: top-ereal-def)
      then show bdd-below A A ≠ {}
        by (auto intro!: INF-lower bdd-belowI[of - r] simp flip: ereal-less-eq)
    qed (auto simp: mono-def continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at-ereal)

lemma ereal-Inf':
  assumes *: bdd-below A A ≠ {}
  shows ereal (Inf A) = (INF a∈A. ereal a)
  proof (rule ereal-Inf)
    from * obtain l u where x ∈ A ⇒ l ≤ x u ∈ A for x
      by (auto simp: bdd-below-def)
    then have l ≤ (INF x∈A. ereal x) (INF x∈A. ereal x) ≤ u
      by (auto intro!: INF-greatest INF-lower)
    then show |INF a∈A. ereal a| ≠ ∞
      by auto
  qed

lemma ereal-INF: |INF a∈A. ereal (f a)| ≠ ∞ ⇒ ereal (INF a∈A. f a) = (INF
a∈A. ereal (f a))
  by (simp add: ereal-Inf image-comp)

lemma ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq: Sup (uminus ` S::ereal set) = - Inf S
  by (auto intro!: SUP-eqI
    simp: Ball-def[symmetric] ereal-uminus-le-reorder le-Inf-iff
    intro!: complete-lattice-class.Inf-lower2)

lemma ereal-SUP-uminus-eq:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows (SUP x∈S. uminus (f x)) = - (INF x∈S. f x)
  using ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq [of f ` S] by (simp add: image-comp)

lemma ereal-inj-on-uminus[intro, simp]: inj-on uminus (A :: ereal set)
  by (auto intro!: inj-onI)

lemma ereal-Inf-uminus-image-eq: Inf (uminus ` S::ereal set) = - Sup S
  using ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq[of uminus ` S] by simp

lemma ereal-INF-uminus-eq:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  shows (INF x∈S. - f x) = - (SUP x∈S. f x)
  using ereal-Inf-uminus-image-eq [of f ` S] by (simp add: image-comp)

lemma ereal-SUP-not-infty:

```

```

fixes f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
shows A  $\neq \{\}$   $\Rightarrow$  l  $\neq -\infty \Rightarrow u \neq \infty \Rightarrow \forall a \in A. l \leq f a \wedge f a \leq u \Rightarrow |\text{Sup}(f`A)| \neq \infty$ 
using SUP-upper2[of - A l f] SUP-least[of A f u]
by (cases Sup (f`A)) auto

lemma ereal-INF-not-infty:
fixes f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
shows A  $\neq \{\}$   $\Rightarrow$  l  $\neq -\infty \Rightarrow u \neq \infty \Rightarrow \forall a \in A. l \leq f a \wedge f a \leq u \Rightarrow |\text{Inf}(f`A)| \neq \infty$ 
using INF-lower2[of - A f u] INF-greatest[of A l f]
by (cases Inf (f`A)) auto

lemma ereal-image-uminus-shift:
fixes X Y :: ereal set
shows uminus`X = Y  $\longleftrightarrow$  X = uminus`Y
by (metis ereal-minus-minus-image)

lemma Sup-eq-MInfty:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows Sup S =  $-\infty \longleftrightarrow S = \{\}$   $\vee S = \{-\infty\}$ 
unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] by auto

lemma Inf-eq-PInfty:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows Inf S =  $\infty \longleftrightarrow S = \{\} \vee S = \{\infty\}$ 
using Sup-eq-MInfty[of uminus`S]
unfolding ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq ereal-image-uminus-shift by simp

lemma Inf-eq-MInfty:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows  $-\infty \in S \Rightarrow \text{Inf } S = -\infty$ 
unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] by auto

lemma Sup-eq-PInfty:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows  $\infty \in S \Rightarrow \text{Sup } S = \infty$ 
unfolding top-ereal-def[symmetric] by auto

lemma not-MInfty-nonneg[simp]:  $0 \leq (x::\text{ereal}) \Rightarrow x \neq -\infty$ 
by auto

lemma Sup-ereal-close:
fixes e :: ereal
assumes 0 < e
and S:  $|\text{Sup } S| \neq \infty \wedge S \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $\exists x \in S. \text{Sup } S - e < x$ 
using assms by (cases e) (auto intro!: less-Sup-iff[THEN iffD1])

```

```

lemma Inf-ereal-close:
  fixes e :: ereal
  assumes |Inf X| ≠ ∞
    and 0 < e
  shows ∃x∈X. x < Inf X + e
  by (meson Inf-less-iff assms ereal-between(2))

lemma SUP-PInfty:
  (Λn::nat. ∃i∈A. ereal (real n) ≤ f i) ⇒ (SUP i∈A. f i :: ereal) = ∞
  by (meson SUP-upper2 less-PInfty-Ex-of-nat linorder-not-less)

lemma SUP-nat-Infty: (SUP i. ereal (real i)) = ∞
  by (rule SUP-PInfty) auto

lemma SUP-ereal-add-left:
  assumes I ≠ {} c ≠ -∞
  shows (SUP i∈I. f i + c :: ereal) = (SUP i∈I. f i) + c
  proof (cases (SUP i∈I. f i) = -∞)
    case True
    then have ∪i. i ∈ I ⇒ f i = -∞
      unfolding Sup-eq-MInfty by auto
      with True show ?thesis
        by (cases c) (auto simp: ‹I ≠ {}›)
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        by (subst continuous-at-Sup-mono[where f=λx. x + c])
          (auto simp: continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at mono-def
            add-mono ‹I ≠ {}›
            ‹c ≠ -∞› image-comp)
    qed

lemma SUP-ereal-add-right:
  fixes c :: ereal
  shows I ≠ {} ⇒ c ≠ -∞ ⇒ (SUP i∈I. c + f i) = c + (SUP i∈I. f i)
  using SUP-ereal-add-left[of I c f] by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma SUP-ereal-minus-right:
  assumes I ≠ {} c ≠ -∞
  shows (SUP i∈I. c - f i :: ereal) = c - (INF i∈I. f i)
  using SUP-ereal-add-right[OF assms, of λi. - f i]
  by (simp add: ereal-SUP-uminus-eq minus-ereal-def)

lemma SUP-ereal-minus-left:
  assumes I ≠ {} c ≠ ∞
  shows (SUP i∈I. f i - c :: ereal) = (SUP i∈I. f i) - c
  using SUP-ereal-add-left[OF ‹I ≠ {}›, of -c f] by (simp add: ‹c ≠ ∞› minus-ereal-def)

```

```

lemma INF-ereal-minus-right:
  assumes I ≠ {} and |c| ≠ ∞
  shows (INF i∈I. c - f i) = c - (SUP i∈I. f i::ereal)
proof -
  have *: (- c) + b = - (c - b) for b
  using '|c| ≠ ∞' by (cases c b rule: ereal2-cases) auto
  show ?thesis
  using SUP-ereal-add-right[OF 'I ≠ {}', of -c f] '|c| ≠ ∞
  by (auto simp: * ereal-SUP-uminus-eq)
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-le-addI:
  fixes f :: 'i ⇒ ereal
  assumes ∀i. f i + y ≤ z and y ≠ -∞
  shows Sup(f ` UNIV) + y ≤ z
  by (metis SUP-ereal-add-left SUP-least UNIV-not-empty assms)

lemma SUP-combine:
  fixes f :: 'a::semilattice-sup ⇒ 'a::semilattice-sup ⇒ 'b::complete-lattice
  assumes mono: ∀a b c d. a ≤ b ⇒ c ≤ d ⇒ f a c ≤ f b d
  shows (SUP i∈UNIV. SUP j∈UNIV. f i j) = (SUP i. f i i)
proof (rule antisym)
  show (SUP i j. f i j) ≤ (SUP i. f i i)
  by (rule SUP-least SUP-upper2[where i=sup i j for i j] UNIV-I mono sup-ge1
sup-ge2)+
  show (SUP i. f i i) ≤ (SUP i j. f i j)
  by (rule SUP-least SUP-upper2 UNIV-I mono order-refl)+
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-add:
  fixes f g :: nat ⇒ ereal
  assumes inc: incseq f incseq g
  and pos: ∀i. f i ≠ -∞ ∧ i. g i ≠ -∞
  shows (SUP i. f i + g i) = Sup(f ` UNIV) + Sup(g ` UNIV)
proof -
  have ∀i j k l. [|i ≤ j; k ≤ l|] ⇒ f i + g k ≤ f j + g l
  by (meson add-mono inc incseq-def)
  then have (SUP i. f i + g i) = (SUP i j. f i + g j)
  by (simp add: SUP-combine)
  also have ... = (SUP i j. g j + f i)
  by (simp add: add.commute)
  also have ... = (SUP i. Sup(range g) + f i)
  by (simp add: SUP-ereal-add-left pos(1))
  also have ... = (SUP i. f i + Sup(range g))
  by (simp add: add.commute)
  also have ... = Sup(f ` UNIV) + Sup(g ` UNIV)
  by (simp add: SUP-eq-iff SUP-ereal-add-left pos(2))
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

lemma *INF-eq-minf*: $(\inf_{i \in I} f i :: \text{ereal}) \neq -\infty \longleftrightarrow (\exists b > -\infty. \forall i \in I. b \leq f i)$
unfolding *bot-ereal-def[symmetric]* *INF-eq-bot-iff* **by** (*auto simp: not-less*)

lemma *INF-ereal-add-left*:

assumes $I \neq \{\} c \neq -\infty \wedge x. x \in I \implies 0 \leq f x$

shows $(\inf_{i \in I} f i + c :: \text{ereal}) = (\inf_{i \in I} f i) + c$

proof –

have $(\inf_{i \in I} f i) \neq -\infty$

unfolding *INF-eq-minf* **using assms** **by** (*intro exI[of - 0]*) *auto*

then show ?thesis

by (*subst continuous-at-Inf-mono[where f=λx. x + c]*)

(auto simp: mono-def add-mono ‹I ≠ {› ‹c ≠ -∞› continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within continuous-at image-comp)

qed

lemma *INF-ereal-add-right*:

assumes $I \neq \{\} c \neq -\infty \wedge x. x \in I \implies 0 \leq f x$

shows $(\inf_{i \in I} c + f i :: \text{ereal}) = c + (\inf_{i \in I} f i)$

using *INF-ereal-add-left[OF assms]* **by** (*simp add: ac-simps*)

lemma *INF-ereal-add-directed*:

fixes $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$

assumes *nonneg*: $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i \wedge \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq g i$

assumes *directed*: $\bigwedge i j. i \in I \implies j \in I \implies \exists k \in I. f i + g j \geq f k + g k$

shows $(\inf_{i \in I} f i + g i) = (\inf_{i \in I} f i) + (\inf_{i \in I} g i)$

proof (*cases I = {}*)

case *False*

show ?thesis

proof (*rule antisym*)

show $(\inf_{i \in I} f i) + (\inf_{i \in I} g i) \leq (\inf_{i \in I} f i + g i)$

by (*rule INF-greatest; intro add-mono INF-lower*)

next

have $(\inf_{i \in I} f i + g i) \leq (\inf_{i \in I} (\inf_{j \in I} f i + g j))$

using *directed* **by** (*intro INF-greatest*) (*blast intro: INF-lower2*)

also have ... = $(\inf_{i \in I} f i + (\inf_{i \in I} g i))$

using *nonneg* *‹I ≠ {›* **by** (*auto simp: INF-ereal-add-right*)

also have ... = $(\inf_{i \in I} f i) + (\inf_{i \in I} g i)$

using *nonneg* **by** (*intro INF-ereal-add-left* *‹I ≠ {›*) (*auto simp: INF-eq-minf*)

intro!: exI[of - 0])

finally show $(\inf_{i \in I} f i + g i) \leq (\inf_{i \in I} f i) + (\inf_{i \in I} g i)$.

qed

qed (*simp add: top-ereal-def*)

lemma *INF-ereal-add*:

fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$

assumes *decseq f decseq g*

and *fin*: $\bigwedge i. f i \neq \infty \wedge \bigwedge i. g i \neq \infty$

shows $(\inf i. f i + g i) = \text{Inf} (f ` \text{UNIV}) + \text{Inf} (g ` \text{UNIV})$

```

proof –
  have INF-less:  $(\text{INF } i. f i) < \infty$   $(\text{INF } i. g i) < \infty$ 
    using assms unfolding INF-less-iff by auto
  have  $*: -((-a) + (-b)) = a + b$  if  $a \neq \infty$   $b \neq \infty$  for  $a b :: ereal$ 
    using that by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) auto
  have  $(\text{INF } i. f i + g i) = (\text{INF } i. -((-f i) + (-g i)))$ 
    by (simp add: fin *)
  also have ... = Inf (f ` UNIV) + Inf (g ` UNIV)
    unfolding ereal-INF-uminus-eq
    using assms INF-less
    by (subst SUP-ereal-add) (auto simp: ereal-SUP-uminus-eq fin *)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-add-pos:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes incseq f incseq g
  and  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \wedge i. 0 \leq g i$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i. f i + g i) = \text{Sup} (f ` \text{UNIV}) + \text{Sup} (g ` \text{UNIV})$ 
  by (simp add: SUP-ereal-add assms)

lemma SUP-ereal-sum:
  fixes f g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. n \in A \implies \text{incseq} (f n)$ 
  and pos:  $\bigwedge n i. n \in A \implies 0 \leq f n i$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i. \sum_{n \in A} f n i) = (\sum_{n \in A} \text{Sup} ((f n) ` \text{UNIV}))$ 
  using assms
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: incseq-sumI2 sum-nonneg SUP-ereal-add-pos)

lemma SUP-ereal-mult-left:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes I  $\neq \{\}$ 
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i$  and c:  $0 \leq c$ 
  shows  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. c * f i) = c * (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i)$ 
  proof (cases (SUP i ∈ I. f i) = 0)
    case True
    then have  $\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies f i = 0$ 
      by (metis SUP-upper f antisym)
    with True show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by (subst continuous-at-Sup-mono[where f=λx. c * x])
        (auto simp: mono-def continuous-at continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within
         $I \neq \{\} \rangle \text{image-comp}$ 
          intro!: ereal-mult-left-mono c)
  qed

```

```

lemma countable-approach:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes x ≠ -∞
  shows ∃f. incseq f ∧ (∀ i::nat. f i < x) ∧ (f —→ x)
proof (cases x)
  case (real r)
  moreover have ( $\lambda n. r - \text{inverse}(\text{real}(\text{Suc } n))$ ) —→ r - 0
    by (intro tendsto-intros LIMSEQ-inverse-real-of-nat)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of -  $\lambda n. x - \text{inverse}(\text{Suc } n)$ ] (auto simp: incseq-def))
next
  case PInf with LIMSEQ-SUP[of λn::nat. ereal (real n)] show ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of -  $\lambda n. \text{ereal}(\text{real } n)$ ] (auto simp: incseq-def SUP-nat-Infty))
qed (simp add: assms)

lemma Sup-countable-SUP:
  assumes A ≠ {}
  shows ∃f::nat ⇒ ereal. incseq f ∧ range f ⊆ A ∧ Sup A = (SUP i. f i)
proof cases
  assume Sup A = -∞
  with ⟨A ≠ {}⟩ have A = {-∞}
    by (auto simp: Sup-eq-MInfty)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: exI[of -  $\lambda -. -\infty$ ] simp: bot-ereal-def)
next
  assume Sup A ≠ -∞
  then obtain l where incseq l and l: l i < Sup A and l-Sup: l —→ Sup A
  for i :: nat
    by (auto dest: countable-approach)

  have ∃f. ∀ n. (f n ∈ A ∧ l n ≤ f n) ∧ (f n ≤ f (Suc n)) (is ∃f. ?P f)
  proof (rule dependent-nat-choice)
    show ∃x. x ∈ A ∧ l 0 ≤ x
      using l[of 0] by (auto simp: less-Sup-iff)
  next
    fix x n assume x ∈ A ∧ l n ≤ x
    moreover from l[of Suc n] obtain y where y ∈ A l (Suc n) < y
      by (auto simp: less-Sup-iff)
    ultimately show ∃y. (y ∈ A ∧ l (Suc n) ≤ y) ∧ x ≤ y
      by (auto intro!: exI[of - max x y] split: split-max)
  qed
  then obtain f where f: ?P f ..
  then have range f ⊆ A incseq f
    by (auto simp: incseq-Suc-iff)
  then have (SUP i. f i) = Sup A
    by (meson LIMSEQ-SUP LIMSEQ-le Sup-subset-mono f l-Sup
      order-class.order-eq-iff)
  then show ?thesis

```

```

by (metis `incseq f` `range f ⊆ A`)
qed

lemma Inf-countable-INF:
assumes A ≠ {} shows ∃f::nat ⇒ ereal. decseq f ∧ range f ⊆ A ∧ Inf A = (INF i. f i)
proof –
  obtain f where incseq f range f ⊆ uminus‘A Sup (uminus‘A) = (SUP i. f i)
  using Sup-countable-SUP[of uminus ‘A] `A ≠ {}` by auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (intro exI[of _ λx. - f x])
    (auto simp: ereal-Sup-uminus-image-eq ereal-INF-uminus-eq eq-commute[of
    - -])
qed

```

```

lemma SUP-countable-SUP:
A ≠ {} ⇒ ∃f::nat ⇒ ereal. range f ⊆ g‘A ∧ Sup (g ‘ A) = Sup (f ‘ UNIV)
using Sup-countable-SUP [of g‘A] by auto

```

38.5 Relation to enat

```

definition ereal-of-enat n = (case n of enat n ⇒ ereal (real n) | ∞ ⇒ ∞)

```

```

declare [[coercion ereal-of-enat :: enat ⇒ ereal]]
declare [[coercion (λn. ereal (real n)) :: nat ⇒ ereal]]

```

```

lemma ereal-of-enat-simps[simp]:
  ereal-of-enat (enat n) = ereal n
  ereal-of-enat ∞ = ∞
by (simp-all add: ereal-of-enat-def)

```

```

lemma ereal-of-enat-le-iff[simp]: ereal-of-enat m ≤ ereal-of-enat n ↔ m ≤ n
by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

```

```

lemma ereal-of-enat-less-iff[simp]: ereal-of-enat m < ereal-of-enat n ↔ m < n
by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

```

```

lemma numeral-le-ereal-of-enat-iff[simp]: numeral m ≤ ereal-of-enat n ↔ numeral m ≤ n
by (cases n) (auto)

```

```

lemma numeral-less-ereal-of-enat-iff[simp]: numeral m < ereal-of-enat n ↔ numeral m < n
by (cases n) (auto)

```

```

lemma ereal-of-enat-ge-zero-cancel-iff[simp]: 0 ≤ ereal-of-enat n ↔ 0 ≤ n
by (cases n) (auto simp flip: enat-0)

```

```

lemma ereal-of-enat-gt-zero-cancel-iff[simp]: 0 < ereal-of-enat n ↔ 0 < n

```

```

by (cases n) (auto simp flip: enat-0)

lemma ereal-of-enat-zero[simp]: ereal-of-enat 0 = 0
  by (auto simp flip: enat-0)

lemma ereal-of-enat-inf[simp]: ereal-of-enat n = ∞ ↔ n = ∞
  by (cases n) auto

lemma ereal-of-enat-add: ereal-of-enat (m + n) = ereal-of-enat m + ereal-of-enat n
  by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

lemma ereal-of-enat-sub:
  assumes n ≤ m
  shows ereal-of-enat (m - n) = ereal-of-enat m - ereal-of-enat n
  using assms by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

lemma ereal-of-enat-mult:
  ereal-of-enat (m * n) = ereal-of-enat m * ereal-of-enat n
  by (cases m n rule: enat2-cases) auto

lemmas ereal-of-enat-pushin = ereal-of-enat-add ereal-of-enat-sub ereal-of-enat-mult
lemmas ereal-of-enat-pushout = ereal-of-enat-pushin[symmetric]

lemma ereal-of-enat-nonneg: ereal-of-enat n ≥ 0
  by simp

lemma ereal-of-enat-Sup:
  assumes A ≠ {} shows ereal-of-enat (Sup A) = (SUP a ∈ A. ereal-of-enat a)
  proof (intro antisym mono-Sup)
    show ereal-of-enat (Sup A) ≤ (SUP a ∈ A. ereal-of-enat a)
    proof cases
      assume finite A
      with ‹A ≠ {}› obtain a where a ∈ A ereal-of-enat (Sup A) = ereal-of-enat a
        using Max-in[of A] by (auto simp: Sup-enat-def simp del: Max-in)
      then show ?thesis
        by (auto intro: SUP-upper)
    next
      assume ¬ finite A
      have [simp]: (SUP a ∈ A. ereal-of-enat a) = top
        unfolding SUP-eq-top-iff
      proof safe
        fix x :: ereal assume x < top
        then obtain n :: nat where x < n
          using less-PInf-Ex-of-nat top-ereal-def by auto
        obtain a where a ∈ A - enat ‘{.. n}
          by (metis ‹¬ finite A› all-not-in-conv finite-Diff2 finite-atMost finite-imageI
finite.emptyI)
        then have a ∈ A ereal n ≤ ereal-of-enat a
      qed
    qed
  qed

```

```

by (auto simp: image-iff Ball-def)
  (metis enat-less enat-ord-simps(1) ereal-of-enat-less-iff ereal-of-enat-simps(1)
less-le not-less)
with ‹x < n› show  $\exists i \in A. x < \text{ereal-of-enat } i$ 
  by (auto intro!: bexI[of - a])
qed
show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed (simp add: mono-def)

lemma ereal-of-enat-SUP:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{ereal-of-enat } (\text{SUP } a \in A. f a) = (\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{ereal-of-enat } (f a))$ 
  by (simp add: ereal-of-enat-Sup image-comp)

```

38.6 Limits on ereal

```

lemma open-PInfty: open A  $\implies \infty \in A \implies (\exists x. \{\text{ereal } x <..\} \subseteq A)$ 
  unfolding open-ereal-generated
proof (induct rule: generate-topology.induct)
  case (Int A B)
    then obtain x z where  $\infty \in A \implies \{\text{ereal } x <..\} \subseteq A \quad \infty \in B \implies \{\text{ereal } z <..\}$ 
 $\subseteq B$ 
  by auto
  with Int show ?case
  by (intro exI[of - max x z]) fastforce
next
  case (Basis S)
  moreover have x  $\neq \infty \implies \exists t. x \leq \text{ereal } t$  for x
  by (cases x) auto
  ultimately show ?case
  by (auto split: ereal.split)
qed (fastforce simp: vimage-Union)+

lemma open-MInfty: open A  $\implies -\infty \in A \implies (\exists x. \{.. < \text{ereal } x\} \subseteq A)$ 
  unfolding open-ereal-generated
proof (induct rule: generate-topology.induct)
  case (Int A B)
    then obtain x z where  $-\infty \in A \implies \{.. < \text{ereal } x\} \subseteq A \quad -\infty \in B \implies \{.. < \text{ereal }$ 
 $z\} \subseteq B$ 
  by auto
  with Int show ?case
  by (intro exI[of - min x z]) fastforce
next
  case (Basis S)
  moreover have x  $\neq -\infty \implies \exists t. \text{ereal } t \leq x$  for x
  by (cases x) auto
  ultimately show ?case
  by (auto split: ereal.split)

```

```

qed (fastforce simp: vimage-Union)+

lemma open-ereal-vimage: open S ==> open (ereal -` S)
  by (intro open-vimage continuous-intros)

lemma open-ereal: open S ==> open (ereal ` S)
  unfolding open-generated-order[where 'a=real]
  proof (induct rule: generate-topology.induct)
    case (Basis S)
    moreover have \ $\bigwedge x. \text{ereal } ` \{.. < x\} = \{-\infty <.. < \text{ereal } x\}$ 
      using ereal-less-ereal-Ex by auto
    moreover have \ $\bigwedge x. \text{ereal } ` \{x <..\} = \{\text{ereal } x <.. < \infty\}$ 
      using less-ereal.elims(2) by fastforce
    ultimately show ?case
      by auto
qed (auto simp: image-Union image-Int)

lemma open-image-real-of-ereal:
  fixes X::ereal set
  assumes open X
  assumes infty:  $\infty \notin X$   $-\infty \notin X$ 
  shows open (real-of-ereal ` X)
proof -
  have real-of-ereal ` X = ereal -` X
    using infty ereal-real by (force simp: set-eq-iff)
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: open-ereal-vimage assms)
qed

lemma eventually-finite:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes |x| ≠ ∞ (f —→ x) F
  shows eventually ( $\lambda x. |f x| \neq \infty$ ) F
proof -
  have (f —→ ereal (real-of-ereal x)) F
    using assms by (cases x) auto
  then have eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \in \text{ereal } ` \text{UNIV}$ ) F
    by (rule topological-tendstoD) (auto intro: open-ereal)
  also have ( $\lambda x. f x \in \text{ereal } ` \text{UNIV}$ ) = ( $\lambda x. |f x| \neq \infty$ )
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma open-ereal-def:
  open A ↔ open (ereal -` A) ∧ (∞ ∈ A —→ (∃ x. {ereal x <..} ⊆ A)) ∧ (-∞
  ∈ A —→ (∃ x. {.. < ereal x} ⊆ A))
  (is open A ↔ ?rhs)
proof

```

```

assume open A
then show ?rhs
  using open-PInfty open-MInfty open-ereal-vimage by auto
next
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain x y where A: open (ereal -` A)  $\infty \in A \implies \{\text{ereal } x <..\} \subseteq A - \infty$ 
 $\in A \implies \{.. < \text{ereal } y\} \subseteq A$ 
    by auto
  have *: A = ereal ` (ereal -` A)  $\cup (\text{if } \infty \in A \text{ then } \{\text{ereal } x <..\} \text{ else } \{\}) \cup (\text{if } -\infty \in A \text{ then } \{.. < \text{ereal } y\} \text{ else } \{\})$ 
    using A(2,3) by auto
  from open-ereal[OF A(1)] show open A
    by (subst *) (auto simp: open-Un)
qed

lemma open-PInfty2:
  assumes open A and  $\infty \in A$ 
  obtains x where  $\{\text{ereal } x <..\} \subseteq A$ 
  using open-PInfty[OF assms] by auto

lemma open-MInfty2:
  assumes open A and  $-\infty \in A$ 
  obtains x where  $\{.. < \text{ereal } x\} \subseteq A$ 
  using open-MInfty[OF assms] by auto

lemma ereal-openE:
  assumes open A
  obtains x y where open (ereal -` A)
    and  $\infty \in A \implies \{\text{ereal } x <..\} \subseteq A$ 
    and  $-\infty \in A \implies \{.. < \text{ereal } y\} \subseteq A$ 
  using assms open-ereal-def by auto

lemmas open-ereal-lessThan = open-lessThan[where 'a=ereal]
lemmas open-ereal-greaterThan = open-greaterThan[where 'a=ereal]
lemmas ereal-open-greaterThanLessThan = open-greaterThanLessThan[where 'a=ereal]
lemmas closed-ereal-atLeast = closed-atLeast[where 'a=ereal]
lemmas closed-ereal-atMost = closed-atMost[where 'a=ereal]
lemmas closed-ereal-atLeastAtMost = closed-atLeastAtMost[where 'a=ereal]
lemmas closed-ereal-singleton = closed-singleton[where 'a=ereal']

lemma ereal-open-cont-interval:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  assumes open S
  and  $x \in S$ 
  and  $|x| \neq \infty$ 
  obtains e where  $e > 0$  and  $\{x-e <.. < x+e\} \subseteq S$ 
proof -
  from ⟨open S⟩
  have open (ereal -` S)

```

```

by (rule ereal-openE)
then obtain e where e > 0 and e: dist y (real-of-ereal x) < e ==> ereal y ∈ S
for y
  using assms unfolding open-dist by force
show thesis
proof (intro that subsetI)
  show 0 < ereal e
    using ‹0 < e› by auto
  fix y
  assume y ∈ {x - ereal e <.. < x + ereal e}
  with assms obtain t where y = ereal t dist t (real-of-ereal x) < e
    by (cases y) (auto simp: dist-real-def)
  then show y ∈ S
    using e[of t] by auto
qed
qed

lemma ereal-open-cont-interval2:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  assumes open S and x ∈ S and |x| ≠ ∞
  obtains a b where a < x and x < b and {a <.. < b} ⊆ S
  by (meson assms ereal-between ereal-open-cont-interval)

```

38.6.1 Convergent sequences

```

lemma lim-real-of-ereal[simp]:
  assumes lim: (f —> ereal x) net
  shows ((λx. real-of-ereal (f x)) —> x) net
proof (intro topological-tendstoI)
  fix S
  assume open S and x ∈ S
  then have S: open S ereal x ∈ ereal ` S
    by (simp-all add: inj-image-mem-iff)
  show eventually (λx. real-of-ereal (f x) ∈ S) net
    by (auto intro: eventually-mono [OF lim[THEN topological-tendstoD, OF open-ereal,
      OF S]])]
qed

lemma lim-ereal[simp]: ((λn. ereal (f n)) —> ereal x) net ↔ (f —> x) net
  by (auto dest!: lim-real-of-ereal)

lemma convergent-real-imp-convergent-ereal:
  assumes convergent a
  shows convergent (λn. ereal (a n)) and lim (λn. ereal (a n)) = ereal (lim a)
proof -
  from assms obtain L where L: a —> L unfolding convergent-def ..
  hence lim: (λn. ereal (a n)) —> ereal L using lim-ereal by auto
  thus convergent (λn. ereal (a n)) unfolding convergent-def ..
  thus lim (λn. ereal (a n)) = ereal (lim a) using lim L limI by metis

```

qed

lemma *tendsto-PInfty*: $(f \longrightarrow \infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\forall r. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } r < f x) F)$

proof –

```
{ fix l :: ereal
  assume ∀ r. eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
  from this[THEN spec, of real-of-ereal l]
  have l ≠ ∞ ==> eventually (λx. l < f x) F
    by (cases l) (auto elim: eventually-mono)
}
then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: order-tendsto-iff)
```

qed

lemma *tendsto-PInfty'*: $(f \longrightarrow \infty) F = (\forall r>c. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } r < f x) F)$

proof –

```
{ fix r :: real
  assume ∀ r>c. eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
  then have eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
    if r > c for r using that by blast
  then have eventually (λx. ereal r < f x) F
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) ereal-less-le eventually-mono gt-ex)
}
then show ?thesis
  using tendsto-PInfty by blast
```

qed

lemma *tendsto-PInfty-eq-at-top*:

$((\lambda z. \text{ereal } (f z)) \longrightarrow \infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } z F. f z :> \text{at-top})$
unfolding tendsto-PInfty filterlim-at-top-dense by simp

lemma *tendsto-MInfty*: $(f \longrightarrow -\infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\forall r. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x < \text{ereal } r) F)$

unfolding tendsto-def

proof safe

```
fix S :: ereal set
assume open S -∞ ∈ S
from open-MInfty[OF this] obtain B where {..

```

next

fix x

```
assume ∀ S. open S → -∞ ∈ S → eventually (λx. f x ∈ S) F
from this[rule-format, of {..

```

qed

lemma *tendsto-MInfty'*: $(f \longrightarrow -\infty) F = (\forall r < c. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F)$

proof (*subst tendsto-MInfty, intro iffI allI impI*)

assume $A: \forall r < c. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$

fix $r :: \text{real}$

from A **have** $A: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$ **if** $r < c$ **for** r **using** *that* **by** *blast*

show *eventually* $(\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$

proof (*cases* $r < c$)

case *False*

hence $B: \text{ereal } r \geq \text{ereal } (c - 1)$ **by** *simp*

have $c > c - 1$ **by** *simp*

from $A[OF\ this]$ **show** *eventually* $(\lambda x. \text{ereal } r > f x) F$

by *eventually-elim (erule less-le-trans[OF - B])*

qed (*simp add:* A)

qed *simp*

lemma *Lim-PInfty*: $f \longrightarrow \infty \longleftrightarrow (\forall B. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. f n \geq \text{ereal } B)$

unfolding *tendsto-PInfty eventually-sequentially*

proof *safe*

fix r

assume $\forall r. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{ereal } r \leq f n$

then obtain N **where** $\forall n \geq N. \text{ereal } (r + 1) \leq f n$

by *blast*

moreover have $\text{ereal } r < \text{ereal } (r + 1)$

by *auto*

ultimately show $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{ereal } r < f n$

by (*blast intro: less-le-trans*)

qed (*blast intro: less-imp-le*)

lemma *Lim-MInfty*: $f \longrightarrow -\infty \longleftrightarrow (\forall B. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. \text{ereal } B \geq f n)$

unfolding *tendsto-MInfty eventually-sequentially*

proof *safe*

fix r

assume $\forall r. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. f n \leq \text{ereal } r$

then obtain N **where** $\forall n \geq N. f n \leq \text{ereal } (r - 1)$

by *blast*

moreover have $\text{ereal } (r - 1) < \text{ereal } r$

by *auto*

ultimately show $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. f n < \text{ereal } r$

by (*blast intro: le-less-trans*)

qed (*blast intro: less-imp-le*)

lemma *Lim-bounded-PInfty*: $f \longrightarrow l \implies (\bigwedge n. f n \leq \text{ereal } B) \implies l \neq \infty$

using *LIMSEQ-le-const2*[*of f l ereal B*] **by** *auto*

lemma *Lim-bounded-MInfty*: $f \longrightarrow l \implies (\bigwedge n. \text{ereal } B \leq f n) \implies l \neq -\infty$

```

using LIMSEQ-le-const[off l ereal B] by auto

lemma tendsto-zero-erealI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge e. e > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. |f x| < \text{ereal } e) F$ 
  shows  $(f \longrightarrow 0) F$ 
proof (subst filterlim-cong[OF refl refl])
  from assms[OF zero-less-one] show eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x))) F$ 
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: ereal-real)
    hence eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{abs}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x)) < e) F$  if  $e > 0$  for  $e$  using
      assms[OF that]
      by eventually-elim (simp add: real-less-ereal-iff that)
      hence  $((\lambda x. \text{real-of-ereal}(f x)) \longrightarrow 0) F$  unfolding tendsto-iff
        by (auto simp: tendsto-iff dist-real-def)
      thus  $((\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x))) \longrightarrow 0) F$  by (simp add: zero-ereal-def)
qed

lemma Lim-bounded-PInfty2:  $f \longrightarrow l \implies \forall n \geq N. f n \leq \text{ereal } B \implies l \neq \infty$ 
  using LIMSEQ-le-const2[off f l ereal B] by fastforce

lemma real-of-ereal-mult[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $\text{real-of-ereal}(a * b) = \text{real-of-ereal } a * \text{real-of-ereal } b$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma real-of-ereal-eq-0:
  fixes x :: ereal
  shows  $\text{real-of-ereal } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = \infty \vee x = -\infty \vee x = 0$ 
  by (cases x) auto

lemma tendsto-ereal-realD:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes x ≠ 0
  and tendsto:  $((\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x))) \longrightarrow x) \text{ net}$ 
  shows  $(f \longrightarrow x) \text{ net}$ 
proof (intro topological-tendstoI)
  fix S
  assume S: open S x ∈ S
  with ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ have open (S - {0}) x ∈ S - {0}
    by auto
  from tendsto[THEN topological-tendstoD, OF this]
  show eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \in S) \text{ net}$ 
    by (rule eventually-rev-mp) (auto simp: ereal-real)
qed

lemma tendsto-ereal-realI:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes x: |x| ≠ ∞ and tendsto:  $(f \longrightarrow x) \text{ net}$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x))) \longrightarrow x) \text{ net}$ 

```

```

proof (intro topological-tendstoI)
  fix  $S$ 
  assume open S and  $x \in S$ 
  with  $x$  have open  $(S - \{\infty, -\infty\})$   $x \in S - \{\infty, -\infty\}$ 
    by auto
  from tendsto[THEN topological-tendstoD, OF this]
  show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x)) \in S)$  net
    by (elim eventually-mono) (auto simp: ereal-real)
  qed

lemma ereal-mult-cancel-left:
  fixes  $a b c :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $a * b = a * c \longleftrightarrow (|a| = \infty \wedge 0 < b * c) \vee a = 0 \vee b = c$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c]) (simp-all add: zero-less-mult-iff)

lemma tendsto-add-ereal:
  fixes  $x y :: \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $x: |x| \neq \infty$  and  $y: |y| \neq \infty$ 
  assumes  $f: (f \longrightarrow x) F$  and  $g: (g \longrightarrow y) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. f x + g x) \longrightarrow x + y) F$ 
  proof –
    from  $x$  obtain  $r$  where  $x': x = \text{ereal } r$  by (cases x) auto
    with  $f$  have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal}(f i)) \longrightarrow r) F$  by simp
    moreover
      from  $y$  obtain  $p$  where  $y': y = \text{ereal } p$  by (cases y) auto
      with  $g$  have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal}(g i)) \longrightarrow p) F$  by simp
      ultimately have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal}(f i) + \text{real-of-ereal}(g i)) \longrightarrow r + p) F$ 
        by (rule tendsto-add)
    moreover
      from eventually-finite[OF x f] eventually-finite[OF y g]
      have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x + g x = \text{ereal}(\text{real-of-ereal}(f x) + \text{real-of-ereal}(g x)))$ 
     $F$ 
      by eventually-elim auto
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by (simp add: x' y' cong: filterlim-cong)
  qed

lemma tendsto-add-ereal-nonneg:
  fixes  $x y :: \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $x \neq -\infty$   $y \neq -\infty$   $(f \longrightarrow x) F$   $(g \longrightarrow y) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. f x + g x) \longrightarrow x + y) F$ 
  proof (cases x = \infty \vee y = \infty)
    case True
    moreover
      { fix  $y :: \text{ereal}$  and  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$  assume  $y \neq -\infty$   $(f \longrightarrow \infty) F$   $(g \longrightarrow y) F$ 
        then obtain  $y'$  where  $-\infty < y' < y$ 
          using dense[of -\infty y] by auto
          have  $((\lambda x. f x + g x) \longrightarrow \infty) F$ 
      }
  
```

```

proof (rule tendsto-sandwich)
  have  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. y' < g x$ 
    using order-tendstoD(1)[ $\langle(g \longrightarrow y) F\rangle \langle y' < y\rangle$ ] by auto
  then show  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. f x + y' \leq f x + g x$ 
    by eventually-elim (auto intro!: add-mono)
  show  $\forall_F n \text{ in } F. f n + g n \leq \infty ((\lambda n. \infty) \longrightarrow \infty) F$ 
    by auto
  show  $((\lambda x. f x + y') \longrightarrow \infty) F$ 
    using tendsto-cadd-ereal[of  $y' \infty f F$ ]  $\langle(f \longrightarrow \infty) F\rangle \langle -\infty < y'\rangle$  by auto
  qed }
  note this[of  $y f g$ ] this[of  $x g f$ ]
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using assms by (auto simp: add-ac)
next
  case False
  with assms tendsto-add-ereal[of  $x y f F g$ ]
  show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

lemma ereal-inj-affinity:
  fixes  $m t :: \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $|m| \neq \infty$ 
  and  $m \neq 0$ 
  and  $|t| \neq \infty$ 
  shows inj-on  $(\lambda x. m * x + t) A$ 
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of  $m t$ ])
    (auto intro!: inj-onI simp: ereal-add-cancel-right ereal-mult-cancel-left)

lemma ereal-PInfty-eq-plus[simp]:
  fixes  $a b :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $\infty = a + b \longleftrightarrow a = \infty \vee b = \infty$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of  $a b$ ]) auto

lemma ereal-MInfty-eq-plus[simp]:
  fixes  $a b :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $-\infty = a + b \longleftrightarrow (a = -\infty \wedge b \neq \infty) \vee (b = -\infty \wedge a \neq \infty)$ 
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of  $a b$ ]) auto

lemma ereal-less-divide-pos:
  fixes  $x y :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $x > 0 \implies x \neq \infty \implies y < z / x \longleftrightarrow x * y < z$ 
  by (simp add: ereal-less-divide-iff mult.commute)

lemma ereal-divide-less-pos:
  fixes  $x y z :: \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $x > 0 \implies x \neq \infty \implies y / x < z \longleftrightarrow y < x * z$ 
  by (simp add: ereal-divide-less-iff mult.commute)

```

```

lemma ereal-divide-eq:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows b ≠ 0 ⟹ |b| ≠ ∞ ⟹ a / b = c ⟷ a = b * c
  by (metis ereal-divide-same ereal-times-divide-eq mult.commute
    mult.right-neutral)

lemma ereal-inverse-not-MInfty[simp]: inverse (a::ereal) ≠ -∞
  by (cases a) auto

lemma ereal-mult-m1[simp]: x * ereal (-1) = -x
  by (cases x) auto

lemma ereal-real':
  assumes |x| ≠ ∞
  shows ereal (real-of-ereal x) = x
  using assms by auto

lemma real-ereal-id: real-of-ereal ∘ ereal = id
  by auto

lemma open-image-ereal: open(UNIV - { ∞ , (-∞ :: ereal) })
  by (metis range-ereal open-ereal open-UNIV)

lemma ereal-le-distrib:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows c * (a + b) ≤ c * a + c * b
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
    (auto simp: field-simps not-le mult-le-0-iff mult-less-0-iff)

lemma ereal-pos-distrib:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  assumes 0 ≤ c
  and c ≠ ∞
  shows c * (a + b) = c * a + c * b
  using assms
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of a b c])
    (auto simp: field-simps not-le mult-le-0-iff mult-less-0-iff)

lemma ereal-LimI-finite:
  fixes x :: ereal
  assumes |x| ≠ ∞
  and ⋀r. 0 < r ⟹ ∃N. ∀n≥N. u n < x + r ∧ x < u n + r
  shows u —→ x
  proof (rule topological-tendstoI, unfold eventually-sequentially)
    obtain rx where rx: x = ereal rx
      using assms by (cases x) auto
    fix S
    assume open S and x ∈ S
  
```

```

then have open (ereal - ` S)
  unfolding open-ereal-def by auto
with `x ∈ S` obtain r where 0 < r and dist: dist y rx < r ==> ereal y ∈ S
for y
  unfolding open-dist rx by auto
then obtain n
  where upper: u N < x + ereal r
    and lower: x < u N + ereal r
    if n ≤ N for N
  using assms(2)[of ereal r] by auto
show ∃ N. ∀ n≥N. u n ∈ S
proof (safe intro!: exI[of - n])
  fix N
  assume n ≤ N
  from upper[OF this] lower[OF this] assms <0 < r>
  have u N ∉ {∞, -∞}
    by auto
  then obtain ra where ra-def: (u N) = ereal ra
    by (cases u N) auto
  then have rx < ra + r and ra < rx + r
    using rx assms <0 < r> lower[OF <n ≤ N>] upper[OF <n ≤ N>]
    by auto
  then have dist (real-of-ereal (u N)) rx < r
    using rx ra-def
    by (auto simp: dist-real-def abs-diff-less-iff field-simps)
  from dist[OF this] show u N ∈ S
    using <u N ∉ {∞, -∞}>
    by (auto simp: ereal-real split: if-split-asm)
qed
qed

lemma tendsto-obtains-N:
assumes f ----> f0 open S f0 ∈ S
obtains N where ∀ n≥N. f n ∈ S
using assms lim-explicit by blast

lemma ereal-LimI-finite-iff:
fixes x :: ereal
assumes |x| ≠ ∞
shows u ----> x ↔ (∀ r. 0 < r → (∃ N. ∀ n≥N. u n < x + r ∧ x < u n
+ r))
(is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
proof
assume lim: u ----> x
{
  fix r :: ereal
  assume r > 0
  then obtain N where ∀ n≥N. u n ∈ {x - r <..< x + r}
    using lim ereal-between[of x r] assms <r > 0> tendsto-obtains-N[of u x {x -

```

```

 $r <..< x + r\}]$ 
  by auto
  then have  $\exists N. \forall n \geq N. u n < x + r \wedge x < u n + r$ 
    using ereal-minus-less[of  $r x$ ]
    by (cases  $r$ ) auto
}
then show ?rhs
  by auto
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show  $u \longrightarrow x$ 
    using ereal-LimI-finite[of  $x$ ] assms by auto
qed

lemma ereal-Limsup-uminus:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  shows Limsup net  $(\lambda x. - (f x)) = - \text{Liminf net } f$ 
  unfolding Limsup-def Liminf-def ereal-SUP-uminus-eq ereal-INF-uminus-eq ..

lemma liminf-bounded-iff:
  fixes  $x :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  shows  $C \leq \text{liminf } x \longleftrightarrow (\forall B < C. \exists N. \forall n \geq N. B < x n)$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
  unfolding le-Liminf-iff eventually-sequentially ..

lemma Liminf-add-le:
  fixes  $f g :: - \Rightarrow \text{ereal}$ 
  assumes  $F: F \neq \text{bot}$ 
  assumes ev: eventually  $(\lambda x. 0 \leq f x) F$  eventually  $(\lambda x. 0 \leq g x) F$ 
  shows  $\text{Liminf } F f + \text{Liminf } F g \leq \text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
  unfolding Liminf-def
  proof (subst SUP-ereal-add-left[symmetric])
    let ?F = {P. eventually P F}
    let ?INF =  $\lambda P g. \text{Inf } (g \setminus (\text{Collect } P))$ 
    show ?F  $\neq \{\}$ 
      by (auto intro: eventually-True)
    show  $(\text{SUP } P \in ?F. ?INF P g) \neq -\infty$ 
      unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] SUP-bot-conv INF-eq-bot-iff
      by (auto intro!: exI[of _ 0] ev simp: bot-ereal-def)
    have  $(\text{SUP } P \in ?F. ?INF P f + (\text{SUP } P \in ?F. ?INF P g)) \leq (\text{SUP } P \in ?F. (\text{SUP } P' \in ?F. ?INF P f + ?INF P' g))$ 
      proof (safe intro!: SUP-mono bexI[of _  $\lambda x. P x \wedge 0 \leq f x$  for P])
        fix P let ?P' =  $\lambda x. P x \wedge 0 \leq f x$ 
        assume eventually P F
        with ev show eventually ?P' F
          by eventually-elim auto
        have ?INF P f + ( $\text{SUP } P \in ?F. ?INF P g$ )  $\leq ?INF ?P' f + (\text{SUP } P \in ?F. ?INF$ 
          P g)
          by (intro add-mono INF-mono) auto
      qed
  qed

```

```

also have ... = ( $\text{SUP } P' \in ?F. \text{?INF } ?P' f + \text{?INF } P' g$ )
proof (rule SUP-ereal-add-right[symmetric])
  show Inf (f ` {x. P x ∧ 0 ≤ f x}) ≠ −∞
    unfolding bot-ereal-def[symmetric] INF-eq-bot-iff
    by (auto intro!: exI[of _ 0] ev simp: bot-ereal-def)
qed fact
finally show ?INF P f + ( $\text{SUP } P \in ?F. \text{?INF } P g$ ) ≤ ( $\text{SUP } P' \in ?F. \text{?INF } ?P'$ 
f + ?INF P' g) .
qed
also have ... ≤ ( $\text{SUP } P \in ?F. \text{INF } x \in \text{Collect } P. f x + g x$ )
proof (safe intro!: SUP-least)
  fix P Q assume *: eventually P F eventually Q F
  show ?INF P f + ?INF Q g ≤ ( $\text{SUP } P \in ?F. \text{INF } x \in \text{Collect } P. f x + g x$ )
  proof (rule SUP-upper2)
    show (λx. P x ∧ Q x) ∈ ?F
      using * by (auto simp: eventually-conj)
    show ?INF P f + ?INF Q g ≤ (INF x ∈ {x. P x ∧ Q x}. f x + g x)
      by (intro INF-greatest add-mono) (auto intro: INF-lower)
  qed
qed
finally show ( $\text{SUP } P \in ?F. \text{?INF } P f + (\text{SUP } P \in ?F. \text{?INF } P g)$ ) ≤ ( $\text{SUP } P \in ?F.$ 
 $\text{INF } x \in \text{Collect } P. f x + g x$ ) .
qed

lemma Sup-ereal-mult-right':
assumes nonempty: Y ≠ {}
and x: x ≥ 0
shows ( $\text{SUP } i \in Y. f i$ ) * ereal x = ( $\text{SUP } i \in Y. f i * \text{ereal } x$ ) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof(cases x = 0)
  case True thus ?thesis by(auto simp: nonempty zero-ereal-def[symmetric])
next
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof(rule antisym)
    show ?rhs ≤ ?lhs
      by(rule SUP-least)(simp add: ereal-mult-right-mono SUP-upper x)
  next
    have ?lhs / ereal x = ( $\text{SUP } i \in Y. f i$ ) * (ereal x / ereal x) by(simp only:
    ereal-times-divide-eq)
    also have ... = ( $\text{SUP } i \in Y. f i$ ) using False by simp
    also have ... ≤ ?rhs / x
    proof(rule SUP-least)
      fix i
      assume i ∈ Y
      have f i = f i * (ereal x / ereal x) using False by simp
      also have ... = f i * x / x by(simp only: ereal-times-divide-eq)
      also from ⟨i ∈ Y⟩ have f i * x ≤ ?rhs by(rule SUP-upper)
      hence f i * x / x ≤ ?rhs / x using x False by simp
      finally show f i ≤ ?rhs / x .
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

qed
finally have (?lhs / x) * x ≤ (?rhs / x) * x
  by(rule ereal-mult-right-mono)(simp add: x)
also have ... = ?rhs using False ereal-divide-eq mult.commute by force
also have (?lhs / x) * x = ?lhs using False ereal-divide-eq mult.commute by
force
finally show ?lhs ≤ ?rhs .
qed
qed

lemma Sup-ereal-mult-left':
  [| Y ≠ {}; x ≥ 0 |] ==> ereal x * (SUP i ∈ Y. f i) = (SUP i ∈ Y. ereal x * f i)
  by (smt (verit) Sup.SUP-cong Sup-ereal-mult-right' mult.commute)

lemma sup-continuous-add[order-continuous-intros]:
  fixes f g :: 'a::complete-lattice ⇒ ereal
  assumes nn: ∀x. 0 ≤ f x ∧ x. 0 ≤ g x and cont: sup-continuous f sup-continuous
  g
  shows sup-continuous (λx. f x + g x)
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
proof safe
  fix M :: nat ⇒ 'a assume incseq M
  then show f (SUP i. M i) + g (SUP i. M i) = (SUP i. f (M i) + g (M i))
    using SUP-ereal-add-pos[of λi. f (M i) λi. g (M i)] nn
    cont[THEN sup-continuous-mono] cont[THEN sup-continuousD]
    by (auto simp: mono-def)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-mult-right[order-continuous-intros]:
  0 ≤ c ==> c < ∞ ==> sup-continuous f ==> sup-continuous (λx. f x * c :: ereal)
  by (cases c) (auto simp: sup-continuous-def fun-eq-iff Sup-ereal-mult-right')

lemma sup-continuous-mult-left[order-continuous-intros]:
  0 ≤ c ==> c < ∞ ==> sup-continuous f ==> sup-continuous (λx. c * f x :: ereal)
  using sup-continuous-mult-right[of c f] by (simp add: mult-ac)

lemma sup-continuous-ereal-of-enat[order-continuous-intros]:
  assumes f: sup-continuous f
  shows sup-continuous (λx. ereal-of-enat (f x))
  by (metis UNIV-not-empty ereal-of-enat-SUP f sup-continuous-compose
  sup-continuous-def)
```

38.6.2 Sums

```

lemma sums-ereal-positive:
  fixes f :: nat ⇒ ereal
  assumes ∀i. 0 ≤ f i
  shows f sums (SUP n. ∑ i < n. f i)
  by (simp add: LIMSEQ-SUP assms incseq-sumI sums-def)
```

```

lemma summable-ereal-pos:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows summable f
  using sums-ereal-positive[of f, OF assms]
  unfolding summable-def
  by auto

lemma sums-ereal: ( $\lambda x. \text{ereal } (f x)$ ) sums ereal  $x \longleftrightarrow f$  sums x
  unfoldings sums-def by simp

lemma suminf-ereal-eq-SUP:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $(\sum x. f x) = (\text{SUP } n. \sum i < n. f i)$ 
  using sums-ereal-positive[of f, OF assms, THEN sums-unique]
  by simp

lemma suminf-bound:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\forall N. (\sum n < N. f n) \leq x \wedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
  shows suminf f  $\leq x$ 
  by (simp add: SUP-least assms suminf-ereal-eq-SUP)

lemma suminf-bound-add:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\forall N. (\sum n < N. f n) + y \leq x$ 
  and  $\bigwedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
  and  $y \neq -\infty$ 
  shows suminf f + y  $\leq x$ 
  by (simp add: SUP-ereal-le-addI assms suminf-ereal-eq-SUP)

lemma suminf-upper:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
  shows  $(\sum n < N. f n) \leq (\sum n. f n)$ 
  unfolding suminf-ereal-eq-SUP [OF assms]
  by (auto intro: complete-lattice-class.SUP-upper)

lemma suminf-0-le:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. 0 \leq f n$ 
  shows 0  $\leq (\sum n. f n)$ 
  using suminf-upper[of f 0, OF assms]
  by simp

lemma suminf-le-pos:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge N. f N \leq g N$ 
and  $\bigwedge N. 0 \leq f N$ 
shows  $\text{suminf } f \leq \text{suminf } g$ 
by (meson assms order-trans suminf-le summable-ereal-pos)

lemma suminf-half-series-ereal:  $(\sum n. (1/2 :: \text{ereal})^n \cdot f n) = 1$ 
using sums-ereal[THEN iffD2, OF power-half-series, THEN sums-unique, symmetric]
by (simp add: one-ereal-def)

lemma suminf-add-ereal:
fixes f g :: nat ⇒ ereal
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \wedge \bigwedge i. 0 \leq g i$ 
shows  $(\sum i. f i + g i) = \text{suminf } f + \text{suminf } g$ 
proof –
have  $(\text{SUP } n. \sum i < n. f i + g i) = (\text{SUP } n. \text{sum } f \{.. < n\}) + (\text{SUP } n. \text{sum } g \{.. < n\})$ 
unfolding sum.distrib
by (intro assms add-nonneg-nonneg SUP-ereal-add-pos incseq-sumI sum-nonneg ballI)
with assms show ?thesis
by (simp add: suminf-ereal-eq-SUP)
qed

lemma suminf-cmult-ereal:
fixes f g :: nat ⇒ ereal
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$  and  $0 \leq a$ 
shows  $(\sum i. a * f i) = a * \text{suminf } f$ 
by (simp add: assms sum-nonneg suminf-ereal-eq-SUP sum-ereal-right-distrib flip:
SUP-ereal-mult-left)

lemma suminf-PInfty:
fixes f :: nat ⇒ ereal
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
and  $\text{suminf } f \neq \infty$ 
shows  $f i \neq \infty$ 
proof –
from suminf-upper[of f Suc i, OF assms(1)] assms(2)
have  $(\sum i < \text{Suc } i. f i) \neq \infty$ 
by auto
then show ?thesis
unfolding sum-Pinfty by simp
qed

lemma suminf-PInfty-fun:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
and  $\text{suminf } f \neq \infty$ 
shows  $\exists f'. f = (\lambda x. \text{ereal } (f' x))$ 
proof –

```

```

have  $\forall i. \exists r. f i = ereal r$ 
  by (metis abs-ereal-ge0 abs-neq-infinity-cases assms suminf-PInfty)
then show ?thesis
  by metis
qed

lemma summable-ereal:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  and  $(\sum i. ereal (f i)) \neq \infty$ 
shows summable f
proof -
  have  $0 \leq (\sum i. ereal (f i))$ 
    using assms by (intro suminf-0-le) auto
  with assms obtain r where  $r: (\sum i. ereal (f i)) = ereal r$ 
    by (cases  $\sum i. ereal (f i)$ ) auto
  from summable-ereal-pos[of  $\lambda x. ereal (f x)$ ]
  have summable  $(\lambda x. ereal (f x))$ 
    using assms by auto
  from summable-sums[OF this]
  have  $(\lambda x. ereal (f x)) \text{ sums } (\sum x. ereal (f x))$ 
    by auto
  then show summable f
  unfolding r sums-ereal summable-def ..
qed

lemma suminf-ereal:
assumes  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  and  $(\sum i. ereal (f i)) \neq \infty$ 
shows  $(\sum i. ereal (f i)) = ereal (suminf f)$ 
proof (rule sums-unique[symmetric])
  from summable-ereal[OF assms]
  show  $(\lambda x. ereal (f x)) \text{ sums } (ereal (suminf f))$ 
    unfolding sums-ereal
    using assms
    by (intro summable-sums summable-ereal)
qed

lemma suminf-ereal-minus:
fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
assumes ord:  $\bigwedge i. g i \leq f i \bigwedge i. 0 \leq g i$ 
  and fin:  $\text{suminf } f \neq \infty \text{ suminf } g \neq \infty$ 
shows  $(\sum i. f i - g i) = \text{suminf } f - \text{suminf } g$ 
proof -
  have  $0: 0 \leq f i \text{ for } i$ 
    using ord order-trans by blast
  moreover
  obtain f' where [simp]:  $f = (\lambda x. ereal (f' x))$ 
    using 0 fin(1) suminf-PInfty-fun by presburger
  obtain g' where [simp]:  $g = (\lambda x. ereal (g' x))$ 

```

```

using fin(2) ord(2) suminf-PInfty-fun by presburger
have 0 ≤ f i - g i for i
using ord(1) by auto
moreover
have suminf (λi. f i - g i) ≤ suminf f
using assms by (auto intro!: suminf-le-pos simp: field-simps)
then have suminf (λi. f i - g i) ≠ ∞
using fin by auto
ultimately show ?thesis
using assms ⟨λi. 0 ≤ f i⟩
apply simp
apply (subst (1 2 3) suminf-ereal)
apply (auto intro!: suminf-diff[symmetric] summable-ereal)
done
qed

lemma suminf-ereal-PInf [simp]: (∑ x. ∞::ereal) = ∞
by (metis ereal-less-eq(1) suminf-PInfty)

lemma summable-real-of-ereal:
fixes f :: nat ⇒ ereal
assumes f: ∀i. 0 ≤ f i
and fin: (∑ i. f i) ≠ ∞
shows summable (λi. real-of-ereal (f i))
proof (rule summable-def[THEN iffD2])
have 0 ≤ (∑ i. f i)
using assms by (auto intro: suminf-0-le)
with fin obtain r where r: ereal r = (∑ i. f i)
by (cases (∑ i. f i)) auto
have fin: |f i| ≠ ∞ for i
by (simp add: assms(2) f suminf-PInfty)
have (λi. ereal (real-of-ereal (f i))) sums (∑ i. ereal (real-of-ereal (f i)))
using f
by (auto intro!: summable-ereal-pos simp: ereal-le-real-iff zero-ereal-def)
also have ... = ereal r
using fin r by (auto simp: ereal-real)
finally show ∃ r. (λi. real-of-ereal (f i)) sums r
by (auto simp: sums-ereal)
qed

lemma suminf-SUP-eq:
fixes f :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ ereal
assumes ∀i. incseq (λn. f n i)
and ∀n i. 0 ≤ f n i
shows (∑ i. SUP n. f n i) = (SUP n. ∑ i. f n i)
proof –
have *: ∀n. (∑ i<n. SUP k. f k i) = (SUP k. ∑ i<n. f k i)
using assms
by (auto intro!: SUP-ereal-sum [symmetric])

```

```

show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto simp: suminf-ereal-eq-SUP SUP-upper2 * intro!: SUP-commute)
qed

lemma suminf-sum-ereal:
  fixes f :: -  $\Rightarrow$  -  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes nonneg:  $\bigwedge i. a \in A \implies 0 \leq f i a$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. \sum a \in A. f i a) = (\sum a \in A. \sum i. f i a)$ 
  using nonneg
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct; simp add: suminf-add-ereal sum-nonneg)

lemma suminf-ereal-eq-0:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes nneg:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. f i) = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall i. f i = 0)$ 
proof
  assume  $(\sum i. f i) = 0$ 
  {
    fix i
    assume  $f i \neq 0$ 
    with nneg have  $0 < f i$ 
      by (auto simp: less-le)
    also have  $f i = (\sum j. \text{if } j = i \text{ then } f i \text{ else } 0)$ 
      by (subst suminf-finite[where N={i}]) auto
    also have ...  $\leq (\sum i. f i)$ 
      using nneg
      by (auto intro!: suminf-le-pos)
    finally have False
      using  $\langle (\sum i. f i) = 0 \rangle$  by auto
  }
  then show  $\forall i. f i = 0$ 
    by auto
qed simp

lemma suminf-ereal-offset-le:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes f:  $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i$ 
  shows  $(\sum i. f (i + k)) \leq \text{suminf } f$ 
proof -
  have  $(\lambda n. \sum i < n. f (i + k)) \longrightarrow (\sum i. f (i + k))$ 
    using summable-sums[OF summable-ereal-pos]
    by (simp add: sums-def atLeast0LessThan f)
  moreover have  $(\lambda n. \sum i < n. f i) \longrightarrow (\sum i. f i)$ 
    using summable-sums[OF summable-ereal-pos]
    by (simp add: sums-def atLeast0LessThan f)
  then have  $(\lambda n. \sum i < n + k. f i) \longrightarrow (\sum i. f i)$ 
    by (rule LIMSEQQ-ignore-initial-segment)
  ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

proof (rule LIMSEQ-le, safe intro!: exI[of - k])
  fix n assume k ≤ n
  have (∑ i< n. f (i + k)) = (∑ i< n. (f ∘ plus k) i)
    by (simp add: ac-simps)
  also have ... = (∑ i∈(plus k) ‘ {.. < n}. f i)
    by (rule sum.reindex [symmetric]) simp
  also have ... ≤ sum f {.. < n + k}
    by (intro sum-mono2) (auto simp: f)
  finally show (∑ i< n. f (i + k)) ≤ sum f {.. < n + k} .
qed
qed

lemma sums-suminf-ereal: f sums x ==> (∑ i. ereal (f i)) = ereal x
  by (metis sums-ereal sums-unique)

lemma suminf-ereal': summable f ==> (∑ i. ereal (f i)) = ereal (∑ i. f i)
  by (metis sums-ereal sums-unique summable-def)

lemma suminf-ereal-finite: summable f ==> (∑ i. ereal (f i)) ≠ ∞
  by (auto simp: summable-def simp flip: sums-ereal sums-unique)

lemma suminf-ereal-finite-neg:
  assumes summable f
  shows (∑ x. ereal (f x)) ≠ -∞
  by (simp add: assms suminf-ereal')

lemma SUP-ereal-add-directed:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ ereal
  assumes nonneg: ∀ i. i ∈ I ==> 0 ≤ f i ∧ i ∈ I ==> 0 ≤ g i
  assumes directed: ∀ i j. i ∈ I ==> j ∈ I ==> ∃ k ∈ I. f i + g j ≤ f k + g k
  shows (SUP i ∈ I. f i + g i) = (SUP i ∈ I. f i) + (SUP i ∈ I. g i)
proof cases
  assume I = {} then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: bot-ereal-def)
next
  assume I ≠ {}
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule antisym)
    show (SUP i ∈ I. f i + g i) ≤ (SUP i ∈ I. f i) + (SUP i ∈ I. g i)
      by (rule SUP-least; intro add-mono SUP-upper)
next
  have bot < (SUP i ∈ I. g i)
    using ‹I ≠ {}› nonneg(2) by (auto simp: bot-ereal-def less-SUP-iff)
  then have (SUP i ∈ I. f i) + (SUP i ∈ I. g i) = (SUP i ∈ I. f i + (SUP i ∈ I. g i))
    by (intro SUP-ereal-add-left[symmetric] ‹I ≠ {}›) auto
  also have ... = (SUP i ∈ I. (SUP j ∈ I. f i + g j))
    using nonneg(1) ‹I ≠ {}› by (simp add: SUP-ereal-add-right)
  also have ... ≤ (SUP i ∈ I. f i + g i)

```

```

using directed by (intro SUP-least) (blast intro: SUP-upper2)
finally show (SUP i∈I. f i) + (SUP i∈I. g i) ≤ (SUP i∈I. f i + g i) .
qed
qed

lemma SUP-ereal-sum-directed:
fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ereal
assumes I ≠ {}
assumes directed: ⋀N i j. N ⊆ A ⇒ i ∈ I ⇒ j ∈ I ⇒ ∃k∈I. ∀n∈N. f n i
≤ f n k ∧ f n j ≤ f n k
assumes nonneg: ⋀n i. i ∈ I ⇒ n ∈ A ⇒ 0 ≤ f n i
shows (SUP i∈I. ∑n∈A. f n i) = (∑n∈A. SUP i∈I. f n i)
proof -
have N ⊆ A ⇒ (SUP i∈I. ∑n∈N. f n i) = (∑n∈N. SUP i∈I. f n i) for N
proof (induction N rule: infinite-finite-induct)
case (insert n N)
have (SUP i∈I. f n i + (∑l∈N. f l i)) = (SUP i∈I. f n i) + (SUP i∈I.
∑l∈N. f l i)
proof (rule SUP-ereal-add-directed)
fix i assume i ∈ I then show 0 ≤ f n i 0 ≤ (∑l∈N. f l i)
using insert by (auto intro!: sum-nonneg nonneg)
next
fix i j assume i ∈ I j ∈ I
from directed[OF insert(4) this]
show ∃k∈I. f n i + (∑l∈N. f l j) ≤ f n k + (∑l∈N. f l k)
by (auto intro!: add-mono sum-mono)
qed
with insert show ?case
by simp
qed (simp-all add: SUP-constant ⟨I ≠ {}⟩)
from this[of A] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma suminf-SUP-eq-directed:
fixes f :: - ⇒ nat ⇒ ereal
assumes I ≠ {}
assumes directed: ⋀N i j. i ∈ I ⇒ j ∈ I ⇒ finite N ⇒ ∃k∈I. ∀n∈N. f i n
≤ f k n ∧ f j n ≤ f k n
assumes nonneg: ⋀n i. 0 ≤ f n i
shows (∑i. SUP n∈I. f n i) = (SUP n∈I. ∑i. f n i)
proof (subst (1 2) suminf-ereal-eq-SUP)
show ⋀n i. 0 ≤ f n i ∧ i. 0 ≤ (SUP n∈I. f n i)
using ⟨I ≠ {}⟩ nonneg by (auto intro: SUP-upper2)
show (SUP n. ∑i<n. SUP n∈I. f n i) = (SUP n∈I. SUP j. ∑i<j. f n i)
by (auto simp: finite-subset SUP-commute SUP-ereal-sum-directed assms)
qed

lemma ereal-dense3:
fixes x y :: ereal

```

```

shows  $x < y \implies \exists r::rat. x < real-of-rat r \wedge real-of-rat r < y$ 
proof (cases x y rule: ereal2-cases, simp-all)
fix r q :: real
assume r < q
from Rats-dense-in-real[OF this] show  $\exists x. r < real-of-rat x \wedge real-of-rat x < q$ 
by (fastforce simp: Rats-def)
next
fix r :: real
show  $\exists x. r < real-of-rat x \exists x. real-of-rat x < r$ 
using gt-ex[of r] lt-ex[of r] Rats-dense-in-real
by (auto simp: Rats-def)
qed

lemma continuous-within-ereal[intro, simp]:  $x \in A \implies \text{continuous (at } x \text{ within } A)$ 
ereal
using continuous-on-eq-continuous-within[of A ereal]
by (auto intro: continuous-on-ereal continuous-on-id)

lemma ereal-open-uminus:
fixes S :: ereal set
assumes open S
shows open (uminus ` S)
using ‹open S›[unfolded open-generated-order]
proof induct
have range uminus = (UNIV :: ereal set)
by (auto simp: image-iff ereal-uminus-eq-reorder)
then show open (range uminus :: ereal set)
by simp
qed (auto simp: image-Union image-Int)

lemma ereal-uminus-complement:
fixes S :: ereal set
shows uminus ` (‐ S) = – uminus ` S
by (auto intro!: bij-image-Compl-eq surjI[of - uminus] simp: bij-betw-def)

lemma ereal-closed-uminus:
fixes S :: ereal set
assumes closed S
shows closed (uminus ` S)
using assms
unfolding closed-def ereal-uminus-complement[symmetric]
by (rule ereal-open-uminus)

lemma ereal-open-affinity-pos:
fixes S :: ereal set
assumes open S
and m:  $m \neq \infty$   $0 < m$ 
and t:  $|t| \neq \infty$ 
shows open (( $\lambda x. m * x + t$ ) ` S)

```

```

proof -
  have continuous-on UNIV ( $\lambda x. \text{inverse } m * (x + -t)$ )
    using m t
    by (intro continuous-at-imp-continuous-on ballI continuous-at[THEN iffD2];
  force)
  then have open (( $\lambda x. \text{inverse } m * (x + -t)$ ) -` S)
    using ⟨open S⟩ open-vimage by blast
  also have ( $\lambda x. \text{inverse } m * (x + -t)$ ) -` S = ( $\lambda x. (x - t) / m$ ) -` S
    using m t by (auto simp: divide-ereal-def mult.commute minus-ereal-def
      simp flip: uminus-ereal.simps)
  also have ( $\lambda x. (x - t) / m$ ) -` S = ( $\lambda x. m * x + t$ ) ` S
    using m t
    by (simp add: set-eq-iff image-iff)
    (metis abs-ereal-less0 abs-ereal-uminus ereal-divide-eq ereal-eq-minus ereal-minus
      ereal-minus-less-minus ereal-mult-eq-PInfty ereal-uminus-uminus
      ereal-zero-mult)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma ereal-open-affinity:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  assumes open S
  and m:  $|m| \neq \infty$  m  $\neq 0$ 
  and t:  $|t| \neq \infty$ 
  shows open (( $\lambda x. m * x + t$ ) ` S)
proof cases
  assume 0 < m
  then show ?thesis
    using ereal-open-affinity-pos[OF ⟨open S⟩ - - t, of m] m
    by auto
next
  assume  $\neg 0 < m$  then
  have 0 < -m
    using ⟨m ≠ 0⟩
    by (cases m) auto
  then have m:  $-m \neq \infty$  0 < -m
    using ⟨ $|m| \neq \infty$ ⟩
    by (auto simp: ereal-uminus-eq-reorder)
  from ereal-open-affinity-pos[OF ereal-open-uminus[OF ⟨open S⟩] m t] show ?thesis
    unfolding image-image by simp
qed

lemma open-uminus-iff:
  fixes S :: ereal set
  shows open (uminus ` S)  $\longleftrightarrow$  open S
  using ereal-open-uminus[of S] ereal-open-uminus[of uminus ` S]
  by auto

lemma ereal-Liminf-uminus:

```

```

fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
shows Liminf net (λx. − (f x)) = − Limsup net f
using ereal-Limsup-uminus[of - (λx. − (f x))] by auto

lemma Liminf-PInfty:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
assumes ¬ trivial-limit net
shows (f —→ ∞) net ←→ Liminf net f = ∞
unfolding tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[OF assms]
using Liminf-le-Limsup[OF assms, of f]
by auto

lemma Limsup-MInfty:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ ereal
assumes ¬ trivial-limit net
shows (f —→ −∞) net ←→ Limsup net f = −∞
unfolding tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[OF assms]
using Liminf-le-Limsup[OF assms, of f]
by auto

lemma convergent-ereal: — RENAME
fixes X :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {complete-linorder,linorder-topology}
shows convergent X ←→ limsup X = liminf X
using tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[of sequentially]
by (auto simp: convergent-def)

lemma limsup-le-liminf-real:
fixes X :: nat ⇒ real and L :: real
assumes 1: limsup X ≤ L and 2: L ≤ liminf X
shows X —→ L
proof –
  from 1 2 have limsup X ≤ liminf X by auto
  hence 3: limsup X = liminf X
    by (simp add: Liminf-le-Limsup order-class.order.antisym)
  hence 4: convergent (λn. ereal (X n))
    by (subst convergent-ereal)
  hence limsup X = lim (λn. ereal(X n))
    by (rule convergent-limsup-cl)
  also from 1 2 3 have limsup X = L by auto
  finally have lim (λn. ereal(X n)) = L ..
  hence (λn. ereal (X n)) —→ L
    using 4 convergent-LIMSEQ-iff by force
  thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma liminf-PInfty:
fixes X :: nat ⇒ ereal
shows X —→ ∞ ←→ liminf X = ∞
by (metis Liminf-PInfty trivial-limit-sequentially)

```

```

lemma limsup-MInfty:
  fixes X :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  shows X  $\longrightarrow$   $-\infty \longleftrightarrow \limsup X = -\infty$ 
  by (metis Limsup-MInfty trivial-limit-sequentially)

lemma SUP-eq-LIMSEQ:
  assumes mono f
  shows (SUP n. ereal (f n)) = ereal x  $\longleftrightarrow$  f  $\longrightarrow$  x
proof
  have inc: incseq ( $\lambda i$ . ereal (f i))
    using `mono f` unfolding mono-def incseq-def by auto
  {
    assume f  $\longrightarrow$  x
    then have ( $\lambda i$ . ereal (f i))  $\longrightarrow$  ereal x
      by auto
    from SUP-Lim[OF inc this] show (SUP n. ereal (f n)) = ereal x .
  next
    assume (SUP n. ereal (f n)) = ereal x
    with LIMSEQ-SUP[OF inc] show f  $\longrightarrow$  x by auto
  }
qed

lemma liminf-ereal-cminus:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes c  $\neq -\infty$ 
  shows liminf ( $\lambda x$ . c - f x) = c - limsup f
proof (cases c)
  case PInf
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Liminf-const)
next
  case (real r)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: liminf-SUP-INF limsup-INF-SUP INF-ereal-minus-right SUP-ereal-minus-right)
qed (use `c  $\neq -\infty` in simp)$ 
```

38.6.3 Continuity

```

lemma continuous-at-of-ereal:
  |x0 :: ereal|  $\neq \infty \implies$  continuous (at x0) real-of-ereal
  unfolding continuous-at
  by (rule lim-real-of-ereal) (simp add: ereal-real)

lemma nhds-ereal: nhds (ereal r) = filtermap ereal (nhds r)
  by (simp add: filtermap-nhds-open-map open-ereal continuous-at-of-ereal)

lemma at-ereal: at (ereal r) = filtermap ereal (at r)
  by (simp add: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter nhds-ereal eventually-filtermap)

```

lemma *at-left-ereal*: $\text{at-left}(\text{ereal } r) = \text{filtermap ereal}(\text{at-left } r)$
by (*simp add: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter nhds-ereal eventually-filtermap*)

lemma *at-right-ereal*: $\text{at-right}(\text{ereal } r) = \text{filtermap ereal}(\text{at-right } r)$
by (*simp add: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter nhds-ereal eventually-filtermap*)

lemma
shows *at-left-PInf*: $\text{at-left } \infty = \text{filtermap ereal at-top}$
and *at-right-MInf*: $\text{at-right } (-\infty) = \text{filtermap ereal at-bot}$
unfolding *filter-eq-iff eventually-filtermap eventually-at-top-dense eventually-at-bot-dense*
eventually-at-left[OF ereal-less(5)] eventually-at-right[OF ereal-less(6)]
by (*auto simp: ereal-all-split ereal-ex-split*)

lemma *ereal-tendsto-simps1*:
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-left}(\text{ereal } x)) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-left } x)$
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-right}(\text{ereal } x)) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-right } x)$
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-left}(\infty::\text{ereal})) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) \text{ at-top}$
 $((f \circ \text{real-of-ereal}) \longrightarrow y) (\text{at-right}(-\infty::\text{ereal})) \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow y) \text{ at-bot}$
unfolding *tendsto-compose-filtermap at-left-ereal at-right-ereal at-left-PInf at-right-MInf*
by (*auto simp: filtermap-filtermap filtermap-ident*)

lemma *ereal-tendsto-simps2*:
 $((\text{ereal } \circ f) \longrightarrow \text{ereal } a) F \longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow a) F$
 $((\text{ereal } \circ f) \longrightarrow \infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } x F. f x :> \text{at-top})$
 $((\text{ereal } \circ f) \longrightarrow -\infty) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } x F. f x :> \text{at-bot})$
unfolding *tendsto-PInfty filterlim-at-top-dense tendsto-MInfty filterlim-at-bot-dense*
using *lim-ereal* **by** (*simp-all add: comp-def*)

lemma *inverse-infty-ereal-tendsto-0*: $\text{inverse } -\infty \rightarrow (0::\text{ereal})$
proof –
have $\text{**}: ((\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{inverse } x)) \longrightarrow \text{ereal } 0) \text{ at-infinity}$
by (*intro tendsto-intros tendsto-inverse-0*)
then have $((\lambda x. \text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } \infty \text{ else } \text{ereal}(\text{inverse } x)) \longrightarrow 0) \text{ at-top}$
proof (*rule filterlim-mono-eventually*)
show *nhds (ereal 0) ≤ nhds 0*
by (*simp add: zero-ereal-def*)
show $(\text{at-top}::\text{real filter}) \leq \text{at-infinity}$
by (*simp add: at-top-le-at-infinity*)
qed auto
then show ?thesis
unfolding *at-infty-ereal-eq-at-top tendsto-compose-filtermap[symmetric]* *comp-def*
by *auto*
qed

lemma *inverse-ereal-tendsto-pos*:
fixes $x :: \text{ereal}$ **assumes** $0 < x$
shows $\text{inverse } -x \rightarrow \text{inverse } x$
proof (*cases x*)

```

case (real r)
with <0 < x> have **: ( $\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{inverse } x)) -r \rightarrow \text{ereal}(\text{inverse } r)$ 
  by (auto intro!: tendsto-inverse)
from real <0 < x> show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: at-ereal tendsto-compose-filtermap[symmetric] eventually-at-filter
    intro!: Lim-transform-eventually[OF **] t1-space-nhds)
qed (insert <0 < x>, auto intro!: inverse-infty-ereal-tendsto-0)

lemma inverse-ereal-tendsto-at-right-0: (inverse  $\longrightarrow \infty$ ) (at-right (0::ereal))
  unfolding tendsto-compose-filtermap[symmetric] at-right-ereal zero-ereal-def
  by (subst filterlim-cong[OF refl refl, where g= $\lambda x. \text{ereal}(\text{inverse } x))$ ]
    (auto simp: eventually-at-filter tendsto-PInfty-eq-at-top filterlim-inverse-at-top-right)

lemmas erreal-tendsto-simps = erreal-tendsto-simps1 erreal-tendsto-simps2

lemma continuous-at-iff-ereal:
  fixes f :: 'a::t2-space  $\Rightarrow$  real
  shows continuous (at  $x_0$  within s) f  $\longleftrightarrow$  continuous (at  $x_0$  within s) ( $\text{ereal} \circ f$ )
  unfolding continuous-within comp-def lim-ereal ..

lemma continuous-on-iff-ereal:
  fixes f :: 'a::t2-space  $\Rightarrow$  real
  assumes open A
  shows continuous-on A f  $\longleftrightarrow$  continuous-on A ( $\text{ereal} \circ f$ )
  unfolding continuous-on-def comp-def lim-ereal ..

lemma continuous-on-real: continuous-on (UNIV  $- \{\infty, -\infty\}$ ) real-of-ereal
  using continuous-at-of-ereal continuous-on-eq-continuous-at open-image-ereal
  by auto

lemma continuous-on-iff-real:
  fixes f :: 'a::t2-space  $\Rightarrow$  ereal
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies |f x| \neq \infty$ 
  shows continuous-on A f  $\longleftrightarrow$  continuous-on A (real-of-ereal  $\circ f$ )
proof
  assume L: continuous-on A f
  have f ` A  $\subseteq$  UNIV  $- \{\infty, -\infty\}$ 
    using assms by force
  then show continuous-on A (real-of-ereal  $\circ f$ )
    by (meson L continuous-on-compose continuous-on-real continuous-on-subset)
next
  assume R: continuous-on A (real-of-ereal  $\circ f$ )
  then have continuous-on A ( $\text{ereal} \circ (\text{real-of-ereal} \circ f)$ )
    by (meson continuous-at-iff-ereal continuous-on-eq-continuous-within)
  then show continuous-on A f
    using assms ereal-real' by auto
qed

lemma continuous-uminus-ereal [continuous-intros]: continuous-on (A :: ereal set)

```

```

 $uminus$ 
unfolding continuous-on-def
by (intro ballI tendsto-uminus-ereal[of  $\lambda x. x::ereal$ ]) simp

lemma ereal-uminus-atMost [simp]:  $uminus`\{(a::ereal)\} = \{-a..\}$ 
proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
  fix  $x :: ereal$  assume  $x \in \{-a..\}$ 
  hence  $-(-x) \in uminus`\{..a\}$  by (intro imageI) (simp add: ereal-uminus-le-reorder)
  thus  $x \in uminus`\{..a\}$  by simp
qed auto

lemma continuous-on-inverse-ereal [continuous-intros]:
  continuous-on  $\{0::ereal..\}$  inverse
  unfolding continuous-on-def
  proof clarsimp
    fix  $x :: ereal$  assume  $0 \leq x$ 
    moreover have at  $0$  within  $\{0..\} =$  at-right ( $0::ereal$ )
      by (auto simp: filter-eq-iff eventually-at-filter le-less)
    moreover have at  $x$  within  $\{0..\} =$  at  $x$  if  $0 < x$ 
      using that by (intro at-within-nhd[of -  $\{0<..\}$ ]) auto
    ultimately show (inverse  $\longrightarrow$  inverse  $x$ ) (at  $x$  within  $\{0..\}$ )
      by (auto simp: le-less inverse-ereal-tendsto-at-right-0 inverse-ereal-tendsto-pos)
qed

lemma continuous-inverse-ereal-nonpos: continuous-on  $(\{..<0\} :: ereal set)$  inverse
proof (subst continuous-on-cong[OF refl])
  have continuous-on  $\{(0::ereal)<..\}$  inverse
    by (rule continuous-on-subset[OF continuous-on-inverse-ereal]) auto
  thus continuous-on  $\{..<(0::ereal)\}$  ( $uminus \circ inverse \circ uminus$ )
    by (intro continuous-intros) simp-all
qed simp

lemma tendsto-inverse-ereal:
  assumes ( $f \longrightarrow (c :: ereal)$ )  $F$ 
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \geq 0$ )  $F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. inverse(f x)) \longrightarrow inverse c) F$ 
  by (cases  $F = bot$ )
    (auto intro!: tendsto-lowerbound assms
      continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF continuous-on-inverse-ereal])

```

38.6.4 liminf and limsup

```

lemma Limsup-ereal-mult-right:
  assumes  $F \neq bot$  ( $c::real \geq 0$ )
  shows  $Limsup F (\lambda n. f n * ereal c) = Limsup F f * ereal c$ 
proof (rule Limsup-compose-continuous-mono)
  from assms show continuous-on UNIV ( $\lambda a. a * ereal c$ )
  using tendsto-cmult-ereal[of ereal c  $\lambda x. x$ ]

```

```

by (force simp: continuous-on-def mult-ac)
qed (use assms in ⟨auto simp: mono-def ereal-mult-right-mono⟩)

lemma Liminf-ereal-mult-right:
assumes F ≠ bot (c::real) ≥ 0
shows Liminf F (λn. f n * ereal c) = Liminf F f * ereal c
proof (rule Liminf-compose-continuous-mono)
from assms show continuous-on UNIV (λa. a * ereal c)
  using tendsto-cmult-ereal[of ereal c λx. x]
  by (force simp: continuous-on-def mult-ac)
qed (use assms in ⟨auto simp: mono-def ereal-mult-right-mono⟩)

lemma Liminf-ereal-mult-left:
assumes F ≠ bot (c::real) ≥ 0
shows Liminf F (λn. ereal c * f n) = ereal c * Liminf F f
using Liminf-ereal-mult-right[OF assms] by (subst (1 2) mult.commute)

lemma Limsup-ereal-mult-left:
assumes F ≠ bot (c::real) ≥ 0
shows Limsup F (λn. ereal c * f n) = ereal c * Limsup F f
using Limsup-ereal-mult-right[OF assms] by (subst (1 2) mult.commute)

lemma limsup-ereal-mult-right:
(c::real) ≥ 0 ⟹ limsup (λn. f n * ereal c) = limsup f * ereal c
by (rule Limsup-ereal-mult-right) simp-all

lemma limsup-ereal-mult-left:
(c::real) ≥ 0 ⟹ limsup (λn. ereal c * f n) = ereal c * limsup f
by (simp add: Limsup-ereal-mult-left)

lemma Limsup-add-ereal-right:
F ≠ bot ⟹ abs c ≠ ∞ ⟹ Limsup F (λn. g n + (c :: ereal)) = Limsup F g +
c
by (rule Limsup-compose-continuous-mono) (auto simp: mono-def add-mono continuous-on-def)

lemma Limsup-add-ereal-left:
F ≠ bot ⟹ abs c ≠ ∞ ⟹ Limsup F (λn. (c :: ereal) + g n) = c + Limsup F g
by (subst (1 2) add.commute) (rule Limsup-add-ereal-right)

lemma Liminf-add-ereal-right:
F ≠ bot ⟹ abs c ≠ ∞ ⟹ Liminf F (λn. g n + (c :: ereal)) = Liminf F g + c
by (rule Liminf-compose-continuous-mono) (auto simp: mono-def add-mono continuous-on-def)

lemma Liminf-add-ereal-left:
F ≠ bot ⟹ abs c ≠ ∞ ⟹ Liminf F (λn. (c :: ereal) + g n) = c + Liminf F g
by (subst (1 2) add.commute) (rule Liminf-add-ereal-right)

```

```

lemma
  assumes  $F \neq \text{bot}$ 
  assumes  $\text{nonneg}: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \geq (0::\text{ereal})) F$ 
  shows  $\text{Liminf-inverse-ereal}: \text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Limsup } F f)$ 
  and  $\text{Limsup-inverse-ereal}: \text{Limsup } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Liminf } F f)$ 
  proof -
    define  $\text{inv}$  where [abs-def]:  $\text{inv } x = (\text{if } x \leq 0 \text{ then } \infty \text{ else } \text{inverse } x)$  for  $x :: \text{ereal}$ 
    have  $\text{continuous-on } (\{..0\} \cup \{0..\}) \text{ inv unfolding inv-def}$ 
      by (intro continuous-on-If) (auto intro!: continuous-intros)
    also have  $\{..0\} \cup \{0..\} = (\text{UNIV} :: \text{ereal set})$  by auto
    finally have  $\text{cont}: \text{continuous-on } \text{UNIV } \text{inv}$  .
    have  $\text{antimono}: \text{antimono } \text{inv unfolding inv-def antimono-def}$ 
      by (auto intro!: erreal-inverse-antimono)

    have  $\text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inv} (f x))$  using nonneg
      by (auto intro!: Liminf-eq elim!: eventually-mono simp: inv-def)
    also have  $\dots = \text{inv} (\text{Limsup } F f)$ 
      by (simp add: assms(1) Liminf-compose-continuous-antimono[OF cont anti-mono])
    also from assms have  $\text{Limsup } F f \geq 0$  by (intro le-Limsup) simp-all
    hence  $\text{inv} (\text{Limsup } F f) = \text{inverse} (\text{Limsup } F f)$  by (simp add: inv-def)
    finally show  $\text{Liminf } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Limsup } F f)$  .

    have  $\text{Limsup } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{Limsup } F (\lambda x. \text{inv} (f x))$  using nonneg
      by (auto intro!: Limsup-eq elim!: eventually-mono simp: inv-def)
    also have  $\dots = \text{inv} (\text{Liminf } F f)$ 
      by (simp add: assms(1) Limsup-compose-continuous-antimono[OF cont anti-mono])
    also from assms have  $\text{Liminf } F f \geq 0$  by (intro Liminf-bounded) simp-all
    hence  $\text{inv} (\text{Liminf } F f) = \text{inverse} (\text{Liminf } F f)$  by (simp add: inv-def)
    finally show  $\text{Limsup } F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) = \text{inverse} (\text{Liminf } F f)$  .

qed

lemma  $\text{ereal-diff-le-mono-left}: \llbracket x \leq z; 0 \leq y \rrbracket \implies x - y \leq (z :: \text{ereal})$ 
by(cases x y z rule: erreal3-cases) simp-all

lemma  $\text{neg-0-less-iff-less-erea}$  [simp]:  $0 < -a \longleftrightarrow (a :: \text{ereal}) < 0$ 
by(cases a) simp-all

lemma  $\text{not-infty-ereal}$ :  $|x| \neq \infty \longleftrightarrow (\exists x'. x = \text{ereal } x')$ 
by auto

lemma  $\text{neq-PInf-trans}$ : fixes  $x y :: \text{ereal}$  shows  $\llbracket y \neq \infty; x \leq y \rrbracket \implies x \neq \infty$ 
by auto

```

```

lemma mult-2-ereal: ereal 2 * x = x + x
  by(cases x) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-le-self: 0 ≤ y ==> x - y ≤ (x :: ereal)
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-le-add-self: 0 ≤ y ==> x ≤ x + (y :: ereal)
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-le-add-self2: 0 ≤ y ==> x ≤ y + (x :: ereal)
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-nonpos:
  fixes a b :: ereal shows [| a ≤ b; a = ∞ ==> b ≠ ∞; a = -∞ ==> b ≠ -∞ |]
  ==> a - b ≤ 0
  by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma minus-ereal-0 [simp]: x - ereal 0 = x
  by(simp flip: zero-ereal-def)

lemma ereal-diff-eq-0-iff: fixes a b :: ereal
  shows (|a| = ∞ ==> |b| ≠ ∞) ==> a - b = 0 ↔ a = b
  by(cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma SUP-ereal-eq-0-iff-nonneg:
  fixes f :: - ⇒ ereal and A
  assumes nonneg: ∀ x∈A. f x ≥ 0
  and A:A ≠ {}
  shows (SUP x∈A. f x) = 0 ↔ (∀ x∈A. f x = 0) (is ?lhs ↔ -)
  proof(intro iffI ballI)
    fix x
    assume ?lhs x ∈ A
    from ⟨x ∈ A⟩ have f x ≤ (SUP x∈A. f x) by(rule SUP-upper)
    with ⟨?lhs⟩ show f x = 0 using nonneg ⟨x ∈ A⟩ by auto
  qed (simp add: A)

lemma ereal-divide-le-posI:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x > 0 ==> z ≠ -∞ ==> z ≤ x * y ==> z / x ≤ y
  by (cases rule: ereal3-cases[of x y z])(auto simp: field-simps split: if-split-asm)

lemma add-diff-eq-ereal:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows x + (y - z) = x + y - z
  by(cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-gr0:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows a < b ==> 0 < b - a

```

```

by (cases rule: ereal2-cases[of a b]) auto

lemma ereal-minus-minus:
  fixes x y z :: ereal shows
    ( $|y| = \infty \implies |z| \neq \infty$ )  $\implies x - (y - z) = x + z - y$ 
  by(cases x y z rule: ereal3-cases) simp-all

lemma diff-diff-commute-ereal:
  fixes x y z :: ereal
  shows  $x - y - z = x - z - y$ 
  by (metis add-diff-eq-ereal ereal-add-uminus-conv-diff)

lemma ereal-diff-eq-MInfty-iff:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows  $x - y = -\infty \longleftrightarrow x = -\infty \wedge y \neq -\infty \vee y = \infty \wedge |x| \neq \infty$ 
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma ereal-diff-add-inverse:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  shows  $|x| \neq \infty \implies x + y - x = y$ 
  by(cases x y rule: ereal2-cases) simp-all

lemma tendsto-diff-ereal:
  fixes x y :: ereal
  assumes x:  $|x| \neq \infty$  and y:  $|y| \neq \infty$ 
  assumes f:  $(f \longrightarrow x) F$  and g:  $(g \longrightarrow y) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. f x - g x) \longrightarrow x - y) F$ 
proof -
  from x obtain r where x':  $x = \text{ereal } r$  by (cases x) auto
  with f have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal } (f i)) \longrightarrow r) F$  by simp
  moreover
  from y obtain p where y':  $y = \text{ereal } p$  by (cases y) auto
  with g have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal } (g i)) \longrightarrow p) F$  by simp
  ultimately have  $((\lambda i. \text{real-of-ereal } (f i) - \text{real-of-ereal } (g i)) \longrightarrow r - p) F$ 
    by (rule tendsto-diff)
  moreover
  from eventually-finite[OF x f] eventually-finite[OF y g]
  have eventually  $(\lambda x. f x - g x = \text{ereal } (\text{real-of-ereal } (f x) - \text{real-of-ereal } (g x)))$ 
F
  by eventually-elim auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: x' y' cong: filterlim-cong)
qed

lemma continuous-on-diff-ereal:
  continuous-on A f  $\implies$  continuous-on A g  $\implies$   $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies |f x| \neq \infty) \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies |g x| \neq \infty) \implies$  continuous-on A  $(\lambda z. f z - g z :: \text{ereal})$ 
  by (auto simp: tendsto-diff-ereal continuous-on-def)

```

38.6.5 Tests for code generator

A small list of simple arithmetic expressions.

```
value -∞ :: ereal
value | -∞ | :: ereal
value 4 + 5 / 4 - ereal 2 :: ereal
value ereal 3 < ∞
value real-of-ereal (∞::ereal) = 0
```

end

39 Indicator Function

```
theory Indicator-Function
imports Complex-Main Disjoint-Sets
begin

definition indicator S x = of_bool (x ∈ S)
  Type constrained version

abbreviation indicat-real :: 'a set ⇒ 'a ⇒ real where indicat-real S ≡ indicator S

lemma indicator-simps[simp]:
  x ∈ S ⇒ indicator S x = 1
  x ∉ S ⇒ indicator S x = 0
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma indicator-pos-le[intro, simp]: (0::'a::linordered-semidom) ≤ indicator S x
  and indicator-le-1[intro, simp]: indicator S x ≤ (1::'a::linordered-semidom)
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma indicator-abs-le-1: |indicator S x| ≤ (1::'a::linordered-idom)
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma indicator-eq-0-iff: indicator A x = (0::'a::zero-neq-one) ↔ x ∉ A
  by (auto simp: indicator-def)

lemma indicator-eq-1-iff: indicator A x = (1::'a::zero-neq-one) ↔ x ∈ A
  by (auto simp: indicator-def)

lemma indicator-UNIV [simp]: indicator UNIV = (λx. 1)
  by auto

lemma indicator-leI:
  (x ∈ A ⇒ y ∈ B) ⇒ (indicator A x :: 'a::linordered-nonzero-semiring) ≤
  indicator B y
  by (auto simp: indicator-def)
```

```

lemma split-indicator:  $P(\text{indicator } S x) \longleftrightarrow ((x \in S \rightarrow P 1) \wedge (x \notin S \rightarrow P 0))$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma split-indicator-asm:  $P(\text{indicator } S x) \longleftrightarrow (\neg(x \in S \wedge \neg P 1) \vee x \notin S \wedge \neg P 0))$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma indicator-inter-arith:  $\text{indicator}(A \cap B) x = \text{indicator } A x * (\text{indicator } B x :: 'a::semiring-1)$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-union-arith:
   $\text{indicator}(A \cup B) x = \text{indicator } A x + \text{indicator } B x - \text{indicator } A x * (\text{indicator } B x :: 'a::ring-1)$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-inter-min:  $\text{indicator}(A \cap B) x = \min(\text{indicator } A x) (\text{indicator } B x :: 'a::linordered-semidom)$ 
  and indicator-union-max:  $\text{indicator}(A \cup B) x = \max(\text{indicator } A x) (\text{indicator } B x :: 'a::linordered-semidom)$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-disj-union:
   $A \cap B = \{\} \implies \text{indicator}(A \cup B) x = (\text{indicator } A x + \text{indicator } B x :: 'a::linordered-semidom)$ 
  by (auto split: split-indicator)

lemma indicator-compl:  $\text{indicator}(-A) x = 1 - (\text{indicator } A x :: 'a::ring-1)$ 
  and indicator-diff:  $\text{indicator}(A - B) x = \text{indicator } A x * (1 - \text{indicator } B x :: 'a::ring-1)$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by (auto simp: min-def max-def)

lemma indicator-times:
   $\text{indicator}(A \times B) x = \text{indicator } A (\text{fst } x) * (\text{indicator } B (\text{snd } x) :: 'a::semiring-1)$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by (cases x) auto

lemma indicator-sum:
   $\text{indicator}(A <+> B) x = (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Inl } x \Rightarrow \text{indicator } A x \mid \text{Inr } x \Rightarrow \text{indicator } B x)$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by (cases x) auto

lemma indicator-image:  $\text{inj } f \implies \text{indicator}(f ` X)(fx) = (\text{indicator } X x :: zero-neq-one)$ 
  by (auto simp: indicator-def inj-def)

lemma indicator-vimage:  $\text{indicator}(f -` A) x = \text{indicator } A (fx)$ 
  by (auto split: split-indicator)

lemma mult-indicator-cong:

```

```

fixes f g :: -  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: semiring-1
shows ( $\bigwedge x. x \in A \Rightarrow f x = g x$ )  $\Rightarrow$  indicator A x * f x = indicator A x * g x
by (auto simp: indicator-def)

lemma
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::semiring-1
assumes finite A
shows sum-mult-indicator[simp]: ( $\sum x \in A. f x * \text{indicator } B x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A \cap B. f x$ )
and sum-indicator-mult[simp]: ( $\sum x \in A. \text{indicator } B x * f x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in A \cap B. f x$ )
unfolding indicator-def
using assms by (auto intro!: sum.mono-neutral-cong-right split: if-split-asm)

lemma sum-indicator-eq-card:
assumes finite A
shows ( $\sum x \in A. \text{indicator } B x$ ) = card (A Int B)
using sum-mult-indicator [OF assms, of  $\lambda x. 1::nat$ ]
unfolding card-eq-sum by simp

lemma sum-indicator-scaleR[simp]:
finite A  $\Rightarrow$ 
( $\sum x \in A. \text{indicator } (B x) (g x) *_R f x$ ) = ( $\sum x \in \{x \in A. g x \in B x\}. f x :: 'a::real-vector$ )
by (auto intro!: sum.mono-neutral-cong-right split: if-split-asm simp: indicator-def)

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-incseq:
assumes incseq A
shows ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator } (A i) x :: 'a::\{topological-space,zero-neq-one\}$ )  $\longrightarrow$  indicator ( $\bigcup i. A i$ ) x
proof (cases  $\exists i. x \in A i$ )
case True
then obtain i where x  $\in$  A i
by auto
then have *:
 $\bigwedge n. (\text{indicator } (A (n + i)) x :: 'a) = 1$ 
 $(\text{indicator } (\bigcup i. A i) x :: 'a) = 1$ 
using incseqD[OF incseq A, of i n + i for n] {x  $\in$  A i} by (auto simp: indicator-def)
show ?thesis
by (rule LIMSEQ-offset[of - i]) (use * in simp)
next
case False
then show ?thesis by (simp add: indicator-def)
qed

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-UN:
 $(\lambda k. \text{indicator } (\bigcup i < k. A i) x :: 'a::\{topological-space,zero-neq-one\}) \longrightarrow$  in-
```

```

indicator ( $\bigcup i. A_i$ ) x
proof -
  have ( $\lambda k. \text{indicator} (\bigcup i < k. A_i) x :: 'a$ )  $\longrightarrow$   $\text{indicator} (\bigcup k. \bigcup i < k. A_i) x$ 
    by (intro LIMSEQ-indicator-incseq) (auto simp: incseq-def intro: less-le-trans)
  also have ( $\bigcup k. \bigcup i < k. A_i$ ) = ( $\bigcup i. A_i$ )
    by auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-decseq:
  assumes decseq A
  shows ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator} (A_i) x :: 'a :: \{topological-space, zero-neq-one\}$ )  $\longrightarrow$   $\text{indicator} (\bigcap i. A_i) x$ 
  proof (cases  $\exists i. x \notin A_i$ )
    case True
    then obtain i where  $x \notin A_i$ 
      by auto
    then have *:
       $\bigwedge n. (\text{indicator} (A(n+i)) x :: 'a) = 0$ 
      ( $\text{indicator} (\bigcap i. A_i) x :: 'a$ ) = 0
      using decseqD[OF decseq A, of i n + i for n] { $x \notin A_i$ } by (auto simp: indicator-def)
      show ?thesis
        by (rule LIMSEQ-offset[of - i]) (use * in simp)
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis by (simp add: indicator-def)
    qed

lemma LIMSEQ-indicator-INT:
  ( $\lambda k. \text{indicator} (\bigcap i < k. A_i) x :: 'a :: \{topological-space, zero-neq-one\}$ )  $\longrightarrow$   $\text{indicator} (\bigcap i. A_i) x$ 
  proof -
    have ( $\lambda k. \text{indicator} (\bigcap i < k. A_i) x :: 'a$ )  $\longrightarrow$   $\text{indicator} (\bigcap k. \bigcap i < k. A_i) x$ 
    by (intro LIMSEQ-indicator-decseq) (auto simp: decseq-def intro: less-le-trans)
    also have ( $\bigcap k. \bigcap i < k. A_i$ ) = ( $\bigcap i. A_i$ )
      by auto
    finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma indicator-add:
   $A \cap B = \{\} \implies (\text{indicator } A x :: \text{-monoid-add}) + \text{indicator } B x = \text{indicator } (A \cup B) x$ 
  unfolding indicator-def by auto

lemma of-real-indicator: of-real (indicator A x) = indicator A x
  by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma real-of-nat-indicator: real (indicator A x :: nat) = indicator A x

```

```

by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma abs-indicator: |indicator A x :: 'a::linordered-idom| = indicator A x
by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma mult-indicator-subset:
  A ⊆ B  $\implies$  indicator A x * indicator B x = (indicator A x :: 'a::comm-semiring-1)
by (auto split: split-indicator simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma indicator-times-eq-if:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::comm-ring-1
  shows indicator S x * f x = (if x ∈ S then f x else 0) f x * indicator S x = (if x
  ∈ S then f x else 0)
by auto

lemma indicator-scaleR-eq-if:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b::real-vector
  shows indicator S x *R f x = (if x ∈ S then f x else 0)
by simp

lemma indicator-sums:
  assumes  $\bigwedge i j. i \neq j \implies A i \cap A j = \{\}$ 
  shows ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator}(A i)$  x::real) sums indicator ( $\bigcup i. A i$ ) x
  proof (cases  $\exists i. x \in A i$ )
    case True
    then obtain i where i:  $x \in A i$  ..
    with assms have ( $\lambda i. \text{indicator}(A i)$  x::real) sums ( $\sum i \in \{i\}. \text{indicator}(A i) x$ )
      by (intro sums-finite) (auto split: split-indicator)
    also have ( $\sum i \in \{i\}. \text{indicator}(A i) x$ ) = indicator ( $\bigcup i. A i$ ) x
      using i by (auto split: split-indicator)
    finally show ?thesis .
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

  The indicator function of the union of a disjoint family of sets is the sum
  over all the individual indicators.

lemma indicator-UN-disjoint:
  finite A  $\implies$  disjoint-family-on f A  $\implies$  indicator ( $\bigcup (f ` A)$ ) x = ( $\sum y \in A. \text{indicator}(f y) x$ )
  by (induct A rule: finite-induct)
    (auto simp: disjoint-family-on-def indicator-def split: if-splits split-of-bool-asm)

end

```

40 The type of non-negative extended real numbers

```

theory Extended-Nonnegative-Real
imports Extended-Real Indicator-Function
begin

lemma ereal-ineq-diff-add:
assumes b ≠ (-∞::ereal) a ≥ b
shows a = b + (a-b)
by (metis add.commute assms ereal-eq-minus-iff ereal-minus-le-iff ereal-plus-eq-PInfty)

lemma Limsup-const-add:
fixes c :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, topological-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add}
shows F ≠ bot ⟹ Limsup F (λx. c + f x) = c + Limsup F f
by (intro Limsup-compose-continuous-mono monoI add-mono continuous-intros)
auto

lemma Liminf-const-add:
fixes c :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, topological-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add}
shows F ≠ bot ⟹ Liminf F (λx. c + f x) = c + Liminf F f
by (intro Liminf-compose-continuous-mono monoI add-mono continuous-intros)
auto

lemma Liminf-add-const:
fixes c :: 'a::{complete-linorder, linorder-topology, topological-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add}
shows F ≠ bot ⟹ Liminf F (λx. f x + c) = Liminf F f + c
by (intro Liminf-compose-continuous-mono monoI add-mono continuous-intros)
auto

lemma sums-offset:
fixes f g :: nat ⇒ 'a :: {t2-space, topological-comm-monoid-add}
assumes (λn. f (n + i)) sums l shows f sums (l + (∑ j < i. f j))
proof –
have (λk. (∑ n < k. f (n + i)) + (∑ j < i. f j)) ⟶ l + (∑ j < i. f j)
using assms by (auto intro!: tendsto-add simp: sums-def)
moreover have (∑ j < k + i. f j) = (∑ n < k. f (n + i)) + (∑ j < i. f j) for k :: nat
proof –
have (∑ j < k + i. f j) = (∑ j=i..<k + i. f j) + (∑ j=0..<i. f j)
by (subst sum.union-disjoint[symmetric]) (auto intro!: sum.cong)
also have (∑ j=i..<k + i. f j) = (∑ j ∈ (λn. n + i) ` {0..<k}. f j)
unfolding image-add-atLeastLessThan by simp
finally show ?thesis
by (auto simp: inj-on-def atLeast0LessThan sum.reindex)
qed

```

```

ultimately have ( $\lambda k. (\sum n < k + i. f n)) \longrightarrow l + (\sum j < i. f j)$ 
  by simp
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding sums-def by (rule LIMSEQ-offset)
qed

lemma suminf-offset:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a :: {t2-space, topological-comm-monoid-add}
  shows summable ( $\lambda j. f (j + i)) \Longrightarrow \text{suminf } f = (\sum j. f (j + i)) + (\sum j < i. f j)$ 
  by (intro sums-unique[symmetric] sums-offset summable-sums)

lemma eventually-at-left-1: ( $\bigwedge z::\text{real}. 0 < z \Longrightarrow z < 1 \Longrightarrow P z) \Longrightarrow \text{eventually}$ 
  P (at-left 1)
  by (subst eventually-at-left[of 0]) (auto intro: exI[of - 0])

lemma mult-eq-1:
  fixes a b :: 'a :: {ordered-semiring, comm-monoid-mult}
  shows  $0 \leq a \Longrightarrow a \leq 1 \Longrightarrow b \leq 1 \Longrightarrow a * b = 1 \longleftrightarrow (a = 1 \wedge b = 1)$ 
  by (metis mult.left-neutral eq-iff mult.commute mult-right-mono)

lemma ereal-add-diff-cancel:
  fixes a b :: ereal
  shows  $|b| \neq \infty \Longrightarrow (a + b) - b = a$ 
  by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) auto

lemma add-top:
  fixes x :: 'a::{order-top, ordered-comm-monoid-add}
  shows  $0 \leq x \Longrightarrow x + \text{top} = \text{top}$ 
  by (intro top-le add-increasing order-refl)

lemma top-add:
  fixes x :: 'a::{order-top, ordered-comm-monoid-add}
  shows  $0 \leq x \Longrightarrow \text{top} + x = \text{top}$ 
  by (intro top-le add-increasing2 order-refl)

lemma le-lfp: mono f  $\Longrightarrow x \leq \text{lfp } f \Longrightarrow f x \leq \text{lfp } f$ 
  by (subst lfp-unfold) (auto dest: monoD)

lemma lfp-transfer:
  assumes  $\alpha: \text{sup-continuous } \alpha \text{ and } f: \text{sup-continuous } f \text{ and } mg: \text{mono } g$ 
  assumes bot:  $\alpha \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } g \text{ and eq: } \bigwedge x. x \leq \text{lfp } f \Longrightarrow \alpha (f x) = g (\alpha x)$ 
  shows  $\alpha (\text{lfp } f) = \text{lfp } g$ 
  proof (rule antisym)
    note mf = sup-continuous-mono[OF f]
    have f-le-lfp:  $(f \wedge i) \text{ bot} \leq \text{lfp } f \text{ for } i$ 
      by (induction i) (auto intro: le-lfp mf)

    have  $\alpha ((f \wedge i) \text{ bot}) \leq \text{lfp } g \text{ for } i$ 
      by (induction i) (auto simp: bot eq f-le-lfp intro!: le-lfp mg)

```

```

then show  $\alpha(\text{lfp } f) \leq \text{lfp } g$ 
unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[ $\text{OF } f$ ]
by (simp add: SUP-least  $\alpha[\text{THEN sup-continuousD}] \text{ mf mono-funpow}$ )
show  $\text{lfp } g \leq \alpha(\text{lfp } f)$ 
by (rule lfp-lowerbound) (simp add: eq[symmetric] lfp-fixpoint[ $\text{OF } mf$ ])
qed

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-applyD: sup-continuous  $f \implies$  sup-continuous  $(\lambda x. f x h)$ 
using sup-continuous-apply[ $\text{THEN sup-continuous-compose}$ ] .

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-SUP[order-continuous-intros]:
fixes  $M :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow 'a::\text{complete-lattice}$ 
assumes  $M: \bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{sup-continuous } (M i)$ 
shows sup-continuous  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. M i)$ 
unfolding sup-continuous-def by (auto simp add: sup-continuousD [OF  $M$ ] image-comp intro: SUP-commute)

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-apply-SUP[order-continuous-intros]:
fixes  $M :: - \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow 'a::\text{complete-lattice}$ 
shows  $(\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies \text{sup-continuous } (M i)) \implies \text{sup-continuous } (\lambda x. \text{SUP } i \in I. M i x)$ 
unfolding SUP-apply[symmetric] by (rule sup-continuous-SUP)

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-lfp'[order-continuous-intros]:
assumes 1: sup-continuous  $f$ 
assumes 2:  $\bigwedge g. \text{sup-continuous } g \implies \text{sup-continuous } (f g)$ 
shows sup-continuous  $(\text{lfp } f)$ 
proof –
have sup-continuous  $((f \wedge i) \text{ bot})$  for  $i$ 
proof (induction  $i$ )
case ( $Suc i$ ) then show ?case
by (auto intro!: 2)
qed (simp add: bot-fun-def sup-continuous-const)
then show ?thesis
unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[ $\text{OF } 1$ ] by (intro order-continuous-intros)
qed

```

```

lemma sup-continuous-lfp''[order-continuous-intros]:
assumes 1:  $\bigwedge s. \text{sup-continuous } (f s)$ 
assumes 2:  $\bigwedge g. \text{sup-continuous } g \implies \text{sup-continuous } (\lambda s. f s (g s))$ 
shows sup-continuous  $(\lambda x. \text{lfp } (f x))$ 
proof –
have sup-continuous  $(\lambda x. (f x \wedge i) \text{ bot})$  for  $i$ 
proof (induction  $i$ )
case ( $Suc i$ ) then show ?case
by (auto intro!: 2)
qed (simp add: bot-fun-def sup-continuous-const)
then show ?thesis
unfolding sup-continuous-lfp[ $\text{OF } 1$ ] by (intro order-continuous-intros)

```

qed

lemma *mono-INF-fun*:

$(\bigwedge x y. \text{mono } (F x y)) \implies \text{mono } (\lambda z x. \text{INF } y \in X x. F x y z :: 'a :: \text{complete-lattice})$
by (*auto intro!*: INF-mono[*OF bexI*] *simp*: le-fun-def mono-def)

lemma *continuous-on-cmult-ereal*:

$|c :: \text{ereal}| \neq \infty \implies \text{continuous-on } A f \implies \text{continuous-on } A (\lambda x. c * f x)$
using tendsto-cmult-ereal[of *c ff x at x within A for x*]
by (*auto simp*: continuous-on-def *simp del*: tendsto-cmult-ereal)

lemma *real-of-nat-Sup*:

assumes $A \neq \{\} \text{ bdd-above } A$
shows of-nat (*Sup A*) = (*SUP a ∈ A. of-nat a :: real*)
proof (*intro antisym*)
show (*SUP a ∈ A. of-nat a :: real*) ≤ of-nat (*Sup A*)
using assms by (*intro cSUP-least of-nat-mono*) (*auto intro*: cSup-upper)
have *Sup A ∈ A*
using assms by (*auto simp*: Sup-nat-def bdd-above-nat)
then show of-nat (*Sup A*) ≤ (*SUP a ∈ A. of-nat a :: real*)
by (*intro cSUP-upper bdd-above-image-mono assms*) (*auto simp*: mono-def)
qed

lemma (*in complete-lattice*) *SUP-sup-const1*:

$I \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. \text{sup } c (f i)) = \text{sup } c (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i)$
using SUP-sup-distrib[of $\lambda \cdot. c I f$] **by** *simp*

lemma (*in complete-lattice*) *SUP-sup-const2*:

$I \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. \text{sup } (f i) c) = \text{sup } (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) c$
using SUP-sup-distrib[of $f I \lambda \cdot. c$] **by** *simp*

lemma *one-less-of-natD*:

assumes $(1 :: 'a :: \text{linordered-semidom}) < \text{of-nat } n$ **shows** $1 < n$
by (*cases n*) (*use assms in auto*)

40.1 Defining the extended non-negative reals

Basic definitions and type class setup

typedef ennreal = { $x :: \text{ereal}. 0 \leq x$ }
morphisms enn2ereal e2ennreal'
by *auto*

definition e2ennreal $x = e2ennreal' (\max 0 x)$

lemma enn2ereal-range: e2ennreal ‘ {0..} = UNIV

proof –
have $\exists y \geq 0. x = e2ennreal y$ **for** x
by (*cases x*) (*auto simp*: e2ennreal-def max-absorb2)

```

then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: image-iff Bex-def)
qed

lemma type-definition-ennreal': type-definition enn2ereal e2ennreal {x. 0 ≤ x}
  using type-definition-ennreal
  by (auto simp: type-definition-def e2ennreal-def max-absorb2)

setup-lifting type-definition-ennreal'

declare [[coercion e2ennreal]]

instantiation ennreal :: complete-linorder
begin

  lift-definition top-ennreal :: ennreal is top by (rule top-greatest)
  lift-definition bot-ennreal :: ennreal is 0 by (rule order-refl)
  lift-definition sup-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal is sup by (rule le-supI1)
  lift-definition inf-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal is inf by (rule le-infI)

  lift-definition Inf-ennreal :: ennreal set ⇒ ennreal is Inf
    by (rule Inf-greatest)

  lift-definition Sup-ennreal :: ennreal set ⇒ ennreal is sup 0 ∘ Sup
    by auto

  lift-definition less-eq-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ bool is (≤) .
  lift-definition less-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ bool is (<) .

instance
  by standard
    (transfer; auto simp: Inf-lower Inf-greatest Sup-upper Sup-least le-max-iff-disj
     max.absorb1)+

end

lemma pcr-ennreal-enn2ereal[simp]: pcr-ennreal (enn2ereal x) x
  by (simp add: ennreal.pcr-cr-eq cr-ennreal-def)

lemma rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal: rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal f g ←→ f = enn2ereal ∘ g
  by (auto simp: rel-fun-def ennreal.pcr-cr-eq cr-ennreal-def)

instantiation ennreal :: infinity
begin

  definition infinity-ennreal :: ennreal
    where [simp]: ∞ = (top::ennreal)

instance ..

```

```
end
```

```
instantiation ennreal :: {semiring-1-no-zero-divisors, comm-semiring-1}
begin
```

```
lift-definition one-ennreal :: ennreal is 1 by simp
```

```
lift-definition zero-ennreal :: ennreal is 0 by simp
```

```
lift-definition plus-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal is (+) by simp
```

```
lift-definition times-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal is (*) by simp
```

```
instance
```

```
by standard (transfer; auto simp: field-simps ereal-right-distrib)+
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation ennreal :: minus
```

```
begin
```

```
lift-definition minus-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal is λa b. max 0 (a
- b)
```

```
by simp
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instance ennreal :: numeral ..
```

```
instantiation ennreal :: inverse
```

```
begin
```

```
lift-definition inverse-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal is inverse
by (rule inverse-ereal-ge0I)
```

```
definition divide-ennreal :: ennreal ⇒ ennreal ⇒ ennreal
```

```
where x div y = x * inverse (y :: ennreal)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemma ennreal-zero-less-one: 0 < (1::ennreal) — TODO: remove
```

```
by transfer auto
```

```
instance ennreal :: dioid
```

```
proof (standard; transfer)
```

```
fix a b :: ereal assume 0 ≤ a 0 ≤ b then show (a ≤ b) = (∃ c ∈ Collect ((≤)
0). b = a + c)
```

```

unfolding ereal-ex-split Bex-def
  by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) (auto intro!: exI[of - real-of-ereal (b - a)])
qed

instance ennreal :: ordered-comm-semiring
  by standard
    (transfer; auto intro: add-mono mult-mono mult-ac ereal-left-distrib ereal-mult-left-mono)+

instance ennreal :: linordered-nonzero-semiring
proof
  fix a b::ennreal
  show a < b  $\implies$  a + 1 < b + 1
    by transfer (simp add: add-right-mono ereal-add-cancel-right less-le)
qed (transfer; simp)

instance ennreal :: strict-ordered-ab-semigroup-add
proof
  fix a b c d :: ennreal show a < b  $\implies$  c < d  $\implies$  a + c < b + d
    by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-add-strict-mono)
qed

declare [[coercion of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal]]

lemma e2ennreal-neg:  $x \leq 0 \implies e2ennreal x = 0$ 
  unfolding zero-ennreal-def e2ennreal-def by (simp add: max-absorb1)

lemma e2ennreal-mono:  $x \leq y \implies e2ennreal x \leq e2ennreal y$ 
  by (cases 0  $\leq$  x 0  $\leq$  y rule: bool.exhaust[case-product bool.exhaust])
    (auto simp: e2ennreal-neg less-eq-ennreal.abs-eq eq-onp-def)

lemma enn2ereal-nonneg[simp]:  $0 \leq enn2ereal x$ 
  using ennreal.enn2ereal[of x] by simp

lemma ereal-ennreal-cases:
  obtains b where 0  $\leq$  a a = enn2ereal b | a < 0
  using e2ennreal'-inverse[of a, symmetric] by (cases 0  $\leq$  a) (auto intro: enn2ereal-nonneg)

lemma rel-fun-liminf[transfer-rule]: rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal
liminf liminf
proof -
  have  $\forall x y. \text{rel-fun} (\text{rel-fun} (=) \text{pcr-ennreal} x y) \longrightarrow \text{pcr-ennreal} (\text{sup } 0 (\text{liminf } x)) (\text{liminf } y)$   $\implies$ 
     $\forall x y. \text{rel-fun} (\text{rel-fun} (=) \text{pcr-ennreal} x y) \longrightarrow \text{pcr-ennreal} (\text{liminf } x) (\text{liminf } y)$ 
    by (auto simp: comp-def Liminf-bounded rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal)
  moreover have rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal ( $\lambda x. \text{sup } 0 (\text{liminf } x)$ ) liminf
    unfolding liminf-SUP-INF[abs-def] by (transfer-prover-start, transfer-step+;
simp)
  ultimately show ?thesis

```

```

by (simp add: rel-fun-def)
qed

lemma rel-fun-limsup[transfer-rule]: rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal
limsup limsup
proof -
  have [simp]: max 0 (SUP x ∈ {n..}. enn2ereal (y x)) = (SUP x ∈ {n..}. enn2ereal
(y x)) for n::nat and y
    by (meson SUP-upper atLeast-iff enn2ereal-nonneg max.absorb2 nle-le or-
der-trans)
  have rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) pcr-ennreal (λx. INF n. sup 0 (SUP
i ∈ {n..}. x i)) limsup
    unfolding limsup-INF-SUP[abs-def] by (transfer-prover-start, transfer-step+;
simp)
  moreover
  have  $\bigwedge x y. \llbracket \text{rel-fun } (=) \text{ pcr-ennreal } x y;$ 
    pcr-ennreal (INF n::nat. max 0 (Sup (x ` {n..}))) (INF n. Sup (y `
{n..}))\rrbracket
     $\implies \text{pcr-ennreal (INF n. Sup (x ` {n..})) (INF n. Sup (y ` {n..}))}$ 
    by (auto simp: comp-def rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (simp add: limsup-INF-SUP rel-fun-def)
qed

lemma sum-enn2ereal[simp]:  $(\bigwedge i. i \in I \implies 0 \leq f i) \implies (\sum_{i \in I} \text{enn2ereal } (f i))$ 
 $= \text{enn2ereal } (\text{sum } f I)$ 
  by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: sum-nonneg zero-ennreal.rep-eq
plus-ennreal.rep-eq)

lemma transfer-e2ennreal-sum [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) sum sum
  by (auto intro!: rel-funI simp: rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal comp-def)

lemma enn2ereal-of-nat[simp]: enn2ereal (of-nat n) = ereal n
  by (induction n) (auto simp: zero-ennreal.rep-eq one-ennreal.rep-eq plus-ennreal.rep-eq)

lemma enn2ereal-numeral[simp]: enn2ereal (numeral a) = numeral a
  by (metis enn2ereal-of-nat numeral-eq-ereal of-nat-numeral)

lemma transfer-numeral[transfer-rule]: pcr-ennreal (numeral a) (numeral a)
  by (metis enn2ereal-numeral pcr-ennreal-enn2ereal)

40.2 Cancellation simprocs

lemma ennreal-add-left-cancel: a + b = a + c \longleftrightarrow a = (∞::ennreal) ∨ b = c
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-add-cancel-left)

lemma ennreal-add-left-cancel-le: a + b ≤ a + c \longleftrightarrow a = (∞::ennreal) ∨ b ≤ c
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def by transfer (simp add: ereal-add-le-add-iff top-ereal-def)

```

```

disj-commute)

lemma ereal-add-left-cancel-less:
  fixes a b c :: ereal
  shows  $0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies a + b < a + c \longleftrightarrow a \neq \infty \wedge b < c$ 
  by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) auto

lemma ennreal-add-left-cancel-less:  $a + b < a + c \longleftrightarrow a \neq (\infty::ennreal) \wedge b < c$ 
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-add-left-cancel-less)

ML ‹
structure Cancel-Ennreal-Common =
struct
  (* copied from src/HOL/Tools/nat-numeral-simprocs.ML *)
  fun find-first-t _ - [] = raise TERM("find-first-t", [])
  | find-first-t past u (t::terms) =
    if u aconv t then (rev past @ terms)
    else find-first-t (t::past) u terms

  fun dest-summing (Const (const-name `Groups.plus`, _) $ t $ u, ts) =
    dest-summing (t, dest-summing (u, ts))
  | dest-summing (t, ts) = t :: ts

  val mk-sum = Arith-Data.long-mk-sum
  fun dest-sum t = dest-summing (t, [])
  val find-first = find-first-t []
  val trans-tac = Numeral-Simprocs.trans-tac
  val norm_ss =
    simpset-of (put-simpset HOL-basic_ss context
      addsimps @{thms ac-simps add-0-left add-0-right})
  fun norm_tac ctxt = ALLGOALS (simp-tac (put-simpset norm_ss ctxt))
  fun simplify-meta-eq ctxt cancel-th =
    Arith-Data.simplify-meta-eq [] ctxt
    ([th, cancel-th] MRS trans)
  fun mk_eq (a, b) = HOLogic.mk_Trueprop (HOLogic.mk_eq (a, b))
end

structure Eq-Ennreal-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Ennreal-Common
  val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk_eq
  val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name `HOL.eq` typ `ennreal`
  fun simp-conv _ _ = SOME @{thm ennreal-add-left-cancel}
)

structure Le-Ennreal-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Ennreal-Common
  val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name `Orderings.less-eq`
  val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name `Orderings.less-eq` typ `ennreal`
)

```

```

fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm ennreal-add-left-cancel-le}
)

structure Less-Ennreal-Cancel = ExtractCommonTermFun
(open Cancel-Ennreal-Common
val mk-bal = HOLogic.mk-binrel const-name `Orderings.less
val dest-bal = HOLogic.dest-bin const-name `Orderings.less` typ `ennreal
fun simp-conv -- = SOME @{thm ennreal-add-left-cancel-less}
)
>

simproc-setup ennreal-eq-cancel
((l::ennreal) + m = n | (l::ennreal) = m + n) =
`K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Eq-Ennreal-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))

simproc-setup ennreal-le-cancel
((l::ennreal) + m ≤ n | (l::ennreal) ≤ m + n) =
`K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Le-Ennreal-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))

simproc-setup ennreal-less-cancel
((l::ennreal) + m < n | (l::ennreal) < m + n) =
`K (fn ctxt => fn ct => Less-Ennreal-Cancel.proc ctxt (Thm.term-of ct))

```

40.3 Order with top

```

lemma ennreal-zero-less-top[simp]: 0 < (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-one-less-top[simp]: 1 < (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-zero-neq-top[simp]: 0 ≠ (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-neq-zero[simp]: (top::ennreal) ≠ 0
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-neq-one[simp]: top ≠ (1::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def one-ereal-def flip:ereal-max)

lemma ennreal-one-neq-top[simp]: 1 ≠ (top::ennreal)
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def one-ereal-def flip:ereal-max)

lemma ennreal-add-less-top[simp]:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows a + b < top ↔ a < top ∧ b < top
  by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-add-eq-top[simp]:

```

```

fixes a b :: ennreal
shows a + b = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = top  $\vee$  b = top
by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-sum-less-top[simp]:
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows finite I  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum_{i \in I} f i$ ) < top  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall i \in I. f i < top$ )
by (induction I rule: finite-induct) auto

lemma ennreal-sum-eq-top[simp]:
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows finite I  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum_{i \in I} f i$ ) = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists i \in I. f i = top$ )
by (induction I rule: finite-induct) auto

lemma ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff:
fixes a b :: ennreal
shows a * b = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = top  $\wedge$  b  $\neq$  0)  $\vee$  (b = top  $\wedge$  a  $\neq$  0)
by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-eq-mult-iff:
fixes a b :: ennreal
shows top = a * b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = top  $\wedge$  b  $\neq$  0)  $\vee$  (b = top  $\wedge$  a  $\neq$  0)
using ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff[of a b] by auto

lemma ennreal-mult-less-top:
fixes a b :: ennreal
shows a * b < top  $\longleftrightarrow$  (a = 0  $\vee$  b = 0  $\vee$  (a < top  $\wedge$  b < top))
by transfer (auto simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma top-power-ennreal: top  $\wedge$  n = (if n = 0 then 1 else top :: ennreal)
by (induction n) (simp-all add: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-prod-eq-0[simp]:
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows (prod f A = 0) = (finite A  $\wedge$  ( $\exists i \in A. f i = 0$ ))
by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma ennreal-prod-eq-top:
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows ( $\prod_{i \in I} f i$ ) = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  (finite I  $\wedge$  (( $\forall i \in I. f i \neq 0$ )  $\wedge$  ( $\exists i \in I. f i = top$ )))
by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-top-mult: top * a = (if a = 0 then 0 else top :: ennreal)
by (simp add: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-mult-top: a * top = (if a = 0 then 0 else top :: ennreal)
by (simp add: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma enn2ereal-eq-top-iff[simp]: enn2ereal x =  $\infty$   $\longleftrightarrow$  x = top

```

```

by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma enn2ereal-top[simp]: enn2ereal top = ∞
by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma e2ennreal-infty[simp]: e2ennreal ∞ = top
by (simp add: top-ennreal.abs-eq top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-top-minus[simp]: top - x = (top::ennreal)
by transfer (auto simp: top-ereal-def max-def)

lemma minus-top-ennreal: x - top = (if x = top then top else 0::ennreal)
by transfer (use ereal-eq-minus-iff top-ereal-def in force)

lemma bot-ennreal: bot = (0::ennreal)
by transfer rule

lemma ennreal-of-nat-neq-top[simp]: of-nat i ≠ (top::ennreal)
by (induction i) auto

lemma numeral-eq-of-nat: (numeral a::ennreal) = of-nat (numeral a)
by simp

lemma of-nat-less-top: of-nat i < (top::ennreal)
using less-le-trans[of of-nat i of-nat (Suc i) top::ennreal]
by simp

lemma top-neq-numeral[simp]: top ≠ (numeral i::ennreal)
using of-nat-less-top[of numeral i] by simp

lemma ennreal-numeral-less-top[simp]: numeral i < (top::ennreal)
using of-nat-less-top[of numeral i] by simp

lemma ennreal-add-bot[simp]: bot + x = (x::ennreal)
by transfer simp

lemma add-top-right-ennreal [simp]: x + top = (top :: ennreal)
by (cases x) auto

lemma add-top-left-ennreal [simp]: top + x = (top :: ennreal)
by (cases x) auto

lemma ennreal-top-mult-left [simp]: x ≠ 0 ⇒ x * top = (top :: ennreal)
by (subst ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff) auto

lemma ennreal-top-mult-right [simp]: x ≠ 0 ⇒ top * x = (top :: ennreal)
by (subst ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff) auto

```

```

lemma power-top-ennreal [simp]:  $n > 0 \implies top \wedge n = (top :: ennreal)$ 
  by (induction n) auto

lemma power-eq-top-ennreal-iff:  $x \wedge n = top \iff x = (top :: ennreal) \wedge n > 0$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma ennreal-mult-le-mult-iff:  $c \neq 0 \implies c \neq top \implies c * a \leq c * b \iff a \leq (b :: ennreal)$ 
  including ennreal.lifting
  by (transfer, subst ereal-mult-le-mult-iff) (auto simp: top-ereal-def)

lemma power-mono-ennreal:  $x \leq y \implies x \wedge n \leq (y \wedge n :: ennreal)$ 
  by (induction n) (auto intro!: mult-mono)

instance ennreal :: semiring-char-0
proof (standard, safe intro!: linorder-injI)
  have *:  $1 + of\text{-nat } k \neq (0 :: ennreal)$  for  $k$ 
    using add-pos-nonneg[OF zero-less-one, of of-nat k :: ennreal] by auto
  fix x y :: nat assume  $x < y$  of-nat x = (of-nat y :: ennreal) then show False
    by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add *)
  qed

```

40.4 Arithmetic

```

lemma ennreal-minus-zero[simp]:  $a - (0 :: ennreal) = a$ 
  by transfer (auto simp: max-def)

lemma ennreal-add-diff-cancel-right[simp]:
  fixes x y z :: ennreal shows  $y \neq top \implies (x + y) - y = x$ 
  by transfer (metis ereal-eq-minus-iff max-absorb2 not-MInfty-nonneg top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-add-diff-cancel-left[simp]:
  fixes x y z :: ennreal shows  $y \neq top \implies (y + x) - y = x$ 
  by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows  $a - b = 0 \implies a \leq b$ 
  by transfer (metis ereal-diff-gr0 le-cases max.absorb2 not-less)

lemma ennreal-minus-cancel:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows  $c \neq top \implies a \leq c \implies b \leq c \implies c - a = c - b \implies a = b$ 
  by (metis ennreal-add-diff-cancel-left ennreal-add-diff-cancel-right ennreal-add-eq-top less-eqE)

lemma sup-const-add-ennreal:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows  $\sup(c + a)(c + b) = c + \sup a b$ 

```

```

by transfer (metis add-left-mono le-cases sup.absorb2 sup.orderE)

lemma ennreal-diff-add-assoc:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows a ≤ b ⟹ c + b - a = c + (b - a)
  by (metis add.left-commute ennreal-add-diff-cancel-left ennreal-add-eq-top ennreal-top-minus less-eqE)

lemma mult-divide-eq-ennreal:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows b ≠ 0 ⟹ b ≠ top ⟹ (a * b) / b = a
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def
  apply transfer
  by (metis abs-ereal-ge0 divide-ereal-def ereal-divide-eq ereal-times-divide-eq top-ereal-def)

lemma divide-mult-eq: a ≠ 0 ⟹ a ≠ ∞ ⟹ x * a / (b * a) = x / (b::ennreal)
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def infinity-ennreal-def
  apply transfer
  subgoal for a b c
    by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) (auto simp: top-ereal-def)
  done

lemma ennreal-mult-divide-eq:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows b ≠ 0 ⟹ b ≠ top ⟹ (a * b) / b = a
  by (fact mult-divide-eq-ennreal)

lemma ennreal-add-diff-cancel:
  fixes a b :: ennreal
  shows b ≠ ∞ ⟹ (a + b) - b = a
  by simp

lemma ennreal-minus-eq-0:
  a - b = 0 ⟹ a ≤ (b::ennreal)
  by transfer (metis ereal-diff-gr0 le-cases max.absorb2 not-less)

lemma ennreal-mono-minus-cancel:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows a - b ≤ a - c ⟹ a < top ⟹ b ≤ a ⟹ c ≤ a ⟹ c ≤ b
  by transfer
  (auto simp add: ereal-diff-positive top-ereal-def dest: ereal-mono-minus-cancel)

lemma ennreal-mono-minus:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows c ≤ b ⟹ a - b ≤ a - c
  by transfer (meson ereal-minus-mono max.mono order-refl)

lemma ennreal-minus-pos-iff:
  fixes a b :: ennreal

```

shows $a < top \vee b < top \implies 0 < a - b \implies b < a$
by transfer (use add.left-neutral ereal-minus-le-iff less-irrefl not-less in fastforce)

lemma ennreal-inverse-top[simp]: $\text{inverse } top = (0::ennreal)$
by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-inverse-eq-0)

lemma ennreal-inverse-zero[simp]: $\text{inverse } 0 = (top::ennreal)$
by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-inverse-eq-0)

lemma ennreal-top-divide: $top / (x::ennreal) = (\text{if } x = top \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } top)$
unfolding divide-ennreal-def
by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def ereal-inverse-eq-0 ereal-0-gt-inverse)

lemma ennreal-zero-divide[simp]: $0 / (x::ennreal) = 0$
by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

lemma ennreal-divide-zero[simp]: $x / (0::ennreal) = (\text{if } x = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } top)$
by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def ennreal-mult-top)

lemma ennreal-divide-top[simp]: $x / (top::ennreal) = 0$
by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def ennreal-top-mult)

lemma ennreal-times-divide: $a * (b / c) = a * b / (c::ennreal)$
unfolding divide-ennreal-def
by transfer (simp add: divide-ereal-def[symmetric] ereal-times-divide-eq)

lemma ennreal-zero-less-divide: $0 < a / b \longleftrightarrow (0 < a \wedge b < (top::ennreal))$
unfolding divide-ennreal-def
by transfer (auto simp: ereal-zero-less-0-iff top-ereal-def ereal-0-gt-inverse)

lemma add-divide-distrib-ennreal: $(a + b) / c = a / c + b / (c :: ennreal)$
by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def ring-distrib)

lemma divide-right-mono-ennreal:
fixes $a b c :: ennreal$
shows $a \leq b \implies a / c \leq b / c$
unfolding divide-ennreal-def **by** (intro mult-mono) auto

lemma ennreal-mult-strict-right-mono: $(a::ennreal) < c \implies 0 < b \implies b < top \implies a * b < c * b$
by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-mult-strict-right-mono)

lemma ennreal-indicator-less[simp]:
indicator A x $\leq (\text{indicator } B x::ennreal) \longleftrightarrow (x \in A \longrightarrow x \in B)$
by (simp add: indicator-def not-le)

lemma ennreal-inverse-positive: $0 < \text{inverse } x \longleftrightarrow (x::ennreal) \neq top$
by transfer (simp add: ereal-0-gt-inverse top-ereal-def)

```

lemma ennreal-inverse-mult': ((0 < b ∨ a < top) ∧ (0 < a ∨ b < top)) ==>
inverse (a * b::ennreal) = inverse a * inverse b
  apply transfer
  subgoal for a b
    by (cases a b rule: ereal2-cases) (auto simp: top-ereal-def)
  done

lemma ennreal-inverse-mult: a < top ==> b < top ==> inverse (a * b::ennreal) =
inverse a * inverse b
  by (simp add: ennreal-inverse-mult')

lemma ennreal-inverse-1[simp]: inverse (1::ennreal) = 1
  by transfer simp

lemma ennreal-inverse-eq-0-iff[simp]: inverse (a::ennreal) = 0 <=> a = top
  by (metis ennreal-inverse-positive not-gr-zero)

lemma ennreal-inverse-eq-top-iff[simp]: inverse (a::ennreal) = top <=> a = 0
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-divide-eq-0-iff[simp]: (a::ennreal) / b = 0 <=> (a = 0 ∨ b = top)
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

lemma ennreal-divide-eq-top-iff: (a::ennreal) / b = top <=> ((a ≠ 0 ∧ b = 0) ∨
(a = top ∧ b ≠ top))
  by (auto simp add: divide-ennreal-def ennreal-mult-eq-top-iff)

lemma one-divide-one-divide-ennreal[simp]: 1 / (1 / c) = (c::ennreal)
  including ennreal.lifting
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def
  by transfer auto

lemma ennreal-mult-left-cong:
  ((a::ennreal) ≠ 0 ==> b = c) ==> a * b = a * c
  by (cases a = 0) simp-all

lemma ennreal-mult-right-cong:
  ((a::ennreal) ≠ 0 ==> b = c) ==> b * a = c * a
  by (cases a = 0) simp-all

lemma ennreal-zero-less-mult-iff: 0 < a * b <=> 0 < a ∧ 0 < (b::ennreal)
  using not-gr-zero by fastforce

lemma less-diff-eq-ennreal:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows b < top ∨ c < top ==> a < b - c <=> a + c < b
  apply transfer
  subgoal for a b c
    by (cases a b c rule: ereal3-cases) (auto split: split-max)

```

done

```

lemma diff-add-cancel-ennreal:
  fixes a b :: ennreal shows a ≤ b  $\implies$  b - a + a = b
  unfolding infinity-ennreal-def
  by transfer (metis (no-types) add.commute ereal-diff-positive ereal-ineq-diff-add
max-def not-MInfty-nonneg)

lemma ennreal-diff-self[simp]: a ≠ top  $\implies$  a - a = (0::ennreal)
  by (meson ennreal-minus-pos-iff less-imp-neq not-gr-zero top.not-eq-extremum)

lemma ennreal-minus-mono:
  fixes a b c :: ennreal
  shows a ≤ c  $\implies$  d ≤ b  $\implies$  a - b ≤ c - d
  by transfer (meson ereal-minus-mono max.mono order-refl)

lemma ennreal-minus-eq-top[simp]: a - (b::ennreal) = top  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = top
  by (metis add-top diff-add-cancel-ennreal ennreal-mono-minus ennreal-top-minus
zero-le)

lemma ennreal-divide-self[simp]: a ≠ 0  $\implies$  a < top  $\implies$  a / a = (1::ennreal)
  by (metis mult-1 mult-divide-eq-ennreal top.not-eq-extremum)

```

40.5 Coercion from *real* to *ennreal*

```

lift-definition ennreal :: real  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal is sup 0  $\circ$  ereal
  by simp

```

```

declare [[coercion ennreal]]

```

```

lemma ennreal-cong: x = y  $\implies$  ennreal x = ennreal y
  by simp

```

```

lemma ennreal-cases[cases type: ennreal]:
  fixes x :: ennreal
  obtains (real) r :: real where 0 ≤ r x = ennreal r | (top) x = top
  apply transfer
  subgoal for x thesis
    by (cases x) (auto simp: top-ereal-def)
  done

```

```

lemmas ennreal2-cases = ennreal-cases[case-product ennreal-cases]
lemmas ennreal3-cases = ennreal-cases[case-product ennreal2-cases]

```

```

lemma ennreal-neq-top[simp]: ennreal r ≠ top
  by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def zero-ereal-def flip: ereal-max)

```

```

lemma top-neq-ennreal[simp]: top ≠ ennreal r
  using ennreal-neq-top[of r] by (auto simp del: ennreal-neq-top)

```

lemma ennreal-less-top[simp]: ennreal $x < \text{top}$
by transfer (simp add: top-ereal-def max-def)

lemma ennreal-neg: $x \leq 0 \implies \text{ennreal } x = 0$
by transfer (simp add: max.absorb1)

lemma ennreal-inj[simp]:
 $0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies \text{ennreal } a = \text{ennreal } b \longleftrightarrow a = b$
by (transfer fixing: a b) (auto simp: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-le-iff[simp]: $0 \leq y \implies \text{ennreal } x \leq \text{ennreal } y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$
by (auto simp: ennreal-def zero-ereal-def less-eq-ennreal.abs-eq eq-onp-def split: split-max)

lemma le-ennreal-iff: $0 \leq r \implies x \leq \text{ennreal } r \longleftrightarrow (\exists q \geq 0. x = \text{ennreal } q \wedge q \leq r)$
by (cases x) (auto simp: top-unique)

lemma ennreal-less-iff: $0 \leq r \implies \text{ennreal } r < \text{ennreal } q \longleftrightarrow r < q$
unfolding not-le[symmetric] **by** auto

lemma ennreal-eq-zero-iff[simp]: $0 \leq x \implies \text{ennreal } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$
by transfer (auto simp: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-less-zero-iff[simp]: $0 < \text{ennreal } x \longleftrightarrow 0 < x$
by transfer (auto simp: max-def)

lemma ennreal-lessI: $0 < q \implies r < q \implies \text{ennreal } r < \text{ennreal } q$
by (cases $0 \leq r$) (auto simp: ennreal-less-iff ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-leI: $x \leq y \implies \text{ennreal } x \leq \text{ennreal } y$
by (cases $0 \leq y$) (auto simp: ennreal-neg)

lemma enn2ereal-ennreal[simp]: $0 \leq x \implies \text{enn2ereal } (\text{ennreal } x) = x$
by transfer (simp add: max-absorb2)

lemma e2ennreal-enn2ereal[simp]: $\text{e2ennreal } (\text{enn2ereal } x) = x$
by (simp add: e2ennreal-def max-absorb2 ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse)

lemma enn2ereal-e2ennreal: $x \geq 0 \implies \text{enn2ereal } (\text{e2ennreal } x) = x$
by (metis e2ennreal-enn2ereal ereal-ennreal-cases not-le)

lemma e2ennreal-ereal [simp]: $\text{e2ennreal } (\text{ereal } x) = \text{ennreal } x$
by (metis e2ennreal-def enn2ereal-inverse ennreal.rep-eq sup-ereal-def)

lemma ennreal-0[simp]: $\text{ennreal } 0 = 0$
by (simp add: ennreal-def zero-ennreal.abs-eq)

```

lemma ennreal-1[simp]: ennreal 1 = 1
  by transfer (simp add: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-eq-0-iff: ennreal x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ≤ 0
  by (cases 0 ≤ x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-le-iff2: ennreal x ≤ ennreal y  $\longleftrightarrow$  ((0 ≤ y  $\wedge$  x ≤ y)  $\vee$  (x ≤ 0  $\wedge$  y ≤ 0))
  by (cases 0 ≤ y) (auto simp: ennreal-eq-0-iff ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-eq-1[simp]: ennreal x = 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 1
  by (cases 0 ≤ x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma ennreal-le-1[simp]: ennreal x ≤ 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ≤ 1
  by (cases 0 ≤ x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma ennreal-ge-1[simp]: ennreal x ≥ 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ≥ 1
  by (cases 0 ≤ x) (auto simp: ennreal-neg simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma one-less-ennreal[simp]: 1 < ennreal x  $\longleftrightarrow$  1 < x
  by (meson ennreal-le-1 linorder-not-le)

lemma ennreal-plus[simp]:
  0 ≤ a  $\Longrightarrow$  0 ≤ b  $\Longrightarrow$  ennreal (a + b) = ennreal a + ennreal b
  by (transfer fixing: a b) (auto simp: max-absorb2)

lemma add-mono-ennreal: x < ennreal y  $\Longrightarrow$  x' < ennreal y'  $\Longrightarrow$  x + x' < ennreal (y + y')
  by (metis (full-types) add-strict-mono ennreal-less-zero-iff ennreal-plus less-le not-less zero-le)

lemma sum-ennreal[simp]: ( $\bigwedge i. i \in I \Longrightarrow 0 \leq f i$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\sum_{i \in I} \text{ennreal } (f i)$ ) = ennreal (sum f I)
  by (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: sum-nonneg)

lemma sum-list-ennreal[simp]:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in \text{set } xs \Longrightarrow f x \geq 0$ 
  shows sum-list (map (λx. ennreal (f x)) xs) = ennreal (sum-list (map f xs))
  using assms
  proof (induction xs)
    case (Cons x xs)
    from Cons have ( $\sum x \leftarrow x \# xs. \text{ennreal } (f x)$ ) = ennreal (f x) + ennreal (sum-list (map f xs))
    by simp
    also from Cons.preds have ... = ennreal (f x + sum-list (map f xs))
    by (intro ennreal-plus [symmetric] sum-list-nonneg) auto
    finally show ?case by simp
  qed simp-all

```

lemma ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat: $\text{of-nat } i = \text{ennreal} (\text{of-nat } i)$
by (induction i) simp-all

lemma of-nat-le-ennreal-iff[simp]: $0 \leq r \implies \text{of-nat } i \leq \text{ennreal } r \longleftrightarrow \text{of-nat } i \leq r$
by (simp add: ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat)

lemma ennreal-le-of-nat-iff[simp]: $\text{ennreal } r \leq \text{of-nat } i \longleftrightarrow r \leq \text{of-nat } i$
by (simp add: ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat)

lemma ennreal-indicator: $\text{ennreal} (\text{indicator } A x) = \text{indicator } A x$
by (auto split: split-indicator)

lemma ennreal-numeral[simp]: $\text{ennreal} (\text{numeral } n) = \text{numeral } n$
using ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat[of numeral n] **by** simp

lemma ennreal-less-numeral-iff [simp]: $\text{ennreal } n < \text{numeral } w \longleftrightarrow n < \text{numeral } w$
by (metis ennreal-less-iff ennreal-numeral less-le not-less zero-less-numeral)

lemma numeral-less-ennreal-iff [simp]: $\text{numeral } w < \text{ennreal } n \longleftrightarrow \text{numeral } w < n$
using ennreal-less-iff zero-le-numeral **by** fastforce

lemma numeral-le-ennreal-iff [simp]: $\text{numeral } n \leq \text{ennreal } m \longleftrightarrow \text{numeral } n \leq m$
by (metis not-le ennreal-less-numeral-iff)

lemma min-ennreal: $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq y \implies \min (\text{ennreal } x) (\text{ennreal } y) = \text{ennreal} (\min x y)$
by (auto split: split-min)

lemma ennreal-half[simp]: $\text{ennreal} (1/2) = \text{inverse } 2$
by transfer auto

lemma ennreal-minus: $0 \leq q \implies \text{ennreal } r - \text{ennreal } q = \text{ennreal} (r - q)$
by transfer (simp add: zero-ereal-def flip: ereal-max)

lemma ennreal-minus-top[simp]: $\text{ennreal } a - \text{top} = 0$
by (simp add: minus-top-ennreal)

lemma e2eenreal-enn2ereal-diff [simp]:
 $e2ennreal(\text{enn2ereal } x - \text{enn2ereal } y) = x - y$ **for** $x y$
by (cases x, cases y, auto simp add: ennreal-minus e2ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-mult: $0 \leq a \implies 0 \leq b \implies \text{ennreal} (a * b) = \text{ennreal } a * \text{ennreal } b$
by transfer (simp add: max-absorb2)

lemma ennreal-mult': $0 \leq a \implies \text{ennreal} (a * b) = \text{ennreal } a * \text{ennreal } b$

```

by (cases  $0 \leq b$ ) (auto simp: ennreal-mult ennreal-neg mult-nonneg-nonpos)

lemma indicator-mult-ennreal:  $\text{indicator } A x * \text{ennreal } r = \text{ennreal } (\text{indicator } A x * r)$ 
  by (simp split: split-indicator)

lemma ennreal-mult'':  $0 \leq b \implies \text{ennreal } (a * b) = \text{ennreal } a * \text{ennreal } b$ 
  by (cases  $0 \leq a$ ) (auto simp: ennreal-mult ennreal-neg mult-nonneg-nonpos)

lemma numeral-mult-ennreal:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{numeral } b * \text{ennreal } x = \text{ennreal } (\text{numeral } b * x)$ 
  by (simp add: ennreal-mult)

lemma ennreal-power:  $0 \leq r \implies \text{ennreal } r^{\wedge} n = \text{ennreal } (r^{\wedge} n)$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: ennreal-mult)

lemma power-eq-top-ennreal:  $x^{\wedge} n = \text{top} \longleftrightarrow (n \neq 0 \wedge (x::\text{ennreal}) = \text{top})$ 
  using not-gr-zero power-eq-top-ennreal-iff by force

lemma inverse-ennreal:  $0 < r \implies \text{inverse } (\text{ennreal } r) = \text{ennreal } (\text{inverse } r)$ 
  by transfer (simp add: max.absorb2)

lemma divide-ennreal:  $0 \leq r \implies 0 < q \implies \text{ennreal } r / \text{ennreal } q = \text{ennreal } (r / q)$ 
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def inverse-ennreal ennreal-mult[symmetric] inverse-eq-divide)

lemma ennreal-inverse-power:  $\text{inverse } (x^{\wedge} n :: \text{ennreal}) = \text{inverse } x^{\wedge} n$ 
proof (cases x rule: ennreal-cases)
  case top with power-eq-top-ennreal[of x n] show ?thesis
    by (cases n = 0) auto
  next
    case (real r) then show ?thesis
    proof (cases x = 0)
      case False then show ?thesis
        by (smt (verit, best) ennreal-0 ennreal-power inverse-ennreal
          inverse-nonnegative-iff-nonnegative power-inverse real zero-less-power)
    qed (simp add: top-power-ennreal)
  qed

lemma power-divide-distrib-ennreal [algebra-simps]:
   $(x / y)^{\wedge} n = x^{\wedge} n / (y^{\wedge} n :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def ennreal-inverse-power power-mult-distrib)

lemma ennreal-divide-numeral:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{ennreal } x / \text{numeral } b = \text{ennreal } (x / \text{numeral } b)$ 
  by (subst divide-ennreal[symmetric]) auto

lemma prod-ennreal:  $(\bigwedge i. i \in A \implies 0 \leq f i) \implies (\prod i \in A. \text{ennreal } (f i)) = \text{ennreal}$ 

```

```
(prod f A)
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    (auto simp: ennreal-mult prod-nonneg)

lemma prod-mono-ennreal:
  assumes "x ∈ A ⟹ f x ≤ (g x :: ennreal)"
  shows "prod f A ≤ prod g A"
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: mult-mono)

lemma mult-right-ennreal-cancel: "a * ennreal c = b * ennreal c ⟷ (a = b ∨ c ≤ 0)"
  by (metis ennreal-eq-0-iff mult-divide-eq-ennreal mult-eq-0-iff top-neq-ennreal)

lemma ennreal-le-epsilon:
  assumes "e::real. y < top ⟹ 0 < e ⟹ x ≤ y + ennreal e ⟹ x ≤ y"
  shows "x < y ⟹ ∃ r::rat. x < real-of-rat r ∧ real-of-rat r < y"
  proof transfer
    fix x y :: ereal assume "xy: 0 ≤ x 0 ≤ y x < y"
    moreover
    from ereal-dense3[OF `x < y`]
    obtain r where "x < ereal (real-of-rat r) ereal (real-of-rat r) < y"
      by auto
    then have "0 ≤ r"
      using le-less-trans[OF `0 ≤ x` `x < ereal (real-of-rat r)`] by auto
    with r show "∃ r. x < (sup 0 ∘ ereal) (real-of-rat r) ∧ (sup 0 ∘ ereal) (real-of-rat r) < y"
      by (intro exI[of `r`]) (auto simp: max-absorb2)
  qed

lemma ennreal-Ex-less-of-nat: "(x::ennreal) < top ⟹ ∃ n. x < of-nat n"
  by (cases x rule: ennreal-cases)
    (auto simp: ennreal-of-nat-eq-real-of-nat ennreal-less-iff reals-Archimedean2)
```

40.6 Coercion from ennreal to real

definition $\text{enn2real } x = \text{real-of-ereal } (\text{enn2ereal } x)$

lemma $\text{enn2real-nonneg}[\text{simp}]: 0 \leq \text{enn2real } x$
 by (auto simp: enn2real-def intro!: real-of-ereal-pos enn2ereal-nonneg)

lemma $\text{enn2real-mono}: a \leq b \Rightarrow b < top \Rightarrow \text{enn2real } a \leq \text{enn2real } b$

```

by (auto simp add: enn2real-def less-eq-ennreal.rep-eq intro!: real-of-ereal-positive-mono
enn2ereal-nonneg)

lemma enn2real-of-nat[simp]: enn2real (of-nat n) = n
by (auto simp: enn2real-def)

lemma enn2real-ennreal[simp]: 0 ≤ r ⟹ enn2real (ennreal r) = r
by (simp add: enn2real-def)

lemma ennreal-enn2real[simp]: r < top ⟹ ennreal (enn2real r) = r
by (cases r rule: ennreal-cases) auto

lemma real-of-ereal-enn2ereal[simp]: real-of-ereal (enn2ereal x) = enn2real x
by (simp add: enn2real-def)

lemma enn2real-top[simp]: enn2real top = 0
unfolding enn2real-def top-ennreal.rep-eq top-ereal-def by simp

lemma enn2real-0[simp]: enn2real 0 = 0
unfolding enn2real-def zero-ennreal.rep-eq by simp

lemma enn2real-1[simp]: enn2real 1 = 1
unfolding enn2real-def one-ennreal.rep-eq by simp

lemma enn2real-numeral[simp]: enn2real (numeral n) = (numeral n)
unfolding enn2real-def by simp

lemma enn2real-mult: enn2real (a * b) = enn2real a * enn2real b
unfolding enn2real-def
by (simp del: real-of-ereal-enn2ereal add: times-ennreal.rep-eq)

lemma enn2real-leI: 0 ≤ B ⟹ x ≤ ennreal B ⟹ enn2real x ≤ B
by (cases x rule: ennreal-cases) (auto simp: top-unique)

lemma enn2real-positive-iff: 0 < enn2real x ⟷ (0 < x ∧ x < top)
by (cases x rule: ennreal-cases) auto

lemma enn2real-eq-posreal-iff[simp]: c > 0 ⟹ enn2real x = c ⟷ x = c
by (cases x) auto

lemma ennreal-enn2real-if: ennreal (enn2real r) = (if r = top then 0 else r)
by (auto intro!: ennreal-enn2real simp add: less-top)

```

40.7 Coercion from enat to ennreal

```

definition ennreal-of-enat :: enat ⇒ ennreal
where
ennreal-of-enat n = (case n of ∞ ⇒ top | enat n ⇒ of-nat n)

```

```

declare [[coercion ennreal-of-enat]]
declare [[coercion of-nat :: nat ⇒ ennreal]]

lemma ennreal-of-enat-infty[simp]: ennreal-of-enat ∞ = ∞
  by (simp add: ennreal-of-enat-def)

lemma ennreal-of-enat-enat[simp]: ennreal-of-enat (enat n) = of-nat n
  by (simp add: ennreal-of-enat-def)

lemma ennreal-of-enat-0[simp]: ennreal-of-enat 0 = 0
  using ennreal-of-enat-enat[of 0] unfolding enat-0 by simp

lemma ennreal-of-enat-1[simp]: ennreal-of-enat 1 = 1
  using ennreal-of-enat-enat[of 1] unfolding enat-1 by simp

lemma ennreal-top-neq-of-nat[simp]: (top::ennreal) ≠ of-nat i
  using ennreal-of-nat-neq-top[of i] by metis

lemma ennreal-of-enat-inj[simp]: ennreal-of-enat i = ennreal-of-enat j ↔ i = j
  by (cases i j rule: enat.exhaust[case-product enat.exhaust]) auto

lemma ennreal-of-enat-le-iff[simp]: ennreal-of-enat m ≤ ennreal-of-enat n ↔ m
≤ n
  by (auto simp: ennreal-of-enat-def top-unique split: enat.split)

lemma of-nat-less-ennreal-of-nat[simp]: of-nat n ≤ ennreal-of-enat x ↔ of-nat
n ≤ x
  by (cases x) (auto simp: of-nat-eq-enat)

lemma ennreal-of-enat-Sup: ennreal-of-enat (Sup X) = (SUP x∈X. ennreal-of-enat
x)
proof -
  have ennreal-of-enat (Sup X) ≤ (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x)
    unfolding Sup-enat-def
  proof (clarify, intro conjI impI)
    fix x assume finite X X ≠ {}
    then show ennreal-of-enat (Max X) ≤ (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x)
      by (intro SUP-upper Max-in)
  next
    assume infinite X X ≠ {}
    have ∃y∈X. r < ennreal-of-enat y if r: r < top for r
    proof -
      obtain n where n: r < of-nat n
        using ennreal-Ex-less-of-nat[OF r] ..
      have ¬ (X ⊆ enat ‘{.. n})
        using infinite X by (auto dest: finite-subset)
      then obtain x where x: x ∈ X x ∉ enat ‘{..n}
        by blast
      then have of-nat n ≤ x
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

by (cases x) (auto simp: of-nat-eq-enat)
with x show ?thesis
  by (auto intro!: bexI[of - x] less-le-trans[OF n])
qed
then have (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x) = top
  by simp
then show top ≤ (SUP x ∈ X. ennreal-of-enat x)
  unfolding top-unique by simp
qed
then show ?thesis
  by (auto intro!: antisym Sup-least intro: Sup-upper)
qed

lemma ennreal-of-enat-eSuc[simp]: ennreal-of-enat (eSuc x) = 1 + ennreal-of-enat
x
  by (cases x) (auto simp: eSuc-enat)

lemma ennreal-of-enat-plus[simp]: ennreal-of-enat (a+b) = ennreal-of-enat a +
ennreal-of-enat b
proof (induct a)
  case (enat nat)
  with enat.simps show ?case
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) add.commute add-top-left-ennreal enat.exhaust enat-defs(4)
ennreal-of-enat-def of-nat-add)
qed auto

lemma sum-ennreal-of-enat[simp]: (∑ i∈I. ennreal-of-enat (f i)) = ennreal-of-enat
(sum f I)
  by (induct I rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: sum-nonneg)

```

40.8 Topology on ennreal

```

lemma enn2ereal-Iio: enn2ereal -` {..} = (if 0 ≤ a then {..} else {})
using enn2ereal-nonneg
by (cases a rule: ereal-ennreal-cases)
  (auto simp add: vimage-def set-eq-iff ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse less-ennreal.rep-eq
e2ennreal-def
  simp del: enn2ereal-nonneg
  intro: le-less-trans less-imp-le)

lemma enn2ereal-Ioi: enn2ereal -` {a <..} = (if 0 ≤ a then {e2ennreal a <..} else UNIV)
by (cases a rule: ereal-ennreal-cases)
  (auto simp add: vimage-def set-eq-iff ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse less-ennreal.rep-eq
e2ennreal-def
  intro: less-le-trans)

```

```

instantiation ennreal :: linear-continuum-topology
begin

definition open-ennreal :: ennreal set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where (open :: ennreal set  $\Rightarrow$  bool) = generate-topology (range lessThan  $\cup$  range greaterThan)

instance
proof
  show  $\exists a b:\text{ennreal}. a \neq b$ 
    using zero-neq-one by (intro exI)
  show  $\bigwedge x y:\text{ennreal}. x < y \implies \exists z > x. z < y$ 
    proof transfer
      fix x y :: ereal
      assume *:  $0 \leq x$ 
      assume x < y
      from dense[OF this] obtain z where x < z  $\wedge$  z < y ..
      with * show  $\exists z \in \text{Collect}((\leq) 0). x < z \wedge z < y$ 
        by (intro bexI[of - z]) auto
    qed
  qed (rule open-ennreal-def)

end

lemma continuous-on-e2ennreal: continuous-on A e2ennreal
proof (rule continuous-on-subset)
  show continuous-on ( $\{0..\} \cup \{..0\}$ ) e2ennreal
proof (rule continuous-on-closed-Un)
  show continuous-on {0 ..} e2ennreal
    by (simp add: continuous-onI-mono e2ennreal-mono enn2ereal-range)
  show continuous-on {.. 0} e2ennreal
    by (metis atMost_iff continuous-on-cong continuous-on-const e2ennreal-neg)
  qed auto
qed auto

lemma continuous-at-e2ennreal: continuous (at x within A) e2ennreal
using continuous-on-e2ennreal continuous-on-imp-continuous-within top.extremum
by blast

lemma continuous-on-enn2ereal: continuous-on UNIV enn2ereal
by (rule continuous-on-generate-topology[OF open-generated-order])
  (auto simp add: enn2ereal-Iio enn2ereal-Ioi)

lemma continuous-at-enn2ereal: continuous (at x within A) enn2ereal
by (meson UNIV_I continuous-at-imp-continuous-at-within
  continuous-on-enn2ereal continuous-on-eq-continuous-within)

lemma sup-continuous-e2ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:

```

```

assumes f: sup-continuous f shows sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. e2ennreal (f x)$ )
proof (rule sup-continuous-compose[OF - f])
  show sup-continuous e2ennreal
    by (simp add: continuous-at-e2ennreal continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous
e2ennreal-mono mono-def)
qed

lemma sup-continuous-enn2ereal[order-continuous-intros]:
  assumes f: sup-continuous f shows sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. enn2ereal (f x)$ )
  proof (rule sup-continuous-compose[OF - f])
    show sup-continuous enn2ereal
      by (simp add: continuous-at-enn2ereal continuous-at-left-imp-sup-continuous less-eq-ennreal.rep-eq
mono-def)
  qed

lemma sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal':
  fixes c :: ennreal
  shows sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. c * x$ )
  unfolding sup-continuous-def
  by transfer (auto simp: SUP-ereal-mult-left max.absorb2 SUP-upper2)

lemma sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. c * f x :: ennreal$ )
  by (rule sup-continuous-compose[OF sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal'])

lemma sup-continuous-mult-right-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. f x * c :: ennreal$ )
  using sup-continuous-mult-left-ennreal[of f c] by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma sup-continuous-divide-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
  fixes f g :: 'a::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows sup-continuous f  $\Rightarrow$  sup-continuous ( $\lambda x. f x / c$ )
  unfolding divide-ennreal-def by (rule sup-continuous-mult-right-ennreal)

lemma transfer-enn2ereal-continuous-on [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (=) (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) (=)) continuous-on continuous-on
proof -
  have continuous-on A f if continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. enn2ereal (f x)$ ) for A and f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
    using continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-e2ennreal[of {0..}] that]
    by (auto simp: ennreal.enn2ereal-inverse subset-eq e2ennreal-def max-absorb2)
  moreover
  have continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. enn2ereal (f x)$ ) if continuous-on A f for A and f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
    using continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-enn2ereal that] by auto
  ultimately
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: rel-fun-def ennreal.pcr-cr-eq cr-ennreal-def)
qed

```

```

lemma transfer-sup-continuous[transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal) (=)) sup-continuous sup-continuous
proof (safe intro!: rel-funI dest!: rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal[THEN iffD1])
  show sup-continuous (enn2ereal o f) ==> sup-continuous f for f :: 'a ==> -
    using sup-continuous-e2ennreal[of enn2ereal o f] by simp
  show sup-continuous f ==> sup-continuous (enn2ereal o f) for f :: 'a ==> -
    using sup-continuous-enn2ereal[of f] by (simp add: comp-def)
qed

lemma continuous-on-ennreal[tendsto-intros]:
  continuous-on A f ==> continuous-on A (λx. ennreal (f x))
  by transfer (auto intro!: continuous-on-max continuous-on-const continuous-on-ereal)

lemma tendsto-ennrealD:
  assumes lim: ((λx. ennreal (f x)) —> ennreal x) F
  assumes *: ∀F x in F. 0 ≤ f x and x: 0 ≤ x
  shows (f —> x) F
proof –
  have ((λx. enn2ereal (ennreal (f x))) —> enn2ereal (ennreal x)) F
   $\longleftrightarrow$  (f —> enn2ereal (ennreal x)) F
  using * eventually-mono
  by (intro tendsto-cong) fastforce
  then show ?thesis
  using assms(1) continuous-at-enn2ereal isCont-tendsto-compose x by fastforce
qed

lemma tendsto-ennreal-iff [simp]:
  ⟨((λx. ennreal (f x)) —> ennreal x) F ⟷ (f —> x) F⟩ (is ⟨?P ⟷ ?Q⟩)
  if ⟨∀F x in F. 0 ≤ f x⟩ ⟨0 ≤ x⟩
proof
  assume ⟨?P⟩
  then show ⟨?Q⟩
  using that by (rule tendsto-ennrealD)
next
  assume ⟨?Q⟩
  have ⟨continuous-on UNIV ereal⟩
  using continuous-on-ereal [of - id] by simp
  then have ⟨continuous-on UNIV (e2ennreal o ereal)⟩
  by (rule continuous-on-compose) (simp-all add: continuous-on-e2ennreal)
  then have ⟨((λx. (e2ennreal o ereal) (f x)) —> (e2ennreal o ereal) x) F⟩
  using ⟨?Q⟩ by (rule continuous-on-tendsto-compose) simp-all
  then show ⟨?P⟩
  by (simp flip: e2ennreal-ereal)
qed

lemma tendsto-enn2ereal-iff[simp]: ((λi. enn2ereal (f i)) —> enn2ereal x) F —>
(f —> x) F
  using continuous-on-enn2ereal[THEN continuous-on-tendsto-compose, of f x F]

```

```

continuous-on-e2ennreal[THEN continuous-on-tendsto-compose, of  $\lambda x. enn2ereal(f x)$   $enn2ereal x F UNIV]$ 
by auto

lemma ennreal-tendsto-0-iff:  $(\bigwedge n. f n \geq 0) \implies ((\lambda n. ennreal(f n)) \longrightarrow 0)$ 
 $\longleftrightarrow (f \longrightarrow 0)$ 
by (metis (mono-tags) ennreal-0 eventuallyI order-refl tendsto-ennreal-iff)

lemma continuous-on-add-ennreal:
fixes f g :: 'a::topological-space  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows continuous-on A f  $\implies$  continuous-on A g  $\implies$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. f x + g x$ )
by (transfer fixing: A) (auto intro!: tendsto-add-ereal-nonneg simp: continuous-on-def)

lemma continuous-on-inverse-ennreal[continuous-intros]:
fixes f :: 'a::topological-space  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows continuous-on A f  $\implies$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. inverse(f x)$ )
proof (transfer fixing: A)
show pred-fun top  $((\leq) 0) f \implies$  continuous-on A ( $\lambda x. inverse(f x)$ ) if continuous-on A f
for f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$ ereal
using continuous-on-compose2[OF continuous-on-inverse-ereal that] by (auto
simp: subset-eq)
qed

instance ennreal :: topological-comm-monoid-add
proof
show  $((\lambda x. fst x + snd x) \longrightarrow a + b)$   $(nhds a \times_F nhds b)$  for a b :: ennreal
using continuous-on-add-ennreal[of UNIV fst snd]
using tendsto-at-iff-tendsto-nhds[symmetric, of  $\lambda x:(ennreal \times ennreal). fst x + snd x$ ]
by (auto simp: continuous-on-eq-continuous-at)
(simp add: isCont-def nhds-prod[symmetric])
qed

lemma sup-continuous-add-ennreal[order-continuous-intros]:
fixes f g :: 'a::complete-lattice  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows sup-continuous f  $\implies$  sup-continuous g  $\implies$  sup-continuous  $(\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
by transfer (auto intro!: sup-continuous-add)

lemma ennreal-suminf-lessD:  $(\sum i. f i :: ennreal) < x \implies f i < x$ 
using le-less-trans[OF sum-le-suminf[OF summableI, of {i} f]] by simp

lemma sums-ennreal[simp]:  $(\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i) \implies 0 \leq x \implies (\lambda i. ennreal(f i)) \text{ sums ennreal } x \longleftrightarrow f \text{ sums } x$ 
unfolding sums-def by (simp add: always-eventually sum-nonneg)

lemma summable-suminf-not-top:  $(\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i) \implies (\sum i. ennreal(f i)) \neq top \implies$ 

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summable f
  using summable-sums[OF summableI, of  $\lambda i. \text{ennreal}(f i)$ ]
  by (cases  $\sum i. \text{ennreal}(f i)$  rule: ennreal-cases)
    (auto simp: summable-def)

lemma suminf-ennreal[simp]:
  ( $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \Rightarrow (\sum i. \text{ennreal}(f i)) \neq \text{top} \Rightarrow (\sum i. \text{ennreal}(f i)) = \text{ennreal}(\sum i. f i)$ )
    by (rule sums-unique[symmetric]) (simp add: summable-suminf-not-top sum-inf-nonneg summable-sums)

lemma sums-enn2ereal[simp]: ( $\lambda i. \text{enn2ereal}(f i)$ ) sums enn2ereal x  $\longleftrightarrow f$  sums x
  unfolding sums-def by (simp add: always-eventually sum-nonneg)

lemma suminf-enn2ereal[simp]: ( $\sum i. \text{enn2ereal}(f i) = \text{enn2ereal}(\text{suminf } f)$ )
  by (metis summableI summable-sums sums-enn2ereal sums-unique)

lemma transfer-e2ennreal-suminf [transfer-rule]: rel-fun (rel-fun (=) pcr-ennreal)
  pcr-ennreal suminf suminf
  by (auto simp: rel-funI rel-fun-eq-pcr-ennreal comp-def)

lemma ennreal-suminf-cmult[simp]: ( $\sum i. r * f i = r * (\sum i. f i :: \text{ennreal})$ )
  by transfer (auto intro!: suminf-cmult-ereal)

lemma ennreal-suminf-multc[simp]: ( $\sum i. f i * r = (\sum i. f i :: \text{ennreal}) * r$ )
  using ennreal-suminf-cmult[of r f] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma ennreal-suminf-divide[simp]: ( $\sum i. f i / r = (\sum i. f i :: \text{ennreal}) / r$ )
  by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

lemma ennreal-suminf-neq-top: summable f  $\Rightarrow (\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \Rightarrow (\sum i. \text{ennreal}(f i)) \neq \text{top}) \Rightarrow (\sum i. \text{ennreal}(f i)) \neq \text{top}$ 
  using sums-ennreal[of f suminf f]
  by (simp add: suminf-nonneg flip: sums-unique summable-sums-iff del: sums-ennreal)

lemma suminf-ennreal-eq:
  ( $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \Rightarrow f$  sums x  $\Rightarrow (\sum i. \text{ennreal}(f i)) = \text{ennreal} x$ )
  using suminf-nonneg[of f] sums-unique[of f x]
  by (intro sums-unique[symmetric]) (auto simp: summable-sums-iff)

lemma ennreal-suminf-bound-add:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ 
  shows  $(\bigwedge N. (\sum n < N. f n) + y \leq x) \Rightarrow \text{suminf } f + y \leq x$ 
  by transfer (auto intro!: suminf-bound-add)

lemma ennreal-suminf-SUP-eq-directed:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ 
  assumes  $*: \bigwedge N i j. i \in I \Rightarrow j \in I \Rightarrow \text{finite } N \Rightarrow \exists k \in I. \forall n \in N. f i n \leq f k$ 

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 $n \wedge f j n \leq f k n$ 
  shows  $(\sum n. \text{SUP } i \in I. f i n) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. \sum n. f i n)$ 
proof cases
  assume  $I \neq \{\}$ 
  then obtain  $i$  where  $i \in I$  by auto
  from * show ?thesis
    by (transfer fixing:  $I$ )
      (auto simp: max-absorb2 SUP-upper2[OF `i ∈ I`] suminf-nonneg summable-ereal-pos
      `I ≠ {}`)
        intro!: suminf-SUP-eq-directed)
  qed (simp add: bot-ennreal)

lemma INF-ennreal-add-const:
  fixes  $f g :: nat \Rightarrow ennreal$ 
  shows  $(\text{INF } i. f i + c) = (\text{INF } i. f i) + c$ 
  using continuous-at-Inf-mono[of  $\lambda x. x + c f`UNIV$ ]
  using continuous-add[of at-right (Inf (range  $f$ )), of  $\lambda x. x \lambda x. c$ ]
  by (auto simp: mono-def image-comp)

lemma INF-ennreal-const-add:
  fixes  $f g :: nat \Rightarrow ennreal$ 
  shows  $(\text{INF } i. c + f i) = c + (\text{INF } i. f i)$ 
  using INF-ennreal-add-const[of  $f c$ ] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma SUP-mult-left-ennreal:  $c * (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. c * f i :: ennreal)$ 
proof cases
  assume  $I \neq \{\}$  then show ?thesis
    by transfer (auto simp add: SUP-ereal-mult-left max-absorb2 SUP-upper2)
  qed (simp add: bot-ennreal)

lemma SUP-mult-right-ennreal:  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) * c = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i * c :: ennreal)$ 
  using SUP-mult-left-ennreal by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma SUP-divide-ennreal:  $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) / c = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i / c :: ennreal)$ 
  using SUP-mult-right-ennreal by (simp add: divide-ennreal-def)

lemma ennreal-SUP-of-nat-eq-top:  $(\text{SUP } x. \text{of-nat } x :: ennreal) = top$ 
proof (intro antisym top-greatest le-SUP-iff[THEN iffD2] allI impI)
  fix  $y :: ennreal$  assume  $y < top$ 
  then obtain  $r$  where  $y = ennreal r$ 
    by (cases  $y$  rule: ennreal-cases) auto
  then show  $\exists i \in UNIV. y < \text{of-nat } i$ 
    using reals-Archimedean2[of max 1  $r$ ] zero-less-one
    by (simp add: ennreal-Ex-less-of-nat)
  qed

lemma ennreal-SUP-eq-top:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow ennreal$ 
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. \exists i \in I. \text{of-nat } n \leq f i$ 

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shows ( $\text{SUP } i \in I. f i$ ) = top
proof –
  have ( $\text{SUP } x. \text{ of-nat } x :: \text{ennreal} \leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i)$ )
    using assms by (auto intro!: SUP-least intro: SUP-upper2)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: ennreal-SUP-of-nat-eq-top top-unique)
qed

lemma ennreal-INF-const-minus:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ 
  shows  $I \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } x \in I. c - f x) = c - (\text{INF } x \in I. f x)$ 
  by (transfer fixing:  $I$ )
    (simp add: sup-max[symmetric] SUP-sup-const1 SUP-ereal-minus-right del:
    sup-ereal-def)

lemma of-nat-Sup-ennreal:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\} \text{ bdd-above } A$ 
  shows of-nat (Sup  $A$ ) = ( $\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{ of-nat } a :: \text{ennreal}$ )
  proof (intro antisym)
    show ( $\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{ of-nat } a :: \text{ennreal} \leq \text{of-nat } (\text{Sup } A)$ )
      by (intro SUP-least of-nat-mono) (auto intro: cSup-upper assms)
    have Sup  $A \in A$ 
      using assms by (auto simp: Sup-nat-def bdd-above-nat)
    then show of-nat (Sup  $A$ )  $\leq (\text{SUP } a \in A. \text{ of-nat } a :: \text{ennreal})$ 
      by (intro SUP-upper)
  qed

lemma ennreal-tendsto-const-minus:
  fixes  $g :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$ 
  assumes ae:  $\forall F x \text{ in } F. g x \leq c$ 
  assumes  $g: ((\lambda x. c - g x) \longrightarrow 0) F$ 
  shows ( $g \longrightarrow c$ )  $F$ 
  proof (cases c rule: ennreal-cases)
    case top with tendsto-unique[ $OF - g$ , of top] show ?thesis
      by (cases  $F = \text{bot}$ ) auto
  next
    case (real  $r$ )
      then have  $\forall x. \exists q \geq 0. g x \leq c \longrightarrow (g x = \text{ennreal } q \wedge q \leq r)$ 
        by (auto simp: le-ennreal-iff)
      then obtain  $f$  where  $*: 0 \leq f x \wedge g x = \text{ennreal } (f x) \wedge f x \leq r \text{ if } g x \leq c \text{ for } x$ 
        by metis
      from ae have ae2:  $\forall F x \text{ in } F. c - g x = \text{ennreal } (r - f x) \wedge f x \leq r \wedge g x = \text{ennreal } (f x) \wedge 0 \leq f x$ 
      proof eventually-elim
        fix  $x$  assume  $g x \leq c$  with  $*[\text{of } x]$   $\langle 0 \leq r \rangle$  show  $c - g x = \text{ennreal } (r - f x)$ 
         $\wedge f x \leq r \wedge g x = \text{ennreal } (f x) \wedge 0 \leq f x$ 
        by (auto simp: real ennreal-minus)
      qed
      with  $g$  have  $((\lambda x. \text{ennreal } (r - f x)) \longrightarrow \text{ennreal } 0) F$ 

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```

by (auto simp add: tendsto-cong eventually-conj-iff)
with ae2 have (( $\lambda x. r - f x \longrightarrow 0$ ) F
  by (subst (asm) tendsto-ennreal-iff) (auto elim: eventually-mono)
  then have (f  $\longrightarrow r$ ) F
    by (rule Lim-transform2[OF tendsto-const])
  with ae2 have (( $\lambda x. ennreal (f x) \longrightarrow ennreal r$ ) F
    by (subst tendsto-ennreal-iff) (auto elim: eventually-mono simp: real)
  with ae2 show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: real tendsto-cong eventually-conj-iff)
qed

lemma ennreal-SUP-add:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows incseq f  $\Longrightarrow$  incseq g  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $SUP i. f i + g i = Sup (f ` UNIV) + Sup (g ` UNIV)$ )
  unfolding incseq-def le-fun-def
  by transfer
    (simp add: SUP-ereal-add incseq-def le-fun-def max-absorb2 SUP-upper2)

lemma ennreal-SUP-sum:
  fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\bigwedge i. i \in I \Longrightarrow incseq (f i)$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $SUP n. \sum_{i \in I} f i n = (\sum_{i \in I} SUP n. f i n)$ )
  unfolding incseq-def
  by transfer
    (simp add: SUP-ereal-sum incseq-def SUP-upper2 max-absorb2 sum-nonneg)

lemma ennreal-liminf-minus:
  fixes f :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\bigwedge n. f n \leq c$ )  $\Longrightarrow$  liminf ( $\lambda n. c - f n = c - limsup f$ )
  apply transfer
  apply (simp add: ereal-diff-positive liminf-ereal-cminus)
  by (metis max.absorb2 ereal-diff-positive Limsup-bounded eventually-sequentiallyI)

lemma ennreal-continuous-on-cmult:
  ( $c :: ennreal < top \Longrightarrow continuous-on A f \Longrightarrow continuous-on A (\lambda x. c * f x)$ )
  by (transfer fixing: A) (auto intro: continuous-on-cmult-ereal)

lemma ennreal-tendsto-cmult:
  ( $c :: ennreal < top \Longrightarrow (f \longrightarrow x) F \Longrightarrow ((\lambda x. c * f x) \longrightarrow c * x) F$ )
  by (rule continuous-on-tendsto-compose[where g=f, OF ennreal-continuous-on-cmult,
  where s=UNIV])
    (auto simp: continuous-on-id)

lemma tendsto-ennrealI[intro, simp, tendsto-intros]:
  ( $f \longrightarrow x) F \Longrightarrow ((\lambda x. ennreal (f x)) \longrightarrow ennreal x) F$ 
  by (auto simp: ennreal-def
  intro!: continuous-on-tendsto-compose[OF continuous-on-e2ennreal[of UNIV]] tendsto-max)

```

```

lemma tendsto-enn2erealI [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes ( $f \rightarrow l$ ) F
  shows ( $(\lambda i. enn2ereal(f i)) \rightarrow enn2ereal l$ ) F
  using tendsto-enn2ereal-iff assms by auto

lemma tendsto-e2ennrealI [tendsto-intros]:
  assumes ( $f \rightarrow l$ ) F
  shows ( $(\lambda i. e2ennreal(f i)) \rightarrow e2ennreal l$ ) F
  proof -
    have *:  $e2ennreal(\max x 0) = e2ennreal x$  for x
    by (simp add: e2ennreal-def max.commute)
    have ( $(\lambda i. \max(f i) 0) \rightarrow \max(l 0)$ ) F
    using assms by (intro tendsto-intros) auto
    then have ( $(\lambda i. enn2ereal(e2ennreal(\max(f i) 0))) \rightarrow enn2ereal(e2ennreal(\max(l 0)))$ ) F
    by (subst enn2ereal-e2ennreal, auto) +
    then have ( $(\lambda i. e2ennreal(\max(f i) 0)) \rightarrow e2ennreal(\max(l 0))$ ) F
    using tendsto-enn2ereal-iff by auto
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding * by auto
  qed

lemma ennreal-suminf-minus:
  fixes f g :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
  shows ( $\bigwedge i. g i \leq f i \Rightarrow \text{suminf } f \neq \text{top} \Rightarrow \text{suminf } g \neq \text{top} \Rightarrow (\sum i. f i - g i) = \text{suminf } f - \text{suminf } g$ 
  by transfer
    (auto simp add: ereal-diff-positive suminf-le-pos top-ereal-def intro!: sum-inf-ereal-minus)

lemma ennreal-Sup-countable-SUP:
   $A \neq \{\} \Rightarrow \exists f::nat \Rightarrow \text{ennreal. incseq } f \wedge \text{range } f \subseteq A \wedge \text{Sup } A = (\text{SUP } i. f i)$ 
  unfolding incseq-def
  apply transfer
  subgoal for A
  using Sup-countable-SUP[of A]
  by (force simp add: incseq-def[symmetric] SUP-upper2 image-subset-iff Sup-upper2
  cong: conj-cong)
  done

lemma ennreal-Inf-countable-INF:
   $A \neq \{\} \Rightarrow \exists f::nat \Rightarrow \text{ennreal. decseq } f \wedge \text{range } f \subseteq A \wedge \text{Inf } A = (\text{INF } i. f i)$ 
  unfolding decseq-def
  apply transfer
  subgoal for A
  using Inf-countable-INF[of A] by (simp flip: decseq-def) blast
  done

```

lemma ennreal-SUP-countable-SUP:
 $A \neq \{\} \implies \exists f::nat \Rightarrow \text{ennreal. range } f \subseteq g^A \wedge \text{Sup } (g^A) = \text{Sup } (f \cup \text{UNIV})$
using ennreal-Sup-countable-SUP [of g^A] by auto

lemma of-nat-tends-to-top-ennreal: $(\lambda n::nat. \text{of-nat } n :: \text{ennreal}) \longrightarrow \text{top}$
using LIMSEQ-SUP[of of-nat :: nat ⇒ ennreal]
by (simp add: ennreal-SUP-of-nat-eq-top incseq-def)

lemma SUP-sup-continuous-ennreal:
fixes $f :: \text{ennreal} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{complete-lattice}$
assumes $f: \text{sup-continuous } f \text{ and } I \neq \{\}$
shows $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f (g i)) = f (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$
proof (rule antisym)
show $(\text{SUP } i \in I. f (g i)) \leq f (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i)$
by (rule mono-SUP[OF sup-continuous-mono[OF f]])
from ennreal-Sup-countable-SUP[of g^I] <I ≠ {)}
obtain M :: nat ⇒ ennreal where incseq M and M: range M ⊆ g^I and eq:
 $(\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) = (\text{SUP } i. M i)$
by auto
have $f (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) = (\text{SUP } i \in \text{range } M. f i)$
unfolding eq sup-continuousD[OF f mono M] **by (simp add: image-comp)**
also have ... ≤ (SUP i ∈ I. f (g i))
by (smt (verit) M SUP-le-iff dual-order.refl image-iff subsetD)
finally show $f (\text{SUP } i \in I. g i) \leq (\text{SUP } i \in I. f (g i))$.
qed

lemma ennreal-suminf-SUP-eq:
fixes $f :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$
shows $(\bigwedge i. \text{incseq } (\lambda n. f n i)) \implies (\sum i. \text{SUP } n. f n i) = (\text{SUP } n. \sum i. f n i)$
by (metis ennreal-suminf-SUP-eq-directed incseqD nat-le-linear)

lemma ennreal-SUP-add-left:
fixes $c :: \text{ennreal}$
shows $I \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i + c) = (\text{SUP } i \in I. f i) + c$
apply transfer
apply (simp add: SUP-ereal-add-left)
by (metis SUP-upper all-not-in-conv add-increasing2 max.absorb2 max.bounded-iff)

lemma ennreal-SUP-const-minus:
fixes $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$
shows $I \neq \{\} \implies c < \text{top} \implies (\text{INF } x \in I. c - f x) = c - (\text{SUP } x \in I. f x)$
apply (transfer fixing: I)
unfolding ex-in-conv[symmetric]
apply (auto simp add: SUP-upper2 sup-absorb2 simp flip: sup-ereal-def)
apply (subst INF-ereal-minus-right[symmetric])
apply (auto simp del: sup-ereal-def simp add: sup-INF)
done

```

lemma isCont-ennreal[simp]: ‹isCont ennreal x›
  unfolding continuous-within tendsto-def
  using tendsto-ennrealI topological-tendstoD
  by (blast intro: sequentially-imp-eventually-within)

lemma isCont-ennreal-of-enat[simp]: ‹isCont ennreal-of-enat x›
proof -
  have continuous-at-open:
    — Copied lemma from HOL-Analysis to avoid dependency.
    continuous (at x) f  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall t. \text{open } t \wedge f x \in t \longrightarrow (\exists s. \text{open } s \wedge x \in s \wedge$ 
 $(\forall x' \in s. (f x') \in t))$ ) for f :: ‹enat  $\Rightarrow$  'z::topological-space›
    unfolding continuous-within-topological [of x UNIV f]
    unfolding imp-conjL
    by (intro all-cong imp-cong ex-cong conj-cong refl) auto
  show ?thesis
  proof (subst continuous-at-open, intro allI impI, cases ‹x = ∞›)
  case True

  fix t assume ‹open t  $\wedge$  ennreal-of-enat x  $\in$  t›
  then have ‹ $\exists y < \infty. \{y <.. \infty\} \subseteq tby (rule-tac open-left[where y=0]) (auto simp: True)
  then obtain y where ‹ $\{y <..\} \subseteq t$  and  $y \neq \inftyby fastforce
  from ‹ $y \neq \inftyobtain x' where x'y: ‹ennreal-of-enat x'  $>$  y and  $x' \neq \inftyby (metis ennreal.simps(3) ennreal-Ex-less-of-nat ennreal-of-enat-enat infinity-ennreal-def top.not-eq-extremum)
  define s where ‹s = {x' <..}›
  have ‹open s›
    by (simp add: s-def)
  moreover have ‹x  $\in$  s›
    by (simp add: ‹x'  $\neq \inftymoreover have ‹ennreal-of-enat z  $\in$  t› if ‹z  $\in$  s› for z
    by (metis x'y ‹ $\{y <..\} \subseteq t$ › ennreal-of-enat-le-iff greaterThan-iff le-less-trans less-imp-le not-less s-def subsetD that)
  ultimately show ‹ $\exists s. \text{open } s \wedge x \in s \wedge (\forall z \in s. \text{ennreal-of-enat } z \in t)by auto
  next
  case False
  fix t assume asm: ‹open t  $\wedge$  ennreal-of-enat x  $\in$  t›
  define s where ‹s = {x}›
  have ‹open s›
    using False open-enat-iff s-def by blast
  then show ‹ $\exists s. \text{open } s \wedge x \in s \wedge (\forall z \in s. \text{ennreal-of-enat } z \in t)using asm s-def by blast
  qed
qed$$$$$$$ 
```

40.9 Approximation lemmas

```

lemma INF-approx-ennreal:
  fixes x::ennreal and e::real
  assumes e > 0
  assumes x = (INF i ∈ A. f i)
  assumes x ≠ ∞
  shows ∃ i ∈ A. f i < x + e
  using INF-less-iff assms by fastforce

lemma SUP-approx-ennreal:
  fixes x::ennreal and e::real
  assumes e > 0 A ≠ {}
  assumes SUP: x = (SUP i ∈ A. f i)
  assumes x ≠ ∞
  shows ∃ i ∈ A. x < f i + e
proof –
  have x < x + e
  using ‹0 < e› ‹x ≠ ∞› by (cases x) auto
  also have x + e = (SUP i ∈ A. f i + e)
  unfolding SUP ennreal-SUP-add-left[OF ‹A ≠ {}›] ..
  finally show ?thesis
  unfolding less-SUP-iff .
qed

lemma ennreal-approx-SUP:
  fixes x::ennreal
  assumes f-bound: ∀ i. i ∈ A ⇒ f i ≤ x
  assumes approx: ∀ e. (e::real) > 0 ⇒ ∃ i ∈ A. x ≤ f i + e
  shows x = (SUP i ∈ A. f i)
proof (rule antisym)
  show x ≤ (SUP i ∈ A. f i)
  proof (rule ennreal-le-epsilon)
    fix e :: real assume 0 < e
    from approx[OF this] obtain i where i ∈ A and *: x ≤ f i + ennreal e
    by blast
    from * have x ≤ f i + e
    by simp
    also have ... ≤ (SUP i ∈ A. f i) + e
    by (intro add-mono ‹i ∈ A› SUP-upper_order-refl)
    finally show x ≤ (SUP i ∈ A. f i) + e .
  qed
qed (intro SUP-least f-bound)

lemma ennreal-approx-INF:
  fixes x::ennreal
  assumes f-bound: ∀ i. i ∈ A ⇒ x ≤ f i
  assumes approx: ∀ e. (e::real) > 0 ⇒ ∃ i ∈ A. f i ≤ x + e
  shows x = (INF i ∈ A. f i)
proof (rule antisym)

```

```

show ( $\text{INF } i \in A. f i$ )  $\leq x$ 
proof (rule ennreal-le-epsilon)
fix e :: real assume  $0 < e$ 
from approx[ $\text{OF this}$ ] obtain i where  $i \in A$   $f i \leq x + \text{ennreal } e$ 
by blast
then have ( $\text{INF } i \in A. f i$ )  $\leq f i$ 
by (intro INF-lower)
also have ...  $\leq x + e$ 
by fact
finally show ( $\text{INF } i \in A. f i$ )  $\leq x + e$ .
qed
qed (intro INF-greatest f-bound)

lemma ennreal-approx-unit:
( $\bigwedge a : \text{ennreal}. 0 < a \implies a < 1 \implies a * z \leq y \implies z \leq y$ )
using SUP-mult-right-ennreal[of  $\lambda x. x \{0 <..< 1\} z$ ]
by (smt (verit) SUP-least Sup-greaterThanLessThan greaterThanLessThan-iff
image-ident mult-1 zero-less-one)

lemma suminf-ennreal2:
( $\bigwedge i. 0 \leq f i \implies \text{summable } f \implies (\sum i. \text{ennreal } (f i)) = \text{ennreal } (\sum i. f i)$ )
using suminf-ennreal-eq by blast

lemma less-top-ennreal:  $x < top \longleftrightarrow (\exists r \geq 0. x = \text{ennreal } r)$ 
by (cases x) auto

lemma enn2real-less-iff[simp]:  $x < top \implies \text{enn2real } x < c \longleftrightarrow x < c$ 
using ennreal-less-iff less-top-ennreal by auto

lemma enn2real-le-iff[simp]:  $\llbracket x < top; c > 0 \rrbracket \implies \text{enn2real } x \leq c \longleftrightarrow x \leq c$ 
by (cases x) auto

lemma enn2real-less:
assumes enn2real  $e < r$   $e \neq top$  shows  $e < \text{ennreal } r$ 
using enn2real-less-iff assms top.not-eq-extremum by blast

lemma enn2real-le:
assumes enn2real  $e \leq r$   $e \neq top$  shows  $e \leq \text{ennreal } r$ 
by (metis assms enn2real-less ennreal-enn2real-if eq-iff less-le)

lemma tendsto-top-iff-ennreal:
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ennreal
shows  $(f \longrightarrow top) F \longleftrightarrow (\forall l \geq 0. \text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{ennreal } l < f x) F)$ 
by (auto simp: less-top-ennreal order-tendsto-iff)

lemma ennreal-tendsto-top-eq-at-top:
 $((\lambda z. \text{ennreal } (f z)) \longrightarrow top) F \longleftrightarrow (\text{LIM } z F. f z :> \text{at-top})$ 
unfolding filterlim-at-top-dense tendsto-top-iff-ennreal
using ennreal-less-iff eventually-mono allE[of - max 0 -]

```

```

by (smt (verit) linorder-not-less order-refl order-trans)

lemma tendsto-0-if-Limsup-eq-0-ennreal:
  fixes f :: - ⇒ ennreal
  shows Limsup F f = 0 ⇒ (f ⟶ 0) F
  using Liminf-le-Limsup[of F f] tendsto-iff-Liminf-eq-Limsup[of F f 0]
  by (cases F = bot) auto

lemma diff-le-self-ennreal[simp]: a - b ≤ (a::ennreal)
  by (cases a b rule: ennreal2-cases) (auto simp: ennreal-minus)

lemma ennreal-ineq-diff-add: b ≤ a ⇒ a = b + (a - b::ennreal)
  by transfer (auto simp: ereal-diff-positive max.absorb2 ereal-ineq-diff-add)

lemma ennreal-mult-strict-left-mono: (a::ennreal) < c ⇒ 0 < b ⇒ b < top ⇒
  b * a < b * c
  by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-mult-strict-left-mono)

lemma ennreal-between: 0 < e ⇒ 0 < x ⇒ x < top ⇒ x - e < (x::ennreal)
  by transfer (auto intro!: ereal-between)

lemma minus-less-iff-ennreal: b < top ⇒ b ≤ a ⇒ a - b < c ↔ a < c +
  (b::ennreal)
  by transfer
    (auto simp: top-ereal-def ereal-minus-less le-less)

lemma tendsto-zero-ennreal:
  assumes ev: ∀ r. 0 < r ⇒ ∀ F x in F. f x < ennreal r
  shows (f ⟶ 0) F
  proof (rule order-tendstoI)
    fix e::ennreal assume e > 0
    obtain e'::real where e' > 0 ennreal e' < e
      using ⟨0 < e⟩ dense[of 0 if e = top then 1 else (enn2real e)]
      by (cases e) (auto simp: ennreal-less-iff)
    from ev[OF ⟨e' > 0⟩] show ∀ F x in F. f x < e
      by eventually-elim (insert ⟨ennreal e' < e⟩, auto)
  qed simp

lifting-update ennreal.lifting
lifting-forget ennreal.lifting

```

40.10 ennreal theorems

```

lemma neq-top-trans: fixes x y :: ennreal shows ⟦ y ≠ top; x ≤ y ⟧ ⇒ x ≠ top
  by (auto simp: top-unique)

lemma diff-diff-ennreal: fixes a b :: ennreal shows a ≤ b ⇒ b ≠ ∞ ⇒ b - (b -
  a) = a
  by (cases a b rule: ennreal2-cases) (auto simp: ennreal-minus top-unique)

```

```

lemma ennreal-less-one-iff[simp]: ennreal  $x < 1 \longleftrightarrow x < 1$ 
  by (cases  $0 \leq x$ ) (auto simp: ennreal-neg ennreal-less-iff simp flip: ennreal-1)

lemma SUP-const-minus-ennreal:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{ennreal}$  shows  $I \neq \{\} \implies (\text{SUP } x \in I. c - f x) = c - (\text{INF } x \in I. f x)$ 
  including ennreal.lifting
  by (transfer fixing:  $I$ )
    (simp add: SUP-sup-distrib[symmetric] SUP-ereal-minus-right
      flip: sup-ereal-def)

lemma zero-minus-ennreal[simp]:  $0 - (a :: \text{ennreal}) = 0$ 
  including ennreal.lifting
  by transfer (simp split: split-max)

lemma diff-diff-commute-ennreal:
  fixes  $a b c :: \text{ennreal}$  shows  $a - b - c = a - c - b$ 
  by (cases  $a b c$  rule: ennreal3-cases) (simp-all add: ennreal-minus field-simps)

lemma diff-gr0-ennreal:  $b < (a :: \text{ennreal}) \implies 0 < a - b$ 
  including ennreal.lifting by transfer (auto simp: ereal-diff-gr0 ereal-diff-positive
  split: split-max)

lemma divide-le-posI-ennreal:
  fixes  $x y z :: \text{ennreal}$ 
  shows  $x > 0 \implies z \leq x * y \implies z / x \leq y$ 
  by (cases  $x y z$  rule: ennreal3-cases)
    (auto simp: divide-ennreal ennreal-mult[symmetric] field-simps top-unique)

lemma add-diff-eq-ennreal:
  fixes  $x y z :: \text{ennreal}$ 
  shows  $z \leq y \implies x + (y - z) = x + y - z$ 
  using ennreal-diff-add-assoc by auto

lemma add-diff-inverse-ennreal:
  fixes  $x y :: \text{ennreal}$  shows  $x \leq y \implies x + (y - x) = y$ 
  by (cases  $x$ ) (simp-all add: top-unique add-diff-eq-ennreal)

lemma add-diff-eq-iff-ennreal[simp]:
  fixes  $x y :: \text{ennreal}$  shows  $x + (y - x) = y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$ 
  by (metis ennreal-ineq-diff-add le-iff-add)

lemma add-diff-le-ennreal:  $a + b - c \leq a + (b - c :: \text{ennreal})$ 
  apply (cases  $a b c$  rule: ennreal3-cases)
  subgoal for  $a' b' c'$ 
    by (cases  $0 \leq b' - c'$ ) (simp-all add: ennreal-minus top-add ennreal-neg flip:
    ennreal-plus)
    apply (simp-all add: top-add flip: ennreal-plus)

```

done

lemma *diff-eq-0-ennreal*: $a < top \implies a \leq b \implies a - b = (0::ennreal)$
using *ennreal-minus-pos-iff gr-zeroI not-less* **by** *blast*

lemma *diff-diff-ennreal'*: **fixes** $x y z :: ennreal$ **shows** $z \leq y \implies y - z \leq x \implies x - (y - z) = x + z - y$
by (*cases x; cases y; cases z*)
*(auto simp add: top-add add-top minus-top-ennreal ennreal-minus top-unique
simp flip: ennreal-plus)*

lemma *diff-diff-ennreal''*: **fixes** $x y z :: ennreal$
shows $z \leq y \implies x - (y - z) = (\text{if } y - z \leq x \text{ then } x + z - y \text{ else } 0)$
by (*cases x; cases y; cases z*)
*(auto simp add: top-add add-top minus-top-ennreal ennreal-minus top-unique
ennreal-neg
simp flip: ennreal-plus)*

lemma *power-less-top-ennreal*: **fixes** $x :: ennreal$ **shows** $x \wedge n < top \longleftrightarrow x < top$
 $\vee n = 0$
using *power-eq-top-ennreal top.not-eq-extremum*
by *blast*

lemma *ennreal-divide-times*: $(a / b) * c = a * (c / b :: ennreal)$
by (*simp add: mult.commute ennreal-times-divide*)

lemma *diff-less-top-ennreal*: $a - b < top \longleftrightarrow a < (top :: ennreal)$
by (*cases a; cases b*) *(auto simp: ennreal-minus)*

lemma *divide-less-ennreal*: $b \neq 0 \implies b < top \implies a / b < c \longleftrightarrow a < (c * b :: ennreal)$
by (*cases a; cases b; cases c*)
*(auto simp: divide-ennreal ennreal-mult[symmetric] ennreal-less-iff field-simps
ennreal-top-mult ennreal-top-divide)*

lemma *one-less-numeral[simp]*: $1 < (\text{numeral } n :: ennreal) \longleftrightarrow (\text{num. } One < n)$
by *simp*

lemma *divide-eq-1-ennreal*: $a / b = (1 :: ennreal) \longleftrightarrow (b \neq top \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge b = a)$
by (*cases a ; cases b; cases b = 0*) *(auto simp: ennreal-top-divide divide-ennreal
split: if-split-asm)*

lemma *ennreal-mult-cancel-left*: $(a * b = a * c) = (a = top \wedge b \neq 0 \wedge c \neq 0 \vee a = 0 \vee b = (c :: ennreal))$
by (*cases a; cases b; cases c*) *(auto simp: ennreal-mult[symmetric] ennreal-mult-top
ennreal-top-mult)*

lemma *ennreal-minus-if*: $\text{ennreal } a - \text{ennreal } b = \text{ennreal } (\text{if } 0 \leq b \text{ then } (\text{if } b \leq a \text{ then } a - b \text{ else } 0) \text{ else } a)$

```

by (auto simp: ennreal-minus ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-plus-if: ennreal a + ennreal b = ennreal (if 0 ≤ a then (if 0 ≤ b
then a + b else a) else b)
by (auto simp: ennreal-neg)

lemma ennreal-diff-le-mono-left: a ≤ b ==> a - c ≤ (b::ennreal)
using ennreal-mono-minus[of 0 c a, THEN order-trans, of b] by simp

lemma ennreal-minus-le-iff: a - b ≤ c <=> (a ≤ b + (c::ennreal) ∧ (a = top ∧
b = top → c = top))
by (cases a; cases b; cases c)
(auto simp: top-unique top-add add-top ennreal-minus simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma ennreal-le-minus-iff: a ≤ b - c <=> (a + c ≤ (b::ennreal) ∨ (a = 0 ∧ b
≤ c))
by (cases a; cases b; cases c)
(auto simp: top-unique top-add add-top ennreal-minus ennreal-le-iff2
simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma diff-add-eq-diff-diff-swap-ennreal: x - (y + z :: ennreal) = x - y - z
by (cases x; cases y; cases z)
(auto simp: ennreal-minus-if add-top top-add simp flip: ennreal-plus)

lemma diff-add-assoc2-ennreal: b ≤ a ==> (a - b + c::ennreal) = a + c - b
by (cases a; cases b; cases c)
(auto simp add: ennreal-minus-if ennreal-plus-if add-top top-add top-unique
simp del: ennreal-plus)

lemma diff-gt-0-iff-gt-ennreal: 0 < a - b <=> (a = top ∧ b = top ∨ b < (a::ennreal))
by (cases a; cases b) (auto simp: ennreal-minus-if ennreal-less-iff)

lemma diff-eq-0-iff-ennreal: (a - b::ennreal) = 0 <=> (a < top ∧ a ≤ b)
by (cases a) (auto simp: ennreal-minus-eq-0 diff-eq-0-ennreal)

lemma add-diff-self-ennreal: a + (b - a::ennreal) = (if a ≤ b then b else a)
by (auto simp: diff-eq-0-iff-ennreal less-top)

lemma diff-add-self-ennreal: (b - a + a::ennreal) = (if a ≤ b then b else a)
by (auto simp: diff-add-cancel-ennreal diff-eq-0-iff-ennreal less-top)

lemma ennreal-minus-cancel-iff:
fixes a b c :: ennreal
shows a - b = a - c <=> (b = c ∨ (a ≤ b ∧ a ≤ c) ∨ a = top)
by (cases a; cases b; cases c) (auto simp: ennreal-minus-if)

```

The next lemma is wrong for $a = \text{top}$, for $b = c = 1$ for instance.

```

lemma ennreal-right-diff-distrib:
fixes a b c :: ennreal

```

```

assumes a ≠ top
shows a * (b - c) = a * b - a * c
apply (cases a; cases b; cases c)
    apply (use assms in ‹auto simp add: ennreal-mult-top ennreal-minus
ennreal-mult' [symmetric]›)
    apply (simp add: algebra-simps)
done

lemma SUP-diff-ennreal:
c < top ⟹ (SUP i∈I. f i - c :: ennreal) = (SUP i∈I. f i) - c
by (auto intro!: SUP-eqI ennreal-minus-mono SUP-least intro: SUP-upper
simp: ennreal-minus-cancel-iff ennreal-minus-le-iff less-top[symmetric])

lemma ennreal-SUP-add-right:
fixes c :: ennreal shows I ≠ {} ⟹ c + (SUP i∈I. f i) = (SUP i∈I. c + f i)
using ennreal-SUP-add-left[of I f c] by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma SUP-add-directed-ennreal:
fixes f g :: - ⇒ ennreal
assumes directed: ⋀ i j. i ∈ I ⟹ j ∈ I ⟹ ∃ k ∈ I. f i + g j ≤ f k + g k
shows (SUP i∈I. f i + g i) = (SUP i∈I. f i) + (SUP i∈I. g i)
proof (cases I = {})
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule antisym)
    show (SUP i∈I. f i + g i) ≤ (SUP i∈I. f i) + (SUP i∈I. g i)
      by (rule SUP-least; intro add-mono SUP-upper)
  next
    have (SUP i∈I. f i) + (SUP i∈I. g i) = (SUP i∈I. f i + (SUP i∈I. g i))
      by (intro ennreal-SUP-add-left[symmetric] ‹I ≠ {}›)
    also have ... = (SUP i∈I. (SUP j∈I. f i + g j))
      using ‹I ≠ {}› by (simp add: ennreal-SUP-add-right)
    also have ... ≤ (SUP i∈I. f i + g i)
      using directed by (intro SUP-least) (blast intro: SUP-upper2)
    finally show (SUP i∈I. f i) + (SUP i∈I. g i) ≤ (SUP i∈I. f i + g i) .
  qed
qed (simp add: bot-ereal-def)

lemma enn2real-eq-0-iff: enn2real x = 0 ⟷ x = 0 ∨ x = top
by (cases x) auto

lemma continuous-on-diff-ennreal:
continuous-on A f ⟹ continuous-on A g ⟹ (⋀ x. x ∈ A ⟹ f x ≠ top) ⟹
(⋀ x. x ∈ A ⟹ g x ≠ top) ⟹ continuous-on A (λz. f z - g z :: ennreal)
including ennreal.lifting
proof (transfer fixing: A, simp add: top-ereal-def)
  fix f g :: 'a ⇒ ereal assume ∀ x. 0 ≤ f x ∀ x. 0 ≤ g x continuous-on A f
continuous-on A g

```

moreover assume $f x \neq \infty$ $g x \neq \infty$ if $x \in A$ for x
 ultimately show continuous-on A $(\lambda z. \max 0 (f z - g z))$
 by (intro continuous-on-max continuous-on-const continuous-on-diff-ereal) auto
 qed

lemma tendsto-diff-ennreal:
 $(f \longrightarrow x) F \implies (g \longrightarrow y) F \implies x \neq \text{top} \implies y \neq \text{top} \implies ((\lambda z. f z - g z) \longrightarrow x - y) F$
 using continuous-on-tendsto-compose[where $f = \lambda x. \text{fst } x - \text{snd } x :: \text{ennreal}$ and
 $s = \{(x, y). x \neq \text{top} \wedge y \neq \text{top}\}$ and $g = \lambda x. (f x, g x)$ and $l = (x, y)$ and $F = F$,
 OF continuous-on-diff-ennreal]
 by (auto simp: tendsto-Pair eventually-conj-iff less-top order-tendstoD continuous-on-fst continuous-on-snd continuous-on-id)

declare lim-real-of-ereal [tendsto-intros]

lemma tendsto-enn2real [tendsto-intros]:
 assumes $(u \longrightarrow \text{ennreal } l) F$ $l \geq 0$
 shows $((\lambda n. \text{enn2real } (u n)) \longrightarrow l) F$
 unfolding enn2real-def
 by (metis assms enn2ereal-ennreal lim-real-of-ereal tendsto-enn2realI)

end

41 Logarithm of Natural Numbers

theory Log-Nat
 imports Complex-Main
 begin

41.1 Preliminaries

lemma divide-nat-diff-div-nat-less-one:
 $\text{real } x / \text{real } b - \text{real } (\text{x div b}) < 1$ for $x b :: \text{nat}$
proof (cases $b = 0$)
 case True
 then show ?thesis
 by simp
 next
 case False
 then have $\text{real } (\text{x div b}) + \text{real } (\text{x mod b}) / \text{real } b - \text{real } (\text{x div b}) < 1$
 by (simp add: field-simps)
 then show ?thesis
 by (metis of-nat-of-nat-div-aux)
 qed

41.2 Floorlog

definition floorlog :: $\text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat}$

where $\text{floorlog } b \ a = (\text{if } a > 0 \wedge b > 1 \text{ then } \text{nat } \lfloor \log b a \rfloor + 1 \text{ else } 0)$

lemma $\text{floorlog-mono}: x \leq y \implies \text{floorlog } b \ x \leq \text{floorlog } b \ y$
by (auto simp: floorlog-def floor-mono nat-mono)

lemma $\text{floorlog-bounds}:$
 $b \wedge (\text{floorlog } b \ x - 1) \leq x \wedge x < b \wedge (\text{floorlog } b \ x) \text{ if } x > 0 \ b > 1$

proof –
show $b \wedge (\text{floorlog } b \ x - 1) \leq x$
proof –
have $b \wedge \text{nat } \lfloor \log b x \rfloor = b \text{ powr } \lfloor \log b x \rfloor$
using powr-realpow[symmetric, of b nat $\lfloor \log b x \rfloor$] $\langle x > 0 \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$
by simp
also have ... $\leq b \text{ powr } \log b x$ using $\langle b > 1 \rangle$ by simp
also have ... $= \text{real-of-int } x$ using $\langle 0 < x \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$ by simp
finally have $b \wedge \text{nat } \lfloor \log b x \rfloor \leq \text{real-of-int } x$ by simp
then show ?thesis
using $\langle 0 < x \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$ of-nat-le-iff
by (fastforce simp add: floorlog-def)
qed
show $x < b \wedge (\text{floorlog } b \ x)$
proof –
have $x \leq b \text{ powr } (\log b x)$ using $\langle x > 0 \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$ by simp
also have ... $< b \text{ powr } (\lfloor \log b x \rfloor + 1)$
using that by (intro powr-less-mono) auto
also have ... $= b \wedge \text{nat } (\lfloor \log b (\text{real-of-int } x) \rfloor + 1)$
using that by (simp flip: powr-realpow)
finally
have $x < b \wedge \text{nat } (\lfloor \log b (\text{int } x) \rfloor + 1)$
by (rule of-nat-less-imp-less)
then show ?thesis
using $\langle x > 0 \rangle \langle b > 1 \rangle$ by (simp add: floorlog-def nat-add-distrib)
qed
qed

lemma floorlog-power [simp]:
 $\text{floorlog } b (a * b \wedge c) = \text{floorlog } b a + c \text{ if } a > 0 \ b > 1$

proof –
have $\lfloor \log b a + \text{real } c \rfloor = \lfloor \log b a \rfloor + c$ by arith
then show ?thesis using that
by (auto simp: floorlog-def log-mult powr-realpow[symmetric] nat-add-distrib)
qed

lemma $\text{floor-log-add-eqI}:$
 $\lfloor \log b (a + r) \rfloor = \lfloor \log b a \rfloor \text{ if } b > 1 \ a \geq 1 \ 0 \leq r \ r < 1$
for a b :: nat and r :: real
proof (rule floor-eq2)
have $\log b a \leq \log b (a + r)$ using that by force
then show $\lfloor \log b a \rfloor \leq \log b (a + r)$ by arith

```

next
define  $l::int$  where  $l = \text{int } b \wedge (\text{nat } \lfloor \log b a \rfloor + 1)$ 
have  $l\text{-def-real: } l = b \text{ powr } (\lfloor \log b a \rfloor + 1)$ 
    using that by (simp add: l-def powr-add powr-real-of-int)
have  $a < l$ 
proof –
    have  $a = b \text{ powr } (\log b a)$  using that by simp
    also have  $\dots < b \text{ powr floor } ((\log b a) + 1)$ 
        using that(1) by auto
    also have  $\dots = l$ 
        using that by (simp add: l-def powr-real-of-int powr-add)
    finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
then have  $a + r < l$  using that by simp
then have  $\log b (a + r) < \log b l$  using that by simp
also have  $\dots = \text{real-of-int } \lfloor \log b a \rfloor + 1$ 
    using that by (simp add: l-def-real)
finally show  $\log b (a + r) < \text{real-of-int } \lfloor \log b a \rfloor + 1$  .
qed

lemma floor-log-div:
 $\lfloor \log b x \rfloor = \lfloor \log b (x \text{ div } b) \rfloor + 1$  if  $b > 1$   $x > 0$   $x \text{ div } b > 0$ 
    for  $b x :: \text{nat}$ 
proof –
    have  $\lfloor \log b x \rfloor = \lfloor \log b (x / b * b) \rfloor$  using that by simp
    also have  $\dots = \lfloor \log b (x / b) + \log b b \rfloor$ 
        using that by (subst log-mult) auto
    also have  $\dots = \lfloor \log b (x / b) \rfloor + 1$  using that by simp
    also have  $\lfloor \log b (x / b) \rfloor = \lfloor \log b (x \text{ div } b + (x / b - x \text{ div } b)) \rfloor$  by simp
    also have  $\dots = \lfloor \log b (x \text{ div } b) \rfloor$ 
        using that of-nat-div-le-of-nat divide-nat-diff-div-nat-less-one
        by (intro floor-log-add-eqI) auto
    finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma compute-floorlog [code]:
 $\text{floorlog } b x = (\text{if } x > 0 \wedge b > 1 \text{ then } \text{floorlog } b (x \text{ div } b) + 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 
by (auto simp: floorlog-def floor-log-div[of b x] div-eq-0-iff nat-add-distrib intro!: floor-eq2)

lemma floor-log-eq-if:
 $\lfloor \log b x \rfloor = \lfloor \log b y \rfloor$  if  $x \text{ div } b = y \text{ div } b$   $b > 1$   $x > 0$   $x \text{ div } b \geq 1$ 
    for  $b x y :: \text{nat}$ 
proof –
    have  $y > 0$  using that by (auto intro: ccontr)
    thus ?thesis using that by (simp add: floor-log-div)
qed

lemma floorlog-eq-if:
```

```

 $\text{floorlog } b \ x = \text{floorlog } b \ y \text{ if } x \text{ div } b = y \text{ div } b \ b > 1 \ x > 0 \ x \text{ div } b \geq 1$ 
  for  $b \ x \ y :: \text{nat}$ 
proof –
  have  $y > 0$  using that by (auto intro: ccontr)
  then show ?thesis using that
    by (auto simp add: floorlog-def eq-nat-nat-iff intro: floor-log-eq-if)
qed

lemma floorlog-leD:
 $\text{floorlog } b \ x \leq w \implies b > 1 \implies x < b^w$ 
by (metis floorlog-bounds leD linorder-neqE-nat order.strict-trans power-strict-increasing-iff
zero-less-one zero-less-power)

lemma floorlog-leI:
 $x < b^w \implies 0 \leq w \implies b > 1 \implies \text{floorlog } b \ x \leq w$ 
by (drule less-imp-of-nat-less[where 'a=real])
  (auto simp: floorlog-def Suc-le-eq nat-less-iff floor-less-iff log-of-power-less)

lemma floorlog-eq-zero-iff:
 $\text{floorlog } b \ x = 0 \iff b \leq 1 \vee x \leq 0$ 
by (auto simp: floorlog-def)

lemma floorlog-le-iff:
 $\text{floorlog } b \ x \leq w \iff b \leq 1 \vee b > 1 \wedge 0 \leq w \wedge x < b^w$ 
using floorlog-leD[of b x w] floorlog-leI[of x b w]
by (auto simp: floorlog-eq-zero-iff[THEN iffD2])

lemma floorlog-ge-SucI:
 $\text{Suc } w \leq \text{floorlog } b \ x \text{ if } b^w \leq x \ b > 1$ 
using that le-log-of-power[of b w x] power-not-zero
by (force simp: floorlog-def Suc-le-eq powr-realpow not-less Suc-nat-eq-nat-zadd1
zless-nat-eq-int-zless int-add-floor less-floor-iff
simp del: floor-add2)

lemma floorlog-geI:
 $w \leq \text{floorlog } b \ x \text{ if } b^{w-1} \leq x \ b > 1$ 
using floorlog-ge-SucI[of b w - 1 x] that
by auto

lemma floorlog-geD:
 $b^{w-1} \leq x \text{ if } w \leq \text{floorlog } b \ x \ w > 0$ 
proof –
  have  $b > 1 \ 0 < x$ 
    using that by (auto simp: floorlog-def split: if-splits)
  have  $b^{w-1} \leq x \text{ if } b^w \leq x$ 
proof –
    have  $b^{w-1} \leq b^w$ 
      using ‹b > 1›
      by (auto intro!: power-increasing)

```

```

also note that
finally show ?thesis .

qed
moreover have b ^ nat ⌈ log (real b) (real x) ⌉ ≤ x (is ?l ≤ -)
proof -
  have 0 ≤ log (real b) (real x)
  using ‹b > 1› ‹0 < x›
  by auto
  then have ?l ≤ b powr log (real b) (real x)
  using ‹b > 1›
  by (auto simp flip: powr-realpow intro!: powr-mono of-nat-floor)
  also have ... = x using ‹b > 1› ‹0 < x›
  by auto
  finally show ?thesis
    unfolding of-nat-le-iff .
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  using that
  by (auto simp: floorlog-def le-nat-iff le-floor-iff le-log-iff powr-realpow
    split: if-splits elim!: le-SucE)
qed

```

41.3

```

definition ceillog2 :: nat ⇒ nat where
  ceillog2 n = (if n = 0 then 0 else nat ⌈ log 2 (real n) ⌉)

```

```

lemma ceillog2-0 [simp]: ceillog2 0 = 0
and ceillog2-Suc-0 [simp]: ceillog2 (Suc 0) = 0
and ceillog2-2 [simp]: ceillog2 2 = 1
by (auto simp: ceillog2-def)

```

```

lemma ceillog2-le1-eq-0 [simp]: n ≤ 1 ⇒ ceillog2 n = 0
by (cases n) auto

```

```

lemma ceillog2-2-power [simp]: ceillog2 (2 ^ n) = n
by (auto simp: ceillog2-def)

```

```

lemma ceillog2-ge-log:
  assumes n > 0
  shows real (ceillog2 n) ≥ log 2 (real n)
proof -
  have real-of-int ⌈ log 2 (real n) ⌉ ≥ log 2 (real n)
  by linarith
  thus ?thesis
    using assms unfolding ceillog2-def by auto
qed

```

```

lemma ceillog2-less-log:

```

```

assumes n > 0
shows real (ceillog2 n) < log 2 (real n) + 1
proof -
have real-of-int ⌈log 2 (real n)⌉ < log 2 (real n) + 1
  by linarith
thus ?thesis
  using assms unfolding ceillog2-def by auto
qed

lemma ceillog2-le-iff:
assumes n > 0
shows ceillog2 n ≤ l ↔ n ≤ 2 ^ l
proof -
have ceillog2 n ≤ l ↔ real n ≤ 2 ^ l
  unfolding ceillog2-def using assms by (auto simp: log-le-iff powr-realpow)
also have 2 ^ l = real (2 ^ l)
  by simp
also have real n ≤ real (2 ^ l) ↔ n ≤ 2 ^ l
  by linarith
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma ceillog2-ge-iff:
assumes n > 0
shows ceillog2 n ≥ l ↔ 2 ^ l < 2 * n
proof -
have -1 < (0 :: real)
  by auto
also have ... ≤ log 2 (real n)
  using assms by auto
finally have ceillog2 n ≥ l ↔ real l - 1 < log 2 (real n)
  unfolding ceillog2-def using assms by (auto simp: le-nat-iff le-ceiling-iff)
also have ... ↔ real l < log 2 (real (2 * n))
  using assms by (auto simp: log-mult)
also have ... ↔ 2 ^ l < real (2 * n)
  using assms by (subst less-log-iff) (auto simp: powr-realpow)
also have 2 ^ l = real (2 ^ l)
  by simp
also have real (2 ^ l) < real (2 * n) ↔ 2 ^ l < 2 * n
  by linarith
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma le-two-power-ceillog2: n ≤ 2 ^ ceillog2 n
using neq0-conv ceillog2-le-iff by blast

lemma two-power-ceillog2-gt:
assumes n > 0
shows 2 * n > 2 ^ ceillog2 n

```

```

using ceillog2-ge-iff[of n ceillog2 n] assms by simp

lemma ceillog2-eqI:
assumes n ≤ 2 ^ l 2 ^ l < 2 * n
shows ceillog2 n = l
by (metis Suc-leI assms bot-nat-0.not-eq-extremum ceillog2-ge-iff ceillog2-le-iff
le-antisym mult-is-0
not-less-eq-eq)

lemma ceillog2-rec-even:
assumes k > 0
shows ceillog2 (2 * k) = Suc (ceillog2 k)
by (rule ceillog2-eqI) (auto simp: le-two-power-ceillog2 two-power-ceillog2-gt assms)

lemma ceillog2-mono:
assumes m ≤ n
shows ceillog2 m ≤ ceillog2 n
proof (cases m = 0)
case False
have ⌈log 2 (real m)⌉ ≤ ⌈log 2 (real n)⌉
by (intro ceiling-mono) (use False assms in auto)
hence nat ⌈log 2 (real m)⌉ ≤ nat ⌈log 2 (real n)⌉
by linarith
thus ?thesis using False assms
unfolding ceillog2-def by simp
qed auto

lemma ceillog2-rec-odd:
assumes k > 0
shows ceillog2 (Suc (2 * k)) = Suc (ceillog2 (Suc k))
proof -
have 2 ^ ceillog2 (Suc (2 * k)) > Suc (2 * k)
by (metis assms diff-Suc-1 dvd-triv-left le-two-power-ceillog2 mult-pos-pos nat-power-eq-Suc-0-iff
order-less-le pos2 semiring-parity-class.even-mask-iff)
then have ceillog2 (2 * k + 2) ≤ ceillog2 (2 * k + 1)
by (simp add: ceillog2-le-iff)
moreover have ceillog2 (2 * k + 2) ≥ ceillog2 (2 * k + 1)
by (rule ceillog2-mono) auto
ultimately have ceillog2 (2 * k + 2) = ceillog2 (2 * k + 1)
by (rule antisym)
also have 2 * k + 2 = 2 * Suc k
by simp
also have ceillog2 (2 * Suc k) = Suc (ceillog2 (Suc k))
by (rule ceillog2-rec-even) auto
finally show ?thesis
by simp
qed

```

```

lemma ceillog2-rec:
  ceillog2 n = (if n ≤ 1 then 0 else 1 + ceillog2 ((n + 1) div 2))
proof (cases n ≤ 1)
  case True
  thus ?thesis
    by (cases n) auto
next
  case False
  thus ?thesis
    by (cases even n) (auto elim!: evenE oddE simp: ceillog2-rec-even ceillog2-rec-odd)
qed

lemma funpow-div2-ceillog2-le-1:
  ((λn. (n + 1) div 2) ^~ ceillog2 n) n ≤ 1
proof (induction n rule: less-induct)
  case (less n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n ≤ 1)
    case True
    thus ?thesis by (cases n) auto
  next
    case False
    have ((λn. (n + 1) div 2) ^~ Suc (ceillog2 ((n + 1) div 2))) n ≤ 1
    using less.IH[of (n+1) div 2] False by (subst funpow-Suc-right) auto
    also have Suc (ceillog2 ((n + 1) div 2)) = ceillog2 n
    using False by (subst ceillog2-rec[of n]) auto
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
qed

fun ceillog2-aux :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat where
  ceillog2-aux acc n = (if n ≤ 1 then acc else ceillog2-aux (acc + 1) ((n + 1) div 2))

lemmas [simp del] = ceillog2-aux.simps

lemma ceillog2-aux-correct: ceillog2-aux acc n = ceillog2 n + acc
proof (induction acc n rule: ceillog2-aux.induct)
  case (1 acc n)
  show ?case
  proof (cases n ≤ 1)
    case False
    thus ?thesis using ceillog2-rec[of n] 1.IH
      by (auto simp: ceillog2-aux.simps[of acc n])
    qed (auto simp: ceillog2-aux.simps[of acc n])
  qed

```

lemma *ceillog2-code* [code]: $\text{ceillog2 } n = \text{ceillog2-aux } 0 \ n$
by (*simp add: ceillog2-aux-correct*)

41.4 Bitlen

definition *bitlen* :: *int* \Rightarrow *int*
where $\text{bitlen } a = \text{floorlog } 2 \ (\text{nat } a)$

lemma *bitlen-alt-def*:
 $\text{bitlen } a = (\text{if } a > 0 \text{ then } \lfloor \log_2 a \rfloor + 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: bitlen-def floorlog-def*)

lemma *bitlen-zero* [simp]:
 $\text{bitlen } 0 = 0$
by (*auto simp: bitlen-def floorlog-def*)

lemma *bitlen-nonneg*:
 $0 \leq \text{bitlen } x$
by (*simp add: bitlen-def*)

lemma *bitlen-bounds*:
 $2^{\lceil \log_2 x \rceil} \leq x \wedge x < 2^{\lceil \log_2 x \rceil + 1}$ **if** $x > 0$
proof –
 from that have $\text{bitlen } x \geq 1$ **by** (*auto simp: bitlen-alt-def*)
 with that *floorlog-bounds*[of $\text{nat } x$] **show** ?thesis
 by (*auto simp add: bitlen-def le-nat-iff nat-less-iff nat-diff-distrib*)
qed

lemma *bitlen-pow2* [simp]:
 $\text{bitlen } (b * 2^c) = \text{bitlen } b + c$ **if** $b > 0$
using that **by** (*simp add: bitlen-def nat-mult-distrib nat-power-eq*)

lemma *compute-bitlen* [code]:
 $\text{bitlen } x = (\text{if } x > 0 \text{ then } \text{bitlen } (x \text{ div } 2) + 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by (*simp add: bitlen-def nat-div-distrib compute-fLOORLOG*)

lemma *bitlen-eq-zero-iff*:
 $\text{bitlen } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x \leq 0$
by (*auto simp add: bitlen-alt-def*)
(metis compute-bitlen add.commute bitlen-alt-def bitlen-nonneg less-add-same-cancel2 not-less zero-less-one)

lemma *bitlen-div*:
 $1 \leq \text{real-of-int } m / 2^{\lceil \log_2 m \rceil}$
and $\text{real-of-int } m / 2^{\lceil \log_2 m \rceil} < 2$ **if** $0 < m$
proof –
 let ?B = $2^{\lceil \log_2 m \rceil}$

```

have ?B ≤ m using bitlen-bounds[OF ‹0 < m›] ..
then have 1 * ?B ≤ real-of-int m
  unfolding of-int-le-iff[symmetric] by auto
then show 1 ≤ real-of-int m / ?B by auto

from that have 0 ≤ bitlen m - 1 by (auto simp: bitlen-alt-def)

have m < 2^nat(bitlen m) using bitlen-bounds[OF that] ..
also from that have ... = 2^nat(bitlen m - 1 + 1)
  by (auto simp: bitlen-def)
also have ... = ?B * 2
  unfolding nat-add-distrib[OF ‹0 ≤ bitlen m - 1› zero-le-one] by auto
finally have real-of-int m < 2 * ?B
  by (metis (full-types) mult.commute power.simps(2) of-int-less-numeral-power-cancel-iff)
then have real-of-int m / ?B < 2 * ?B / ?B
  by (rule divide-strict-right-mono) auto
then show real-of-int m / ?B < 2 by auto
qed

lemma bitlen-le-iff-floorlog:
bitlen x ≤ w ↔ w ≥ 0 ∧ floorlog 2 (nat x) ≤ nat w
by (auto simp: bitlen-def)

lemma bitlen-le-iff-power:
bitlen x ≤ w ↔ w ≥ 0 ∧ x < 2 ^ nat w
by (auto simp: bitlen-le-iff-floorlog floorlog-le-iff)

lemma less-power-nat-iff-bitlen:
x < 2 ^ w ↔ bitlen (int x) ≤ w
using bitlen-le-iff-power[of x w]
by auto

lemma bitlen-ge-iff-power:
w ≤ bitlen x ↔ w ≤ 0 ∨ 2 ^ (nat w - 1) ≤ x
unfolding bitlen-def
by (auto simp flip: nat-le-iff intro: floorlog-geI dest: floorlog-geD)

lemma bitlen-twopow-add-eq:
bitlen (2 ^ w + b) = w + 1 if 0 ≤ b b < 2 ^ w
by (auto simp: that nat-add-distrib bitlen-le-iff-power bitlen-ge-iff-power intro!: antisym)

end

```

42 Various algebraic structures combined with a lattice

theory *Lattice-Algebras*

```

imports Complex-Main
begin

class semilattice-inf-ab-group-add = ordered-ab-group-add + semilattice-inf

lemma add-inf-distrib-left:  $a + \inf b c = \inf (a + b) (a + c)$  (is ?L=?R)
proof (intro order.antisym)
  show ?R ≤ ?L
  by (metis add-commute diff-le-eq inf-greatest inf-le1 inf-le2)
qed simp

lemma add-inf-distrib-right:  $\inf a b + c = \inf (a + c) (b + c)$ 
  using add-commute add-inf-distrib-left by presburger

end

class semilattice-sup-ab-group-add = ordered-ab-group-add + semilattice-sup
begin

lemma add-sup-distrib-left:  $a + \sup b c = \sup (a + b) (a + c)$  (is ?L = ?R)
proof (rule order.antisym)
  show ?L ≤ ?R
  by (metis add-commute le-diff-eq sup.bounded-iff sup-ge1 sup-ge2)
qed simp

lemma add-sup-distrib-right:  $\sup a b + c = \sup (a + c) (b + c)$ 
proof -
  have  $c + \sup a b = \sup (c+a) (c+b)$ 
    by (simp add: add-sup-distrib-left)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: add.commute)
qed

end

class lattice-ab-group-add = ordered-ab-group-add + lattice
begin

subclass semilattice-inf-ab-group-add ..
subclass semilattice-sup-ab-group-add ..

lemmas add-sup-inf-distrib =
add-inf-distrib-right add-inf-distrib-left add-sup-distrib-right add-sup-distrib-left

lemma inf-eq-neg-sup:  $\inf a b = - \sup (- a) (- b)$ 
proof (rule inf-unique)
  fix a b c :: 'a
  show  $- \sup (- a) (- b) \leq a$ 

```

```

by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - sup (uminus a) (uminus b)])
  (simp, simp add: add-sup-distrib-left)
show - sup (-a) (-b) ≤ b
  by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - sup (uminus a) (uminus b)])
    (simp, simp add: add-sup-distrib-left)
assume a ≤ b a ≤ c
then show a ≤ - sup (-b) (-c)
  by (subst neg-le-iff-le [symmetric]) (simp add: le-supI)
qed

lemma sup-eq-neg-inf: sup a b = - inf (- a) (- b)
proof (rule sup-unique)
  fix a b c :: 'a
  show a ≤ - inf (- a) (- b)
  by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - inf (uminus a) (uminus b)])
    (simp, simp add: add-inf-distrib-left)
  show b ≤ - inf (- a) (- b)
  by (rule add-le-imp-le-right [of - inf (uminus a) (uminus b)])
    (simp, simp add: add-inf-distrib-left)
  show - inf (- a) (- b) ≤ c if a ≤ c b ≤ c
  using that by (subst neg-le-iff-le [symmetric]) (simp add: le-infi)
qed

lemma neg-inf-eq-sup: - inf a b = sup (- a) (- b)
  by (simp add: inf-eq-neg-sup)

lemma diff-inf-eq-sup: a - inf b c = a + sup (- b) (- c)
  using neg-inf-eq-sup [of b c, symmetric] by simp

lemma neg-sup-eq-inf: - sup a b = inf (- a) (- b)
  by (simp add: sup-eq-neg-inf)

lemma diff-sup-eq-inf: a - sup b c = a + inf (- b) (- c)
  using neg-sup-eq-inf [of b c, symmetric] by simp

lemma add-eq-inf-sup: a + b = sup a b + inf a b
proof -
  have 0 = - inf 0 (a - b) + inf (a - b) 0
    by (simp add: inf-commute)
  then have 0 = sup 0 (b - a) + inf (a - b) 0
    by (simp add: inf-eq-neg-sup)
  then have 0 = (- a + sup a b) + (inf a b + (- b))
    by (simp only: add-sup-distrib-left add-inf-distrib-right) simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

```

42.1 Positive Part, Negative Part, Absolute Value

```

definition nprt :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  where nprt x = inf x 0

definition pppt :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  where pppt x = sup x 0

lemma pppt-neg: pppt (− x) = − nprt x
proof −
  have sup (− x) 0 = sup (− x) (− 0)
    by (simp only: minus-zero)
  also have ... = − inf x 0
    by (simp only: neg-inf-eq-sup)
  finally have sup (− x) 0 = − inf x 0 .
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp only: pppt-def nprt-def)
qed

lemma nprt-neg: nprt (− x) = − pppt x
proof −
  from pppt-neg have pppt (− (− x)) = − nprt (− x) .
  then have pppt x = − nprt (− x) by simp
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma prts: a = pppt a + nprt a
  by (simp add: pppt-def nprt-def flip: add-eq-inf-sup)

lemma zero-le-pppt[simp]: 0 ≤ pppt a
  by (simp add: pppt-def)

lemma nprt-le-zero[simp]: nprt a ≤ 0
  by (simp add: nprt-def)

lemma le-eq-neg: a ≤ − b ↔ a + b ≤ 0
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  show ?rhs
    by (rule add-le-imp-le-right[of − uminus b −]) (simp add: add.assoc ‹?lhs›)
next
  assume ?rhs
  show ?lhs
    by (rule add-le-imp-le-right[of b −]) (simp add: ‹?rhs›)
qed

lemma pppt-0[simp]: pppt 0 = 0 by (simp add: pppt-def)
lemma nprt-0[simp]: nprt 0 = 0 by (simp add: nprt-def)

```

```

lemma pppt-eq-id [simp, no-atp]:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{pprt } x = x$ 
  by (simp add: pppt-def sup-absorb1)

lemma nppt-eq-id [simp, no-atp]:  $x \leq 0 \implies \text{nppt } x = x$ 
  by (simp add: nppt-def inf-absorb1)

lemma pppt-eq-0 [simp, no-atp]:  $x \leq 0 \implies \text{pprt } x = 0$ 
  by (simp add: pppt-def sup-absorb2)

lemma nppt-eq-0 [simp, no-atp]:  $0 \leq x \implies \text{nppt } x = 0$ 
  by (simp add: nppt-def inf-absorb2)

lemma sup-0-imp-0:
  assumes sup a ( $- a$ ) = 0
  shows a = 0
proof -
  have pos:  $0 \leq a$  if sup a ( $- a$ ) = 0 for a :: 'a
  proof -
    from that have sup a ( $- a$ ) + a = a
    by simp
    then have sup (a + a) 0 = a
    by (simp add: add-sup-distrib-right)
    then have sup (a + a) 0  $\leq a$ 
    by simp
    then show ?thesis
    by (blast intro: order-trans inf-sup-ord)
  qed
  from assms have **: sup ( $-a$ ) ( $-(-a)$ ) = 0
  by (simp add: sup-commute)
  from pos[OF assms] pos[OF **] show a = 0
  by simp
qed

lemma inf-0-imp-0: inf a ( $- a$ ) = 0  $\implies a = 0$ 
  by (metis local.neg-0-equal-iff-equal neg-inf-eq-sup sup-0-imp-0)

lemma inf-0-eq-0 [simp]: inf a ( $- a$ ) = 0  $\longleftrightarrow a = 0$ 
  by (metis inf-0-imp-0 inf.idem minus-zero)

lemma sup-0-eq-0 [simp]: sup a ( $- a$ ) = 0  $\longleftrightarrow a = 0$ 
  by (metis minus-zero sup.idem sup-0-imp-0)

lemma zero-le-double-add-iff-zero-le-single-add [simp]:  $0 \leq a + a \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq a$ 
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    from that have a: inf (a + a) 0 = 0
    by (simp add: inf-commute inf-absorb1)

```

```

have inf a 0 + inf a 0 = inf (inf (a + a) 0) a (is ?l = -)
  by (simp add: add-sup-inf-distrib inf-aci)
then have ?l = 0 + inf a 0
  by (simp add: a, simp add: inf-commute)
then have inf a 0 = 0
  by (simp only: add-right-cancel)
then show ?thesis
  unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: inf-commute)
qed
show ?lhs if ?rhs
  by (simp add: add-mono[OF that that, simplified])
qed

lemma double-zero [simp]: a + a = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = 0
using add-nonneg-eq-0-iff order.eq-iff by auto

lemma zero-less-double-add-iff-zero-less-single-add [simp]: 0 < a + a  $\longleftrightarrow$  0 < a
by (meson le-less-trans less-add-same-cancel2 less-le-not-le
zero-le-double-add-iff-zero-le-single-add)

lemma double-add-le-zero-iff-single-add-le-zero [simp]: a + a  $\leq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\leq$  0
proof -
have a + a  $\leq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  0  $\leq$  - (a + a)
  by (subst le-minus-iff) simp
moreover have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\leq$  0
  by (simp only: minus-add-distrib zero-le-double-add-iff-zero-le-single-add) simp
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma double-add-less-zero-iff-single-less-zero [simp]: a + a < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  a < 0
proof -
have a + a < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  0 < - (a + a)
  by (subst less-minus-iff) simp
moreover have ...  $\longleftrightarrow$  a < 0
  by (simp only: minus-add-distrib zero-less-double-add-iff-zero-less-single-add)
simp
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

declare neg-inf-eq-sup [simp]
and neg-sup-eq-inf [simp]
and diff-inf-eq-sup [simp]
and diff-sup-eq-inf [simp]

lemma le-minus-self-iff: a  $\leq$  - a  $\longleftrightarrow$  a  $\leq$  0
proof -
from add-le-cancel-left [of uminus a plus a a zero]

```

```

have  $a \leq -a \longleftrightarrow a + a \leq 0$ 
  by (simp flip: add.assoc)
then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma minus-le-self-iff:  $-a \leq a \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq a$ 
proof -
  have  $-a \leq a \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq a + a$ 
    using add-le-cancel-left [of uminus a zero plus a a]
    by (simp flip: add.assoc)
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma zero-le-iff-zero-nprt:  $0 \leq a \longleftrightarrow nprt a = 0$ 
  unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: nprt-def inf-commute)

lemma le-zero-iff-zero-pprt:  $a \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow pprt a = 0$ 
  unfolding le-iff-sup by (simp add: pprt-def sup-commute)

lemma le-zero-iff-pprt-id:  $0 \leq a \longleftrightarrow pprt a = a$ 
  unfolding le-iff-sup by (simp add: pprt-def sup-commute)

lemma zero-le-iff-nprt-id:  $a \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow nprt a = a$ 
  unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: nprt-def inf-commute)

lemma pprt-mono [simp, no-atp]:  $a \leq b \implies pprt a \leq pprt b$ 
  unfolding le-iff-sup by (simp add: pprt-def sup-aci sup-assoc [symmetric, of a])

lemma nprt-mono [simp, no-atp]:  $a \leq b \implies nprt a \leq nprt b$ 
  unfolding le-iff-inf by (simp add: nprt-def inf-aci inf-assoc [symmetric, of a])

end

lemmas add-sup-inf-distrib =  

add-inf-distrib-right add-inf-distrib-left add-sup-distrib-right add-sup-distrib-left

class lattice-ab-group-add-abs = lattice-ab-group-add + abs +
assumes abs-lattice:  $|a| = sup a (-a)$ 
begin

lemma abs-prts:  $|a| = pprt a - nprt a$ 
proof -
  have  $0 \leq |a|$ 
  proof -
    have a:  $a \leq |a|$  and b:  $-a \leq |a|$ 
    by (auto simp add: abs-lattice)
  
```

```

show ?thesis
  by (rule add-mono [OF a b, simplified])
qed
then have 0 ≤ sup a (- a)
  unfolding abs-lattice .
then have sup (sup a (- a)) 0 = sup a (- a)
  by (rule sup-absorb1)
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: add-sup-inf-distrib ac-simps pppt-def nppt-def abs-lattice)
qed

subclass ordered-ab-group-add-abs
proof
  have abs-ge-zero [simp]: 0 ≤ |a| for a
  proof -
    have a: a ≤ |a| and b: - a ≤ |a|
      by (auto simp add: abs-lattice)
    show 0 ≤ |a|
      by (rule add-mono [OF a b, simplified])
  qed
  have abs-leI: a ≤ b ==> - a ≤ b ==> |a| ≤ b for a b
    by (simp add: abs-lattice le-supI)
  fix a b
  show 0 ≤ |a|
    by simp
  show a ≤ |a|
    by (auto simp add: abs-lattice)
  show |-a| = |a|
    by (simp add: abs-lattice sup-commute)
  show - a ≤ b ==> |a| ≤ b if a ≤ b
    using that by (rule abs-leI)
  show |a + b| ≤ |a| + |b|
  proof -
    have g: |a| + |b| = sup (a + b) (sup (- a - b) (sup (- a + b) (a + (- b))))
      (is - = sup ?m ?n)
      by (simp add: abs-lattice add-sup-inf-distrib ac-simps)
    have a: a + b ≤ sup ?m ?n
      by simp
    have b: - a - b ≤ ?n
      by simp
    have c: ?n ≤ sup ?m ?n
      by simp
    from b c have d: - a - b ≤ sup ?m ?n
      by (rule order-trans)
    have e: - a - b = - (a + b)
      by simp
    from a d e have |a + b| ≤ sup ?m ?n
      by (metis abs-leI)
    with g[symmetric] show ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

```

qed
qed

end

lemma sup-eq-if:
  fixes a :: 'a::lattice-ab-group-add,linorder}
  shows sup a (- a) = (if a < 0 then - a else a)
  using add-le-cancel-right [of a a - a, symmetric, simplified]
    and add-le-cancel-right [of -a a a, symmetric, simplified]
  by (auto simp: sup-max max.absorb1 max.absorb2)

lemma abs-if-lattice:
  fixes a :: 'a::lattice-ab-group-add-abs,linorder}
  shows |a| = (if a < 0 then - a else a)
  by auto

lemma estimate-by-abs:
  fixes a b c :: 'a::lattice-ab-group-add-abs
  assumes a + b ≤ c
  shows a ≤ c + |b|
proof -
  from assms have a ≤ c + (- b)
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  have - b ≤ |b|
    by (rule abs-ge-minus-self)
  then have c + (- b) ≤ c + |b|
    by (rule add-left-mono)
  with ‹a ≤ c + (- b)› show ?thesis
    by (rule order-trans)
qed

class lattice-ring = ordered-ring + lattice-ab-group-add-abs
begin

  subclass semilattice-inf-ab-group-add ..
  subclass semilattice-sup-ab-group-add ..

end

lemma abs-le-mult:
  fixes a b :: 'a::lattice-ring
  shows |a * b| ≤ |a| * |b|
proof -
  let ?x = pppt a * pppt b - pppt a * nppt b - nppt a * pppt b + nppt a * nppt b
  let ?y = pppt a * pppt b + pppt a * nppt b + nppt a * pppt b + nppt a * nppt b
  have a: |a| * |b| = ?x
    by (simp only: abs-prts[of a] abs-prts[of b] algebra-simps)
  have bh: u = a ==> v = b ==>

```

```


$$u * v = pppt a * pppt b + pppt a * nppt b +$$


$$nppt a * pppt b + nppt a * nppt b \text{ for } u v :: 'a$$

by (metis add.commute combine-common-factor distrib-left prts)
note b = this[OF refl[of a] refl[of b]]
have xy:  $-?x \leq ?y$ 
apply simp
by (meson add-increasing2 diff-le-eq neg-le-0-iff-le nppt-le-zero order.trans split-mult-pos-le
zero-le-pprt)
have yx:  $?y \leq ?x$ 
apply simp
by (metis add-decreasing2 diff-0 diff-mono diff-zero mult-nonpos-nonneg mult-right-mono-neg
mult-zero-left nppt-le-zero zero-le-pprt)
show ?thesis
proof (rule abs-leI)
show a * b  $\leq |a| * |b|$ 
by (simp only: a b yx)
show  $(a * b) \leq |a| * |b|$ 
by (metis a bh minus-le-iff xy)
qed
qed

instance lattice-ring  $\subseteq$  ordered-ring-abs
proof
fix a b :: 'a::lattice-ring
assume a:  $(0 \leq a \vee a \leq 0) \wedge (0 \leq b \vee b \leq 0)$ 
show |a * b| = |a| * |b|
proof -
have s:  $(0 \leq a * b) \vee (a * b \leq 0)$ 
by (metis a split-mult-neg-le split-mult-pos-le)
have mulprts: a * b = (pppt a + nppt a) * (pppt b + nppt b)
by (simp flip: prts)
show ?thesis
proof (cases 0  $\leq a * b$ )
case True
then show ?thesis
using a split-mult-neg-le by fastforce
next
case False
with s have a * b  $\leq 0$ 
by simp
then show ?thesis
using a split-mult-pos-le by fastforce
qed
qed
qed

lemma mult-le-prts:
fixes a b :: 'a::lattice-ring
assumes a1  $\leq a$ 

```

```

and  $a \leq a2$ 
and  $b1 \leq b$ 
and  $b \leq b2$ 
shows  $a * b \leq$ 
 $pprt\ a2 * prpt\ b2 + pppt\ a1 * nppt\ b2 + nppt\ a2 * pppt\ b1 + nppt\ a1 * nppt\ b1$ 
proof –
have  $a * b = (pprt\ a + nppt\ a) * (pprt\ b + nppt\ b)$ 
by (subst prts[symmetric])+ simp
then have  $a * b = pppt\ a * pppt\ b + pppt\ a * nppt\ b + nppt\ a * pppt\ b + nppt\ a * nppt\ b$ 
by (simp add: algebra-simps)
moreover have  $pprt\ a * pppt\ b \leq pppt\ a2 * pppt\ b2$ 
by (simp-all add: assms mult-mono)
moreover have  $pprt\ a * nppt\ b \leq pppt\ a1 * nppt\ b2$ 
proof –
have  $pprt\ a * nppt\ b \leq pppt\ a * nppt\ b2$ 
by (simp add: mult-left-mono assms)
moreover have  $pprt\ a * nppt\ b2 \leq pppt\ a1 * nppt\ b2$ 
by (simp add: mult-right-mono-neg assms)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp
qed
moreover have  $nppt\ a * pppt\ b \leq nppt\ a2 * pppt\ b1$ 
proof –
have  $nppt\ a * pppt\ b \leq nppt\ a2 * pppt\ b$ 
by (simp add: mult-right-mono assms)
moreover have  $nppt\ a2 * pppt\ b \leq nppt\ a2 * pppt\ b1$ 
by (simp add: mult-left-mono-neg assms)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp
qed
moreover have  $nppt\ a * nppt\ b \leq nppt\ a1 * nppt\ b1$ 
proof –
have  $nppt\ a * nppt\ b \leq nppt\ a * nppt\ b1$ 
by (simp add: mult-left-mono-neg assms)
moreover have  $nppt\ a * nppt\ b1 \leq nppt\ a1 * nppt\ b1$ 
by (simp add: mult-right-mono-neg assms)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
by – (rule add-mono | simp)+
qed

lemma mult-ge-prts:
fixes  $a\ b :: 'a::lattice-ring$ 
assumes  $a1 \leq a$ 
and  $a \leq a2$ 

```

```

and b1 ≤ b
and b ≤ b2
shows a * b ≥
  nprt a1 * pppt b2 + nprt a2 * nprt b2 + pppt a1 * pppt b1 + pppt a2 * nprt
b1
proof -
  from assms have a1: - a2 ≤ -a
    by auto
  from assms have a2: - a ≤ -a1
    by auto
  from mult-le-prts[of - a2 - a - a1 b1 b2,
    OF a1 a2 assms(3) assms(4), simplified nprt-neg pppt-neg]
  have le: - (a * b) ≤
    - nprt a1 * pppt b2 + - nprt a2 * nprt b2 +
    - pppt a1 * pppt b1 + - pppt a2 * nprt b1
    by simp
  then have - (- nprt a1 * pppt b2 + - nprt a2 * nprt b2 +
    - pppt a1 * pppt b1 + - pppt a2 * nprt b1) ≤ a * b
    by (simp only: minus-le-iff)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed

instance int :: lattice-ring
proof
  show |k| = sup k (- k) for k :: int
    by (auto simp add: sup-int-def)
qed

instance real :: lattice-ring
proof
  show |a| = sup a (- a) for a :: real
    by (auto simp add: sup-real-def)
qed

end

```

43 Floating-Point Numbers

```

theory Float
imports Log-Nat Lattice-Algebras
begin

definition float = {m * 2 powr e | (m :: int) (e :: int). True}

typedef float = float
morphisms real-of-float float-of
unfolding float-def by auto

```

```

setup-lifting type-definition-float

declare real-of-float [code-unfold]

lemmas float-of-inject[simp]

declare [[coercion real-of-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  real]]

lemma real-of-float-eq:  $f1 = f2 \longleftrightarrow \text{real-of-float } f1 = \text{real-of-float } f2$  for  $f1\ f2 ::$   

float  

unfolding real-of-float-inject ..

declare real-of-float-inverse[simp] float-of-inverse [simp]
declare real-of-float [simp]

```

43.1 Real operations preserving the representation as floating point number

```

lemma floatI:  $m * 2^{\text{powr}} e = x \implies x \in \text{float}$  for  $m\ e :: \text{int}$   

by (auto simp: float-def)

lemma zero-float[simp]:  $0 \in \text{float}$   

by (auto simp: float-def)

lemma one-float[simp]:  $1 \in \text{float}$   

by (intro floatI[of 1 0]) simp

lemma numeral-float[simp]:  $\text{numeral } i \in \text{float}$   

by (intro floatI[of numeral i 0]) simp

lemma neg-numeral-float[simp]:  $- \text{numeral } i \in \text{float}$   

by (intro floatI[of - numeral i 0]) simp

lemma real-of-int-float[simp]:  $\text{real-of-int } x \in \text{float}$  for  $x :: \text{int}$   

by (intro floatI[of x 0]) simp

lemma real-of-nat-float[simp]:  $\text{real } x \in \text{float}$  for  $x :: \text{nat}$   

by (intro floatI[of x 0]) simp

lemma two-powr-int-float[simp]:  $2^{\text{powr}} (\text{real-of-int } i) \in \text{float}$  for  $i :: \text{int}$   

by (intro floatI[of 1 i]) simp

lemma two-powr-nat-float[simp]:  $2^{\text{powr}} (\text{real } i) \in \text{float}$  for  $i :: \text{nat}$   

by (intro floatI[of 1 i]) simp

lemma two-powr-minus-int-float[simp]:  $2^{\text{powr}} - (\text{real-of-int } i) \in \text{float}$  for  $i :: \text{int}$   

by (intro floatI[of 1 -i]) simp

lemma two-powr-minus-nat-float[simp]:  $2^{\text{powr}} - (\text{real } i) \in \text{float}$  for  $i :: \text{nat}$ 

```

```

by (intro floatI[of 1 -i]) simp

lemma two-powr-numeral-float[simp]: 2 powr numeral i ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of 1 numeral i]) simp

lemma two-powr-neg-numeral-float[simp]: 2 powr - numeral i ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of 1 - numeral i]) simp

lemma two-pow-float[simp]: 2 ^ n ∈ float
  by (intro floatI[of 1 n]) (simp add: powr-realpow)

lemma plus-float[simp]: r ∈ float ⟹ p ∈ float ⟹ r + p ∈ float
  unfolding float-def
  proof (safe, simp)
    have *: ∃(m::int) (e::int). m1 * 2 powr e1 + m2 * 2 powr e2 = m * 2 powr e
      if e1 ≤ e2 for e1 m1 e2 m2 :: int
    proof -
      from that have m1 * 2 powr e1 + m2 * 2 powr e2 = (m1 + m2 * 2 ^ nat
      (e2 - e1)) * 2 powr e1
        by (simp add: powr-diff field-simps flip: powr-realpow)
      then show ?thesis
        by blast
    qed
    fix e1 m1 e2 m2 :: int
    consider e2 ≤ e1 | e1 ≤ e2 by (rule linorder-le-cases)
    then show ∃(m::int) (e::int). m1 * 2 powr e1 + m2 * 2 powr e2 = m * 2 powr
      e
    proof cases
      case 1
        from *[OF this, of m2 m1] show ?thesis
          by (simp add: ac-simps)
      next
        case 2
        then show ?thesis by (rule *)
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma uminus-float[simp]: x ∈ float ⟹ -x ∈ float
  by (simp add: float-def) (metis mult-minus-left of-int-minus)

lemma times-float[simp]: x ∈ float ⟹ y ∈ float ⟹ x * y ∈ float
  apply (clarify simp: float-def mult-ac)
  by (metis mult.assoc of-int-mult of-int-add powr-add)

lemma minus-float[simp]: x ∈ float ⟹ y ∈ float ⟹ x - y ∈ float
  using plus-float [of x - y] by simp

lemma abs-float[simp]: x ∈ float ⟹ |x| ∈ float

```

```

by (cases x rule: linorder-cases[of 0]) auto

lemma sgn-of-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \implies \text{sgn } x \in \text{float}$ 
  by (simp add: sgn-real-def)

lemma div-power-2-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \implies x / 2^d \in \text{float}$ 
  by (simp add: float-def) (metis of-int-diff of-int-of-nat-eq powr-diff powr-realpow
zero-less-numeral times-divide-eq-right)

lemma div-power-2-int-float[simp]:  $x \in \text{float} \implies x / (2::int)^d \in \text{float}$ 
  by simp

lemma div-numeral-Bit0-float[simp]:
  assumes  $x / \text{numeral } n \in \text{float}$ 
  shows  $x / (\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } n)) \in \text{float}$ 
proof -
  have  $(x / \text{numeral } n) / 2^1 \in \text{float}$ 
    by (intro assms div-power-2-float)
  also have  $(x / \text{numeral } n) / 2^1 = x / (\text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } n))$ 
    by (induct n) auto
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma div-neg-numeral-Bit0-float[simp]:
  assumes  $x / \text{numeral } n \in \text{float}$ 
  shows  $x / (- \text{numeral } (\text{Num.Bit0 } n)) \in \text{float}$ 
  using assms by force

lemma power-float[simp]:
  assumes  $a \in \text{float}$ 
  shows  $a ^ b \in \text{float}$ 
proof -
  from assms obtain m e :: int where  $a = m * 2^e$ 
    by (auto simp: float-def)
  then show ?thesis
    by (intro floatI[where m=m^b and e=e*b])
      (auto simp: powr-powr power-mult-distrib simp flip: powr-realpow)
qed

lift-definition Float :: int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  float is  $\lambda(m::int). (e::int). m * 2^e$ 
  by simp
declare Float.rep_eq[simp]

code-datatype Float

lemma compute-real-of-float[code]:
  real-of-float (Float m e) = (if  $e \geq 0$  then  $m * 2^e$  else  $m / 2^{nat(-e)}$ )
  by (simp add: powr-int)

```

43.2 Arithmetic operations on floating point numbers

instantiation $\text{float} :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{linorder}, \text{linordered-ring}, \text{linordered-idom}, \text{numeral}, \text{equal}\}$

begin

lift-definition $\text{zero-float} :: \text{float} \text{ is } 0 \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{zero-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{one-float} :: \text{float} \text{ is } 1 \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{one-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{plus-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \text{ is } (+) \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{plus-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{times-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \text{ is } (*) \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{times-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{minus-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \text{ is } (-) \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{minus-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{uminus-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \text{ is } \text{uminus} \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{uminus-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{abs-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \text{ is } \text{abs} \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{abs-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{sgn-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \text{ is } \text{sgn} \text{ by simp}$
declare $\text{sgn-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{equal-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ is } (=) :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{bool} .$

lift-definition $\text{less-eq-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ is } (\leq) .$
declare $\text{less-eq-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

lift-definition $\text{less-float} :: \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{float} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \text{ is } (<) .$
declare $\text{less-float.rep-eq}[\text{simp}]$

instance

by standard (*transfer*; *fastforce simp add: field-simps intro: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono*) +

end

lemma $\text{real-of-float} [\text{simp}]: \text{real-of-float} (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$
by (*induct n*) *simp-all*

lemma $\text{real-of-float-of-int-eq} [\text{simp}]: \text{real-of-float} (\text{of-int } z) = \text{of-int } z$
by (*cases z rule: int-diff-cases*) (*simp-all add: of-rat-diff*)

lemma $\text{Float-0-eq-0} [\text{simp}]: \text{Float } 0 e = 0$
by *transfer simp*

```

lemma real-of-float-power[simp]: real-of-float ( $f^n$ ) = real-of-float  $f^n$  for  $f :: float$ 
by (induct n) simp-all

lemma real-of-float-min: real-of-float (min x y) = min (real-of-float x) (real-of-float y)
and real-of-float-max: real-of-float (max x y) = max (real-of-float x) (real-of-float y)
for  $x y :: float$ 
by (simp-all add: min-def max-def)

instance float :: unbounded-dense-linorder
proof
  fix a b :: float
  show  $\exists c. a < c$ 
    by (metis Float.real-of-float less-float.rep-eq reals-Archimedean2)
  show  $\exists c. c < a$ 
    by (metis add-0 add-strict-right-mono neg-less-0-iff-less zero-less-one)
  show  $\exists c. a < c \wedge c < b$  if  $a < b$ 
    apply (rule exI[of - (a + b) * Float 1 (- 1)])
    using that
    apply transfer
    apply (simp add: powr-minus)
    done
  qed

instantiation float :: lattice-ab-group-add
begin

definition inf-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float
  where inf-float a b = min a b

definition sup-float :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float
  where sup-float a b = max a b

instance
  by standard (transfer; simp add: inf-float-def sup-float-def real-of-float-min real-of-float-max)+

end

lemma float-numeral[simp]: real-of-float (numeral x :: float) = numeral x
  by (metis of-int-numeral real-of-float-of-int-eq)

lemma transfer-numeral [transfer-rule]:
  rel-fun (=) pcr-float (numeral :: -  $\Rightarrow$  real) (numeral :: -  $\Rightarrow$  float)
  by (simp add: rel-fun-def float.pcr-cr-eq cr-float-def)

lemma float-neg-numeral[simp]: real-of-float (- numeral x :: float) = - numeral x

```

by *simp*

lemma *transfer-neg-numeral* [*transfer-rule*]:
rel-fun (=) *pcr-float* ($-\text{numeral} :: - \Rightarrow \text{real}$) ($-\text{numeral} :: - \Rightarrow \text{float}$)
by (*simp add: rel-fun-def float.pcr-cr-eq cr-float-def*)

lemma *float-of-numeral*: *numeral k = float-of (numeral k)*
and *float-of-neg-numeral*: $-\text{numeral k} = \text{float-of} (-\text{numeral k})$
unfolding *real-of-float-eq* **by** *simp-all*

43.3 Quickcheck

instantiation *float :: exhaustive*
begin

definition *exhaustive-float* **where**
exhaustive-float f d =
Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive ($\lambda x.$ *Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive* ($\lambda y.$ *f* (*Float x y*)) *d*) *d*

instance ..

end

context
includes *term-syntax*
begin

definition [*code-unfold*]:
valtermify-float x y = Code-Evaluation.valtermify Float {·} x {·} y

end

instantiation *float :: full-exhaustive*
begin

definition
full-exhaustive-float f d =
Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive
 $(\lambda x.$ *Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive* ($\lambda y.$ *f* (*valtermify-float x y*)) *d*) *d*

instance ..

end

instantiation *float :: random*
begin

definition *Quickcheck-Random.random i =*

```
scomp (Quickcheck-Random.random (2 ^ nat-of-natural i))
  (λman. scomp (Quickcheck-Random.random i) (λexp. Pair (valtermify-float
  man exp)))
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

43.4 Represent floats as unique mantissa and exponent

```
lemma int-induct-abs[case-names less]:
```

```
  fixes j :: int
  assumes H: ∀n. (∀i. |i| < |n| ⇒ P i) ⇒ P n
  shows P j
  proof (induct nat |j| arbitrary: j rule: less-induct)
    case less
    show ?case by (rule H[OF less]) simp
  qed
```

```
lemma int-cancel-factors:
```

```
  fixes n :: int
  assumes 1 < r
  shows n = 0 ∨ (∃k i. n = k * r ^ i ∧ ¬r dvd k)
  proof (induct n rule: int-induct-abs)
    case (less n)
    have ∃k i. n = k * r ^ Suc i ∧ ¬r dvd k if n ≠ 0 n = m * r for m
    proof -
      from that have |m| < |n|
      using ‹1 < r› by (simp add: abs-mult)
      from less[OF this] that show ?thesis by auto
    qed
    then show ?case
    by (metis dvd-def monoid-mult-class.mult.right-neutral mult.commute power-0)
  qed
```

```
lemma mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff-asym:
```

```
  fixes m1 m2 e1 e2 :: int
  assumes m1: ¬ 2 dvd m1
  and e1 ≤ e2
  shows m1 * 2 powr e1 = m2 * 2 powr e2 ↔ m1 = m2 ∧ e1 = e2
  (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
  proof
    show ?rhs if eq: ?lhs
    proof -
      have m1 ≠ 0
      using m1 unfolding dvd-def by auto
      from ‹e1 ≤ e2› eq have m1 = m2 * 2 powr nat (e2 - e1)
        by (simp add: powr-diff field-simps)
      also have ... = m2 * 2 ^ nat (e2 - e1)
```

```

by (simp add: powr-realpow)
finally have m1-eq:  $m1 = m2 * 2^{\text{nat}}(e2 - e1)$ 
  by linarith
with m1 have m1 = m2
  by (cases nat (e2 - e1)) (auto simp add: dvd-def)
then show ?thesis
  using eq ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩ by (simp add: powr-inj)
qed
show ?lhs if ?rhs
  using that by simp
qed

lemma mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff:
  ¬ 2 dvd m1 ⟹ ¬ 2 dvd m2 ⟹ m1 * 2 powr e1 = m2 * 2 powr e2 ⟷ m1 =
  m2 ∧ e1 = e2
  for m1 m2 e1 e2 :: int
  using mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff-asym[of m1 e1 e2 m2]
  using mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff-asym[of m2 e2 e1 m1]
  by (cases e1 e2 rule: linorder-le-cases) auto

lemma floatE-normed:
assumes x:  $x \in \text{float}$ 
obtains (zero)  $x = 0$ 
| (powr)  $m e :: \text{int}$  where  $x = m * 2 \text{ powr } e \wedge \neg 2 \text{ dvd } m \wedge x \neq 0$ 
proof -
have  $\exists(m::\text{int}) (e::\text{int}). x = m * 2 \text{ powr } e \wedge \neg (2::\text{int}) \text{ dvd } m \text{ if } x \neq 0$ 
proof -
from x obtain m e :: int where x:  $x = m * 2 \text{ powr } e$ 
  by (auto simp: float-def)
with ⟨x ≠ 0⟩ int-cancel-factors[of 2 m] obtain k i where m = k * 2 ^ i ∙ 2
  dvd k
  by auto
with ⟨¬ 2 dvd k⟩ x have x = real-of-int k * 2 powr real-of-int (e + int i) ∧
  odd k
  by (simp add: powr-add powr-realpow)
then show ?thesis
  by blast
qed
with that show thesis by blast
qed

lemma float-normed-cases:
fixes f :: float
obtains (zero)  $f = 0$ 
| (powr)  $m e :: \text{int}$  where real-of-float f = m * 2 powr e ∙ 2 dvd m f ≠ 0
proof (atomize-elim, induct f)
case (float-of y)
then show ?case
  by (cases rule: floatE-normed) (auto simp: zero-float-def)

```

qed

```

definition mantissa :: float  $\Rightarrow$  int
where mantissa f =
  fst (SOME p::int  $\times$  int. (f = 0  $\wedge$  fst p = 0  $\wedge$  snd p = 0)  $\vee$ 
    (f  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  real-of-float f = real-of-int (fst p) * 2 powr real-of-int (snd p)  $\wedge$   $\neg$ 
    2 dvd fst p))

definition exponent :: float  $\Rightarrow$  int
where exponent f =
  snd (SOME p::int  $\times$  int. (f = 0  $\wedge$  fst p = 0  $\wedge$  snd p = 0)  $\vee$ 
    (f  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  real-of-float f = real-of-int (fst p) * 2 powr real-of-int (snd p)  $\wedge$   $\neg$ 
    2 dvd fst p))

lemma exponent-0[simp]: exponent 0 = 0 (is ?E)
and mantissa-0[simp]: mantissa 0 = 0 (is ?M)
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge p::int \times int. fst p = 0 \wedge snd p = 0 \longleftrightarrow p = (0, 0)$ 
  by auto
  then show ?E ?M
  by (auto simp add: mantissa-def exponent-def zero-float-def)
qed

lemma mantissa-exponent: real-of-float f = mantissa f * 2 powr exponent f (is ?E)
and mantissa-not-dvd: f  $\neq$  0  $\implies$   $\neg$  2 dvd mantissa f (is -  $\implies$  ?D)
proof cases
  assume [simp]: f  $\neq$  0
  have f = mantissa f * 2 powr exponent f  $\wedge$   $\neg$  2 dvd mantissa f
  proof (cases f rule: float-normed-cases)
    case zero
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (powr m e)
    then have  $\exists p::int \times int. (f = 0 \wedge fst p = 0 \wedge snd p = 0) \vee$ 
      (f  $\neq$  0  $\wedge$  real-of-float f = real-of-int (fst p) * 2 powr real-of-int (snd p)  $\wedge$   $\neg$ 
      2 dvd fst p)
    by auto
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding exponent-def mantissa-def
    by (rule someI2-ex) simp
  qed
  then show ?E ?D by auto
qed simp

lemma mantissa-noteq-0: f  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  mantissa f  $\neq$  0
using mantissa-not-dvd[of f] by auto

lemma mantissa-eq-zero-iff: mantissa x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0

```

```

(is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)
proof
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
  proof -
    from that have z:  $0 = \text{real-of-float } x$ 
    using mantissa-exponent by simp
    show ?thesis
      by (simp add: zero-float-def z)
  qed
  show ?lhs if ?rhs
    using that by simp
qed

lemma mantissa-pos-iff:  $0 < \text{mantissa } x \longleftrightarrow 0 < x$ 
  by (auto simp: mantissa-exponent algebra-split-simps)

lemma mantissa-nonneg-iff:  $0 \leq \text{mantissa } x \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq x$ 
  by (auto simp: mantissa-exponent algebra-split-simps)

lemma mantissa-neg-iff:  $0 > \text{mantissa } x \longleftrightarrow 0 > x$ 
  by (auto simp: mantissa-exponent algebra-split-simps)

lemma
  fixes m e :: int
  defines f ≡ float-of (m * 2 powr e)
  assumes dvd:  $\neg 2 \text{ dvd } m$ 
  shows mantissa-float: mantissa f = m (is ?M)
    and exponent-float:  $m \neq 0 \implies \text{exponent } f = e$  (is -  $\implies$  ?E)
proof cases
  assume m = 0
  with dvd show mantissa f = m by auto
next
  assume m ≠ 0
  then have f-not-0: f ≠ 0 by (simp add: f-def zero-float-def)
  from mantissa-exponent[of f] have m * 2 powr e = mantissa f * 2 powr exponent f
    by (auto simp add: f-def)
  then show ?M ?E
    using mantissa-not-dvd[OF f-not-0] dvd
    by (auto simp: mult-powr-eq-mult-powr-iff)
qed

```

43.5 Compute arithmetic operations

```

lemma Float-mantissa-exponent: Float (mantissa f) (exponent f) = f
  unfolding real-of-float-eq mantissa-exponent[of f] by simp

lemma Float-cases [cases type: float]:
  fixes f :: float

```

obtains (Float) $m\ e :: \text{int}$ **where** $f = \text{Float } m\ e$
using *Float-mantissa-exponent[symmetric]*
by (*atomize-elim*) *auto*

lemma *denormalize-shift*:
assumes $f\text{-def}: f = \text{Float } m\ e$
and $\text{not-}0: f \neq 0$
obtains i **where** $m = \text{mantissa } f * 2^i$ $e = \text{exponent } f - i$
proof
from *mantissa-exponent[of f] f-def*
have $m * 2^{\text{powr } e} = \text{mantissa } f * 2^{\text{powr } \text{exponent } f}$
by *simp*
then have $\text{eq}: m = \text{mantissa } f * 2^{\text{powr } (\text{exponent } f - e)}$
by (*simp add: powr-diff field-simps*)
moreover
have $e \leq \text{exponent } f$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\neg e \leq \text{exponent } f$
then have $\text{pos}: \text{exponent } f < e$ **by** *simp*
then have $2^{\text{powr } (\text{exponent } f - e)} = 2^{\text{powr } - \text{real-of-int } (e - \text{exponent } f)}$
by *simp*
also have $\dots = 1 / 2^{\text{nat } (e - \text{exponent } f)}$
using *pos* **by** (*simp flip: powr-realpow add: powr-diff*)
finally have $m * 2^{\text{nat } (e - \text{exponent } f)} = \text{real-of-int } (\text{mantissa } f)$
using *eq* **by** *simp*
then have $\text{mantissa } f = m * 2^{\text{nat } (e - \text{exponent } f)}$
by *linarith*
with $\langle \text{exponent } f < e \rangle$ **have** $2 \text{ dvd } \text{mantissa } f$
by (*force intro: dvdI[where k=m * 2^(nat (e-exponent f)) div 2]*)
then show *False* **using** *mantissa-not-dvd[OF not-0]* **by** *simp*
qed
ultimately have $\text{real-of-int } m = \text{mantissa } f * 2^{\text{nat } (\text{exponent } f - e)}$
by (*simp flip: powr-realpow*)
with $\langle e \leq \text{exponent } f \rangle$
show $m = \text{mantissa } f * 2^{\text{nat } (\text{exponent } f - e)}$
by *linarith*
show $e = \text{exponent } f - \text{nat } (\text{exponent } f - e)$
using $\langle e \leq \text{exponent } f \rangle$ **by** *auto*
qed
context
begin
qualified lemma *compute-float-zero[code-unfold, code]: 0 = Float 0 0*
by *transfer simp*
qualified lemma *compute-float-one[code-unfold, code]: 1 = Float 1 0*
by *transfer simp*

lift-definition *normfloat* :: *float* \Rightarrow *float* **is** $\lambda x. x$.
lemma *normfloat-id*[simp]: *normfloat* *x* = *x* **by transfer rule**

qualified lemma *compute-normfloat*[code]:
normfloat (*Float* *m e*) =
(*if m mod 2 = 0* \wedge *m* $\neq 0 *then normfloat* (*Float* (*m div 2*) (*e + 1*))
else if m = 0 *then 0* *else Float m e*)
by transfer (auto simp add: powr-add zmod-eq-0-iff)$

qualified lemma *compute-float-numeral*[code-abbrev]: *Float* (*numeral k*) *0* = *numeral k*
by transfer simp

qualified lemma *compute-float-neg-numeral*[code-abbrev]: *Float* ($-$ *numeral k*) *0*
= $-$ *numeral k*
by transfer simp

qualified lemma *compute-float-uminus*[code]: $-$ *Float m1 e1* = *Float* ($-$ *m1*) *e1*
by transfer simp

qualified lemma *compute-float-times*[code]: *Float m1 e1 * Float m2 e2* = *Float*
(*m1 * m2*) (*e1 + e2*)
by transfer (simp add: field-simps powr-add)

qualified lemma *compute-float-plus*[code]:
Float m1 e1 + Float m2 e2 =
(*if m1 = 0* *then Float m2 e2*
else if m2 = 0 *then Float m1 e1*
else if e1 ≤ e2 *then Float* (*m1 + m2 * 2^nat (e2 - e1)*) *e1*
else Float (*m2 + m1 * 2^nat (e1 - e2)*) *e2*)
by transfer (simp add: field-simps powr-realpow[symmetric] powr-diff)

qualified lemma *compute-float-minus*[code]: *f - g* = *f + (-g)* **for** *f g* :: *float*
by simp

qualified lemma *compute-float-sgn*[code]:
sgn (*Float m1 e1*) = (*if 0 < m1* *then 1* *else if m1 < 0* *then -1* *else 0*)
by transfer (simp add: sgn-mult)

lift-definition *is-float-pos* :: *float* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** ($<$) *0* :: *real* \Rightarrow *bool* .

qualified lemma *compute-is-float-pos*[code]: *is-float-pos* (*Float m e*) \longleftrightarrow *0 < m*
by transfer (auto simp add: zero-less-mult-iff not-le[symmetric, of - 0])

lift-definition *is-float-nonneg* :: *float* \Rightarrow *bool* **is** (\leq) *0* :: *real* \Rightarrow *bool* .

qualified lemma *compute-is-float-nonneg*[code]: *is-float-nonneg* (*Float m e*) \longleftrightarrow
 $0 \leq m$
by transfer (auto simp add: zero-le-mult-iff not-less[symmetric, of - 0])

```

lift-definition is-float-zero :: float  $\Rightarrow$  bool is (=) 0 :: real  $\Rightarrow$  bool .

qualified lemma compute-is-float-zero[code]: is-float-zero (Float m e)  $\longleftrightarrow$  0 = m
  by transfer (auto simp add: is-float-zero-def)

qualified lemma compute-float-abs[code]: |Float m e| = Float |m| e
  by transfer (simp add: abs-mult)

qualified lemma compute-float-eq[code]: equal-class.equal f g = is-float-zero (f - g)
  by transfer simp

end

```

43.6 Lemmas for types *real*, *nat*, *int*

```

lemmas real-of-ints =
  of-int-add
  of-int-minus
  of-int-diff
  of-int-mult
  of-int-power
  of-int-numeral of-int-neg-numeral

lemmas int-of-reals = real-of-ints[symmetric]

```

43.7 Rounding Real Numbers

```

definition round-down :: int  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where round-down prec x = ⌊x * 2 powr prec⌋ * 2 powr - prec

definition round-up :: int  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where round-up prec x = ⌈x * 2 powr prec⌉ * 2 powr - prec

lemma round-down-float[simp]: round-down prec x  $\in$  float
  unfolding round-down-def
  by (auto intro!: times-float simp flip: of-int-minus)

lemma round-up-float[simp]: round-up prec x  $\in$  float
  unfolding round-up-def
  by (auto intro!: times-float simp flip: of-int-minus)

lemma round-up: x  $\leq$  round-up prec x
  by (simp add: powr-minus-divide le-divide-eq round-up-def ceiling-correct)

lemma round-down: round-down prec x  $\leq$  x
  by (simp add: powr-minus-divide divide-le-eq round-down-def)

lemma round-up-0[simp]: round-up p 0 = 0

```

```

unfolding round-up-def by simp

lemma round-down-0[simp]: round-down p 0 = 0
  unfolding round-down-def by simp

lemma round-up-diff-round-down: round-up prec x - round-down prec x ≤ 2 powr
  -prec
  proof -
    have round-up prec x - round-down prec x = ( $\lceil x * 2 \text{ powr prec} \rceil - \lfloor x * 2 \text{ powr prec} \rfloor) * 2 \text{ powr -prec}$ 
    by (simp add: round-up-def round-down-def field-simps)
    also have ... ≤ 1 * 2 powr -prec
    by (rule mult-mono)
    (auto simp flip: of-int-diff simp: ceiling-diff-floor-le-1)
    finally show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma round-down-shift: round-down p (x * 2 powr k) = 2 powr k * round-down
  (p + k) x
  unfolding round-down-def
  by (simp add: powr-add powr-mult field-simps powr-diff)
  (simp flip: powr-add)

lemma round-up-shift: round-up p (x * 2 powr k) = 2 powr k * round-up (p + k)
  x
  unfolding round-up-def
  by (simp add: powr-add powr-mult field-simps powr-diff)
  (simp flip: powr-add)

lemma round-up-uminus-eq: round-up p (-x) = - round-down p x
  and round-down-uminus-eq: round-down p (-x) = - round-up p x
  by (auto simp: round-up-def round-down-def ceiling-def)

lemma round-up-mono: x ≤ y  $\implies$  round-up p x ≤ round-up p y
  by (auto intro!: ceiling-mono simp: round-up-def)

lemma round-up-le1:
  assumes x ≤ 1 prec ≥ 0
  shows round-up prec x ≤ 1
  proof -
    have real-of-int  $\lceil x * 2 \text{ powr prec} \rceil \leq \text{real-of-int} \lceil 2 \text{ powr real-of-int prec} \rceil$ 
    using assms by (auto intro!: ceiling-mono)
    also have ... = 2 powr prec using assms by (auto simp: powr-int intro!:
    exI[where x=2^nat prec])
    finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: round-up-def) (simp add: powr-minus inverse-eq-divide)
  qed

lemma round-up-less1:

```

```

assumes x < 1 / 2 p > 0
shows round-up p x < 1
proof -
have x * 2 powr p < 1 / 2 * 2 powr p
  using assms by simp
also have ... ≤ 2 powr p - 1 using ⟨p > 0⟩
  by (auto simp: powr-diff powr-int field-simps self-le-power)
finally show ?thesis using ⟨p > 0⟩
  by (simp add: round-up-def field-simps powr-minus powr-int ceiling-less-iff)
qed

lemma round-down-ge1:
assumes x: x ≥ 1
assumes prec: p ≥ - log 2 x
shows 1 ≤ round-down p x
proof cases
assume nonneg: 0 ≤ p
have 2 powr p = real-of-int ⌊2 powr real-of-int p⌋
  using nonneg by (auto simp: powr-int)
also have ... ≤ real-of-int ⌊x * 2 powr p⌋
  using assms by (auto intro!: floor-mono)
finally show ?thesis
  by (simp add: round-down-def) (simp add: powr-minus inverse-eq-divide)
next
assume neg: ¬ 0 ≤ p
have x = 2 powr (log 2 x)
  using x by simp
also have 2 powr (log 2 x) ≥ 2 powr - p
  using prec by auto
finally have x-le: x ≥ 2 powr - p .

from neg have 2 powr real-of-int p ≤ 2 powr 0
  by (intro powr-mono) auto
also have ... ≤ ⌊2 powr 0::real⌋ by simp
also have ... ≤ ⌊x * 2 powr (real-of-int p)⌋
  unfolding of-int-le-iff
  using x x-le by (intro floor-mono) (simp add: powr-minus-divide field-simps)
finally show ?thesis
  using prec x
  by (simp add: round-down-def powr-minus-divide pos-le-divide-eq)
qed

lemma round-up-le0: x ≤ 0 ==> round-up p x ≤ 0
unfolding round-up-def
by (auto simp: field-simps mult-le-0-iff zero-le-mult-iff)

```

43.8 Rounding Floats

definition *div-twopow* :: *int* ⇒ *nat* ⇒ *int*

```

where [simp]: div-twopow  $x\ n = x\ \text{div}\ (2^{\wedge} n)$ 

definition mod-twopow :: int  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  int
where [simp]: mod-twopow  $x\ n = x\ \text{mod}\ (2^{\wedge} n)$ 

lemma compute-div-twopow[code]:
div-twopow  $x\ n = (\text{if } x = 0 \vee x = -1 \vee n = 0 \text{ then } x \text{ else } \text{div-twopow}\ (x\ \text{div}\ 2)$ 
 $(n - 1))$ 
by (cases  $n$ ) (auto simp: zdiv-zmult2-eq div-eq-minus1)

lemma compute-mod-twopow[code]:
mod-twopow  $x\ n = (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } x\ \text{mod}\ 2 + 2 * \text{mod-twopow}\ (x\ \text{div}\ 2)\ (n - 1))$ 
by (cases  $n$ ) (auto simp: zmod-zmult2-eq)

lift-definition float-up :: int  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float is round-up by simp
declare float-up.rep-eq[simp]

lemma round-up-correct: round-up  $e\ f - f \in \{0..2\ \text{powr}\ -e\}$ 
unfolding atLeastAtMost-iff
proof
have round-up  $e\ f - f \leq \text{round-up}\ e\ f - \text{round-down}\ e\ f$ 
using round-down by simp
also have ...  $\leq 2\ \text{powr}\ -e$ 
using round-up-diff-round-down by simp
finally show round-up  $e\ f - f \leq 2\ \text{powr}\ -(\text{real-of-int}\ e)$ 
by simp
qed (simp add: algebra-simps round-up)

lemma float-up-correct: real-of-float (float-up  $e\ f) - \text{real-of-float}\ f \in \{0..2\ \text{powr}\ -e\}$ 
by transfer (rule round-up-correct)

lift-definition float-down :: int  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float is round-down by simp
declare float-down.rep-eq[simp]

lemma round-down-correct:  $f - (\text{round-down}\ e\ f) \in \{0..2\ \text{powr}\ -e\}$ 
unfolding atLeastAtMost-iff
proof
have  $f - \text{round-down}\ e\ f \leq \text{round-up}\ e\ f - \text{round-down}\ e\ f$ 
using round-up by simp
also have ...  $\leq 2\ \text{powr}\ -e$ 
using round-up-diff-round-down by simp
finally show  $f - \text{round-down}\ e\ f \leq 2\ \text{powr}\ -(\text{real-of-int}\ e)$ 
by simp
qed (simp add: algebra-simps round-down)

lemma float-down-correct: real-of-float  $f - \text{real-of-float}\ (\text{float-down}\ e\ f) \in \{0..2\ \text{powr}\ -e\}$ 

```

```

by transfer (rule round-down-correct)

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-float-down[code]:
  float-down p (Float m e) =
    (if p + e < 0 then Float (div-twopow m (nat(-(p + e)))) (-p) else Float m e)
proof (cases p + e < 0)
  case True
    then have real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat(-(p + e))) = 2 powr(-(p + e))
        using powr-realpow[of 2 nat(-(p + e))] by simp
    also have ... = 1 / 2 powr p / 2 powr e
      unfolding powr-minus-divide of-int-minus by (simp add: powr-add)
    finally show ?thesis
      using <p + e < 0>
      apply transfer
      apply (simp add: round-down-def field-simps flip: floor-divide-of-int-eq powr-add)
      apply (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) Float.rep_eq
        add.inverse-inverse compute-real-of-float diff-minus-eq-add
        floor-divide-of-int-eq int-of-reals(1) linorder-not-le
        minus-add-distrib of-int-eq-numeral-power-cancel-iff)
    done
next
  case False
    then have r: real-of-int e + real-of-int p = real (nat (e + p))
      by simp
    have r: ⌊(m * 2 powr e) * 2 powr real-of-int p⌋ = (m * 2 powr e) * 2 powr
      real-of-int p
      by (auto intro: exI[where x=m*2^nat(e+p)]
        simp add: ac-simps powr-add[symmetric] r powr-realpow)
    with <¬ p + e < 0> show ?thesis
      by transfer (auto simp add: round-down-def field-simps powr-add powr-minus)
qed

lemma abs-round-down-le: |f - (round-down e f)| ≤ 2 powr -e
  using round-down-correct[of f e] by simp

lemma abs-round-up-le: |f - (round-up e f)| ≤ 2 powr -e
  using round-up-correct[of e f] by simp

lemma round-down-nonneg: 0 ≤ s ==> 0 ≤ round-down p s
  by (auto simp: round-down-def)

lemma ceil-divide-floor-conv:
  assumes b ≠ 0
  shows ⌈real-of-int a / real-of-int b⌉ =
    (if b dvd a then a div b else ⌈real-of-int a / real-of-int b⌉ + 1)
proof (cases b dvd a)

```

```

case True
then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: ceiling-def floor-divide-of-int-eq dvd-neg-div
    flip: of-int-minus divide-minus-left)
next
  case False
  then have a mod b ≠ 0
    by auto
  then have ne: real-of-int (a mod b) / real-of-int b ≠ 0
    using ‹b ≠ 0› by auto
  have ‹real-of-int a / real-of-int b› = ‹real-of-int a / real-of-int b› + 1
    by (metis add-cancel-left-right ceiling-altdef floor-divide-of-int-eq ne of-int-div-aux)
  then show ?thesis
    using ‹¬ b dvd a› by simp
qed

qualified lemma compute-float-up[code]: float-up p x = - float-down p (-x)
  by transfer (simp add: round-down-uminus-eq)

end

lemma bitlen-Float:
  fixes m e
  defines [THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq]: f ≡ Float m e
  shows bitlen |mantissa f| + exponent f = (if m = 0 then 0 else bitlen |m| + e)
  proof (cases m = 0)
    case True
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: f-def bitlen-alt-def)
  next
    case False
    then have f ≠ 0
      unfolding real-of-float-eq by (simp add: f-def)
    then have mantissa f ≠ 0
      by (simp add: mantissa-eq-zero-iff)
    moreover
    obtain i where m = mantissa f * 2 ^ i e = exponent f - int i
      by (rule f-def[THEN denormalize-shift, OF ‹f ≠ 0›])
    ultimately show ?thesis by (simp add: abs-mult)
  qed

lemma float-gt1-scale:
  assumes 1 ≤ Float m e
  shows 0 ≤ e + (bitlen m - 1)
  proof -
    have 0 < Float m e using assms by auto
    then have 0 < m using powr-gt-zero[of 2 e]
      by (auto simp: zero-less-mult-iff)
    then have m ≠ 0 by auto

```

```

show ?thesis
proof (cases  $0 \leq e$ )
  case True
    then show ?thesis
      using ‹ $0 < m$ › by (simp add: bitlen-alt-def)
  next
    case False
    have  $(1::int) < 2$  by simp
    let ?S =  $2^{\lceil \text{nat}(-e) \rceil}$ 
    have inverse  $(2^{\lceil \text{nat}(-e) \rceil}) = 2^{\text{powr } e}$ 
      using assms False powr-realpow[of 2 nat (-e)]
      by (auto simp: powr-minus field-simps)
    then have  $1 \leq \text{real-of-int } m * \text{inverse } ?S$ 
      using assms False powr-realpow[of 2 nat (-e)]
      by (auto simp: powr-minus)
    then have  $1 * ?S \leq \text{real-of-int } m * \text{inverse } ?S * ?S$ 
      by (rule mult-right-mono) auto
    then have ?S  $\leq \text{real-of-int } m$ 
      unfolding mult.assoc by auto
    then have ?S  $\leq m$ 
      unfolding of-int-le-iff[symmetric] by auto
    from this bitlen-bounds[OF ‹ $0 < m$ ›, THEN conjunct2]
    have nat (-e)  $< (\text{nat}(\text{bitlen } m))$ 
      unfolding power-strict-increasing-iff[OF ‹ $1 < 2$ ›, symmetric]
      by (rule order-le-less-trans)
    then have -e  $< \text{bitlen } m$ 
      using False by auto
    then show ?thesis
      by auto
  qed
qed

```

43.9 Truncating Real Numbers

```

definition truncate-down::nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where truncate-down prec x = round-down (prec - ⌊log 2 |x|⌋) x

lemma truncate-down: truncate-down prec x  $\leq$  x
  using round-down by (simp add: truncate-down-def)

lemma truncate-down-le:  $x \leq y \implies \text{truncate-down prec } x \leq y$ 
  by (rule order-trans[OF truncate-down])

lemma truncate-down-zero[simp]: truncate-down prec 0 = 0
  by (simp add: truncate-down-def)

lemma truncate-down-float[simp]: truncate-down p x  $\in$  float
  by (auto simp: truncate-down-def)

```

```

definition truncate-up::nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where truncate-up prec x = round-up (prec -  $\lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor$ ) x

lemma truncate-up:  $x \leq \text{truncate-up} \text{ prec } x$ 
  using round-up by (simp add: truncate-up-def)

lemma truncate-up-le:  $x \leq y \implies x \leq \text{truncate-up} \text{ prec } y$ 
  by (rule order-trans[OF - truncate-up])

lemma truncate-up-zero[simp]:  $\text{truncate-up} \text{ prec } 0 = 0$ 
  by (simp add: truncate-up-def)

lemma truncate-up-uminus-eq:  $\text{truncate-up} \text{ prec } (-x) = -\text{truncate-down} \text{ prec } x$ 
  and truncate-down-uminus-eq:  $\text{truncate-down} \text{ prec } (-x) = -\text{truncate-up} \text{ prec } x$ 
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def round-up-def truncate-down-def round-down-def
ceiling-def)

lemma truncate-up-float[simp]:  $\text{truncate-up} \text{ p } x \in \text{float}$ 
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def)

lemma mult-powr-eq:  $0 < b \implies b \neq 1 \implies 0 < x \implies x * b \text{ powr } y = b \text{ powr } (y$ 
 $+ \log b x)$ 
  by (simp-all add: powr-add)

lemma truncate-down-pos:
  assumes  $x > 0$ 
  shows  $\text{truncate-down} \text{ p } x > 0$ 
proof -
  have  $0 \leq \log 2 x - \text{real-of-int } \lfloor \log 2 x \rfloor$ 
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  moreover have  $0 \leq \text{real } p - \text{real-of-int } \lfloor \log 2 x \rfloor + \log 2 x$ 
    by linarith
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using assms
    by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def mult-powr-eq
intro!: ge-one-powr-ge-zero mult-pos-pos)
qed

lemma truncate-down-nonneg:  $0 \leq y \implies 0 \leq \text{truncate-down} \text{ prec } y$ 
  by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def)

lemma truncate-down-ge1:  $1 \leq x \implies 1 \leq \text{truncate-down} \text{ p } x$ 
  apply (auto simp: truncate-down-def algebra-simps intro!: round-down-ge1)
  apply linarith
  done

lemma truncate-up-nonpos:  $x \leq 0 \implies \text{truncate-up} \text{ prec } x \leq 0$ 
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def round-up-def intro!: mult-nonpos-nonneg)

```

```

lemma truncate-up-le1:
  assumes  $x \leq 1$ 
  shows truncate-up  $p$   $x \leq 1$ 
proof -
  consider  $x \leq 0 \mid x > 0$ 
  by arith
  then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
  with truncate-up-nonpos[OF this, of p] show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case 2
  then have le:  $\lfloor \log 2 |x| \rfloor \leq 0$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: log-less-iff)
  from assms have  $0 \leq \text{int } p$  by simp
  from add-mono[OF this le]
  show ?thesis
  using assms by (simp add: truncate-up-def round-up-le1 add-mono)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma truncate-down-shift-int:
  truncate-down  $p$  ( $x * 2^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int } k$ ) = truncate-down  $p$   $x * 2^{\text{powr}} k$ 
  by (cases  $x = 0$ )
  (simp-all add: algebra-simps abs-mult log-mult truncate-down-def
   round-down-shift[of --  $k$ , simplified])

```

```

lemma truncate-down-shift-nat: truncate-down  $p$  ( $x * 2^{\text{powr}} \text{real } k$ ) = truncate-down  $p$   $x * 2^{\text{powr}} k$ 
  by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq truncate-down-shift-int)

```

```

lemma truncate-up-shift-int: truncate-up  $p$  ( $x * 2^{\text{powr}} \text{real-of-int } k$ ) = truncate-up  $p$   $x * 2^{\text{powr}} k$ 
  by (cases  $x = 0$ )
  (simp-all add: algebra-simps abs-mult log-mult truncate-up-def
   round-up-shift[of --  $k$ , simplified])

```

```

lemma truncate-up-shift-nat: truncate-up  $p$  ( $x * 2^{\text{powr}} \text{real } k$ ) = truncate-up  $p$   $x * 2^{\text{powr}} k$ 
  by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq truncate-up-shift-int)

```

43.10 Truncating Floats

```

lift-definition float-round-up :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float is truncate-up
  by (simp add: truncate-up-def)

```

```

lemma float-round-up: real-of-float  $x \leq \text{real-of-float } (\text{float-round-up prec } x)$ 
  using truncate-up by transfer simp

```

```

lemma float-round-up-zero[simp]: float-round-up prec 0 = 0
  by transfer simp

lift-definition float-round-down :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  float is truncate-down
  by (simp add: truncate-down-def)

lemma float-round-down: real-of-float (float-round-down prec x)  $\leq$  real-of-float x
  using truncate-down by transfer simp

lemma float-round-down-zero[simp]: float-round-down prec 0 = 0
  by transfer simp

lemmas float-round-up-le = order-trans[OF - float-round-up]
  and float-round-down-le = order-trans[OF float-round-down]

lemma minus-float-round-up-eq:  $- \text{float-round-up prec } x = \text{float-round-down prec } (-x)$ 
  and minus-float-round-down-eq:  $- \text{float-round-down prec } x = \text{float-round-up prec } (-x)$ 
  by (transfer; simp add: truncate-down-uminus-eq truncate-up-uminus-eq)+

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-float-round-down[code]:
  float-round-down prec (Float m e) =
    (let d = bitlen |m| - int prec - 1 in
     if 0 < d then Float (div-twopow m (nat d)) (e + d)
     else Float m e)
  using Float.compute-float-down[of Suc prec - bitlen |m| - e m e, symmetric]
  by transfer
  (simp add: field-simps abs-mult log-mult bitlen-alt-def truncate-down-def
   cong del: if-weak-cong)

qualified lemma compute-float-round-up[code]:
  float-round-up prec x =  $- \text{float-round-down prec } (-x)$ 
  by transfer (simp add: truncate-down-uminus-eq)

end

lemma truncate-up-nonneg-mono:
  assumes 0  $\leq$  x x  $\leq$  y
  shows truncate-up prec x  $\leq$  truncate-up prec y
proof -
  consider  $\lfloor \log_2 x \rfloor = \lfloor \log_2 y \rfloor$   $\mid \lfloor \log_2 x \rfloor \neq \lfloor \log_2 y \rfloor$  0 < x  $\mid$  x  $\leq$  0
  by arith
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases

```

```

case 1
then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-def round-up-def intro!: ceiling-mono)
next
case 2
from assms ‹0 < x› have log 2 x ≤ log 2 y
  by auto
with ‹⌊log 2 x⌋ ≠ ⌊log 2 y⌋›
have logless: log 2 x < log 2 y
  by linarith
have flogless: ⌊log 2 x⌋ < ⌊log 2 y⌋
  using ‹⌊log 2 x⌋ ≠ ⌊log 2 y⌋› ‹log 2 x ≤ log 2 y› by linarith
have truncate-up prec x =
  real-of-int ‹x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋) * 2 powr - real-of-int
  (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋)
  using assms by (simp add: truncate-up-def round-up-def)
also have ‹x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋) ≤ (2 ^ (Suc prec))›
proof (simp only: ceiling-le-iff)
  have x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋) ≤
    x * (2 powr real (Suc prec) / (2 powr log 2 x))
    using real-of-int-floor-add-one-ge[of log 2 x] assms
    by (auto simp: algebra-simps simp flip: powr-diff intro!: mult-left-mono)
  then show x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋) ≤ real-of-int ((2::int)
  ^ (Suc prec))
    using ‹0 < x› by (simp add: powr-realpow powr-add)
qed
then have real-of-int ‹x * 2 powr real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋) ≤ 2 powr
  int (Suc prec)
  by (auto simp: powr-realpow powr-add)
  (metis power-Suc of-int-le-numeral-power-cancel-iff)
also
have 2 powr - real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 x⌋) ≤ 2 powr - real-of-int (int
  prec - ⌊log 2 y⌋ + 1)
  using logless flogless by (auto intro!: floor-mono)
also have 2 powr real-of-int (int (Suc prec)) ≤
  2 powr (log 2 y + real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 y⌋ + 1))
  using assms ‹0 < x›
  by (auto simp: algebra-simps)
finally have truncate-up prec x ≤
  2 powr (log 2 y + real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 y⌋ + 1)) * 2 powr - real-of-int
  (int prec - ⌊log 2 y⌋ + 1)
  by simp
also have ... = 2 powr (log 2 y + real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 y⌋) - real-of-int
  (int prec - ⌊log 2 y⌋))
  by (subst powr-add[symmetric]) simp
also have ... = y
  using ‹0 < x› assms
  by (simp add: powr-add)

```

```

also have ... ≤ truncate-up prec y
  by (rule truncate-up)
finally show ?thesis .

next
  case 3
  then show ?thesis
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: truncate-up-le)
qed
qed

lemma truncate-up-switch-sign-mono:
assumes x ≤ 0 0 ≤ y
shows truncate-up prec x ≤ truncate-up prec y
proof -
  note truncate-up-nonpos[OF ‹x ≤ 0›]
  also note truncate-up-le[OF ‹0 ≤ y›]
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma truncate-down-switch-sign-mono:
assumes x ≤ 0
  and 0 ≤ y
  and x ≤ y
shows truncate-down prec x ≤ truncate-down prec y
proof -
  note truncate-down-le[OF ‹x ≤ 0›]
  also note truncate-down-nonneg[OF ‹0 ≤ y›]
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma truncate-down-nonneg-mono:
assumes 0 ≤ x x ≤ y
shows truncate-down prec x ≤ truncate-down prec y
proof -
  consider x ≤ 0 | ⌊log 2 |x|⌋ = ⌊log 2 |y|⌋ |
    0 < x ⌊log 2 |x|⌋ ≠ ⌊log 2 |y|⌋
    by arith
  then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
  with assms have x = 0 0 ≤ y by simp-all
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto intro!: truncate-down-nonneg)
next
  case 2
  then show ?thesis
  using assms
  by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def intro!: floor-mono)

```

```

next
  case 3
    from ‹0 < x› have log 2 x ≤ log 2 y 0 < y 0 ≤ y
      using assms by auto
    with ‹⌊log 2 |x|⌋ ≠ ⌊log 2 |y|⌋›
    have logless: log 2 x < log 2 y and flogless: ⌊log 2 x⌋ < ⌊log 2 y⌋
      unfolding atomize-conj abs-of-pos[OF ‹0 < x›] abs-of-pos[OF ‹0 < y›]
      by (metis floor-less-cancel linorder-cases not-le)
    have 2 powr prec ≤ y * 2 powr real prec / (2 powr log 2 y)
      using ‹0 < y› by simp
    also have ... ≤ y * 2 powr real (Suc prec) / (2 powr (real-of-int ⌊log 2 y⌋ +
      1))
      using ‹0 ≤ y› ‹0 ≤ x› assms(2)
      by (auto intro!: powr-mono divide-left-mono
        simp: of-nat-diff powr-add powr-diff)
    also have ... = y * 2 powr real (Suc prec) / (2 powr real-of-int ⌊log 2 y⌋ * 2)
      by (auto simp: powr-add)
    finally have (2 ^ prec) ≤ |y * 2 powr real-of-int (int (Suc prec) - ⌊log 2 |y|⌋
      - 1)|
      using ‹0 ≤ y›
      by (auto simp: powr-diff le-floor-iff powr-realpow powr-add)
    then have (2 ^ (prec)) * 2 powr - real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 |y|⌋) ≤
      truncate-down prec y
      by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def)
    moreover have x ≤ (2 ^ prec) * 2 powr - real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 |y|⌋)
    proof -
      have x = 2 powr (log 2 |x|) using ‹0 < x› by simp
      also have ... ≤ (2 ^ (Suc prec)) * 2 powr - real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2
        |x|⌋)
        using real-of-int-floor-add-one-ge[of log 2 |x|] ‹0 < x›
        by (auto simp flip: powr-realpow powr-add simp: algebra-simps powr-mult-base
          le-powr-iff)
      also
        have 2 powr - real-of-int (int prec - ⌊log 2 |x|⌋) ≤ 2 powr - real-of-int (int
          prec - ⌊log 2 |y|⌋ + 1)
          using logless flogless ‹x > 0› ‹y > 0›
          by (auto intro!: floor-mono)
      finally show ?thesis
        by (auto simp flip: powr-realpow simp: powr-diff assms)
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by (metis dual-order.trans truncate-down)
    qed
    qed

lemma truncate-down-eq-truncate-up: truncate-down p x = - truncate-up p (-x)
  and truncate-up-eq-truncate-down: truncate-up p x = - truncate-down p (-x)
  by (auto simp: truncate-up-uminus-eq truncate-down-uminus-eq)

```

```

lemma truncate-down-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{truncate-down } p \ x \leq \text{truncate-down } p \ y$ 
  by (smt (verit) truncate-down-nonneg-mono truncate-up-nonneg-mono truncate-up-uminus-eq)

lemma truncate-up-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{truncate-up } p \ x \leq \text{truncate-up } p \ y$ 
  by (simp add: truncate-up-eq-truncate-down truncate-down-mono)

lemma truncate-up-nonneg:  $0 \leq \text{truncate-up } p \ x \text{ if } 0 \leq x$ 
  by (simp add: that truncate-up-le)

lemma truncate-up-pos:  $0 < \text{truncate-up } p \ x \text{ if } 0 < x$ 
  by (meson less-le-trans that truncate-up)

lemma truncate-up-less-zero-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-up } p \ x < 0 \longleftrightarrow x < 0$ 
  by (smt (verit) truncate-down-pos truncate-down-uminus-eq truncate-up-nonneg)

lemma truncate-up-nonneg-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-up } p \ x \geq 0 \longleftrightarrow x \geq 0$ 
  using truncate-up-less-zero-iff[of p x] truncate-up-nonneg[of x]
  by linarith

lemma truncate-down-less-zero-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-down } p \ x < 0 \longleftrightarrow x < 0$ 
  by (metis le-less-trans not-less-iff-gr-or-eq truncate-down truncate-down-pos truncate-down-zero)

lemma truncate-down-nonneg-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-down } p \ x \geq 0 \longleftrightarrow x \geq 0$ 
  using truncate-down-less-zero-iff[of p x] truncate-down-nonneg[of x p]
  by linarith

lemma truncate-down-eq-zero-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-down } \text{prec } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
  by (metis not-less-iff-gr-or-eq truncate-down-less-zero-iff truncate-down-pos truncate-down-zero)

lemma truncate-up-eq-zero-iff[simp]:  $\text{truncate-up } \text{prec } x = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = 0$ 
  by (metis not-less-iff-gr-or-eq truncate-up-less-zero-iff truncate-up-pos truncate-up-zero)

```

43.11 Approximation of positive rationals

```

lemma div-mult-twopow-eq:  $a \text{ div } ((2::nat) ^ n) \text{ div } b = a \text{ div } (b * 2 ^ n)$  for  $a \ b :: \text{nat}$ 
  by (cases  $b = 0$ ) (simp-all add: div-mult2-eq[symmetric] ac-simps)

lemma real-div-nat-eq-floor-of-divide:  $a \text{ div } b = \text{real-of-int } \lfloor a / b \rfloor$  for  $a \ b :: \text{nat}$ 
  by (simp add: floor-divide-of-nat-eq [of a b])

definition rat-precision prec x y =
  (let  $d = \text{bitlen } x - \text{bitlen } y$ 
   in  $\text{int } \text{prec} - d + (\text{if } \text{Float}(\text{abs } x) < \text{Float}(\text{abs } y) \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$ 

lemma floor-log-divide-eq:
  assumes  $i > 0 \ j > 0 \ p > 1$ 

```

```

shows ⌊log p (i / j)⌋ = floor (log p i) - floor (log p j) -
  (if i ≥ j * p powr (floor (log p i) - floor (log p j)) then 0 else 1)
proof -
  let ?l = log p
  let ?fl = λx. floor (?l x)
  have ⌊?l (i / j)⌋ = ⌊?l i - ?l j⌋ using assms
    by (auto simp: log-divide)
  also have ... = floor (real-of-int (?fl i - ?fl j) + (?l i - ?fl i - (?l j - ?fl j)))
    (is - = floor (- + ?r))
    by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  also note floor-add2
  also note ‹p > 1›
  note powr = powr-le-cancel-iff[symmetric, OF ‹1 < p›, THEN iffD2]
  note powr-strict = powr-less-cancel-iff[symmetric, OF ‹1 < p›, THEN iffD2]
  have floor ?r = (if i ≥ j * p powr (?fl i - ?fl j) then 0 else -1) (is - = ?if)
    using assms
    apply simp
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) floor-less-iff floor-uminus-of-int le-log-iff mult-powr-eq
      of-int-1 real-of-int-floor-add-one-gt zero-le-floor)
  finally
    show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma truncate-down-rat-precision:
  truncate-down prec (real x / real y) = round-down (rat-precision prec x y) (real
  x / real y)
and truncate-up-rat-precision:
  truncate-up prec (real x / real y) = round-up (rat-precision prec x y) (real x /
  real y)
unfolding truncate-down-def truncate-up-def rat-precision-def
by (cases x; cases y) (auto simp: floor-log-divide-eq algebra-simps bitlen-alt-def)

lift-definition lapprox-posrat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ float
  is λprec (x::nat) (y::nat). truncate-down prec (x / y)
  by simp

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-lapprox-posrat[code]:
  lapprox-posrat prec x y =
  (let
    l = rat-precision prec x y;
    d = if 0 ≤ l then x * 2^nat l div y else x div 2^nat (- l) div y
    in normfloat (Float d (- l)))
  unfolding div-mult-twopow-eq
  by transfer
    (simp add: round-down-def powr-int real-div-nat-eq-floor-of-divide field-simps
  Let-def

```

```

truncate-down-rat-precision del: two-powr-minus-int-float)

end

lift-definition rapprox-posrat :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ float
  is λprec (x::nat) (y::nat). truncate-up prec (x / y)
  by simp

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-rapprox-posrat[code]:
  fixes prec x y
  defines l ≡ rat-precision prec x y
  shows rapprox-posrat prec x y =
    (let
      l = l;
      (r, s) = if 0 ≤ l then (x * 2^nat l, y) else (x, y * 2^nat(-l));
      d = r div s;
      m = r mod s
      in normfloat (Float (d + (if m = 0 ∨ y = 0 then 0 else 1)) (- l)))
  proof (cases y = 0)
    assume y = 0
    then show ?thesis by transfer simp
  next
    assume y ≠ 0
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases 0 ≤ l)
      case True
      define x' where x' = x * 2 ^ nat l
      have int x * 2 ^ nat l = x'
        by (simp add: x'-def)
      moreover have real x * 2 powr l = real x'
        by (simp flip: powr-realpow add: ‹0 ≤ l› x'-def)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        using ceil-divide-floor-conv[of y x] powr-realpow[of 2 nat l] ‹0 ≤ l› ‹y ≠ 0›
          l-def[symmetric, THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq]
        apply transfer
        apply (auto simp add: round-up-def truncate-up-rat-precision)
        apply (metis floor-divide-of-int-eq of-int-of-nat-eq)
        done
    next
      case False
      define y' where y' = y * 2 ^ nat (- l)
      from ‹y ≠ 0› have y' ≠ 0 by (simp add: y'-def)
      have int y * 2 ^ nat (- l) = y'
        by (simp add: y'-def)
      moreover have real x * real-of-int (2::int) powr real-of-int l / real y = x /
        real y'
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

using ⊢ 0 ≤ l by (simp flip: powr-realpow add: powr-minus y'-def field-simps)
ultimately show ?thesis
  using ceil-divide-floor-conv[of y' x] ⊢ 0 ≤ l ⊢ y' ≠ 0 ⊢ y ≠ 0
    l-def[symmetric, THEN meta-eq-to-obj-eq]
    apply transfer
  apply (auto simp add: round-up-def ceil-divide-floor-conv truncate-up-rat-precision)
    apply (metis floor-divide-of-int-eq of-int-of-nat-eq)
    done
qed
qed

end

lemma rat-precision-pos:
assumes 0 ≤ x
  and 0 < y
  and 2 * x < y
shows rat-precision n (int x) (int y) > 0
proof -
  have 0 < x ==> log 2 x + 1 = log 2 (2 * x)
    by (simp add: log-mult)
  then have bitlen (int x) < bitlen (int y)
    using assms
    by (simp add: bitlen-alt-def)
      (auto intro!: floor-mono simp add: one-add-floor)
  then show ?thesis
    using assms
    by (auto intro!: pos-add-strict simp add: field-simps rat-precision-def)
qed

lemma rapprox-posrat-less1:
  0 ≤ x ==> 0 < y ==> 2 * x < y ==> real-of-float (rapprox-posrat n x y) < 1
  by transfer (simp add: rat-precision-pos round-up-less1 truncate-up-rat-precision)

lift-definition lapprox-rat :: nat ⇒ int ⇒ int ⇒ float is
  λprec (x:int) (y:int). truncate-down prec (x / y)
  by simp

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-lapprox-rat[code]:
lapprox-rat prec x y =
  (if y = 0 then 0
   else if 0 ≤ x then
     (if 0 < y then lapprox-posrat prec (nat x) (nat y)
      else - (rapprox-posrat prec (nat x) (nat (-y))))
     else
       (if 0 < y
        then lapprox-posrat prec (nat x) (nat y)
        else - (rapprox-posrat prec (nat x) (nat (-y)))))))

```

```

then – (rapprox-posrat prec (nat (‐x)) (nat y))
else lapprox-posrat prec (nat (‐x)) (nat (‐y)))
by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-uminus-eq)

lift-definition rapprox-rat :: nat ⇒ int ⇒ int ⇒ float is
λprec (x:int) (y:int). truncate-up prec (x / y)
by simp

lemma rapprox-rat = rapprox-posrat
by transfer auto

lemma lapprox-rat = lapprox-posrat
by transfer auto

qualified lemma compute-rapprox-rat[code]:
rapprox-rat prec x y = – lapprox-rat prec (‐x) y
by transfer (simp add: truncate-down-uminus-eq)

qualified lemma compute-truncate-down[code]:
truncate-down p (Ratreal r) = (let (a, b) = quotient-of r in lapprox-rat p a b)
by transfer (auto split: prod.split simp: of-rat-divide dest!: quotient-of-div)

qualified lemma compute-truncate-up[code]:
truncate-up p (Ratreal r) = (let (a, b) = quotient-of r in rapprox-rat p a b)
by transfer (auto split: prod.split simp: of-rat-divide dest!: quotient-of-div)

end

```

43.12 Division

```
definition real-divl prec a b = truncate-down prec (a / b)
```

```
definition real-divr prec a b = truncate-up prec (a / b)
```

```
lift-definition float-divl :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float ⇒ float is real-divl
by (simp add: real-divl-def)
```

```
context
begin
```

```

qualified lemma compute-float-divl[code]:
float-divl prec (Float m1 s1) (Float m2 s2) = lapprox-rat prec m1 m2 * Float 1
(s1 – s2)
apply transfer
unfolding real-divl-def of-int-1 mult-1 truncate-down-shift-int[symmetric]
apply (simp add: powr-diff powr-minus)
done

```

```
lift-definition float-divr :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float ⇒ float is real-divr
```

```

by (simp add: real-divr-def)
qualified lemma compute-float-divr[code]:
  float-divr prec x y = - float-divl prec (-x) y
  by transfer (simp add: real-divr-def real-divl-def truncate-down-uminus-eq)
end

```

43.13 Approximate Addition

```
definition plus-down prec x y = truncate-down prec (x + y)
```

```
definition plus-up prec x y = truncate-up prec (x + y)
```

```
lemma float-plus-down-float[intro, simp]: x ∈ float ⇒ y ∈ float ⇒ plus-down p x y ∈ float
  by (simp add: plus-down-def)
```

```
lemma float-plus-up-float[intro, simp]: x ∈ float ⇒ y ∈ float ⇒ plus-up p x y ∈ float
  by (simp add: plus-up-def)
```

```
lift-definition float-plus-down :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float ⇒ float is plus-down ..
```

```
lift-definition float-plus-up :: nat ⇒ float ⇒ float ⇒ float is plus-up ..
```

```
lemma plus-down: plus-down prec x y ≤ x + y
  and plus-up: x + y ≤ plus-up prec x y
  by (auto simp: plus-down-def truncate-down plus-up-def truncate-up)
```

```
lemma float-plus-down: real-of-float (float-plus-down prec x y) ≤ x + y
  and float-plus-up: x + y ≤ real-of-float (float-plus-up prec x y)
  by (transfer; rule plus-down plus-up)+
```

```
lemmas plus-down-le = order-trans[OF plus-down]
  and plus-up-le = order-trans[OF - plus-up]
  and float-plus-down-le = order-trans[OF float-plus-down]
  and float-plus-up-le = order-trans[OF - float-plus-up]
```

```
lemma compute-plus-up[code]: plus-up p x y = - plus-down p (-x) (-y)
  using truncate-down-uminus-eq[of p x + y]
  by (auto simp: plus-down-def plus-up-def)
```

```
lemma truncate-down-log2-eqI:
  assumes [log 2 |x|] = [log 2 |y|]
  assumes [x * 2 powr (p - [log 2 |x|])] = [y * 2 powr (p - [log 2 |x|])]
  shows truncate-down p x = truncate-down p y
  using assms by (auto simp: truncate-down-def round-down-def)
```

```

lemma sum-neq-zeroI:
| $a| \geq k \implies |b| < k \implies a + b \neq 0$ 
| $a| > k \implies |b| \leq k \implies a + b \neq 0$ 
for a k :: real
by auto

lemma abs-real-le-2-powr-bitlen[simp]: |real-of-int m2| < 2 powr real-of-int (bitlen |m2|)
proof (cases m2 = 0)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    then have |m2| < 2 ^ nat (bitlen |m2|)
    using bitlen-bounds[of |m2|]
    by (auto simp: powr-add bitlen-nonneg)
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis bitlen-nonneg powr-int of-int-abs of-int-less-numeral-power-cancel-iff
           zero-less-numeral)
  qed

lemma floor-sum-times-2-powr-sgn-eq:
fixes ai p q :: int
and a b :: real
assumes a * 2 powr p = ai
and b-le-1: |b * 2 powr (p + 1)| ≤ 1
and leqp: q ≤ p
shows ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr q⌋ = ⌊(2 * ai + sgn b) * 2 powr (q - p - 1)⌋
proof –
  consider b = 0 | b > 0 | b < 0 by arith
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case 1
    then show ?thesis
      by (simp flip: assms(1) powr-add add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base)
  next
    case 2
    then have b * 2 powr p < |b * 2 powr (p + 1)|
      by simp
    also note b-le-1
    finally have b-less-1: b * 2 powr real-of-int p < 1 .

    from b-less-1 {b > 0} have floor-eq: ⌊b * 2 powr real-of-int p⌋ = 0 [sgn b / 2] = 0
      by (simp-all add: floor-eq-iff)

    have ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr q⌋ = ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr p * 2 powr (q - p)⌋
      by (simp add: algebra-simps flip: powr-realpow powr-add)
    also have ... = ⌊(ai + b * 2 powr p) * 2 powr (q - p)⌋
  
```

```

by (simp add: assms algebra-simps)
also have ... = ⌊(ai + b * 2 powr p) / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
  using assms
  by (simp add: algebra-simps divide-powr-uminus flip: powr-realpow powr-add)
also have ... = ⌊ai / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
  by (simp del: of-int-power add: floor-divide-real-eq-div floor-eq)
finally have ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr real-of-int q⌋ = ⌊real-of-int ai / real-of-int
((2::int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋ .
moreover
have ⌊(2 * ai + (sgn b)) * 2 powr (real-of-int (q - p) - 1)⌋ =
  ⌊real-of-int ai / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
proof -
  have ⌊(2 * ai + sgn b) * 2 powr (real-of-int (q - p) - 1)⌋ = ⌊(ai + sgn b /
2) * 2 powr (q - p)⌋
    by (subst powr-diff) (simp add: field-simps)
  also have ... = ⌊(ai + sgn b / 2) / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
    using leqp by (simp flip: powr-realpow add: powr-diff)
  also have ... = ⌊ai / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat (p - q))⌋
    by (simp del: of-int-power add: floor-divide-real-eq-div floor-eq)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
next
case 3
then have floor-eq: ⌊b * 2 powr (real-of-int p + 1)⌋ = -1
  using b-le-1
  by (auto simp: floor-eq-iff algebra-simps pos-divide-le-eq[symmetric] abs-if
divide-powr-uminus
  intro!: mult-neg-pos split: if-split-asm)
have ⌊(a + b) * 2 powr q⌋ = ⌊(2*a + 2*b) * 2 powr p * 2 powr (q - p - 1)⌋
  by (simp add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base flip: powr-realpow powr-add)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * (a * 2 powr p) + 2 * b * 2 powr p) * 2 powr (q - p -
1)⌋
  by (simp add: algebra-simps)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai + b * 2 powr (p + 1)) / 2 powr (1 - q + p)⌋
  using assms by (simp add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base divide-powr-uminus)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai + b * 2 powr (p + 1)) / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat
(p - q + 1))⌋
  using assms by (simp add: algebra-simps flip: powr-realpow)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai - 1) / real-of-int ((2::int) ^ nat (p - q + 1))⌋
  using <b < 0> assms
  by (simp add: floor-divide-of-int-eq floor-eq floor-divide-real-eq-div
del: of-int-mult of-int-power of-int-diff)
also have ... = ⌊(2 * ai - 1) * 2 powr (q - p - 1)⌋
  using assms by (simp add: algebra-simps divide-powr-uminus flip: powr-realpow)
finally show ?thesis
  using <b < 0> by simp
qed
qed

```

```

lemma log2-abs-int-add-less-half-sgn-eq:
  fixes ai :: int
  and b :: real
  assumes |b| ≤ 1 / 2
  and ai ≠ 0
  shows ⌊log 2 |real-of-int ai + b|⌋ = ⌊log 2 |ai + sgn b / 2|⌋
  proof (cases b = 0)
    case True
      then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    define k where k = ⌊log 2 |ai|⌋
    then have ⌊log 2 |ai|⌋ = k
      by simp
    then have k: 2 powr k ≤ |ai| |ai| < 2 powr (k + 1)
      by (simp-all add: floor-log-eq-powr-iff ⟨ai ≠ 0⟩)
    have k ≥ 0
      using assms by (auto simp: k-def)
    define r where r = |ai| − 2 ^ nat k
    have r: 0 ≤ r r < 2 powr k
      using ⟨k ≥ 0⟩ k
      by (auto simp: r-def k-def algebra-simps powr-add abs-if powr-int)
    then have r ≤ (2::int) ^ nat k − 1
      using ⟨k ≥ 0⟩ by (auto simp: powr-int)
    from this[simplified of-int-le-iff[symmetric]] ⟨0 ≤ k⟩
    have r-le: r ≤ 2 powr k − 1
      by (auto simp: algebra-simps powr-int)
      (metis of-int-1 of-int-add of-int-le-numeral-power-cancel-iff)
    have |ai| = 2 powr k + r
      using ⟨k ≥ 0⟩ by (auto simp: k-def r-def simp flip: powr-realpow)

    have pos: |b| < 1 ⟹ 0 < 2 powr k + (r + b) for b :: real
      using ⟨0 ≤ k⟩ ⟨ai ≠ 0⟩
      by (auto simp add: r-def powr-realpow[symmetric] abs-if sgn-if algebra-simps
        split: if-split-asm)
    have less: |sgn ai * b| < 1
      and less': |sgn (sgn ai * b) / 2| < 1
      using ⟨|b| ≤ -> r-le by (auto simp: abs-if sgn-if split: if-split-asm)

    have floor-eq: ⋀b::real. |b| ≤ 1 / 2 ⟹
      ⌊log 2 (1 + (r + b) / 2 powr k)⌋ = (if r = 0 ∧ b < 0 then −1 else 0)
      using ⟨k ≥ 0⟩ r-le
      by (auto simp: floor-log-eq-powr-iff powr-minus-divide field-simps sgn-if)

    from ⟨real-of-int |ai| = -> have |ai + b| = 2 powr k + (r + sgn ai * b)
      using ⟨|b| ≤ -> ⟨0 ≤ k⟩ r
      by (auto simp add: sgn-if abs-if)

```

```

also have  $\lfloor \log 2 \dots \rfloor = \lfloor \log 2 (2 \text{ powr } k + r + \text{sgn} (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2) \rfloor$ 
proof -
  have  $2 \text{ powr } k + (r + (\text{sgn } ai) * b) = 2 \text{ powr } k * (1 + (r + \text{sgn } ai * b) / 2 \text{ powr } k)$ 
    by (simp add: field-simps)
  also have  $\lfloor \log 2 \dots \rfloor = k + \lfloor \log 2 (1 + (r + \text{sgn } ai * b) / 2 \text{ powr } k) \rfloor$ 
    using pos[OF less]
    by (subst log-mult) (simp-all add: log-mult powr-mult field-simps)
  also
    let ?if = if  $r = 0 \wedge \text{sgn } ai * b < 0$  then  $-1$  else  $0$ 
    have  $\lfloor \log 2 (1 + (r + \text{sgn } ai * b) / 2 \text{ powr } k) \rfloor = ?if$ 
      using ‹|b| ≤ -›
      by (intro floor-eq) (auto simp: abs-mult sgn-if)
    also
      have ... =  $\lfloor \log 2 (1 + (r + \text{sgn} (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2) / 2 \text{ powr } k) \rfloor$ 
        by (subst floor-eq) (auto simp: sgn-if)
      also have  $k + \dots = \lfloor \log 2 (2 \text{ powr } k * (1 + (r + \text{sgn} (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2) / 2 \text{ powr } k)) \rfloor$ 
        unfolding int-add-floor
        using pos[OF less'] ‹|b| ≤ -›
        by (simp add: field-simps add-log-eq-powr del: floor-add2)
      also have  $2 \text{ powr } k * (1 + (r + \text{sgn} (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2) / 2 \text{ powr } k) =$ 
         $2 \text{ powr } k + r + \text{sgn} (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2$ 
        by (simp add: sgn-if field-simps)
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
    also have  $2 \text{ powr } k + r + \text{sgn} (\text{sgn } ai * b) / 2 = |ai + \text{sgn } b / 2|$ 
      unfolding ‹real-of-int |ai| = -›[symmetric] using ‹ai ≠ 0›
      by (auto simp: abs-if sgn-if algebra-simps)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

context
begin

qualified lemma compute-far-float-plus-down:
  fixes m1 e1 m2 e2 :: int
  and p :: nat
  defines k1 ≡ Suc p - nat (bitlen |m1|)
  assumes H: bitlen |m2| ≤ e1 - e2 - k1 - 2 m1 ≠ 0 m2 ≠ 0 e1 ≥ e2
  shows float-plus-down p (Float m1 e1) (Float m2 e2) =
    float-round-down p (Float (m1 * 2 ^ Suc (Suc k1)) + sgn m2) (e1 - int k1
    - 2))
proof -
  let ?a = real-of-float (Float m1 e1)
  let ?b = real-of-float (Float m2 e2)
  let ?sum = ?a + ?b
  let ?shift = real-of-int e2 - real-of-int e1 + real k1 + 1
  let ?m1 = m1 * 2 ^ Suc k1

```

```

let ?m2 = m2 * 2 powr ?shift
let ?m2' = sgn m2 / 2
let ?e = e1 - int k1 - 1

have sum-eq: ?sum = (?m1 + ?m2) * 2 powr ?e
  by (auto simp flip: powr-add powr-mult powr-realpow simp: powr-mult-base
algebra-simps)

have |?m2| * 2 < 2 powr (bitlen |m2| + ?shift + 1)
  by (auto simp: field-simps powr-add powr-mult-base powr-diff abs-mult)
also have ... ≤ 2 powr 0
  using H by (intro powr-mono) auto
finally have abs-m2-less-half: |?m2| < 1 / 2
  by simp

then have |real-of-int m2| < 2 powr -(?shift + 1)
  unfolding powr-minus-divide by (auto simp: bitlen-alt-def field-simps powr-mult-base
abs-mult)
also have ... ≤ 2 powr real-of-int (e1 - e2 - 2)
  by simp
finally have b-less-quarter: |?b| < 1/4 * 2 powr real-of-int e1
  by (simp add: powr-add field-simps powr-diff abs-mult)
also have 1/4 < |real-of-int m1| / 2 using ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩ by simp
finally have b-less-half-a: |?b| < 1/2 * |?a|
  by (simp add: algebra-simps powr-mult-base abs-mult)
then have a-half-less-sum: |?a| / 2 < |?sum|
  by (auto simp: field-simps abs-if split: if-split-asm)

from b-less-half-a have |?b| < |?a| |?b| ≤ |?a|
  by simp-all

have |real-of-float (Float m1 e1)| ≥ 1/4 * 2 powr real-of-int e1
  using ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩
  by (auto simp: powr-add powr-int bitlen-nonneg divide-right-mono abs-mult)
then have ?sum ≠ 0 using b-less-quarter
  by (rule sum-neq-zeroI)
then have ?m1 + ?m2 ≠ 0
  unfolding sum-eq by (simp add: abs-mult zero-less-mult-iff)

have |real-of-int ?m1| ≥ 2 ^ Suc k1 |?m2'| < 2 ^ Suc k1
  using ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩ ⟨m2 ≠ 0⟩ by (auto simp: sgn-if less-1-mult abs-mult simp del:
power.simps)
then have sum'-nz: ?m1 + ?m2' ≠ 0
  by (intro sum-neq-zeroI)

have ⌊log 2 |real-of-float (Float m1 e1) + real-of-float (Float m2 e2)|⌋ = ⌊log 2
|?m1 + ?m2|⌋ + ?e
  using ⟨?m1 + ?m2 ≠ 0⟩
  unfolding floor-add[symmetric] sum-eq

```

```

by (simp add: abs-mult log-mult) linarith
also have ⌊log 2 ⌊?m1 + ?m2⌋⌋ = ⌊log 2 ⌊?m1 + sgn (real-of-int m2 * 2 powr
?shift) / 2⌋⌋
  using abs-m2-less-half ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩
  by (intro log2-abs-int-add-less-half-sgn-eq) (auto simp: abs-mult)
also have sgn (real-of-int m2 * 2 powr ?shift) = sgn m2
  by (auto simp: sgn-if zero-less-mult-iff less-not-sym)
also
have ⌊?m1 + ?m2'⌋ * 2 powr ?e = ⌊?m1 * 2 + sgn m2⌋ * 2 powr (?e - 1)
  by (auto simp: field-simps powr-minus[symmetric] powr-diff powr-mult-base)
then have ⌊log 2 ⌊?m1 + ?m2'⌋⌋ + ?e = ⌊log 2 ⌈real-of-float (Float (?m1 * 2
+ sgn m2) (?e - 1))⌉⌋
  using ⟨?m1 + ?m2' ≠ 0⟩
  unfolding floor-add-int
  by (simp add: log-add-eq-powr abs-mult-pos del: floor-add2)
finally
have ⌊log 2 ⌈?sum⌉⌋ = ⌊log 2 ⌈real-of-float (Float (?m1 * 2 + sgn m2) (?e - 1))⌉⌋
.

then have plus-down p (Float m1 e1) (Float m2 e2) =
  truncate-down p (Float (?m1 * 2 + sgn m2) (?e - 1))
  unfolding plus-down-def
proof (rule truncate-down-log2-eqI)
  let ?f = (int p - ⌊log 2 ⌈real-of-float (Float m1 e1) + real-of-float (Float m2
e2)⌉⌋)
  let ?ai = m1 * 2 ^ (Suc k1)
  have ⌊(?a + ?b) * 2 powr real-of-int ?f⌋ = ⌊(real-of-int (2 * ?ai) + sgn ?b) *
2 powr real-of-int (?f - - ?e - 1)⌋
    proof (rule floor-sum-times-2-powr-sgn-eq)
      show ?a * 2 powr real-of-int (-?e) = real-of-int ?ai
        by (simp add: powr-add powr-realpow[symmetric] powr-diff)
      show ⌊?b * 2 powr real-of-int (-?e + 1)⌋ ≤ 1
        using abs-m2-less-half
        by (simp add: abs-mult powr-add[symmetric] algebra-simps powr-mult-base)
    next
    have e1 + ⌊log 2 ⌈real-of-int m1⌉⌋ - 1 = ⌊log 2 ⌈?a⌉⌋ - 1
      using ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩
      by (simp add: int-add-floor algebra-simps log-mult abs-mult del: floor-add2)
    also have ... ≤ ⌊log 2 ⌈?a + ?b⌉⌋
      using a-half-less-sum ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩ ⟨?sum ≠ 0⟩
      unfolding floor-diff-of-int[symmetric]
      by (auto simp add: log-minus-eq-powr powr-minus-divide intro!: floor-mono)
    finally
    have int p - ⌊log 2 ⌈?a + ?b⌉⌋ ≤ p - (bitlen ⌈m1⌉) - e1 + 2
      by (auto simp: algebra-simps bitlen-alt-def ⟨m1 ≠ 0⟩)
    also have ... ≤ - ?e
      using bitlen-nonneg[of ⌈m1⌉] by (simp add: k1-def)
    finally show ?f ≤ - ?e by simp
qed
also have sgn ?b = sgn m2

```

```

using powr-gt-zero[of 2 e2]
by (auto simp add: sgn-if zero-less-mult-iff simp del: powr-gt-zero)
also have \ $\lfloor(\text{real-of-int } (2 * ?m1) + \text{real-of-int } (\text{sgn } m2)) * 2 \text{ powr real-of-int } (?f - - ?e - 1)\rfloor =$ 
  \ $\lfloor\text{Float } (?m1 * 2 + \text{sgn } m2) (?e - 1) * 2 \text{ powr } ?f\rfloor$ 
  by (simp flip: powr-add powr-realpow add: algebra-simps)
finally
  show \ $\lfloor(?a + ?b) * 2 \text{ powr } ?f\rfloor = \lfloor\text{real-of-float } (\text{Float } (?m1 * 2 + \text{sgn } m2) (?e - 1)) * 2 \text{ powr } ?f\rfloor$  .
qed
then show ?thesis
  by transfer (simp add: plus-down-def ac-simps Let-def)
qed

lemma compute-float-plus-down-naive[code]: float-plus-down p x y = float-round-down p (x + y)
  by transfer (auto simp: plus-down-def)

qualified lemma compute-float-plus-down[code]:
fixes p::nat and m1 e1 m2 e2::int
shows float-plus-down p (Float m1 e1) (Float m2 e2) =
(if m1 = 0 then float-round-down p (Float m2 e2)
else if m2 = 0 then float-round-down p (Float m1 e1)
else
  (if e1 ≥ e2 then
    (let k1 = Suc p - nat (bitlen |m1|) in
      if bitlen |m2| > e1 - e2 - k1 - 2
      then float-round-down p ((Float m1 e1) + (Float m2 e2))
      else float-round-down p (Float (m1 * 2 ^ (Suc (Suc k1)) + sgn m2) (e1 - int k1 - 2)))
    else float-plus-down p (Float m2 e2) (Float m1 e1)))
proof -
{
  assume bitlen |m2| ≤ e1 - e2 - (Suc p - nat (bitlen |m1|)) - 2 m1 ≠ 0 m2
  ≠ 0 e1 ≥ e2
  note compute-far-float-plus-down[OF this]
}
then show ?thesis
  by transfer (simp add: Let-def plus-down-def ac-simps)
qed

qualified lemma compute-float-plus-up[code]: float-plus-up p x y = - float-plus-down p (-x) (-y)
  using truncate-down-uminus-eq[of p x + y]
  by transfer (simp add: plus-down-def plus-up-def ac-simps)

lemma mantissa-zero: mantissa 0 = 0
  by (fact mantissa-0)

```

```

qualified lemma compute-float-less[code]:  $a < b \longleftrightarrow \text{is-float-pos}(\text{float-plus-down } 0 b (- a))$ 
  using truncate-down[of 0 b - a] truncate-down-pos[of b - a 0]
  by transfer (auto simp: plus-down-def)

qualified lemma compute-float-le[code]:  $a \leq b \longleftrightarrow \text{is-float-nonneg}(\text{float-plus-down } 0 b (- a))$ 
  using truncate-down[of 0 b - a] truncate-down-nonneg[of b - a 0]
  by transfer (auto simp: plus-down-def)

end

lemma plus-down-mono: plus-down p a b  $\leq$  plus-down p c d if  $a + b \leq c + d$ 
  by (auto simp: plus-down-def intro!: truncate-down-mono that)

lemma plus-up-mono: plus-up p a b  $\leq$  plus-up p c d if  $a + b \leq c + d$ 
  by (auto simp: plus-up-def intro!: truncate-up-mono that)

```

43.14 Approximate Multiplication

```

lemma mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg:  $a * b \leq c * d$ 
  if  $a \leq c$   $a \leq 0$   $0 \leq d$   $d \leq b$  for a b c d::'a::ordered-ring
  by (meson dual-order.trans mult-left-mono-neg mult-right-mono that)

lemma mult-mono-nonneg-nonpos:  $b * a \leq d * c$ 
  if  $a \leq c$   $c \leq 0$   $0 \leq d$   $d \leq b$  for a b c d::'a::ordered-ring
  by (meson dual-order.trans mult-right-mono-neg mult-left-mono that)

lemma mult-mono-nonpos-nonpos:  $a * b \leq c * d$ 
  if  $a \geq c$   $a \leq 0$   $b \geq d$   $d \leq 0$  for a b c d::real
  by (meson dual-order.trans mult-left-mono-neg mult-right-mono-neg that)

lemma mult-float-mono1:
  shows  $a \leq b \implies ab \leq bb \implies$ 
     $aa \leq a \implies$ 
     $b \leq ba \implies$ 
     $ac \leq ab \implies$ 
     $bb \leq bc \implies$ 
    plus-down prec (npert aa * pppt bc)
    (plus-down prec (npert ba * npert bc)
      (plus-down prec (pprt aa * pppt ac)
        (pprt ba * npert ac)))
     $\leq$  plus-down prec (npert a * pppt bb)
    (plus-down prec (npert b * npert bb)
      (plus-down prec (pprt a * pppt ab)
        (pprt b * npert ab)))
  by (smt (verit, best) mult-mono plus-down-mono add-mono npert-mono npert-le-zero
zero-le-pprt
pprt-mono mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg mult-mono-nonpos-nonpos mult-mono-nonneg-nonpos)

```

```

lemma mult-float-mono2:
  shows  $a \leq b \Rightarrow$ 
     $ab \leq bb \Rightarrow$ 
     $aa \leq a \Rightarrow$ 
     $b \leq ba \Rightarrow$ 
     $ac \leq ab \Rightarrow$ 
     $bb \leq bc \Rightarrow$ 
    plus-up prec (pprt b * pprt bb)
    (plus-up prec (pprt a * npert bb)
     (plus-up prec (npert b * pprt ab)
      (npert a * npert ab)))
     $\leq$  plus-up prec (pprt ba * pprt bc)
    (plus-up prec (pprt aa * npert bc)
     (plus-up prec (npert ba * pprt ac)
      (npert aa * npert ac)))
  by (smt (verit, best) plus-up-mono add-mono mult-mono npert-mono npert-le-zero
zero-le-pprt ppert-mono
mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg mult-mono-nonpos-nonpos mult-mono-nonneg-nonpos)

```

43.15 Approximate Power

```

lemma div2-less-self[termination-simp]: odd n  $\Rightarrow$   $n \text{ div } 2 < n$  for n :: nat
  by (simp add: odd-pos)

```

```

fun power-down :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  real
where
  power-down p x 0 = 1
  | power-down p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then truncate-down (Suc p) ((power-down p x (Suc n div 2))2)
     else truncate-down (Suc p) (x * power-down p x n))

```

```

fun power-up :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  real
where
  power-up p x 0 = 1
  | power-up p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then truncate-up p ((power-up p x (Suc n div 2))2)
     else truncate-up p (x * power-up p x n))

```

```

lift-definition power-up-fl :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  float is power-up
  by (induct-tac rule: power-up.induct) simp-all

```

```

lift-definition power-down-fl :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  float  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  float is power-down
  by (induct-tac rule: power-down.induct) simp-all

```

```

lemma power-float-transfer[transfer-rule]:
  (rel-fun pcr-float (rel-fun (=) pcr-float)) ( ) ( )
  unfolding power-def
  by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma compute-power-up-fl[code]:
  power-up-fl p x 0 = 1
  power-up-fl p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then float-round-up p ((power-up-fl p x (Suc n div 2))^2)
     else float-round-up p (x * power-up-fl p x n))
and compute-power-down-fl[code]:
  power-down-fl p x 0 = 1
  power-down-fl p x (Suc n) =
    (if odd n then float-round-down (Suc p) ((power-down-fl p x (Suc n div 2))^2)
     else float-round-down (Suc p) (x * power-down-fl p x n))
unfolding atomize-conj by transfer simp

lemma power-down-pos: 0 < x  $\implies$  0 < power-down p x n
by (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  (auto simp del: odd-Suc-div-two intro!: truncate-down-pos)

lemma power-down-nonneg: 0  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  power-down p x n
by (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  (auto simp del: odd-Suc-div-two intro!: truncate-down-nonneg mult-nonneg-nonneg)

lemma power-down: 0  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  power-down p x n  $\leq$  x  $\wedge$  n
proof (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  case (2 p x n)
  have ?case if odd n
  proof -
    from that 2 have (power-down p x (Suc n div 2))  $\wedge$  2  $\leq$  (x  $\wedge$  (Suc n div 2))
   $\wedge$  2
    by (auto intro: power-mono power-down-nonneg simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
    also have ... = x  $\wedge$  (Suc n div 2 * 2)
      by (simp flip: power-mult)
    also have Suc n div 2 * 2 = Suc n
      using ⟨odd n⟩ by presburger
    finally show ?thesis
      using that by (auto intro!: truncate-down-le simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
  qed
  then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: truncate-down-le mult-left-mono 2 mult-nonneg-nonneg power-down-nonneg)
  qed simp

lemma power-up: 0  $\leq$  x  $\implies$  x  $\wedge$  n  $\leq$  power-up p x n
proof (induct p x n rule: power-up.induct)
  case (2 p x n)
  have ?case if odd n
  proof -
    from that even-Suc have Suc n = Suc n div 2 * 2
      by presburger
    then have x  $\wedge$  Suc n  $\leq$  (x  $\wedge$  (Suc n div 2))^2
      by (simp flip: power-mult)

```

```

also from that 2 have ... ≤ (power-up p x (Suc n div 2))2
  by (auto intro: power-mono simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
  finally show ?thesis
    using that by (auto intro!: truncate-up-le simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)
qed
then show ?case
  by (auto intro!: truncate-up-le mult-left-mono 2)
qed simp

lemmas power-up-le = order-trans[OF - power-up]
and power-up-less = less-le-trans[OF - power-up]
and power-down-le = order-trans[OF power-down]

lemma power-down-fl: 0 ≤ x ==> power-down-fl p x n ≤ x ^ n
  by transfer (rule power-down)

lemma power-up-fl: 0 ≤ x ==> x ^ n ≤ power-up-fl p x n
  by transfer (rule power-up)

lemma real-power-up-fl: real-of-float (power-up-fl p x n) = power-up p x n
  by transfer simp

lemma real-power-down-fl: real-of-float (power-down-fl p x n) = power-down p x n
  by transfer simp

lemmas [simp del] = power-down.simps(2) power-up.simps(2)

lemmas power-down-simp = power-down.simps(2)
lemmas power-up-simp = power-up.simps(2)

lemma power-down-even-nonneg: even n ==> 0 ≤ power-down p x n
  by (induct p x n rule: power-down.induct)
  (auto simp: power-down-simp simp del: odd-Suc-div-two intro!: truncate-down-nonneg
  )

lemma power-down-eq-zero-iff[simp]: power-down prec b n = 0 ↔ b = 0 ∧ n ≠ 0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)
  then show ?case
    using power-down-simp[of - - x - 1]
    by (cases x) (auto simp add: div2-less-self)
qed

lemma power-down-nonneg-iff[simp]:
  power-down prec b n ≥ 0 ↔ even n ∨ b ≥ 0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
  case (less x)

```

```

show ?case
  using less(1)[of  $x - 1$   $b$ ] power-down-simp[of  $-x - 1$ ]
  by (cases  $x$ ) (auto simp: algebra-split-simps zero-le-mult-iff)
qed

lemma power-down-neg-iff[simp]:
  power-down prec  $b$   $n < 0 \longleftrightarrow b < 0 \wedge \text{odd } n$ 
  using power-down-nonneg-iff[of prec  $b$   $n$ ] by (auto simp del: power-down-nonneg-iff)

lemma power-down-nonpos-iff[simp]:
  notes [simp del] = power-down-neg-iff power-down-eq-zero-iff
  shows power-down prec  $b$   $n \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow b < 0 \wedge \text{odd } n \vee b = 0 \wedge n \neq 0$ 
  using power-down-neg-iff[of prec  $b$   $n$ ] power-down-eq-zero-iff[of prec  $b$   $n$ ]
  by auto

lemma power-down-mono:
  power-down prec  $a$   $n \leq$  power-down prec  $b$   $n$ 
  if (( $0 \leq a \wedge a \leq b \vee (\text{odd } n \wedge a \leq b) \vee (\text{even } n \wedge a \leq 0 \wedge b \leq a)$ )
  using that
  proof (induction  $n$  arbitrary:  $a$   $b$  rule: less-induct)
    case (less  $i$ )
    show ?case
    proof (cases  $i$ )
      case  $j$ : ( $\text{Suc } j$ )
      note  $IH = \text{less}[\text{unfolded } j \text{ even-Suc not-not}]$ 
      note [simp del] = power-down.simps
      show ?thesis
      proof cases
        assume [simp]:  $\text{even } j$ 
        have  $a * \text{power-down prec } a j \leq b * \text{power-down prec } b j$ 
        by (metis IH(1) IH(2) ‹even j› lessI linear mult-mono mult-mono' mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg
          power-down-even-nonneg)
        then have truncate-down ( $\text{Suc prec}$ ) ( $a * \text{power-down prec } a j$ )  $\leq$  truncate-down ( $\text{Suc prec}$ ) ( $b * \text{power-down prec } b j$ )
        by (auto intro!: truncate-down-mono simp: abs-le-square-iff[symmetric]
          abs-real-def)
        then show ?thesis
        unfolding  $j$ 
        by (simp add: power-down-simp)
    next
      assume [simp]:  $\text{odd } j$ 
      have power-down prec  $0$  ( $\text{Suc } (j \text{ div } 2)$ )  $\leq -\text{power-down prec } b$  ( $\text{Suc } (j \text{ div } 2)$ )
      if  $b < 0$  even ( $j \text{ div } 2$ )
      by (metis even-Suc le-minus-iff Suc-neq-Zero neg-equal-zero power-down-eq-zero-iff
        power-down-nonpos-iff that)
      then have truncate-down ( $\text{Suc prec}$ ) ((power-down prec  $a$  ( $\text{Suc } (j \text{ div } 2)$ )) $^2$ )
       $\leq$  truncate-down ( $\text{Suc prec}$ ) ((power-down prec  $b$  ( $\text{Suc } (j \text{ div } 2)$ )) $^2$ )
  
```

```

by (smt (verit) IH Suc-less-eq ‹odd j› div2-less-self mult-mono-nonpos-nonpos
      Suc-neq-Zero power2-eq-square power-down-neg-iff power-down-nonpos-iff
      power-mono truncate-down-mono)
then show ?thesis
unfolding j by (simp add: power-down-simp)
qed
qed simp
qed

lemma power-up-even-nonneg: even n  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  power-up p x n
by (induct p x n rule: power-up.induct)
  (auto simp: power-up.simps simp del: odd-Suc-div-two)

lemma power-up-eq-zero-iff[simp]: power-up prec b n = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  b = 0  $\wedge$  n  $\neq$  0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
case (less x)
then show ?case
using power-up-simp[of - - x - 1]
by (cases x) (auto simp: algebra-split-simps zero-le-mult-iff div2-less-self)
qed

lemma power-up-nonneg-iff[simp]:
  power-up prec b n  $\geq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  even n  $\vee$  b  $\geq$  0
proof (induction n arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
case (less x)
show ?case
using less(1)[of x - 1 b] power-up-simp[of - - x - 1]
by (cases x) (auto simp: algebra-split-simps zero-le-mult-iff)
qed

lemma power-up-neg-iff[simp]:
  power-up prec b n < 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  b < 0  $\wedge$  odd n
using power-up-nonneg-iff[of prec b n] by (auto simp del: power-up-nonneg-iff)

lemma power-up-nonpos-iff[simp]:
notes [simp del] = power-up-neg-iff power-up-eq-zero-iff
shows power-up prec b n  $\leq$  0  $\longleftrightarrow$  b < 0  $\wedge$  odd n  $\vee$  b = 0  $\wedge$  n  $\neq$  0
using power-up-neg-iff[of prec b n] power-up-eq-zero-iff[of prec b n]
by auto

lemma power-up-mono:
  power-up prec a n  $\leq$  power-up prec b n
  if ((0  $\leq$  a  $\wedge$  a  $\leq$  b)  $\vee$  (odd n  $\wedge$  a  $\leq$  b)  $\vee$  (even n  $\wedge$  a  $\leq$  0  $\wedge$  b  $\leq$  a))
  using that
proof (induction n arbitrary: a b rule: less-induct)
  case (less i)
  show ?case
  proof (cases i)

```

```

case j: (Suc j)
note IH = less[unfolded j even-Suc not-not]
note [simp del] = power-up.simps
show ?thesis
proof cases
  assume [simp]: even j
  have a * power-up prec a j  $\leq$  b * power-up prec b j
  by (metis IH(1) IH(2) ‹even j› lessI linear mult-mono mult-mono' mult-mono-nonpos-nonneg
power-up-even-nonneg)
  then have truncate-up prec (a * power-up prec a j)  $\leq$  truncate-up prec (b *
power-up prec b j)
  by (auto intro!: truncate-up-mono simp: abs-le-square-iff[symmetric] abs-real-def)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding j
    by (simp add: power-up-simp)
next
  assume [simp]: odd j
  have power-up prec 0 (Suc (j div 2))  $\leq$  - power-up prec b (Suc (j div 2))
    if b < 0 even (j div 2)
  by (metis Suc-neq-Zero even-Suc neg-0-le-iff-le power-up-eq-zero-iff power-up-nonpos-iff
that)
  then have truncate-up prec ((power-up prec a (Suc (j div 2)))2)
     $\leq$  truncate-up prec ((power-up prec b (Suc (j div 2)))2)
  using IH
  by (auto intro!: truncate-up-mono intro: order-trans[where y=0]
    simp: abs-le-square-iff[symmetric] abs-real-def
    div2-less-self)
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding j
    by (simp add: power-up-simp)
qed
qed simp
qed

```

43.16 Lemmas needed by Approximate

```

lemma Float-num[simp]:
  real-of-float (Float 1 0) = 1
  real-of-float (Float 1 1) = 2
  real-of-float (Float 1 2) = 4
  real-of-float (Float 1 (- 1)) = 1/2
  real-of-float (Float 1 (- 2)) = 1/4
  real-of-float (Float 1 (- 3)) = 1/8
  real-of-float (Float (- 1) 0) = -1
  real-of-float (Float (numeral n) 0) = numeral n
  real-of-float (Float (- numeral n) 0) = - numeral n
using two-powr-int-float[of 2] two-powr-int-float[of -1] two-powr-int-float[of -2]
  two-powr-int-float[of -3]
using powr-realpow[of 2 2] powr-realpow[of 2 3]

```

```

using powr-minus[of 2::real 1] powr-minus[of 2::real 2] powr-minus[of 2::real 3]
by auto

lemma real-of-Float-int[simp]: real-of-float (Float n 0) = real n
by simp

lemma float-zero[simp]: real-of-float (Float 0 e) = 0
by simp

lemma abs-div-2-less: a ≠ 0 ⇒ a ≠ -1 ⇒ |(a::int) div 2| < |a|
by arith

lemma lapprox-rat: real-of-float (lapprox-rat prec x y) ≤ real-of-int x / real-of-int
y
by (simp add: lapprox-rat.rep-eq truncate-down)

lemma mult-div-le:
fixes a b :: int
assumes b > 0
shows a ≥ b * (a div b)
by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) assms minus-div-mult-eq-mod mod-int-pos-iff mult.commute)

lemma lapprox-rat-nonneg:
assumes 0 ≤ x and 0 ≤ y
shows 0 ≤ real-of-float (lapprox-rat n x y)
using assms
by transfer (simp add: truncate-down-nonneg)

lemma rapprox-rat: real-of-int x / real-of-int y ≤ real-of-float (rapprox-rat prec x
y)
by (simp add: rapprox-rat.rep-eq truncate-up)

lemma rapprox-rat-le1:
assumes 0 ≤ x 0 < y x ≤ y
shows real-of-float (rapprox-rat n x y) ≤ 1
using assms
by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-le1)

lemma rapprox-rat-nonneg-nonpos: 0 ≤ x ⇒ y ≤ 0 ⇒ real-of-float (rapprox-rat
n x y) ≤ 0
by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-nonpos divide-nonneg-nonpos)

lemma rapprox-rat-nonpos-nonneg: x ≤ 0 ⇒ 0 ≤ y ⇒ real-of-float (rapprox-rat
n x y) ≤ 0
by transfer (simp add: truncate-up-nonpos divide-nonpos-nonneg)

lemma real-divl: real-divl prec x y ≤ x / y
by (simp add: real-divl-def truncate-down)

```

```

lemma real-divr:  $x / y \leq \text{real-divr prec } x y$ 
  by (simp add: real-divr-def truncate-up)

lemma float-divl:  $\text{real-of-float} (\text{float-divl prec } x y) \leq x / y$ 
  by transfer (rule real-divl)

lemma real-divl-lower-bound:  $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq y \implies 0 \leq \text{real-divl prec } x y$ 
  by (simp add: real-divl-def truncate-down-nonneg)

lemma float-divl-lower-bound:  $0 \leq x \implies 0 \leq y \implies 0 \leq \text{real-of-float} (\text{float-divl prec } x y)$ 
  by transfer (rule real-divl-lower-bound)

lemma exponent-1:  $\text{exponent } 1 = 0$ 
  using exponent-float[of 1 0] by (simp add: one-float-def)

lemma mantissa-1:  $\text{mantissa } 1 = 1$ 
  using mantissa-float[of 1 0] by (simp add: one-float-def)

lemma bitlen-1:  $\text{bitlen } 1 = 1$ 
  by (simp add: bitlen-alt-def)

lemma float-upper-bound:  $x \leq 2^{\text{powr}(\text{bitlen} |\text{mantissa } x| + \text{exponent } x)}$ 
  proof (cases  $x = 0$ )
    case True
      then show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
      then have  $\text{mantissa } x \neq 0$ 
        using mantissa-eq-zero-iff by auto
      have  $x = \text{mantissa } x * 2^{\text{powr}(\text{exponent } x)}$ 
        by (rule mantissa-exponent)
      also have  $\text{mantissa } x \leq |\text{mantissa } x|$ 
        by simp
      also have ...  $\leq 2^{\text{powr}(\text{bitlen} |\text{mantissa } x|)}$ 
        using bitlen-bounds[of "|\text{mantissa } x|"] bitlen-nonneg ‹ $\text{mantissa } x \neq 0$ ›
        by (auto simp del: of-int-abs simp add: powr-int)
      finally show ?thesis by (simp add: powr-add)
  qed

lemma real-divl-pos-less1-bound:
  assumes  $0 < x \leq 1$ 
  shows  $1 \leq \text{real-divl prec } 1 x$ 
  using assms
  by (auto intro!: truncate-down-ge1 simp: real-divl-def)

lemma float-divl-pos-less1-bound:
   $0 < \text{real-of-float } x \implies \text{real-of-float } x \leq 1 \implies \text{prec} \geq 1 \implies$ 
   $1 \leq \text{real-of-float} (\text{float-divl prec } 1 x)$ 

```

```

by transfer (rule real-divl-pos-less1-bound)

lemma float-divr: real-of-float x / real-of-float y ≤ real-of-float (float-divr prec x y)
by (simp add: float-divr.rep_eq real-divr)

lemma real-divr-pos-less1-lower-bound:
assumes 0 < x
and x ≤ 1
shows 1 ≤ real-divr prec 1 x
proof –
have 1 ≤ 1 / x
using ‹0 < x› and ‹x ≤ 1› by auto
also have ... ≤ real-divr prec 1 x
using real-divr[where x = 1 and y = x] by auto
finally show ?thesis by auto
qed

lemma float-divr-pos-less1-lower-bound: 0 < x ⟹ x ≤ 1 ⟹ 1 ≤ float-divr prec 1 x
by transfer (rule real-divr-pos-less1-lower-bound)

lemma real-divr-nonpos-pos-upper-bound: x ≤ 0 ⟹ 0 ≤ y ⟹ real-divr prec x y ≤ 0
by (simp add: real-divr-def truncate-up-nonpos divide-le-0-iff)

lemma float-divr-nonpos-pos-upper-bound:
real-of-float x ≤ 0 ⟹ 0 ≤ real-of-float y ⟹ real-of-float (float-divr prec x y) ≤ 0
by transfer (rule real-divr-nonpos-pos-upper-bound)

lemma real-divr-nonneg-neg-upper-bound: 0 ≤ x ⟹ y ≤ 0 ⟹ real-divr prec x y ≤ 0
by (simp add: real-divr-def truncate-up-nonpos divide-le-0-iff)

lemma float-divr-nonneg-neg-upper-bound:
0 ≤ real-of-float x ⟹ real-of-float y ≤ 0 ⟹ real-of-float (float-divr prec x y) ≤ 0
by transfer (rule real-divr-nonneg-neg-upper-bound)

lemma Float-le-zero-iff: Float a b ≤ 0 ⟺ a ≤ 0
by (auto simp: zero-float-def mult-le-0-iff)

lemma real-of-float-pprt[simp]:
fixes a :: float
shows real-of-float (pprt a) = pppt (real-of-float a)
unfolding pppt-def sup-float-def max-def sup-real-def by auto

lemma real-of-float-nprt[simp]:

```

```

fixes a :: float
shows real-of-float (nppt a) = nppt (real-of-float a)
unfolding nppt-def inf-float-def min-def inf-real-def by auto

context
begin

lift-definition int-floor-fl :: float  $\Rightarrow$  int is floor .

qualified lemma compute-int-floor-fl[code]:
  int-floor-fl (Float m e) = (if  $0 \leq e$  then  $m * 2^{\lceil \text{nat } e \rceil}$  else  $m \text{ div } (2^{\lceil \text{nat } (-e) \rceil})$ )
  apply transfer
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Float.rep-eq compute-real-of-float floor-divide-of-int-eq
        floor-of-int of-int-1 of-int-add of-int-mult of-int-power)

lift-definition floor-fl :: float  $\Rightarrow$  float is  $\lambda x.$  real-of-int  $\lfloor x \rfloor$ 
  by simp

qualified lemma compute-floor-fl[code]:
  floor-fl (Float m e) = (if  $0 \leq e$  then Float m e else Float (m div (2 $^{\lceil \text{nat } (-e) \rceil})$ ) 0)
  apply transfer
  using compute-int-floor-fl int-floor-fl.rep-eq powr-int by auto

end

lemma floor-fl: real-of-float (floor-fl x)  $\leq$  real-of-float x
  by transfer simp

lemma int-floor-fl: real-of-int (int-floor-fl x)  $\leq$  real-of-float x
  by transfer simp

lemma floor-pos-exp: exponent (floor-fl x)  $\geq 0$ 
proof (cases floor-fl x = 0)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: floor-fl-def)
next
  case False
  have eq: floor-fl x = Float  $\lfloor \text{real-of-float } x \rfloor$  0
  by transfer simp
  obtain i where  $\lfloor \text{real-of-float } x \rfloor = \text{mantissa } (\text{floor-fl } x) * 2^i$  0 = exponent (floor-fl x) - int i
  by (rule denormalize-shift[OF eq False])
  then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma compute-mantissa[code]:
mantissa (Float m e) =
  (if m = 0 then 0 else if 2 dvd m then mantissa (normfloat (Float m e)) else m)
by (auto simp: mantissa-float Float.abs-eq simp flip: zero-float-def)

lemma compute-exponent[code]:
exponent (Float m e) =
  (if m = 0 then 0 else if 2 dvd m then exponent (normfloat (Float m e)) else e)
by (auto simp: exponent-float Float.abs-eq simp flip: zero-float-def)

lifting-update Float.float.lifting
lifting-forget Float.float.lifting

end

```

44 Pointwise instantiation of functions to algebra type classes

```

theory Function-Algebras
imports Main
begin

  Pointwise operations

  instantiation fun :: (type, plus) plus
  begin

    definition f + g = ( $\lambda x. f x + g x$ )
    instance ..

  end

  lemma plus-fun-apply [simp]:
  (f + g) x = f x + g x
  by (simp add: plus-fun-def)

  instantiation fun :: (type, zero) zero
  begin

    definition 0 = ( $\lambda x. 0$ )
    instance ..

  end

  lemma zero-fun-apply [simp]:
  0 x = 0
  by (simp add: zero-fun-def)

```

instantiation *fun* :: (*type, times*) *times*
begin

definition *f * g* = ($\lambda x. f x * g x$)
instance ..

end

lemma *times-fun-apply* [*simp*]:
 $(f * g) x = f x * g x$
by (*simp add: times-fun-def*)

instantiation *fun* :: (*type, one*) *one*
begin

definition *1* = ($\lambda x. 1$)
instance ..

end

lemma *one-fun-apply* [*simp*]:
 $1 x = 1$
by (*simp add: one-fun-def*)

Additive structures

instance *fun* :: (*type, semigroup-add*) *semigroup-add*
by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff add.assoc*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, cancel-semigroup-add*) *cancel-semigroup-add*
by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, ab-semigroup-add*) *ab-semigroup-add*
by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff add.commute*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, cancel-ab-semigroup-add*) *cancel-ab-semigroup-add*
by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff diff-diff-eq*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, monoid-add*) *monoid-add*
by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, comm-monoid-add*) *comm-monoid-add*
by standard *simp*

instance *fun* :: (*type, cancel-comm-monoid-add*) *cancel-comm-monoid-add* ..

instance *fun* :: (*type, group-add*) *group-add*
by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, ab-group-add*) *ab-group-add*

by standard simp-all

Multiplicative structures

instance *fun* :: (*type, semigroup-mult*) *semigroup-mult*
by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff mult.assoc*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, ab-semigroup-mult*) *ab-semigroup-mult*
by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff mult.commute*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, monoid-mult*) *monoid-mult*
by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, comm-monoid-mult*) *comm-monoid-mult*
by standard simp

Misc

instance *fun* :: (*type, Rings.dvd*) *Rings.dvd ..*

instance *fun* :: (*type, mult-zero*) *mult-zero*
by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, zero-neq-one*) *zero-neq-one*
by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff*)

Ring structures

instance *fun* :: (*type, semiring*) *semiring*
by standard (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff algebra-simps*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, comm-semiring*) *comm-semiring*
by standard (*simp add: fun-eq-iff algebra-simps*)

instance *fun* :: (*type, semiring-0*) *semiring-0 ..*

instance *fun* :: (*type, comm-semiring-0*) *comm-semiring-0 ..*

instance *fun* :: (*type, semiring-0-cancel*) *semiring-0-cancel ..*

instance *fun* :: (*type, comm-semiring-0-cancel*) *comm-semiring-0-cancel ..*

instance *fun* :: (*type, semiring-1*) *semiring-1 ..*

lemma *numeral-fun*:

⟨numeral n = (λx::'a. numeral n)⟩
by (*induction n*) (*simp-all only: numeral.simps plus-fun-def, simp-all*)

lemma *numeral-fun-apply* [*simp*]:

⟨numeral n x = numeral n⟩
by (*simp add: numeral-fun*)

```

lemma of-nat-fun: of-nat n = ( $\lambda x::'a.$  of-nat n)
proof -
  have comp: comp = ( $\lambda f g x.$  f (g x))
  by (rule ext)+ simp
  have plus-fun: plus = ( $\lambda f g x.$  f x + g x)
  by (rule ext, rule ext) (fact plus-fun-def)
  have of-nat n = (comp (plus (1::'b))  $\wedge\!\!\! \wedge$  n) ( $\lambda x::'a.$  0)
  by (simp add: of-nat-def plus-fun zero-fun-def one-fun-def comp)
  also have ... = comp ((plus 1)  $\wedge\!\!\! \wedge$  n) ( $\lambda x::'a.$  0)
  by (simp only: comp-funpow)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: of-nat-def comp)
qed

lemma of-nat-fun-apply [simp]:
  of-nat n x = of-nat n
  by (simp add: of-nat-fun)

instance fun :: (type, comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1 ..
instance fun :: (type, semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel ..
instance fun :: (type, comm-semiring-1-cancel) comm-semiring-1-cancel
  by standard (auto simp add: times-fun-def algebra-simps)

instance fun :: (type, semiring-char-0) semiring-char-0
proof
  from inj-of-nat have inj ( $\lambda n (x::'a).$  of-nat n :: 'b)
  by (rule inj-fun)
  then have inj ( $\lambda n.$  of-nat n :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b)
  by (simp add: of-nat-fun)
  then show inj (of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) .
qed

instance fun :: (type, ring) ring ..
instance fun :: (type, comm-ring) comm-ring ..
instance fun :: (type, ring-1) ring-1 ..
instance fun :: (type, comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1 ..
instance fun :: (type, ring-char-0) ring-char-0 ..

Ordered structures

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ab-semigroup-add) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (auto simp add: le-fun-def intro: add-left-mono)

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add) ordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add
..

```

```

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le) ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le
  by standard (simp add: le-fun-def)

instance fun :: (type, ordered-comm-monoid-add) ordered-comm-monoid-add ..

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add) ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add ..
 $\dots$ 

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ab-group-add) ordered-ab-group-add ..

instance fun :: (type, ordered-semiring) ordered-semiring
  by standard (auto simp add: le-fun-def intro: mult-left-mono mult-right-mono)

instance fun :: (type, dioid) dioid
proof standard
  fix a b :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  show a  $\leq$  b  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  c. b = a + c)
    unfolding le-fun-def plus-fun-def fun-eq-iff choice-iff[symmetric, of  $\lambda x$  c. b x
= a x + c]
    by (intro arg-cong[where f=All] ext canonically-ordered-monoid-add-class.le-iff-add)
  qed

instance fun :: (type, ordered-comm-semiring) ordered-comm-semiring
  by standard (fact mult-left-mono)

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-semiring) ordered-cancel-semiring ..
 $\dots$ 

instance fun :: (type, ordered-cancel-comm-semiring) ordered-cancel-comm-semiring
 $\dots$ 

instance fun :: (type, ordered-ring) ordered-ring ..
 $\dots$ 

instance fun :: (type, ordered-comm-ring) ordered-comm-ring ..

lemmas func-plus = plus-fun-def
lemmas func-zero = zero-fun-def
lemmas func-times = times-fun-def
lemmas func-one = one-fun-def

end

```

45 Pointwise instantiation of functions to division

```

theory Function-Division
imports Function-Algebras
begin

```

45.1 Syntactic with division

```
instantiation fun :: (type, inverse) inverse
begin
```

```
definition inverse f = inverse o f
```

```
definition f div g = ( $\lambda x. f x / g x$ )
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemma inverse-fun-apply [simp]:
  inverse f x = inverse (f x)
  by (simp add: inverse-fun-def)
```

```
lemma divide-fun-apply [simp]:
  ( $f / g$ ) x = f x / g x
  by (simp add: divide-fun-def)
```

Unfortunately, we cannot lift this operations to algebraic type classes for division: being different from the constant zero function $f \neq 0$ is too weak as precondition. So we must introduce our own set of lemmas.

```
abbreviation zero-free :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'a::field)  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  zero-free f  $\equiv$   $\neg (\exists x. f x = 0)$ 
```

```
lemma fun-left-inverse:
  fixes f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a::field
  shows zero-free f  $\Longrightarrow$  inverse f * f = 1
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma fun-right-inverse:
  fixes f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a::field
  shows zero-free f  $\Longrightarrow$  f * inverse f = 1
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma fun-divide-inverse:
  fixes f g :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a::field
  shows f / g = f * inverse g
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff divide-inverse)
```

Feel free to extend this.

Another possibility would be a reformulation of the division type classes to user a *zero-free* predicate rather than a direct $a \neq 0$ condition.

```
end
```

46 Lexicographic order on functions

```

theory Fun-Lexorder
imports Main
begin

definition less-fun :: ('a::linorder ⇒ 'b::linorder) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ bool
where
  less-fun f g ⟷ (∃ k. f k < g k ∧ (∀ k' < k. f k' = g k'))

lemma less-funI:
  assumes ∃ k. f k < g k ∧ (∀ k' < k. f k' = g k')
  shows less-fun f g
  using assms by (simp add: less-fun-def)

lemma less-funE:
  assumes less-fun f g
  obtains k where f k < g k and ∨ k'. k' < k ⟹ f k' = g k'
  using assms unfolding less-fun-def by blast

lemma less-fun-asym:
  assumes less-fun f g
  shows ¬ less-fun g f
proof
  from assms obtain k1 where k1: f k1 < g k1 k' < k1 ⟹ f k' = g k' for k'
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  assume less-fun g f then obtain k2 where k2: g k2 < f k2 k' < k2 ⟹ g k' = f k' for k'
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  show False proof (cases k1 k2 rule: linorder-cases)
    case equal with k1 k2 show False by simp
  next
    case less with k2 have g k1 = f k1 by simp
      with k1 show False by simp
  next
    case greater with k1 have f k2 = g k2 by simp
      with k2 show False by simp
qed

lemma less-fun-irrefl:
  ¬ less-fun f f
proof
  assume less-fun f f
  then obtain k where k: f k < f k
    by (blast elim!: less-funE)
  then show False by simp
qed

```

```

lemma less-fun-trans:
  assumes less-fun f g and less-fun g h
  shows less-fun f h
  proof (rule less-funI)
    from ⟨less-fun f g⟩ obtain k1 where k1: f k1 < g k1 k' < k1  $\implies$  f k' = g k'
    for k'
      by (blast elim!: less-funE)
    from ⟨less-fun g h⟩ obtain k2 where k2: g k2 < h k2 k' < k2  $\implies$  g k' = h k'
    for k'
      by (blast elim!: less-funE)
      show  $\exists k. f k < h k \wedge (\forall k' < k. f k' = h k')$ 
      proof (cases k1 k2 rule: linorder-cases)
        case equal with k1 k2 show ?thesis by (auto simp add: exI [of - k2])
        next
        case less with k2 have g k1 = h k1  $\wedge$  k' < k1  $\implies$  g k' = h k' by simp-all
          with k1 show ?thesis by (auto intro: exI [of - k1])
        next
        case greater with k1 have f k2 = g k2  $\wedge$  k' < k2  $\implies$  f k' = g k' by simp-all
          with k2 show ?thesis by (auto intro: exI [of - k2])
        qed
      qed

lemma order-less-fun:
  class.order ( $\lambda f g. \text{less-fun } f g \vee f = g$ ) less-fun
  by (rule order-strictI) (auto intro: less-fun-trans intro!: less-fun-irrefl less-fun-asym)

lemma less-fun-trichotomy:
  assumes finite {k. f k  $\neq$  g k}
  shows less-fun f g  $\vee$  f = g  $\vee$  less-fun g f
  proof -
    { define K where K = {k. f k  $\neq$  g k}
      assume f  $\neq$  g
      then obtain k' where f k'  $\neq$  g k' by auto
      then have [simp]: K  $\neq$  {} by (auto simp add: K-def)
      with assms have [simp]: finite K by (simp add: K-def)
      define q where q = Min K
      then have q  $\in$  K and  $\bigwedge k. k \in K \implies k \geq q$  by auto
      then have  $\bigwedge k. \neg k \geq q \implies k \notin K$  by blast
      then have *:  $\bigwedge k. k < q \implies f k = g k$  by (simp add: K-def)
      from ⟨q  $\in$  K⟩ have f q  $\neq$  g q by (simp add: K-def)
      then have f q < g q  $\vee$  f q > g q by auto
      with * have less-fun f g  $\vee$  less-fun g f
        by (auto intro!: less-funI)
    } then show ?thesis by blast
  qed

end

```

47 The *going-to* filter

```
theory Going-To-Filter
  imports Complex-Main
begin

definition going-to-within :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b filter ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a filter
  ((⟨⟨open-block notation=⟨mixfix going-to-within⟩(-)/ going'-to (-)/ within (-)⟩
  [1000,60,60] 60)
  where f going-to F within A = inf (filtercomap f F) (principal A)

abbreviation going-to :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b filter ⇒ 'a filter
  (infix ⟨going'-to⟩ 60)
  where f going-to F ≡ f going-to F within UNIV
```

The *going-to* filter is, in a sense, the opposite of *filtermap*. It corresponds to the intuition of, given a function $f : A \rightarrow B$ and a filter F on the range of B , looking at such values of x that $f(x)$ approaches F . This can be written as f *going-to* F .

A classic example is the *at-infinity* filter, which describes the neighbourhood of infinity (i. e. all values sufficiently far away from the zero). This can also be written as *norm going-to at-top*.

Additionally, the *going-to* filter can be restricted with an optional ‘within’ parameter. For instance, if one would want to consider the filter of complex numbers near infinity that do not lie on the negative real line, one could write *cmod going-to at-top within – complex-of-real ‘{..0}’*.

A third, less mathematical example lies in the complexity analysis of algorithms. Suppose we wanted to say that an algorithm on lists takes $O(n^2)$ time where n is the length of the input list. We can write this using the Landau symbols from the AFP, where the underlying filter is *length going-to sequentially*. If, on the other hand, we want to look the complexity of the algorithm on sorted lists, we could use the filter *length going-to sequentially within Collect sorted*.

```
lemma going-to-def: f going-to F = filtercomap f F
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)
```

```
lemma eventually-going-toI [intro]:
  assumes eventually P F
  shows eventually (λx. P (f x)) (f going-to F)
  using assms by (auto simp: going-to-def)
```

```
lemma filterlim-going-toI-weak [intro]: filterlim f F (f going-to F within A)
  unfolding going-to-within-def
  by (meson filterlim-filtercomap filterlim-iff inf-le1 le-filter-def)
```

```
lemma going-to-mono: F ≤ G ⇒ A ⊆ B ⇒ f going-to F within A ≤ f going-to
G within B
```

```

unfolding going-to-within-def by (intro inf-mono filtercomap-mono) simp-all

lemma going-to-inf:
  f going-to (inf F G) within A = inf (f going-to F within A) (f going-to G within A)
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def filtercomap-inf inf-assoc inf-commute inf-left-commute)

lemma going-to-sup:
  f going-to (sup F G) within A ≥ sup (f going-to F within A) (f going-to G within A)
  by (auto simp: going-to-within-def intro!: inf.coboundedI1 filtercomap-sup filtercomap-mono)

lemma going-to-top [simp]: f going-to top within A = principal A
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)

lemma going-to-bot [simp]: f going-to bot within A = bot
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)

lemma going-to-principal:
  f going-to principal A within B = principal (f -` A ∩ B)
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)

lemma going-to-within-empty [simp]: f going-to F within {} = bot
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def)

lemma going-to-within-union [simp]:
  f going-to F within (A ∪ B) = sup (f going-to F within A) (f going-to F within B)
  by (simp add: going-to-within-def flip: inf-sup-distrib1)

lemma eventually-going-to-at-top-linorder:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: linorder
  shows eventually P (f going-to at-top within A) ↔ (∃ C. ∀ x∈A. f x ≥ C → P x)
  unfolding going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap
  eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-top-linorder by fast

lemma eventually-going-to-at-bot-linorder:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: linorder
  shows eventually P (f going-to at-bot within A) ↔ (∃ C. ∀ x∈A. f x ≤ C → P x)
  unfolding going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap
  eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-bot-linorder by fast

lemma eventually-going-to-at-top-dense:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: {linorder,no-top}
  shows eventually P (f going-to at-top within A) ↔ (∃ C. ∀ x∈A. f x > C → P x)

```

```

unfolding going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap
eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-top-dense by fast

lemma eventually-going-to-at-bot-dense:
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b :: {linorder,no-bot}
shows eventually P (f going-to at-bot within A)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  C.  $\forall$  x  $\in$  A. f x < C  $\longrightarrow$  P x)
unfolding going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap
eventually-inf-principal eventually-at-bot-dense by fast

lemma eventually-going-to-nhds:
eventually P (f going-to nhds a within A)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
( $\exists$  S. open S  $\wedge$  a  $\in$  S  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  x  $\in$  A. f x  $\in$  S  $\longrightarrow$  P x))
unfolding going-to-within-def eventually-filtercomap eventually-inf-principal
eventually-nhds by fast

lemma eventually-going-to-at:
eventually P (f going-to (at a within B) within A)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
( $\exists$  S. open S  $\wedge$  a  $\in$  S  $\wedge$  ( $\forall$  x  $\in$  A. f x  $\in$  B  $\cap$  S - {a}  $\longrightarrow$  P x))
unfolding at-within-def going-to-inf eventually-inf-principal
eventually-going-to-nhds going-to-principal by fast

lemma norm-going-to-at-top-eq: norm going-to at-top = at-infinity
by (simp add: eventually-at-infinity eventually-going-to-at-top-linorder filter-eq-iff)

lemmas at-infinity-altdef = norm-going-to-at-top-eq [symmetric]

end

```

48 Big sum and product over function bodies

```

theory Groups-Big-Fun
imports
  Main
begin

```

48.1 Abstract product

```

locale comm-monoid-fun = comm-monoid
begin

```

```

definition G :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where
  expand-set: G g = comm-monoid-set.F f 1 g {a. g a  $\neq$  1}

```

```

interpretation F: comm-monoid-set f 1
..

```

```

lemma expand-superset:

```

```

assumes finite A and {a. g a ≠ 1} ⊆ A
shows G g = F.F g A
using F.mono-neutral-right assms expand-set by fastforce

lemma conditionalize:
assumes finite A
shows F.F g A = G (λa. if a ∈ A then g a else 1)
using assms
by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) Diff-iff F.mono-neutral-cong-right expand-set mem-Collect-eq
subsetI)

lemma neutral [simp]:
G (λa. 1) = 1
by (simp add: expand-set)

lemma update [simp]:
assumes finite {a. g a ≠ 1}
assumes g a = 1
shows G (g(a := b)) = b * G g
proof (cases b = 1)
case True with ⟨g a = 1⟩ show ?thesis
by (simp add: expand-set) (rule F.cong, auto)
next
case False
moreover have {a'. a' ≠ a → g a' ≠ 1} = insert a {a. g a ≠ 1}
by auto
moreover from ⟨g a = 1⟩ have a ∉ {a. g a ≠ 1}
by simp
moreover have F.F (λa'. if a' = a then b else g a') {a. g a ≠ 1} = F.F g {a.
g a ≠ 1}
by (rule F.cong) (auto simp add: ⟨g a = 1⟩)
ultimately show ?thesis using ⟨finite {a. g a ≠ 1}⟩ by (simp add: expand-set)
qed

lemma infinite [simp]:
¬ finite {a. g a ≠ 1} ==> G g = 1
by (simp add: expand-set)

lemma cong [cong]:
assumes ∀a. g a = h a
shows G g = G h
using assms by (simp add: expand-set)

lemma not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral:
assumes G g ≠ 1
obtains a where g a ≠ 1
using assms by (auto elim: F.not-neutral-contains-not-neutral simp add: ex-
pand-set)

```

```

lemma reindex-cong:
  assumes bij l
  assumes g o l = h
  shows G g = G h
proof -
  from assms have unfold: h = g o l by simp
  from ⟨bij l⟩ have inj l by (rule bij-is-inj)
  then have inj-on l {a. h a ≠ 1} by (rule subset-inj-on) simp
  moreover from ⟨bij l⟩ have {a. g a ≠ 1} = l ‘ {a. h a ≠ 1}
    by (auto simp add: image-Collect unfold elim: bij-pointE)
  moreover have ⋀x. x ∈ {a. h a ≠ 1} ⇒ g (l x) = h x
    by (simp add: unfold)
  ultimately have F.F g {a. g a ≠ 1} = F.F h {a. h a ≠ 1}
    by (rule F.reindex-cong)
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: expand-set)
qed

lemma distrib:
  assumes finite {a. g a ≠ 1} and finite {a. h a ≠ 1}
  shows G (λa. g a * h a) = G g * G h
proof -
  from assms have finite ({a. g a ≠ 1} ∪ {a. h a ≠ 1}) by simp
  moreover have {a. g a * h a ≠ 1} ⊆ {a. g a ≠ 1} ∪ {a. h a ≠ 1}
    by auto (drule sym, simp)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using assms
    by (simp add: expand-superset [of {a. g a ≠ 1} ∪ {a. h a ≠ 1}] F.distrib)
qed

lemma swap:
  assumes finite C
  assumes subset: {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1} × {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1} ⊆ C (is ?A × ?B ⊆ C)
  shows G (λa. G (g a)) = G (λb. G (λa. g a b))
proof -
  from ⟨finite C⟩ subset
  have finite ({a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1} × {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1})
    by (rule rev-finite-subset)
  then have fins:
    finite {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1} finite {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1}
    by (auto simp add: finite-cartesian-product-iff)
  have subsets: ⋀a. {b. g a b ≠ 1} ⊆ {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1}
    ⋀b. {a. g a b ≠ 1} ⊆ {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1}
    {a. F.F (g a) {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1} ≠ 1} ⊆ {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1}
    {a. F.F (λaa. g aa a) {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1} ≠ 1} ⊆ {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1}
    by (auto elim: F.not-neutral-contains-not-neutral)
  from F.swap have
    F.F (λa. F.F (g a) {b. ∃ a. g a b ≠ 1}) {a. ∃ b. g a b ≠ 1} =

```

```

 $F.F (\lambda b. F.F (\lambda a. g a b) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\}) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\} .$ 
with subsets fins have  $G (\lambda a. F.F (g a) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}) =$ 
 $G (\lambda b. F.F (\lambda a. g a b) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\})$ 
by (auto simp add: expand-superset [of {b.  $\exists a. g a b \neq 1$ }]
      expand-superset [of {a.  $\exists b. g a b \neq 1$ }])
with subsets fins show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: expand-superset [of {b.  $\exists a. g a b \neq 1$ }]
      expand-superset [of {a.  $\exists b. g a b \neq 1$ }])
qed

```

```

lemma cartesian-product:
assumes finite C
assumes subset: {a.  $\exists b. g a b \neq 1$ }  $\times$  {b.  $\exists a. g a b \neq 1$ }  $\subseteq$  C (is ?A  $\times$  ?B  $\subseteq$  C)
shows  $G (\lambda a. G (g a)) = G (\lambda(a, b). g a b)$ 
proof –
  from subset ⟨finite C⟩ have fin-prod: finite (?A  $\times$  ?B)
  by (rule finite-subset)
  from fin-prod have finite ?A and finite ?B
  by (auto simp add: finite-cartesian-product-iff)
  have *:  $G (\lambda a. G (g a)) =$ 
   $(F.F (\lambda a. F.F (g a) \{b. \exists a. g a b \neq 1\}) \{a. \exists b. g a b \neq 1\})$ 
  using ⟨finite ?A⟩ ⟨finite ?B⟩ expand-superset
  by (smt (verit, del-insts) Collect-mono local.cong not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
  have **: {p. (case p of (a, b)  $\Rightarrow$  g a b  $\neq 1$ )}  $\subseteq$  ?A  $\times$  ?B
  by auto
  show ?thesis
  using ⟨finite C⟩ expand-superset
  using * ** F.cartesian-product fin-prod by force
qed

```

```

lemma cartesian-product2:
assumes fin: finite D
assumes subset: {(a, b).  $\exists c. g a b c \neq 1$ }  $\times$  {c.  $\exists a b. g a b c \neq 1$ }  $\subseteq$  D (is ?AB  $\times$  ?C  $\subseteq$  D)
shows  $G (\lambda(a, b). G (g a b)) = G (\lambda(a, b, c). g a b c)$ 
proof –
  have bij: bij ( $\lambda(a, b, c). ((a, b), c)$ )
  by (auto intro!: bijI injI simp add: image-def)
  have {p.  $\exists c. g (fst p) (snd p) c \neq 1$ }  $\times$  {c.  $\exists p. g (fst p) (snd p) c \neq 1$ }  $\subseteq$  D
  by auto (insert subset, blast)
  with fin have  $G (\lambda p. G (g (fst p) (snd p))) = G (\lambda(p, c). g (fst p) (snd p) c)$ 
  by (rule cartesian-product)
  then have  $G (\lambda(a, b). G (g a b)) = G (\lambda((a, b), c). g a b c)$ 
  by (auto simp add: split-def)
  also have  $G (\lambda((a, b), c). g a b c) = G (\lambda(a, b, c). g a b c)$ 
  using bij by (rule reindex-cong [of  $\lambda(a, b, c). ((a, b), c)$ ]) (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

```

lemma delta [simp]:
  G (λb. if b = a then g b else 1) = g a
proof –
  have {b. (if b = a then g b else 1) ≠ 1} ⊆ {a} by auto
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: expand-superset [of {a}])
qed

lemma delta' [simp]:
  G (λb. if a = b then g b else 1) = g a
proof –
  have (λb. if a = b then g b else 1) = (λb. if b = a then g b else 1)
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  then have G (λb. if a = b then g b else 1) = G (λb. if b = a then g b else 1)
    by (simp cong del: cong)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

end

```

48.2 Concrete sum

```

context comm-monoid-add
begin

sublocale Sum-any: comm-monoid-fun plus 0
  rewrites comm-monoid-set.F plus 0 = sum
  defines Sum-any = Sum-any.G
proof –
  show comm-monoid-fun plus 0 ..
  then interpret Sum-any: comm-monoid-fun plus 0 .
  from sum-def show comm-monoid-set.F plus 0 = sum by (auto intro: sym)
qed

end

syntax (ASCII)
  -Sum-any :: pttrn ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::comm-monoid-add  ((indent=3 notation=binder
  SUM))SUM -. -) [0, 10] 10
syntax
  -Sum-any :: pttrn ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::comm-monoid-add  ((indent=2 notation=binder
  ∑))Σ -. -) [0, 10] 10
syntax-consts
  -Sum-any ≡ Sum-any
translations
  ∑ a. b ≈ CONST Sum-any (λa. b)

lemma Sum-any-left-distrib:
  fixes r :: 'a :: semiring-0

```

```

assumes finite {a. g a ≠ 0}
shows Sum-any g * r = (∑ n. g n * r)
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-mono Sum-any.expand-superset assms mult-zero-left
sum-distrib-right)

lemma Sum-any-right-distrib:
  fixes r :: 'a :: semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. g a ≠ 0}
  shows r * Sum-any g = (∑ n. r * g n)
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-mono Sum-any.expand-superset assms mult-zero-right
sum-distrib-left)

lemma Sum-any-product:
  fixes f g :: 'b ⇒ 'a::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0} and finite {b. g b ≠ 0}
  shows Sum-any f * Sum-any g = (∑ a. ∑ b. f a * g b)
proof –
  have ∀ a. (∑ b. a * g b) = a * Sum-any g
    by (simp add: Sum-any-right-distrib assms(2))
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Sum-any-left-distrib assms(1))
qed

lemma Sum-any-eq-zero-iff [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ nat
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
  shows Sum-any f = 0 ⇔ f = (λ-. 0)
  using assms by (simp add: Sum-any.expand-set fun-eq-iff)

```

48.3 Concrete product

```

context comm-monoid-mult
begin

sublocale Prod-any: comm-monoid-fun times 1
  rewrites comm-monoid-set.F times 1 = prod
  defines Prod-any = Prod-any.G
proof –
  show comm-monoid-fun times 1 ..
  then interpret Prod-any: comm-monoid-fun times 1 .
  from prod-def show comm-monoid-set.F times 1 = prod by (auto intro: sym)
qed

end

syntax (ASCII)
  -Prod-any :: pctrn ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::comm-monoid-mult ((indent=4 notation=binder
PROD›PROD -. -)› [0, 10] 10)
syntax

```

```

-Prod-any :: pttrn => 'a => 'a::comm-monoid-mult ((indent=2 notation=binder
Π ``Π - -) [0, 10] 10)
syntax-consts
-Prod-any == Prod-any
translations
Π a. b == CONST Prod-any (λa. b)

lemma Prod-any-zero:
fixes f :: 'b => 'a :: comm-semiring-1
assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 1}
assumes f a = 0
shows (Π a. f a) = 0
proof -
from ‹f a = 0› have f a ≠ 1 by simp
with ‹f a = 0› have ∃ a. f a ≠ 1 ∧ f a = 0 by blast
with ‹finite {a. f a ≠ 1}› show ?thesis
by (simp add: Prod-any.expand-set prod-zero)
qed

lemma Prod-any-not-zero:
fixes f :: 'b => 'a :: comm-semiring-1
assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 1}
assumes (Π a. f a) ≠ 0
shows f a ≠ 0
using assms Prod-any-zero [of f] by blast

lemma power-Sum-any:
assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
shows c ^ (Σ a. f a) = (Π a. c ^ f a)
proof -
have {a. c ^ f a ≠ 1} ⊆ {a. f a ≠ 0}
by (auto intro: ccontr)
with assms show ?thesis
by (simp add: Sum-any.expand-set Prod-any.expand-superset power-sum)
qed

end

```

49 Infinite Type Class

The type class of infinite sets (originally from the Incredible Proof Machine)

```

theory Infinite-Typeclass
imports Complex-Main
begin

class infinite =
assumes infinite-UNIV: infinite (UNIV::'a set)

```

```

begin

lemma arb-element: finite Y ==> ∃ x :: 'a. x ∉ Y
  using ex-new-if-finite infinite-UNIV
  by blast

lemma arb-finite-subset: finite Y ==> ∃ X :: 'a set. Y ∩ X = {} ∧ finite X ∧ n
  ≤ card X
proof -
  assume fin: finite Y
  then obtain X where X ⊆ UNIV - Y finite X n ≤ card X
    using infinite-UNIV
    by (metis Compl-eq-Diff-UNIV finite-compl infinite-arbitrarily-large order-refl)
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

lemma arb-countable-map: finite Y ==> ∃ f :: (nat ⇒ 'a). inj f ∧ range f ⊆ UNIV
- Y
  using infinite-UNIV
  by (auto simp: infinite-countable-subset)

end

instance nat :: infinite
  by (intro-classes) simp

instance int :: infinite
  by (intro-classes) simp

instance rat :: infinite
proof
  show infinite (UNIV::rat set)
    by (simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
qed

instance real :: infinite
proof
  show infinite (UNIV::real set)
    by (simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
qed

instance complex :: infinite
proof
  show infinite (UNIV::complex set)
    by (simp add: infinite-UNIV-char-0)
qed

instance option :: (infinite) infinite

```

```

by intro-classes (simp add: infinite-UNIV)

instance prod :: (infinite, type) infinite
  by intro-classes (simp add: finite-prod infinite-UNIV)

instance list :: (type) infinite
  by intro-classes (simp add: infinite-UNIV-listI)

end

```

50 Algebraic operations on sets

```

theory Set-Algebras
  imports Main
begin

```

This library lifts operations like addition and multiplication to sets. It was designed to support asymptotic calculations for the now-obsolete BigO theory, but has other uses.

```

instantiation set :: (plus) plus
begin

definition plus-set :: 'a::plus set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a set
  where set-plus-def:  $A + B = \{c. \exists a \in A. \exists b \in B. c = a + b\}$ 

instance ..

end

instantiation set :: (times) times
begin

definition times-set :: 'a::times set ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a set
  where set-times-def:  $A * B = \{c. \exists a \in A. \exists b \in B. c = a * b\}$ 

instance ..

end

instantiation set :: (zero) zero
begin

definition set-zero[simp]:  $(0::'a::zero set) = \{0\}$ 

instance ..

end

instantiation set :: (one) one

```

```

begin

definition set-one[simp]: (1::'a::one set) = {1}

instance ..

end

definition elt-set-plus :: 'a::plus ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a set (infixl ⟨+o⟩ 70)
  where a +o B = {c. ∃ b∈B. c = a + b}

definition elt-set-times :: 'a::times ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a set (infixl ⟨*o⟩ 80)
  where a *o B = {c. ∃ b∈B. c = a * b}

abbreviation (input) elt-set-eq :: 'a ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool (infix ⟨=o⟩ 50)
  where x =o A ≡ x ∈ A

instance set :: (semigroup-add) semigroup-add
  by standard (force simp add: set-plus-def add.assoc)

instance set :: (ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (force simp add: set-plus-def add.commute)

instance set :: (monoid-add) monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: set-plus-def)

instance set :: (comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: set-plus-def)

instance set :: (semigroup-mult) semigroup-mult
  by standard (force simp add: set-times-def mult.assoc)

instance set :: (ab-semigroup-mult) ab-semigroup-mult
  by standard (force simp add: set-times-def mult.commute)

instance set :: (monoid-mult) monoid-mult
  by standard (simp-all add: set-times-def)

instance set :: (comm-monoid-mult) comm-monoid-mult
  by standard (simp-all add: set-times-def)

lemma sumset-empty [simp]: A + {} = {} {} + A = {}
  by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma Un-set-plus: (A ∪ B) + C = (A+C) ∪ (B+C) and set-plus-Un: C + (A
  ∪ B) = (C+A) ∪ (C+B)
  by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma

```

```

fixes A :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
shows insert-set-plus: (insert a A) + B = (A+B) ∪ (((+)a) ` B) and set-plus-insert:
B + (insert a A) = (B+A) ∪ (((+)a) ` B)
using add.commute by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma set-add-0 [simp]:
fixes A :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
shows {0} + A = A
by (metis comm-monoid-add-class.add-0 set-zero)

lemma set-add-0-right [simp]:
fixes A :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set
shows A + {0} = A
by (metis add.comm-neutral set-zero)

lemma card-plus-sing:
fixes A :: 'a::ab-group-add set
shows card (A + {a}) = card A
proof (rule bij-betw-same-card)
show bij-betw ((+) (-a)) (A + {a}) A
by (fastforce simp: set-plus-def bij-betw-def image-iff)
qed

lemma set-plus-intro [intro]: a ∈ C  $\implies$  b ∈ D  $\implies$  a + b ∈ C + D
by (auto simp add: set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-elim:
assumes x ∈ A + B
obtains a b where x = a + b and a ∈ A and b ∈ B
using assms unfolding set-plus-def by fast

lemma set-plus-intro2 [intro]: b ∈ C  $\implies$  a + b ∈ a +o C
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-rearrange: (a +o C) + (b +o D) = (a + b) +o (C + D)
for a b :: 'a::comm-monoid-add
by (auto simp: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def; metis group-cancel.add1 group-cancel.add2)

lemma set-plus-rearrange2: a +o (b +o C) = (a + b) +o C
for a b :: 'a::semigroup-add
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def add.assoc)

lemma set-plus-rearrange3: (a +o B) + C = a +o (B + C)
for a :: 'a::semigroup-add
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def; metis add.assoc)

theorem set-plus-rearrange4: C + (a +o D) = a +o (C + D)
for a :: 'a::comm-monoid-add
by (metis add.commute set-plus-rearrange3)

```

```

lemmas set-plus-rearranges = set-plus-rearrange set-plus-rearrange2
set-plus-rearrange3 set-plus-rearrange4

lemma set-plus-mono [intro!]:  $C \subseteq D \implies a +_o C \subseteq a +_o D$ 
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-mono2 [intro]:  $C \subseteq D \implies E \subseteq F \implies C + E \subseteq D + F$ 
for  $C D E F :: 'a::plus set$ 
by (auto simp add: set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-mono3 [intro]:  $a \in C \implies a +_o D \subseteq C + D$ 
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def)

lemma set-plus-mono4 [intro]:  $a \in C \implies a +_o D \subseteq D + C$ 
for  $a :: 'a::comm-monoid-add$ 
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def set-plus-def ac-simps)

lemma set-plus-mono5:  $a \in C \implies B \subseteq D \implies a +_o B \subseteq C + D$ 
using order-subst2 by blast

lemma set-plus-mono-b:  $C \subseteq D \implies x \in a +_o C \implies x \in a +_o D$ 
using set-plus-mono by blast

lemma set-zero-plus [simp]:  $0 +_o C = C$ 
for  $C :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set$ 
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def)

lemma set-zero-plus2:  $0 \in A \implies B \subseteq A + B$ 
for  $A B :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set$ 
using set-plus-intro by fastforce

lemma set-plus-imp-minus:  $a \in b +_o C \implies a - b \in C$ 
for  $a b :: 'a::ab-group-add$ 
by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def ac-simps)

lemma set-minus-imp-plus:  $a - b \in C \implies a \in b +_o C$ 
for  $a b :: 'a::ab-group-add$ 
by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel set-plus-intro2)

lemma set-minus-plus:  $a - b \in C \longleftrightarrow a \in b +_o C$ 
for  $a b :: 'a::ab-group-add$ 
by (meson set-minus-imp-plus set-plus-imp-minus)

lemma set-times-intro [intro]:  $a \in C \implies b \in D \implies a * b \in C * D$ 
by (auto simp add: set-times-def)

lemma set-times-elim:
assumes  $x \in A * B$ 

```

obtains a b **where** $x = a * b$ **and** $a \in A$ **and** $b \in B$
using *assms unfolding set-times-def by fast*

```

lemma set-times-intro2 [intro]:  $b \in C \implies a * b \in a *o C$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-times-rearrange:  $(a *o C) * (b *o D) = (a * b) *o (C * D)$ 
  for  $a$   $b :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def; metis mult.assoc mult.left-commute)

lemma set-times-rearrange2:  $a *o (b *o C) = (a * b) *o C$ 
  for  $a$   $b :: 'a::semigroup-mult$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def mult.assoc)

lemma set-times-rearrange3:  $(a *o B) * C = a *o (B * C)$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::semigroup-mult$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def; metis mult.assoc)

theorem set-times-rearrange4:  $C * (a *o D) = a *o (C * D)$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult$ 
  by (metis mult.commute set-times-rearrange3)

lemmas set-times-rearranges = set-times-rearrange set-times-rearrange2
set-times-rearrange3 set-times-rearrange4

lemma set-times-mono [intro]:  $C \subseteq D \implies a *o C \subseteq a *o D$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-times-mono2 [intro]:  $C \subseteq D \implies E \subseteq F \implies C * E \subseteq D * F$ 
  for  $C$   $D$   $E$   $F :: 'a::times set$ 
  by (auto simp add: set-times-def)

lemma set-times-mono3 [intro]:  $a \in C \implies a *o D \subseteq C * D$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def)

lemma set-times-mono4 [intro]:  $a \in C \implies a *o D \subseteq D * C$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def set-times-def ac-simps)

lemma set-times-mono5:  $a \in C \implies B \subseteq D \implies a *o B \subseteq C * D$ 
  by (meson dual-order.trans set-times-mono set-times-mono3)

lemma set-one-times [simp]:  $1 *o C = C$ 
  for  $C :: 'a::comm-monoid-mult set$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-times-plus-distrib:  $a *o (b +o C) = (a * b) +o (a *o C)$ 
  for  $a$   $b :: 'a::semiring$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-plus-def elt-set-times-def ring-distrib)

```

```

lemma set-times-plus-distrib2:  $a *o (B + C) = (a *o B) + (a *o C)$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::semiring$ 
  by (auto simp: set-plus-def elt-set-times-def; metis distrib-left)

lemma set-times-plus-distrib3:  $(a +o C) * D \subseteq a *o D + C * D$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::semiring$ 
  using distrib-right
  by (fastforce simp add: elt-set-plus-def elt-set-times-def set-times-def set-plus-def)

lemmas set-times-plus-distribs =
  set-times-plus-distrib
  set-times-plus-distrib2

lemma set-neg-intro:  $a \in (-1) *o C \implies -a \in C$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::ring-1$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-neg-intro2:  $a \in C \implies -a \in (-1) *o C$ 
  for  $a :: 'a::ring-1$ 
  by (auto simp add: elt-set-times-def)

lemma set-plus-image:  $S + T = (\lambda(x, y). x + y) ` (S \times T)$ 
  by (fastforce simp: set-plus-def image-iff)

lemma set-times-image:  $S * T = (\lambda(x, y). x * y) ` (S \times T)$ 
  by (fastforce simp: set-times-def image-iff)

lemma finite-set-plus: finite  $s \implies$  finite  $t \implies$  finite  $(s + t)$ 
  by (simp add: set-plus-image)

lemma finite-set-times: finite  $s \implies$  finite  $t \implies$  finite  $(s * t)$ 
  by (simp add: set-times-image)

lemma set-sum-alt:
  assumes fin: finite  $I$ 
  shows sum  $S I = \{sum s I | s. \forall i \in I. s i \in S i\}$ 
  (is - = ?sum  $I$ )
  using fin
proof induct
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (insert  $x F$ )
  have sum  $S$  (insert  $x F$ ) =  $S x + ?sum F$ 
    using insert.hyps by auto
  also have ... = { $s x + sum s F | s. \forall i \in insert x F. s i \in S i\}$ 
    unfolding set-plus-def
  proof safe

```

```

fix y s
assume y ∈ S x ∀ i ∈ F. s i ∈ S i
then show ∃ s'. y + sum s F = s' x + sum s' F ∧ (∀ i ∈ insert x F. s' i ∈ S i)
  using insert.hyps
  by (intro exI[of - λi. if i ∈ F then s i else y]) (auto simp add: set-plus-def)
qed auto
finally show ?case
  using insert.hyps by auto
qed

lemma sum-set-cond-linear:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set ⇒ 'b::comm-monoid-add set
  assumes [intro!]: ∀ A B. P A ⇒ P B ⇒ P (A + B) P {0}
    and f: ∀ A B. P A ⇒ P B ⇒ f (A + B) = f A + f B f {0} = {0}
  assumes all: ∀ i. i ∈ I ⇒ P (S i)
  shows f (sum S I) = sum (f ∘ S) I
  proof (cases finite I)
    case True
    from this all show ?thesis
    proof induct
      case empty
      then show ?case by (auto intro!: f)
    next
      case (insert x F)
      from ⟨finite F⟩ ⟨∀ i. i ∈ insert x F ⇒ P (S i)⟩ have P (sum S F)
        by induct auto
      with insert show ?case
        by (simp, subst f) auto
    qed
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis by (auto intro!: f)
    qed

lemma sum-set-linear:
  fixes f :: 'a::comm-monoid-add set ⇒ 'b::comm-monoid-add set
  assumes ∀ A B. f(A) + f(B) = f(A + B) f {0} = {0}
  shows f (sum S I) = sum (f ∘ S) I
  using sum-set-cond-linear[of λx. True f I S] assms by auto

lemma set-times-Un-distrib:
  A * (B ∪ C) = A * B ∪ A * C
  (A ∪ B) * C = A * C ∪ B * C
  by (auto simp: set-times-def)

lemma set-times-UNION-distrib:
  A * ∪(M ` I) = (∪ i ∈ I. A * M i)
  ∪(M ` I) * A = (∪ i ∈ I. M i * A)
  by (auto simp: set-times-def)

```

```
end
```

51 Interval Type

```
theory Interval
```

```
imports
```

```
Complex-Main
```

```
Lattice-Algebras
```

```
Set-Algebras
```

```
begin
```

A type of non-empty, closed intervals.

```
typedef (overloaded) 'a interval =
```

```
{(a:'a::preorder, b). a ≤ b}
```

```
morphisms bounds-of-interval Interval
```

```
by auto
```

```
setup-lifting type-definition-interval
```

```
lift-definition lower::('a::preorder) interval ⇒ 'a is fst .
```

```
lift-definition upper::('a::preorder) interval ⇒ 'a is snd .
```

```
lemma interval-eq-iff: a = b ←→ lower a = lower b ∧ upper a = upper b
```

```
by transfer auto
```

```
lemma interval-eqI: lower a = lower b ⇒ upper a = upper b ⇒ a = b
by (auto simp: interval-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma lower-le-upper[simp]: lower i ≤ upper i
```

```
by transfer auto
```

```
lift-definition set-of :: 'a::preorder interval ⇒ 'a set is λx. {fst x .. snd x} .
```

```
lemma set-of-eq: set-of x = {lower x .. upper x}
```

```
by transfer simp
```

```
context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin
```

```
lift-definition(code-dt) Interval'::'a::preorder ⇒ 'a::preorder ⇒ 'a interval option
is λa b. if a ≤ b then Some (a, b) else None
by auto
```

```
lemma Interval'-split:
```

```
P (Interval' a b) ←→
```

```
(∀ ivl. a ≤ b → lower ivl = a → upper ivl = b → P (Some ivl)) ∧ (¬a ≤ b
→ P None)
```

```
by transfer auto
```

```

lemma Interval'-split-asm:
  P (Interval' a b)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
     $\neg((\exists \text{ivl. } a \leq b \wedge \text{lower ivl} = a \wedge \text{upper ivl} = b \wedge \neg P (\text{Some ivl})) \vee (\neg a \leq b \wedge \neg P \text{None}))$ 
  unfolding Interval'-split
  by auto

lemmas Interval'-splits = Interval'-split Interval'-split-asm

lemma Interval'-eq-Some: Interval' a b = Some i  $\implies$  lower i = a  $\wedge$  upper i = b
  by (simp split: Interval'-splits)

end

instantiation interval :: ({preorder,equal}) equal
begin

definition equal-class.equal a b  $\equiv$  (lower a = lower b)  $\wedge$  (upper a = upper b)

instance proof qed (simp add: equal-interval-def interval-eq-iff)
end

instantiation interval :: (preorder) ord begin

definition less-eq-interval :: 'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where less-eq-interval a b  $\longleftrightarrow$  lower b  $\leq$  lower a  $\wedge$  upper a  $\leq$  upper b

definition less-interval :: 'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where less-interval x y = (x  $\leq$  y  $\wedge$   $\neg$  y  $\leq$  x)

instance proof qed
end

instantiation interval :: (lattice) semilattice-sup
begin

lift-definition sup-interval :: 'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval
  is  $\lambda(a, b). (c, d). (\inf a c, \sup b d)$ 
  by (auto simp: le-infiI1 le-supiI1)

lemma lower-sup[simp]: lower (sup A B) = inf (lower A) (lower B)
  by transfer auto

lemma upper-sup[simp]: upper (sup A B) = sup (upper A) (upper B)
  by transfer auto

instance proof qed (auto simp: less-eq-interval-def less-interval-def interval-eq-iff)
end

```

```

lemma set-of-interval-union: set-of A  $\cup$  set-of B  $\subseteq$  set-of (sup A B) for A::'a::lattice
interval
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma interval-union-commute: sup A B = sup B A for A::'a::lattice interval
by (auto simp add: interval-eq-iff inf.commute sup.commute)

lemma interval-union-mono1: set-of a  $\subseteq$  set-of (sup a A) for A :: 'a::lattice in-
terval
using set-of-interval-union by blast

lemma interval-union-mono2: set-of A  $\subseteq$  set-of (sup a A) for A :: 'a::lattice in-
terval
using set-of-interval-union by blast

lift-definition interval-of :: 'a::preorder  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval is  $\lambda x. (x, x)$ 
by auto

lemma lower-interval-of[simp]: lower (interval-of a) = a
by transfer auto

lemma upper-interval-of[simp]: upper (interval-of a) = a
by transfer auto

definition width :: 'a:{preorder,minus} interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where width i = upper i - lower i

instantiation interval :: (ordered-ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
begin

lift-definition plus-interval:'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval
is  $\lambda(a, b). \lambda(c, d). (a + c, b + d)$ 
by (auto intro!: add-mono)
lemma lower-plus[simp]: lower (plus A B) = plus (lower A) (lower B)
by transfer auto
lemma upper-plus[simp]: upper (plus A B) = plus (upper A) (upper B)
by transfer auto

instance proof qed (auto simp: interval-eq-iff less-eq-interval-def ac-simps)
end

instance interval :: ({ordered-ab-semigroup-add, lattice}) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
proof qed (auto simp: less-eq-interval-def intro!: add-mono)

instantiation interval :: ({preorder,zero}) zero
begin

```

```

lift-definition zero-interval::'a interval is (0, 0) by auto
lemma lower-zero[simp]: lower 0 = 0
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-zero[simp]: upper 0 = 0
  by transfer auto
instance proof qed
end

instance interval :: ({ordered-comm-monoid-add}) comm-monoid-add
proof qed (auto simp: interval-eq-iff)

instance interval :: ({ordered-comm-monoid-add,lattice}) ordered-comm-monoid-add
 $\dots$ 

instantiation interval :: ({ordered-ab-group-add}) uminus
begin

lift-definition uminus-interval::'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval is  $\lambda(a, b). (-b, -a) by auto
lemma lower-uminus[simp]: lower (- A) = - upper A
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-uminus[simp]: upper (- A) = - lower A
  by transfer auto
instance ..
end

instantiation interval :: ({ordered-ab-group-add}) minus
begin

definition minus-interval::'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval
  where minus-interval a b = a + - b
lemma lower-minus[simp]: lower (minus A B) = minus (lower A) (upper B)
  by (auto simp: minus-interval-def)
lemma upper-minus[simp]: upper (minus A B) = minus (upper A) (lower B)
  by (auto simp: minus-interval-def)

instance ..
end

instantiation interval :: ({times, linorder}) times
begin

lift-definition times-interval :: 'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval
  is  $\lambda(a1, a2). \lambda(b1, b2).$ 
    (let x1 = a1 * b1; x2 = a1 * b2; x3 = a2 * b1; x4 = a2 * b2
     in (min x1 (min x2 (min x3 x4)), max x1 (max x2 (max x3 x4))))
  by (auto simp: Let-def intro!: min.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI1)

lemma lower-times:$ 
```

*lower (times A B) = Min {lower A * lower B, lower A * upper B, upper A * lower B, upper A * upper B}*

by transfer (auto simp: Let-def)

lemma upper-times:

*upper (times A B) = Max {lower A * lower B, lower A * upper B, upper A * lower B, upper A * upper B}*

by transfer (auto simp: Let-def)

instance ..

end

lemma interval-eq-set-of-iff: $X = Y \longleftrightarrow \text{set-of } X = \text{set-of } Y$ **for** $X Y :: 'a :: \text{order}$
interval

by (auto simp: set-of-eq interval-eq-iff)

51.1 Membership

abbreviation (in preorder) in-interval ($\langle (\langle \text{notation}=\langle \text{infix } \in_i \rangle \rangle - / \in_i -) \rangle [51, 51]$
50)

where $\text{in-interval } x X \equiv x \in \text{set-of } X$

lemma in-interval-to-interval[intro!]: $a \in_i \text{interval-of } a$

by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma plus-in-intervalI:

fixes $x y :: 'a :: \text{ordered-ab-semigroup-add}$

shows $x \in_i X \implies y \in_i Y \implies x + y \in_i X + Y$

by (simp add: add-mono-thms-linordered-semiring(1) set-of-eq)

lemma connected-set-of[intro, simp]:

connected (set-of X) for $X :: 'a :: \text{linear-continuum-topology}$ interval

by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma ex-sum-in-interval-lemma: $\exists xa \in \{la .. ua\}. \exists xb \in \{lb .. ub\}. x = xa + xb$

if $la \leq ua$ $lb \leq ub$ $la + lb \leq x$ $x \leq ua + ub$

$ua - la \leq ub - lb$

for $la b c d :: 'a :: \text{linordered-ab-group-add}$

proof –

define wa **where** $wa = ua - la$

define wb **where** $wb = ub - lb$

define w **where** $w = wa + wb$

define d **where** $d = x - la - lb$

define da **where** $da = \max 0 (\min wa (d - wa))$

define db **where** $db = d - da$

from that have nonneg: $0 \leq wa$ $0 \leq wb$ $0 \leq w$ $0 \leq d$ $d \leq w$

by (auto simp add: wa-def wb-def w-def d-def add.commute le-diff-eq)

have $0 \leq db$

by (auto simp: da-def nonneg db-def intro!: min.coboundedI2)

```

have  $x = (la + da) + (lb + db)$ 
  by (simp add: da-def db-def d-def)
moreover
have  $x - la - ub \leq da$ 
  using that
  unfolding da-def
  by (intro max.coboundedI2) (auto simp: wa-def d-def diff-le-eq diff-add-eq)
then have  $db \leq wb$ 
  by (auto simp: db-def d-def wb-def algebra-simps)
with  $\langle 0 \leq db \rangle$  that nonneg have  $lb + db \in \{lb..ub\}$ 
  by (auto simp: wb-def algebra-simps)
moreover
have  $da \leq wa$ 
  by (auto simp: da-def nonneg)
then have  $la + da \in \{la..ua\}$ 
  by (auto simp: da-def wa-def algebra-simps)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by force
qed

```

```

lemma ex-sum-in-interval:  $\exists xa \geq la. xa \leq ua \wedge (\exists xb \geq lb. xb \leq ub \wedge x = xa + xb)$ 
  if a:  $la \leq ua$  and b:  $lb \leq ub$  and x:  $la + lb \leq x \leq ua + ub$ 
  for la b c d::'a::linordered-ab-group-add
proof –
  from linear consider  $ua - la \leq ub - lb \mid ub - lb \leq ua - la$ 
  by blast
  then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case 1
  from ex-sum-in-interval-lemma[OF that 1]
  show ?thesis by auto
next
  case 2
  from x have  $lb + la \leq x \leq ub + ua$  by (simp-all add: ac-simps)
  from ex-sum-in-interval-lemma[OF b a this 2]
  show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

```

```

lemma Icc-plus-Icc:
   $\{a .. b\} + \{c .. d\} = \{a + c .. b + d\}$ 
  if a  $\leq$  b c  $\leq$  d
  for a b c d::'a::linordered-ab-group-add
  using ex-sum-in-interval[OF that]
  by (auto intro: add-mono simp: atLeastAtMost-iff Bex-def set-plus-def)

```

```

lemma set-of-plus:
  fixes A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval

```

```

shows set-of (A + B) = set-of A + set-of B
using Icc-plus-Icc[of lower A upper A lower B upper B]
by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma plus-in-intervalE:
  fixes xy :: 'a :: linordered-ab-group-add
  assumes xy ∈i X + Y
  obtains x y where xy = x + y x ∈i X y ∈i Y
  using assms
  unfolding set-of-plus set-plus-def
  by auto

lemma set-of-uminus: set-of (-X) = { - x | x . x ∈ set-of X }
  for X :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add interval
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq simp: le-minus-iff minus-le-iff
    intro!: exI[where x=-x for x])

lemma uminus-in-intervalI:
  fixes x :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add
  shows x ∈i X ==> -x ∈i -X
  by (auto simp: set-of-uminus)

lemma uminus-in-intervalD:
  fixes x :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add
  shows x ∈i - X ==> - x ∈i X
  by (auto simp: set-of-uminus)

lemma minus-in-intervalI:
  fixes x y :: 'a :: ordered-ab-group-add
  shows x ∈i X ==> y ∈i Y ==> x - y ∈i X - Y
  by (metis diff-conv-add-uminus minus-interval-def plus-in-intervalI uminus-in-intervalI)

lemma set-of-minus: set-of (X - Y) = {x - y | x y . x ∈ set-of X ∧ y ∈ set-of Y}
  for X Y :: 'a :: linordered-ab-group-add interval
  unfolding minus-interval-def set-of-plus set-of-uminus set-plus-def
  by force

lemma times-in-intervalI:
  fixes x y::'a::linordered-ring
  assumes x ∈i X y ∈i Y
  shows x * y ∈i X * Y
  proof -
    define X1 where X1 ≡ lower X
    define X2 where X2 ≡ upper X
    define Y1 where Y1 ≡ lower Y
    define Y2 where Y2 ≡ upper Y
    from assms have assms: X1 ≤ x x ≤ X2 Y1 ≤ y y ≤ Y2
      by (auto simp: X1-def X2-def Y1-def Y2-def set-of-eq)
  
```

```

have ( $X1 * Y1 \leq x * y \vee X1 * Y2 \leq x * y \vee X2 * Y1 \leq x * y \vee X2 * Y2 \leq x * y$ )  $\wedge$ 
    ( $X1 * Y1 \geq x * y \vee X1 * Y2 \geq x * y \vee X2 * Y1 \geq x * y \vee X2 * Y2 \geq x * y$ )
proof (cases x 0::'a rule: linorder-cases)
  case x0: less
  show ?thesis
proof (cases y < 0)
  case y0: True
  from y0 x0 assms have  $x * y \leq X1 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono-neg, auto)
  also from x0 y0 assms have  $X1 * y \leq X1 * Y1$  by (intro mult-left-mono-neg,
  auto)
  finally have 1:  $x * y \leq X1 * Y1$ .
  show ?thesis proof(cases X2 ≤ 0)
    case True
    with assms have  $X2 * Y2 \leq X2 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
    also from assms y0 have ...  $\leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
    finally have  $X2 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    with assms have  $X2 * Y1 \leq X2 * y$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
    also from assms y0 have ...  $\leq x * y$  by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
    finally have  $X2 * Y1 \leq x * y$ .
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  next
    case False
    then have y0:  $y \geq 0$  by auto
    from x0 y0 assms have  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * Y2$  by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)
    also from y0 x0 assms have ...  $\leq x * y$  by (intro mult-left-mono-neg, auto)
    finally have 1:  $X1 * Y2 \leq x * y$ .
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases X2 ≤ 0)
      case X2: True
      from assms y0 have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
      also from assms X2 have ...  $\leq X2 * Y1$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
      finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y1$ .
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case X2: False
      from assms y0 have  $x * y \leq X2 * y$  by (intro mult-right-mono)
      also from assms X2 have ...  $\leq X2 * Y2$  by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      finally have  $x * y \leq X2 * Y2$ .
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  qed
  next
    case [simp]: equal
  
```

```

with assms show ?thesis by (cases Y2 ≤ 0, auto intro:mult-sign-intros)
next
  case x0: greater
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases y < 0)
    case y0: True
    from x0 y0 assms have X2 * Y1 ≤ X2 * y by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
    also from y0 x0 assms have X2 * y ≤ x * y by (intro mult-right-mono-neg,
    auto)
    finally have 1: X2 * Y1 ≤ x * y.
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases Y2 ≤ 0)
      case Y2: True
      from x0 assms have x * y ≤ x * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      also from assms Y2 have ... ≤ X1 * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-right-mono-neg)
      finally have x * y ≤ X1 * Y2.
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    next
      case Y2: False
      from x0 assms have x * y ≤ x * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
      also from assms Y2 have ... ≤ X2 * Y2 by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
      finally have x * y ≤ X2 * Y2.
      with 1 show ?thesis by auto
    qed
  next
  case y0: False
  from x0 y0 assms have x * y ≤ X2 * y by (intro mult-right-mono, auto)
  also from y0 x0 assms have ... ≤ X2 * Y2 by (intro mult-left-mono, auto)
  finally have 1: x * y ≤ X2 * Y2.
  show ?thesis
  proof(cases X1 ≤ 0)
    case True
    with assms have X1 * Y2 ≤ X1 * y by (auto intro: mult-left-mono-neg)
    also from assms y0 have ... ≤ x * y by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
    finally have X1 * Y2 ≤ x * y.
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    with assms have X1 * Y1 ≤ X1 * y by (auto intro: mult-left-mono)
    also from assms y0 have ... ≤ x * y by (auto intro: mult-right-mono)
    finally have X1 * Y1 ≤ x * y.
    with 1 show ?thesis by auto
  qed
  qed
qed
hence min:min (X1 * Y1) (min (X1 * Y2) (min (X2 * Y1) (X2 * Y2))) ≤ x
* y
  and max:x * y ≤ max (X1 * Y1) (max (X1 * Y2) (max (X2 * Y1) (X2 *
Y2)))

```

```

by (auto simp:min-le-iff-disj le-max-iff-disj)
show ?thesis using min max
by (auto simp: Let-def X1-def X2-def Y1-def Y2-def set-of-eq lower-times up-
per-times)
qed

lemma times-in-intervalE:
fixes xy :: 'a :: {linorder, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology}
— TODO: linear continuum topology is pretty strong
assumes xy ∈i X * Y
obtains x y where xy = x * y x ∈i X y ∈i Y
proof –
  let ?mult = λ(x, y). x * y
  let ?XY = set-of X × set-of Y
  have cont: continuous-on ?XY ?mult
    by (auto intro!: tendsto-eq-intros simp: continuous-on-def split-beta')
  have conn: connected (?mult ‘?XY)
    by (rule connected-continuous-image[OF cont]) auto
  have lower (X * Y) ∈ ?mult ‘?XY upper (X * Y) ∈ ?mult ‘?XY
    by (auto simp: set-of-eq lower-times upper-times min-def max-def split: if-splits)
  from connectedD-interval[OF conn this, of xy] assms
  obtain x y where xy = x * y x ∈i X y ∈i Y by (auto simp: set-of-eq)
  then show ?thesis ..
qed
thm times-in-intervalE[of 1::real]
lemma set-of-times: set-of (X * Y) = {x * y | x y. x ∈ set-of X ∧ y ∈ set-of Y}
  for X Y::'a :: {linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology}
  interval
  by (auto intro!: times-in-intervalI elim!: times-in-intervalE)

instance interval :: (linordered-idom) cancel-semigroup-add
proof qed (auto simp: interval-eq-iff)

lemma interval-mul-commute: A * B = B * A for A B:: 'a::linordered-idom in-
terval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps)

lemma interval-times-zero-right[simp]: A * 0 = 0 for A :: 'a::linordered-ring in-
terval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps)

lemma interval-times-zero-left[simp]:
  0 * A = 0 for A :: 'a::linordered-ring interval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps)

instantiation interval :: ({preorder, one}) one
begin

lift-definition one-interval::'a interval is (1, 1) by auto

```

```

lemma lower-one[simp]: lower 1 = 1
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-one[simp]: upper 1 = 1
  by transfer auto
instance proof qed
end

instance interval :: ({one, preorder, linorder, times}) power
proof qed

lemma set-of-one[simp]: set-of (1::'a::{one, order} interval) = {1}
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

instance interval :: ({linordered-idom, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology}) monoid-mult
  apply standard
  unfolding interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-times
  subgoal
    by (auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-times; metis mult.assoc)
  by auto

lemma one-times-ivl-left[simp]: 1 * A = A for A :: 'a::linordered-idom interval
  by (simp add: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times ac-simps min-def max-def)

lemma one-times-ivl-right[simp]: A * 1 = A for A :: 'a::linordered-idom interval
  by (metis interval-mul-commute one-times-ivl-left)

lemma set-of-power-mono: a^n ∈ set-of (A^n) if a ∈ set-of A
  for a :: 'a::linordered-idom
  using that
  by (induction n) (auto intro!: times-in-intervalI)

lemma set-of-add-cong:
  set-of (A + B) = set-of (A' + B')
  if set-of A = set-of A' set-of B = set-of B'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  unfolding set-of-plus that ...

lemma set-of-add-inc-left:
  set-of (A + B) ⊆ set-of (A' + B)
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  unfolding set-of-plus using that by (auto simp: set-plus-def)

lemma set-of-add-inc-right:
  set-of (A + B) ⊆ set-of (A + B')
  if set-of B ⊆ set-of B'
  for A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval
  using set-of-add-inc-left[OF that]

```

```

by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma set-of-add-inc:
  set-of ( $A + B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A' + B'$ )
  if set-of  $A$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $A'$  set-of  $B$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $B'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval$ 
  using set-of-add-inc-left[OF that(1)] set-of-add-inc-right[OF that(2)]
  by auto

lemma set-of-neg-inc:
  set-of ( $-A$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $-A'$ )
  if set-of  $A$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $A'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::ordered-ab-group-add interval$ 
  using that
  unfolding set-of-uminus
  by auto

lemma set-of-sub-inc-left:
  set-of ( $A - B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A' - B$ )
  if set-of  $A$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $A'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval$ 
  using that
  unfolding set-of-minus
  by auto

lemma set-of-sub-inc-right:
  set-of ( $A - B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A - B'$ )
  if set-of  $B$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $B'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add interval$ 
  using that
  unfolding set-of-minus
  by auto

lemma set-of-sub-inc:
  set-of ( $A - B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A' - B'$ )
  if set-of  $A$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $A'$  set-of  $B$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $B'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-idom interval$ 
  using set-of-sub-inc-left[OF that(1)] set-of-sub-inc-right[OF that(2)]
  by auto

lemma set-of-mul-inc-right:
  set-of ( $A * B$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of ( $A * B'$ )
  if set-of  $B$   $\subseteq$  set-of  $B'$ 
  for  $A :: 'a::linordered-ring interval$ 
  using that
  apply transfer
  apply (clar simp simp add: Let-def)
  by (smt (verit, best) linorder-le-cases max.coboundedI1 max.coboundedI2 min.absorb1
    min.coboundedI2 mult-left-mono mult-left-mono-neg)

```

```

lemma set-of-distrib-left:
  set-of (B * (A1 + A2)) ⊆ set-of (B * A1 + B * A2)
  for A1 :: 'a::linordered-ring interval
  apply transfer
  apply (clar simp simp: Let-def distrib-left distrib-right)
  apply (intro conjI)
    apply (metis add-mono min.cobounded1 min.left-commute)
    apply (metis add-mono min.cobounded1 min.left-commute)
    apply (metis add-mono min.cobounded1 min.left-commute)
    apply (metis add-mono min.assoc min.cobounded2)
    apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
    apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
    apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
    apply (meson add-mono order.trans max.cobounded1 max.cobounded2)
  done

lemma set-of-distrib-right:
  set-of ((A1 + A2) * B) ⊆ set-of (A1 * B + A2 * B)
  for A1 A2 B :: 'a:{linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology}
  interval
  unfolding set-of-times set-of-plus set-plus-def
  using distrib-right by blast

lemma set-of-mul-inc-left:
  set-of (A * B) ⊆ set-of (A' * B)
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A'
  for A :: 'a:{linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology} interval
  using that
  unfolding set-of-times
  by auto

lemma set-of-mul-inc:
  set-of (A * B) ⊆ set-of (A' * B')
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A' set-of B ⊆ set-of B'
  for A :: 'a:{linordered-ring, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology} interval
  using that unfolding set-of-times by auto

lemma set-of-pow-inc:
  set-of (A ^n) ⊆ set-of (A' ^n)
  if set-of A ⊆ set-of A'
  for A :: 'a:{linordered-idom, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology} interval
  using that
  by (induction n, simp-all add: set-of-mul-inc)

lemma set-of-distrib-right-left:

```

*set-of ((A1 + A2) * (B1 + B2)) ⊆ set-of (A1 * B1 + A1 * B2 + A2 * B1 + A2 * B2)*

for A1 :: 'a:{linordered-idom, real-normed-algebra, linear-continuum-topology}
interval

proof –

have *set-of ((A1 + A2) * (B1 + B2)) ⊆ set-of (A1 * (B1 + B2) + A2 * (B1 + B2))*

by (rule *set-of-distrib-right*)

also have ... ⊆ *set-of ((A1 * B1 + A1 * B2) + A2 * (B1 + B2))*

by (rule *set-of-add-inc-left*[OF *set-of-distrib-left*])

also have ... ⊆ *set-of ((A1 * B1 + A1 * B2) + (A2 * B1 + A2 * B2))*

by (rule *set-of-add-inc-right*[OF *set-of-distrib-left*])

finally show ?thesis

by (simp add: add.assoc)

qed

lemma mult-bounds-enclose-zero1:

*min (la * lb) (min (la * ub) (min (lb * ua) (ua * ub))) ≤ 0*

*0 ≤ max (la * lb) (max (la * ub) (max (lb * ua) (ua * ub)))*

if la ≤ 0 0 ≤ ua

for la lb ua ub:: 'a:linordered-idom

subgoal by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) that eq-iff min-le-iff-disj mult-zero-left mult-zero-right

zero-le-mult-iff)

subgoal by (metis that le-max-iff-disj mult-zero-right order-refl zero-le-mult-iff)

done

lemma mult-bounds-enclose-zero2:

*min (la * lb) (min (la * ub) (min (lb * ua) (ua * ub))) ≤ 0*

*0 ≤ max (la * lb) (max (la * ub) (max (lb * ua) (ua * ub)))*

if lb ≤ 0 0 ≤ ub

for la lb ua ub:: 'a:linordered-idom

using mult-bounds-enclose-zero1[OF that, of la ua]

by (simp-all add: ac-simps)

lemma set-of-mul-contains-zero:

0 ∈ *set-of (A * B)*

if 0 ∈ *set-of A* ∨ 0 ∈ *set-of B*

for A :: 'a:linordered-idom interval

using that

by (auto simp: set-of-eq lower-times upper-times algebra-simps mult-le-0-iff mult-bounds-enclose-zero1 mult-bounds-enclose-zero2)

instance interval :: ({linordered-semiring, zero, times}) mult-zero

by (standard; transfer; auto)

lift-definition min-interval::'a:linorder interval ⇒ 'a interval ⇒ 'a interval is

$\lambda(l1, u1). \lambda(l2, u2). (\min l1 l2, \min u1 u2)$

by (auto simp: min-def)

```

lemma lower-min-interval[simp]:  $\text{lower}(\text{min-interval } x \ y) = \min(\text{lower } x) (\text{lower } y)$ 
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-min-interval[simp]:  $\text{upper}(\text{min-interval } x \ y) = \min(\text{upper } x) (\text{upper } y)$ 
  by transfer auto

lemma min-intervalI:
 $a \in_i A \implies b \in_i B \implies \min a \ b \in_i \text{min-interval } A \ B$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq min-def)

lift-definition max-interval::'a::linorder interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval is
 $\lambda(l1, u1). \lambda(l2, u2). (\max l1 \ l2, \max u1 \ u2)$ 
  by (auto simp: max-def)
lemma lower-max-interval[simp]:  $\text{lower}(\text{max-interval } x \ y) = \max(\text{lower } x) (\text{lower } y)$ 
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-max-interval[simp]:  $\text{upper}(\text{max-interval } x \ y) = \max(\text{upper } x) (\text{upper } y)$ 
  by transfer auto

lemma max-intervalI:
 $a \in_i A \implies b \in_i B \implies \max a \ b \in_i \text{max-interval } A \ B$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq max-def)

lift-definition abs-interval::'a::linordered-idom interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval is
 $(\lambda(l, u). (\text{if } l < 0 \wedge 0 < u \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \min |l| \ |u|, \max |l| \ |u|))$ 
  by auto

lemma lower-abs-interval[simp]:
 $\text{lower}(\text{abs-interval } x) = (\text{if } \text{lower } x < 0 \wedge 0 < \text{upper } x \text{ then } 0 \text{ else } \min |\text{lower } x| \ |\text{upper } x|)$ 
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-abs-interval[simp]:  $\text{upper}(\text{abs-interval } x) = \max |\text{lower } x| \ |\text{upper } x|$ 
  by transfer auto

lemma in-abs-intervalI1:
 $lx < 0 \implies 0 < ux \implies 0 \leq xa \implies xa \leq \max(-lx) (ux) \implies xa \in \text{abs} ` \{lx..ux\}$ 
  for  $xa::`a::linordered-idom$ 
  by (metis abs-minus-cancel abs-of-nonneg atLeastAtMost iff image-eqI le-less le-max iff-disj
    le-minus iff neg-le-0 iff le order-trans)

lemma in-abs-intervalI2:
 $\min(|lx|) |ux| \leq xa \implies xa \leq \max(|lx|) |ux| \implies lx \leq ux \implies 0 \leq lx \vee ux \leq 0$ 
 $\implies$ 
   $xa \in \text{abs} ` \{lx..ux\}$ 
  for  $xa::`a::linordered-idom$ 
  by (force intro: image-eqI[where x=-xa] image-eqI[where x=xa])

```

```

lemma set-of-abs-interval: set-of (abs-interval x) = abs ` set-of x
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq not-less intro: in-abs-intervalI1 in-abs-intervalI2 cong
    del: image-cong-simp)

fun split-domain :: ('a::preorder interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list)  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list  $\Rightarrow$ 
  'a interval list list
  where split-domain split [] = []
  | split-domain split (I#Is) =
    let S = split I;
    D = split-domain split Is
    in concat (map (λd. map (λs. s # d) S) D)
  )

context notes [[typedef-overloaded]] begin
lift-definition[code-dt] split-interval::'a::linorder interval  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a interval  $\times$ 
  'a interval)
  is  $\lambda(l, u) x. ((\min l x, \max l x), (\min u x, \max u x))$ 
  by (auto simp: min-def)
end

lemma split-domain-nonempty:
  assumes  $\bigwedge I. \text{split } I \neq []$ 
  shows split-domain split I  $\neq []$ 
  using last-in-set assms
  by (induction I, auto)

lemma lower-split-interval1: lower (fst (split-interval X m)) = min (lower X) m
  and lower-split-interval2: lower (snd (split-interval X m)) = min (upper X) m
  and upper-split-interval1: upper (fst (split-interval X m)) = max (lower X) m
  and upper-split-interval2: upper (snd (split-interval X m)) = max (upper X) m
  subgoal by transfer auto
  subgoal by transfer (auto simp: min.commute)
  subgoal by transfer auto
  subgoal by transfer auto
  done

lemma split-intervalD: split-interval X x = (A, B)  $\Longrightarrow$  set-of X  $\subseteq$  set-of A  $\cup$  set-of B
  unfolding set-of-eq
  by transfer (auto simp: min-def max-def split: if-splits)

instantiation interval :: ({topological-space, preorder}) topological-space
begin

definition open-interval-def[code del]: open (X::'a interval set) =
  ( $\forall x \in X.$ 
    $\exists A B.$ 
    open A  $\wedge$ 
    open B  $\wedge$ 
     $x \in A \cap B$ )

```

lower $x \in A \wedge \text{upper } x \in B \wedge \text{Interval} ` (A \times B) \subseteq X$

```

instance
proof
  show open (UNIV :: ('a interval) set)
    unfolding open-interval-def by auto
next
  fix S T :: ('a interval) set
  assume open S open T
  show open (S ∩ T)
    unfolding open-interval-def
  proof (safe)
    fix x assume x ∈ S x ∈ T
    from ⟨x ∈ S⟩ ⟨open S⟩ obtain Sl Su where S:
      open Sl open Su lower x ∈ Sl upper x ∈ Su Interval ` (Sl × Su) ⊆ S
      by (auto simp: open-interval-def)
    from ⟨x ∈ T⟩ ⟨open T⟩ obtain Tl Tu where T:
      open Tl open Tu lower x ∈ Tl upper x ∈ Tu Interval ` (Tl × Tu) ⊆ T
      by (auto simp: open-interval-def)

    let ?L = Sl ∩ Tl and ?U = Su ∩ Tu
    have open ?L ∧ open ?U ∧ lower x ∈ ?L ∧ upper x ∈ ?U ∧ Interval ` (?L ×
      ?U) ⊆ S ∩ T
      using S T by (auto simp add: open-Int)
      then show ∃ A B. open A ∧ open B ∧ lower x ∈ A ∧ upper x ∈ B ∧ Interval
        ` (A × B) ⊆ S ∩ T
        by fast
    qed
  qed (unfold open-interval-def, fast)

end

```

51.2 Quickcheck

```

lift-definition Ivl:'a ⇒ 'a::preorder ⇒ 'a interval is λa b. (min a b, b)
  by (auto simp: min-def)

```

```

instantiation interval :: ({exhaustive,preorder}) exhaustive
begin

```

```

definition exhaustive-interval::('a interval ⇒ (bool × term list) option)
  ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option
where
  exhaustive-interval f d =
    Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive (λx. Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive (λy. f
      (Ivl x y)) d) d

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

definition [code-unfold]:
  valtermify-interval x y = Code-Evaluation.valtermify (Ivl:'a::{preorder,typerep}⇒-) {·} x {·} y

end

instantiation interval :: ({full-exhaustive,preorder,typerep}) full-exhaustive
begin

definition full-exhaustive-interval::
  ('a interval × (unit ⇒ term) ⇒ (bool × term list) option)
    ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option where
  full-exhaustive-interval f d =
    Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive
      (λx. Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive (λy. f (valtermify-interval x y)) d)
d

instance ..

end

instantiation interval :: ({random,preorder,typerep}) random
begin

definition random-interval :: 
  natural
  ⇒ natural × natural
  ⇒ ('a interval × (unit ⇒ term)) × natural × natural where
  random-interval i =
    scomp (Quickcheck-Random.random i)
    (λman. scomp (Quickcheck-Random.random i) (λexp. Pair (valtermify-interval man exp)))

instance ..

end

lifting-update interval.lifting
lifting-forget interval.lifting

end

```

52 Approximate Operations on Intervals of Floating Point Numbers

```

theory Interval-Float
imports
  Interval
  Float
begin

definition mid :: float interval ⇒ float
  where mid i = (lower i + upper i) * Float 1 (-1)

lemma mid-in-interval: mid i ∈i i
  using lower-le-upper[of i]
  by (auto simp: mid-def set-of-eq powr-minus)

lemma mid-le: lower i ≤ mid i mid i ≤ upper i
  using mid-in-interval
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

definition centered :: float interval ⇒ float interval
  where centered i = i - interval-of (mid i)

definition split-float-interval x = split-interval x ((lower x + upper x) * Float 1
  (-1))

lemma split-float-intervalD: split-float-interval X = (A, B) ==> set-of X ⊆ set-of
  A ∪ set-of B
  by (auto dest!: split-intervalD simp: split-float-interval-def)

lemma split-float-interval-bounds:
  shows
    lower-split-float-interval1: lower (fst (split-float-interval X)) = lower X
    and lower-split-float-interval2: lower (snd (split-float-interval X)) = mid X
    and upper-split-float-interval1: upper (fst (split-float-interval X)) = mid X
    and upper-split-float-interval2: upper (snd (split-float-interval X)) = upper X
    using mid-le[of X]
  by (auto simp: split-float-interval-def mid-def[symmetric] min-def max-def real-of-float-eq
    lower-split-interval1 lower-split-interval2
    upper-split-interval1 upper-split-interval2)

lemmas float-round-down-le[intro] = order-trans[OF float-round-down]
  and float-round-up-ge[intro] = order-trans[OF - float-round-up]

```

TODO: many of the lemmas should move to theories Float or Approximation (the latter should be based on type *interval*.

52.1 Intervals with Floating Point Bounds

context includes *interval.lifting* begin

lift-definition *round-interval* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *float interval* \Rightarrow *float interval*
 is $\lambda p. \lambda(l, u). (\text{float-round-down } p l, \text{float-round-up } p u)$
 by (auto simp: intro!: float-round-down-le float-round-up-le)

lemma *lower-round-ivl*[simp]: *lower* (*round-interval* *p* *x*) = *float-round-down* *p* (*lower* *x*)
 by transfer auto
lemma *upper-round-ivl*[simp]: *upper* (*round-interval* *p* *x*) = *float-round-up* *p* (*upper* *x*)
 by transfer auto

lemma *round-ivl-correct*: *set-of* *A* \subseteq *set-of* (*round-interval prec A*)
 by (auto simp: set-of-eq float-round-down-le float-round-up-le)

lift-definition *truncate-ivl* :: *nat* \Rightarrow *real interval* \Rightarrow *real interval*
 is $\lambda p. \lambda(l, u). (\text{truncate-down } p l, \text{truncate-up } p u)$
 by (auto intro!: truncate-down-le truncate-up-le)

lemma *lower-truncate-ivl*[simp]: *lower* (*truncate-ivl* *p* *x*) = *truncate-down* *p* (*lower* *x*)
 by transfer auto
lemma *upper-truncate-ivl*[simp]: *upper* (*truncate-ivl* *p* *x*) = *truncate-up* *p* (*upper* *x*)
 by transfer auto

lemma *truncate-ivl-correct*: *set-of* *A* \subseteq *set-of* (*truncate-ivl prec A*)
 by (auto simp: set-of-eq intro!: truncate-down-le truncate-up-le)

lift-definition *real-interval*::*float interval* \Rightarrow *real interval*
 is $\lambda(l, u). (\text{real-of-float } l, \text{real-of-float } u)$
 by auto

lemma *lower-real-interval*[simp]: *lower* (*real-interval* *x*) = *lower* *x*
 by transfer auto
lemma *upper-real-interval*[simp]: *upper* (*real-interval* *x*) = *upper* *x*
 by transfer auto

definition *set-of'* *x* = (case *x* of None \Rightarrow UNIV | Some *i* \Rightarrow *set-of* (*real-interval i*))

lemma *real-interval-min-interval*[simp]:
real-interval (*min-interval* *a* *b*) = *min-interval* (*real-interval* *a*) (*real-interval* *b*)
 by (auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-eq real-of-float-min)

lemma *real-interval-max-interval*[simp]:
real-interval (*max-interval* *a* *b*) = *max-interval* (*real-interval* *a*) (*real-interval* *b*)

```

by (auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-eq real-of-float-max)

lemma in-intervalI:
   $x \in_i X$  if lower  $X \leq x$   $x \leq$  upper  $X$ 
  using that by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

abbreviation in-real-interval ((⟨⟨notation=⟨infix  $\in_r$ ⟩⟩-/  $\in_r$  -⟩) [51, 51] 50)
  where  $x \in_r X \equiv x \in_i$  real-interval  $X$ 

lemma in-real-intervalI:
   $x \in_r X$  if lower  $X \leq x$   $x \leq$  upper  $X$  for  $x::real$  and  $X::float\ interval$ 
  using that
  by (intro in-intervalI) auto

```

52.2 intros for real-interval

```

lemma in-round-intervalI:  $x \in_r A \implies x \in_r$  (round-interval prec  $A$ )
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq float-round-down-le float-round-up-le)

lemma zero-in-float-intervalI:  $0 \in_r 0$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma plus-in-float-intervalI:  $a + b \in_r A + B$  if  $a \in_r A$   $b \in_r B$ 
  using that
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma minus-in-float-intervalI:  $a - b \in_r A - B$  if  $a \in_r A$   $b \in_r B$ 
  using that
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma uminus-in-float-intervalI:  $-a \in_r -A$  if  $a \in_r A$ 
  using that
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma real-interval-times: real-interval ( $A * B$ ) = real-interval  $A * real\interval B$ 
  by (auto simp: interval-eq-iff lower-times upper-times min-def max-def)

lemma times-in-float-intervalI:  $a * b \in_r A * B$  if  $a \in_r A$   $b \in_r B$ 
  using times-in-intervalI[OF that]
  by (auto simp: real-interval-times)

lemma real-interval-abs: real-interval (abs-interval  $A$ ) = abs-interval (real-interval  $A$ )
  by (auto simp: interval-eq-iff min-def max-def)

lemma abs-in-float-intervalI: abs  $a \in_r$  abs-interval  $A$  if  $a \in_r A$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-abs-interval real-interval-abs intro!: imageI that)

```

```

lemma interval-of[intro,simp]:  $x \in_r \text{interval-of } x$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

lemma split-float-interval-realD: split-float-interval  $X = (A, B) \implies x \in_r X \implies$ 
 $x \in_r A \vee x \in_r B$ 
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq prod-eq-iff split-float-interval-bounds)

```

52.3 bounds for lists

```

lemma lower-Interval: lower (Interval  $x$ ) = fst  $x$ 
  and upper-Interval: upper (Interval  $x$ ) = snd  $x$ 
  if fst  $x \leq$  snd  $x$ 
  using that
  by (auto simp: lower-def upper-def Interval-inverse split-beta')

definition all-in-i :: 'a::preorder list  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix `⟨(all'-in_i)` 50)
  where  $x \text{ all-in } I = (\text{length } x = \text{length } I \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } I. x ! i \in_i I ! i))$ 

definition all-in :: real list  $\Rightarrow$  float interval list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix `⟨(all'-in)` 50)
  where  $x \text{ all-in } I = (\text{length } x = \text{length } I \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } I. x ! i \in_r I ! i))$ 

definition all-subset :: 'a::order interval list  $\Rightarrow$  'a interval list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infix `⟨(all'-subset)` 50)
  where  $I \text{ all-subset } J = (\text{length } I = \text{length } J \wedge (\forall i < \text{length } I. \text{set-of } (I ! i) \subseteq \text{set-of } (J ! i)))$ 

lemmas [simp] = all-in-def all-subset-def

lemma all-subsetD:
  assumes  $I \text{ all-subset } J$ 
  assumes  $x \text{ all-in } I$ 
  shows  $x \text{ all-in } J$ 
  using assms
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq; fastforce)

lemma round-interval-mono: set-of (round-interval prec  $X$ )  $\subseteq$  set-of (round-interval prec  $Y$ )
  if set-of  $X \subseteq$  set-of  $Y$ 
  using that
  by transfer
    (auto simp: float-round-down.rep-eq float-round-up.rep-eq truncate-down-mono
      truncate-up-mono)

lemma Ivl-simps[simp]: lower (Ivl  $a b$ ) = min  $a b$  upper (Ivl  $a b$ ) =  $b$ 
  subgoal by transfer simp
  subgoal by transfer simp
  done

```

```

lemma set-of-subset-iff: set-of X ⊆ set-of Y  $\longleftrightarrow$  lower Y ≤ lower X ∧ upper X
≤ upper Y
  for X Y::'a::linorder interval
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq subset-iff)

lemma set-of-subset-iff':
  set-of a ⊆ set-of (b :: 'a :: linorder interval)  $\longleftrightarrow$  a ≤ b
  unfolding less-eq-interval-def set-of-subset-iff ..

lemma bounds-of-interval-eq-lower-upper:
  bounds-of-interval ivl = (lower ivl, upper ivl) if lower ivl ≤ upper ivl
  using that
  by (auto simp: lower.rep-eq upper.rep-eq)

lemma real-interval-Ivl: real-interval (Ivl a b) = Ivl a b
  by transfer (auto simp: min-def)

lemma set-of-mul-contains-real-zero:
  0 ∈r (A * B) if 0 ∈r A ∨ 0 ∈r B
  using that set-of-mul-contains-zero[of A B]
  by (auto simp: set-of-eq)

fun subdivide-interval :: nat ⇒ float interval ⇒ float interval list
  where subdivide-interval 0 I = [I]
  | subdivide-interval (Suc n) I = (
    let m = mid I
    in (subdivide-interval n (Ivl (lower I) m)) @ (subdivide-interval n (Ivl m
      (upper I)))
  )

lemma subdivide-interval-length:
  shows length (subdivide-interval n I) = 2^n
  by(induction n arbitrary: I, simp-all add: Let-def)

lemma lower-le-mid: lower x ≤ mid x real-of-float (lower x) ≤ mid x
  and mid-le-upper: mid x ≤ upper x real-of-float (mid x) ≤ upper x
  unfolding mid-def
  subgoal by transfer (auto simp: powr-neg-one)
  done

lemma subdivide-interval-correct:
  list-ex (λi. x ∈r i) (subdivide-interval n I) if x ∈r I for x::real
  using that
  proof(induction n arbitrary: x I)
  case 0

```

```

then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  from ‹x ∈r I› consider x ∈r Ivl (lower I) (mid I) | x ∈r Ivl (mid I) (upper I)
    by (cases x ≤ real-of-float (mid I))
    (auto simp: set-of-eq min-def lower-le-mid mid-le-upper)
  from this[case-names lower upper] show ?case
    by cases (use Suc.IH in ‹auto simp: Let-def›)
qed

fun interval-list-union :: 'a::lattice interval list ⇒ 'a interval
  where interval-list-union [] = undefined
  | interval-list-union [I] = I
  | interval-list-union (I#Is) = sup I (interval-list-union Is)

lemma interval-list-union-correct:
  assumes S ≠ []
  assumes i < length S
  shows set-of (S!i) ⊆ set-of (interval-list-union S)
  using assms
proof(induction S arbitrary: i)
  case (Cons a S i)
  thus ?case
    proof(cases S)
      fix b S'
      assume S = b # S'
      hence S ≠ []
      by simp
      show ?thesis
      proof(cases i)
        case 0
        show ?thesis
          apply(cases S)
          using interval-union-mono1
          by (auto simp add: 0)
    next
      case (Suc i-prev)
      hence i-prev < length S
      using Cons(3) by simp

      from Cons(1)[OF ‹S ≠ []› this] Cons(1)
      have set-of ((a # S) ! i) ⊆ set-of (interval-list-union S)
        by (simp add: ‹i = Suc i-prev›)
      also have ... ⊆ set-of (interval-list-union (a # S))
        using ‹S ≠ []›
        apply(cases S)
        using interval-union-mono2
        by auto
      finally show ?thesis .

```

```

qed
qed simp
qed simp

lemma split-domain-correct:
  fixes x :: real list
  assumes x all-in I
  assumes split-correct:  $\bigwedge x \in I. x \in_r I \implies \text{list-ex } (\lambda i::\text{float interval}. x \in_r i) (\text{split } I)$ 
  shows list-ex ( $\lambda s. x \text{ all-in } s$ ) (split-domain split I)
  using assms(1)
proof(induction I arbitrary: x)
  case (Cons I Is x)
  have x ≠ [] by auto
  obtain x' xs where x-decomp:  $x = x' \# xs$ 
    using `x ≠ []` list.exhaust by auto
  hence x' ∈r I xs all-in Is
    using Cons(2)
    by auto
  show ?case
    using Cons(1)[OF `xs all-in Is`]
    split-correct[OF `x' ∈r I`]
    apply (auto simp add: list-ex-iff set-of-eq)
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) One-nat-def Suc-pred `x ≠ []` le-simps(3) length-greater-0-conv
      length-tl linorder-not-less list.sel(3) neq0-conv nth-Cons' x-decomp)
qed simp

```

lift-definition(*code-dt*) *inverse-float-interval*::nat \Rightarrow float interval \Rightarrow float interval
option is

$\lambda \text{prec } (l, u). \text{if } (0 < l \vee u < 0) \text{ then Some } (\text{float-divl prec } 1 u, \text{float-divr prec } 1 l) \text{ else None}$
by (auto intro!: order-trans[OF float-divl] order-trans[OF - float-divr]
 simp: divide-simps)

lemma *inverse-float-interval-eq-Some-conv*:

defines one \equiv (1::float)
shows
 $\text{inverse-float-interval } p X = \text{Some } R \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\text{lower } X > 0 \vee \text{upper } X < 0) \wedge$
 $\text{lower } R = \text{float-divl } p \text{ one } (\text{upper } X) \wedge$
 $\text{upper } R = \text{float-divr } p \text{ one } (\text{lower } X)$
by clarsimp (transfer fixing: one, force simp: one-def split: if-splits)

lemma *inverse-float-interval*:

$\text{inverse} ` \text{set-of } (\text{real-interval } X) \subseteq \text{set-of } (\text{real-interval } Y)$
if *inverse-float-interval* *p X* = Some *Y*
using that

```

apply (clar simp simp: set-of-eq inverse-float-interval-eq-Some-conv)
by (intro order-trans[OF float-divl] order-trans[OF - float-divr] conjI)
  (auto simp: divide-simps)

lemma inverse-float-intervalI:
   $x \in_r X \implies \text{inverse } x \in \text{set-of}'(\text{inverse-float-interval } p X)$ 
  using inverse-float-interval[of p X]
  by (auto simp: set-of'-def split: option.splits)

lemma inverse-float-interval-eqI: inverse-float-interval p X = Some IVL  $\implies x \in_r X \implies \text{inverse } x \in_r \text{IVL}$ 
  using inverse-float-intervalI[of x X p]
  by (auto simp: set-of'-def)

lemma real-interval-abs-interval[simp]:
  real-interval (abs-interval x) = abs-interval (real-interval x)
  by (auto simp: interval-eq-set-of-iff set-of-eq real-of-float-max real-of-float-min)

lift-definition floor-float-interval::float interval  $\Rightarrow$  float interval is
   $\lambda(l, u). (\text{floor-fl } l, \text{floor-fl } u)$ 
  by (auto intro!: floor-mono simp: floor-fl.rep-eq)

lemma lower-floor-float-interval[simp]: lower (floor-float-interval x) = floor-fl (lower x)
  by transfer auto
lemma upper-floor-float-interval[simp]: upper (floor-float-interval x) = floor-fl (upper x)
  by transfer auto

lemma floor-float-intervalI:  $\lfloor x \rfloor \in_r \text{floor-float-interval } X$  if  $x \in_r X$ 
  using that by (auto simp: set-of-eq floor-fl-def floor-mono)

end

```

52.4 constants for code generation

```

definition lowerF::float interval  $\Rightarrow$  float where lowerF = lower
definition upperF::float interval  $\Rightarrow$  float where upperF = upper

```

```
end
```

53 Immutable Arrays with Code Generation

```

theory IArray
imports Main
begin

```

53.1 Fundamental operations

Immutable arrays are lists wrapped up in an additional constructor. There are no update operations. Hence code generation can safely implement this type by efficient target language arrays. Currently only SML is provided. Could be extended to other target languages and more operations.

```
context
begin
```

```
datatype 'a iarray = IArray 'a list
```

```
qualified primrec list-of :: 'a iarray ⇒ 'a list where
list-of (IArray xs) = xs
```

```
qualified definition of-fun :: (nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a iarray where
[simp]: of-fun f n = IArray (map f [0..<n])
```

```
qualified definition sub :: 'a iarray ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a (infixl <!!> 100) where
[simp]: as !! n = IArray.list-of as ! n
```

```
qualified definition length :: 'a iarray ⇒ nat where
[simp]: length as = List.length (IArray.list-of as)
```

```
qualified definition all :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a iarray ⇒ bool where
[simp]: all p as ↔ (∀ a ∈ set (list-of as). p a)
```

```
qualified definition exists :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a iarray ⇒ bool where
[simp]: exists p as ↔ (∃ a ∈ set (list-of as). p a)
```

```
lemma of-fun-nth:
IArray.of-fun f n !! i = f i if i < n
using that by (simp add: map-nth)
```

```
end
```

53.2 Generic code equations

```
lemma [code]:
size (as :: 'a iarray) = Suc (IArray.length as)
by (cases as) simp
```

```
lemma [code]:
size-iarray f as = Suc (size-list f (IArray.list-of as))
by (cases as) simp
```

```
lemma [code]:
rec-iarray f as = f (IArray.list-of as)
by (cases as) simp
```

```

lemma [code]:
  case-iarray f as = f (IArray.list-of as)
  by (cases as) simp

lemma [code]:
  set-iarray as = set (IArray.list-of as)
  by (cases as) auto

lemma [code]:
  map-iarray f as = IArray (map f (IArray.list-of as))
  by (cases as) auto

lemma [code]:
  rel-iarray r as bs = list-all2 r (IArray.list-of as) (IArray.list-of bs)
  by (cases as, cases bs) auto

lemma list-of-code [code]:
  IArray.list-of as = map (λn. as !! n) [0 ..< IArray.length as]
  by (cases as) (simp add: map-nth)

lemma [code]:
  HOL.equal as bs ↔ HOL.equal (IArray.list-of as) (IArray.list-of bs)
  by (cases as, cases bs) (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
  IArray.all p = Not ∘ IArray.exists (Not ∘ p)
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

context
  includes term-syntax
begin

lemma [code]:
  Code-Evaluation.term-of (as :: 'a::typerep iarray) =
    Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "IArray.iarray.IArray") (TYPEREP('a list ⇒ 'a
iarray)) <·> (Code-Evaluation.term-of (IArray.list-of as))
  by (subst term-of-anything) rule

end

```

53.3 Auxiliary operations for code generation

```

context
begin

qualified primrec tabulate :: integer × (integer ⇒ 'a) ⇒ 'a iarray where
  tabulate (n, f) = IArray (map (f ∘ integer-of-nat) [0..<nat-of-integer n])

lemma [code]:

```

```

IArray.of-fun f n = IArray.tabulate (integer-of-nat n, f o nat-of-integer)
by simp

qualified primrec sub' :: 'a iarray × integer ⇒ 'a where
sub' (as, n) = as !! nat-of-integer n

lemma [code]:
IArray.sub' (IArray as, n) = as ! nat-of-integer n
by simp

lemma [code]:
as !! n = IArray.sub' (as, integer-of-nat n)
by simp

qualified definition length' :: 'a iarray ⇒ integer where
[simp]: length' as = integer-of-nat (List.length (IArray.list-of as))

lemma [code]:
IArray.length' (IArray as) = integer-of-nat (List.length as)
by simp

lemma [code]:
IArray.length as = nat-of-integer (IArray.length' as)
by simp

qualified definition exists-upto :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ integer ⇒ 'a iarray ⇒ bool
where
[simp]: exists-upto p k as ↔ (exists l. 0 ≤ l ∧ l < k ∧ p (sub' (as, l)))

lemma exists-upto-of-nat:
exists-upto p (of-nat n) as ↔ (exists m < n. p (as !! m))
including integer.lifting by (simp, transfer)
(metis nat-int nat-less-iff of-nat-0-le-iff)

lemma [code]:
exists-upto p k as ↔ (if k ≤ 0 then False else
let l = k - 1 in p (sub' (as, l)) ∨ exists-upto p l as)
proof (cases k ≥ 1)
case False
then have ‹k ≤ 0›
including integer.lifting by transfer simp
then show ?thesis
by simp
next
case True
then have less: k ≤ 0 ↔ False
by simp
define n where n = nat-of-integer (k - 1)
with True have k: k - 1 = of-nat n k = of-nat (Suc n)

```

```

by simp-all
show ?thesis unfolding less Let-def k(1) unfolding k(2) exists upto-of-nat
  using less-Suc-eq by auto
qed

lemma [code]:
  IArray.exists p as  $\longleftrightarrow$  exists upto p (length' as) as
  including integer.lifting by (simp, transfer)
  (auto, metis in-set-conv-nth less-imp-of-nat-less nat-int of-nat-0-le-iff)

end

```

53.4 Code Generation for SML

Note that arrays cannot be printed directly but only by turning them into lists first. Arrays could be converted back into lists for printing if they were wrapped up in an additional constructor.

code-reserved (SML) Vector

```

code-printing
type-constructor iarray  $\rightarrow$  (SML) - Vector.vector
| constant IArray  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.fromList
| constant IArray.all  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.all
| constant IArray.exists  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.exists
| constant IArray.tabulate  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.tabulate
| constant IArray.sub'  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.sub
| constant IArray.length'  $\rightarrow$  (SML) Vector.length

```

53.5 Code Generation for Haskell

We map '*a* iarrays in Isabelle/HOL to *Data.Array.IArray.array* in Haskell. Performance mapping to *Data.Array.Unboxed.Array* and *Data.Array.Array* is similar.

```

code-printing
code-module IArray  $\rightarrow$  (Haskell) {
  module IArray(IArray, tabulate, of-list, sub, length) where {

    import Prelude (Bool(True, False), not, Maybe(Nothing, Just),
      Integer, (+), (-), (<), fromInteger, toInteger, map, seq, (.));
    import qualified Prelude;
    import qualified Data.Array.IArray;
    import qualified Data.Array.Base;
    import qualified Data.Ix;

    newtype IArray e = IArray (Data.Array.IArray.Array Integer e);

    tabulate :: (Integer, (Integer  $\rightarrow$  e))  $\rightarrow$  IArray e;
  }
}
```

```

tabulate (k, f) = IArray (Data.Array.IArray.array (0, k - 1) (map (\i -> let
fi = f i in fi `seq` (i, fi)) [0..k - 1]));

of-list :: [e] -> IArray e;
of-list l = IArray (Data.Array.IArray.listArray (0, (toInteger . Prelude.length) l
- 1) l);

sub :: (IArray e, Integer) -> e;
sub (IArray v, i) = v `Data.Array.Base.unsafeAt` fromInteger i;

length :: IArray e -> Integer;
length (IArray v) = toInteger (Data.Ix.rangeSize (Data.Array.IArray.bounds v));

}› for type-constructor iarray constant IArray IArray.tabulate IArray.sub' IArray.length'

```

code-reserved (Haskell) IArray-Impl

```

code-printing
  type-constructor iarray -> (Haskell) IArray.IArray -
| constant IArray -> (Haskell) IArray.of'-list
| constant IArray.tabulate -> (Haskell) IArray.tabulate
| constant IArray.sub' -> (Haskell) IArray.sub
| constant IArray.length' -> (Haskell) IArray.length

end

```

54 Definition of Landau symbols

```

theory Landau-Symbols
imports
  Complex-Main
begin

lemma eventually-subst':
  eventually (λx. f x = g x) F ==> eventually (λx. P x (f x)) F = eventually (λx.
P x (g x)) F
  by (rule eventually-subst, erule eventually-rev-mp) simp

```

54.1 Definition of Landau symbols

Our Landau symbols are sign-oblivious, i.e. any function always has the same growth as its absolute. This has the advantage of making some cancelling rules for sums nicer, but introduces some problems in other places. Nevertheless, we found this definition more convenient to work with.

```

definition bigo :: 'a filter ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('b :: real-normed-field)) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b) set
  ((indent=1 notation=⟨mixfix bigo⟩ O[·](-)))
where bigo F g = {f. (∃ c>0. eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≤ c * norm (g x)) F)}

```

```

definition smallo :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle$  indent=1 notation='mixfix smallo' o[-]'(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where smallo F g = {f. ( $\forall$  c>0. eventually ( $\lambda$ x. norm (f x)  $\leq$  c * norm (g x)) F)}
```

```

definition bigomega :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle$  indent=1 notation='mixfix bigomega'  $\Omega$ [-]'(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where bigomega F g = {f. ( $\exists$  c>0. eventually ( $\lambda$ x. norm (f x)  $\geq$  c * norm (g x)) F)}
```

```

definition smallomega :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle$  indent=1 notation='mixfix smallomega'  $\omega$ [-]'(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where smallomega F g = {f. ( $\forall$  c>0. eventually ( $\lambda$ x. norm (f x)  $\geq$  c * norm (g x)) F)}
```

```

definition bitheta :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  ( $\langle\langle$  indent=1 notation='mixfix bitheta'  $\Theta$ [-]'(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where bitheta F g = bigo F g  $\cap$  bigomega F g
```

```

abbreviation bigo-at-top ( $\langle\langle$  indent=2 notation='mixfix bigo' O'(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where O(g)  $\equiv$  bigo at-top g
```

```

abbreviation smallo-at-top ( $\langle\langle$  indent=2 notation='mixfix smallo' o'(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where o(g)  $\equiv$  smallo at-top g
```

```

abbreviation bigomega-at-top ( $\langle\langle$  indent=2 notation='mixfix bigomega'  $\Omega$ '(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where  $\Omega$ (g)  $\equiv$  bigomega at-top g
```

```

abbreviation smallomega-at-top ( $\langle\langle$  indent=2 notation='mixfix smallomega'  $\omega$ '(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where  $\omega$ (g)  $\equiv$  smallomega at-top g
```

```

abbreviation bitheta-at-top ( $\langle\langle$  indent=2 notation='mixfix bitheta'  $\Theta$ '(-') $\rangle\rangle$ )
  where  $\Theta$ (g)  $\equiv$  bitheta at-top g
```

The following is a set of properties that all Landau symbols satisfy.

named-theorems landau-divide-simps

```

locale landau-symbol =
  fixes L :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  and L' :: 'c filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('c  $\Rightarrow$  ('b :: real-normed-field))  $\Rightarrow$  ('c  $\Rightarrow$  'b) set
  and Lr :: 'a filter  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  real)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  real) set
  assumes bot': L bot f = UNIV
  assumes filter-mono': F1  $\leq$  F2  $\implies$  L F2 f  $\subseteq$  L F1 f
  assumes in-filtermap-iff:
    f'  $\in$  L (filtermap h' F') g'  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\lambda$ x. f' (h' x))  $\in$  L' F' ( $\lambda$ x. g' (h' x))
  assumes filtercomap:
    f'  $\in$  L F'' g'  $\implies$  ( $\lambda$ x. f' (h' x))  $\in$  L' (filtercomap h' F'') ( $\lambda$ x. g' (h' x))
```

```

assumes sup:  $f \in L F1 g \implies f \in L F2 g \implies f \in L (\sup F1 F2) g$ 
assumes in-cong: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F \implies f \in L F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (h)$ 
assumes cong: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F \implies L F (f) = L F (g)$ 
assumes cong-bigtheta:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies L F (f) = L F (g)$ 
assumes in-cong-bigtheta:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in L F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (h)$ 
assumes cmult [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda x. c * f x) = L F (f)$ 
assumes cmult-in-iff [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
assumes mult-left [simp]:  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. h x * f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x * g x)$ 
assumes inverse: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
 $\implies$ 
 $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x)) \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x))$ 
assumes subsetI:  $f \in L F (g) \implies L F (f) \subseteq L F (g)$ 
assumes plus-subset1:  $f \in o[F](g) \implies L F (g) \subseteq L F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
assumes trans:  $f \in L F (g) \implies g \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (h)$ 
assumes compose:  $f \in L F (g) \implies \text{filterlim} h' F G \implies (\lambda x. f (h' x)) \in L' G (\lambda x. g (h' x))$ 
assumes norm-iff [simp]:  $(\lambda x. \text{norm} (f x)) \in Lr F (\lambda x. \text{norm} (g x)) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
assumes abs [simp]:  $Lr Fr (\lambda x. |fr x|) = Lr Fr fr$ 
assumes abs-in-iff [simp]:  $(\lambda x. |fr x|) \in Lr Fr gr \longleftrightarrow fr \in Lr Fr gr$ 
begin

lemma bot [simp]:  $f \in L \text{ bot } g \text{ by } (\text{simp add: } \text{bot}')$ 

lemma filter-mono:  $F1 \leq F2 \implies f \in L F2 g \implies f \in L F1 g$ 
using filter-mono'[of F1 F2] by blast

lemma cong-ex:
 $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f1 x = f2 x) F \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. g1 x = g2 x) F \implies$ 
 $f1 \in L F (g1) \longleftrightarrow f2 \in L F (g2)$ 
by (subst cong, assumption, subst in-cong, assumption, rule refl)

lemma cong-ex-bigtheta:
 $f1 \in \Theta[F](f2) \implies g1 \in \Theta[F](g2) \implies f1 \in L F (g1) \longleftrightarrow f2 \in L F (g2)$ 
by (subst cong-bigtheta, assumption, subst in-cong-bigtheta, assumption, rule refl)

lemma bigtheta-trans1:
 $f \in L F (g) \implies g \in \Theta[F](h) \implies f \in L F (h)$ 
by (subst cong-bigtheta[symmetric])

lemma bigtheta-trans2:
 $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies g \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (h)$ 
by (subst in-cong-bigtheta)

lemma cmult' [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda x. f x * c) = L F (f)$ 
by (subst mult.commute) (rule cmult)

lemma cmult-in-iff' [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda x. f x * c) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 

```

```

by (subst mult.commute) (rule cmult-in-iff)

lemma cdiv [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda x. f x / c) = L F (f)$ 
  using cmult'[of inverse c F f] by (simp add: field-simps)

lemma cdiv-in-iff' [simp]:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda x. f x / c) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
  using cmult-in-iff'[of inverse c f] by (simp add: field-simps)

lemma uminus [simp]:  $L F (\lambda x. -g x) = L F (g)$  using cmult[of -1] by simp

lemma uminus-in-iff [simp]:  $(\lambda x. -f x) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$ 
  using cmult-in-iff[of -1] by simp

lemma const:  $c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda -. c) = L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  by (subst (2) cmult[symmetric]) simp-all

lemma const' [simp]: NO-MATCH 1 c  $\implies c \neq 0 \implies L F (\lambda -. c) = L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  by (rule const)

lemma const-in-iff:  $c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda -. c) \in L F (f) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda -. 1) \in L F (f)$ 
  using cmult-in-iff'[of c λ-. 1] by simp

lemma const-in-iff' [simp]: NO-MATCH 1 c  $\implies c \neq 0 \implies (\lambda -. c) \in L F (f) \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\lambda -. 1) \in L F (f)$ 
  by (rule const-in-iff)

lemma plus-subset2:  $g \in o[F](f) \implies L F (f) \subseteq L F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
  by (subst add.commute) (rule plus-subset1)

lemma mult-right [simp]:  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  using mult-left by (simp add: mult.commute)

lemma mult:  $f1 \in L F (g1) \implies f2 \in L F (g2) \implies (\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x.$ 
 $g1 x * g2 x)$ 
  by (rule trans, erule mult-left, erule mult-right)

lemma inverse-cancel:
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \neq 0$ ) F
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \neq 0$ ) F
  shows  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x)) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (f)$ 
proof
  assume  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x))$ 
  from inverse[OF -- this] assms show  $g \in L F (f)$  by simp
qed (intro inverse assms)

lemma divide-right:
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. h x \neq 0$ ) F
  assumes  $f \in L F (g)$ 

```

shows $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x)$
by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse) (intro mult-right inverse assms)

lemma divide-right-iff:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (g)$
proof
assume $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x)$
from mult-right[*OF this, of h*] assms **show** $f \in L F (g)$
by (subst (asm) cong-ex[of - f F - g]) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
qed (simp add: divide-right assms)

lemma divide-left:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
assumes $g \in L F (f)$
shows $(\lambda x. h x / f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x / g x)$
by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse) (intro mult-left inverse assms)

lemma divide-left-iff:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. h x / f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x / g x) \longleftrightarrow g \in L F (f)$
proof
assume $A: (\lambda x. h x / f x) \in L F (\lambda x. h x / g x)$
from assms **have** $B: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. h x / f x / h x = \text{inverse} (f x)) F$
by eventually-elim (simp add: divide-inverse)
from assms **have** $C: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. h x / g x / h x = \text{inverse} (g x)) F$
by eventually-elim (simp add: divide-inverse)
from divide-right[*OF assms(3) A*] assms **show** $g \in L F (f)$
by (subst (asm) cong-ex[*OF B C*]) (simp add: inverse-cancel)
qed (simp add: divide-left assms)

lemma divide:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g1 x \neq 0) F$
assumes eventually $(\lambda x. g2 x \neq 0) F$
assumes $f1 \in L F (f2) g2 \in L F (g1)$
shows $(\lambda x. f1 x / g1 x) \in L F (\lambda x. f2 x / g2 x)$
by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse) (intro mult inverse assms)

lemma divide-eq1:

assumes eventually $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $f \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (g)$
proof-
have $f \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f x * h x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x / h x)$
using assms **by** (intro in-cong) (auto elim: eventually-mono)
thus ?thesis **by** (simp only: divide-right-iff assms)
qed

lemma *divide-eq2*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. f x / h x) \in L F (\lambda x. g x) \longleftrightarrow f \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$
proof–
have $L F (\lambda x. g x) = L F (\lambda x. g x * h x / h x)$
using assms by (*intro cong*) (*auto elim: eventually-mono*)
thus ?thesis by (*simp only: divide-right-iff assms*)
qed

lemma *inverse-eq1*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
shows $f \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x)) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f x * g x) \in L F (\lambda x. 1)$
using divide-eq1[of g F f λx. 1] by (*simp add: divide-inverse assms*)

lemma *inverse-eq2*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \in L F (g) \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. 1) \in L F (\lambda x. f x * g x)$
using divide-eq2[of f F λx. 1 g] by (*simp add: divide-inverse assms mult-ac*)

lemma *inverse-flip*:

assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$
assumes *eventually* $(\lambda x. h x \neq 0) F$
assumes $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x)) \in L F (h)$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(h x)) \in L F (g)$
using assms by (*simp add: divide-eq1 divide-eq2 inverse-eq-divide mult.commute*)

lemma *lift-trans*:

assumes $f \in L F (g)$
assumes $(\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in L F (h)$
assumes $\bigwedge f g. f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$
shows $(\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (h)$
by (*rule trans[OF assms(3)[OF assms(1)] assms(2)]*)

lemma *lift-trans'*:

assumes $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$
assumes $g \in L F (h)$
assumes $\bigwedge g h. g \in L F (h) \implies (\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in L F (\lambda x. t x (h x))$
shows $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (h x))$
by (*rule trans[OF assms(1) assms(3)[OF assms(2)]]*)

lemma *lift-trans-bigtheta*:

assumes $f \in L F (g)$
assumes $(\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in \Theta[F](h)$
assumes $\bigwedge f g. f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$
shows $(\lambda x. t x (f x)) \in L F (h)$
using cong-bigtheta[OF assms(2)] assms(3)[OF assms(1)] by simp

lemma *lift-trans-bigtheta'*:

```

assumes  $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (g x))$ 
assumes  $g \in \Theta[F](h)$ 
assumes  $\bigwedge g h. g \in \Theta[F](h) \implies (\lambda x. t x (g x)) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. t x (h x))$ 
shows  $f \in L F (\lambda x. t x (h x))$ 
using cong-bigtheta[ $OF assms(3)[OF assms(2)]$ ]  $assms(1)$  by simp

lemma (in landau-symbol) mult-in-1:
assumes  $f \in L F (\lambda \cdot. 1) g \in L F (\lambda \cdot. 1)$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f x * g x) \in L F (\lambda \cdot. 1)$ 
using mult[ $OF assms$ ] by simp

lemma (in landau-symbol) of-real-cancel:
 $(\lambda x. of\text{-real} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. of\text{-real} (g x)) \implies f \in Lr F g$ 
by (subst (asm) norm-iff [symmetric], subst (asm) (1 2) norm-of-real) simp-all

lemma (in landau-symbol) of-real-iff:
 $(\lambda x. of\text{-real} (f x)) \in L F (\lambda x. of\text{-real} (g x)) \iff f \in Lr F g$ 
by (subst norm-iff [symmetric], subst (1 2) norm-of-real) simp-all

lemmas [landau-divide-simps] =
inverse-cancel divide-left-iff divide-eq1 divide-eq2 inverse-eq1 inverse-eq2

end

```

The symbols O and o and Ω and ω are dual, so for many rules, replacing O with Ω , o with ω , and \leq with \geq in a theorem yields another valid theorem. The following locale captures this fact.

```

locale landau-pair =
fixes  $L l :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow ('b :: real-normed-field)) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) set$ 
fixes  $L' l' :: 'c filter \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow ('b :: real-normed-field)) \Rightarrow ('c \Rightarrow 'b) set$ 
fixes  $Lr lr :: 'a filter \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow real) set$ 
and  $R :: real \Rightarrow real \Rightarrow bool$ 
assumes  $L\text{-def}: L F g = \{f. \exists c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) F\}$ 
and  $l\text{-def}: l F g = \{f. \forall c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) F\}$ 
and  $L'\text{-def}: L' F' g' = \{f. \exists c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g' x))) F'\}$ 
and  $l'\text{-def}: l' F' g' = \{f. \forall c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g' x))) F'\}$ 
and  $Lr\text{-def}: Lr F'' g'' = \{f. \exists c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g'' x))) F''\}$ 
and  $lr\text{-def}: lr F'' g'' = \{f. \forall c > 0. eventually (\lambda x. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g'' x))) F''\}$ 
and  $R: R = (\leq) \vee R = (\geq)$ 

```

```

interpretation landau-o:
landau-pair bigo smallo bigo smallo bigo smallo ( $\leq$ )
by unfold-locales (auto simp: bigo-def smallo-def intro!: ext)

```

```

interpretation landau-omega:
  landau-pair bigomega smallomega bigomega smallomega bigomega smallomega
( $\geq$ )
  by unfold-locales (auto simp: bigomega-def smallomega-def intro!: ext)

context landau-pair
begin

lemmas R-E = disjE [OF R, case-names le ge]

lemma bigI:
   $c > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx)) (c * \text{norm}(gx))) F \implies f \in L F(g)$ 
  unfolding L-def by blast

lemma bigE:
  assumes  $f \in L F(g)$ 
  obtains  $c$  where  $c > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx)) (c * (\text{norm}(gx)))) F$ 
  using assms unfolding L-def by blast

lemma smallI:
   $(\bigwedge c. c > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx)) (c * (\text{norm}(gx)))) F) \implies f \in l F(g)$ 
  unfolding l-def by blast

lemma smallD:
   $f \in l F(g) \implies c > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx)) (c * (\text{norm}(gx)))) F$ 
  unfolding l-def by blast

lemma bigE-nonneg-real:
  assumes  $f \in Lr F(g)$  eventually  $(\lambda x. fx \geq 0) F$ 
  obtains  $c$  where  $c > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. R(fx) (c * |gx|)) F$ 
proof-
  from assms(1) obtain  $c$  where  $c > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(fx)) (c * \text{norm}(gx))) F$ 
  by (auto simp: Lr-def)
  from c(2) assms(2) have eventually  $(\lambda x. R(fx) (c * |gx|)) F$ 
  by eventually-elim simp
  from c(1) and this show ?thesis by (rule that)
qed

lemma smallD-nonneg-real:
  assumes  $f \in lr F(g)$  eventually  $(\lambda x. fx \geq 0) F$   $c > 0$ 
  shows eventually  $(\lambda x. R(fx) (c * |gx|)) F$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: lr-def dest!: spec[of - c] elim: eventually-elim2)

lemma small-imp-big:  $f \in l F(g) \implies f \in L F(g)$ 
  by (rule bigI[OF - smallD, of 1]) simp-all

```

```

lemma small-subset-big:  $l F (g) \subseteq L F (g)$ 
  using small-imp-big by blast

lemma R-refl [simp]:  $R x x$  using R by auto

lemma R-linear:  $\neg R x y \implies R y x$ 
  using R by auto

lemma R-trans [trans]:  $R a b \implies R b c \implies R a c$ 
  using R by auto

lemma R-mult-left-mono:  $R a b \implies c \geq 0 \implies R (c*a) (c*b)$ 
  using R by (auto simp: mult-left-mono)

lemma R-mult-right-mono:  $R a b \implies c \geq 0 \implies R (a*c) (b*c)$ 
  using R by (auto simp: mult-right-mono)

lemma big-trans:
  assumes  $f \in L F (g)$   $g \in L F (h)$ 
  shows  $f \in L F (h)$ 
proof-
  from assms obtain  $c d$  where  $*: 0 < c 0 < d$ 
  and  $**: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * \text{norm} (g x))$ 
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (\text{norm} (g x)) (d * \text{norm} (h x))$ 
  by (elim bigE)
  from ** have eventually  $(\lambda x. R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * d * (\text{norm} (h x)))) F$ 
  proof eventually-elim
    fix  $x$  assume  $R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * (\text{norm} (g x)))$ 
    also assume  $R (\text{norm} (g x)) (d * (\text{norm} (h x)))$ 
    with  $\langle 0 < c \rangle$  have  $R (c * (\text{norm} (g x))) (c * (d * (\text{norm} (h x))))$ 
      by (intro R-mult-left-mono) simp-all
    finally show  $R (\text{norm} (f x)) (c * d * (\text{norm} (h x)))$ 
      by (simp add: algebra-simps)
  qed
  with * show ?thesis by (intro bigI[of c*d]) simp-all
qed

lemma big-small-trans:
  assumes  $f \in L F (g)$   $g \in l F (h)$ 
  shows  $f \in l F (h)$ 
proof (rule smallI)
  fix  $c :: \text{real}$  assume  $c: c > 0$ 
  from assms(1) obtain  $d$  where  $d: d > 0$  and  $*: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (\text{norm} (f x)) (d * \text{norm} (g x))$ 
    by (elim bigE)
  from assms(2)  $c d$  have eventually  $(\lambda x. R (\text{norm} (g x)) (c * \text{inverse} d * \text{norm} (h x))) F$ 
    by (intro smallD) simp-all

```

```

with * show eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * (norm (h x)))) F
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  show ?case
    by (use elim(1) in ⟨rule R-trans⟩) (use elim(2) R d in ⟨auto simp: field-simps⟩)
  qed
qed

lemma small-big-trans:
  assumes f ∈ l F (g) g ∈ L F (h)
  shows f ∈ l F (h)
proof (rule smallI)
  fix c :: real assume c: c > 0
  from assms(2) obtain d where d: d > 0 and *: ∀F x in F. R (norm (g x)) (d
  * norm (h x))
    by (elim bigE)
  from assms(1) c d have eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * inverse d * norm
  (g x))) F
    by (intro smallD) simp-all
  with * show eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (h x))) F
    by eventually-elim (rotate-tac 2, erule R-trans, insert R c d, auto simp:
  field-simps)
qed

lemma small-trans:
  f ∈ l F (g)  $\implies$  g ∈ l F (h)  $\implies$  f ∈ l F (h)
  by (rule big-small-trans[OF small-imp-big])

lemma small-big-trans':
  f ∈ l F (g)  $\implies$  g ∈ L F (h)  $\implies$  f ∈ L F (h)
  by (rule small-imp-big[OF small-big-trans])

lemma big-small-trans':
  f ∈ L F (g)  $\implies$  g ∈ l F (h)  $\implies$  f ∈ L F (h)
  by (rule small-imp-big[OF big-small-trans])

lemma big-subsetI [intro]: f ∈ L F (g)  $\implies$  L F (f) ⊆ L F (g)
  by (intro subsetI) (drule (1) big-trans)

lemma small-subsetI [intro]: f ∈ L F (g)  $\implies$  l F (f) ⊆ l F (g)
  by (intro subsetI) (drule (1) small-big-trans)

lemma big-refl [simp]: f ∈ L F (f)
  by (rule bigI[of 1]) simp-all

lemma small-refl-iff: f ∈ l F (f)  $\longleftrightarrow$  eventually (λx. f x = 0) F
proof (rule iffI[OF - smallI])
  assume f: f ∈ l F f
  have (1/2::real) > 0 (2::real) > 0 by simp-all

```

```

from smallD[OF f this(1)] smallD[OF f this(2)]
  show eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ) F by eventually-elim (insert R, auto)
next
  fix c :: real assume c > 0 eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0$ ) F
  from this(2) show eventually ( $\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(f x)) (c * \text{norm}(f x))$ ) F
    by eventually-elim simp-all
qed

lemma big-small-asymmetric:  $f \in L F(g) \implies g \in l F(f) \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$ 
  by (drule (1) big-small-trans) (simp add: small-refl-iff)

lemma small-big-asymmetric:  $f \in l F(g) \implies g \in L F(f) \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$ 
  by (drule (1) small-big-trans) (simp add: small-refl-iff)

lemma small-asymmetric:  $f \in l F(g) \implies g \in l F(f) \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$ 
  by (drule (1) small-trans) (simp add: small-refl-iff)

lemma plus-aux:
  assumes f ∈ o[F](g)
  shows g ∈ L F(λx. f x + g x)
  proof (rule R-E)
    assume R: R = ( $\leq$ )
    have A:  $1/2 > (0::\text{real})$  by simp
    have B:  $1/2 * (\text{norm}(g x)) \leq \text{norm}(f x + g x)$ 
      if  $\text{norm}(f x) \leq 1/2 * \text{norm}(g x)$  for x
    proof –
      from that have  $1/2 * (\text{norm}(g x)) \leq (\text{norm}(g x)) - (\text{norm}(f x))$ 
        by simp
      also have  $\text{norm}(g x) - \text{norm}(f x) \leq \text{norm}(f x + g x)$ 
        by (subst add.commute) (rule norm-diff-ineq)
      finally show ?thesis by simp
    qed
    show g ∈ L F(λx. f x + g x)
      apply (rule bigI[of 2])
      apply simp
      apply (use landau-o.smallD[OF assms A] in eventually-elim)
      apply (use B in ⟨simp add: R algebra-simps⟩)
      done
next
  assume R: R = ( $\lambda x y. x \geq y$ )
  show g ∈ L F(λx. f x + g x)
  proof (rule bigI[of 1/2])
    show eventually ( $\lambda x. R(\text{norm}(g x)) (1/2 * \text{norm}(f x + g x))$ ) F
      using landau-o.smallD[OF assms zero-less-one]
    proof eventually-elim

```

```

case (elim x)
have norm (f x + g x) ≤ norm (f x) + norm (g x)
  by (rule norm-triangle-ineq)
also note elim
finally show ?case by (simp add: R)
qed
qed simp-all
qed

end

lemma summable-comparison-test-bigo:
fixes f :: nat ⇒ real
assumes summable ( $\lambda n. \text{norm} (g n)$ ) f ∈ O(g)
shows summable f
proof –
  from  $\langle f \in O(g) \rangle$  obtain C where C: eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm} (f x) \leq C * \text{norm} (g x)$ ) at-top
    by (auto elim: landau-o.bigE)
  thus ?thesis
    by (rule summable-comparison-test-ev) (insert assms, auto intro: summable-mult)
  qed

lemma bigomega-iff-bigo: g ∈  $\Omega[F](f) \longleftrightarrow f \in O[F](g)$ 
proof
  assume f ∈ O[F](g)
  then obtain c where  $0 < c \forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm} (f x) \leq c * \text{norm} (g x)$ 
    by (rule landau-o.bigE)
  then show g ∈  $\Omega[F](f)$ 
    by (intro landau-omega.bigI[of inverse c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)
next
  assume g ∈  $\Omega[F](f)$ 
  then obtain c where  $0 < c \forall_F x \text{ in } F. c * \text{norm} (f x) \leq \text{norm} (g x)$ 
    by (rule landau-omega.bigE)
  then show f ∈ O[F](g)
    by (intro landau-o.bigI[of inverse c]) (simp-all add: field-simps)
qed

lemma smallomega-iff-smallo: g ∈  $\omega[F](f) \longleftrightarrow f \in o[F](g)$ 
proof
  assume f ∈ o[F](g)
  from landau-o.smallD[OF this, of inverse c for c]
  show g ∈  $\omega[F](f)$  by (intro landau-omega.smallI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
next
  assume g ∈  $\omega[F](f)$ 
  from landau-omega.smallD[OF this, of inverse c for c]
  show f ∈ o[F](g) by (intro landau-o.smallI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
qed

```

```

context landau-pair
begin

lemma big-mono:
  eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (norm (g x))) F  $\implies$  f ∈ L F (g)
  by (rule bigI[OF zero-less-one]) simp

lemma big-mult:
  assumes f1 ∈ L F (g1) f2 ∈ L F (g2)
  shows (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ L F (λx. g1 x * g2 x)
proof-
  from assms obtain c1 c2 where *: c1 > 0 c2 > 0
  and **: ∀F x in F. R (norm (f1 x)) (c1 * norm (g1 x))
    ∀F x in F. R (norm (f2 x)) (c2 * norm (g2 x))
  by (elim bigE)
  from * have c1 * c2 > 0 by simp
  moreover have eventually (λx. R (norm (f1 x * f2 x)) (c1 * c2 * norm (g1 x
  * g2 x))) F
  using **
  proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  show ?case
  proof (cases rule: R-E)
  case le
  have norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x) ≤ (c1 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 * norm (g2 x))
  using elim le * by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
  with le show ?thesis by (simp add: le norm-mult mult-ac)
  next
  case ge
  have (c1 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 * norm (g2 x)) ≤ norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x)
  using elim ge * by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
  with ge show ?thesis by (simp-all add: norm-mult mult-ac)
  qed
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule bigI)
qed

lemma small-big-mult:
  assumes f1 ∈ l F (g1) f2 ∈ L F (g2)
  shows (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ l F (λx. g1 x * g2 x)
proof (rule smallI)
  fix c1 :: real assume c1: c1 > 0
  from assms(2) obtain c2 where c2: c2 > 0
  and *: ∀F x in F. R (norm (f2 x)) (c2 * norm (g2 x)) by (elim bigE)
  from assms(1) c1 c2 have eventually (λx. R (norm (f1 x)) (c1 * inverse c2 *
  norm (g1 x))) F
  by (auto intro!: smallD)
  with * show eventually (λx. R (norm (f1 x * f2 x)) (c1 * norm (g1 x * g2 x)))

```

```

F
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    show ?case
    proof (cases rule: R-E)
      case le
      have norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x) ≤ (c1 * inverse c2 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 *
norm (g2 x))
        using elim le c1 c2 by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
        with le c2 show ?thesis by (simp add: le norm-mult field-simps)
      next
        case ge
        have norm (f1 x) * norm (f2 x) ≥ (c1 * inverse c2 * norm (g1 x)) * (c2 *
norm (g2 x))
          using elim ge c1 c2 by (intro mult-mono mult-nonneg-nonneg) auto
          with ge c2 show ?thesis by (simp add: ge norm-mult field-simps)
      qed
    qed
  qed

lemma big-small-mult:
  f1 ∈ L F (g1) ⇒ f2 ∈ l F (g2) ⇒ (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ l F (λx. g1 x * g2 x)
  by (subst (1 2) mult.commute) (rule small-big-mult)

lemma small-mult: f1 ∈ l F (g1) ⇒ f2 ∈ l F (g2) ⇒ (λx. f1 x * f2 x) ∈ l F
(λx. g1 x * g2 x)
  by (rule small-big-mult, assumption, rule small-imp-big)

lemmas mult = big-mult small-big-mult big-small-mult small-mult

lemma big-power:
  assumes f ∈ L F (g)
  shows (λx. f x ^ m) ∈ L F (λx. g x ^ m)
  using assms by (induction m) (auto intro: mult)

lemma (in landau-pair) small-power:
  assumes f ∈ l F (g) m > 0
  shows (λx. f x ^ m) ∈ l F (λx. g x ^ m)
proof -
  have (λx. f x * f x ^ (m - 1)) ∈ l F (λx. g x * g x ^ (m - 1))
    by (intro small-big-mult assms big-power[OF small-imp-big])
  thus ?thesis
    using assms by (cases m) (simp-all add: mult-ac)
qed

lemma big-power-increasing:
  assumes (λ-. 1) ∈ L F f m ≤ n
  shows (λx. f x ^ m) ∈ L F (λx. f x ^ n)
proof -

```

```

have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * 1 \wedge (n - m)) \in L F (\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x \wedge (n - m))$ 
  using assms by (intro mult big-power) auto
also have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x \wedge (n - m)) = (\lambda x. f x \wedge (m + (n - m)))$ 
  by (subst power-add [symmetric]) (rule refl)
also have  $m + (n - m) = n$ 
  using assms by simp
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma small-power-increasing:
assumes  $(\lambda -. 1) \in l F f m < n$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m) \in l F (\lambda x. f x \wedge n)$ 
proof -
  note [trans] = small-big-trans
  have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * 1) \in l F (\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x)$ 
    using assms by (intro big-small-mult) auto
  also have  $(\lambda x. f x \wedge m * f x) = (\lambda x. f x \wedge Suc m)$ 
    by (simp add: mult-ac)
  also have ...  $\in L F (\lambda x. f x \wedge n)$ 
    using assms by (intro big-power-increasing[OF small-imp-big]) auto
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

sublocale big: landau-symbol L L' Lr
proof
  have  $L: L = bigo \vee L = bigomega$ 
    by (rule R-E) (auto simp: bigo-def L-def bigomega-def fun-eq-iff)
  have A:  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $F$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
    using that by (intro bigI[of norm c]) (simp-all add: norm-mult)
  show  $L F (\lambda x. c * f x) = L F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $F$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
    using < $c \neq 0$ > and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    by (intro equalityI big-subsetI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
  show  $((\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F g) = (f \in L F g)$  if  $c \neq 0$ 
    for  $c :: 'b$  and  $F$  and  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  proof -
    from < $c \neq 0$ > and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    have  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f f \in L F (\lambda x. c * f x)$ 
      by (simp-all add: field-simps)
    then show ?thesis by (intro iffI) (erule (1) big-trans)+
  qed
  show  $(\lambda x. inverse (g x)) \in L F (\lambda x. inverse (f x))$ 
    if *:  $f \in L F (g)$  and **: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
    for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    from * obtain c where c:  $c > 0$  and ***:  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))$ 
      by (elim bigE)
    from ** *** have eventually  $(\lambda x. R (norm (inverse (g x)))) (c * norm (inverse$ 
```

```

(f x)))) F
  by eventually-elim (rule R-E, simp-all add: field-simps norm-inverse norm-divide
c)
  with c show ?thesis by (rule bigI)
qed
show L F g ⊆ L F (λx. f x + g x) if f ∈ o[F](g) for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using plus-aux that by (blast intro!: big-subsetI)
show L F (f) = L F (g) if eventually (λx. f x = g x) F for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  unfolding L-def by (subst eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
show f ∈ L F (h) ↔ g ∈ L F (h) if eventually (λx. f x = g x) F
  for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  unfolding L-def mem-Collect-eq
  by (subst (1) eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
show L F f ⊆ L F g if f ∈ L F g for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using that by (rule big-subsetI)
show L F (f) = L F (g) if f ∈ Θ[F](g) for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using L that unfolding bigtheta-def
  by (intro equalityI big-subsetI) (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)
show f ∈ L F (h) ↔ g ∈ L F (h) if f ∈ Θ[F](g) for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  by (rule disjE[OF L])
  (use that in ⟨auto simp: bigtheta-def bigomega-iff-bigo intro: landau-o.big-trans⟩)
show (λx. h x * f x) ∈ L F (λx. h x * g x) if f ∈ L F g for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and
F
  using that by (intro big-mult) simp
show f ∈ L F (h) if f ∈ L F g g ∈ L F h for f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F
  using that by (rule big-trans)
show (λx. f (h x)) ∈ L' G (λx. g (h x))
  if f ∈ L F g and filterlim h F G
  for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and h :: 'c ⇒ 'a and F G
  using that by (auto simp: L-def L'-def filterlim-iff)
show f ∈ L (sup F G) g if f ∈ L F g f ∈ L G g
  for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and F G :: 'a filter
proof -
  from that [THEN bigE] obtain c1 c2
  where **: c1 > 0 c2 > 0
    and **: ∀ F x in F. R (norm (f x)) (c1 * norm (g x))
      ∀ F x in G. R (norm (f x)) (c2 * norm (g x)).
  define c where c = (if R c1 c2 then c2 else c1)
  from * have c: R c1 c R c2 c c > 0
    by (auto simp: c-def dest: R-linear)
  with ** have eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) F
    eventually (λx. R (norm (f x)) (c * norm (g x))) G
    by (force elim: eventually-mono intro: R-trans[OF - R-mult-right-mono])++
  with c show f ∈ L (sup F G) g
    by (auto simp: L-def eventually-sup)
qed
show ((λx. f (h x)) ∈ L' (filtercomap h F) (λx. g (h x))) if (f ∈ L F g)
  for f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b and h :: 'c ⇒ 'a and F G :: 'a filter
  using that unfolding L-def L'-def by auto

```

```

qed (auto simp: L-def Lr-def eventually-filtermap L'-def
      intro: filter-leD exI[of - 1::real])

sublocale small: landau-symbol l l' lr
proof
  have A:  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using that by (intro bigI[of norm c]) (simp-all add: norm-mult)
  show  $l F (\lambda x. c * f x) = l F f$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using that and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    by (intro equalityI small-subsetI) (simp-all add: field-simps)
  show  $((\lambda x. c * f x) \in l F g) = (f \in l F g)$  if  $c \neq 0$  for  $c :: 'b$  and  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    from that and A[of c f] and A[of inverse c  $\lambda x. c * f x$ ]
    have  $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in L F f f \in L F (\lambda x. c * f x)$ 
      by (simp-all add: field-simps)
    then show ?thesis
      by (intro iffI) (erule (1) big-small-trans) +
  qed
  show  $l F g \subseteq l F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$  if  $f \in o[F](g)$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using plus-aux that by (blast intro!: small-subsetI)
  show  $(\lambda x. inverse (g x)) \in l F (\lambda x. inverse (f x))$ 
    if A:  $f \in l F (g)$  and B: eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
    for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof (rule smallI)
    fix  $c :: real$  assume c:  $c > 0$ 
    from B smallD[OF A c]
    show eventually  $(\lambda x. R (norm (inverse (g x))) (c * norm (inverse (f x)))) F$ 
      by eventually-elim (rule R-E, simp-all add: field-simps norm-inverse norm-divide)
  qed
  show  $l F (f) = l F (g)$  if eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    unfolding l-def by (subst eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
  show  $f \in l F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in l F (h)$  if eventually  $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    unfolding l-def mem-Collect-eq by (subst (1) eventually-subst'[OF that]) (rule refl)
  show  $l F f \subseteq l F g$  if  $f \in l F g$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
    using that by (intro small-subsetI small-imp-big)
  show  $l F (f) = l F (g)$  if  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    have L:  $L = bigo \vee L = bigomega$ 
      by (rule R-E) (auto simp: bigo-def L-def bigomega-def fun-eq-iff)
    with that show ?thesis unfolding bigtheta-def
      by (intro equalityI small-subsetI) (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)
  qed
  show  $f \in l F (h) \longleftrightarrow g \in l F (h)$  if  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  proof -
    have l:  $l = smallo \vee l = smallomega$ 
      by (rule R-E) (auto simp: smallo-def l-def smallomega-def fun-eq-iff)
  
```

```

show ?thesis
  by (rule disjE[OF l])
    (use that in ‹auto simp: bigtheta-def bigomega-iff-bigo smallomega-iff-small
      intro: landau-o.big-small-trans landau-o.small-big-trans›)
qed
show ( $\lambda x. h x * f x \in l F (\lambda x. h x * g x)$ ) if  $f \in l F g$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  using that by (intro big-small-mult) simp
show  $f \in l F (h)$  if  $f \in l F g g \in l F h$  for  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $F$ 
  using that by (rule small-trans)
show ( $\lambda x. f (h x) \in l' G (\lambda x. g (h x))$ ) if  $f \in l F g$  and filterlim  $h F G$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $h :: 'c \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $F G$ 
  using that by (auto simp: l-def l'-def filterlim-iff)
show (( $\lambda x. f (h x) \in l' (\text{filtercomap } h F) (\lambda x. g (h x))$ ) if  $f \in l F g$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and  $h :: 'c \Rightarrow 'a$  and  $F G :: 'a$  filter
  using that unfolding l-def l'-def by auto
qed (auto simp: l-def lr-def eventually-filtermap l'-def eventually-sup intro: filter-leD)

```

These rules allow chaining of Landau symbol propositions in Isar with "also".

```

lemma big-mult-1:  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda-. 1) \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and big-mult-1':  $(\lambda-. 1) \in L F (g) \implies f \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1:  $f \in l F (g) \implies (\lambda-. 1) \in l F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1':  $(\lambda-. 1) \in L F (g) \implies f \in l F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1'':  $f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda-. 1) \in l F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  and small-mult-1'''':  $(\lambda-. 1) \in l F (g) \implies f \in L F (h) \implies f \in l F (\lambda x. g x * h x)$ 
  by (drule (1) big.mult big-small-mult small-big-mult, simp)+
```

```

lemma big-1-mult:  $f \in L F (g) \implies h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (g)$ 
  and big-1-mult':  $h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in L F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult:  $f \in l F (g) \implies h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult':  $h \in L F (\lambda-. 1) \implies f \in l F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult'':  $f \in L F (g) \implies h \in l F (\lambda-. 1) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  and small-1-mult''':  $h \in l F (\lambda-. 1) \implies f \in L F (g) \implies (\lambda x. f x * h x) \in l F (g)$ 
  by (drule (1) big.mult big-small-mult small-big-mult, simp)+
```

```

lemmas mult-1-trans =
  big-mult-1 big-mult-1' small-mult-1 small-mult-1' small-mult-1'' small-mult-1'''
  big-1-mult big-1-mult' small-1-mult small-1-mult' small-1-mult'' small-1-mult'''
```

```

lemma big-equal-iff-bigtheta:  $L F (f) = L F (g) \longleftrightarrow f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
proof
  have  $L: L = \text{bigo} \vee L = \text{bigomega}$ 
    by (rule R-E) (auto simp: fun-eq-iff L-def bigo-def bigomega-def)
  fix  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  assume  $L F (f) = L F (g)$ 
  with big-refl[of f F] big-refl[of g F] have  $f \in L F (g) g \in L F (f)$  by simp-all
  thus  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$  using L unfolding bigtheta-def by (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)
  qed (rule big.cong-bigtheta)

lemma big-prod:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in L F (g x)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda y. \prod x \in A. f x y) \in L F (\lambda y. \prod x \in A. g x y)$ 
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: big.mult)

lemma big-prod-in-1:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  shows  $(\lambda y. \prod x \in A. f x y) \in L F (\lambda -. 1)$ 
  using assms by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto intro!: big.mult-in-1)

end

context landau-symbol
begin

lemma plus-absorb1:
  assumes  $f \in o[F](g)$ 
  shows  $L F (\lambda x. f x + g x) = L F (g)$ 
  proof (intro equalityI)
    from plus-subset1 and assms show  $L F g \subseteq L F (\lambda x. f x + g x)$ .
    from landau-o.small.plus-subset1[OF assms] and assms have  $(\lambda x. -f x) \in o[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
      by (auto simp: landau-o.small.uminus-in-iff)
    from plus-subset1[OF this] show  $L F (\lambda x. f x + g x) \subseteq L F (g)$  by simp
  qed

lemma plus-absorb2:  $g \in o[F](f) \implies L F (\lambda x. f x + g x) = L F (f)$ 
  using plus-absorb1[of g F f] by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma diff-absorb1:  $f \in o[F](g) \implies L F (\lambda x. f x - g x) = L F (g)$ 
  by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus plus-absorb1 landau-o.small.uminus uminus)

lemma diff-absorb2:  $g \in o[F](f) \implies L F (\lambda x. f x - g x) = L F (f)$ 
  by (simp only: diff-conv-add-uminus plus-absorb2 landau-o.small.uminus-in-iff)

lemmas absorb = plus-absorb1 plus-absorb2 diff-absorb1 diff-absorb2

end

```

```

lemma bigthetaI [intro]:  $f \in O[F](g) \implies f \in \Omega[F](g) \implies f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def bigomega-def by blast

lemma bigthetaD1 [dest]:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in O[F](g)$ 
  and bigthetaD2 [dest]:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in \Omega[F](g)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def bigo-def bigomega-def by blast+

lemma bigtheta-refl [simp]:  $f \in \Theta[F](f)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def by simp

lemma bigtheta-sym:  $f \in \Theta[F](g) \longleftrightarrow g \in \Theta[F](f)$ 
  unfolding bigtheta-def by (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo)

lemmas landau-flip =
  bigomega-iff-bigo[symmetric] smallomega-iff-smallo[symmetric]
  bigomega-iff-bigo smallomega-iff-smallo bigtheta-sym

interpretation landau-theta: landau-symbol bigtheta bigtheta bigtheta
proof
  fix f g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F
  assume  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
  hence  $O[F](g) \subseteq O[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$   $\Omega[F](g) \subseteq \Omega[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$ 
    by (rule landau-o.big.plus-subset1 landau-omega.big.plus-subset1)+
  thus  $\Theta[F](g) \subseteq \Theta[F](\lambda x. f x + g x)$  unfolding bigtheta-def by blast
next
  fix f g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F
  assume  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
  thus A:  $\Theta[F](f) = \Theta[F](g)$ 
    apply (subst (1 2) bigtheta-def)
    apply (subst landau-o.big.cong-bigtheta landau-omega.big.cong-bigtheta, as-
umption)+
    apply (rule refl)
    done
  thus  $\Theta[F](f) \subseteq \Theta[F](g)$  by simp
  fix h :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
  show  $f \in \Theta[F](h) \longleftrightarrow g \in \Theta[F](h)$  by (subst (1 2) bigtheta-sym) (simp add: A)
next
  fix f g h :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F
  assume  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$   $g \in \Theta[F](h)$ 
  thus  $f \in \Theta[F](h)$  unfolding bigtheta-def
    by (blast intro: landau-o.big.trans landau-omega.big.trans)
next
  fix f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b and F1 F2 :: 'a filter
  assume  $F1 \leq F2$ 
  thus  $\Theta[F2](f) \subseteq \Theta[F1](f)$ 
    by (auto simp: bigtheta-def intro: landau-o.big.filter-mono landau-omega.big.filter-mono)
qed (auto simp: bigtheta-def landau-o.big.norm-iff)

```

```

 $landau-o.big.cmult landau-omega.big.cmult$ 
 $landau-o.big.cmult-in-iff landau-omega.big.cmult-in-iff$ 
 $landau-o.big.in-cong landau-omega.big.in-cong$ 
 $landau-o.big.mult landau-omega.big.mult$ 
 $landau-o.big.inverse landau-omega.big.inverse$ 
 $landau-o.big.compose landau-omega.big.compose$ 
 $landau-o.big.bot' landau-omega.big.bot'$ 
 $landau-o.big.in-filtermap-iff landau-omega.big.in-filtermap-iff$ 
 $landau-o.big.sup landau-omega.big.sup$ 
 $landau-o.big.filtercomap landau-omega.big.filtercomap$ 
dest:  $landau-o.big.cong landau-omega.big.cong)$ 

```

```

lemmas landau-symbols =
 $landau-o.big.landau-symbol-axioms landau-o.small.landau-symbol-axioms$ 
 $landau-omega.big.landau-symbol-axioms landau-omega.small.landau-symbol-axioms$ 
 $landau-theta.landau-symbol-axioms$ 

```

```

lemma bigoI [intro]:
assumes eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm (f x)) \leq c * (norm (g x))) F$ 
shows  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
proof (rule landau-o.bigI)
show max 1  $c > 0$  by simp
have  $c * (norm (g x)) \leq \max 1 c * (norm (g x))$  for x
by (simp add: mult-right-mono)
with assms show eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm (f x)) \leq \max 1 c * (norm (g x))) F$ 
by (auto elim!: eventually-mono dest: order.trans)
qed

```

```

lemma smallomegaD [dest]:
assumes  $f \in \omega[F](g)$ 
shows eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm (f x)) \geq c * (norm (g x))) F$ 
proof (cases  $c > 0$ )
case False
show ?thesis
by (intro always-eventually allI, rule order.trans[of - 0])
(insert False, auto intro!: mult-nonpos-nonneg)
qed (blast dest: landau-omega.smallD[OF assms, of c])

```

```

lemma bigthetaI':
assumes  $c1 > 0 c2 > 0$ 
assumes eventually  $(\lambda x. c1 * (norm (g x)) \leq (norm (f x)) \wedge (norm (f x)) \leq c2 * (norm (g x))) F$ 
shows  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
apply (rule bigthetaI)
apply (rule landau-o.bigI[OF assms(2)]) using assms(3) apply (eventually-elim,
simp)
apply (rule landau-omega.bigI[OF assms(1)]) using assms(3) apply (eventually-elim,
simp)

```

done

lemma *bigthetaI-cong*: eventually $(\lambda x. f x = g x) F \implies f \in \Theta[F](g)$
by (*intro bigthetaI'[of 1 1]*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)

lemma (in landau-symbol) *ev-eq-trans1*:
 $f \in L F (\lambda x. g x (h x)) \implies$ eventually $(\lambda x. h x = h' x) F \implies f \in L F (\lambda x. g x (h' x))$
by (*rule bigtheta-trans1[OF - bigthetaI-cong]*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)

lemma (in landau-symbol) *ev-eq-trans2*:
 $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = f' x) F \implies (\lambda x. g x (f' x)) \in L F (h) \implies (\lambda x. g x (f x)) \in L F (h)$
by (*rule bigtheta-trans2[OF bigthetaI-cong]*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)

declare *landau-o.smallII landau-omega.bigI landau-omega.smallI* [*intro*]
declare *landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE* [*elim*]
declare *landau-o.smallD*

lemma (in landau-symbol) *bigtheta-trans1'*:
 $f \in L F (g) \implies h \in \Theta[F](g) \implies f \in L F (h)$
by (*subst cong-bigtheta[symmetric]*) (*simp add: bigtheta-sym*)

lemma (in landau-symbol) *bigtheta-trans2'*:
 $g \in \Theta[F](f) \implies g \in L F (h) \implies f \in L F (h)$
by (*rule bigtheta-trans2, subst bigtheta-sym*)

lemma *bigo-bigomega-trans*: $f \in O[F](g) \implies h \in \Omega[F](g) \implies f \in O[F](h)$
and *bigo-smallomega-trans*: $f \in O[F](g) \implies h \in \omega[F](g) \implies f \in o[F](h)$
and *smallo-bigomega-trans*: $f \in o[F](g) \implies h \in \Omega[F](g) \implies f \in o[F](h)$
and *smallo-smallomega-trans*: $f \in o[F](g) \implies h \in \omega[F](g) \implies f \in o[F](h)$
and *bigomega-bigo-trans*: $f \in \Omega[F](g) \implies h \in O[F](g) \implies f \in \Omega[F](h)$
and *bigomega-smallo-trans*: $f \in \Omega[F](g) \implies h \in o[F](g) \implies f \in \omega[F](h)$
and *smallomega-bigo-trans*: $f \in \omega[F](g) \implies h \in O[F](g) \implies f \in \omega[F](h)$
and *smallomega-smallo-trans*: $f \in \omega[F](g) \implies h \in o[F](g) \implies f \in \omega[F](h)$
by (*unfold bigomega-iff-bigo smallomega-iff-smallo*)
(*erule (1) landau-o.big-trans landau-o.big-small-trans landau-o.small-big-trans*
landau-o.big-trans landau-o.small-trans)+

lemmas *landau-trans-lift* [*trans*] =
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans']
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans-bigtheta]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.lift-trans-bigtheta']

lemmas *landau-mult-1-trans* [*trans*] =
landau-o.mult-1-trans landau-omega.mult-1-trans

lemmas *landau-trans* [*trans*] =

```

landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans1]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans2]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans1']
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.bigrtheta-trans2']
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.ev-eq-trans1]
landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol.ev-eq-trans2]

landau-o.big-trans landau-o.small-trans landau-o.small-big-trans landau-o.big-small-trans
landau-omega.big-trans landau-omega.small-trans
landau-omega.small-big-trans landau-omega.big-small-trans

bigo-bigomega-trans bigo-smallomega-trans smallo-bigomega-trans smallo-smallomega-trans
bigomega-bigo-trans bigomega-smallo-trans smallomega-bigo-trans smallomega-smallo-trans

lemma bigrtheta-inverse [simp]:
  shows  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x)) \longleftrightarrow f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
proof -
  have  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f x)) \in O[F](\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g x))$ 
    if A:  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
    for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$  and F
  proof -
    from A obtain c1 c2 :: real where *:  $c1 > 0$   $c2 > 0$ 
      and **:  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm}(g x)$ 
            $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. c2 * \text{norm}(g x) \leq \text{norm}(f x)$ 
      unfolding bigrtheta-def by (elim landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE IntE)
      from ⟨c2 > 0⟩ have c2:  $\text{inverse } c2 > 0$  by simp
      from ** have eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(\text{inverse}(f x))) \leq \text{inverse } c2 * \text{norm}(\text{inverse}(g x))$  F
      proof eventually-elim
        fix x assume A:  $\text{norm}(f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm}(g x)$   $c2 * \text{norm}(g x) \leq \text{norm}(f x)$ 
        from A * have fx = 0  $\longleftrightarrow g x = 0$ 
          by (auto simp: field-simps mult-le-0-iff)
        with A * show  $\text{norm}(\text{inverse}(f x)) \leq \text{inverse } c2 * \text{norm}(\text{inverse}(g x))$ 
          by (force simp: field-simps norm-inverse norm-divide)
        qed
        with c2 show ?thesis by (rule landau-o.bigI)
      qed
      then show ?thesis
      unfolding bigrtheta-def
      by (force simp: bigomega-iff-bigo bigrtheta-sym)
    qed
  qed

lemma bigrtheta-divide:
  assumes f1 ∈ Θ(f2) g1 ∈ Θ(g2)
  shows  $(\lambda x. f1 x / g1 x) \in \Theta(\lambda x. f2 x / g2 x)$ 
    by (subst (1 2) divide-inverse, intro landau-theta.mult) (simp-all add: bigrtheta-inverse assms)

```

```

lemma eventually-nonzero-bigtheta:
  assumes  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
  shows  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
  if  $A: f \in \Theta[F](g)$  and  $B: \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$ 
  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
proof -
  from  $A$  obtain  $c1 c2$  where
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm}(g x)$ 
     $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. c2 * \text{norm}(g x) \leq \text{norm}(f x)$ 
    unfolding bigtheta-def by (elim landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE IntE)
    with  $B$  show ?thesis by eventually-elim auto
  qed
  with assms show ?thesis by (force simp: bigtheta-sym)
qed

```

54.2 Landau symbols and limits

```

lemma bigoI-tendsto-norm:
  fixes  $f g$ 
  assumes  $((\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x / g x)) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
  assumes  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 
  shows  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
proof (rule bigoI)
  from assms have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{dist}(\text{norm}(f x / g x), c) < 1) F$ 
  using tendstoD by force
  thus  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. (\text{norm}(f x)) \leq (\text{norm}(c + 1) * \text{norm}(g x))) F$ 
  unfolding dist-real-def using assms(2)
proof eventually-elim
  case (elim x)
  have  $(\text{norm}(f x)) - \text{norm}(c * (\text{norm}(g x))) \leq \text{norm}((\text{norm}(f x)) - c * (\text{norm}(g x)))$ 
  unfolding norm-mult [symmetric] using norm-triangle-ineq2[of norm(f x) c * norm(g x)]
  by (simp add: norm-mult abs-mult)
  also from elim have ... =  $\text{norm}(\text{norm}(g x)) * \text{norm}(\text{norm}(f x / g x) - c)$ 
  unfolding norm-mult [symmetric] by (simp add: algebra-simps norm-divide)
  also from elim have  $\text{norm}(\text{norm}(f x / g x) - c) \leq 1$  by simp
  hence  $\text{norm}(\text{norm}(g x)) * \text{norm}(\text{norm}(f x / g x) - c) \leq \text{norm}(\text{norm}(g x)) * 1$ 
  by (rule mult-left-mono) simp-all
  finally show ?case by (simp add: algebra-simps)
qed
qed

```

```

lemma bigoI-tendsto:
  assumes  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
  assumes  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ 

```

```

shows    $f \in O[F](g)$ 
using assms by (rule bigoI-tendsto-norm[ $O[F]$  tendsto-norm])

```

lemma bigomegaI-tendsto-norm:

```

assumes c-not-0:  $(c::real) \neq 0$ 
assumes lim:  $((\lambda x. norm(f x / g x)) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
shows    $f \in \Omega[F](g)$ 
proof (cases  $F = bot$ )
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule landau-omega.bigoI)
    from lim have  $c \geq 0$  by (rule tendsto-lowerbound) (insert False, simp-all)
    with c-not-0 have  $c > 0$  by simp
    with c-not-0 show  $c/2 > 0$  by simp
    from lim have ev:  $\bigwedge \varepsilon. \varepsilon > 0 \implies \text{eventually } (\lambda x. norm(norm(f x / g x) - c) < \varepsilon) F$ 
    by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
    from ev[ $O[F]$ ] show eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm(f x)) \geq c/2 * (norm(g x))) F$ 
  proof (eventually-elim)
    fix x assume B:  $norm(norm(f x / g x) - c) < c / 2$ 
    from B have g:  $g x \neq 0$  by auto
    from B have  $-c/2 < -norm(norm(f x / g x) - c)$  by simp
    also have ...  $\leq norm(f x / g x) - c$  by simp
    finally show  $(norm(f x)) \geq c/2 * (norm(g x))$  using g
    by (simp add: field-simps norm-mult norm-divide)
  qed
  qed
  qed simp

```

lemma bigomegaI-tendsto:

```

assumes c-not-0:  $(c::real) \neq 0$ 
assumes lim:  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
shows    $f \in \Omega[F](g)$ 
by (rule bigomegaI-tendsto-norm[ $O[F]$  tendsto-norm, of c]) (insert assms, simp-all)

```

lemma smallomegaI-filterlim-at-top-norm:

```

assumes lim: filterlim  $(\lambda x. norm(f x / g x))$  at-top F
shows    $f \in \omega[F](g)$ 
proof (rule landau-omega.smallI)
  fix c :: real assume c-pos:  $c > 0$ 
  from lim have ev:  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. norm(f x / g x) \geq c) F$ 
  by (subst (asm) filterlim-at-top) simp
  thus eventually  $(\lambda x. (norm(f x)) \geq c * (norm(g x))) F$ 
  proof eventually-elim
    fix x assume A:  $norm(f x / g x) \geq c$ 
    from A c-pos have g:  $g x \neq 0$  by auto
    with A show  $(norm(f x)) \geq c * (norm(g x))$  by (simp add: field-simps norm-divide)

```

qed
qed

lemma smallomegaI-filterlim-at-infinity:
assumes lim: filterlim ($\lambda x. f x / g x$) at-infinity F
shows $f \in \omega[F](g)$
proof (rule smallomegaI-filterlim-at-top-norm)
from lim **show** filterlim ($\lambda x. norm(f x / g x)$) at-top F
by (rule filterlim-at-infinity-imp-norm-at-top)
qed

lemma smallomegaD-filterlim-at-top-norm:
assumes $f \in \omega[F](g)$
assumes eventually ($\lambda x. g x \neq 0$) F
shows $LIM x F. norm(f x / g x) :> at-top$
proof (subst filterlim-at-top-gt, clarify)
fix c :: real **assume** c: $c > 0$
from landau-omega.smallD[OF assms(1) this] assms(2)
show eventually ($\lambda x. norm(f x / g x) \geq c$) F
by eventually-elim (simp add: field-simps norm-divide)
qed

lemma smallomegaD-filterlim-at-infinity:
assumes $f \in \omega[F](g)$
assumes eventually ($\lambda x. g x \neq 0$) F
shows $LIM x F. f x / g x :> at-infinity$
using assms **by** (intro filterlim-norm-at-top-imp-at-infinity smallomegaD-filterlim-at-top-norm)

lemma smallomega-1-conv-filterlim: $f \in \omega[F](\lambda _. 1) \longleftrightarrow filterlim f at-infinity F$
by (auto intro: smallomegaI-filterlim-at-infinity dest: smallomegaD-filterlim-at-infinity)

lemma smalloI-tendsto:
assumes lim: $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 0) F$
assumes eventually ($\lambda x. g x \neq 0$) F
shows $f \in o[F](g)$
proof (rule landau-o.smallI)
fix c :: real **assume** c-pos: $c > 0$
from c-pos **and** lim **have** ev: eventually ($\lambda x. norm(f x / g x) < c$) F
by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
with assms(2) **show** eventually ($\lambda x. (norm(f x)) \leq c * (norm(g x))$) F
by eventually-elim (simp add: field-simps norm-divide)
qed

lemma smalloD-tendsto:
assumes $f \in o[F](g)$
shows $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 0) F$
unfolding tendsto-iff
proof clarify
fix e :: real **assume** e: $e > 0$

```

hence  $e/2 > 0$  by simp
from landau-o.smallD[OF assms this] show eventually  $(\lambda x. dist(f x / g x) 0 < e) F$ 
proof eventually-elim
  fix  $x$  assume  $(norm(f x)) \leq e/2 * (norm(g x))$ 
  with  $e$  have  $dist(f x / g x) 0 \leq e/2$ 
    by (cases  $g x = 0$ ) (simp-all add: dist-real-def norm-divide field-simps)
    also from  $e$  have ...  $< e$  by simp
    finally show  $dist(f x / g x) 0 < e$  by simp
qed
qed

lemma bigthetaI-tendsto-norm:
assumes  $c\text{-not-}0: (c:\text{real}) \neq 0$ 
assumes  $lim: ((\lambda x. norm(f x / g x)) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
shows  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
proof (rule bigthetaI)
  from  $c\text{-not-}0$  have  $|c| > 0$  by simp
  with  $lim$  have eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(norm(f x / g x) - c) < |c|) F$ 
    by (subst (asm) tendsto-iff) (simp add: dist-real-def)
  hence  $g$ : eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$  by eventually-elim (auto simp add: field-simps)

  from  $lim g$  show  $f \in O[F](g)$  by (rule bigoI-tendsto-norm)
  from  $c\text{-not-}0$  and  $lim$  show  $f \in \Omega[F](g)$  by (rule bigomegaI-tendsto-norm)
qed

lemma bigthetaI-tendsto:
assumes  $c\text{-not-}0: (c:\text{real}) \neq 0$ 
assumes  $lim: ((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow c) F$ 
shows  $f \in \Theta[F](g)$ 
using assms by (intro bigthetaI-tendsto-norm[OF - tendsto-norm, of c]) simp-all

lemma tendsto-add-smallo:
assumes  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F$ 
assumes  $f2 \in o[F](f1)$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
proof (subst filterlim-cong[OF refl refl])
  from landau-o.smallD[OF assms(2) zero-less-one]
  have eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(f2 x) \leq norm(f1 x)) F$  by simp
  thus eventually  $(\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x = f1 x * (1 + f2 x / f1 x)) F$ 
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: field-simps)
next
  from assms(1) show  $((\lambda x. f1 x * (1 + f2 x / f1 x)) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
    by (force intro: tendsto-eq-intros smalloD-tendsto[OF assms(2)])
qed

lemma tendsto-diff-smallo:
shows  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F \implies f2 \in o[F](f1) \implies ((\lambda x. f1 x - f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
using tendsto-add-smallo[of f1 a F λx. -f2 x] by simp

```

```

lemma tendsto-add-smallo-iff:
  assumes  $f2 \in o[F](f1)$ 
  shows  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  proof
    assume  $((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
    hence  $((\lambda x. f1 x + f2 x - f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
    by (rule tendsto-diff-smallo) (simp add: landau-o.small.plus-absorb2 assms)
    thus  $(f1 \longrightarrow a) F$  by simp
  qed (rule tendsto-add-smallo[OF - assms])

lemma tendsto-diff-smallo-iff:
  shows  $f2 \in o[F](f1) \implies (f1 \longrightarrow a) F \longleftrightarrow ((\lambda x. f1 x - f2 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  using tendsto-add-smallo-iff[of  $\lambda x. -f2 x F f1 a$ ] by simp

lemma tendsto-divide-smallo:
  assumes  $((\lambda x. f1 x / g1 x) \longrightarrow a) F$ 
  assumes  $f2 \in o[F](f1) g2 \in o[F](g1)$ 
  assumes eventually  $(\lambda x. g1 x \neq 0) F$ 
  shows  $((\lambda x. (f1 x + f2 x) / (g1 x + g2 x)) \longrightarrow a) F$  (is (?f  $\longrightarrow$  -) -)
  proof (subst tendsto-cong)
    let ?f' =  $\lambda x. (f1 x / g1 x) * (1 + f2 x / f1 x) / (1 + g2 x / g1 x)$ 

    have  $(?f' \longrightarrow a * (1 + 0) / (1 + 0)) F$ 
    by (rule tendsto-mult tendsto-divide tendsto-add assms tendsto-const
      smalloD-tendsto[OF assms(2)] smalloD-tendsto[OF assms(3)]+) simp-all
    thus  $(?f' \longrightarrow a) F$  by simp

    have  $(1/2::real) > 0$  by simp
    from landau-o.smallD[OF assms(2) this] landau-o.smallD[OF assms(3) this]
    have eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(f2 x) \leq norm(f1 x)/2) F$ 
      eventually  $(\lambda x. norm(g2 x) \leq norm(g1 x)/2) F$  by simp-all
    with assms(4) show eventually  $(\lambda x. ?f x = ?f' x) F$ 
    proof eventually-elim
      fix x assume A:  $norm(f2 x) \leq norm(f1 x)/2$  and
        B:  $norm(g2 x) \leq norm(g1 x)/2$  and C:  $g1 x \neq 0$ 
      show ?f x = ?f' x
      proof (cases f1 x = 0)
        assume D:  $f1 x \neq 0$ 
        from D have  $f1 x + f2 x = f1 x * (1 + f2 x/f1 x)$  by (simp add: field-simps)
        moreover from C have  $g1 x + g2 x = g1 x * (1 + g2 x/g1 x)$  by (simp add: field-simps)
        ultimately have ?f x =  $(f1 x * (1 + f2 x/f1 x)) / (g1 x * (1 + g2 x/g1 x))$ 
      by (simp only:)
        also have ... = ?f' x by simp
        finally show ?thesis .
      qed (insert A, simp)
    qed
  qed

```

```

lemma bigo-powr:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \in O[F](g) \quad p \geq 0$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{powr } p) \in O[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{powr } p)$ 
proof-
  from assms(1) obtain  $c$  where  $c: c > 0$  and  $*: \forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm } (f x) \leq c * \text{norm } (g x)$ 
    by (elim landau-o.bigE landau-omega.bigE IntE)
  from assms(2)  $*$  have eventually  $(\lambda x. (\text{norm } (f x)) \text{powr } p \leq (c * \text{norm } (g x)) \text{powr } p)$   $F$ 
    by (auto elim!: eventually-mono intro!: powr-mono2)
    with  $c$  show  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{powr } p) \in O[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{powr } p)$ 
      by (intro bigoI[of - c powr p]) (simp-all add: powr-mult)
  qed

lemma smallo-powr:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \in o[F](g) \quad p > 0$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{powr } p)$ 
proof (rule landau-o.smallII)
  fix  $c :: \text{real}$  assume  $c: c > 0$ 
  hence  $c \text{powr } (1/p) > 0$  by simp
  from landau-o.smallID[OF assms(1) this]
  show eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (|f x| \text{powr } p) \leq c * \text{norm } (|g x| \text{powr } p))$   $F$ 
proof eventually-elim
  fix  $x$  assume  $(\text{norm } (f x)) \leq c \text{powr } (1 / p) * (\text{norm } (g x))$ 
  with assms(2) have  $(\text{norm } (f x)) \text{powr } p \leq (c \text{powr } (1 / p) * (\text{norm } (g x))) \text{powr } p$ 
    by (intro powr-mono2) simp-all
  also from assms(2)  $c$  have ...  $= c * (\text{norm } (g x)) \text{powr } p$ 
    by (simp add: field-simps powr-mult powr-powr)
  finally show  $\text{norm } (|f x| \text{powr } p) \leq c * \text{norm } (|g x| \text{powr } p)$  by simp
qed
qed

lemma smallo-powr-nonneg:
  fixes  $f :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \in o[F](g) \quad p > 0$  eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \geq 0)$   $F$  eventually  $(\lambda x. g x \geq 0)$   $F$ 
  shows  $(\lambda x. f x \text{powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{powr } p)$ 
proof-
  from assms(3) have  $(\lambda x. f x \text{powr } p) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. |f x| \text{powr } p)$ 
    by (intro bigthetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
  also have  $(\lambda x. |f x| \text{powr } p) \in o[F](\lambda x. |g x| \text{powr } p)$  by (intro smallo-powr)
fact+
  also from assms(4) have  $(\lambda x. |g x| \text{powr } p) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. g x \text{powr } p)$ 
    by (intro bigthetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)

```

```

finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma bitheta-powr:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ real
  shows f ∈ Θ[F](g) ⟹ (λx. |f x| powr p) ∈ Θ[F](λx. |g x| powr p)
  apply (cases p < 0)
  apply (subst bitheta-inverse[symmetric], subst (1 2) powr-minus[symmetric])
  unfolding bitheta-def apply (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo_intro!: bigo-powr)
  done

lemma bigo-powr-nonneg:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes f ∈ O[F](g) p ≥ 0 eventually (λx. f x ≥ 0) F eventually (λx. g x ≥ 0)
  F
  shows (λx. f x powr p) ∈ O[F](λx. g x powr p)
  proof –
    from assms(3) have (λx. f x powr p) ∈ Θ[F](λx. |f x| powr p)
    by (intro bithetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    also have (λx. |f x| powr p) ∈ O[F](λx. |g x| powr p) by (intro bigo-powr) fact+
    also from assms(4) have (λx. |g x| powr p) ∈ Θ[F](λx. g x powr p)
    by (intro bithetaI-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma zero-in-smallo [simp]: (λ-. 0) ∈ o[F](f)
  by (intro landau-o.smallI) simp-all

lemma zero-in-bigo [simp]: (λ-. 0) ∈ O[F](f)
  by (intro landau-o.bigI[of 1]) simp-all

lemma in-bigomega-zero [simp]: f ∈ Ω[F](λx. 0)
  by (rule landau-omega.bigI[of 1]) simp-all

lemma in-smallomega-zero [simp]: f ∈ ω[F](λx. 0)
  by (simp add: smallomega-iff-smallo)

lemma in-smallo-zero-iff [simp]: f ∈ o[F](λ-. 0) ⟷ eventually (λx. f x = 0) F
proof
  assume f ∈ o[F](λ-. 0)
  from landau-o.smallD[OF this, of 1] show eventually (λx. f x = 0) F by simp
next
  assume eventually (λx. f x = 0) F
  hence ∀ c>0. eventually (λx. (norm (f x)) ≤ c * |0|) F by simp
  thus f ∈ o[F](λ-. 0) unfolding smallo-def by simp
qed

lemma in-bigo-zero-iff [simp]: f ∈ O[F](λ-. 0) ⟷ eventually (λx. f x = 0) F

```

proof

assume $f \in O[F](\lambda x. 0)$
 thus *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = 0) F$ **by** (*elim landau-o.bigE*) *simp*
 next
 assume *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 hence *eventually* $(\lambda x. (\text{norm}(f x)) \leq 1 * |0|) F$ **by** *simp*
 thus $f \in O[F](\lambda x. 0)$ **by** (*intro landau-o.bigI[of 1]*) *simp-all*
 qed

lemma *zero-in-smallomega-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. 0) \in \omega[F](f) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 by (*simp add: smallomega-iff-smallo*)

lemma *zero-in-bigomega-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. 0) \in \Omega[F](f) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 by (*simp add: bigomega-iff-bigo*)

lemma *zero-in-bigtheta-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. 0) \in \Theta[F](f) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 unfolding *bigtheta-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *in-bigtheta-zero-iff* [*simp*]: $f \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0) F$
 unfolding *bigtheta-def* **by** *simp*

lemma *cmult-in-bigo-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in O[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in O[F](g)$
 and *cmult-in-bigo-iff'* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. f x * c) \in O[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in O[F](g)$
 and *cmult-in-smallo-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c * f x) \in o[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in o[F](g)$
 and *cmult-in-smallo-iff'* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. f x * c) \in o[F](g) \longleftrightarrow c = 0 \vee f \in o[F](g)$
 by (*cases c = 0, simp, simp*)+

lemma *bigo-const* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c) \in O[F](\lambda x. 1)$ **by** (*rule bigoI[of - norm c]*) *simp*

lemma *bigo-const-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c1) \in O[F](\lambda x. c2) \longleftrightarrow F = \text{bot} \vee c1 = 0 \vee c2 \neq 0$
 by (*cases c1 = 0; cases c2 = 0*)
 (*auto simp: bigo-def eventually-False intro: exI[of - 1] exI[of - norm c1 / norm c2]*)

lemma *bigomega-const-iff* [*simp*]: $(\lambda x. c1) \in \Omega[F](\lambda x. c2) \longleftrightarrow F = \text{bot} \vee c1 \neq 0 \vee c2 = 0$
 by (*cases c1 = 0; cases c2 = 0*)
 (*auto simp: bigomega-def eventually-False mult-le-0-iff intro: exI[of - 1] exI[of - norm c1 / norm c2]*)

lemma *smallo-real-nat-transfer*:
 $(f :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}) \in o(g) \implies (\lambda x :: \text{nat}. f(\text{real } x)) \in o(\lambda x. g(\text{real } x))$

```

by (rule landau-o.small.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma bigo-real-nat-transfer:
(f :: real ⇒ real) ∈ O(g) ⟹ (λx::nat. f (real x)) ∈ O(λx. g (real x))
by (rule landau-o.big.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma smallomega-real-nat-transfer:
(f :: real ⇒ real) ∈ ω(g) ⟹ (λx::nat. f (real x)) ∈ ω(λx. g (real x))
by (rule landau-omega.small.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma bigomega-real-nat-transfer:
(f :: real ⇒ real) ∈ Ω(g) ⟹ (λx::nat. f (real x)) ∈ Ω(λx. g (real x))
by (rule landau-omega.big.compose[OF - filterlim-real-sequentially])

lemma bigtheta-real-nat-transfer:
(f :: real ⇒ real) ∈ Θ(g) ⟹ (λx::nat. f (real x)) ∈ Θ(λx. g (real x))
unfolding bigtheta-def using bigo-real-nat-transfer bigomega-real-nat-transfer
by blast

lemmas landau-real-nat-transfer [intro] =
bigo-real-nat-transfer smallo-real-nat-transfer bigomega-real-nat-transfer
smallomega-real-nat-transfer bigtheta-real-nat-transfer

lemma landau-symbol-if-at-top-eq [simp]:
assumes landau-symbol L L' Lr
shows L at-top (λx:'a::linordered-semidom. if x = a then f x else g x) = L
at-top (g)
apply (rule landau-symbol.cong[OF assms])
by (auto simp add: frequently-def eventually-at-top-linorder dest!: spec [where
x = a + 1])

lemmas landau-symbols-if-at-top-eq [simp] = landau-symbols[THEN landau-symbol-if-at-top-eq]

lemma sum-in-small:
assumes f ∈ o[F](h) g ∈ o[F](h)
shows (λx. f x + g x) ∈ o[F](h) (λx. f x - g x) ∈ o[F](h)
proof -
have (λx. f x + g x) ∈ o[F](h) if f ∈ o[F](h) g ∈ o[F](h) for f g
proof (rule landau-o.smallI)
fix c :: real assume c > 0
hence c/2 > 0 by simp
from that[THEN landau-o.smallD[OF - this]]
show eventually (λx. norm (f x + g x) ≤ c * (norm (h x))) F
by eventually-elim (auto intro: order.trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq])
qed
from this[of f g] this[of f λx. -g x] assms

```

show $(\lambda x. f x + g x) \in o[F](h)$ $(\lambda x. f x - g x) \in o[F](h)$ **by simp-all**
qed

lemma *big-sum-in-smallo*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in o[F](g)$
shows $(\lambda x. \text{sum } (\lambda y. f y x) A) \in o[F](g)$
using assms by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto intro: sum-in-smallo*)

lemma *sum-in-bigo*:

assumes $f \in O[F](h)$ $g \in O[F](h)$

shows $(\lambda x. f x + g x) \in O[F](h)$ $(\lambda x. f x - g x) \in O[F](h)$

proof –

have $(\lambda x. f x + g x) \in O[F](h)$ **if** $f \in O[F](h)$ $g \in O[F](h)$ **for** $f g$

proof –

from *that obtain c1 c2 where* $*: c1 > 0$ $c2 > 0$

and $**: \forall F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm } (f x) \leq c1 * \text{norm } (h x)$

$\forall F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm } (g x) \leq c2 * \text{norm } (h x)$

by (*elim landau-o.bigoE*)

from $**$ **have** *eventually* $(\lambda x. \text{norm } (f x + g x) \leq (c1 + c2) * (\text{norm } (h x)))$

F

by *eventually-elim* (*auto simp: algebra-simps intro: order.trans[OF norm-triangle-ineq]*)

then show *?thesis* **by** (*rule bigoI*)

qed

from *assms this[of f g] this[of f λx. - g x]*

show $(\lambda x. f x + g x) \in O[F](h)$ $(\lambda x. f x - g x) \in O[F](h)$ **by simp-all**

qed

lemma *big-sum-in-bigo*:

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in O[F](g)$

shows $(\lambda x. \text{sum } (\lambda y. f y x) A) \in O[F](g)$

using assms by (*induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct*) (*auto intro: sum-in-bigo*)

lemma *smallo-multiples*:

assumes $f: f \in o(\text{real})$ **and** $k > 0$

shows $(\lambda n. f (k * n)) \in o(\text{real})$

proof (*clarsimp simp: smallo-def*)

fix $c::\text{real}$

assume $c > 0$

then have $c/k > 0$

by (*simp add: assms*)

with *assms have* $\forall F n \text{ in sequentially}. |f n| \leq c / \text{real } k * n$

by (*force simp: smallo-def del: divide-const-simps*)

then obtain N where $\bigwedge n. n \geq N \implies |f n| \leq c/k * n$

by (*meson eventually-at-top-linorder*)

then have $\bigwedge m. (k * m) \geq N \implies |f (k * m)| \leq c/k * (k * m)$

by *blast*

with *<k>0 have* $\forall F m \text{ in sequentially}. |f (k * m)| \leq c/k * (k * m)$

by (*smt (verit, del-insts) One-nat-def Suc-leI eventually-at-top-linorderI mult-1-left mult-le-mono*)

```

then show  $\forall_F n \text{ in sequentially}. |f(k * n)| \leq c * n$ 
  by eventually-elim (use ‹k>0› in auto)
qed

lemma maxmin-in-smallo:
assumes  $f \in o[F](h) g \in o[F](h)$ 
shows  $(\lambda k. \max(f k) (g k)) \in o[F](h) (\lambda k. \min(f k) (g k)) \in o[F](h)$ 
proof –
  have  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(\max(f x) (g x)) \leq c * \text{norm}(h x) \wedge \text{norm}(\min(f x) (g x)) \leq c * \text{norm}(h x)$ 
    if  $c > 0$  for  $c::\text{real}$ 
  proof –
    from assms smallo-def that
    have  $\forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c * \text{norm}(h x) \forall_F x \text{ in } F. \text{norm}(g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(h x)$ 
      by (auto simp: smallo-def)
    then show ?thesis
      by (smt (verit) eventually-elim2 max-def min-def)
  qed
  with assms show  $(\lambda x. \max(f x) (g x)) \in o[F](h) (\lambda x. \min(f x) (g x)) \in o[F](h)$ 
    by (smt (verit) eventually-elim2 landau-o.smallI)+
  qed

lemma le-imp-bigo-real:
assumes  $c \geq 0 \text{ eventually } (\lambda x. f x \leq c * (g x :: \text{real})) F \text{ eventually } (\lambda x. 0 \leq f x) F$ 
shows  $f \in O[F](g)$ 
proof –
  have eventually  $(\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)) F$ 
  using assms(2,3)
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    have  $\text{norm}(f x) \leq c * g x$  using elim by simp
    also have ...  $\leq c * \text{norm}(g x)$  by (intro mult-left-mono assms) auto
    finally show ?case .
  qed
  thus ?thesis by (intro bigoI[of - c]) auto
qed

context landau-symbol
begin

lemma mult-cancel-left:
assumes  $f1 \in \Theta[F](g1)$  and eventually  $(\lambda x. g1 x \neq 0) F$ 
notes [trans] = bigtheta-trans1 bigtheta-trans2
shows  $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x) \longleftrightarrow f2 \in L F (g2)$ 
proof
  assume A:  $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x)$ 
  from assms have nz: eventually  $(\lambda x. f1 x \neq 0) F$  by (simp add: eventual-

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ally-nonzero-bigtheta)
hence $f2 \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x / f1 x)$
by (*intro bigthetaI-cong*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)
also from A *assms* nz **have** $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x / f1 x) \in L F (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x / f1 x)$
by (*intro divide-right*) *simp-all*
also from *assms* nz **have** $(\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x / f1 x) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x / g1 x)$
by (*intro landau-theta.mult landau-theta.divide*) (*simp-all add: bigtheta-sym*)
also from *assms* **have** $(\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x / g1 x) \in \Theta[F](g2)$
by (*intro bigthetaI-cong*) (*auto elim!: eventually-mono*)
finally show $f2 \in L F (g2)$.

next

assume $f2 \in L F (g2)$
hence $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x. f1 x * g2 x)$ **by** (*rule mult-left*)
also have $(\lambda x. f1 x * g2 x) \in \Theta[F](\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x)$
by (*intro landau-theta.mult-right assms*)
finally show $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x)$.

qed

lemma *mult-cancel-right*:
assumes $f2 \in \Theta[F](g2)$ **and** *eventually* $(\lambda x. g2 x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x) \longleftrightarrow f1 \in L F (g1)$
by (*subst (1 2) mult.commute*) (*rule mult-cancel-left[OF assms]*)

lemma *divide-cancel-right*:
assumes $f2 \in \Theta[F](g2)$ **and** *eventually* $(\lambda x. g2 x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. f1 x / f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x. g1 x / g2 x) \longleftrightarrow f1 \in L F (g1)$
by (*subst (1 2) divide-inverse, intro mult-cancel-right bigtheta-inverse*) (*simp-all add: assms*)

lemma *divide-cancel-left*:
assumes $f1 \in \Theta[F](g1)$ **and** *eventually* $(\lambda x. g1 x \neq 0) F$
shows $(\lambda x. f1 x / f2 x) \in L F (\lambda x. g1 x / g2 x) \longleftrightarrow$
 $(\lambda x. \text{inverse}(f2 x)) \in L F (\lambda x. \text{inverse}(g2 x))$
by (*simp only: divide-inverse mult-cancel-left[OF assms]*)

end

lemma *powr-smallo-iff*:
assumes *filterlim* g *at-top* F $F \neq \text{bot}$
shows $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p :: \text{real}) \in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \longleftrightarrow p < q$

proof-
from *assms* **have** *eventually* $(\lambda x. g x \geq 1) F$ **by** (*force simp: filterlim-at-top*)
hence A : *eventually* $(\lambda x. g x \neq 0) F$ **by** *eventually-elim simp*
have B : $(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \implies (\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \notin o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$
proof

```

assume ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p$ )  $\in o[F](\lambda x.$ 
 $g x \text{ powr } q)$ 
from landau-o.big-small-asymmetric[OF this] have eventually ( $\lambda x. g x = 0$ )  $F$ 
by simp
with A have eventually ( $\lambda \cdot \cdot \cdot a. \text{False}$ )  $F$  by eventually-elim simp
thus False by (simp add: eventually-False assms)
qed
show ?thesis
proof (cases p q rule: linorder-cases)
assume  $p < q$ 
hence ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p$ )  $\in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$  using assms A
by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr simp flip: powr-diff)
with  $\langle p < q \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
next
assume  $p = q$ 
hence ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  by (auto intro!: bigthetaD1)
with B  $\langle p = q \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
next
assume  $p > q$ 
hence ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  using assms A
by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr landau-o.small-imp-big simp
flip: powr-diff)
with B  $\langle p > q \rangle$  show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

lemma powr-bigo-iff:
assumes filterlim g at-top F F  $\neq$  bot
shows ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p :: \text{real}$ )  $\in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \longleftrightarrow p \leq q$ 
proof-
from assms have eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \geq 1$ )  $F$  by (force simp: filterlim-at-top)
hence A: eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \neq 0$ )  $F$  by eventually-elim simp
have B: ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \implies (\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p) \notin O[F](\lambda x.$ 
 $g x \text{ powr } q)$ 
proof
assume ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p$ )  $\in O[F](\lambda x.$ 
 $g x \text{ powr } q)$ 
from landau-o.small-big-asymmetric[OF this] have eventually ( $\lambda x. g x = 0$ )  $F$ 
by simp
with A have eventually ( $\lambda \cdot \cdot \cdot a. \text{False}$ )  $F$  by eventually-elim simp
thus False by (simp add: eventually-False assms)
qed
show ?thesis
proof (cases p q rule: linorder-cases)
assume  $p < q$ 
hence ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p$ )  $\in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$  using assms A
by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr simp flip: powr-diff)
with  $\langle p < q \rangle$  show ?thesis by (auto intro: landau-o.small-imp-big)
next

```

```

assume p = q
hence ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in O[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  by (auto intro!: bigthetaD1)
with B ‹p = q› show ?thesis by auto
next
assume p > q
hence ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q$ )  $\in o[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p)$  using assms A
by (auto intro!: smalloI-tendsto tendsto-neg-powr simp flip: powr-diff)
with B ‹p > q› show ?thesis by (auto intro: landau-o.small-imp-big)
qed
qed

lemma powr-bigtheta-iff:
assumes filterlim g at-top F F  $\neq$  bot
shows ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } p :: \text{real}$ )  $\in \Theta[F](\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q) \longleftrightarrow p = q$ 
using assms unfolding bigtheta-def by (auto simp: bigomega-iff-bigo powr-bigo-iff)

```

54.3 Flatness of real functions

Given two real-valued functions f and g , we say that f is flatter than g if any power of $f(x)$ is asymptotically dominated by any positive power of $g(x)$. This is a useful notion since, given two products of powers of functions sorted by flatness, we can compare them asymptotically by simply comparing the exponent lists lexicographically.

A simple sufficient criterion for flatness it that $\ln f(x) \in o(\ln g(x))$, which we show now.

```

lemma ln-smallo-imp-flat:
fixes f g :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real
assumes lim-f: filterlim f at-top at-top
assumes lim-g: filterlim g at-top at-top
assumes ln-o-ln: ( $\lambda x. \ln(f x)$ )  $\in o(\lambda x. \ln(g x))$ 
assumes q: q > 0
shows ( $\lambda x. f x \text{ powr } p$ )  $\in o(\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q)$ 
proof (rule smalloI-tendsto)
from lim-f have eventually ( $\lambda x. f x > 0$ ) at-top
by (simp add: filterlim-at-top-dense)
hence f-nz: eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \neq 0$ ) at-top by eventually-elim simp

from lim-g have g-gt-1: eventually ( $\lambda x. g x > 1$ ) at-top
by (simp add: filterlim-at-top-dense)
hence g-nz: eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \neq 0$ ) at-top by eventually-elim simp
thus eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \text{ powr } q \neq 0$ ) at-top
by eventually-elim simp

have eq: eventually ( $\lambda x. q * (p/q * (\ln(f x) / \ln(g x)) - 1) * \ln(g x) = p * \ln(f x) - q * \ln(g x)$ ) at-top
using g-gt-1 by eventually-elim (insert q, simp-all add: field-simps)
have filterlim ( $\lambda x. q * (p/q * (\ln(f x) / \ln(g x)) - 1) * \ln(g x)$ ) at-bot at-top
by (insert q)

```

```

(rule filterlim-tendsto-neg-mult-at-bot tendsto-mult
    tendsto-const tendsto-diff smalloD-tendsto[OF ln-o-ln] lim-g
    filterlim-compose[OF ln-at-top] | simp)+
hence filterlim (λx. p * ln (f x) - q * ln (g x)) at-bot at-top
    by (subst (asm) filterlim-cong[OF refl refl eq])
hence *: ((λx. exp (p * ln (f x) - q * ln (g x))) —→ 0) at-top
    by (rule filterlim-compose[OF exp-at-bot])
have eq: eventually (λx. exp (p * ln (f x) - q * ln (g x))) = f x powr p / g x powr
q) at-top
    using f-nz g-nz by eventually-elim (simp add: powr-def exp-diff)
show ((λx. f x powr p / g x powr q) —→ 0) at-top
    using * by (subst (asm) filterlim-cong[OF refl refl eq])
qed

lemma ln-smallo-imp-flat':
fixes f g :: real ⇒ real
assumes lim-f: filterlim f at-top at-top
assumes lim-g: filterlim g at-top at-top
assumes ln-o-ln: (λx. ln (f x)) ∈ o(λx. ln (g x))
assumes q: q < 0
shows (λx. g x powr q) ∈ o(λx. f x powr p)
proof –
from lim-f lim-g have eventually (λx. f x > 0) at-top eventually (λx. g x > 0)
at-top
    by (simp-all add: filterlim-at-top-dense)
hence eventually (λx. f x ≠ 0) at-top eventually (λx. g x ≠ 0) at-top
    by (auto elim: eventually-mono)
moreover from assms have (λx. f x powr -p) ∈ o(λx. g x powr -q)
    by (intro ln-smallo-imp-flat assms) simp-all
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding powr-minus
    by (simp add: landau-o.small.inverse-cancel)
qed

```

54.4 Asymptotic Equivalence

named-theorems *asymp-equiv-intros*
named-theorems *asymp-equiv-simps*

```

definition asymp-equiv :: ('a ⇒ ('b :: real-normed-field)) ⇒ 'a filter ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b)
⇒ bool
((⟨⟨open-block notation=⟨mixfix asymp-equiv⟩⟩- ~[-] -⟩ [51, 10, 51] 50)
where f ~[F] g ←→ ((λx. if f x = 0 ∧ g x = 0 then 1 else f x / g x) —→ 1) F

```

abbreviation (*input*) *asymp-equiv-at-top* **where**
asymp-equiv-at-top *f g* ≡ *f ~[at-top] g*

```

bundle asymp-equiv-syntax
begin
notation asymp-equiv-at-top (infix ⟨~⟩ 50)

```

end

lemma *asymp-equivI*: $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1)$
 $F \implies f \sim[F] g$
by (*simp add: asymp-equiv-def*)

lemma *asymp-equivD*: $f \sim[F] g \implies ((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$
by (*simp add: asymp-equiv-def*)

lemma *asymp-equiv-filtermap-iff*:
 $f \sim[\text{filtermap } h F] g \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f (h x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g (h x))$
by (*simp add: asymp-equiv-def filterlim-filtermap*)

lemma *asymp-equiv-refl* [*simp, asymp-equiv-intros*]: $f \sim[F] f$
proof (*intro asymp-equivI*)
have *eventually* $(\lambda x. 1 = (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / f x)) F$
by (*intro always-eventually simp*)
moreover have $((\lambda x. 1) \longrightarrow 1) F$ **by** *simp*
ultimately show $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / f x) \longrightarrow 1) F$
by (*simp add: tendsto-eventually*)
qed

lemma *asymp-equiv-symI*:
assumes $f \sim[F] g$
shows $g \sim[F] f$
using *tendsto-inverse*[*OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]*]
by (*auto intro!: asymp-equivI simp: if-distrib conj-commute cong: if-cong*)

lemma *asymp-equiv-sym*: $f \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow g \sim[F] f$
by (*blast intro: asymp-equiv-symI*)

lemma *asymp-equivI'*:
assumes $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$
shows $f \sim[F] g$
proof (*cases F = bot*)
case *False*
have *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
proof (*rule econtr*)
assume $\neg\text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \neq 0) F$
hence *frequently* $(\lambda x. f x = 0) F$ **by** (*simp add: frequently-def*)
hence *frequently* $(\lambda x. f x / g x = 0) F$ **by** (*auto elim!: frequently-elim1*)
from *limit-frequently-eq*[*OF False this assms*] **show** *False* **by** *simp-all*
qed
hence *eventually* $(\lambda x. f x / g x = (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x)) F$
by *eventually-elim simp*
with *assms* **show** $f \sim[F] g$ **unfolding** *asymp-equiv-def*
by (*rule Lim-transform-eventually*)
qed (*simp-all add: asymp-equiv-def*)

```

lemma tendsto-imp-asymp-equiv-const:
  assumes ( $f \longrightarrow c$ )  $F$   $c \neq 0$ 
  shows  $f \sim[F] (\lambda x. c)$ 
  by (rule asymp-equivI' tendsto-eq-intros assms refl)+ (use assms in auto)

lemma asymp-equiv-cong:
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f_1 x = f_2 x$ )  $F$  eventually ( $\lambda x. g_1 x = g_2 x$ )  $F$ 
  shows  $f_1 \sim[F] g_1 \longleftrightarrow f_2 \sim[F] g_2$ 
  unfolding asymp-equiv-def
  proof (rule tendsto-cong, goal-cases)
    case 1
    from assms show ?case by eventually-elim simp
  qed

lemma asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros:
  fixes  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-field}$ 
  assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
  shows eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = 0 \longleftrightarrow g x = 0$ )  $F$ 
  proof -
    let ?h =  $\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 
    have eventually ( $\lambda x. x \neq 0$ ) (nhds (1::'b))
      by (rule t1-space-nhds) auto
    hence eventually ( $\lambda x. x \neq 0$ ) (filtermap ?h F)
      using assms unfolding asymp-equiv-def filterlim-def
      by (rule filter-leD [rotated])
    hence eventually ( $\lambda x. ?h x \neq 0$ )  $F$  by (simp add: eventually-filtermap)
    thus ?thesis by eventually-elim (auto split: if-splits)
  qed

lemma asymp-equiv-transfer:
  assumes  $f_1 \sim[F] g_1$  eventually ( $\lambda x. f_1 x = f_2 x$ )  $F$  eventually ( $\lambda x. g_1 x = g_2 x$ )  $F$ 
  shows  $f_2 \sim[F] g_2$ 
  using assms(1) asymp-equiv-cong[OF assms(2,3)] by simp

lemma asymp-equiv-transfer-trans [trans]:
  assumes ( $\lambda x. f x (h_1 x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g x (h_1 x))$ 
  assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. h_1 x = h_2 x$ )  $F$ 
  shows ( $\lambda x. f x (h_2 x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g x (h_2 x))$ 
  by (rule asymp-equiv-transfer[OF assms(1)]) (insert assms(2), auto elim!: eventually-mono)

lemma asymp-equiv-trans [trans]:
  fixes  $f g h$ 
  assumes  $f \sim[F] g$   $g \sim[F] h$ 
  shows  $f \sim[F] h$ 
  proof -
    let ?T =  $\lambda f g x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 

```

```

from tendsto-mult[OF assms[THEN asymp-equivD]]
have (( $\lambda x. ?T f g x * ?T g h x$ )  $\longrightarrow 1$ ) F by simp
moreover from assms[THEN asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros]
have eventually ( $\lambda x. ?T f g x * ?T g h x = ?T f h x$ ) F by eventually-elim simp
ultimately show ?thesis unfolding asymp-equiv-def by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-trans-lift1 [trans]:
assumes  $a \sim [F] f b b \sim [F] c \wedge c d. c \sim [F] d \implies f c \sim [F] f d$ 
shows  $a \sim [F] f c$ 
using assms by (blast intro: asymp-equiv-trans)

lemma asymp-equiv-trans-lift2 [trans]:
assumes  $f a \sim [F] b a \sim [F] c \wedge c d. c \sim [F] d \implies f c \sim [F] f d$ 
shows  $f c \sim [F] b$ 
using asymp-equiv-symI[OF assms(3)[OF assms(2)] assms(1)] by (blast intro: asymp-equiv-trans)

lemma asymp-equivD-const:
assumes  $f \sim [F] (\lambda -. c)$ 
shows  $(f \longrightarrow c) F$ 
proof (cases  $c = 0$ )
case False
with tendsto-mult-right[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms], of c] show ?thesis by simp
next
case True
with asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms] show ?thesis
by (simp add: tendsto-eventually)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-refl-ev:
assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x = g x$ ) F
shows  $f \sim [F] g$ 
by (intro asymp-equivI tendsto-eventually)
  (insert assms, auto elim!: eventually-mono)

lemma asymp-equiv-nhds-iff:  $f \sim [nhds (z :: 'a :: t1-space)] g \longleftrightarrow f \sim [at z] g \wedge f z = g z$ 
by (auto simp: asymp-equiv-def tendsto-nhds-iff)

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich:
fixes  $f g h :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \{real-normed-field, order-topology, linordered-field\}$ 
assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \geq 0$ ) F
assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. f x \leq g x$ ) F
assumes eventually ( $\lambda x. g x \leq h x$ ) F
assumes  $f \sim [F] h$ 
shows  $g \sim [F] f g \sim [F] h$ 
proof –
  show  $g \sim [F] f$ 

```

```

proof (rule asymp-equivI, rule tendsto-sandwich)
  from assms(1–3) asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(4)]
  show eventually ( $\lambda n. (\text{if } h\ n = 0 \wedge f\ n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } h\ n / f\ n) \geq$ 
            $(\text{if } g\ n = 0 \wedge f\ n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g\ n / f\ n)$ ) F
    by eventually-elim (auto intro!: divide-right-mono)
  from assms(1–3) asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(4)]
  show eventually ( $\lambda n. 1 \leq$ 
            $(\text{if } g\ n = 0 \wedge f\ n = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g\ n / f\ n)$ ) F
    by eventually-elim (auto intro!: divide-right-mono)
qed (insert asymp-equiv-symI[OF assms(4)], simp-all add: asymp-equiv-def)
also note  $\langle f \sim[F] h \rangle$ 
finally show  $g \sim[F] h$  .
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-same-sign:
  fixes  $f\ g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
  shows eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{sgn } (f\ x) = \text{sgn } (g\ x)$ ) F
proof –
  from assms have  $((\lambda x. \text{sgn } (\text{if } f\ x = 0 \wedge g\ x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f\ x / g\ x)) \longrightarrow$ 
sgn 1) F
  unfolding asymp-equiv-def by (rule tendsto-sgn) simp-all
  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF this, of 1/2]
  have eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{sgn } (\text{if } f\ x = 0 \wedge g\ x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f\ x / g\ x) > 1/2$ ) F
  by simp
  thus eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{sgn } (f\ x) = \text{sgn } (g\ x)$ ) F
  proof eventually-elim
    case (elim x)
    thus ?case
      by (cases f x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases;
            cases g x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) simp-all
  qed
qed

lemma
  fixes  $f\ g :: - \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
  assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 
  shows asymp-equiv-eventually-same-sign: eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{sgn } (f\ x) = \text{sgn } (g\ x)$ ) F (is ?th1)
    and asymp-equiv-eventually-neg-iff: eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x < 0 \longleftrightarrow g\ x < 0$ ) F (is ?th2)
    and asymp-equiv-eventually-pos-iff: eventually ( $\lambda x. f\ x > 0 \longleftrightarrow g\ x > 0$ ) F (is ?th3)
proof –
  from assms have filterlim ( $\lambda x. \text{if } f\ x = 0 \wedge g\ x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f\ x / g\ x$ ) (nhds 1) F
  by (rule asymp-equivD)
  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF this zero-less-one]
  show ?th1 ?th2 ?th3

```

by (eventually-elim; force simp: sgn-if field-split-simps split: if-splits)+
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-tendsto-transfer:
assumes $f \sim [F] g$ **and** $(f \longrightarrow c) F$
shows $(g \longrightarrow c) F$
proof –
let $?h = \lambda x. (\text{if } g x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x) * f x$
from assms(1) **have** $g \sim [F] f$ **by** (rule asymp-equiv-symI)
hence filterlim $(\lambda x. \text{if } g x = 0 \wedge f x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x)$ (nhds 1) F
by (rule asymp-equivD)
from tendsto-mult[OF this assms(2)] **have** $(?h \longrightarrow c) F$ **by** simp
moreover
have eventually $(\lambda x. ?h x = g x) F$
using asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)] **by** eventually-elim simp
ultimately show ?thesis
by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
qed

lemma tendsto-asymp-equiv-cong:
assumes $f \sim [F] g$
shows $(f \longrightarrow c) F \longleftrightarrow (g \longrightarrow c) F$
proof –
have $(f \longrightarrow c * 1) F$ **if** $fg: f \sim [F] g$ **and** $(g \longrightarrow c) F$ **for** $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$
proof –
from that **have** $*: ((\lambda x. g x * (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x))$
 $\longrightarrow c * 1) F$
by (intro tendsto-intros asymp-equivD)
have eventually $(\lambda x. g x * (\text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) = f x) F$
using asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF fg] **by** eventually-elim simp
with $*$ **show** ?thesis **by** (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
qed
from this[of fg] this[of gf] assms **show** ?thesis **by** (auto simp: asymp-equiv-sym)
qed

lemma smallo-imp-eventually-sgn:
fixes $f g :: \text{real} \Rightarrow \text{real}$
assumes $g \in o(f)$
shows eventually $(\lambda x. \text{sgn } (f x + g x) = \text{sgn } (f x))$ at-top
proof –
have $0 < (1/2 :: \text{real})$ **by** simp
from landau-o.smallD[OF assms, OF this]
have eventually $(\lambda x. |g x| \leq 1/2 * |f x|)$ at-top **by** simp
thus ?thesis
proof eventually-elim
case (elim x)
thus ?case
by (cases f x 0::real rule: linorder-cases;

```

cases f x + g x 0::real rule: linorder-cases) simp-all
qed
qed

context
begin

private lemma asymp-equiv-add-rightI:
assumes f ~[F] g h ∈ o[F](g)
shows (λx. f x + h x) ~[F] g
proof -
let ?T = λf g x. if f x = 0 ∧ g x = 0 then 1 else f x / g x
from landau-o.smallD[OF assms(2) zero-less-one]
have ev: eventually (λx. g x = 0 → h x = 0) F by eventually-elim auto
have (λx. f x + h x) ~[F] g ↔ ((λx. ?T f g x + h x / g x) → 1) F
unfolding asymp-equiv-def using ev
by (intro tendsto-cong) (auto elim!: eventually-mono simp: field-split-simps)
also have ... ↔ ((λx. ?T f g x + h x / g x) → 1 + 0) F by simp
also have ... by (intro tendsto-intros asymp-equivD assms smalloD-tendsto)
finally show (λx. f x + h x) ~[F] g .
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-add-right [asymp-equiv-simps]:
assumes h ∈ o[F](g)
shows (λx. f x + h x) ~[F] g ↔ f ~[F] g
proof
assume (λx. f x + h x) ~[F] g
from asymp-equiv-add-rightI[OF this, of λx. -h x] assms show f ~[F] g
by simp
qed (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-add-rightI assms)

end

lemma asymp-equiv-add-left [asymp-equiv-simps]:
assumes h ∈ o[F](g)
shows (λx. h x + f x) ~[F] g ↔ f ~[F] g
using asymp-equiv-add-right[OF assms] by (simp add: add.commute)

lemma asymp-equiv-add-right' [asymp-equiv-simps]:
assumes h ∈ o[F](g)
shows g ~[F] (λx. f x + h x) ↔ g ~[F] f
using asymp-equiv-add-right[OF assms] by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym)

lemma asymp-equiv-add-left' [asymp-equiv-simps]:
assumes h ∈ o[F](g)
shows g ~[F] (λx. h x + f x) ↔ g ~[F] f
using asymp-equiv-add-left[OF assms] by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym)

lemma smallo-imp-asymp-equiv:

```

```

assumes  $(\lambda x. f x - g x) \in o[F](g)$ 
shows  $f \sim[F] g$ 
proof -
from assms have  $(\lambda x. f x - g x + g x) \sim[F] g$ 
  by (subst asymp-equiv-add-left) simp-all
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-uminus [asymp-equiv-intros]:
 $f \sim[F] g \implies (\lambda x. -f x) \sim[F] (\lambda x. -g x)$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-uminus-iff [asymp-equiv-simps]:
 $(\lambda x. -f x) \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] (\lambda x. -g x)$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-mult [asymp-equiv-intros]:
fixes  $f1 f2 g1 g2 :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{real-normed-field}$ 
assumes  $f1 \sim[F] g1 f2 \sim[F] g2$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x)$ 
proof -
let  $?T = \lambda f g x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 
let  $?S = \lambda x. (\text{if } f1 x = 0 \wedge g1 x = 0 \text{ then } 1 - ?T f2 g2 x$ 
  else if  $f2 x = 0 \wedge g2 x = 0 \text{ then } 1 - ?T f1 g1 x \text{ else } 0$ )
let  $?S' = \lambda x. ?T (\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x) x - ?T f1 g1 x * ?T f2 g2 x$ 
have A:  $((\lambda x. 1 - ?T f g x) \longrightarrow 0) F$  if  $f \sim[F] g$  for  $f g :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ 
  by (rule tendsto-eq-intros refl asymp-equivD[OF that])+ simp-all

from assms have  $*: ((\lambda x. ?T f1 g1 x * ?T f2 g2 x) \longrightarrow 1 * 1) F$ 
  by (intro tendsto-mult asymp-equivD)
{
  have  $(?S \longrightarrow 0) F$ 
    by (intro filterlim-If assms[THEN A, THEN tendsto-mono[rotated]])
      (auto intro: le-infI1 le-infI2)
  moreover have eventually  $(\lambda x. ?S x = ?S' x) F$ 
    using assms[THEN asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros] by eventually-elim auto
  ultimately have  $(?S' \longrightarrow 0) F$  by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
}
with  $*$  have  $(?T (\lambda x. f1 x * f2 x) (\lambda x. g1 x * g2 x) \longrightarrow 1 * 1) F$ 
  by (rule Lim-transform)
then show ?thesis by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-power [asymp-equiv-intros]:
 $f \sim[F] g \implies (\lambda x. f x ^ n) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g x ^ n)$ 
by (induction n) (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-mult)

lemma asymp-equiv-inverse [asymp-equiv-intros]:
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$ 

```

```

shows  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x))$ 
proof -
from tendsto-inverse[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]]
have  $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
by (simp add: if-distrib cong: if-cong)
also have  $(\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } g x / f x) =$ 
 $(\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } \text{inverse} (f x) / \text{inverse} (g x))$ 
by (intro ext) (simp add: field-simps)
finally show ?thesis by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-inverse-iff [asymp-equiv-simps]:
 $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x)) \longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] g$ 
proof
assume  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (f x)) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (g x))$ 
hence  $(\lambda x. \text{inverse} (\text{inverse} (f x))) \sim[F] (\lambda x. \text{inverse} (\text{inverse} (g x)))$  (is ?P)
by (rule asymp-equiv-inverse)
also have ?P  $\longleftrightarrow f \sim[F] g$  by (intro asymp-equiv-cong) simp-all
finally show  $f \sim[F] g$  .
qed (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-inverse)

lemma asymp-equiv-divide [asymp-equiv-intros]:
assumes  $f1 \sim[F] g1 f2 \sim[F] g2$ 
shows  $(\lambda x. f1 x / f2 x) \sim[F] (\lambda x. g1 x / g2 x)$ 
using asymp-equiv-mult[OF assms(1)] asymp-equiv-inverse[OF assms(2)] by
(simp add: field-simps)

lemma asymp-equivD-strong:
assumes  $f \sim[F] g$  eventually  $(\lambda x. f x \neq 0 \vee g x \neq 0) F$ 
shows  $((\lambda x. f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
proof -
from assms(1) have  $((\lambda x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
by (rule asymp-equivD)
also have ?this  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?thesis
by (intro filterlim-cong eventually-mono[OF assms(2)]) auto
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-compose [asymp-equiv-intros]:
assumes  $f \sim[G] g$  filterlim  $h G F$ 
shows  $f \circ h \sim[F] g \circ h$ 
proof -
let ?T =  $\lambda f g x. \text{if } f x = 0 \wedge g x = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } f x / g x$ 
have  $f \circ h \sim[F] g \circ h \longleftrightarrow ((?T f g \circ h) \longrightarrow 1) F$ 
by (simp add: asymp-equiv-def o-def)
also have ...  $\longleftrightarrow (?T f g \longrightarrow 1) (\text{filtermap } h F)$ 
by (rule tendsto-compose-filtermap)
also have ...
by (rule tendsto-mono[of - G]) (insert assms, simp-all add: asymp-equiv-def)

```

```

filterlim-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-compose':
  assumes f ~[G] g filterlim h G F
  shows  ( $\lambda x. f(hx)$ ) ~[F] ( $\lambda x. g(hx)$ )
  using asymp-equiv-compose[OF assms] by (simp add: o-def)

lemma asymp-equiv-powr-real [asymp-equiv-intros]:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes f ~[F] g eventually ( $\lambda x. fx \geq 0$ ) F eventually ( $\lambda x. gx \geq 0$ ) F
  shows  ( $\lambda x. fx \text{ powr } y$ ) ~[F] ( $\lambda x. gx \text{ powr } y$ )
proof -
  let ?T =  $\lambda f g x. \text{if } fx = 0 \wedge gx = 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } fx / gx$ 
  have (( $\lambda x. ?T f g x \text{ powr } y$ ) —→ 1 powr y) F
    by (intro tendsto-intros asymp-equivD[OF assms(1)]) simp-all
  hence (( $\lambda x. ?T f g x \text{ powr } y$ ) —→ 1) F by simp
  moreover have eventually ( $\lambda x. ?T f g x \text{ powr } y = ?T (\lambda x. fx \text{ powr } y) (\lambda x. gx \text{ powr } y) x$ )
    using asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)] assms(2,3)
    by eventually-elim (auto simp: powr-divide)
  ultimately show ?thesis unfolding asymp-equiv-def by (rule Lim-transform-eventually)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-norm [asymp-equiv-intros]:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b :: real-normed-field
  assumes f ~[F] g
  shows  ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(fx)$ ) ~[F] ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(gx)$ )
  using tendsto-norm[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]]
  by (simp add: if-distrib asymp-equiv-def norm-divide cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-abs-real [asymp-equiv-intros]:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ real
  assumes f ~[F] g
  shows  ( $\lambda x. |fx|$ ) ~[F] ( $\lambda x. |gx|$ )
  using tendsto-rabs[OF asymp-equivD[OF assms]]
  by (simp add: if-distrib asymp-equiv-def cong: if-cong)

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-le:
  assumes f ~[F] g c > 1
  shows  eventually ( $\lambda x. \text{norm}(fx) \leq c * \text{norm}(gx)$ ) F
proof -
  from order-tendstoD(2)[OF asymp-equivD[OF asymp-equiv-norm[OF assms(1)]] assms(2)]
  asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)]
  show ?thesis by eventually-elim (auto split: if-splits simp: field-simps)
qed

```

```

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-ge:
  assumes f ~[F] g c < 1
  shows eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≥ c * norm (g x)) F
proof –
  from order-tendstoD(1)[OF asymp-equivD[OF asymp-equiv-norm[OF assms(1)]]
  assms(2)]
    asymp-equiv-eventually-zeros[OF assms(1)]
  show ?thesis by eventually-elim (auto split: if-splits simp: field-simps)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-bigo:
  assumes f ~[F] g
  shows f ∈ O[F](g)
proof (rule bigoI)
  have (3/2::real) > 1 by simp
  from asymp-equiv-imp-eventually-le[OF assms this]
  show eventually (λx. norm (f x) ≤ 3/2 * norm (g x)) F
  by eventually-elim simp
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-bigomega:
  f ~[F] g  $\implies$  f ∈ Ω[F](g)
  using asymp-equiv-imp-bigo[of g F f] by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym bigomega-iff-bigo)

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-bigtheta:
  f ~[F] g  $\implies$  f ∈ Θ[F](g)
  by (intro bigthetaI asymp-equiv-imp-bigo asymp-equiv-imp-bigomega)

lemma asymp-equiv-at-infinity-transfer:
  assumes f ~[F] g filterlim f at-infinity F
  shows filterlim g at-infinity F
proof –
  from assms(1) have g ∈ Θ[F](f) by (rule asymp-equiv-imp-bigtheta[OF asymp-equiv-symI])
  also from assms have f ∈ ω[F](λ-. 1) by (simp add: smallomega-1-conv-filterlim)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: smallomega-1-conv-filterlim)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-at-top-transfer:
  fixes f g :: -  $\Rightarrow$  real
  assumes f ~[F] g filterlim f at-top F
  shows filterlim g at-top F
proof (rule filterlim-at-infinity-imp-filterlim-at-top)
  show filterlim g at-infinity F
  by (rule asymp-equiv-at-infinity-transfer[OF assms(1) filterlim-mono[OF assms(2)]])
    (auto simp: at-top-le-at-infinity)
  from assms(2) have eventually (λx. f x > 0) F
  using filterlim-at-top-dense by blast
  with asymp-equiv-eventually-pos-iff[OF assms(1)] show eventually (λx. g x >
  0) F

```

```

by eventually-elim blast
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-at-bot-transfer:
fixes f g :: - ⇒ real
assumes f ~[F] g filterlim f at-bot F
shows filterlim g at-bot F
unfolding filterlim-uminus-at-bot
by (rule asymp-equiv-at-top-transfer[of λx. −f x F λx. −g x])
(insert assms, auto simp: filterlim-uminus-at-bot asymp-equiv-uminus)

lemma asymp-equivI'-const:
assumes ((λx. f x / g x) —> c) F c ≠ 0
shows f ~[F] (λx. c * g x)
using tendsto-mult[OF assms(1) tendsto-const[of inverse c]] assms(2)
by (intro asymp-equivI') (simp add: field-simps)

lemma asymp-equivI'-inverse-const:
assumes ((λx. f x / g x) —> inverse c) F c ≠ 0
shows (λx. c * f x) ~[F] g
using tendsto-mult[OF assms(1) tendsto-const[of c]] assms(2)
by (intro asymp-equivI') (simp add: field-simps)

lemma filterlim-at-bot-imp-at-infinity: filterlim f at-bot F ==> filterlim f at-infinity
F
for f :: - ⇒ real using at-bot-le-at-infinity filterlim-mono by blast

lemma asymp-equiv-imp-diff-smallo:
assumes f ~[F] g
shows (λx. f x − g x) ∈ o[F](g)
proof (rule landau-o.smallI)
fix c :: real assume c > 0
hence c: min c 1 > 0 by simp
let ?h = λx. if f x = 0 ∧ g x = 0 then 1 else f x / g x
from assms have ((λx. ?h x − 1) —> 1 − 1) F
by (intro tendsto-diff asymp-equivD tendsto-const)
from tendstoD[OF this c] show eventually (λx. norm (f x − g x) ≤ c * norm (g x)) F
proof eventually-elim
case (elim x)
from elim have norm (f x − g x) ≤ norm (f x / g x − 1) * norm (g x)
by (subst norm-mult [symmetric]) (auto split: if-splits simp add: algebra-simps)
also have norm (f x / g x − 1) * norm (g x) ≤ c * norm (g x) using elim
by (auto split: if-splits simp: mult-right-mono)
finally show ?case .
qed
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-altdef:

```

```

 $f \sim[F] g \longleftrightarrow (\lambda x. f x - g x) \in o[F](g)$ 
by (rule iff[ OF asymp-equiv-imp-diff-smalllo smalllo-imp-asymp-equiv ])

lemma asymp-equiv-0-left-iff [simp]:  $(\lambda x. f x = 0) \sim[F] f \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0)$ 
F
and asymp-equiv-0-right-iff [simp]:  $f \sim[F] (\lambda x. f x = 0) \longleftrightarrow \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x = 0)$ 
F
by (simp-all add: asymp-equiv-altdef landau-o.small-refl-iff)

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich-real:
fixes  $f g l u :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes  $l \sim[F] g \ u \sim[F] g \ \text{eventually } (\lambda x. f x \in \{l x..u x\}) F$ 
shows  $f \sim[F] g$ 
unfolding asymp-equiv-altdef
proof (rule landau-o.smallII)
fix  $c :: \text{real} \ \mathbf{assume} \ c: c > 0$ 
have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x - g x) \leq \max(\text{norm}(l x - g x), \text{norm}(u x - g x))) F$ 
using assms(3) by eventually-elim auto
moreover have  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{norm}(l x - g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)) F$ 
                  eventually } (\lambda x. \text{norm}(u x - g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)) F
using assms(1,2) by (auto simp: asymp-equiv-altdef dest: landau-o.smallD[ OF - c])
hence  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \max(\text{norm}(l x - g x), \text{norm}(u x - g x)) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)) F$ 
                  by eventually-elim simp
ultimately show  $\text{eventually } (\lambda x. \text{norm}(f x - g x) \leq c * \text{norm}(g x)) F$ 
                  by eventually-elim (rule order.trans)
qed

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich-real':
fixes  $f g l u :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes  $f \sim[F] l \ f \sim[F] u \ \text{eventually } (\lambda x. g x \in \{l x..u x\}) F$ 
shows  $f \sim[F] g$ 
using asymp-equiv-sandwich-real[of l F f u g] assms by (simp add: asymp-equiv-sym)

lemma asymp-equiv-sandwich-real'':
fixes  $f g l u :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{real}$ 
assumes  $l1 \sim[F] u1 \ u1 \sim[F] l2 \ l2 \sim[F] u2$ 
                  eventually } (\lambda x. f x \in \{l1 x..u1 x\}) F \ eventually } (\lambda x. g x \in \{l2 x..u2 x\}) F
shows  $f \sim[F] g$ 
by (meson assms asymp-equiv-sandwich-real asymp-equiv-sandwich-real' asymp-equiv-trans)

end

```

55 Values extended by a bottom element

```

theory Lattice-Constructions
imports Main

```

```

begin

datatype 'a bot = Value 'a | Bot

instantiation bot :: (preorder) preorder
begin

definition less-eq-bot where
   $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Value } x \Rightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Value } y \Rightarrow x \leq y))$ 

definition less-bot where
   $x < y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Value } y \Rightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{Bot} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Value } x \Rightarrow x < y))$ 

lemma less-eq-bot-Bot [simp]: Bot  $\leq$  x
  by (simp add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-eq-bot-Bot-code [code]: Bot  $\leq$  x  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by simp

lemma less-eq-bot-Bot-is-Bot: x  $\leq$  Bot  $\implies$  x = Bot
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-eq-bot-Value-Bot [simp, code]: Value x  $\leq$  Bot  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  by (simp add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-eq-bot-Value [simp, code]: Value x  $\leq$  Value y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\leq$  y
  by (simp add: less-eq-bot-def)

lemma less-bot-Bot [simp, code]: x < Bot  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  by (simp add: less-bot-def)

lemma less-bot-Bot-is-Value: Bot < x  $\implies$   $\exists z. x = \text{Value } z$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-bot-def)

lemma less-bot-Bot-Value [simp]: Bot < Value x
  by (simp add: less-bot-def)

lemma less-bot-Bot-Value-code [code]: Bot < Value x  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by simp

lemma less-bot-Value [simp, code]: Value x < Value y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x < y
  by (simp add: less-bot-def)

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-bot-def less-bot-def less-le-not-le elim: order-trans split:
    bot.splits)

```

```

end

instance bot :: (order) order
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-bot-def less-bot-def split: bot.splits)

instance bot :: (linorder) linorder
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-bot-def less-bot-def split: bot.splits)

instantiation bot :: (order) bot
begin
  definition bot = Bot
  instance ..
end

instantiation bot :: (top) top
begin
  definition top = Value top
  instance ..
end

instantiation bot :: (semilattice-inf) semilattice-inf
begin

  definition inf-bot
  where
    inf x y =
      (case x of
        Bot => Bot
      | Value v =>
        (case y of
          Bot => Bot
        | Value v' => Value (inf v v')))

  instance
    by standard (auto simp add: inf-bot-def less-eq-bot-def split: bot.splits)

end

instantiation bot :: (semilattice-sup) semilattice-sup
begin

  definition sup-bot
  where
    sup x y =
      (case x of
        Bot => y
      | Value v =>
        (case y of

```

```


$$\begin{array}{l} Bot \Rightarrow x \\ \mid Value\ v' \Rightarrow Value\ (sup\ v\ v') \end{array}$$


```

instance

by standard (auto simp add: sup-bot-def less-eq-bot-def split: bot.splits)

end

instance *bot* :: (lattice) bounded-lattice-bot

by intro-classes (simp add: bot-bot-def)

55.1 Values extended by a top element

datatype '*a* top = *Value* '*a* | *Top*

instantiation *top* :: (preorder) preorder
begin

definition less-eq-top **where**

$x \leq y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } Top \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid Value\ y \Rightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } Top \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid Value\ x \Rightarrow x \leq y))$

definition less-top **where**

$x < y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } Top \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid Value\ x \Rightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } Top \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid Value\ y \Rightarrow x < y))$

lemma less-eq-top-*Top* [simp]: $x \leq Top$
by (simp add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-eq-top-*Top-code* [code]: $x \leq Top \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
by simp

lemma less-eq-top-*is-Top*: $Top \leq x \implies x = Top$
by (cases *x*) (simp-all add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-eq-top-*Top-Value* [simp, code]: $Top \leq Value\ x \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
by (simp add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-eq-top-*Value-Value* [simp, code]: $Value\ x \leq Value\ y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$
by (simp add: less-eq-top-def)

lemma less-top-*Top* [simp, code]: $Top < x \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
by (simp add: less-top-def)

lemma less-top-*Top-is-Value*: $x < Top \implies \exists z. x = Value\ z$
by (cases *x*) (simp-all add: less-top-def)

lemma less-top-*Value-Top* [simp]: $Value\ x < Top$
by (simp add: less-top-def)

```

lemma less-top-Value-Top-code [code]: Value x < Top  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by simp

lemma less-top-Value [simp, code]: Value x < Value y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x < y
  by (simp add: less-top-def)

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-top-def less-top-def less-le-not-le elim: order-trans split:
    top.splits)

end

instance top :: (order) order
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-top-def less-top-def split: top.splits)

instance top :: (linorder) linorder
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-top-def less-top-def split: top.splits)

instantiation top :: (order) top
begin
  definition top = Top
  instance ..
end

instantiation top :: (bot) bot
begin
  definition bot = Value bot
  instance ..
end

instantiation top :: (semilattice-inf) semilattice-inf
begin

  definition inf-top
  where
    inf x y =
      (case x of
        Top  $\Rightarrow$  y
      | Value v  $\Rightarrow$ 
        (case y of
          Top  $\Rightarrow$  x
        | Value v'  $\Rightarrow$  Value (inf v v')))

  instance
    by standard (auto simp add: inf-top-def less-eq-top-def split: top.splits)

end

```

```

instantiation top :: (semilattice-sup) semilattice-sup
begin

definition sup-top
where
  sup x y =
    (case x of
      Top => Top
    | Value v =>
      (case y of
        Top => Top
      | Value v' => Value (sup v v')))

instance
  by standard (auto simp add: sup-top-def less-eq-top-def split: top.splits)

end

instance top :: (lattice) bounded-lattice-top
  by standard (simp add: top-top-def)

```

55.2 Values extended by a top and a bottom element

```
datatype 'a flat-complete-lattice = Value 'a | Bot | Top
```

```

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) order
begin

```

```

definition less-eq-flat-complete-lattice
where

```

```

  x ≤ y ≡
    (case x of
      Bot => True
    | Value v1 =>
      (case y of
        Bot => False
      | Value v2 => v1 = v2
      | Top => True)
    | Top => y = Top)

```

```

definition less-flat-complete-lattice
where

```

```

  x < y =
    (case x of
      Bot => y ≠ Bot
    | Value v1 => y = Top
    | Top => False)

```

```

lemma [simp]: Bot  $\leq$  y
  unfolding less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto

lemma [simp]: y  $\leq$  Top
  unfolding less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def by (auto split: flat-complete-lattice.splits)

lemma greater-than-two-values:
  assumes a  $\neq$  b Value a  $\leq$  z Value b  $\leq$  z
  shows z = Top
  using assms
  by (cases z) (auto simp add: less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def)

lemma lesser-than-two-values:
  assumes a  $\neq$  b z  $\leq$  Value a z  $\leq$  Value b
  shows z = Bot
  using assms
  by (cases z) (auto simp add: less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def)

instance
  by standard
  (auto simp add: less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def less-flat-complete-lattice-def
    split: flat-complete-lattice.splits)

end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) bot
begin
  definition bot = Bot
  instance ..
end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) top
begin
  definition top = Top
  instance ..
end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) lattice
begin

  definition inf-flat-complete-lattice
  where
    inf x y =
      (case x of
        Bot  $\Rightarrow$  Bot
      | Value v1  $\Rightarrow$ 
        (case y of
          Bot  $\Rightarrow$  Bot
        | Value v2  $\Rightarrow$  if v1 = v2 then x else Bot

```

```

| Top ⇒ x)
| Top ⇒ y)

definition sup-flat-complete-lattice
where
  sup x y =
    (case x of
      Bot ⇒ y
    | Value v1 ⇒
      (case y of
        Bot ⇒ x
      | Value v2 ⇒ if v1 = v2 then x else Top
      | Top ⇒ Top)
    | Top ⇒ Top)

instance
  by standard
  (auto simp add: inf-flat-complete-lattice-def sup-flat-complete-lattice-def
    less-eq-flat-complete-lattice-def split: flat-complete-lattice.splits)

end

instantiation flat-complete-lattice :: (type) complete-lattice
begin

definition Sup-flat-complete-lattice
where
  Sup A =
    (if A = {} ∨ A = {Bot} then Bot
     else if ∃ v. A - {Bot} = {Value v} then Value (THE v. A - {Bot}) = {Value v}
     else Top)

definition Inf-flat-complete-lattice
where
  Inf A =
    (if A = {} ∨ A = {Top} then Top
     else if ∃ v. A - {Top} = {Value v} then Value (THE v. A - {Top}) = {Value v}
     else Bot)

instance
proof
  fix x :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
  fix A
  assume x ∈ A
  {
    fix v
    assume A - {Top} = {Value v}
  }

```

```

then have (THE v. A - {Top} = {Value v}) = v
  by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
moreover
from ⟨x ∈ A⟩ ⟨A - {Top} = {Value v}⟩ have x = Top ∨ x = Value v
  by auto
ultimately have Value (THE v. A - {Top} = {Value v}) ≤ x
  by auto
}
with ⟨x ∈ A⟩ show Inf A ≤ x
  unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def
  by fastforce
next
  fix z :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
  fix A
  show z ≤ Inf A if z: ∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ z ≤ x
  proof -
    consider A = {} ∨ A = {Top}
    | A ≠ {} A ≠ {Top} ∃v. A - {Top} = {Value v}
    | A ≠ {} A ≠ {Top} ¬(∃v. A - {Top} = {Value v})
    by blast
  then show ?thesis
  proof cases
    case 1
    then have Inf A = Top
      unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case 2
    then obtain v where v1: A - {Top} = {Value v}
    by auto
    then have v2: (THE v. A - {Top} = {Value v}) = v
    by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
    from 2 v2 have Inf: Inf A = Value v
      unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def by simp
    from v1 have Value v ∈ A by blast
    then have z ≤ Value v by (rule z)
    with Inf show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case 3
    then have Inf: Inf A = Bot
      unfolding Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
    have z ≤ Bot
    proof (cases A - {Top} = {Bot})
      case True
      then have Bot ∈ A by blast
      then show ?thesis by (rule z)
    next
      case False
      from 3 obtain a1 where a1: a1 ∈ A - {Top}

```

```

    by auto
from 3 False a1 obtain a2 where a2 ∈ A − {Top} ∧ a1 ≠ a2
    by (cases a1) auto
with a1 z[of a1] z[of a2] show ?thesis
    apply (cases a1)
    apply auto
    apply (cases a2)
    apply auto
    apply (auto dest!: lesser-than-two-values)
    done
qed
with Inf show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
next
fix x :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
fix A
assume x ∈ A
{
    fix v
    assume A − {Bot} = {Value v}
    then have (THE v. A − {Bot} = {Value v}) = v
        by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
    moreover
from ⟨x ∈ A⟩ ⟨A − {Bot} = {Value v}⟩ have x = Bot ∨ x = Value v
    by auto
ultimately have x ≤ Value (THE v. A − {Bot} = {Value v})
    by auto
}
with ⟨x ∈ A⟩ show x ≤ Sup A
    unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def
    by fastforce
next
fix z :: 'a flat-complete-lattice
fix A
show Sup A ≤ z if z: ∀x. x ∈ A ⇒ x ≤ z
proof −
    consider A = {} ∨ A = {Bot}
    | A ≠ {} A ≠ {Bot} ∃v. A − {Bot} = {Value v}
    | A ≠ {} A ≠ {Bot} ¬(∃v. A − {Bot} = {Value v})
    by blast
then show ?thesis
proof cases
case 1
then have Sup A = Bot
    unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
    then show ?thesis by simp
next
case 2

```

```

then obtain v where v1: A - {Bot} = {Value v}
  by auto
then have v2: (THE v. A - {Bot} = {Value v}) = v
  by (auto intro!: the1-equality)
from 2 v2 have Sup: Sup A = Value v
  unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def by simp
from v1 have Value v ∈ A by blast
then have Value v ≤ z by (rule z)
with Sup show ?thesis by simp
next
case 3
then have Sup: Sup A = Top
  unfolding Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def by auto
have Top ≤ z
proof (cases A - {Bot} = {Top})
  case True
    then have Top ∈ A by blast
    then show ?thesis by (rule z)
next
case False
from 3 obtain a1 where a1: a1 ∈ A - {Bot}
  by auto
from 3 False a1 obtain a2 where a2 ∈ A - {Bot} ∧ a1 ≠ a2
  by (cases a1) auto
with a1 z[of a1] z[of a2] show ?thesis
  apply (cases a1)
  apply auto
  apply (cases a2)
  apply (auto dest!: greater-than-two-values)
  done
qed
with Sup show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
next
show Inf {} = (top :: 'a flat-complete-lattice)
  by (simp add: Inf-flat-complete-lattice-def top-flat-complete-lattice-def)
show Sup {} = (bot :: 'a flat-complete-lattice)
  by (simp add: Sup-flat-complete-lattice-def bot-flat-complete-lattice-def)
qed
end
end

```

56 Infinite Streams

```

theory Stream
imports Nat-Bijection

```

```

begin

codatatype (sset: 'a) stream =
  SCons (shd: 'a) (stl: 'a stream) (infixr <##> 65)
for
  map: smap
  rel: stream-all2

context
begin

— for code generation only
qualified definition smember :: 'a ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ bool where
  [code-abbrev]: smember x s ↔ x ∈ sset s

lemma smember-code[code, simp]: smember x (y ## s) = (if x = y then True else
smember x s)
  unfolding smember-def by auto

end

lemmas smap-simps[simp] = stream.mapsel
lemmas shd-sset = stream.setsel(1)
lemmas stl-sset = stream.setsel(2)

theorem sset-induct[consumes 1, case-names shd stl, induct set: sset]:
  assumes y ∈ sset s and ∏s. P (shd s) s and ∏s y. [y ∈ sset (stl s); P y (stl s)]
  ⟹ P y s
  shows P y s
  using assms by induct (metis stream.sel(1), auto)

lemma smap-ctr: smap f s = x ## s' ↔ f (shd s) = x ∧ smap f (stl s) = s'
  by (cases s) simp



### 56.1 prepend list to stream



primrec shift :: 'a list ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ 'a stream (infixr <@-> 65) where
  shift [] s = s
  | shift (x # xs) s = x ## shift xs s

lemma smap-shift[simp]: smap f (xs @- s) = map f xs @- smap f s
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma shift-append[simp]: (xs @ ys) @- s = xs @- ys @- s
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma shift-simps[simp]:
  shd (xs @- s) = (if xs = [] then shd s else hd xs)
  stl (xs @- s) = (if xs = [] then stl s else tl xs @- s)

```

```

by (induct xs) auto

lemma sset-shift[simp]: sset (xs @- s) = set xs ∪ sset s
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma shift-left-inj[simp]: xs @- s1 = xs @- s2 ↔ s1 = s2
  by (induct xs) auto

56.2 set of streams with elements in some fixed set

context
  notes [[inductive-internals]]
begin

coinductive-set
  streams :: 'a set ⇒ 'a stream set
  for A :: 'a set
where
  Stream[intro!, simp, no-atp]: [|a ∈ A; s ∈ streams A|] ⇒ a # s ∈ streams A

end

lemma in-streams: stl s ∈ streams S ⇒ shd s ∈ S ⇒ s ∈ streams S
  by (cases s) auto

lemma streamsE: s ∈ streams A ⇒ (shd s ∈ A ⇒ stl s ∈ streams A ⇒ P)
  ⇒ P
  by (erule streams.cases) simp-all

lemma Stream-image: x # y ∈ ((##) x') ` Y ↔ x = x' ∧ y ∈ Y
  by auto

lemma shift-streams: [|w ∈ lists A; s ∈ streams A|] ⇒ w @- s ∈ streams A
  by (induct w) auto

lemma streams-Stream: x # s ∈ streams A ↔ x ∈ A ∧ s ∈ streams A
  by (auto elim: streams.cases)

lemma streams-stl: s ∈ streams A ⇒ stl s ∈ streams A
  by (cases s) (auto simp: streams-Stream)

lemma streams-shd: s ∈ streams A ⇒ shd s ∈ A
  by (cases s) (auto simp: streams-Stream)

lemma sset-streams:
  assumes sset s ⊆ A
  shows s ∈ streams A
  using assms proof (coinduction arbitrary: s)
    case streams then show ?case by (cases s) simp

```

qed

lemma streams-sset:
assumes $s \in \text{streams } A$
shows $\text{sset } s \subseteq A$
proof
fix x **assume** $x \in \text{sset } s$ **from** $\text{this } \langle s \in \text{streams } A \rangle$ **show** $x \in A$
by (*induct s*) (*auto intro: streams-shd streams-stl*)
qed

lemma streams-iff-sset: $s \in \text{streams } A \longleftrightarrow \text{sset } s \subseteq A$
by (*metis sset-streams streams-sset*)

lemma streams-mono: $s \in \text{streams } A \implies A \subseteq B \implies s \in \text{streams } B$
unfolding *streams-iff-sset* **by** *auto*

lemma streams-mono2: $S \subseteq T \implies \text{streams } S \subseteq \text{streams } T$
by (*auto intro: streams-mono*)

lemma smap-streams: $s \in \text{streams } A \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies f x \in B) \implies \text{smap } f s \in \text{streams } B$
unfolding *streams-iff-sset stream.set-map* **by** *auto*

lemma streams-empty: $\text{streams } \{\} = \{\}$
by (*auto elim: streams.cases*)

lemma streams-UNIV[simp]: $\text{streams } \text{UNIV} = \text{UNIV}$
by (*auto simp: streams-iff-sset*)

56.3 nth, take, drop for streams

primrec snth :: $'a \text{ stream} \Rightarrow \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a$ (**infixl** $\langle\!\rangle 100$) **where**
 $s \langle\!\rangle 0 = \text{shd } s$
 $| s \langle\!\rangle Suc n = \text{stl } s \langle\!\rangle n$

lemma snth-Stream: $(x \#\# s) \langle\!\rangle Suc i = s \langle\!\rangle i$
by *simp*

lemma snth-smap[simp]: $\text{smap } f s \langle\!\rangle n = f (s \langle\!\rangle n)$
by (*induct n arbitrary: s*) *auto*

lemma shift-snth-less[simp]: $p < \text{length } xs \implies (xs @- s) \langle\!\rangle p = xs ! p$
by (*induct p arbitrary: xs*) (*auto simp: hd-conv-nth nth-tl*)

lemma shift-snth-ge[simp]: $p \geq \text{length } xs \implies (xs @- s) \langle\!\rangle p = s \langle\!\rangle (p - \text{length } xs)$
by (*induct p arbitrary: xs*) (*auto simp: Suc-diff-eq-diff-pred*)

lemma shift-snth: $(xs @- s) \langle\!\rangle n = (\text{if } n < \text{length } xs \text{ then } xs ! n \text{ else } s \langle\!\rangle (n - \text{length } xs))$

```

by auto

lemma snth-sset[simp]: s !! n ∈ sset s
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) (auto intro: shd-sset stl-sset)

lemma sset-range: sset s = range (snth s)
  proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
    fix x assume x ∈ sset s
    thus x ∈ range (snth s)
      proof (induct s)
        case (stl s x)
        then obtain n where x = stl s !! n by auto
        thus ?case by (auto intro: range-eqI[of -- Suc n])
      qed (auto intro: range-eqI[of -- 0])
    qed auto

lemma streams-iff-snth: s ∈ streams X ↔ (forall n. s !! n ∈ X)
  by (force simp: streams-iff-sset sset-range)

lemma snth-in: s ∈ streams X ⇒ s !! n ∈ X
  by (simp add: streams-iff-snth)

primrec stake :: nat ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ 'a list where
  stake 0 s = []
  | stake (Suc n) s = shd s # stake n (stl s)

lemma length-stake[simp]: length (stake n s) = n
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma stake-smap[simp]: stake n (smap f s) = map f (stake n s)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma take-stake: take n (stake m s) = stake (min n m) s
  proof (induct m arbitrary: s n)
    case (Suc m) thus ?case by (cases n) auto
  qed simp

primrec sdrop :: nat ⇒ 'a stream ⇒ 'a stream where
  sdrop 0 s = s
  | sdrop (Suc n) s = sdrop n (stl s)

lemma sdrop-simps[simp]:
  shd (sdrop n s) = s !! n stl (sdrop n s) = sdrop (Suc n) s
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-smap[simp]: sdrop n (smap f s) = map f (sdrop n s)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-stl: sdrop n (stl s) = stl (sdrop n s)

```

```

by (induct n) auto

lemma drop-stake: drop n (stake m s) = stake (m - n) (sdrop n s)
proof (induct m arbitrary: s n)
  case (Suc m) thus ?case by (cases n) auto
qed simp

lemma stake-sdrop: stake n s @- sdrop n s = s
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma id-stake-snth-sdrop:
  s = stake i s @- s !! i ## sdrop (Suc i) s
  by (subst stake-sdrop[symmetric, of - i]) (metis sdrop-simps stream.collapse)

lemma smap-alt: smap f s = s'  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall n. f(s !! n) = s' !! n$ ) (is ?L = ?R)
proof
  assume ?R
  then have  $\bigwedge n. \text{smap } f(\text{sdrop } n s) = \text{sdrop } n s'$ 
    by coinduction (auto intro: exI[of - 0] simp del: sdrop.simps(2))
  then show ?L using sdrop.simps(1) by metis
qed auto

lemma stake-invert-Nil[iff]: stake n s = []  $\longleftrightarrow$  n = 0
  by (induct n) auto

lemma sdrop-shift: sdrop i (w @- s) = drop i w @- sdrop (i - length w) s
  by (induct i arbitrary: w s) (auto simp: drop-tl drop-Suc neq-Nil-conv)

lemma stake-shift: stake i (w @- s) = take i w @ stake (i - length w) s
  by (induct i arbitrary: w s) (auto simp: neq-Nil-conv)

lemma stake-add[simp]: stake m s @ stake n (sdrop m s) = stake (m + n) s
  by (induct m arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-add[simp]: sdrop n (sdrop m s) = sdrop (m + n) s
  by (induct m arbitrary: s) auto

lemma sdrop-snth: sdrop n s !! m = s !! (n + m)
  by (induct n arbitrary: m s) auto

partial-function (tailrec) sdrop-while :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a stream  $\Rightarrow$  'a stream
where
  sdrop-while P s = (if P (shd s) then sdrop-while P (stl s) else s)

lemma sdrop-while-SCons[code]:
  sdrop-while P (a ## s) = (if P a then sdrop-while P s else a ## s)
  by (subst sdrop-while.simps) simp

lemma sdrop-while-sdrop-LEAST:

```

```

assumes  $\exists n. P(s !! n)$ 
shows  $sdrop\text{-while}(\text{Not} \circ P)s = sdrop(\text{LEAST } n. P(s !! n))s$ 
proof -
from assms obtain m where  $P(s !! m) \wedge \forall n. P(s !! n) \implies m \leq n$ 
and  $(\text{LEAST } n. P(s !! n)) = m$  by atomize-elim (auto intro: LeastI Least-le)
thus ?thesis unfolding *
proof (induct m arbitrary: s)
case (Suc m)
hence  $sdrop\text{-while}(\text{Not} \circ P)(\text{stl } s) = sdrop m (\text{stl } s)$ 
by (metis (full-types) not-less-eq-eq snth.simps(2))
moreover from Suc(3) have  $\neg(P(s !! 0))$  by blast
ultimately show ?case by (subst sdrop-while.simps) simp
qed (metis comp-apply sdrop.simps(1) sdrop-while.simps snth.simps(1))
qed

primcorec sfilter where
shd (sfilter P s) = shd (sdrop-while (Not o P) s)
| stl (sfilter P s) = sfilter P (stl (sdrop-while (Not o P) s))

lemma sfilter-Stream:  $sfilter P(x \# s) = (\text{if } P x \text{ then } x \# s \text{ else } sfilter P s)$ 
proof (cases P x)
case True thus ?thesis by (subst sfilter.ctr) (simp add: sdrop-while-SCons)
next
case False thus ?thesis by (subst (1 2) sfilter.ctr) (simp add: sdrop-while-SCons)
qed

```

56.4 unary predicates lifted to streams

definition stream-all $P s = (\forall p. P(s !! p))$

lemma stream-all-iff[iff]: $\text{stream-all } P s \longleftrightarrow \text{Ball } (\text{sset } s) P$
 unfolding stream-all-def sset-range by auto

lemma stream-all-shift[simp]: $\text{stream-all } P(xs @- s) = (\text{list-all } P xs \wedge \text{stream-all } P s)$
 unfolding stream-all-iff list-all-iff by auto

lemma stream-all-Stream: $\text{stream-all } P(x \# X) \longleftrightarrow P x \wedge \text{stream-all } P X$
 by simp

56.5 recurring stream out of a list

```

primcorec cycle :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a stream where
shd (cycle xs) = hd xs
| stl (cycle xs) = cycle (tl xs @ [hd xs])

lemma cycle-decomp:  $u \neq [] \implies \text{cycle } u = u @- \text{cycle } u$ 
proof (coinduction arbitrary: u)
case Eq-stream then show ?case using stream.collapse[of cycle u]

```

```

by (auto intro!: exI[of - tl u @ [hd u]])
qed

lemma cycle-Cons[code]: cycle (x # xs) = x ## cycle (xs @ [x])
by (subst cycle.ctr) simp

lemma cycle-rotated: [|v ≠ []; cycle u = v @- s|] ==> cycle (tl u @ [hd u]) = tl v
@- s
by (auto dest: arg-cong[of -- stl])

lemma stake-append: stake n (u @- s) = take (min (length u) n) u @ stake (n -
length u) s
proof (induct n arbitrary: u)
  case (Suc n) thus ?case by (cases u) auto
qed auto

lemma stake-cycle-le[simp]:
  assumes u ≠ [] n < length u
  shows stake n (cycle u) = take n u
  using min-absorb2[OF less-imp-le-nat[OF assms(2)]]
  by (subst cycle-decomp[OF assms(1)], subst stake-append) auto

lemma stake-cycle-eq[simp]: u ≠ [] ==> stake (length u) (cycle u) = u
by (subst cycle-decomp) (auto simp: stake-shift)

lemma sdrop-cycle-eq[simp]: u ≠ [] ==> sdrop (length u) (cycle u) = cycle u
by (subst cycle-decomp) (auto simp: sdrop-shift)

lemma stake-cycle-eq-mod-0[simp]: [|u ≠ []; n mod length u = 0|] ==>
  stake n (cycle u) = concat (replicate (n div length u) u)
by (induct n div length u arbitrary: n u)
  (auto simp: stake-add [symmetric] mod-eq-0-iff-dvd elim!: dvdE)

lemma sdrop-cycle-eq-mod-0[simp]: [|u ≠ []; n mod length u = 0|] ==>
  sdrop n (cycle u) = cycle u
by (induct n div length u arbitrary: n u)
  (auto simp: sdrop-add [symmetric] mod-eq-0-iff-dvd elim!: dvdE)

lemma stake-cycle: u ≠ [] ==>
  stake n (cycle u) = concat (replicate (n div length u) u) @ take (n mod length
u) u
by (subst div-mult-mod-eq[of n length u, symmetric], unfold stake-add[symmetric])
auto

lemma sdrop-cycle: u ≠ [] ==> sdrop n (cycle u) = cycle (rotate (n mod length u)
u)
by (induct n arbitrary: u) (auto simp: rotate1-rotate-swap rotate1-hd-tl rotate-conv-mod[symmetric])

lemma sset-cycle[simp]:

```

```

assumes xs ≠ []
shows sset (cycle xs) = set xs
proof (intro set-eqI iffI)
fix x
assume x ∈ sset (cycle xs)
then show x ∈ set xs using assms
by (induction cycle xs arbitrary: xs rule: sset-induct) (fastforce simp: neq-Nil-conv)+
qed (metis assms UnI1 cycle-decomp sset-shift)

```

56.6 iterated application of a function

```

primcorec siterate where
  shd (siterate f x) = x
| stl (siterate f x) = siterate f (f x)

lemma stake-Suc: stake (Suc n) s = stake n s @ [s !! n]
  by (induct n arbitrary: s) auto

lemma snth-siterate[simp]: siterate f x !! n = (f `` n) x
  by (induct n arbitrary: x) (auto simp: funpow-swap1)

lemma sdrop-siterate[simp]: sdrop n (siterate f x) = siterate f ((f `` n) x)
  by (induct n arbitrary: x) (auto simp: funpow-swap1)

lemma stake-siterate[simp]: stake n (siterate f x) = map (λn. (f `` n) x) [0 ..< n]
  by (induct n arbitrary: x) (auto simp del: stake.simps(2) simp: stake-Suc)

lemma sset-siterate: sset (siterate f x) = {(f `` n) x | n. True}
  by (auto simp: sset-range)

lemma smap-siterate: smap f (siterate f x) = siterate f (f x)
  by (coinduction arbitrary: x) auto

```

56.7 stream repeating a single element

abbreviation sconst ≡ siterate id

```

lemma shift-replicate-sconst[simp]: replicate n x @- sconst x = sconst x
  by (subst (3) stake-sdrop[symmetric]) (simp add: map-replicate-trivial)

lemma sset-sconst[simp]: sset (sconst x) = {x}
  by (simp add: sset-siterate)

lemma sconst-alt: s = sconst x ↔ sset s = {x}
proof
  assume sset s = {x}
  then show s = sconst x
  proof (coinduction arbitrary: s)
    case Eq-stream
    then have shd s = x sset (stl s) ⊆ {x} by (cases s; auto)+
```

```

then have sset (stl s) = {x} by (cases stl s) auto
with <shd s = x> show ?case by auto
qed
qed simp

lemma sconst-cycle: sconst x = cycle [x]
by coinduction auto

lemma smap-sconst: smap f (sconst x) = sconst (f x)
by coinduction auto

lemma sconst-streams: x ∈ A ⇒ sconst x ∈ streams A
by (simp add: streams-iff-sset)

lemma streams-empty-iff: streams S = {} ↔ S = {}
proof safe
fix x assume x ∈ S streams S = {}
then have sconst x ∈ streams S
by (intro sconst-streams)
then show x ∈ {}
unfolding <streams S = {}> by simp
qed (auto simp: streams-empty)

```

56.8 stream of natural numbers

abbreviation fromN ≡ siterate Suc

abbreviation nats ≡ fromN 0

```

lemma sset-fromN[simp]: sset (fromN n) = {n ..}
by (auto simp add: sset-siterate le-iff-add)

```

```

lemma stream-smap-fromN: s = smap (λj. let i = j - n in s !! i) (fromN n)
by (coinduction arbitrary: s n)
  (force simp: neq-Nil-conv Let-def Suc-diff-Suc simp flip: snth.simps(2)
    intro: stream.map-cong split: if-splits)

```

```

lemma stream-smap-nats: s = smap (snth s) nats
using stream-smap-fromN[where n = 0] by simp

```

56.9 flatten a stream of lists

```

primcorec flat where
  shd (flat ws) = hd (shd ws)
  | stl (flat ws) = flat (if tl (shd ws) = [] then stl ws else tl (shd ws) ## stl ws)

```

```

lemma flat-Cons[simp, code]: flat ((x # xs) ## ws) = x ## flat (if xs = [] then
  ws else xs ## ws)
by (subst flat.ctr) simp

```

```

lemma flat-Stream[simp]:  $xs \neq [] \implies \text{flat}(xs \#\# ws) = xs @- \text{flat} ws$ 
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma flat-unfold:  $\text{shd} ws \neq [] \implies \text{flat} ws = \text{shd} ws @- \text{flat}(\text{stl} ws)$ 
  by (cases ws) auto

lemma flat-snth:  $\forall xs \in \text{sset } s. xs \neq [] \implies \text{flat } s !! n = (\text{if } n < \text{length } (\text{shd } s) \text{ then}$ 
   $\text{shd } s ! n \text{ else } \text{flat } (\text{stl } s) !! (n - \text{length } (\text{shd } s)) )$ 
  by (metis flat-unfold not-less shd-sset shift-snth-ge shift-snth-less)

lemma sset-flat[simp]:  $\forall xs \in \text{sset } s. xs \neq [] \implies$ 
   $\text{sset } (\text{flat } s) = (\bigcup xs \in \text{sset } s. \text{set } xs) \text{ (is } ?P \implies ?L = ?R)$ 
proof safe
  fix x assume ?P x ∈ ?L
  then obtain m where x = flat s !! m by (metis image-iff sset-range)
  with ‹?P› obtain n m' where x = s !! n ! m' m' < length (s !! n)
  proof (atomize-elim, induct m arbitrary: s rule: less-induct)
    case (less y)
    thus ?case
      proof (cases y < length (shd s))
        case True thus ?thesis by (metis flat-snth less(2,3) snth.simps(1))
    next
      case False
      hence x = flat (stl s) !! (y - length (shd s)) by (metis less(2,3) flat-snth)
      moreover have y - length (shd s) < y
      proof -
        from less(2) have *: length (shd s) > 0 by (cases s) simp-all
        with False have y > 0 by (cases y) simp-all
        with * show ?thesis by simp
      qed
      moreover have ∀ xs ∈ sset (stl s). xs ≠ [] using less(2) by (cases s) auto
      ultimately have ∃ n m'. x = stl s !! n ! m' ∧ m' < length (stl s !! n) by
      (intro less(1)) auto
      thus ?thesis by (metis snth.simps(2))
    qed
    thus x ∈ ?R by (auto simp: sset-range dest!: nth-mem)
  next
    fix x xs
    assume xs ∈ sset s ?P x ∈ set xs
    thus x ∈ ?L
      by (induct rule: sset-induct)
      (metis UniI1 flat-unfold shift.simps(1) sset-shift,
       metis UniI2 flat-unfold shd-sset stl-sset sset-shift)
  qed

```

56.10 merge a stream of streams

definition smerge :: 'a stream stream ⇒ 'a stream **where**

```

smerge ss = flat (smap (λn. map (λs. s !! n) (stake (Suc n) ss) @ stake n (ss !! n)) nats)

lemma stake-nth[simp]: m < n ==> stake n s ! m = s !! m
  by (induct n arbitrary: s m) (auto simp: nth-Cons', metis Suc-pred snth.simps(2))

lemma snth-sset-smerge: ss !! n !! m ∈ sset (smerge ss)
proof (cases n ≤ m)
  case False thus ?thesis unfolding smerge-def
    by (subst sset-flat)
      (auto simp: stream.set-map in-set-conv-nth simp del: stake.simps
        intro!: exI[of - n, OF disjI2] exI[of - m, OF mp])
  next
    case True thus ?thesis unfolding smerge-def
      by (subst sset-flat)
        (auto simp: stream.set-map in-set-conv-nth image-iff simp del: stake.simps
          snth.simps
          intro!: exI[of - m, OF disjI1] bexI[of - ss !! n] exI[of - n, OF mp])
qed

lemma sset-smerge: sset (smerge ss) = ∪(sset ` (sset ss))
proof safe
  fix x assume x ∈ sset (smerge ss)
  thus x ∈ ∪(sset ` (sset ss))
    unfolding smerge-def by (subst (asm) sset-flat)
      (auto simp: stream.set-map in-set-conv-nth sset-range simp del: stake.simps,
        fast+)
  next
    fix s x assume s ∈ sset ss x ∈ sset s
    thus x ∈ sset (smerge ss) using snth-sset-smerge by (auto simp: sset-range)
qed

```

56.11 product of two streams

```

definition sproduct :: 'a stream ⇒ 'b stream ⇒ ('a × 'b) stream where
  sproduct s1 s2 = smerge (smap (λx. smap (Pair x) s2) s1)

```

```

lemma sset-sproduct: sset (sproduct s1 s2) = sset s1 × sset s2
  unfolding sproduct-def sset-smerge by (auto simp: stream.set-map)

```

56.12 interleave two streams

```

primcorec sinterleave where
  shd (sinterleave s1 s2) = shd s1
  | stl (sinterleave s1 s2) = sinterleave s2 (stl s1)

```

```

lemma sinterleave-code[code]:
  sinterleave (x ## s1) s2 = x ## sinterleave s2 s1
  by (subst sinterleave.ctr) simp

```

```

lemma sinterleave-snth[simp]:
  even n ==> sinterleave s1 s2 !! n = s1 !! (n div 2)
  odd n ==> sinterleave s1 s2 !! n = s2 !! (n div 2)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) simp-all

lemma sset-sinterleave: sset (sinterleave s1 s2) = sset s1 ∪ sset s2
proof (intro equalityI subsetI)
  fix x assume x ∈ sset (sinterleave s1 s2)
  then obtain n where x = sinterleave s1 s2 !! n unfolding sset-range by blast
  thus x ∈ sset s1 ∪ sset s2 by (cases even n) auto
next
  fix x assume x ∈ sset s1 ∪ sset s2
  thus x ∈ sset (sinterleave s1 s2)
  proof
    assume x ∈ sset s1
    then obtain n where x = s1 !! n unfolding sset-range by blast
    hence sinterleave s1 s2 !! (2 * n) = x by simp
    thus ?thesis unfolding sset-range by blast
next
  assume x ∈ sset s2
  then obtain n where x = s2 !! n unfolding sset-range by blast
  hence sinterleave s1 s2 !! (2 * n + 1) = x by simp
  thus ?thesis unfolding sset-range by blast
qed
qed

```

56.13 zip

```

primcorec szip where
  shd (szip s1 s2) = (shd s1, shd s2)
  | stl (szip s1 s2) = szip (stl s1) (stl s2)

lemma szip-unfold[code]: szip (a ## s1) (b ## s2) = (a, b) ## (szip s1 s2)
  by (subst szip.ctr) simp

lemma snth-szip[simp]: szip s1 s2 !! n = (s1 !! n, s2 !! n)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma stake-szip[simp]:
  stake n (szip s1 s2) = zip (stake n s1) (stake n s2)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma sdrop-szip[simp]: sdrop n (szip s1 s2) = szip (sdrop n s1) (sdrop n s2)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

lemma smap-szip-fst:
  smap (λx. f (fst x)) (szip s1 s2) = smap f s1
  by (coinduction arbitrary: s1 s2) auto

```

```
lemma smap-szip-snd:
  smap ( $\lambda x. g (snd x)$ ) (szip s1 s2) = smap g s2
  by (coinduction arbitrary: s1 s2) auto
```

56.14 zip via function

```
primcorec smap2 where
  shd (smap2 f s1 s2) = f (shd s1) (shd s2)
  | stl (smap2 f s1 s2) = smap2 f (stl s1) (stl s2)
```

```
lemma smap2-unfold[code]:
  smap2 f (a ## s1) (b ## s2) = f a b ## (smap2 f s1 s2)
  by (subst smap2.ctr) simp
```

```
lemma smap2-szip:
  smap2 f s1 s2 = smap (case-prod f) (szip s1 s2)
  by (coinduction arbitrary: s1 s2) auto
```

```
lemma smap-smap2[simp]:
  smap f (smap2 g s1 s2) = smap2 ( $\lambda x y. f (g x y)$ ) s1 s2
  unfolding smap2-szip stream.map-comp o-def split-def ..
```

```
lemma smap2-alt:
  (smap2 f s1 s2 = s) = ( $\forall n. f (s1 !! n) (s2 !! n) = s !! n$ )
  unfolding smap2-szip smap-alt by auto
```

```
lemma snth-smap2[simp]:
  smap2 f s1 s2 !! n = f (s1 !! n) (s2 !! n)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto
```

```
lemma stake-smap2[simp]:
  stake n (smap2 f s1 s2) = map (case-prod f) (zip (stake n s1) (stake n s2))
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto
```

```
lemma sdrop-smap2[simp]:
  sdrop n (smap2 f s1 s2) = smap2 f (sdrop n s1) (sdrop n s2)
  by (induct n arbitrary: s1 s2) auto
```

end

57 List prefixes, suffixes, and homeomorphic embedding

```
theory Sublist
imports Main
begin
```

57.1 Prefix order on lists

```

definition prefix :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where prefix xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  zs. ys = xs @ zs)

definition strict-prefix :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where strict-prefix xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  prefix xs ys  $\wedge$  xs  $\neq$  ys

global-interpretation prefix-order: ordering prefix strict-prefix
  by standard (auto simp add: prefix-def strict-prefix-def)

interpretation prefix-order: order prefix strict-prefix
  by standard (auto simp: prefix-def strict-prefix-def)

global-interpretation prefix-bot: ordering-top  $\langle \lambda$ xs ys. prefix ys xs  $\rangle$   $\langle \lambda$ xs ys. strict-prefix
  ys xs  $\rangle$   $\langle [] \rangle$ 
  by standard (simp add: prefix-def)

interpretation prefix-bot: order-bot Nil prefix strict-prefix
  by standard (simp add: prefix-def)

lemma prefixI [intro?]: ys = xs @ zs  $\implies$  prefix xs ys
  unfolding prefix-def by blast

lemma prefixE [elim?]:
  assumes prefix xs ys
  obtains zs where ys = xs @ zs
  using assms unfolding prefix-def by blast

lemma strict-prefixI' [intro?]: ys = xs @ z # zs  $\implies$  strict-prefix xs ys
  unfolding strict-prefix-def prefix-def by blast

lemma strict-prefixE' [elim?]:
  assumes strict-prefix xs ys
  obtains z zs where ys = xs @ z # zs
  proof -
    from  $\langle$ strict-prefix xs ys $\rangle$  obtain us where ys = xs @ us and xs  $\neq$  ys
    unfolding strict-prefix-def prefix-def by blast
    with that show ?thesis by (auto simp add: neq-Nil-conv)
  qed

lemma strict-prefixI [intro?]: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  xs  $\neq$  ys  $\implies$  strict-prefix xs ys
  by(fact prefix-order.le-neq-trans)

lemma strict-prefixE [elim?]:
  fixes xs ys :: 'a list
  assumes strict-prefix xs ys
  obtains prefix xs ys and xs  $\neq$  ys
  using assms unfolding strict-prefix-def by blast

```

57.2 Basic properties of prefixes

theorem *Nil-prefix* [*simp*]: $\text{prefix} [] \ xs$
by (*fact prefix-bot.bot-least*)

theorem *prefix-Nil* [*simp*]: $(\text{prefix} xs []) = (xs = [])$
by (*fact prefix-bot.bot-unique*)

lemma *prefix-snoc* [*simp*]: $\text{prefix} xs (ys @ [y]) \longleftrightarrow xs = ys @ [y] \vee \text{prefix} xs ys$

proof

assume $\text{prefix} xs (ys @ [y])$
then obtain zs where $zs: ys @ [y] = xs @ zs ..$
show $xs = ys @ [y] \vee \text{prefix} xs ys$
by (*metis append-Nil2 butlast-append butlast-snoc prefixI zs*)

next

assume $xs = ys @ [y] \vee \text{prefix} xs ys$
then show $\text{prefix} xs (ys @ [y])$
by auto (*metis append.assoc prefix-def*)

qed

lemma *Cons-prefix-Cons* [*simp*]: $\text{prefix} (x \# xs) (y \# ys) = (x = y \wedge \text{prefix} xs ys)$
by (*auto simp add: prefix-def*)

lemma *prefix-code* [*code*]:

$\text{prefix} [] \ xs \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$
 $\text{prefix} (x \# xs) [] \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
 $\text{prefix} (x \# xs) (y \# ys) \longleftrightarrow x = y \wedge \text{prefix} xs ys$
by *simp-all*

lemma *same-prefix-prefix* [*simp*]: $\text{prefix} (xs @ ys) (xs @ zs) = \text{prefix} ys zs$
by (*induct xs*) *simp-all*

lemma *same-prefix-nil* [*simp*]: $\text{prefix} (xs @ ys) xs = (ys = [])$
by (*simp add: prefix-def*)

lemma *prefix-prefix* [*simp*]: $\text{prefix} xs ys \implies \text{prefix} xs (ys @ zs)$
unfolding *prefix-def* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *append-prefixD*: $\text{prefix} (xs @ ys) zs \implies \text{prefix} xs zs$
by (*auto simp add: prefix-def*)

theorem *prefix-Cons*: $\text{prefix} xs (y \# ys) = (xs = [] \vee (\exists zs. xs = y \# zs \wedge \text{prefix} zs ys))$
by (*cases xs*) (*auto simp add: prefix-def*)

theorem *prefix-append*:

$\text{prefix} xs (ys @ zs) = (\text{prefix} xs ys \vee (\exists us. xs = ys @ us \wedge \text{prefix} us zs))$
apply (*induct zs rule: rev-induct*)
apply *force*

```

apply (simp flip: append-assoc)
apply (metis append-eq-appendI)
done

lemma append-one-prefix:
prefix xs ys  $\implies$  length xs < length ys  $\implies$  prefix (xs @ [ys ! length xs]) ys
proof (unfold prefix-def)
assume a1:  $\exists z. ys = xs @ z$ 
then obtain sk :: 'a list where sk: ys = xs @ sk by fastforce
assume a2: length xs < length ys
have f1:  $\bigwedge v. ([] :: 'a list) @ v = v$  using append-Nil2 by simp
have []  $\neq$  sk using a1 a2 sk less-not-refl by force
hence  $\exists v. xs @ hd sk \# v = ys$  using sk by (metis hd-Cons-tl)
thus  $\exists z. ys = (xs @ [ys ! length xs]) @ z$  using f1 by fastforce
qed

theorem prefix-length-le: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  length xs  $\leq$  length ys
by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

lemma prefix-same-cases:
prefix (xs1 :: 'a list) ys  $\implies$  prefix xs2 ys  $\implies$  prefix xs1 xs2  $\vee$  prefix xs2 xs1
unfolding prefix-def by (force simp: append-eq-append-conv2)

lemma prefix-length-prefix:
prefix ps xs  $\implies$  prefix qs xs  $\implies$  length ps  $\leq$  length qs  $\implies$  prefix ps qs
by (auto simp: prefix-def) (metis append-Nil2 append-eq-append-conv-if)

lemma set-mono-prefix: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  set xs  $\subseteq$  set ys
by (auto simp add: prefix-def)

lemma take-is-prefix: prefix (take n xs) xs
unfolding prefix-def by (metis append-take-drop-id)

lemma takeWhile-is-prefix: prefix (takeWhile P xs) xs
unfolding prefix-def by (metis takeWhile-dropWhile-id)

lemma prefixeq-butlast: prefix (butlast xs) xs
by (simp add: butlast-conv-take take-is-prefix)

lemma prefix-map-rightE:
assumes prefix xs (map f ys)
shows  $\exists xs'. prefix xs' ys \wedge xs = map f xs'$ 
proof -
define n where n = length xs
have xs = take n (map f ys)
using assms by (auto simp: prefix-def n-def)
thus ?thesis
by (intro exI[of - "take n ys"]) (auto simp: take-map take-is-prefix)
qed

```

```

lemma map-mono-prefix: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  prefix (map f xs) (map f ys)
by (auto simp: prefix-def)

lemma filter-mono-prefix: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  prefix (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
by (auto simp: prefix-def)

lemma sorted-antimono-prefix: prefix xs ys  $\implies$  sorted ys  $\implies$  sorted xs
by (metis sorted-append prefix-def)

lemma prefix-length-less: strict-prefix xs ys  $\implies$  length xs < length ys
by (auto simp: strict-prefix-def prefix-def)

lemma prefix-snocD: prefix (xs@[x]) ys  $\implies$  strict-prefix xs ys
by (simp add: strict-prefixI' prefix-order.dual-order.strict-trans1)

lemma strict-prefix-simps [simp, code]:
strict-prefix xs []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
strict-prefix [] (x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
strict-prefix (x # xs) (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = y  $\wedge$  strict-prefix xs ys
by (simp-all add: strict-prefix-def cong: conj-cong)

lemma take-strict-prefix: strict-prefix xs ys  $\implies$  strict-prefix (take n xs) ys
proof (induct n arbitrary: xs ys)
  case 0
    then show ?case by (cases ys) simp-all
  next
    case (Suc n)
      then show ?case by (metis prefix-order.less-trans strict-prefixI take-is-prefix)
  qed

lemma prefix-takeWhile:
  assumes prefix xs ys
  shows prefix (takeWhile P xs) (takeWhile P ys)
proof -
  from assms obtain zs where ys: ys = xs @ zs
  by (auto simp: prefix-def)
  have prefix (takeWhile P xs) (takeWhile P (xs @ zs))
  by (induction xs) auto
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: ys)
qed

lemma prefix-dropWhile:
  assumes prefix xs ys
  shows prefix (dropWhile P xs) (dropWhile P ys)
proof -
  from assms obtain zs where ys: ys = xs @ zs
  by (auto simp: prefix-def)
  have prefix (dropWhile P xs) (dropWhile P (xs @ zs))

```

```

    by (induction xs) auto
  thus ?thesis by (simp add: ys)
qed

lemma prefix-remdups-adj:
  assumes prefix xs ys
  shows prefix (remdups-adj xs) (remdups-adj ys)
  using assms
proof (induction length xs arbitrary: xs ys rule: less-induct)
  case (less xs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases xs)
    case [simp]: (Cons x xs')
    then obtain y ys' where [simp]: ys = y # ys'
      using <prefix xs ys> by (cases ys) auto
    from less show ?thesis
      by (auto simp: remdups-adj-Cons' less-Suc-eq-le length-dropWhile-le
           intro!: less prefix-dropWhile)
  qed auto
qed

lemma not-prefix-cases:
  assumes pfx: ¬ prefix ps ls
  obtains
    (c1) ps ≠ [] and ls = []
  | (c2) a as x xs where ps = a#as and ls = x#xs and x = a and ¬ prefix as xs
  | (c3) a as x xs where ps = a#as and ls = x#xs and x ≠ a
proof (cases ps)
  case Nil
  then show ?thesis using pfx by simp
next
  case (Cons a as)
  note c = <ps = a#as>
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ls)
    case Nil then show ?thesis by (metis append-Nil2 pfx c1 same-prefix-nil)
  next
    case (Cons x xs)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases x = a)
      case True
      have ¬ prefix as xs using pfx c Cons True by simp
      with c Cons True show ?thesis by (rule c2)
    next
      case False
      with c Cons show ?thesis by (rule c3)
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma not-prefix-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Neq Eq]:
  assumes np:  $\neg \text{prefix } ps \ ls$ 
  and base:  $\bigwedge x \ xs. P(x\#xs) []$ 
  and r1:  $\bigwedge x \ xs \ y \ ys. x \neq y \implies P(x\#xs)(y\#ys)$ 
  and r2:  $\bigwedge x \ xs \ y \ ys. [x = y; \neg \text{prefix } xs \ ys; P \ xs \ ys] \implies P(x\#xs)(y\#ys)$ 
  shows  $P \ ps \ ls$  using np
  proof (induct ls arbitrary: ps)
    case Nil
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp: neq-Nil-conv elim!: not-prefix-cases intro!: base)
  next
    case (Cons y ys)
    then have npfx:  $\neg \text{prefix } ps(y \ # \ ys)$  by simp
    then obtain x xs where pv:  $ps = x \ # \ xs$ 
      by (rule not-prefix-cases) auto
    show ?case by (metis Cons.hyps Cons-prefix-Cons npfx pv r1 r2)
  qed

```

57.3 Prefixes

```

primrec prefixes where
  prefixes [] = []
  prefixes (x#xs) = [] # map ((#) x) (prefixes xs)

lemma in-set-prefixes[simp]:  $xs \in \text{set}(\text{prefixes } ys) \longleftrightarrow \text{prefix } xs \ ys$ 
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (cases ys) auto
next
  case (Cons a xs)
  then show ?case by (cases ys) auto
qed

lemma length-prefixes[simp]:  $\text{length}(\text{prefixes } xs) = \text{length } xs + 1$ 
by (induction xs) auto

lemma distinct-prefixes [intro]:  $\text{distinct}(\text{prefixes } xs)$ 
by (induction xs) (auto simp: distinct-map)

lemma prefixes-snoc [simp]:  $\text{prefixes}(xs@[x]) = \text{prefixes } xs @ [xs@[x]]$ 
by (induction xs) auto

lemma prefixes-not-Nil [simp]:  $\text{prefixes } xs \neq []$ 
by (cases xs) auto

lemma hd-prefixes [simp]:  $\text{hd}(\text{prefixes } xs) = []$ 
by (cases xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma last-prefixes [simp]: last (prefixes xs) = xs
  by (induction xs) (simp-all add: last-map)

lemma prefixes-append:
  prefixes (xs @ ys) = prefixes xs @ map (λys'. xs @ ys') (tl (prefixes ys))
proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  thus ?case by (cases ys) auto
qed simp-all

lemma prefixes-eq-snoc:
  prefixes ys = xs @ [x]  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  (ys = []  $\wedge$  xs = []  $\vee$  ( $\exists z \in ys$ . ys = zs @ [z]  $\wedge$  xs = prefixes zs))  $\wedge$  x = ys
  by (cases ys rule: rev-cases) auto

lemma prefixes-tailrec [code]:
  prefixes xs = rev (snd (foldl (λ(acc1, acc2) x. (x # acc1, rev (x # acc1) # acc2)) ([][], []) xs))
proof -
  have foldl (λ(acc1, acc2) x. (x # acc1, rev (x # acc1) # acc2)) (ys, rev ys # zs)
  xs =
    (rev xs @ ys, rev (map (λas. rev ys @ as) (prefixes xs)) @ zs) for ys zs
  proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys zs)
    case (Cons x xs ys zs)
    from Cons.IH[of x # ys rev ys # zs]
    show ?case by (simp add: o-def)
  qed simp-all
  from this [of [] []] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma set-prefixes-eq: set (prefixes xs) = {ys. prefix ys xs}
  by auto

lemma card-set-prefixes [simp]: card (set (prefixes xs)) = Suc (length xs)
  by (subst distinct-card) auto

lemma set-prefixes-append:
  set (prefixes (xs @ ys)) = set (prefixes xs)  $\cup$  {xs @ ys' | ys'  $\in$  set (prefixes ys)}
  by (subst prefixes-append, cases ys) auto

```

57.4 Longest Common Prefix

definition Longest-common-prefix :: 'a list set \Rightarrow 'a list **where**
Longest-common-prefix L = (ARG-MAX length ps. $\forall xs \in L$. prefix ps xs)

```

lemma Longest-common-prefix-ex: L ≠ {}  $\Longrightarrow$ 
   $\exists ps$ . ( $\forall xs \in L$ . prefix ps xs)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall qs$ . ( $\forall xs \in L$ . prefix qs xs)  $\longrightarrow$  size qs ≤ size ps)

```

```

(is -  $\Rightarrow \exists ps. \ ?P L ps$ )
proof(induction LEAST n.  $\exists xs \in L. n = \text{length } xs$  arbitrary: L)
  case 0
  have []  $\in L$  using 0.hyps LeastI[of  $\lambda n. \exists xs \in L. n = \text{length } xs$ ]  $\langle L \neq \{\} \rangle$ 
    by auto
  hence ?P L [] by(auto)
  thus ?case ..
next
  case (Suc n)
  let ?EX =  $\lambda n. \exists xs \in L. n = \text{length } xs$ 
  obtain x xs where xxs:  $x \# xs \in L$  size xs = n using Suc.prems Suc.hyps(2)
    by(metis LeastI-ex[of ?EX] Suc-length-conv ex-in-conv)
  hence []  $\notin L$  using Suc.hyps(2) by auto
  show ?case
  proof(cases  $\forall xs \in L. \exists ys. xs = x \# ys$ )
    case True
    let ?L = {ys. x#ys  $\in L$ }
    have 1: ( $LEAST n. \exists xs \in ?L. n = \text{length } xs$ ) = n
      using xxs Suc.prems Suc.hyps(2) Least-le[of ?EX]
      by – (rule Least-equality, fastforce+)
    have 2: ?L  $\neq \{\}$  using  $\langle x \# xs \in L \rangle$  by auto
    from Suc.hyps(1)[OF 1[symmetric] 2] obtain ps where IH: ?P ?L ps ..
    have length qs  $\leq$  Suc (length ps)
      if  $\forall qs. (\forall xa. x \# xa \in L \rightarrow \text{prefix } qs xa) \rightarrow \text{length } qs \leq \text{length } ps$ 
      and  $\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs xs \text{ for } qs$ 
    proof –
      from that have length (tl qs)  $\leq$  length ps
      by (metis Cons-prefix-Cons hd-Cons-tl list.sel(2) Nil-prefix)
      thus ?thesis by auto
    qed
    hence ?P L (x#ps) using True IH by auto
    thus ?thesis ..
  next
  case False
  then obtain y ys where yys:  $x \neq y$   $y \# ys \in L$  using  $\langle [] \notin L \rangle$ 
    by (auto) (metis list.exhaust)
  have  $\forall qs. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs xs) \rightarrow qs = []$  using yys  $\langle x \# xs \in L \rangle$ 
    by auto (metis Cons-prefix-Cons prefix-Cons)
  hence ?P L [] by auto
  thus ?thesis ..
qed
qed

lemma Longest-common-prefix-unique:
   $\langle \exists! ps. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps xs) \wedge (\forall qs. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs xs) \rightarrow \text{length } qs \leq \text{length } ps) \rangle$ 
  if  $\langle L \neq \{\} \rangle$ 
  using that apply (rule ex-ex1I[OF Longest-common-prefix-ex])
  using that apply (auto simp add: prefix-def)

```

```

apply (metis append-eq-append-conv-if order.antisym)
done

lemma Longest-common-prefix-eq:
 $\llbracket L \neq \{\}; \forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \text{ xs};$ 
 $\forall qs. (\forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } qs \text{ xs}) \longrightarrow \text{size } qs \leq \text{size } ps \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies \text{Longest-common-prefix } L = ps$ 
unfolding Longest-common-prefix-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-linorder
by(rule some1-equality[OF Longest-common-prefix-unique]) auto

lemma Longest-common-prefix-prefix:
 $xs \in L \implies \text{prefix } (\text{Longest-common-prefix } L) \text{ xs}$ 
unfolding Longest-common-prefix-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-linorder
by(rule someI2-ex[OF Longest-common-prefix-ex]) auto

lemma Longest-common-prefix-longest:
 $L \neq \{} \implies \forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \text{ xs} \implies \text{length } ps \leq \text{length}(\text{Longest-common-prefix } L)$ 
unfolding Longest-common-prefix-def arg-max-def is-arg-max-linorder
by(rule someI2-ex[OF Longest-common-prefix-ex]) auto

lemma Longest-common-prefix-max-prefix:
 $L \neq \{} \implies \forall xs \in L. \text{prefix } ps \text{ xs} \implies \text{prefix } ps \text{ } (\text{Longest-common-prefix } L)$ 
by(metis Longest-common-prefix-prefix Longest-common-prefix-longest
prefix-length-prefix ex-in-conv)

lemma Longest-common-prefix-Nil:  $[] \in L \implies \text{Longest-common-prefix } L = []$ 
using Longest-common-prefix-prefix prefix-Nil by blast

lemma Longest-common-prefix-image-Cons:  $L \neq \{} \implies$ 
 $\text{Longest-common-prefix } ((\#) x \cdot L) = x \# \text{Longest-common-prefix } L$ 
apply(rule Longest-common-prefix-eq)
apply(simp)
apply (simp add: Longest-common-prefix-prefix)
apply simp
by(metis Longest-common-prefix-longest[of L] Cons-prefix-Cons Nitpick.size-list-simp(2)
Suc-le-mono hd-Cons-tl order.strict-implies-order zero-less-Suc)

lemma Longest-common-prefix-eq-Cons: assumes  $L \neq \{} \quad [] \notin L \quad \forall xs \in L. \text{hd } xs = x$ 
shows  $\text{Longest-common-prefix } L = x \# \text{Longest-common-prefix } \{ys. x \# ys \in L\}$ 
proof –
have  $L = (\#) x \cdot \{ys. x \# ys \in L\}$  using assms(2,3)
by (auto simp: image-def)(metis hd-Cons-tl)
thus ?thesis
by (metis Longest-common-prefix-image-Cons image-is-empty assms(1))
qed

lemma Longest-common-prefix-eq-Nil:

```

$\llbracket x \# ys \in L; y \# zs \in L; x \neq y \rrbracket \implies \text{Longest-common-prefix } L = []$
by (metis Longest-common-prefix-prefix list.inject prefix-Cons)

```
fun longest-common-prefix :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list where
longest-common-prefix (x#xs) (y#ys) =
  (if x=y then x # longest-common-prefix xs ys else []) |
```

```
longest-common-prefix - - = []
lemma longest-common-prefix1:
  prefix (longest-common-prefix xs ys) xs
by(induction xs ys rule: longest-common-prefix.induct) auto
```

```
lemma longest-common-prefix2:
  prefix (longest-common-prefix xs ys) ys
by(induction xs ys rule: longest-common-prefix.induct) auto
```

```
lemma longest-common-prefix-max-prefix:
  ⟦ prefix ps xs; prefix ps ys ⟧
  ⟹ prefix ps (longest-common-prefix xs ys)
by(induction xs ys arbitrary: ps rule: longest-common-prefix.induct)
  (auto simp: prefix-Cons)
```

57.5 Parallel lists

```
definition parallel :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool (infixl ⟨parallel⟩ 50)
  where (xs parallel ys) = (¬ prefix xs ys ∧ ¬ prefix ys xs)
```

```
lemma parallelI [intro]: ¬ prefix xs ys ⇒ ¬ prefix ys xs ⇒ xs parallel ys
  unfolding parallel-def by blast
```

```
lemma parallelE [elim]:
  assumes xs parallel ys
  obtains ¬ prefix xs ys ∧ ¬ prefix ys xs
  using assms unfolding parallel-def by blast
```

```
theorem prefix-cases:
  obtains prefix xs ys | strict-prefix ys xs | xs parallel ys
  unfolding parallel-def strict-prefix-def by blast
```

```
lemma parallel-cancel: a#xs parallel a#ys ⇒ xs parallel ys
  by (simp add: parallel-def)
```

```
theorem parallel-decomp:
  xs parallel ys ⇒ ∃ as b bs c cs. b ≠ c ∧ xs = as @ b # bs ∧ ys = as @ c # cs
proof (induct rule: list-induct2', blast, force, force)
  case (4 x xs y ys)
  then show ?case
  proof (cases x ≠ y, blast)
    assume ¬ x ≠ y hence x = y by blast
```

```

then show ?thesis
  using 4.hyps[OF parallel-cancel[OF 4.prems[folded <x = y>]]]
  by (meson Cons-eq-appendI)
qed
qed

lemma parallel-append:  $a \parallel b \implies a @ c \parallel b @ d$ 
apply (rule parallelI)
apply (erule parallelE, erule conjE,
      induct rule: not-prefix-induct, simp+)+
done

lemma parallel-appendI:  $xs \parallel ys \implies x = xs @ xs' \implies y = ys @ ys' \implies x \parallel y$ 
by (simp add: parallel-append)

lemma parallel-commute:  $a \parallel b \longleftrightarrow b \parallel a$ 
unfolding parallel-def by auto

```

57.6 Suffix order on lists

```

definition suffix :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where suffix xs ys = ( $\exists$  zs. ys = zs @ xs)

definition strict-suffix :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where strict-suffix xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  suffix xs ys  $\wedge$  xs  $\neq$  ys

global-interpretation suffix-order: ordering suffix strict-suffix
by standard (auto simp: suffix-def strict-suffix-def)

interpretation suffix-order: order suffix strict-suffix
by standard (auto simp: suffix-def strict-suffix-def)

global-interpretation suffix-bot: ordering-top  $\langle \lambda xs\ ys. \text{suffix}\ ys\ xs \rangle \langle \lambda xs\ ys. \text{strict-suffix}\ ys\ xs \rangle \langle [] \rangle$ 
by standard (simp add: suffix-def)

interpretation suffix-bot: order-bot Nil suffix strict-suffix
by standard (simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffixI [intro?]:  $ys = zs @ xs \implies \text{suffix}\ xs\ ys$ 
unfolding suffix-def by blast

lemma suffixE [elim?]:
assumes suffix xs ys
obtains zs where ys = zs @ xs
using assms unfolding suffix-def by blast

lemma suffix-tl [simp]:  $\text{suffix}\ (\text{tl}\ xs)\ xs$ 
by (induct xs) (auto simp: suffix-def)

```

```

lemma strict-suffix-tl [simp]:  $xs \neq [] \implies \text{strict-suffix}(\text{tl } xs) \text{ xs}$ 
by (induct xs) (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma Nil-suffix [simp]:  $\text{suffix} [] \text{ xs}$ 
by (simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-Nil [simp]:  $(\text{suffix } xs []) = (xs = [])$ 
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-ConsI:  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ ys} \implies \text{suffix } xs \text{ (y \# ys)}$ 
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-ConsD:  $\text{suffix } (x \# xs) \text{ ys} \implies \text{suffix } xs \text{ ys}$ 
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-appendI:  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ ys} \implies \text{suffix } xs \text{ (zs @ ys)}$ 
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-appendD:  $\text{suffix } (zs @ xs) \text{ ys} \implies \text{suffix } xs \text{ ys}$ 
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma strict-suffix-set-subset:  $\text{strict-suffix } xs \text{ ys} \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ys$ 
by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma set-mono-suffix:  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ ys} \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq \text{set } ys$ 
by (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma sorted-antimono-suffix:  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ ys} \implies \text{sorted } ys \implies \text{sorted } xs$ 
by (metis sorted-append suffix-def)

lemma suffix-ConsD2:  $\text{suffix } (x \# xs) \text{ (y \# ys)} \implies \text{suffix } xs \text{ ys}$ 
proof -
  assume  $\text{suffix } (x \# xs) \text{ (y \# ys)}$ 
  then obtain zs where  $y \# ys = zs @ x \# xs ..$ 
  then show ?thesis
  by (induct zs) (auto intro!: suffix-appendI suffix-ConsI)
qed

lemma suffix-to-prefix [code]:  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ ys} \longleftrightarrow \text{prefix } (\text{rev } xs) \text{ (rev } ys)$ 
proof
  assume  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ ys}$ 
  then obtain zs where  $ys = zs @ xs ..$ 
  then have  $\text{rev } ys = \text{rev } xs @ \text{rev } zs$  by simp
  then show  $\text{prefix } (\text{rev } xs) \text{ (rev } ys) ..$ 
next
  assume  $\text{prefix } (\text{rev } xs) \text{ (rev } ys)$ 
  then obtain zs where  $\text{rev } ys = \text{rev } xs @ zs ..$ 
  then have  $\text{rev } (\text{rev } ys) = \text{rev } zs @ \text{rev } (\text{rev } xs)$  by simp

```

```

then have ys = rev zs @ xs by simp
then show suffix xs ys ..
qed

lemma strict-suffix-to-prefix [code]: strict-suffix xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  strict-prefix (rev xs) (rev ys)
by (auto simp: suffix-to-prefix strict-suffix-def strict-prefix-def)

lemma distinct-suffix: distinct ys  $\implies$  suffix xs ys  $\implies$  distinct xs
by (clar simp elim!: suffixE)

lemma map-mono-suffix: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  suffix (map f xs) (map f ys)
by (auto elim!: suffixE intro: suffixI)

lemma map-mono-strict-suffix: strict-suffix xs ys  $\implies$  strict-suffix (map f xs) (map f ys)
by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def suffix-def)

lemma filter-mono-suffix: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  suffix (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
by (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma suffix-drop: suffix (drop n as) as
unfolding suffix-def by (metis append-take-drop-id)

lemma suffix-dropWhile: suffix (dropWhile P xs) xs
unfolding suffix-def by (metis takeWhile-dropWhile-id)

lemma suffix-take: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  ys = take (length ys - length xs) ys @ xs
by (auto elim!: suffixE)

lemma strict-suffix-reflclp-conv: strict-suffix $^{==}$  = suffix
by (intro ext) (auto simp: suffix-def strict-suffix-def)

lemma suffix-lists: suffix xs ys  $\implies$  ys  $\in$  lists A  $\implies$  xs  $\in$  lists A
unfolding suffix-def by auto

lemma suffix-snoc [simp]: suffix xs (ys @ [y])  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs = []  $\vee$  ( $\exists$  zs. xs = zs @ [y]  $\wedge$  suffix zs ys)
by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma snoc-suffix-snoc [simp]: suffix (xs @ [x]) (ys @ [y]) = (x = y  $\wedge$  suffix xs ys)
by (auto simp add: suffix-def)

lemma same-suffix-suffix [simp]: suffix (ys @ xs) (zs @ xs) = suffix ys zs
by (simp add: suffix-to-prefix)

lemma same-suffix-nil [simp]: suffix (ys @ xs) xs = (ys = [])
by (simp add: suffix-to-prefix)

```

theorem *suffix-Cons*: $\text{suffix } xs \ (y \# ys) \longleftrightarrow xs = y \# ys \vee \text{suffix } xs \ ys$
unfolding *suffix-def* **by** (auto simp: *Cons-eq-append-conv*)

theorem *suffix-append*:

$\text{suffix } xs \ (ys @ zs) \longleftrightarrow \text{suffix } xs \ zs \vee (\exists xs'. xs = xs' @ zs \wedge \text{suffix } xs' ys)$
by (auto simp: *suffix-def append-eq-append-conv2*)

theorem *suffix-length-le*: $\text{suffix } xs \ ys \implies \text{length } xs \leq \text{length } ys$

by (auto simp add: *suffix-def*)

lemma *suffix-same-cases*:

$\text{suffix } (xs_1 :: 'a list) \ ys \implies \text{suffix } xs_2 \ ys \implies \text{suffix } xs_1 \ xs_2 \vee \text{suffix } xs_2 \ xs_1$
unfolding *suffix-def* **by** (force simp: *append-eq-append-conv2*)

lemma *suffix-length-suffix*:

$\text{suffix } ps \ xs \implies \text{suffix } qs \ xs \implies \text{length } ps \leq \text{length } qs \implies \text{suffix } ps \ qs$
by (auto simp: *suffix-to-prefix intro: prefix-length-prefix*)

lemma *suffix-length-less*: $\text{strict-suffix } xs \ ys \implies \text{length } xs < \text{length } ys$

by (auto simp: *strict-suffix-def suffix-def*)

lemma *suffix-ConsD'*: $\text{suffix } (x \# xs) \ ys \implies \text{strict-suffix } xs \ ys$

by (auto simp: *strict-suffix-def suffix-def*)

lemma *drop-strict-suffix*: $\text{strict-suffix } xs \ ys \implies \text{strict-suffix } (\text{drop } n \ xs) \ ys$

proof (induct n arbitrary: *xs ys*)

case 0

then show ?case **by** (cases *ys*) simp-all

next

case (*Suc n*)

then show ?case

by (cases *xs*) (auto intro: *Suc dest: suffix-ConsD' suffix-order.less-imp-le*)

qed

lemma *suffix-map-rightE*:

assumes $\text{suffix } xs \ (\text{map } f \ ys)$

shows $\exists xs'. \text{suffix } xs' \ ys \wedge xs = \text{map } f \ xs'$

proof –

from *assms obtain* *xs'* **where** $\text{map } f \ ys = xs' @ xs$

by (auto simp: *suffix-def*)

define *n* **where** $n = \text{length } xs'$

have $xs = \text{drop } n \ (\text{map } f \ ys)$

by (simp add: *xs' n-def*)

thus ?thesis

by (intro exI[of - drop n *ys*]) (auto simp: *drop-map suffix-drop*)

qed

lemma *suffix-remdups-adj*: $\text{suffix } xs \ ys \implies \text{suffix } (\text{remdups-adj } xs) \ (\text{remdups-adj }$

```

ys)
using prefix-remdups-adj[of rev xs rev ys]
by (simp add: suffix-to-prefix)

lemma not-suffix-cases:
assumes pfx: ¬ suffix ps ls
obtains
  (c1) ps ≠ [] and ls = []
  | (c2) a as x xs where ps = as@[a] and ls = xs@[x] and x = a and ¬ suffix as
    xs
  | (c3) a as x xs where ps = as@[a] and ls = xs@[x] and x ≠ a
proof (cases ps rule: rev-cases)
  case Nil
  then show ?thesis using pfx by simp
next
  case (snoc as a)
  note c = `ps = as@[a]`
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases ls rule: rev-cases)
    case Nil then show ?thesis by (metis append-Nil2 pfx c1 same-suffix-nil)
  next
    case (snoc xs x)
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases x = a)
      case True
      have ¬ suffix as xs using pfx c snoc True by simp
      with c snoc True show ?thesis by (rule c2)
    next
      case False
      with c snoc show ?thesis by (rule c3)
    qed
  qed
qed

```

lemma not-suffix-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Neq Eq]:

```

assumes np: ¬ suffix ps ls
and base: ∀x xs. P (xs@[x]) []
and r1: ∀x xs y ys. x ≠ y ⇒ P (xs@[x]) (ys@[y])
and r2: ∀x xs y ys. [| x = y; ¬ suffix xs ys; P xs ys |] ⇒ P (xs@[x]) (ys@[y])
shows P ps ls using np
proof (induct ls arbitrary: ps rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by (cases ps rule: rev-cases) (auto intro: base)
next
  case (snoc y ys ps)
  then have npfx: ¬ suffix ps (ys @ [y]) by simp
  then obtain x xs where pv: ps = xs @ [x]
    by (rule not-suffix-cases) auto
  show ?case by (metis snoc.hyps snoc-suffix-snoc npfx pv r1 r2)

```

qed

```

lemma parallelD1:  $x \parallel y \implies \neg \text{prefix } x y$ 
  by blast

lemma parallelD2:  $x \parallel y \implies \neg \text{prefix } y x$ 
  by blast

lemma parallel-Nil1 [simp]:  $\neg x \parallel []$ 
  unfolding parallel-def by simp

lemma parallel-Nil2 [simp]:  $\neg [] \parallel x$ 
  unfolding parallel-def by simp

lemma Cons-parallelI1:  $a \neq b \implies a \# as \parallel b \# bs$ 
  by auto

lemma Cons-parallelI2:  $\llbracket a = b; as \parallel bs \rrbracket \implies a \# as \parallel b \# bs$ 
  by (metis Cons-prefix-Cons parallelE parallelI)

lemma not-equal-is-parallel:
  assumes neq:  $xs \neq ys$ 
  and len:  $\text{length } xs = \text{length } ys$ 
  shows  $xs \parallel ys$ 
  using len neq
  proof (induct rule: list-induct2)
    case Nil
      then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (Cons a as b bs)
      have ih:  $as \neq bs \implies as \parallel bs$  by fact
      show ?case
        proof (cases a = b)
          case True
            then have as ≠ bs using Cons by simp
            then show ?thesis by (rule Cons-parallelI2 [OF True ih])
        next
          case False
          then show ?thesis by (rule Cons-parallelI1)
        qed
      qed

```

57.7 Suffixes

```

primrec suffixes where
  suffixes [] = []
  | suffixes (x#xs) = suffixes xs @ [x # xs]

```

```

lemma in-set-suffixes [simp]:  $xs \in set (suffixes ys) \longleftrightarrow suffix xs ys$ 
  by (induction ys) (auto simp: suffix-def Cons-eq-append-conv)

lemma distinct-suffixes [intro]:  $distinct (suffixes xs)$ 
  by (induction xs) (auto simp: suffix-def)

lemma length-suffixes [simp]:  $length (suffixes xs) = Suc (length xs)$ 
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma suffixes-snoc [simp]:  $suffixes (xs @ [x]) = [] \# map (\lambda ys. ys @ [x]) (suffixes xs)$ 
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma suffixes-not-Nil [simp]:  $suffixes xs \neq []$ 
  by (cases xs) auto

lemma hd-suffixes [simp]:  $hd (suffixes xs) = []$ 
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma last-suffixes [simp]:  $last (suffixes xs) = xs$ 
  by (cases xs) simp-all

lemma suffixes-append:
   $suffixes (xs @ ys) = suffixes ys @ map (\lambda xs'. xs' @ ys) (tl (suffixes xs))$ 
proof (induction ys rule: rev-induct)
  case Nil
    thus ?case by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto
  next
    case (snoc y ys)
    show ?case
      by (simp only: append.assoc [symmetric] suffixes-snoc snoc.IH) simp
  qed

lemma suffixes-eq-snoc:
   $suffixes ys = xs @ [x] \longleftrightarrow (ys = [] \wedge xs = []) \vee (\exists z zs. ys = z \# zs \wedge xs = suffixes zs) \wedge x = ys$ 
  by (cases ys) auto

lemma suffixes-tailrec [code]:
   $suffixes xs = rev (snd (foldl (\lambda(acc1, acc2) x. (x # acc1, (x # acc1) # acc2)) ([])) (rev xs)))$ 
proof -
  have foldl (\lambda(acc1, acc2) x. (x # acc1, (x # acc1) # acc2)) (ys, ys # zs) (rev xs)
  =
     $(xs @ ys, rev (map (\lambda as. as @ ys) (suffixes xs)) @ zs)$  for ys zs
  proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys zs)
    case (Cons x xs ys zs)
    from Cons.IH[of ys zs]
    show ?case by (simp add: o-def case-prod-unfold)

```

```

qed simp-all
from this [of [] []] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma set-suffixes-eq: set (suffixes xs) = {ys. suffix ys xs}
  by auto

lemma card-set-suffixes [simp]: card (set (suffixes xs)) = Suc (length xs)
  by (subst distinct-card) auto

lemma set-suffixes-append:
  set (suffixes (xs @ ys)) = set (suffixes ys) ∪ {xs' @ ys | xs'. xs' ∈ set (suffixes xs)}
  by (subst suffixes-append, cases xs rule: rev-cases) auto

lemma suffixes-conv-prefixes: suffixes xs = map rev (prefixes (rev xs))
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma prefixes-conv-suffixes: prefixes xs = map rev (suffixes (rev xs))
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma prefixes-rev: prefixes (rev xs) = map rev (suffixes xs)
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma suffixes-rev: suffixes (rev xs) = map rev (prefixes xs)
  by (induction xs) auto

```

57.8 Homeomorphic embedding on lists

```

inductive list-emb :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
  for P :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool)
  where
    list-emb-Nil [intro, simp]: list-emb P [] ys
    | list-emb-Cons [intro]: list-emb P xs ys ⇒ list-emb P (x#ys) ys
    | list-emb-Cons2 [intro]: P x y ⇒ list-emb P xs ys ⇒ list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys)

lemma list-emb-mono:
  assumes ∀x y. P x y → Q x y
  shows list-emb P xs ys → list-emb Q xs ys
proof
  assume list-emb P xs ys
  then show list-emb Q xs ys by (induct) (auto simp: assms)
qed

lemma list-emb-Nil2 [simp]:
  assumes list-emb P xs []
  shows xs = []
  using assms by (cases rule: list-emb.cases) auto

```

```

lemma list-emb-refl:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in set xs \implies P x x$ 
  shows list-emb P xs xs
  using assms by (induct xs) auto

lemma list-emb-Cons-Nil [simp]: list-emb P (x#xs) [] = False
proof
  show False if list-emb P (x#xs) []
  using list-emb-Nil2 [OF that] by simp
  show list-emb P (x#xs) [] if False
  using that ..
qed

lemma list-emb-append2 [intro]: list-emb P xs ys  $\implies$  list-emb P xs (zs @ ys)
by (induct zs) auto

lemma list-emb-prefix [intro]:
  assumes list-emb P xs ys shows list-emb P xs (ys @ zs)
  using assms
  by (induct arbitrary: zs) auto

lemma list-emb-ConsD:
  assumes list-emb P (x#xs) ys
  shows  $\exists us v vs. ys = us @ v \# vs \wedge P x v \wedge list\text{-}emb P xs vs$ 
using assms
proof (induct x  $\equiv$  x # xs ys arbitrary: x xs)
  case list-emb-Cons
  then show ?case by (metis append-Cons)
next
  case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs ys)
  then show ?case by blast
qed

lemma list-emb-appendD:
  assumes list-emb P (xs @ ys) zs
  shows  $\exists us vs. zs = us @ vs \wedge list\text{-}emb P xs us \wedge list\text{-}emb P ys vs$ 
using assms
proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys zs)
  case Nil then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then obtain us v vs where
    zs:  $zs = us @ v \# vs$  and p:  $P x v$  and lh: list-emb P (xs @ ys) vs
    by (auto dest: list-emb-ConsD)
  obtain sk0 :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list and sk1 :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where
    sk:  $\forall x_0 x_1. \neg list\text{-}emb P (xs @ x_0) x_1 \vee sk_0 x_0 x_1 @ sk_1 x_0 x_1 = x_1 \wedge list\text{-}emb P xs (sk_0 x_0 x_1) \wedge list\text{-}emb P x_0 (sk_1 x_0 x_1)$ 
    using Cons(1) by (metis (no-types))

```

hence $\forall x_2. \text{list-emb } P (x \# xs) (x_2 @ v \# sk_0 ys vs)$ **using** $p lh$ **by auto**
thus $?case$ **using** $lh zs sk$ **by** (*metis (no-types) append-Cons append-assoc*)
qed

```

lemma list-emb-strict-suffix:
  assumes list-emb  $P xs ys$  and strict-suffix  $ys zs$ 
  shows list-emb  $P xs zs$ 
  using assms(2) and list-emb-append2 [OF assms(1)] by (auto simp: strict-suffix-def
suffix-def)

lemma list-emb-suffix:
  assumes list-emb  $P xs ys$  and suffix  $ys zs$ 
  shows list-emb  $P xs zs$ 
  using assms and list-emb-strict-suffix
  unfolding strict-suffix-refclp-conv[symmetric] by auto

lemma list-emb-length: list-emb  $P xs ys \implies \text{length } xs \leq \text{length } ys$ 
  by (induct rule: list-emb.induct) auto

lemma list-emb-trans:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x y z. [\![x \in \text{set } xs; y \in \text{set } ys; z \in \text{set } zs; P x y; P y z]\!] \implies P x z$ 
  shows  $[\![\text{list-emb } P xs ys; \text{list-emb } P ys zs]\!] \implies \text{list-emb } P xs zs$ 
  proof –
    assume list-emb  $P xs ys$  and list-emb  $P ys zs$ 
    then show list-emb  $P xs zs$  using assms
    proof (induction arbitrary:  $zs$ )
      case list-emb-Nil show ?case by blast
      next
        case (list-emb-Cons  $xs ys y$ )
        from list-emb-ConsD [OF ‹list-emb P (y#ys) zs›] obtain  $us v vs$ 
          where  $zs: zs = us @ v \# vs$  and  $P == y v$  and list-emb  $P ys vs$  by blast
          then have list-emb  $P ys (v#vs)$  by blast
          then have list-emb  $P ys zs$  unfolding  $zs$  by (rule list-emb-append2)
          from list-emb-Cons.IH [OF this] and list-emb-Cons.prems show ?case by auto
      next
        case (list-emb-Cons2  $x y xs ys$ )
        from list-emb-ConsD [OF ‹list-emb P (y#ys) zs›] obtain  $us v vs$ 
          where  $zs: zs = us @ v \# vs$  and  $P y v$  and list-emb  $P ys vs$  by blast
          with list-emb-Cons2 have list-emb  $P xs vs$  by auto
          moreover have  $P x v$ 
          proof –
            from  $zs$  have  $v \in \text{set } zs$  by auto
            moreover have  $x \in \text{set } (x \# xs)$  and  $y \in \text{set } (y \# ys)$  by simp-all
            ultimately show ?thesis
              using ‹P x y› and ‹P y v› and list-emb-Cons2
              by blast
      qed
      ultimately have list-emb  $P (x \# xs) (v \# vs)$  by blast
      then show ?case unfolding  $zs$  by (rule list-emb-append2)
  
```

```

qed
qed

lemma list-emb-set:
assumes list-emb P xs ys and x ∈ set xs
obtains y where y ∈ set ys and P x y
using assms by (induct) auto

lemma list-emb-Cons-iff1 [simp]:
assumes P x y
shows list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys) ↔ list-emb P xs ys
using assms by (subst list-emb.simps) (auto dest: list-emb-ConsD)

lemma list-emb-Cons-iff2 [simp]:
assumes ¬P x y
shows list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys) ↔ list-emb P (x#xs) ys
using assms by (subst list-emb.simps) auto

lemma list-emb-code [code]:
list-emb P [] ys ↔ True
list-emb P (x#xs) [] ↔ False
list-emb P (x#xs) (y#ys) ↔ (if P x y then list-emb P xs ys else list-emb P
(x#xs) ys)
by simp-all

```

57.9 Subsequences (special case of homeomorphic embedding)

abbreviation subseq :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where subseq xs ys ≡ list-emb (=) xs ys

definition strict-subseq **where** strict-subseq xs ys ↔ xs ≠ ys ∧ subseq xs ys

lemma subseq-Cons2: subseq xs ys ⇒ subseq (x#xs) (x#ys) **by** auto

lemma subseq-same-length:
assumes subseq xs ys **and** length xs = length ys **shows** xs = ys
using assms by (induct) (auto dest: list-emb-length)

lemma not-subseq-length [simp]: length ys < length xs ⇒ ¬ subseq xs ys
by (metis list-emb-length linorder-not-less)

lemma subseq-Cons': subseq (x#xs) ys ⇒ subseq xs ys
by (induct xs, simp, blast dest: list-emb-ConsD)

lemma subseq-Cons2':
assumes subseq (x#xs) (x#ys) **shows** subseq xs ys
using assms by (cases) (rule subseq-Cons')

```

lemma subseq-Cons2-neq:
  assumes subseq (x#xs) (y#ys)
  shows x ≠ y  $\implies$  subseq (x#xs) ys
  using assms by (cases) auto

lemma subseq-Cons2-iff [simp]:
  subseq (x#xs) (y#ys) = (if x = y then subseq xs ys else subseq (x#xs) ys)
  by simp

lemma subseq-append': subseq (zs @ xs) (zs @ ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  subseq xs ys
  by (induct zs) simp-all

global-interpretation subseq-order: ordering subseq strict-subseq
proof
  show ⟨subseq xs xs⟩ for xs :: ⟨'a list⟩
    using refl by (rule list-emb-refl)
  show ⟨subseq xs zs⟩ if ⟨subseq xs ys⟩ and ⟨subseq ys zs⟩
    for xs ys zs :: ⟨'a list⟩
    using trans [OF refl] that by (rule list-emb-trans) simp
  show ⟨xs = ys⟩ if ⟨subseq xs ys⟩ and ⟨subseq ys xs⟩
    for xs ys :: ⟨'a list⟩
    using that proof induction
    case list-emb-Nil
      from list-emb-Nil2 [OF this] show ?case by simp
  next
    case list-emb-Cons2
      then show ?case by simp
  next
    case list-emb-Cons
    hence False using subseq-Cons' by fastforce
    then show ?case ..
  qed
  show ⟨strict-subseq xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  subseq xs ys  $\wedge$  xs ≠ ys⟩
    for xs ys :: ⟨'a list⟩
    by (auto simp: strict-subseq-def)
qed

interpretation subseq-order: order subseq strict-subseq
  by (rule ordering-orderI) standard

lemma in-set-subseqs [simp]: xs ∈ set (subseqs ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  subseq xs ys
proof
  assume xs ∈ set (subseqs ys)
  thus subseq xs ys
    by (induction ys arbitrary: xs) (auto simp: Let-def)
  next
    have [simp]: [] ∈ set (subseqs ys) for ys :: 'a list
      by (induction ys) (auto simp: Let-def)
    assume subseq xs ys
  
```

```

thus  $xs \in \text{set}(\text{subseqs } ys)$ 
  by (induction xs ys rule: list-emb.induct) (auto simp: Let-def)
qed

lemma set-subseqs-eq:  $\text{set}(\text{subseqs } ys) = \{xs. \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys\}$ 
  by auto

lemma subseq-append-le-same-iff:  $\text{subseq}(xs @ ys) \text{ } ys \longleftrightarrow xs = []$ 
  by (auto dest: list-emb-length)

lemma subseq-singleton-left:  $\text{subseq}[x] \text{ } ys \longleftrightarrow x \in \text{set } ys$ 
  by (fastforce dest: list-emb-ConsD split-list-last)

lemma list-emb-append-mono:
   $\llbracket \text{list-emb } P \text{ } xs \text{ } xs'; \text{list-emb } P \text{ } ys \text{ } ys' \rrbracket \implies \text{list-emb } P \text{ } (xs@ys) \text{ } (xs'@ys')$ 
  by (induct rule: list-emb.induct) auto

lemma prefix-imp-subseq [intro]:  $\text{prefix } xs \text{ } ys \implies \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
  by (auto simp: prefix-def)

lemma suffix-imp-subseq [intro]:  $\text{suffix } xs \text{ } ys \implies \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
  by (auto simp: suffix-def)

```

57.10 Appending elements

```

lemma subseq-append [simp]:
   $\text{subseq}(xs @ zs) \text{ } (ys @ zs) \longleftrightarrow \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys \text{ (is? } ?l = ?r)$ 
proof
  have  $xs' = xs @ zs \wedge ys' = ys @ zs \longrightarrow \text{subseq } xs \text{ } ys$ 
    if  $\text{subseq } xs' \text{ } ys'$  for  $xs' \text{ } ys' \text{ } xs \text{ } ys \text{ } zs :: \text{'a list}$ 
    using that
  proof (induct arbitrary: xs ys zs)
    case list-emb-Nil
    show ?case by simp
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons xs' ys' x)
    have ?case if  $ys = []$ 
      using list-emb-Cons(1) that by auto
    moreover
    have ?case if  $ys = x # us$  for  $us$ 
      using list-emb-Cons(2) that by (simp add: list-emb.list-emb-Cons)
    ultimately show ?case
      by (auto simp: Cons-eq-append-conv)
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs' ys')
    have ?case if  $xs = []$ 
      using list-emb-Cons2(1) that by auto
    moreover
    have ?case if  $xs = x # us \text{ } ys = x # vs \text{ for } us \text{ } vs$ 

```

```

using list-emb-Cons2 that by auto
moreover
have ?case if xs = x#us ys = [] for us
  using list-emb-Cons2(2) that by bestsimp
ultimately show ?case
  using `x = y` by (auto simp: Cons-eq-append-conv)
qed
then show ?l ==> ?r by blast
show ?r ==> ?l by (metis list-emb-append-mono subseq-order.order-refl)
qed

lemma subseq-append-iff:
  subseq xs (ys @ zs) <=> (∃ xs1 xs2. xs = xs1 @ xs2 ∧ subseq xs1 ys ∧ subseq xs2 zs)
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs thus ?rhs
  proof (induction xs ys @ zs arbitrary: ys zs rule: list-emb.induct)
    case (list-emb-Cons xs ws y ys zs)
    from list-emb-Cons(2)[of tl ys zs] and list-emb-Cons(2)[of [] tl zs] and list-emb-Cons(1,3)
    show ?case by (cases ys) auto
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs ws ys zs)
    from list-emb-Cons2(3)[of tl ys zs] and list-emb-Cons2(3)[of [] tl zs]
    and list-emb-Cons2(1,2,4)
    show ?case by (cases ys) (auto simp: Cons-eq-append-conv)
  qed auto
qed (auto intro: list-emb-append-mono)

lemma subseq-appendE [case-names append]:
  assumes subseq xs (ys @ zs)
  obtains xs1 xs2 where xs = xs1 @ xs2 subseq xs1 ys subseq xs2 zs
  using assms by (subst (asm) subseq-append-iff) auto

lemma subseq-drop-many: subseq xs ys ==> subseq xs (zs @ ys)
  by (induct zs) auto

lemma subseq-rev-drop-many: subseq xs ys ==> subseq xs (ys @ zs)
  by (metis append-Nil2 list-emb-Nil list-emb-append-mono)

```

57.11 Relation to standard list operations

```

lemma subseq-map:
  assumes subseq xs ys shows subseq (map f xs) (map f ys)
  using assms by (induct) auto

lemma subseq-filter-left [simp]: subseq (filter P xs) xs
  by (induct xs) auto

```

```

lemma subseq-filter [simp]:
  assumes subseq xs ys shows subseq (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
  using assms by induct auto

lemma subseq-conv-nths: subseq xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists N. xs = nths ys N$ )
  ( $\text{is } ?L = ?R$ )
proof
  show ?R if ?L using that
  proof (induct)
    case list-emb-Nil
    show ?case by (metis nths-empty)
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons xs ys x)
    then obtain N where xs = nths ys N by blast
    then have xs = nths (x#ys) (Suc ` N)
    by (clar simp simp add: nths-Cons inj-image-mem-iff)
    then show ?case by blast
  next
    case (list-emb-Cons2 x y xs ys)
    then obtain N where xs = nths ys N by blast
    then have x#xs = nths (x#ys) (insert 0 (Suc ` N))
    by (clar simp simp add: nths-Cons inj-image-mem-iff)
    moreover from list-emb-Cons2 have x = y by simp
    ultimately show ?case by blast
  qed
  show ?L if ?R
  proof –
    from that obtain N where xs = nths ys N ..
    moreover have subseq (nths ys N) ys
    proof (induct ys arbitrary: N)
      case Nil
      show ?case by simp
    next
      case Cons
      then show ?case by (auto simp: nths-Cons)
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis by simp
  qed
qed

```

57.12 Contiguous sublists

57.12.1 sublist

```

definition sublist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  sublist xs ys = ( $\exists ps ss. ys = ps @ xs @ ss$ )

```

```

definition strict-sublist :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  strict-sublist xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  sublist xs ys  $\wedge$  xs  $\neq$  ys

```

```

interpretation sublist-order: order sublist strict-sublist
proof
  fix xs ys zs :: 'a list
  assume sublist xs ys sublist ys zs
  then obtain xs1 xs2 ys1 ys2 where ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2 zs = ys1 @ ys @ ys2
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  hence zs = (ys1 @ xs1) @ xs @ (xs2 @ ys2) by simp
  thus sublist xs zs unfolding sublist-def by blast
next
  fix xs ys :: 'a list
  show xs = ys if sublist xs ys sublist ys xs
  proof -
    from that obtain as bs cs ds where xs: xs = as @ ys @ bs and ys: ys = cs @
    xs @ ds
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
    have xs = as @ cs @ xs @ ds @ bs by (subst xs, subst ys) auto
    also have length ... = length as + length cs + length xs + length bs + length
    ds
    by simp
    finally have as = [] bs = [] by simp-all
    with xs show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  thus strict-sublist xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  (sublist xs ys  $\wedge$   $\neg$  sublist ys xs)
    by (auto simp: strict-sublist-def)
  qed (auto simp: strict-sublist-def sublist-def intro: exI[of - []])

lemma sublist-Nil-left [simp, intro]: sublist [] ys
  by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma sublist-Cons-Nil [simp]:  $\neg$ sublist (x#xs) []
  by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma sublist-Nil-right [simp]: sublist xs []  $\longleftrightarrow$  xs = []
  by (cases xs) auto

lemma sublist-appendI [simp, intro]: sublist xs (ps @ xs @ ss)
  by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma sublist-append-leftI [simp, intro]: sublist xs (ps @ xs)
  by (auto simp: sublist-def intro: exI[of - []])

lemma sublist-append-rightI [simp, intro]: sublist xs (xs @ ss)
  by (auto simp: sublist-def intro: exI[of - []])

lemma sublist-altdef: sublist xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  ys'. prefix ys' ys  $\wedge$  suffix xs ys')
proof safe
  assume sublist xs ys
  then obtain ps ss where ys = ps @ xs @ ss by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  thus  $\exists$  ys'. prefix ys' ys  $\wedge$  suffix xs ys'

```

```

by (intro exI[of - ps @ xs] conjI suffix-appendI) auto
next
  fix ys'
  assume prefix ys' ys suffix xs ys'
  thus sublist xs ys by (auto simp: prefix-def suffix-def)
qed

lemma sublist-altdef': sublist xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  ys'. suffix ys' ys  $\wedge$  prefix xs ys')
proof safe
  assume sublist xs ys
  then obtain ps ss where ys = ps @ xs @ ss by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  thus  $\exists$  ys'. suffix ys' ys  $\wedge$  prefix xs ys'
    by (intro exI[of - xs @ ss] conjI suffixI) auto
next
  fix ys'
  assume suffix ys' ys prefix xs ys'
  thus sublist xs ys by (auto simp: prefix-def suffix-def)
qed

lemma sublist-Cons-right: sublist xs (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prefix xs (y # ys)  $\vee$  sublist xs
ys
  by (auto simp: sublist-def prefix-def Cons-eq-append-conv)

lemma sublist-code [code]:
  sublist [] ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  sublist (x # xs) []  $\longleftrightarrow$  False
  sublist (x # xs) (y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  prefix (x # xs) (y # ys)  $\vee$  sublist (x # xs) ys
  by (simp-all add: sublist-Cons-right)

lemma sublist-append:
  sublist xs (ys @ zs)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    sublist xs ys  $\vee$  sublist xs zs  $\vee$  ( $\exists$  xs1 xs2. xs = xs1 @ xs2  $\wedge$  suffix xs1 ys  $\wedge$ 
prefix xs2 zs)
  by (auto simp: sublist-altdef prefix-append suffix-append)

lemma map-mono-sublist:
  assumes sublist xs ys
  shows sublist (map f xs) (map f ys)
proof -
  from assms obtain xs1 xs2 where ys: ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  have map f ys = map f xs1 @ map f xs @ map f xs2
    by (auto simp: ys)
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
qed

lemma sublist-length-le: sublist xs ys  $\Longrightarrow$  length xs  $\leq$  length ys
  by (auto simp add: sublist-def)

```

lemma *set-mono-sublist*: *sublist xs ys* \implies *set xs* \subseteq *set ys*
by (*auto simp add: sublist-def*)

lemma *prefix-imp-sublist* [*simp, intro*]: *prefix xs ys* \implies *sublist xs ys*
by (*auto simp: sublist-def prefix-def intro: exI[of - []]*)

lemma *suffix-imp-sublist* [*simp, intro*]: *suffix xs ys* \implies *sublist xs ys*
by (*auto simp: sublist-def suffix-def intro: exI[of - []]*)

lemma *sublist-take* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist (take n xs) xs*
by (*rule prefix-imp-sublist[OF take-is-prefix]*)

lemma *sublist-takeWhile* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist (takeWhile P xs) xs*
by (*rule prefix-imp-sublist[OF takeWhile-is-prefix]*)

lemma *sublist-drop* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist (drop n xs) xs*
by (*rule suffix-imp-sublist[OF suffix-drop]*)

lemma *sublist-dropWhile* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist (dropWhile P xs) xs*
by (*rule suffix-imp-sublist[OF suffix-dropWhile]*)

lemma *sublist-tl* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist (tl xs) xs*
by (*rule suffix-imp-sublist*) (*simp-all add: suffix-drop*)

lemma *sublist-butlast* [*simp, intro*]: *sublist (butlast xs) xs*
by (*rule prefix-imp-sublist*) (*simp-all add: prefixeq-butlast*)

lemma *sublist-rev* [*simp*]: *sublist (rev xs) (rev ys)* = *sublist xs ys*
proof

assume *sublist (rev xs) (rev ys)*
 then obtain *as bs where rev ys = as @ rev xs @ bs*
 by (*auto simp: sublist-def*)
 also have *rev ... = rev bs @ xs @ rev as* **by** *simp*
 finally show *sublist xs ys* **by** *simp*

next

assume *sublist xs ys*
 then obtain *as bs where ys = as @ xs @ bs*
 by (*auto simp: sublist-def*)
 also have *rev ... = rev bs @ rev xs @ rev as* **by** *simp*
 finally show *sublist (rev xs) (rev ys)* **by** *simp*

qed

lemma *sublist-rev-left*: *sublist (rev xs) ys* = *sublist xs (rev ys)*
by (*subst sublist-rev [symmetric]*) (*simp only: rev-rev-ident*)

lemma *sublist-rev-right*: *sublist xs (rev ys)* = *sublist (rev xs) ys*
by (*subst sublist-rev [symmetric]*) (*simp only: rev-rev-ident*)

```

lemma snoc-sublist-snoc:
  sublist (xs @ [x]) (ys @ [y])  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
    ( $x = y \wedge \text{suffix } xs \text{ } ys \vee \text{sublist } (xs @ [x]) \text{ } ys$ )
  by (subst (1 2) sublist-rev [symmetric])
    (simp del: sublist-rev add: sublist-Cons-right suffix-to-prefix)

lemma sublist-snoc:
  sublist xs (ys @ [y])  $\longleftrightarrow$  suffix xs (ys @ [y])  $\vee$  sublist xs ys
  by (subst (1 2) sublist-rev [symmetric])
    (simp del: sublist-rev add: sublist-Cons-right suffix-to-prefix)

lemma sublist-imp-subseq [intro]: sublist xs ys  $\implies$  subseq xs ys
  by (auto simp: sublist-def)

lemma sublist-map-rightE:
  assumes sublist xs (map f ys)
  shows  $\exists xs'. \text{sublist } xs' \text{ } ys \wedge xs = \text{map } f \text{ } xs'$ 
proof -
  note takedrop = sublist-take sublist-drop
  define n where n = (length ys - length xs)
  from assms obtain xs1 xs2 where xs12: map f ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  define n where n = length xs1
  have xs = take (length xs) (drop n (map f ys))
    by (simp add: xs12 n-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (intro exI[of - take (length xs) (drop n ys)])
      (auto simp: take-map drop-map intro!: takedrop[THEN sublist-order.order.trans])
  qed

lemma sublist-remdups-adj:
  assumes sublist xs ys
  shows sublist (remdups-adj xs) (remdups-adj ys)
proof -
  from assms obtain xs1 xs2 where ys: ys = xs1 @ xs @ xs2
    by (auto simp: sublist-def)
  have suffix (remdups-adj (xs @ xs2)) (remdups-adj (xs1 @ xs @ xs2))
    by (rule suffix-remdups-adj, rule suffix-appendI) auto
  then obtain zs1 where zs1: remdups-adj (xs1 @ xs @ xs2) = zs1 @ remdups-adj (xs @ xs2)
    by (auto simp: suffix-def)
  have prefix (remdups-adj xs) (remdups-adj (xs @ xs2))
    by (intro prefix-remdups-adj) auto
  then obtain zs2 where zs2: remdups-adj (xs @ xs2) = remdups-adj xs @ zs2
    by (auto simp: prefix-def)
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: ys zs1 zs2)
  qed

```

57.12.2 sublists

```

primrec sublists :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list list where
  sublists [] = []
  | sublists (x # xs) = sublists xs @ map ((#) x) (prefixes xs)

lemma in-set-sublists [simp]: xs  $\in$  set (sublists ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  sublist xs ys
  by (induction ys arbitrary: xs) (auto simp: sublist-Cons-right prefix-Cons)

lemma set-sublists-eq: set (sublists xs) = {ys. sublist ys xs}
  by auto

lemma length-sublists [simp]: length (sublists xs) = Suc (length xs * Suc (length xs) div 2)
  by (induction xs) simp-all

```

57.13 Parametricity

```

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

```

```

private lemma prefix-primrec:
  prefix = rec-list ( $\lambda$ xs. True) ( $\lambda$ x xs xsa ys.
    case ys of []  $\Rightarrow$  False | y # ys  $\Rightarrow$  x = y  $\wedge$  xsa ys)
proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 xs ys)
  show ?case by (induction xs arbitrary: ys) (auto simp: prefix-Cons split: list.splits)
qed

private lemma sublist-primrec:
  sublist = ( $\lambda$ xs ys. rec-list ( $\lambda$ xs. xs = [])) ( $\lambda$ y ys ysa xs. prefix xs (y # ys)  $\vee$  ysa xs) ys xs)
proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 xs ys)
  show ?case by (induction ys) (auto simp: sublist-Cons-right)
qed

private lemma list-emb-primrec:
  list-emb = ( $\lambda$ uu uua uuaa. rec-list ( $\lambda$ P xs. List.null xs)) ( $\lambda$ y ys ysa P xs. case xs of []  $\Rightarrow$  True
    | x # xs  $\Rightarrow$  if P x y then ysa P xs else ysa P (x # xs)) uuaa uu uua)
proof (intro ext, goal-cases)
  case (1 P xs ys)
  show ?case
    by (induction ys arbitrary: xs)
      (auto simp: list-emb-code List.null-def split: list.splits)
qed

lemma prefix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A

```

```

shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) prefix prefix
unfolding prefix-primrec by transfer-prover

lemma suffix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) suffix suffix
unfolding suffix-to-prefix [abs-def] by transfer-prover

lemma sublist-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) sublist sublist
unfolding sublist-primrec by transfer-prover

lemma parallel-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) parallel parallel
unfolding parallel-def by transfer-prover

lemma list-emb-transfer [transfer-rule]:
((A ==> A ==> (=)) ==> list-all2 A ==> list-all2 A ==> (=))
list-emb list-emb
unfolding list-emb-primrec by transfer-prover

lemma strict-prefix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) strict-prefix strict-prefix
unfolding strict-prefix-def by transfer-prover

lemma strict-suffix-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) strict-suffix strict-suffix
unfolding strict-suffix-def by transfer-prover

lemma strict-subseq-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) strict-subseq strict-subseq
unfolding strict-subseq-def by transfer-prover

lemma strict-sublist-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 A ===> (=)) strict-sublist strict-sublist
unfolding strict-sublist-def by transfer-prover

lemma prefixes-transfer [transfer-rule]:
assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
shows  (list-all2 A ===> list-all2 (list-all2 A)) prefixes prefixes
unfolding prefixes-def by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma suffixes-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 (list-all2 A)) suffixes suffixes
  unfolding suffixes-def by transfer-prover

lemma sublists-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ==> list-all2 (list-all2 A)) sublists sublists
  unfolding sublists-def by transfer-prover

end

end

```

58 Linear Temporal Logic on Streams

```

theory Linear-Temporal-Logic-on-Streams
  imports Stream Sublist Extended-Nat Infinite-Set
begin

```

59 Preliminaries

```

lemma shift-prefix:
  assumes xl @- xs = xl @- ys and length xl ≤ length yl
  shows prefix xl yl
  using assms proof(induct xl arbitrary: yl xs ys)
    case (Cons x xl yl xs ys)
    thus ?case by (cases yl) auto
  qed auto

lemma shift-prefix-cases:
  assumes xl @- xs = xl @- ys
  shows prefix xl yl ∨ prefix yl xl
  using shift-prefix[OF assms]
  by (cases length xl ≤ length yl) (metis, metis assms nat-le-linear shift-prefix)

```

60 Linear temporal logic

Propositional connectives:

```

abbreviation (input) IMPL (infix ⟨impl⟩ 60)
where  $\varphi \text{ impl } \psi \equiv \lambda xs. \varphi xs \rightarrow \psi xs$ 

```

```

abbreviation (input) OR (infix ⟨or⟩ 60)
where  $\varphi \text{ or } \psi \equiv \lambda xs. \varphi xs \vee \psi xs$ 

```

```

abbreviation (input) AND (infix ⟨aand⟩ 60)

```

```

where  $\varphi$  aand  $\psi \equiv \lambda xs. \varphi xs \wedge \psi xs$ 

abbreviation (input)  $\text{not}$  where  $\text{not } \varphi \equiv \lambda xs. \neg \varphi xs$ 

abbreviation (input)  $\text{true} \equiv \lambda xs. \text{True}$ 

abbreviation (input)  $\text{false} \equiv \lambda xs. \text{False}$ 

lemma impl-not-or:  $\varphi \text{ impl } \psi = (\text{not } \varphi) \text{ or } \psi$ 
by blast

lemma not-or:  $\text{not } (\varphi \text{ or } \psi) = (\text{not } \varphi) \text{ aand } (\text{not } \psi)$ 
by blast

lemma not-aand:  $\text{not } (\varphi \text{ aand } \psi) = (\text{not } \varphi) \text{ or } (\text{not } \psi)$ 
by blast

lemma non-not[simp]:  $\text{not } (\text{not } \varphi) = \varphi$  by simp

Temporal (LTL) connectives:

fun holds where holds  $P xs \longleftrightarrow P (\text{shd } xs)$ 
fun nxt where  $\text{nxt } \varphi xs = \varphi (\text{stl } xs)$ 

definition HLD  $s = \text{holds } (\lambda x. x \in s)$ 

abbreviation HLD-nxt (infixr  $\leftrightarrow$  65) where
 $s \cdot P \equiv \text{HLD } s \text{ aand } \text{nxt } P$ 

context
notes [[inductive-internals]]
begin

inductive ev for  $\varphi$  where
base:  $\varphi xs \implies \text{ev } \varphi xs$ 
|
step:  $\text{ev } \varphi (\text{stl } xs) \implies \text{ev } \varphi xs$ 

coinductive alw for  $\varphi$  where
alw:  $\llbracket \varphi xs; \text{alw } \varphi (\text{stl } xs) \rrbracket \implies \text{alw } \varphi xs$ 

— weak until:
coinductive UNTIL (infix  $\langle\text{until}\rangle$  60) for  $\varphi \psi$  where
base:  $\psi xs \implies (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) xs$ 
|
step:  $\llbracket \varphi xs; (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) (\text{stl } xs) \rrbracket \implies (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) xs$ 

end

lemma holds-mono:
```

assumes *holds*: *holds P xs and 0: $\bigwedge x. P x \implies Q x$*
shows *holds Q xs*
using assms by auto

lemma *holds-aand*:

(holds P aand holds Q) steps \longleftrightarrow holds ($\lambda step. P step \wedge Q step$) steps **by auto**

lemma *HLD-iff*: *HLD s ω \longleftrightarrow shd ω ∈ s*
by (simp add: HLD-def)

lemma *HLD-Stream[simp]*: *HLD X (x ## ω) \longleftrightarrow x ∈ X*
by (simp add: HLD-iff)

lemma *nxt-mono*:

assumes *nxt: nxt φ xs and 0: $\bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies \psi xs$*
shows *nxt ψ xs*
using assms by auto

declare *ev.intros[intro]*
declare *alw.cases[elim]*

lemma *ev-induct-strong[consumes 1, case-names base step]*:
ev φ x \implies ($\bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies P xs$) \implies ($\bigwedge xs. ev \varphi (stl xs) \implies \neg \varphi xs \implies P (stl xs) \implies P xs$) \implies P x
by (induct rule: ev.induct) auto

lemma *alw-coinduct[consumes 1, case-names alw stl]*:

X x \implies ($\bigwedge x. X x \implies \varphi x$) \implies ($\bigwedge x. X x \implies \neg alw \varphi (stl x) \implies X (stl x)$) \implies alw φ x
using alw.coinduct[of X x φ] by auto

lemma *ev-mono*:

assumes *ev: ev φ xs and 0: $\bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies \psi xs$*
shows *ev ψ xs*
using ev by induct (auto simp: 0)

lemma *alw-mono*:

assumes *alw: alw φ xs and 0: $\bigwedge xs. \varphi xs \implies \psi xs$*
shows *alw ψ xs*
using alw by coinduct (auto simp: 0)

lemma *until-monoL*:

assumes *until: (φ_1 until ψ) xs and 0: $\bigwedge xs. \varphi_1 xs \implies \varphi_2 xs$*
shows *(φ_2 until ψ) xs*
using until by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases simp: 0)

lemma *until-monoR*:

assumes *until: (φ until ψ_1) xs and 0: $\bigwedge xs. \psi_1 xs \implies \psi_2 xs$*
shows *(φ until ψ_2) xs*

using until by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases simp: 0)

lemma until-mono:

assumes until: ($\varphi_1 \text{ until } \psi_1$) xs and

$\theta: \bigwedge xs. \varphi_1 xs \implies \varphi_2 xs \wedge \bigwedge xs. \psi_1 xs \implies \psi_2 xs$

shows ($\varphi_2 \text{ until } \psi_2$) xs

using until by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases simp: 0)

lemma until-false: $\varphi \text{ until false} = \text{alw } \varphi$

proof –

{fix xs assume ($\varphi \text{ until false}$) xs hence alw φ xs

by coinduct (auto elim: UNTIL.cases)

}

moreover

{fix xs assume alw φ xs hence ($\varphi \text{ until false}$) xs

by coinduct auto

}

ultimately show ?thesis by blast

qed

lemma ev-nxt: ev $\varphi = (\varphi \text{ or } \text{nxt}(\text{ev } \varphi))$

by (rule ext) (metis ev.simps nxt.simps)

lemma alw-nxt: alw $\varphi = (\varphi \text{ and } \text{nxt}(\text{alw } \varphi))$

by (rule ext) (metis alw.simps nxt.simps)

lemma ev-ev[simp]: ev (ev $\varphi) = \text{ev } \varphi$

proof –

{fix xs

assume ev (ev φ) xs hence ev φ xs

by induct auto

}

thus ?thesis by auto

qed

lemma alw-alw[simp]: alw (alw $\varphi) = \text{alw } \varphi$

proof –

{fix xs

assume alw φ xs hence alw (alw φ) xs

by coinduct auto

}

thus ?thesis by auto

qed

lemma ev-shift:

assumes ev φ xs

shows ev φ (xl @- xs)

using assms by (induct xl) auto

```

lemma ev-imp-shift:
assumes ev  $\varphi$  xs shows  $\exists$  xl xs2. xs = xl @- xs2  $\wedge$   $\varphi$  xs2
using assms by induct (metis shift.simps(1), metis shift.simps(2) stream.collapse)+

lemma alw-ev-shift: alw  $\varphi$  xs1  $\implies$  ev (alw  $\varphi$ ) (xl @- xs1)
by (auto intro: ev-shift)

lemma alw-shift:
assumes alw  $\varphi$  (xl @- xs)
shows alw  $\varphi$  xs
using assms by (induct xl) auto

lemma ev-ex-nxt:
assumes ev  $\varphi$  xs
shows  $\exists$  n. (nxt  $\wedge\wedge$  n)  $\varphi$  xs
using assms proof induct
  case (base xs) thus ?case by (intro exI[of - 0]) auto
next
  case (step xs)
  then obtain n where (nxt  $\wedge\wedge$  n)  $\varphi$  (stl xs) by blast
  thus ?case by (intro exI[of - Suc n]) (metis funpow.simps(2) nxt.simps o-def)
qed

lemma alw-sdrop:
assumes alw  $\varphi$  xs shows alw  $\varphi$  (sdrop n xs)
by (metis alw-shift assms stake-sdrop)

lemma nxt-sdrop: (nxt  $\wedge\wedge$  n)  $\varphi$  xs  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\varphi$  (sdrop n xs)
by (induct n arbitrary: xs) auto

definition wait  $\varphi$  xs  $\equiv$  LEAST n. (nxt  $\wedge\wedge$  n)  $\varphi$  xs

lemma nxt-wait:
assumes ev  $\varphi$  xs shows (nxt  $\wedge\wedge$  (wait  $\varphi$  xs))  $\varphi$  xs
unfolding wait-def using ev-ex-nxt[OF assms] by(rule LeastI-ex)

lemma nxt-wait-least:
assumes ev: ev  $\varphi$  xs and nxt: (nxt  $\wedge\wedge$  n)  $\varphi$  xs shows wait  $\varphi$  xs  $\leq$  n
unfolding wait-def using ev-ex-nxt[OF ev] by (metis Least-le nxt)

lemma sdrop-wait:
assumes ev  $\varphi$  xs shows  $\varphi$  (sdrop (wait  $\varphi$  xs) xs)
using nxt-wait[OF assms] unfolding nxt-sdrop .

lemma sdrop-wait-least:
assumes ev: ev  $\varphi$  xs and nxt:  $\varphi$  (sdrop n xs) shows wait  $\varphi$  xs  $\leq$  n
using assms nxt-wait-least unfolding nxt-sdrop by auto

lemma nxt-ev: (nxt  $\wedge\wedge$  n)  $\varphi$  xs  $\implies$  ev  $\varphi$  xs

```

```

by (induct n arbitrary: xs) auto

lemma not-ev: not (ev  $\varphi$ ) = alw (not  $\varphi$ )
proof(rule ext, safe)
  fix xs assume not (ev  $\varphi$ ) xs thus alw (not  $\varphi$ ) xs
    by (coinduct) auto
next
  fix xs assume ev  $\varphi$  xs and alw (not  $\varphi$ ) xs thus False
    by (induct) auto
qed

lemma not-alw: not (alw  $\varphi$ ) = ev (not  $\varphi$ )
proof-
  have not (alw  $\varphi$ ) = not (alw (not (not  $\varphi$ ))) by simp
  also have ... = ev (not  $\varphi$ ) unfolding not-ev[symmetric] by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma not-ev-not[simp]: not (ev (not  $\varphi$ )) = alw  $\varphi$ 
unfolding not-ev by simp

lemma not-alw-not[simp]: not (alw (not  $\varphi$ )) = ev  $\varphi$ 
unfolding not-alw by simp

lemma alw-ev-sdrop:
assumes alw (ev  $\varphi$ ) (sdrop m xs)
shows alw (ev  $\varphi$ ) xs
using assms
by coinduct (metis alw-nxt ev-shift funpow-swap1 nxt.simps nxt-sdrop stake-sdrop)

lemma ev-alw-imp-alw-ev:
assumes ev (alw  $\varphi$ ) xs shows alw (ev  $\varphi$ ) xs
using assms by induct (metis (full-types) alw-mono ev.base, metis alw alw-nxt
ev.step)

lemma alw-aand: alw ( $\varphi$  aand  $\psi$ ) = alw  $\varphi$  aand alw  $\psi$ 
proof-
  {fix xs assume alw ( $\varphi$  aand  $\psi$ ) xs hence (alw  $\varphi$  aand alw  $\psi$ ) xs
    by (auto elim: alw-mono)
  }
  moreover
  {fix xs assume (alw  $\varphi$  aand alw  $\psi$ ) xs hence alw ( $\varphi$  aand  $\psi$ ) xs
    by coinduct auto
  }
  ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma ev-or: ev ( $\varphi$  or  $\psi$ ) = ev  $\varphi$  or ev  $\psi$ 
proof-

```

```

{fix xs assume (ev φ or ev ψ) xs hence ev (φ or ψ) xs
by (auto elim: ev-mono)
}
moreover
{fix xs assume ev (φ or ψ) xs hence (ev φ or ev ψ) xs
by induct auto
}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma ev-alw-aand:
assumes φ: ev (alw φ) xs and ψ: ev (alw ψ) xs
shows ev (alw (φ aand ψ)) xs
proof-
  obtain xl xs1 where xs1: xs = xl @- xs1 and φφ: alw φ xs1
  using φ by (metis ev-imp-shift)
  moreover obtain yl ys1 where xs2: xs = yl @- ys1 and ψψ: alw ψ ys1
  using ψ by (metis ev-imp-shift)
  ultimately have 0: xl @- xs1 = yl @- ys1 by auto
  hence prefix xl yl ∨ prefix yl xl using shift-prefix-cases by auto
  thus ?thesis proof
    assume prefix xl yl
    then obtain yl1 where yl: yl = xl @ yl1 by (elim prefixE)
    have xs1': xs1 = yl1 @- ys1 using 0 unfolding yl by simp
    have alw φ ys1 using φφ unfolding xs1' by (metis alw-shift)
    hence alw (φ aand ψ) ys1 using ψψ unfolding alw-aand by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding xs2 by (auto intro: alw-ev-shift)
  next
    assume prefix yl xl
    then obtain xl1 where xl: xl = yl @ xl1 by (elim prefixE)
    have ys1': ys1 = xl1 @- xs1 using 0 unfolding xl by simp
    have alw ψ xs1 using ψψ unfolding ys1' by (metis alw-shift)
    hence alw (φ aand ψ) xs1 using φφ unfolding alw-aand by auto
    thus ?thesis unfolding xs1 by (auto intro: alw-ev-shift)
  qed
qed

lemma ev-alw-alw-impl:
assumes ev (alw φ) xs and alw (alw φ impl ev ψ) xs
shows ev ψ xs
using assms by induct auto

lemma ev-alw-stl[simp]: ev (alw φ) (stl x) ←→ ev (alw φ) x
by (metis (full-types) alw-nxt ev-nxt nxt.simps)

lemma alw-alw-impl-ev:
alw (alw φ impl ev ψ) = (ev (alw φ) impl alw (ev ψ)) (is ?A = ?B)
proof-
  {fix xs assume ?A xs ∧ ev (alw φ) xs hence alw (ev ψ) xs

```

```

    by coinduct (auto elim: ev-alw-alw-impl)
}
moreover
{fix xs assume ?B xs hence ?A xs
  by coinduct auto
}
ultimately show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma ev-alw-impl:
assumes ev φ xs and alw (φ impl ψ) xs shows ev ψ xs
using assms by induct auto

lemma ev-alw-impl-ev:
assumes ev φ xs and alw (φ impl ev ψ) xs shows ev ψ xs
using ev-alw-impl[OF assms] by simp

lemma alw-mp:
assumes alw φ xs and alw (φ impl ψ) xs
shows alw ψ xs
proof-
{assume alw φ xs ∧ alw (φ impl ψ) xs hence ?thesis
  by coinduct auto
}
thus ?thesis using assms by auto
qed

lemma all-imp-alw:
assumes ∀ xs. φ xs shows alw φ xs
proof-
{assume ∀ xs. φ xs
  hence ?thesis by coinduct auto
}
thus ?thesis using assms by auto
qed

lemma alw-impl-ev-alw:
assumes alw (φ impl ev ψ) xs
shows alw (ev φ impl ev ψ) xs
using assms by coinduct (auto dest: ev-alw-impl)

lemma ev-holds-sset:
ev (holds P) xs ↔ (∃ x ∈ sset xs. P x) (is ?L ↔ ?R)
proof safe
  assume ?L thus ?R by induct (metis holds.simps stream.setsel(1), metis stl-sset)
next
  fix x assume x ∈ sset xs P x
  thus ?L by (induct rule: sset-induct) (simp-all add: ev.base ev.step)
qed

```

LTL as a program logic:

```

lemma alw-invar:
assumes  $\varphi \text{ xs and } \text{alw } (\varphi \text{ impl } \text{nxt } \varphi) \text{ xs}$ 
shows  $\text{alw } \varphi \text{ xs}$ 
proof-
  {assume  $\varphi \text{ xs } \wedge \text{alw } (\varphi \text{ impl } \text{nxt } \varphi) \text{ xs }$  hence ?thesis
   by coinduct auto
  }
  thus ?thesis using assms by auto
qed

lemma variance:
assumes 1:  $\varphi \text{ xs and } 2: \text{alw } (\varphi \text{ impl } (\psi \text{ or } \text{nxt } \varphi)) \text{ xs}$ 
shows  $(\text{alw } \varphi \text{ or } \text{ev } \psi) \text{ xs}$ 
proof-
  {assume  $\neg \text{ev } \psi \text{ xs }$  hence  $\text{alw } (\text{not } \psi) \text{ xs }$  unfolding not-ev[symmetric] .
   moreover have  $\text{alw } (\text{not } \psi \text{ impl } (\varphi \text{ impl } \text{nxt } \varphi)) \text{ xs}$ 
   using 2 by coinduct auto
   ultimately have  $\text{alw } (\varphi \text{ impl } \text{nxt } \varphi) \text{ xs }$  by(auto dest: alw-mp)
   with 1 have  $\text{alw } \varphi \text{ xs }$  by(rule alw-invar)
  }
  thus ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma ev-alw-imp-nxt:
assumes e:  $\text{ev } \varphi \text{ xs and } a: \text{alw } (\varphi \text{ impl } (\text{nxt } \varphi)) \text{ xs}$ 
shows  $\text{ev } (\text{alw } \varphi) \text{ xs}$ 
proof-
  obtain xl xs1 where  $\text{xs: xs} = \text{xl @- xs1 and } \varphi: \varphi \text{ xs1}$ 
  using e by (metis ev-imp-shift)
  have  $\varphi \text{ xs1 } \wedge \text{alw } (\varphi \text{ impl } (\text{nxt } \varphi)) \text{ xs1 }$  using a  $\varphi$  unfolding xs by (metis alw-shift)
  hence  $\text{alw } \varphi \text{ xs1 }$  by(coinduct xs1 rule: alw.coinduct) auto
  thus ?thesis unfolding xs by (auto intro: alw-ev-shift)
qed

inductive ev-at :: ('a stream  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a stream  $\Rightarrow$  bool for P :: 'a stream
 $\Rightarrow$  bool where
  base:  $P \omega \implies \text{ev-at } P \ 0 \ \omega$ 
  | step: $\neg P \ \omega \implies \text{ev-at } P \ n \ (\text{stl } \omega) \implies \text{ev-at } P \ (\text{Suc } n) \ \omega$ 

inductive-simps ev-at-0[simp]: ev-at P 0  $\omega$ 
inductive-simps ev-at-Suc[simp]: ev-at P (Suc n)  $\omega$ 

lemma ev-at-imp-snth: ev-at P n  $\omega \implies P \ (\text{sdrop } n \ \omega)$ 
by (induction n arbitrary:  $\omega$ ) auto

lemma ev-at-HLD-imp-snth: ev-at (HLD X) n  $\omega \implies \omega \ \text{!! } n \in X$ 
```

```

by (auto dest!: ev-at-imp-snth simp: HLD-iff)

lemma ev-at-HLD-single-imp-snth: ev-at (HLD {x}) n ω ==> ω !! n = x
  by (drule ev-at-HLD-imp-snth) simp

lemma ev-at-unique: ev-at P n ω ==> ev-at P m ω ==> n = m
  proof (induction arbitrary: m rule: ev-at.induct)
    case (base ω) then show ?case
      by (simp add: ev-at.simps[of - - ω])
  next
    case (step ω n) from step.prems step.hyps step.IH[of m - 1] show ?case
      by (auto simp add: ev-at.simps[of - - ω])
  qed

lemma ev-iff-ev-at: ev P ω <=> (∃ n. ev-at P n ω)
  proof
    assume ev P ω then show ∃ n. ev-at P n ω
      by (induction rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: ev-at.intros)
  next
    assume ∃ n. ev-at P n ω
    then obtain n where ev-at P n ω
      by auto
    then show ev P ω
      by induction auto
  qed

lemma ev-at-shift: ev-at (HLD X) i (stake (Suc i) ω @- ω' :: 's stream) <=> ev-at
  (HLD X) i ω
  by (induction i arbitrary: ω) (auto simp: HLD-iff)

lemma ev-iff-ev-at-unique: ev P ω <=> (∃!n. ev-at P n ω)
  by (auto intro: ev-at-unique simp: ev-iff-ev-at)

lemma alw-HLD-iff-streams: alw (HLD X) ω <=> ω ∈ streams X
  proof
    assume alw (HLD X) ω then show ω ∈ streams X
      proof (coinduction arbitrary: ω)
        case (streams ω) then show ?case by (cases ω) auto
        qed
  next
    assume ω ∈ streams X then show alw (HLD X) ω
      proof (coinduction arbitrary: ω)
        case (alw ω) then show ?case by (cases ω) auto
        qed
  qed

lemma not-HLD: not (HLD X) = HLD (- X)
  by (auto simp: HLD-iff)

```

```

lemma not-alw-iff:  $\neg (\text{alw } P \omega) \longleftrightarrow \text{ev} (\text{not } P) \omega$ 
  using not-alw[of P] by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma not-ev-iff:  $\neg (\text{ev } P \omega) \longleftrightarrow \text{alw} (\text{not } P) \omega$ 
  using not-alw-iff[of not P ω, symmetric] by simp

lemma ev-Stream:  $\text{ev } P (x \# s) \longleftrightarrow P (x \# s) \vee \text{ev } P s$ 
  by (auto elim: ev.cases)

lemma alw-ev-imp-ev-alw:
  assumes alw (ev P) ω shows ev (P and alw (ev P)) ω
  proof -
    have ev P ω using assms by auto
    from this assms show ?thesis
      by induct auto
  qed

lemma ev-False:  $\text{ev} (\lambda x. \text{False}) \omega \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  proof
    assume ev (λx. False) ω then show False
      by induct auto
  qed auto

lemma alw-False:  $\text{alw} (\lambda x. \text{False}) \omega \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by auto

lemma ev-iff-sdrop:  $\text{ev } P \omega \longleftrightarrow (\exists m. P (\text{sdrop } m \omega))$ 
  proof safe
    assume ev P ω then show ∃m. P (sdrop m ω)
      by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: exI[of - 0] exI[of - Suc n for n])
  next
    fix m assume P (sdrop m ω) then show ev P ω
      by (induct m arbitrary: ω) auto
  qed

lemma alw-iff-sdrop:  $\text{alw } P \omega \longleftrightarrow (\forall m. P (\text{sdrop } m \omega))$ 
  proof safe
    fix m assume alw P ω then show P (sdrop m ω)
      by (induct m arbitrary: ω) auto
  next
    assume ∀m. P (sdrop m ω) then show alw P ω
      by (coinduction arbitrary: ω) (auto elim: allE[of - 0] allE[of - Suc n for n])
  qed

lemma infinite-iff-alw-ev:  $\text{infinite } \{m. P (\text{sdrop } m \omega)\} \longleftrightarrow \text{alw} (\text{ev } P) \omega$ 
  unfolding infinite-nat-iff-unbounded-le alw-iff-sdrop ev-iff-sdrop
  by simp (metis le-Suc-ex le-add1)

lemma alw-inv:

```

```

assumes stl:  $\bigwedge s. f(stl s) = stl(f s)$ 
shows alw P (f s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw ( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) s
proof
  assume alw P (f s) then show alw ( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) s
    by (coinduction arbitrary: s rule: alw-coinduct)
      (auto simp: stl)
next
  assume alw ( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) s then show alw P (f s)
    by (coinduction arbitrary: s rule: alw-coinduct) (auto simp flip: stl)
qed

lemma ev-inv:
assumes stl:  $\bigwedge s. f(stl s) = stl(f s)$ 
shows ev P (f s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ev ( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) s
proof
  assume ev P (f s) then show ev ( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) s
    by (induction f s arbitrary: s) (auto simp: stl)
next
  assume ev ( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) s then show ev P (f s)
    by induction (auto simp flip: stl)
qed

lemma alw-smap: alw P (smap f s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw ( $\lambda x. P(smap f x)$ ) s
by (rule alw-inv) simp

lemma ev-smap: ev P (smap f s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ev ( $\lambda x. P(smap f x)$ ) s
by (rule ev-inv) simp

lemma alw-cong:
assumes P: alw P ω and eq:  $\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow Q2 \omega$ 
shows alw Q1 ω  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw Q2 ω
proof –
  from eq have (alw P aand Q1) = (alw P aand Q2) by auto
  then have alw (alw P aand Q1) ω = alw (alw P aand Q2) ω by auto
  with P show alw Q1 ω  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw Q2 ω
    by (simp add: alw-aand)
qed

lemma ev-cong:
assumes P: alw P ω and eq:  $\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow Q2 \omega$ 
shows ev Q1 ω  $\longleftrightarrow$  ev Q2 ω
proof –
  from P have alw ( $\lambda xs. Q1 xs \longrightarrow Q2 xs$ ) ω by (rule alw-mono) (simp add: eq)
  moreover from P have alw ( $\lambda xs. Q2 xs \longrightarrow Q1 xs$ ) ω by (rule alw-mono) (simp add: eq)
  moreover note ev-alw-impl[of Q1 ω Q2] ev-alw-impl[of Q2 ω Q1]
  ultimately show ev Q1 ω  $\longleftrightarrow$  ev Q2 ω
    by auto
qed

```

```

lemma alwD: alw P x  $\implies$  P x
  by auto

lemma alw-alwD: alw P  $\omega$   $\implies$  alw (alw P)  $\omega$ 
  by simp

lemma alw-ev-stl: alw (ev P) (stl  $\omega$ )  $\longleftrightarrow$  alw (ev P)  $\omega$ 
  by (auto intro: alw.intros)

lemma holds-Stream: holds P (x  $\#\#$  s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  P x
  by simp

lemma holds-eq1[simp]: holds ((=) x) = HLD {x}
  by rule (auto simp: HLD-iff)

lemma holds-eq2[simp]: holds ( $\lambda y$ . y = x) = HLD {x}
  by rule (auto simp: HLD-iff)

lemma not-holds-eq[simp]: holds (– (=) x) = not (HLD {x})
  by rule (auto simp: HLD-iff)

  Strong until

context
  notes [[inductive-internals]]
begin

inductive suntill (infix `suntill` 60) for  $\varphi$   $\psi$  where
  base:  $\psi \omega \implies (\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \omega$ 
  | step:  $\varphi \omega \implies (\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) (\text{stl } \omega) \implies (\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \omega$ 

inductive-simps suntill-Stream: ( $\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi$ ) (x  $\#\#$  s)

end

lemma suntill-induct-strong[consumes 1, case-names base step]:
  ( $\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi$ ) x  $\implies$ 
  ( $\bigwedge \omega$ .  $\psi \omega \implies P \omega$ )  $\implies$ 
  ( $\bigwedge \omega$ .  $\varphi \omega \implies \neg \psi \omega \implies (\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) (\text{stl } \omega) \implies P (\text{stl } \omega) \implies P \omega \implies P x$ )
  using suntill.induct[of  $\varphi \psi x P$ ] by blast

lemma ev-suntill: ( $\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi$ )  $\omega \implies \text{ev } \psi \omega$ 
  by (induct rule: suntill.induct) auto

lemma suntill-inv:
  assumes stl:  $\bigwedge s$ . f (stl s) = stl (f s)
  shows (P suntill Q) (f s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (( $\lambda x$ . P (f x)) suntill ( $\lambda x$ . Q (f x))) s
proof
  assume (P suntill Q) (f s) then show (( $\lambda x$ . P (f x)) suntill ( $\lambda x$ . Q (f x))) s

```

```

by (induction f s arbitrary: s) (auto simp: stl intro: suntill.intros)
next
  assume (( $\lambda x. P(f x)$ ) suntill ( $\lambda x. Q(f x)$ )) s then show (P suntill Q) (f s)
    by induction (auto simp flip: stl intro: suntill.intros)
qed

lemma suntill-smap: (P suntill Q) (smap f s)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (( $\lambda x. P(smap f x)$ ) suntill ( $\lambda x. Q(smap f x)$ )) s
  by (rule suntill-inv) simp

lemma hld-smap: HLD x (smap f s) = holds ( $\lambda y. f y \in x$ ) s
  by (simp add: HLD-def)

lemma suntill-mono:
  assumes eq:  $\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \implies Q2 \omega \quad \bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies R1 \omega \implies R2 \omega$ 
  assumes *: ( $Q1 \text{ suntill } R1$ )  $\omega$  alw P  $\omega$  shows ( $Q2 \text{ suntill } R2$ )  $\omega$ 
  using * by induct (auto intro: eq suntill.intros)

lemma suntill-cong:
  alw P  $\omega \implies (\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies Q1 \omega \longleftrightarrow Q2 \omega) \implies (\bigwedge \omega. P \omega \implies R1 \omega \longleftrightarrow R2 \omega)$   $\implies$ 
  ( $Q1 \text{ suntill } R1$ )  $\omega \longleftrightarrow (Q2 \text{ suntill } R2)$   $\omega$ 
  using suntill-mono[of P Q1 Q2 R1 R2  $\omega$ ] suntill-mono[of P Q2 Q1 R2 R1  $\omega$ ] by
  auto

lemma ev-suntill-iff: ev (P suntill Q)  $\omega \longleftrightarrow$  ev Q  $\omega$ 
proof
  assume ev (P suntill Q)  $\omega$  then show ev Q  $\omega$ 
    by induct (auto dest: ev-suntill)
next
  assume ev Q  $\omega$  then show ev (P suntill Q)  $\omega$ 
    by induct (auto intro: suntill.intros)
qed

lemma true-suntill: (( $\lambda -. \text{True}$ ) suntill P) = ev P
  by (simp add: suntill-def ev-def)

lemma suntill-lfp: ( $\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi$ ) = lfp ( $\lambda P s. \psi s \vee (\varphi s \wedge P(\text{stl } s))$ )
  by (simp add: suntill-def)

lemma sfilter-P[simp]: P (shd s)  $\implies$  sfilter P s = shd s # sfilter P (stl s)
  using sfilter-Stream[of P shd s stl s] by simp

lemma sfilter-not-P[simp]:  $\neg P(\text{shd } s) \implies$  sfilter P s = sfilter P (stl s)
  using sfilter-Stream[of P shd s stl s] by simp

lemma sfilter-eq:
  assumes ev (holds P) s
  shows sfilter P s = x # s'  $\longleftrightarrow$ 

```

```

 $P x \wedge (\text{not} (\text{holds } P) \text{ suntill } (\text{HLD } \{x\} \text{ and } \text{nxt } (\lambda s. \text{sfilter } P s = s'))) s$ 
using assms
by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong)
(auto simp add: HLD-iff intro: suntill.intros elim: suntill.cases)

```

lemma *sfilter-streams*:

```
 $\text{alw } (\text{ev } (\text{holds } P)) \omega \implies \omega \in \text{streams } A \implies \text{sfilter } P \omega \in \text{streams } \{x \in A. P x\}$ 
```

proof (*coinduction arbitrary*: ω)

case (*streams* ω)

then have $\text{ev } (\text{holds } P) \omega$ **by** *blast*

from this streams show ?case

by (*induct rule: ev-induct-strong*) (*auto elim: streamsE*)

qed

lemma *alw-sfilter*:

```
 $\text{assumes *: alw } (\text{ev } (\text{holds } P)) s$ 
```

```
 $\text{shows alw } Q (\text{sfilter } P s) \longleftrightarrow \text{alw } (\lambda x. Q (\text{sfilter } P x)) s$ 
```

proof

assume $\text{alw } Q (\text{sfilter } P s)$ **with * show** $\text{alw } (\lambda x. Q (\text{sfilter } P x)) s$

proof (*coinduction arbitrary*: s *rule: alw-coinduct*)

case (*stl* s)

then have $\text{ev } (\text{holds } P) s$

by *blast*

from this stl show ?case

by (*induct rule: ev-induct-strong*) *auto*

qed auto

next

assume $\text{alw } (\lambda x. Q (\text{sfilter } P x)) s$ **with * show** $\text{alw } Q (\text{sfilter } P s)$

proof (*coinduction arbitrary*: s *rule: alw-coinduct*)

case (*stl* s)

then have $\text{ev } (\text{holds } P) s$

by *blast*

from this stl show ?case

by (*induct rule: ev-induct-strong*) *auto*

qed auto

qed

lemma *ev-sfilter*:

```
 $\text{assumes *: alw } (\text{ev } (\text{holds } P)) s$ 
```

```
 $\text{shows ev } Q (\text{sfilter } P s) \longleftrightarrow \text{ev } (\lambda x. Q (\text{sfilter } P x)) s$ 
```

proof

assume $\text{ev } Q (\text{sfilter } P s)$ **from this * show** $\text{ev } (\lambda x. Q (\text{sfilter } P x)) s$

proof (*induction sfilter P s arbitrary*: s *rule: ev-induct-strong*)

case (*step* s)

then have $\text{ev } (\text{holds } P) s$

by *blast*

from this step show ?case

by (*induct rule: ev-induct-strong*) *auto*

qed auto

```

next
assume ev (λx. Q (sfilter P x)) s then show ev Q (sfilter P s)
proof (induction rule: ev-induct-strong)
  case (step s) then show ?case
    by (cases P (shd s)) auto
qed auto
qed

lemma holds-sfilter:
assumes ev (holds Q) s shows holds P (sfilter Q s) ←→ (not (holds Q) suntill
(holds (Q aand P))) s
proof
  assume holds P (sfilter Q s) with assms show (not (holds Q) suntill (holds (Q
aand P))) s
    by (induct rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: suntill.intros)
next
  assume (not (holds Q) suntill (holds (Q aand P))) s then show holds P (sfilter
Q s)
    by induct auto
qed

lemma suntill-aand-nxt:
( $\varphi$  suntill ( $\varphi$  aand nxt  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$  ←→ ( $\varphi$  aand nxt ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
proof
  assume ( $\varphi$  suntill ( $\varphi$  aand nxt  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$  then show ( $\varphi$  aand nxt ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
    by induction (auto intro: suntill.intros)
next
  assume ( $\varphi$  aand nxt ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
  then have ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ) (stl  $\omega$ )  $\varphi$   $\omega$ 
    by auto
  then show ( $\varphi$  suntill ( $\varphi$  aand nxt  $\psi$ ))  $\omega$ 
    by (induction stl  $\omega$  arbitrary:  $\omega$ )
      (auto elim: suntill.cases intro: suntill.intros)
qed

lemma alw-sconst: alw P (sconst x) ←→ P (sconst x)
proof
  assume P (sconst x) then show alw P (sconst x)
    by coinduction auto
qed auto

lemma ev-sconst: ev P (sconst x) ←→ P (sconst x)
proof
  assume ev P (sconst x) then show P (sconst x)
    by (induction sconst x) auto
qed auto

lemma suntill-sconst: ( $\varphi$  suntill  $\psi$ ) (sconst x) ←→  $\psi$  (sconst x)
proof

```

```

assume ( $\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi$ ) ( $sconst x$ ) then show  $\psi$  ( $sconst x$ )
  by (induction  $sconst x$ ) auto
qed (auto intro: suntill.intros)

lemma  $hld\text{-}smap'$ :  $HLD x (smap f s) = HLD (f -^ x) s$ 
  by (simp add:  $HLD\text{-}def$ )

lemma pigeonhole-stream:
  assumes  $alw (HLD s) \omega$ 
  assumes  $finite s$ 
  shows  $\exists x \in s. alw (ev (HLD \{x\})) \omega$ 
proof -
  have  $\forall i \in UNIV. \exists x \in s. \omega !! i = x$ 
  using  $\langle alw (HLD s) \omega \rangle$  by (simp add:  $alw\text{-}iff\text{-}sdrop HLD\text{-}iff$ )
  from pigeonhole-infinite-rel[OF infinite-UNIV-nat ⟨finite s⟩ this]
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add:  $HLD\text{-}iff flip: infinite\text{-}iff\text{-}alw\text{-}ev$ )
qed

lemma ev-eq-suntil:  $ev P \omega \longleftrightarrow (\text{not } P \text{ suntill } P) \omega$ 
proof
  assume  $ev P \omega$  then show  $((\lambda xs. \neg P xs) \text{ suntill } P) \omega$ 
    by (induction rule: ev-induct-strong) (auto intro: suntill.intros)
qed (auto simp: ev-suntil)

```

61 Weak vs. strong until (contributed by Michael Foster, University of Sheffield)

```

lemma suntil-implies-until:  $(\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \omega \implies (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega$ 
  by (induct rule: suntill-induct-strong) (auto intro: UNTIL.intros)

lemma alw-implies-until:  $alw \varphi \omega \implies (\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega$ 
  unfolding until-false[symmetric] by (auto elim: until-mono)

lemma until-ev-suntil:  $(\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega \implies ev \psi \omega \implies (\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \omega$ 
proof (rotate-tac, induction rule: ev.induct)
  case (base xs)
  then show ?case
    by (simp add: suntill.base)
next
  case (step xs)
  then show ?case
    by (metis UNTIL.cases suntill.base suntill.step)
qed

lemma suntil-as-until:  $(\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \omega = ((\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega \wedge ev \psi \omega)$ 
  using ev-suntil suntill-implies-until until-ev-suntil by blast

```

```

lemma until-not-relesased-now:  $(\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega \implies \neg \psi \omega \implies \varphi \omega$ 
  using UNTIL.cases by auto

lemma until-must-release-ev:  $(\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega \implies \text{ev} (\text{not } \varphi) \omega \implies \text{ev } \psi \omega$ 
  proof (rotate-tac, induction rule: ev.induct)
    case (base xs)
    then show ?case
      using until-not-relesased-now by blast
  next
    case (step xs)
    then show ?case
      using UNTIL.cases by blast
  qed

lemma until-as-suntil:  $(\varphi \text{ until } \psi) \omega = ((\varphi \text{ suntill } \psi) \text{ or } (\text{alw } \varphi)) \omega$ 
  using alw-implies-until not-alw-iff suntill-implies-until until-ev-suntil until-must-release-ev
  by blast

lemma alw-holds:  $\text{alw} (\text{holds } P) (h\#\#t) = (P h \wedge \text{alw} (\text{holds } P) t)$ 
  by (metis alw.simps holds-Stream stream.sel(2))

lemma alw-holds2:  $\text{alw} (\text{holds } P) ss = (P (\text{shd } ss) \wedge \text{alw} (\text{holds } P) (\text{stl } ss))$ 
  by (meson alw.simps holds.elims(2) holds.elims(3))

lemma alw-eq-sconst:  $(\text{alw} (\text{HLD } \{h\}) t) = (t = \text{sconst } h)$ 
  unfolding sconst-alt alw-HLD-iff-streams streams-iff-sset
  using stream.setsel(1) by force

lemma sdrop-if-suntil:  $(p \text{ suntill } q) \omega \implies \exists j. q (\text{sdrop } j \omega) \wedge (\forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k \omega))$ 
  proof (induction rule: suntill.induct)
    case (base  $\omega$ )
    then show ?case
      by force
  next
    case (step  $\omega$ )
    then obtain j where  $q (\text{sdrop } j (\text{stl } \omega)) \forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k (\text{stl } \omega))$  by blast
    with step(1,2) show ?case
      using ev-at-imp-snth less-Suc-eq-0-disj by (auto intro!: exI[where x=j+1])
  qed

lemma not-suntil:  $(\neg (p \text{ suntill } q) \omega) = (\neg (p \text{ until } q) \omega \vee \text{alw} (\text{not } q) \omega)$ 
  by (simp add: suntill-as-until alw-iff-sdrop ev-iff-sdrop)

lemma sdrop-until:  $q (\text{sdrop } j \omega) \implies \forall k < j. p (\text{sdrop } k \omega) \implies (p \text{ until } q) \omega$ 
  proof (induct j arbitrary:  $\omega$ )
    case 0
    then show ?case
    by (simp add: UNTIL.base)

```

```

next
  case (Suc j)
  then show ?case
    by (metis Suc-mono UNTIL.simps sdrop.simps(1) sdrop.simps(2) zero-less-Suc)
  qed

lemma sdrop-suntil: q (sdrop j ω)  $\Rightarrow$  ( $\forall k < j. p$  (sdrop k ω))  $\Rightarrow$  (p suntil q)  $\omega$ 
  by (metis ev-iff-sdrop sdrop-until suntil-as-until)

lemma suntil-iff-sdrop: (p suntil q)  $\omega$  = ( $\exists j. q$  (sdrop j ω)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall k < j. p$  (sdrop k ω)))
  using sdrop-if-suntil sdrop-suntil by blast

end

```

62 Lists as vectors

```

theory ListVector
  imports Main
begin

```

A vector-space like structure of lists and arithmetic operations on them. Is only a vector space if restricted to lists of the same length.

Multiplication with a scalar:

```

abbreviation scale :: ('a::times)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list (infix  $\cdot_s$  70)
  where x ·s xs  $\equiv$  map ((*) x) xs

```

```

lemma scale1[simp]: ( $1 \cdot_s a$ )  $\cdot_s xs = xs$ 
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

62.1 + and -

```

fun zipwith0 :: ('a::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'b::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'b list  $\Rightarrow$  'c list
  where
    zipwith0 f [] [] = []
    zipwith0 f (x#xs) (y#ys) = f x y # zipwith0 f xs ys |
    zipwith0 f (x#xs) [] = f x 0 # zipwith0 f xs []
    zipwith0 f [] (y#ys) = f 0 y # zipwith0 f [] ys

```

```

instantiation list :: ({zero, plus}) plus
begin

```

```

definition
  list-add-def: (+) = zipwith0 (+)

```

```

instance ..

```

```

end

```

```

instantiation list :: ({zero, uminus}) uminus
begin

definition
  list-uminus-def: uminus = map uminus

instance ..

end

instantiation list :: ({zero,minus}) minus
begin

definition
  list-diff-def: (-) = zipwith0 (-)

instance ..

end

lemma zipwith0-Nil[simp]: zipwith0 f [] ys = map (f 0) ys
  by (induct ys) simp-all

lemma list-add-Nil[simp]: [] + xs = (xs:'a::monoid-add list)
  by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-add-def)

lemma list-add-Nil2[simp]: xs + [] = (xs:'a::monoid-add list)
  by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-add-def)

lemma list-add-Cons[simp]: (x#xs) + (y#ys) = (x+y)#{(xs+ys)}
  by (auto simp:list-add-def)

lemma list-diff-Nil[simp]: [] - xs = -(xs:'a::group-add list)
  by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-diff-def list-uminus-def)

lemma list-diff-Nil2[simp]: xs - [] = (xs:'a::group-add list)
  by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-diff-def)

lemma list-diff-Cons-Cons[simp]: (x#xs) - (y#ys) = (x-y)#{(xs-ys)}
  by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-diff-def)

lemma list-uminus-Cons[simp]: -(x#xs) = (-x)#{(-xs)}
  by (induct xs) (auto simp:list-uminus-def)

lemma self-list-diff:
  xs - xs = replicate (length(xs:'a::group-add list)) 0
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma list-add-assoc:
  fixes xs :: 'a::monoid-add list
  shows (xs+ys)+zs = xs+(ys+zs)
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys zs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs ys zs)
  show ?case
    by (cases ys; cases zs; simp add: add.assoc Cons)
qed

```

62.2 Inner product

```

definition iprod :: 'a::ring list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a ( $\langle \langle$  open-block notation= $\langle \langle$  mixfix iprod  $\rangle \rangle$   $\langle \langle$  , $\rangle \rangle$   $\rangle \rangle$ )
  where  $\langle xs,ys \rangle = (\sum (x,y) \leftarrow zip xs ys. x*y)$ 

```

```

lemma iprod-Nil[simp]:  $\langle [],ys \rangle = 0$ 
  by(simp add: iprod-def)

```

```

lemma iprod-Nil2[simp]:  $\langle xs,[] \rangle = 0$ 
  by(simp add: iprod-def)

```

```

lemma iprod-Cons[simp]:  $\langle x\#xs,y\#ys \rangle = x*y + \langle xs,ys \rangle$ 
  by(simp add: iprod-def)

```

```

lemma iprod0-if-coeffs0:  $\forall c \in set cs. c = 0 \implies \langle cs,xs \rangle = 0$ 
proof (induct cs arbitrary: xs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a cs xs)
  then show ?case
    by (cases xs; fastforce)
qed

```

```

lemma iprod-uminus[simp]:  $\langle -xs,ys \rangle = -\langle xs,ys \rangle$ 
  by(simp add: iprod-def uminus-sum-list-map o-def split-def map-zip-map list-uminus-def)

```

```

lemma iprod-left-add-distrib:  $\langle xs + ys,zs \rangle = \langle xs,zs \rangle + \langle ys,zs \rangle$ 
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys zs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs ys zs)
  show ?case
    by (cases ys; cases zs; simp add: distrib-right Cons)
qed

```

```

lemma iprod-left-diff-distrib:  $\langle xs - ys, zs \rangle = \langle xs, zs \rangle - \langle ys, zs \rangle$ 
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys zs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs ys zs)
  show ?case
    by (cases ys; cases zs; simp add: left-diff-distrib Cons)
qed

lemma iprod-assoc:  $\langle x *_s xs, ys \rangle = x * \langle xs, ys \rangle$ 
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons a xs ys)
  show ?case
    by (cases ys; simp add: distrib-left mult.assoc Cons)
qed

end

```

63 Definitions of Least Upper Bounds and Greatest Lower Bounds

```

theory Lub-Glb
imports Complex-Main
begin

  Thanks to suggestions by James Margetson

definition settle :: 'a set ⇒ 'a::ord ⇒ bool (infixl `*<=` 70)
  where S *<= x = ( ∀ y∈S. y ≤ x)

definition setge :: 'a::ord ⇒ 'a set ⇒ bool (infixl `<=*` 70)
  where x <=* S = ( ∀ y∈S. x ≤ y)

```

63.1 Rules for the Relations $*\leq$ and $\leq*$

```

lemma settleI: ∀ y∈S. y ≤ x ⇒ S *<= x
  by (simp add: settle-def)

lemma settleD: S *<= x ⇒ y∈S ⇒ y ≤ x
  by (simp add: settle-def)

lemma setgeI: ∀ y∈S. x ≤ y ⇒ x <=* S
  by (simp add: setge-def)

```

```

lemma setgeD:  $x <=^* S \Rightarrow y \in S \Rightarrow x \leq y$ 
  by (simp add: setge-def)

definition leastP :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a::ord  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where leastP P x = (P x  $\wedge$  x  $<=^*$  Collect P)

definition isUb :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a::ord  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where isUb R S x = (S * $\leq$  x  $\wedge$  x  $\in$  R)

definition isLub :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a::ord  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where isLub R S x = leastP (isUb R S) x

definition ubs :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  'a::ord set  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
  where ubs R S = Collect (isUb R S)

```

63.2 Rules about the Operators *leastP*, *ub* and *lub*

```

lemma leastPD1: leastP P x  $\Rightarrow$  P x
  by (simp add: leastP-def)

lemma leastPD2: leastP P x  $\Rightarrow$  x  $<=^*$  Collect P
  by (simp add: leastP-def)

lemma leastPD3: leastP P x  $\Rightarrow$  y  $\in$  Collect P  $\Rightarrow$  x  $\leq$  y
  by (blast dest!: leastPD2 setgeD)

lemma isLubD1: isLub R S x  $\Rightarrow$  S * $\leq$  x
  by (simp add: isLub-def isUb-def leastP-def)

lemma isLubD1a: isLub R S x  $\Rightarrow$  x  $\in$  R
  by (simp add: isLub-def isUb-def leastP-def)

lemma isLub-isUb: isLub R S x  $\Rightarrow$  isUb R S x
  unfolding isUb-def by (blast dest: isLubD1 isLubD1a)

lemma isLubD2: isLub R S x  $\Rightarrow$  y  $\in$  S  $\Rightarrow$  y  $\leq$  x
  by (blast dest!: isLubD1 settleD)

lemma isLubD3: isLub R S x  $\Rightarrow$  leastP (isUb R S) x
  by (simp add: isLub-def)

lemma isLubI1: leastP(isUb R S) x  $\Rightarrow$  isLub R S x
  by (simp add: isLub-def)

lemma isLubI2: isUb R S x  $\Rightarrow$  x  $<=^*$  Collect (isUb R S)  $\Rightarrow$  isLub R S x
  by (simp add: isLub-def leastP-def)

lemma isUbD: isUb R S x  $\Rightarrow$  y  $\in$  S  $\Rightarrow$  y  $\leq$  x

```

```

by (simp add: isUb-def settle-def)

lemma isUbD2: isUb R S x  $\implies$  S *≤ x
  by (simp add: isUb-def)

lemma isUbD2a: isUb R S x  $\implies$  x ∈ R
  by (simp add: isUb-def)

lemma isUbI: S *≤ x  $\implies$  x ∈ R  $\implies$  isUb R S x
  by (simp add: isUb-def)

lemma isLub-le-isUb: isLub R S x  $\implies$  isUb R S y  $\implies$  x ≤ y
  unfolding isLub-def by (blast intro!: leastPD3)

lemma isLub-ubs: isLub R S x  $\implies$  x <= ubs R S
  unfolding ubs-def isLub-def by (rule leastPD2)

lemma isLub-unique: [] isLub R S x; isLub R S y []  $\implies$  x = (y::'a::linorder)
  apply (frule isLub-isUb)
  apply (frule-tac x = y in isLub-isUb)
  apply (blast intro!: order-antisym dest!: isLub-le-isUb)
  done

lemma isUb-UNIV-I:  $(\bigwedge y. y \in S \implies y \leq u) \implies \text{isUb UNIV } S u$ 
  by (simp add: isUbI settleI)

definition greatestP ::  $('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a::ord \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where greatestP P x =  $(P x \wedge \text{Collect } P *≤ x)$ 

definition isLb ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a::ord \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where isLb R S x =  $(x <= S \wedge x \in R)$ 

definition isGlb ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a::ord \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ 
  where isGlb R S x = greatestP (isLb R S) x

definition lbs ::  $'a \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a::ord \text{ set} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$ 
  where lbs R S = Collect (isLb R S)

```

63.3 Rules about the Operators *greatestP*, *isLb* and *isGlb*

```

lemma greatestPD1: greatestP P x  $\implies$  P x
  by (simp add: greatestP-def)

lemma greatestPD2: greatestP P x  $\implies$  Collect P *≤ x
  by (simp add: greatestP-def)

lemma greatestPD3: greatestP P x  $\implies$  y ∈ Collect P  $\implies$  x ≥ y
  by (blast dest!: greatestPD2 settleD)

```

```

lemma isGlbD1: isGlb R S x ==> x <= S
  by (simp add: isGlb-def isLb-def greatestP-def)

lemma isGlbD1a: isGlb R S x ==> x ∈ R
  by (simp add: isGlb-def isLb-def greatestP-def)

lemma isGlb-isLb: isGlb R S x ==> isLb R S x
  unfolding isLb-def by (blast dest: isGlbD1 isGlbD1a)

lemma isGlbD2: isGlb R S x ==> y ∈ S ==> y ≥ x
  by (blast dest!: isGlbD1 setgeD)

lemma isGlbD3: isGlb R S x ==> greatestP (isLb R S) x
  by (simp add: isGlb-def)

lemma isGlbI1: greatestP (isLb R S) x ==> isGlb R S x
  by (simp add: isGlb-def)

lemma isGlbI2: isLb R S x ==> Collect (isLb R S) *≤ x ==> isGlb R S x
  by (simp add: isGlb-def greatestP-def)

lemma isLbD: isLb R S x ==> y ∈ S ==> y ≥ x
  by (simp add: isLb-def setge-def)

lemma isLbD2: isLb R S x ==> x <= S
  by (simp add: isLb-def)

lemma isLbD2a: isLb R S x ==> x ∈ R
  by (simp add: isLb-def)

lemma isLbI: x <= S ==> x ∈ R ==> isLb R S x
  by (simp add: isLb-def)

lemma isGlb-le-isLb: isGlb R S x ==> isLb R S y ==> x ≥ y
  unfolding isGlb-def by (blast intro!: greatestPD3)

lemma isGlb-ubs: isGlb R S x ==> lbs R S *≤ x
  unfolding lbs-def isGlb-def by (rule greatestPD2)

lemma isGlb-unique: [| isGlb R S x; isGlb R S y |] ==> x = (y::'a::linorder)
  apply (frule isGlb-isLb)
  apply (frule-tac x = y in isGlb-isLb)
  apply (blast intro!: order-antisym dest!: isGlb-le-isLb)
  done

lemma bdd-above-setle: bdd-above A ←→ (∃ a. A *≤ a)
  by (auto simp: bdd-above-def setle-def)

```

lemma *bdd-below-setge*: $bdd\text{-below } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists a. a <=^* A)$
by (auto simp: *bdd-below-def* *setge-def*)

lemma *isLub-cSup*:
 $(S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}) \neq \{\} \implies (\exists b. S * <= b) \implies \text{isLub UNIV } S (\text{Sup } S)$
by (auto simp add: *isLub-def* *setle-def* *leastP-def* *isUb-def*
intro!: *setgeI* *cSup-upper* *cSup-least*)

lemma *isGlb-cInf*:
 $(S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}) \neq \{\} \implies (\exists b. b <=^* S) \implies \text{isGlb UNIV } S (\text{Inf } S)$
by (auto simp add: *isGlb-def* *setge-def* *greatestP-def* *isLb-def*
intro!: *setleI* *cInf-lower* *cInf-greatest*)

lemma *cSup-le*: $(S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}) \neq \{\} \implies S * <= b \implies \text{Sup } S \leq b$
by (metis *cSup-least* *setle-def*)

lemma *cInf-ge*: $(S::'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}) \neq \{\} \implies b <=^* S \implies \text{Inf } S \geq b$
by (metis *cInf-greatest* *setge-def*)

lemma *cSup-bounds*:
fixes $S :: 'a :: \text{conditionally-complete-lattice set}$
shows $S \neq \{\} \implies a <=^* S \implies S * <= b \implies a \leq \text{Sup } S \wedge \text{Sup } S \leq b$
using *cSup-least*[of S b] *cSup-upper2*[of - S a]
by (auto simp: *bdd-above-setle* *setge-def* *setle-def*)

lemma *cSup-unique*: $(S::'a :: \{\text{conditionally-complete-linorder, no-bot}\} \text{ set}) * <= b \implies (\forall b' < b. \exists x \in S. b' < x) \implies \text{Sup } S = b$
by (rule *cSup-eq*) (auto simp: *not-le[symmetric]* *setle-def*)

lemma *cInf-unique*: $b <=^* (S::'a :: \{\text{conditionally-complete-linorder, no-top}\} \text{ set}) \implies (\forall b' > b. \exists x \in S. b' > x) \implies \text{Inf } S = b$
by (rule *cInf-eq*) (auto simp: *not-le[symmetric]* *setge-def*)

Use completeness of reals (supremum property) to show that any bounded sequence has a least upper bound

lemma *reals-complete*: $\exists X. X \in S \implies \exists Y. \text{isUb } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) S Y \implies \exists t. \text{isLub } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) S t$
by (intro exI[of - $\text{Sup } S$] *isLub-cSup*) (auto simp: *setle-def* *isUb-def* *intro!*: *cSup-upper*)

lemma *Bseq-isUb*: $\bigwedge X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}. \text{Bseq } X \implies \exists U. \text{isUb } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} U$
by (auto intro: *isUbI* *setleI* simp add: *Bseq-def* *abs-le-iff*)

lemma *Bseq-isLub*: $\bigwedge X :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{real}. \text{Bseq } X \implies \exists U. \text{isLub } (\text{UNIV} :: \text{real set}) \{x. \exists n. X n = x\} U$

```

by (blast intro: reals-complete Bseq-isUb)

lemma isLub-mono-imp-LIMSEQ:
fixes X :: nat ⇒ real
assumes u: isLub UNIV {x. ∃ n. X n = x} u
assumes X: ∀ m n. m ≤ n → X m ≤ X n
shows X —→ u
proof –
have X —→ (SUP i. X i)
using u[THEN isLubD1] X
by (intro LIMSEQ-incseq-SUP) (auto simp: incseq-def image-def eq-commute
bdd-above-setle)
also have (SUP i. X i) = u
using isLub-cSup[of range X] u[THEN isLubD1]
by (intro isLub-unique[OF - u]) (auto simp add: image-def eq-commute)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemmas real-isGlb-unique = isGlb-unique[where 'a=real]

lemma real-le-inf-subset: t ≠ {} ⇒ t ⊆ s ⇒ ∃ b. b <= s ⇒ Inf s ≤ Inf
(t::real set)
by (rule cInf-superset-mono) (auto simp: bdd-below-setge)

lemma real-ge-sup-subset: t ≠ {} ⇒ t ⊆ s ⇒ ∃ b. s *≤ b ⇒ Sup s ≥ Sup
(t::real set)
by (rule cSup-subset-mono) (auto simp: bdd-above-setle)

end

```

64 An abstract view on maps for code generation.

```

theory Mapping
imports Main AList
begin

```

64.1 Parametricity transfer rules

```

lemma map-of-foldr: map-of xs = foldr (λ(k, v) m. m(k ↦ v)) xs Map.empty
using map-add-map-of-foldr [of Map.empty] by auto

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma empty-parametric: (A ==> rel-option B) Map.empty Map.empty
by transfer-prover

lemma lookup-parametric: ((A ==> B) ==> A ==> B) (λm k. m k) (λm
k. m k)

```

by transfer-prover

```

lemma update-parametric:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (A ==> B ==> (A ==> rel-option B) ==> A ==> rel-option
B)
    ( $\lambda k v m. m(k \mapsto v)$ ) ( $\lambda k v m. m(k \mapsto v)$ )
  by transfer-prover

lemma delete-parametric:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (A ==> (A ==> rel-option B) ==> A ==> rel-option B)
    ( $\lambda k m. m(k := \text{None})$ ) ( $\lambda k m. m(k := \text{None})$ )
  by transfer-prover

lemma is-none-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-option A ==> HOL.eq) Option.is-none Option.is-none
  by (auto simp add: Option.is-none-def rel-fun-def rel-option-iff split: option.split)

lemma dom-parametric:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-total A
  shows ((A ==> rel-option B) ==> rel-set A) dom dom
  unfolding dom-def [abs-def] Option.is-none-def [symmetric] by transfer-prover

lemma graph-parametric:
  assumes bi-total A
  shows ((A ==> rel-option B) ==> rel-set (rel-prod A B)) Map.graph Map.graph
  proof
    fix f g assume (A ==> rel-option B) f g
    with assms[unfolded bi-total-def] show rel-set (rel-prod A B) (Map.graph f)
    (Map.graph g)
    unfolding graph-def rel-set-def rel-fun-def
    by auto (metis option-rel-Some1 option-rel-Some2)+
  qed

lemma map-of-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique R1
  shows (list-all2 (rel-prod R1 R2) ==> R1 ==> rel-option R2) map-of
map-of
  unfolding map-of-def by transfer-prover

lemma map-entry-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (A ==> (B ==> B) ==> (A ==> rel-option B) ==> A
==> rel-option B)
    ( $\lambda k f m. (\text{case } m \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow m$ 
    | Some v  $\Rightarrow m(k \mapsto (f v)))$  ( $\lambda k f m. (\text{case } m \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow m$ 
    | Some v  $\Rightarrow m(k \mapsto (f v)))$ )
  by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma tabulate-parametric:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique A
  shows (list-all2 A ===> (A ===> B) ===> A ===> rel-option B)
    ( $\lambda ks f. (\text{map-of} (\text{map} (\lambda k. (k, f k)) ks))) (\lambda ks f. (\text{map-of} (\text{map} (\lambda k. (k, f k)) ks)))$ )
  by transfer-prover

lemma bulkload-parametric:
  (list-all2 A ===> HOL.eq ===> rel-option A)
  ( $\lambda xs k. \text{if } k < \text{length } xs \text{ then Some } (xs ! k) \text{ else None}$ )
  ( $\lambda xs k. \text{if } k < \text{length } xs \text{ then Some } (xs ! k) \text{ else None}$ )
proof
  fix xs ys
  assume list-all2 A xs ys
  then show
    (HOL.eq ===> rel-option A)
    ( $\lambda k. \text{if } k < \text{length } xs \text{ then Some } (xs ! k) \text{ else None}$ )
    ( $\lambda k. \text{if } k < \text{length } ys \text{ then Some } (ys ! k) \text{ else None}$ )
  by induct (auto simp add: list-all2-lengthD list-all2-nthD rel-funI)
qed

lemma map-parametric:
  ((A ===> B) ===> (C ===> D) ===> (B ===> rel-option C) ===> A
  ===> rel-option D)
  ( $\lambda f g m. (\text{map-option } g \circ m \circ f)) (\lambda f g m. (\text{map-option } g \circ m \circ f))$ )
  by transfer-prover

lemma combine-with-key-parametric:
  ((A ===> B ===> B ===> B) ===> (A ===> rel-option B) ===> (A
  ===> rel-option B) ===>
  (A ===> rel-option B)) ( $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } (f x) (m1 x) (m2 x))$ 
  ( $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } (f x) (m1 x) (m2 x))$ )
  unfolding combine-options-def by transfer-prover

lemma combine-parametric:
  ((B ===> B ===> B) ===> (A ===> rel-option B) ===> (A ===>
  rel-option B) ===>
  (A ===> rel-option B)) ( $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } f (m1 x) (m2 x))$ 
  ( $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } f (m1 x) (m2 x))$ )
  unfolding combine-options-def by transfer-prover

end

```

64.2 Type definition and primitive operations

```

typedef ('a, 'b) mapping = UNIV :: ('a → 'b) set
morphisms rep Mapping ..

```

setup-lifting *type-definition-mapping*

lift-definition *empty* :: $('a, 'b)$ *mapping*
is *Map.empty* **parametric** *empty-parametric* .

lift-definition *lookup* :: $('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b$ *option*
is $\lambda m k. m k$ **parametric** *lookup-parametric* .

definition *lookup-default* *d m k* = (*case Mapping.lookup m k of None $\Rightarrow d$ | Some v $\Rightarrow v$*)

lift-definition *update* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda k v m. m(k \mapsto v)$ **parametric** *update-parametric* .

lift-definition *delete* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda k m. m(k := \text{None})$ **parametric** *delete-parametric* .

lift-definition *filter* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda P m k. \text{case } m k \text{ of None } \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } v \Rightarrow \text{if } P k v \text{ then Some } v \text{ else None}$

.

lift-definition *keys* :: $('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow 'a$ *set*
is *dom* **parametric** *dom-parametric* .

lift-definition *entries* :: $('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a \times 'b)$ *set*
is *Map.graph* **parametric** *graph-parametric* .

lift-definition *tabulate* :: $'a$ *list* $\Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda ks f. (\text{map-of} (\text{List.map} (\lambda k. (k, f k)) ks))$ **parametric** *tabulate-parametric* .

lift-definition *bulkload* :: $'a$ *list* $\Rightarrow (\text{nat}, 'a)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda xs k. \text{if } k < \text{length } xs \text{ then Some } (xs ! k) \text{ else None}$ **parametric** *bulkload-parametric* .

lift-definition *map* :: $('c \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'd) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('c, 'd)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda f g m. (\text{map-option } g \circ m \circ f)$ **parametric** *map-parametric* .

lift-definition *map-values* :: $('c \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('c, 'a)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('c, 'b)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda f m x. \text{map-option } (f x) (m x)$.

lift-definition *combine-with-key* ::
 $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } (fx) (m1 x) (m2 x)$ **parametric** *combine-with-key-parametric*

.

lift-definition *combine* ::
 $('b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping* $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ *mapping*
is $\lambda f m1 m2 x. \text{combine-options } f (m1 x) (m2 x)$ **parametric** *combine-parametric*

.

```

definition All-mapping m P  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\forall x.$  case Mapping.lookup m x of None  $\Rightarrow$  True | Some y  $\Rightarrow$  P x y)

declare [[code drop: map]]

```

64.3 Functorial structure

```

functor map: map
  by (transfer, auto simp add: fun-eq-iff option.map-comp option.map-id)+
```

64.4 Derived operations

```

definition ordered-keys :: ('a::linorder, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where ordered-keys m = (if finite (keys m) then sorted-list-of-set (keys m) else [])

```

```

definition ordered-entries :: ('a::linorder, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'b) list
  where ordered-entries m = (if finite (entries m) then sorted-key-list-of-set fst
    (entries m)
    else [])

```

```

definition fold :: ('a::linorder  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c
  where fold f m a = List.fold (case-prod f) (ordered-entries m) a

```

```

definition is-empty :: ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where is-empty m  $\longleftrightarrow$  keys m = {}

```

```

definition size :: ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where size m = (if finite (keys m) then card (keys m) else 0)

```

```

definition replace :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping
  where replace k v m = (if k  $\in$  keys m then update k v m else m)

```

```

definition default :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) mapping
  where default k v m = (if k  $\in$  keys m then m else update k v m)

```

Manual derivation of transfer rule is non-trivial

lift-definition map-entry :: 'a \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) mapping \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) mapping
is

```

 $\lambda k f m.$ 
  (case m k of
    None  $\Rightarrow$  m
    | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  m (k  $\mapsto$  (f v))) parametric map-entry-parametric .

```

```

lemma map-entry-code [code]:
map-entry k f m =
  (case lookup m k of
    None  $\Rightarrow$  m
    | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  update k (f v) m)

```

by transfer rule

definition map-default :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$ mapping $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b)$
mapping
where map-default $k v f m = map\text{-entry} k f (default k v m)$

definition of-alist :: $('k \times 'v)$ list $\Rightarrow ('k, 'v)$ mapping
where of-alist $xs = foldr (\lambda(k, v). m. update k v m) xs empty$

instantiation mapping :: (type, type) equal
begin

definition HOL.equal $m1 m2 \longleftrightarrow (\forall k. lookup m1 k = lookup m2 k)$

instance

proof

show $\bigwedge x y: ('a, 'b)$ mapping. equal-class.equal $x y = (x = y)$
unfolding equal-mapping-def
 by transfer auto
qed

end

context includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma [transfer-rule]:

assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-total A
and [transfer-rule]: bi-unique B
shows (pcr-mapping A B ==> pcr-mapping A B ==> (=)) HOL.eq HOL.equal
unfolding equal by transfer-prover

lemma of-alist-transfer [transfer-rule]:

assumes [transfer-rule]: bi-unique R1
shows (list-all2 (rel-prod R1 R2) ==> pcr-mapping R1 R2) map-of of-alist
unfolding of-alist-def [abs-def] map-of-foldr [abs-def] by transfer-prover

end

64.5 Properties

lemma mapping-eqI: $(\bigwedge x. lookup m x = lookup m' x) \implies m = m'$
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma mapping-eqI':

assumes $\bigwedge x. x \in Mapping.keys m \implies Mapping.lookup\text{-default} d m x = Mapping.lookup\text{-default} d m' x$
and $Mapping.keys m = Mapping.keys m'$
shows $m = m'$

```

proof (intro mapping-eqI)
  show Mapping.lookup m x = Mapping.lookup m' x for x
    proof (cases Mapping.lookup m x)
      case None
        then have x  $\notin$  Mapping.keys m
        by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
      then have x  $\notin$  Mapping.keys m'
        by (simp add: assms)
      then have Mapping.lookup m' x = None
        by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
      with None show ?thesis
        by simp
    next
      case (Some y)
      then have A: x ∈ Mapping.keys m
        by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
      then have x ∈ Mapping.keys m'
        by (simp add: assms)
      then have  $\exists y'. \text{Mapping.lookup } m' x = \text{Some } y'$ 
        by transfer (simp add: dom-def)
      with Some assms(1)[OF A] show ?thesis
        by (auto simp add: lookup-default-def)
    qed
  qed

lemma lookup-update[simp]: lookup (update k v m) k = Some v
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-update-neq[simp]: k ≠ k' ⇒ lookup (update k v m) k' = lookup m k'
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-update': lookup (update k v m) k' = (if k = k' then Some v else lookup m k')
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-empty[simp]: lookup empty k = None
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-delete[simp]: lookup (delete k m) k = None
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-delete-neq[simp]: k ≠ k' ⇒ lookup (delete k m) k' = lookup m k'
  by transfer simp

lemma lookup-filter:
  lookup (filter P m) k =
  (case lookup m k of
    None ⇒ None

```

```

| Some v ⇒ if P k v then Some v else None)
by transfer simp-all

lemma lookup-map-values: lookup (map-values f m) k = map-option (f k) (lookup m k)
by transfer simp-all

lemma lookup-default-empty: lookup-default d empty k = d
by (simp add: lookup-default-def lookup-empty)

lemma lookup-default-update: lookup-default d (update k v m) k = v
by (simp add: lookup-default-def)

lemma lookup-default-update-neq:
k ≠ k' ⟹ lookup-default d (update k v m) k' = lookup-default d m k'
by (simp add: lookup-default-def)

lemma lookup-default-update':
lookup-default d (update k v m) k' = (if k = k' then v else lookup-default d m k')
by (auto simp: lookup-default-update lookup-default-update-neq)

lemma lookup-default-filter:
lookup-default d (filter P m) k =
(if P k (lookup-default d m k) then lookup-default d m k else d)
by (simp add: lookup-default-def lookup-filter split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default-map-values:
lookup-default (f k d) (map-values f m) k = f k (lookup-default d m k)
by (simp add: lookup-default-def lookup-map-values split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-combine-with-key:
Mapping.lookup (combine-with-key f m1 m2) x =
combine-options (f x) (Mapping.lookup m1 x) (Mapping.lookup m2 x)
by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma combine-altdef: combine f m1 m2 = combine-with-key (λ-. f) m1 m2
by transfer' (rule refl)

lemma lookup-combine:
Mapping.lookup (combine f m1 m2) x =
combine-options f (Mapping.lookup m1 x) (Mapping.lookup m2 x)
by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default-neutral-combine-with-key:
assumes ⋀x. f k d x = x ⋀x. f k x d = x
shows Mapping.lookup-default d (combine-with-key f m1 m2) k =
f k (Mapping.lookup-default d m1 k) (Mapping.lookup-default d m2 k)
by (auto simp: lookup-default-def lookup-combine-with-key assms split: option.splits)

```

```

lemma lookup-default-neutral-combine:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. f d x = x \bigwedge x. f x d = x$ 
  shows Mapping.lookup-default d (combine f m1 m2) x =
    f (Mapping.lookup-default d m1 x) (Mapping.lookup-default d m2 x)
  by (auto simp: lookup-default-def lookup-combine assms split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-entry: lookup (map-entry x f m) x = map-option f (lookup m x)
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-entry-neq:  $x \neq y \implies \text{lookup} (\text{map-entry} x f m) y = \text{lookup} m y$ 
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-entry':
   $\text{lookup} (\text{map-entry} x f m) y =$ 
  (if  $x = y$  then map-option f (lookup m y) else lookup m y)
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default: lookup (default x d m) x = Some (lookup-default d m x)
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default-neq:  $x \neq y \implies \text{lookup} (\text{default} x d m) y = \text{lookup} m y$ 
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-default':
   $\text{lookup} (\text{default} x d m) y =$ 
  (if  $x = y$  then Some (lookup-default d m x) else lookup m y)
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma lookup-map-default: lookup (map-default x d f m) x = Some (f (lookup-default d m x))
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by (simp add: map-default-def lookup-map-entry lookup-default lookup-default-def)

lemma lookup-map-default-neq:  $x \neq y \implies \text{lookup} (\text{map-default} x d f m) y = \text{lookup} m y$ 
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by (simp add: map-default-def lookup-map-entry-neq lookup-default-neq)

lemma lookup-map-default':
   $\text{lookup} (\text{map-default} x d f m) y =$ 
  (if  $x = y$  then Some (f (lookup-default d m x)) else lookup m y)
  unfolding lookup-default-def default-def
  by (simp add: map-default-def lookup-map-entry' lookup-default' lookup-default-def)

```

```

lemma lookup-tabulate:
  assumes distinct xs
  shows Mapping.lookup (Mapping.tabulate xs f) x = (if x ∈ set xs then Some (f x) else None)
  using assms by transfer (auto simp: map-of-eq-None-iff o-def dest!: map-of-SomeD)

lemma lookup-of-alist: lookup (of-alist xs) k = map-of xs k
  by transfer simp-all

lemma keys-is-none-rep [code-unfold]: k ∈ keys m ↔ ¬ (Option.is-none (lookup m k))
  by transfer (auto simp add: Option.is-none-def)

lemma update-update:
  update k v (update k w m) = update k v m
  k ≠ l ⇒ update k v (update l w m) = update l w (update k v m)
  by (transfer; simp add: fun-upd-twist)+

lemma update-delete [simp]: update k v (delete k m) = update k v m
  by transfer simp

lemma delete-update:
  delete k (update k v m) = delete k m
  k ≠ l ⇒ delete k (update l v m) = update l v (delete k m)
  by (transfer; simp add: fun-upd-twist)+

lemma delete-empty [simp]: delete k empty = empty
  by transfer simp

lemma Mapping-delete-if-notin-keys[simp]:
  k ∉ keys m ⇒ delete k m = m
  by transfer simp

lemma replace-update:
  k ∉ keys m ⇒ replace k v m = m
  k ∈ keys m ⇒ replace k v m = update k v m
  by (transfer; auto simp add: replace-def fun-upd-twist)+

lemma map-values-update: map-values f (update k v m) = update k (f k v) (map-values f m)
  by transfer (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma size-mono: finite (keys m') ⇒ keys m ⊆ keys m' ⇒ size m ≤ size m'
  unfolding size-def by (auto intro: card-mono)

lemma size-empty [simp]: size empty = 0
  unfolding size-def by transfer simp

lemma size-update:

```

```

finite (keys m) ==> size (update k v m) =
  (if k ∈ keys m then size m else Suc (size m))
unfolding size-def by transfer (auto simp add: insert-dom)

lemma size-delete: size (delete k m) = (if k ∈ keys m then size m - 1 else size m)
unfolding size-def by transfer simp

lemma size-tabulate [simp]: size (tabulate ks f) = length (remdups ks)
unfolding size-def by transfer (auto simp add: map-of-map-restrict card-set
comp-def)

lemma keys-filter: keys (filter P m) ⊆ keys m
by transfer (auto split: option.splits)

lemma size-filter: finite (keys m) ==> size (filter P m) ≤ size m
by (intro size-mono keys-filter)

lemma bulkload-tabulate: bulkload xs = tabulate [0..<length xs] (nth xs)
by transfer (auto simp add: map-of-map-restrict)

lemma is-empty-empty [simp]: is-empty empty
unfolding is-empty-def by transfer simp

lemma is-empty-update [simp]: ¬ is-empty (update k v m)
unfolding is-empty-def by transfer simp

lemma is-empty-delete: is-empty (delete k m) ↔ is-empty m ∨ keys m = {k}
unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (auto simp del: dom-eq-empty-conv)

lemma is-empty-replace [simp]: is-empty (replace k v m) ↔ is-empty m
unfolding is-empty-def replace-def by transfer auto

lemma is-empty-default [simp]: ¬ is-empty (default k v m)
unfolding is-empty-def default-def by transfer auto

lemma is-empty-map-entry [simp]: is-empty (map-entry k f m) ↔ is-empty m
unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (auto split: option.split)

lemma is-empty-map-values [simp]: is-empty (map-values f m) ↔ is-empty m
unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma is-empty-map-default [simp]: ¬ is-empty (map-default k v f m)
by (simp add: map-default-def)

lemma keys-dom-lookup: keys m = dom (Mapping.lookup m)
by transfer rule

lemma keys-empty [simp]: keys empty = {}
by transfer (fact dom-empty)

```

lemma *in-keysD*: $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \exists v. \text{lookup } m k = \text{Some } v$
by transfer (fact *domD*)

lemma *keys-update* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{update } k v m) = \text{insert } k (\text{keys } m)$
by transfer simp

lemma *keys-delete* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{delete } k m) = \text{keys } m - \{k\}$
by transfer simp

lemma *keys-replace* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{replace } k v m) = \text{keys } m$
unfolding *replace-def* **by** transfer (simp add: *insert-absorb*)

lemma *keys-default* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{default } k v m) = \text{insert } k (\text{keys } m)$
unfolding *default-def* **by** transfer (simp add: *insert-absorb*)

lemma *keys-map-entry* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{map-entry } k f m) = \text{keys } m$
by transfer (auto split: option.split)

lemma *keys-map-default* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{map-default } k v f m) = \text{insert } k (\text{keys } m)$
by (simp add: *map-default-def*)

lemma *keys-map-values* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{map-values } f m) = \text{keys } m$
by transfer (simp-all add: *dom-def*)

lemma *keys-combine-with-key* [simp]:
 $\text{Mapping.keys} (\text{combine-with-key } f m1 m2) = \text{Mapping.keys } m1 \cup \text{Mapping.keys } m2$
by transfer (auto simp: *dom-def* *combine-options-def* split: option.splits)

lemma *keys-combine* [simp]: $\text{Mapping.keys} (\text{combine } f m1 m2) = \text{Mapping.keys } m1 \cup \text{Mapping.keys } m2$
by (simp add: *combine-altdef*)

lemma *keys-tabulate* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{tabulate } ks f) = \text{set } ks$
by transfer (simp add: *map-of-map-restrict* o-def)

lemma *keys-of-alist* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{of-alist } xs) = \text{set} (\text{List.map fst } xs)$
by transfer (simp-all add: *dom-map-of-conv-image-fst*)

lemma *keys-bulkload* [simp]: $\text{keys} (\text{bulkload } xs) = \{0..<\text{length } xs\}$
by (simp add: *bulkload-tabulate*)

lemma *finite-keys-update*[simp]:
 $\text{finite} (\text{keys} (\text{update } k v m)) = \text{finite} (\text{keys } m)$
by transfer simp

lemma *set-ordered-keys*[simp]:
 $\text{finite} (\text{Mapping.keys } m) \implies \text{set} (\text{Mapping.ordered-keys } m) = \text{Mapping.keys } m$

```

unfolding ordered-keys-def by transfer auto

lemma distinct-ordered-keys [simp]: distinct (ordered-keys m)
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma ordered-keys-infinite [simp]:  $\neg \text{finite}(\text{keys } m) \implies \text{ordered-keys } m = []$ 
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma ordered-keys-empty [simp]: ordered-keys empty = []
  by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)

lemma sorted-ordered-keys[simp]: sorted (ordered-keys m)
  unfolding ordered-keys-def by simp

lemma ordered-keys-update [simp]:
   $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys}(\text{update } k v m) = \text{ordered-keys } m$ 
   $\text{finite}(\text{keys } m) \implies k \notin \text{keys } m \implies$ 
     $\text{ordered-keys}(\text{update } k v m) = \text{insort } k (\text{ordered-keys } m)$ 
  by (simp-all add: ordered-keys-def)
    (auto simp only: sorted-list-of-set-insert-remove[symmetric] insert-absorb)

lemma ordered-keys-delete [simp]: ordered-keys (delete k m) = remove1 k (ordered-keys m)
proof (cases finite (keys m))
  case False
    then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case fin: True
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases k ∈ keys m)
      case False
        with fin have k ∉ set (sorted-list-of-set (keys m))
          by simp
        with False show ?thesis
          by (simp add: ordered-keys-def remove1-idem)
  next
    case True
    with fin show ?thesis
      by (simp add: ordered-keys-def sorted-list-of-set-remove)
  qed
qed

lemma ordered-keys-replace [simp]: ordered-keys (replace k v m) = ordered-keys m
  by (simp add: replace-def)

lemma ordered-keys-default [simp]:
   $k \in \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys}(\text{default } k v m) = \text{ordered-keys } m$ 
   $\text{finite}(\text{keys } m) \implies k \notin \text{keys } m \implies \text{ordered-keys}(\text{default } k v m) = \text{insort } k (\text{ordered-keys } m)$ 

```

```

by (simp-all add: default-def)
lemma ordered-keys-map-entry [simp]: ordered-keys (map-entry k f m) = ordered-keys
m
by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)
lemma ordered-keys-map-default [simp]:
k ∈ keys m ⇒ ordered-keys (map-default k v f m) = ordered-keys m
finite (keys m) ⇒ k ∉ keys m ⇒ ordered-keys (map-default k v f m) = insort
k (ordered-keys m)
by (simp-all add: map-default-def)
lemma ordered-keys-tabulate [simp]: ordered-keys (tabulate ks f) = sort (remdups
ks)
by (simp add: ordered-keys-def sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups)
lemma ordered-keys-bulkload [simp]: ordered-keys (bulkload ks) = [0..<length ks]
by (simp add: ordered-keys-def)
lemma tabulate-fold: tabulate xs f = List.fold ( $\lambda k\ m.\ update\ k\ (f\ k)\ m$ ) xs empty
proof transfer
  fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'b and xs
  have map-of (List.map ( $\lambda k.\ (k, f\ k)$ ) xs) = foldr ( $\lambda k\ m.\ m(k \mapsto f\ k)$ ) xs
Map.empty
    by (simp add: foldr-map comp-def map-of-foldr)
  also have foldr ( $\lambda k\ m.\ m(k \mapsto f\ k)$ ) xs = List.fold ( $\lambda k\ m.\ m(k \mapsto f\ k)$ ) xs
    by (rule foldr-fold) (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  ultimately show map-of (List.map ( $\lambda k.\ (k, f\ k)$ ) xs) = List.fold ( $\lambda k\ m.\ m(k \mapsto$ 
f k)) xs Map.empty
    by simp
qed

lemma All-mapping-mono:
( $\bigwedge k\ v.\ k \in keys\ m \Rightarrow P\ k\ v \Rightarrow Q\ k\ v$ ) ⇒ All-mapping m P ⇒ All-mapping m Q
unfolding All-mapping-def by transfer (auto simp: All-mapping-def dom-def
split: option.splits)
lemma All-mapping-empty [simp]: All-mapping Mapping.empty P
by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-empty)
lemma All-mapping-update-iff:
All-mapping (Mapping.update k v m) P ↔ P k v ∧ All-mapping m ( $\lambda k' v'. k = k' \vee P\ k'\ v'$ )
unfolding All-mapping-def
proof safe
assume  $\forall x.\ case\ Mapping.lookup\ (Mapping.update\ k\ v\ m)\ x\ of\ None \Rightarrow True \mid$ 
Some y ⇒ P x y
then have *: case Mapping.lookup (Mapping.update k v m) x of None ⇒ True |

```

```

Some y ⇒ P x y for x
  by blast
from *[of k] show P k v
  by (simp add: lookup-update)
show case Mapping.lookup m x of None ⇒ True | Some v' ⇒ k = x ∨ P x v'
for x
  using *[of x] by (auto simp add: lookup-update' split: if-splits option.splits)
next
  assume P k v
  assume ∀x. case Mapping.lookup m x of None ⇒ True | Some v' ⇒ k = x ∨ P
  x v'
  then have A: case Mapping.lookup m x of None ⇒ True | Some v' ⇒ k = x ∨
  P x v' for x
    by blast
  show case Mapping.lookup (Mapping.update k v m) x of None ⇒ True | Some
  xa ⇒ P x xa for x
    using ⟨P k v⟩ A[of x] by (auto simp: lookup-update' split: option.splits)
qed

lemma All-mapping-update:
  P k v ⇒ All-mapping m (λk' v'. k = k' ∨ P k' v') ⇒ All-mapping (Mapping.update
  k v m) P
  by (simp add: All-mapping-update-iff)

lemma All-mapping-filter-iff: All-mapping (filter P m) Q ←→ All-mapping m (λk
  v. P k v → Q k v)
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-filter split: option.splits)

lemma All-mapping-filter: All-mapping m Q ⇒ All-mapping (filter P m) Q
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-filter-iff intro: All-mapping-mono)

lemma All-mapping-map-values: All-mapping (map-values f m) P ←→ All-mapping
  m (λk v. P k (f k v))
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-map-values split: option.splits)

lemma All-mapping-tabulate: (∀x∈set xs. P x (f x)) ⇒ All-mapping (Mapping.tabulate
  xs f) P
  unfolding All-mapping-def
  by transfer (auto split: option.split dest!: map-of-SomeD)

lemma All-mapping-alist:
  (λk v. (k, v) ∈ set xs ⇒ P k v) ⇒ All-mapping (Mapping.of-alist xs) P
  by (auto simp: All-mapping-def lookup-of-alist dest!: map-of-SomeD split: op-
  tion.splits)

lemma combine-empty [simp]: combine f Mapping.empty y = y combine f y Map-
ping.empty = y
  by (transfer; force)+
```

```

lemma (in abel-semigroup) comm-monoid-set-combine: comm-monoid-set (combine
f) Mapping.empty
  by standard (transfer fixing: f, simp add: combine-options-ac[of f] ac-simps)+

locale combine-mapping-abel-semigroup = abel-semigroup
begin

sublocale combine: comm-monoid-set combine f Mapping.empty
  by (rule comm-monoid-set-combine)

lemma fold-combine-code:
  combine.F g (set xs) = foldr (λx. combine f (g x)) (remdups xs) Mapping.empty
proof –
  have combine.F g (set xs) = foldr (λx. combine f (g x)) xs Mapping.empty
  if distinct xs for xs
  using that by (induction xs) simp-all
  from this[of remdups xs] show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma keys-fold-combine: finite A  $\implies$  Mapping.keys (combine.F g A) = ( $\bigcup_{x \in A}$ .
  Mapping.keys (g x))
  by (induct A rule: finite-induct) simp-all

end

```

64.5.1 entries, ordered-entries, and fold

```

context linorder
begin

sublocale folding-Map-graph: folding-insort-key ( $\leq$ ) ( $<$ ) Map.graph m fst for m
  by unfold-locales (fact inj-on-fst-graph)

end

lemma sorted-fst-list-of-set-insort-Map-graph[simp]:
  assumes finite (dom m) fst x  $\notin$  dom m
  shows sorted-key-list-of-set fst (insert x (Map.graph m))
    = insort-key fst x (sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph m))
proof(cases x)
  case (Pair k v)
  with ⟨fst x  $\notin$  dom m⟩ have Map.graph m  $\subseteq$  Map.graph (m(k  $\mapsto$  v))
    by(auto simp: graph-def)
  moreover from Pair ⟨fst x  $\notin$  dom m⟩ have (k, v)  $\notin$  Map.graph m
    using graph-domD by fastforce
  ultimately show ?thesis
  using Pair assms folding-Map-graph.sorted-key-list-of-set-insert[where ?m=m(k
     $\mapsto$  v)]
  by auto

```

qed

```

lemma sorted-fst-list-of-set-insort-insert-Map-graph[simp]:
  assumes finite (dom m) fst x  $\notin$  dom m
  shows sorted-key-list-of-set fst (insert x (Map.graph m))
    = insort-insert-key fst x (sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph m))
proof(cases x)
  case (Pair k v)
  with ⟨fst x  $\notin$  dom m⟩ have Map.graph m  $\subseteq$  Map.graph (m(k  $\mapsto$  v))
    by(auto simp: graph-def)
  with assms Pair show ?thesis
    unfolding sorted-fst-list-of-set-insort-Map-graph[OF assms] insort-insert-key-def
    using folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set in-graphD by (fastforce split:
if-splits)
qed

lemma linorder-finite-Map-induct[consumes 1, case-names empty update]:
  fixes m :: 'a::linorder  $\rightarrow$  'b
  assumes finite (dom m)
  assumes P Map.empty
  assumes  $\bigwedge k v m. \llbracket$  finite (dom m); k  $\notin$  dom m; ( $\bigwedge k'. k' \in$  dom m  $\implies$  k'  $\leq$  k);
P m  $\rrbracket$ 
   $\implies$  P (m(k  $\mapsto$  v))
  shows P m
proof -
  let ?key-list =  $\lambda m.$  sorted-list-of-set (dom m)
  from assms(1,2) show ?thesis
  proof(induction length (?key-list m) arbitrary: m)
    case 0
    then have sorted-list-of-set (dom m) = []
      by auto
    with ⟨finite (dom m)⟩ have m = Map.empty
      by auto
    with ⟨P Map.empty⟩ show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then obtain x xs where x-xs: sorted-list-of-set (dom m) = xs @ [x]
      by (metis append-butlast-last-id length-greater-0-conv zero-less-Suc)
    have sorted-list-of-set (dom (m(x := None))) = xs
    proof -
      have distinct (xs @ [x])
        by (metis sorted-list-of-set.distinct-sorted-key-list-of-set x-xs)
      then have remove1 x (xs @ [x]) = xs
        by (simp add: remove1-append)
      with ⟨finite (dom m)⟩ x-xs show ?thesis
        by (simp add: sorted-list-of-set-remove)
    qed
    moreover have k  $\leq$  x if k  $\in$  dom (m(x := None)) for k
    proof -

```

```

from x-xs have sorted (xs @ [x])
  by (metis sorted-list-of-set.sorted-sorted-key-list-of-set)
moreover from ‹k ∈ dom (m(x := None))› have k ∈ set xs
  using ‹finite (dom m)› ‹sorted-list-of-set (dom (m(x := None))) = xs›
  by auto
ultimately show k ≤ x
  by (simp add: sorted-append)
qed
moreover from ‹finite (dom m)› have finite (dom (m(x := None))) x ∉ dom
(m(x := None))
  by simp-all
moreover have P (m(x := None))
  using Suc ‹sorted-list-of-set (dom (m(x := None))) = xs› x-xs by auto
ultimately show ?case
  using assms(3)[where ?m=m(x := None)] by (metis fun-upd-triv fun-upd-upd
not-Some-eq)
qed
qed

lemma delete-insort-fst[simp]: AList.delete k (insort-key fst (k, v) xs) = AL-
ist.delete k xs
by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma insort-fst-delete: [| fst x ≠ k2; sorted (List.map fst xs) |]
  ==> insort-key fst x (AList.delete k2 xs) = AList.delete k2 (insort-key fst x xs)
by (induction xs) (fastforce simp add: insort-is-Cons order-trans)+

lemma sorted-fst-list-of-set-Map-graph-fun-upd-None[simp]:
  sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph (m(k := None)))
  = AList.delete k (sorted-key-list-of-set fst (Map.graph m))
proof(cases finite (Map.graph m))
  assume finite (Map.graph m)
  from this[unfolded finite-graph-iff-finite-dom] show ?thesis
  proof(induction rule: finite-Map-induct)
    let ?list-of=sorted-key-list-of-set fst
    case (update k2 v2 m)
    note [simp] = ‹k2 ∉ dom m› ‹finite (dom m)›

    have right-eq: AList.delete k (?list-of (Map.graph (m(k2 ↦ v2))))
    = AList.delete k (insort-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph m)))
    by simp

    show ?case
    proof(cases k = k2)
      case True
      then have ?list-of (Map.graph ((m(k2 ↦ v2))(k := None)))
      = AList.delete k (insort-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph m)))
      using fst-graph-eq-dom update.IH by auto
    then show ?thesis
  
```

```

using right-eq by metis
next
  case False
  then have AList.delete k (inser-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph m)))
    = inser-key fst (k2, v2) (?list-of (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
    by (auto simp add: inser-fst-delete update.IH
        folding-Map-graph.sorted-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF subset-refl])
  also have ... = ?list-of (insert (k2, v2) (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
    by auto
  also from False ‹k2 ∉ dom m› have ... = ?list-of (Map.graph ((m(k2 ↪
    v2))(k := None)))
    by (metis graph-map-upd domIff fun-upd-triv fun-upd-twist)
  finally show ?thesis using right-eq by metis
qed
qed simp
qed simp

lemma entries-empty[simp]: entries empty = {}
  by transfer (fact graph-empty)

lemma entries-lookup: entries m = Map.graph (lookup m)
  by transfer rule

lemma in-entriesI: lookup m k = Some v ⟹ (k, v) ∈ entries m
  by transfer (fact in-graphI)

lemma in-entriesD: (k, v) ∈ entries m ⟹ lookup m k = Some v
  by transfer (fact in-graphD)

lemma fst-image-entries-eq-keys[simp]: fst ` Mapping.entries m = Mapping.keys
m
  by transfer (fact fst-graph-eq-dom)

lemma finite-entries-iff-finite-keys[simp]:
  finite (entries m) = finite (keys m)
  by transfer (fact finite-graph-iff-finite-dom)

lemma entries-update:
  entries (update k v m) = insert (k, v) (entries (delete k m))
  by transfer (fact graph-map-upd)

lemma entries-delete:
  entries (delete k m) = {e ∈ entries m. fst e ≠ k}
  by transfer (fact graph-fun-upd-None)

lemma entries-of-alist[simp]:
  distinct (List.map fst xs) ⟹ entries (of-alist xs) = set xs
  by transfer (fact graph-map-of-if-distinct-dom)

```

```

lemma entries-keysD:
   $x \in \text{entries } m \implies \text{fst } x \in \text{keys } m$ 
  by transfer (fact graph-domD)

lemma set-ordered-entries[simp]:
  finite (keys m)  $\implies$  set (ordered-entries m) = entries m
  unfolding ordered-entries-def
  by transfer (auto simp: folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF subset-refl])

lemma distinct-ordered-entries[simp]: distinct (List.map fst (ordered-entries m))
  unfolding ordered-entries-def
  by transfer (simp add: folding-Map-graph.distinct-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF subset-refl])

lemma sorted-ordered-entries[simp]: sorted (List.map fst (ordered-entries m))
  unfolding ordered-entries-def
  by transfer (auto intro: folding-Map-graph.sorted-sorted-key-list-of-set)

lemma ordered-entries-infinite[simp]:
   $\neg \text{finite} (\text{Mapping.keys } m) \implies \text{ordered-entries } m = []$ 
  by (simp add: ordered-entries-def)

lemma ordered-entries-empty[simp]: ordered-entries empty = []
  by (simp add: ordered-entries-def)

lemma ordered-entries-update[simp]:
  assumes finite (keys m)
  shows ordered-entries (update k v m)
  = insert-insert-key fst (k, v) (AList.delete k (ordered-entries m))
proof -
  let ?list-of=sorted-key-list-of-set fst and ?insort=insert-insert-key fst

  have *: ?list-of (insert (k, v) (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
  = ?insort (k, v) (AList.delete k (?list-of (Map.graph m))) if finite (dom m) for
  m
  proof -
    from ⟨finite (dom m)⟩ have ?list-of (insert (k, v) (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
    = ?insort (k, v) (?list-of (Map.graph (m(k := None))))
    by (intro sorted-fst-list-of-set-insort-insert-Map-graph) (simp-all add: sub-
    set-insertI)
    then show ?thesis by simp
  qed
  from assms show ?thesis
  unfolding ordered-entries-def
  by (transfer fixing: k v) (use * in auto)
qed

lemma ordered-entries-delete[simp]:
  ordered-entries (delete k m) = AList.delete k (ordered-entries m)

```

```

unfolding ordered-entries-def by transfer auto

lemma map-fst-ordered-entries[simp]:
  List.map fst (ordered-entries m) = ordered-keys m
proof(cases finite (Mapping.keys m))
  case True
  then have set (List.map fst (Mapping.ordered-entries m)) = set (Mapping.ordered-keys m)
    unfolding ordered-entries-def ordered-keys-def
    by (transfer) (simp add: folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF sub-set-refl] fst-graph-eq-dom)
    with True show List.map fst (Mapping.ordered-entries m) = Mapping.ordered-keys m
    by (metis distinct-ordered-entries ordered-keys-def sorted-list-of-set.idem-if-sorted-distinct
         sorted-list-of-set.set-sorted-key-list-of-set sorted-ordered-entries)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding ordered-entries-def ordered-keys-def by simp
qed

lemma fold-empty[simp]: fold f empty a = a
  unfolding fold-def by simp

lemma insort-key-is-snoc-if-sorted-and-distinct:
  assumes sorted (List.map f xs) f y  $\notin$  f ` set xs  $\forall x \in$  set xs. f x  $\leq$  f y
  shows insort-key f y xs = xs @ [y]
  using assms by (induction xs) (auto dest!: insort-is-Cons)

lemma fold-update:
  assumes finite (keys m)
  assumes k  $\notin$  keys m  $\wedge$  k'  $\in$  keys m  $\implies$  k'  $\leq$  k
  shows fold f (update k v m) a = f k v (fold f m a)
proof –
  from assms have k-notin-entries: k  $\notin$  fst ` set (ordered-entries m)
  using entries-keysD by fastforce
  with assms have ordered-entries (update k v m)
  = insort-insert-key fst (k, v) (ordered-entries m)
  by simp
  also from k-notin-entries have ... = ordered-entries m @ [(k, v)]
  proof –
    from assms have  $\forall x \in$  set (ordered-entries m). fst x  $\leq$  fst (k, v)
    unfolding ordered-entries-def
    by transfer (fastforce simp: folding-Map-graph.set-sorted-key-list-of-set[OF order-refl]
    dest: graph-domD)
    from insort-key-is-snoc-if-sorted-and-distinct[OF -- this] k-notin-entries ⟨finite
    (keys m)⟩

```

```

show ?thesis
  using sorted-ordered-keys
  unfolding insort-insert-key-def by auto
qed
finally show ?thesis unfolding fold-def by simp
qed

lemma linorder-finite-Mapping-induct[consumes 1, case-names empty update]:
  fixes m :: ('a::linorder, 'b) mapping
  assumes finite (keys m)
  assumes P empty
  assumes  $\bigwedge k v m.$ 
     $\llbracket \text{finite}(\text{keys } m); k \notin \text{keys } m; (\bigwedge k'. k' \in \text{keys } m \implies k' \leq k); P m \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies P(\text{update } k v m)$ 
  shows P m
  using assms by transfer (simp add: linorder-finite-Map-induct)

```

64.6 Code generator setup

```

hide-const (open) empty is-empty rep lookup lookup-default filter update delete
ordered-keys
  keys size replace default map-entry map-default tabulate bulkload map map-values
combine of-alist
  entries ordered-entries fold
end

```

65 Monad notation for arbitrary types

```

theory Monad-Syntax
  imports Main
begin

```

We provide a convenient do-notation for monadic expressions well-known from Haskell. Let is printed specially in do-expressions.

```

consts
  bind :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'd (infixl < $\gg$ > 54)

```

```

notation (ASCII)
  bind (infixl < $\gg$ => 54)

```

```

abbreviation (do-notation)
  bind-do :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  'd
  where bind-do  $\equiv$  bind

```

```

notation (output)
  bind-do (infixl < $\gg$ > 54)

```

notation (ASCII output)
bind-do (infixl <>>= 54)

nonterminal do-binds and do-bind

syntax

-do-block :: do-binds \Rightarrow 'a
 $(\langle(\langle open-block notation=\langle mixfix do block\rangle\rangle do \{ // (2 -) // \})\rangle [12] 62)$
-do-bind :: [pttrn, 'a] \Rightarrow do-bind
 $(\langle(\langle indent=2 notation=\langle infix do bind\rangle\rangle - \leftarrow / -)\rangle 13)$
-do-let :: [pttrn, 'a] \Rightarrow do-bind
 $(\langle(\langle indent=2 notation=\langle infix do let\rangle\rangle let - = / -)\rangle [1000, 13] 13)$
-do-then :: 'a \Rightarrow do-bind ($\langle-\rangle [14] 13$)
-do-final :: 'a \Rightarrow do-binds ($\langle-\rangle$)
-do-cons :: [do-bind, do-binds] \Rightarrow do-binds
 $(\langle(\langle open-block notation=\langle infix do next\rangle\rangle - ; / -)\rangle [13, 12] 12)$
-thenM :: ['a, 'b] \Rightarrow 'c (infixl <>> 54)

syntax (ASCII)

-do-bind :: [pttrn, 'a] \Rightarrow do-bind
 $(\langle(\langle indent=2 notation=\langle infix do bind\rangle\rangle - < - / -)\rangle 13)$
-thenM :: ['a, 'b] \Rightarrow 'c (infixl <>> 54)

syntax-consts

-do-block -do-cons -do-bind -do-then \Leftarrow bind and
-do-let \Leftarrow Let

translations

-do-block (-do-cons (-do-then t) (-do-final e))
 \Leftarrow CONST bind-do t (λ - e)
-do-block (-do-cons (-do-bind p t) (-do-final e))
 \Leftarrow CONST bind-do t (λ p. e)
-do-block (-do-cons (-do-let p t) bs)
 \Leftarrow let p = t in -do-block bs
-do-block (-do-cons b (-do-cons c cs))
 \Leftarrow -do-block (-do-cons b (-do-final (-do-block (-do-cons c cs))))
-do-cons (-do-let p t) (-do-final s)
 \Leftarrow -do-final (let p = t in s)
-do-block (-do-final e) \rightarrow e
 $(m \gg n) \rightarrow (m \gg (\lambda$ - n))

adhoc-overloading

bind \Leftarrow Set.bind Predicate.bind Option.bind List.bind

end

66 Less common functions on lists

theory More-List

```

imports Main
begin

definition strip-while :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
where
  strip-while P = rev ∘ dropWhile P ∘ rev

lemma strip-while-rev [simp]:
  strip-while P (rev xs) = rev (dropWhile P xs)
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-Nil [simp]:
  strip-while P [] = []
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-append [simp]:
  ¬ P x ⟹ strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = xs @ [x]
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-append-rec [simp]:
  P x ⟹ strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = strip-while P xs
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-Cons [simp]:
  ¬ P x ⟹ strip-while P (x # xs) = x # strip-while P xs
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (simp-all add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-eq-Nil [simp]:
  strip-while P xs = [] ⟷ (∀ x∈set xs. P x)
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-eq-Cons-rec:
  strip-while P (x # xs) = x # strip-while P xs ⟷ ¬ (P x ∧ (∀ x∈set xs. P x))
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (simp-all add: strip-while-def)

lemma split-strip-while-append:
  fixes xs :: 'a list
  obtains ys zs :: 'a list
  where strip-while P xs = ys and ∀ x∈set zs. P x and xs = ys @ zs
proof (rule that)
  show strip-while P xs = strip-while P xs ..
  show ∀ x∈set (rev (takeWhile P (rev xs))). P x by (simp add: takeWhile-eq-all-conv [symmetric])
  have rev xs = rev (strip-while P xs @ rev (takeWhile P (rev xs)))
    by (simp add: strip-while-def)
  then show xs = strip-while P xs @ rev (takeWhile P (rev xs))
    by (simp only: rev-is-rev-conv)
qed

```

```

lemma strip-while-snoc [simp]:
  strip-while P (xs @ [x]) = (if P x then strip-while P xs else xs @ [x])
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)

lemma strip-while-map:
  strip-while P (map f xs) = map f (strip-while (P o f) xs)
  by (simp add: strip-while-def rev-map dropWhile-map)

lemma strip-while-dropWhile-commute:
  strip-while P (dropWhile Q xs) = dropWhile Q (strip-while P xs)
  proof (induct xs)
    case Nil
    then show ?case
      by simp
    next
      case (Cons x xs)
      show ?case
      proof (cases "y ∈ set xs. P y")
        case True
        with dropWhile-append2 [of rev xs] show ?thesis
          by (auto simp add: strip-while-def dest: set-dropWhileD)
        next
          case False
          then obtain y where y ∈ set xs and ¬ P y
            by blast
          with Cons dropWhile-append3 [of P y rev xs] show ?thesis
            by (simp add: strip-while-def)
      qed
    qed

lemma dropWhile-strip-while-commute:
  dropWhile P (strip-while Q xs) = strip-while Q (dropWhile P xs)
  by (simp add: strip-while-dropWhile-commute)

definition no-leading :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
where
  no-leading P xs ↔ (xs ≠ [] → ¬ P (hd xs))

lemma no-leading-Nil [iff]:
  no-leading P []
  by (simp add: no-leading-def)

lemma no-leading-Cons [iff]:
  no-leading P (x # xs) ↔ ¬ P x
  by (simp add: no-leading-def)

lemma no-leading-append [simp]:
  no-leading P (xs @ ys) ↔ no-leading P xs ∧ (xs = [] → no-leading P ys)

```

```

by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma no-leading-dropWhile [simp]:
  no-leading P (dropWhile P xs)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading:
  assumes dropWhile P xs = ys
  obtains zs where xs = zs @ ys and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies P z$  and no-leading P ys
proof -
  from assms have  $\exists zs. xs = zs @ ys \wedge (\forall z \in \text{set } zs. P z) \wedge \text{no-leading } P ys$ 
  proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
    case Nil then show ?case by simp
    next
      case (Cons x xs ys)
      show ?case proof (cases P x)
        case True with Cons.hyps [of ys] Cons.preds
        have  $\exists zs. xs = zs @ ys \wedge (\forall a \in \text{set } zs. P a) \wedge \text{no-leading } P ys$ 
        by simp
        then obtain zs where xs = zs @ ys and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } zs \implies P z$ 
        and  $\forall z. z \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{no-leading } P z$ 
        by blast
        with True have  $x \# xs = (x \# zs) @ ys$  and  $\bigwedge z. z \in \text{set } (x \# zs) \implies P z$ 
        by auto
        with * show ?thesis
        by blast next
      case False
      with Cons show ?thesis by (cases ys) simp-all
    qed
    with that show thesis
    by blast
  qed
  lemma dropWhile-idem-iff:
    dropWhile P xs = xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-leading P xs
    by (cases xs) (auto elim: dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading)

abbreviation no-trailing :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where
  no-trailing P xs  $\equiv$  no-leading P (rev xs)

lemma no-trailing-unfold:
  no-trailing P xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  (xs  $\neq [] \longrightarrow \neg P (\text{last } xs)$ )
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma no-trailing-Nil [iff]:

```

```

no-trailing P []
by simp

lemma no-trailing-Cons [simp]:
no-trailing P (x # xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P xs  $\wedge$  (xs = []  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  P x)
by simp

lemma no-trailing-append:
no-trailing P (xs @ ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P ys  $\wedge$  (ys = []  $\longrightarrow$  no-trailing P xs)
by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma no-trailing-append-Cons [simp]:
no-trailing P (xs @ y # ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P (y # ys)
by simp

lemma no-trailing-strip-while [simp]:
no-trailing P (strip-while P xs)
by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) simp-all

lemma strip-while-idem [simp]:
no-trailing P xs  $\Longrightarrow$  strip-while P xs = xs
by (cases xs rule: rev-cases) simp-all

lemma strip-while-eq-obtain-trailing:
assumes strip-while P xs = ys
obtains zs where xs = ys @ zs and  $\bigwedge z. z \in set\ zs \Longrightarrow P z$  and no-trailing P
ys
proof -
from assms have rev (rev (dropWhile P (rev xs))) = rev ys
  by (simp add: strip-while-def)
then have dropWhile P (rev xs) = rev ys
  by simp
then obtain zs where A: rev xs = zs @ rev ys and B:  $\bigwedge z. z \in set\ zs \Longrightarrow P z$ 
  and C: no-trailing P ys
  using dropWhile-eq-obtain-leading by blast
from A have rev (rev xs) = rev (zs @ rev ys)
  by simp
then have xs = ys @ rev zs
  by simp
moreover from B have  $\bigwedge z. z \in set\ (rev\ zs) \Longrightarrow P z$ 
  by simp
ultimately show thesis using that C by blast
qed

lemma strip-while-idem-iff:
strip-while P xs = xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P xs
proof -
define ys where ys = rev xs
moreover have strip-while P (rev ys) = rev ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing P (rev ys)

```

```

by (simp add: dropWhile-idem-iff)
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma no-trailing-map:
no-trailing P (map f xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  no-trailing (P  $\circ$  f) xs
by (simp add: last-map no-trailing-unfold)

lemma no-trailing-drop [simp]:
no-trailing P (drop n xs) if no-trailing P xs
proof -
from that have no-trailing P (take n xs @ drop n xs)
by simp
then show ?thesis
by (simp only: no-trailing-append)
qed

lemma no-trailing-upt [simp]:
no-trailing P [n.. $<$ m]  $\longleftrightarrow$  (n  $<$  m  $\longrightarrow$   $\neg$  P (m - 1))
by (auto simp add: no-trailing-unfold)

definition nth-default :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a
where
nth-default dflt xs n = (if n  $<$  length xs then xs ! n else dflt)

lemma nth-default-nth:
n  $<$  length xs  $\Longrightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n = xs ! n
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-beyond:
length xs  $\leq$  n  $\Longrightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n = dflt
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-Nil [simp]:
nth-default dflt [] n = dflt
by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-Cons:
nth-default dflt (x # xs) n = (case n of 0  $\Rightarrow$  x | Suc n'  $\Rightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n')
by (simp add: nth-default-def split: nat.split)

lemma nth-default-Cons-0 [simp]:
nth-default dflt (x # xs) 0 = x
by (simp add: nth-default-Cons)

lemma nth-default-Cons-Suc [simp]:
nth-default dflt (x # xs) (Suc n) = nth-default dflt xs n
by (simp add: nth-default-Cons)

```

```

lemma nth-default-replicate-dflt [simp]:
  nth-default dflt (replicate n dflt) m = dflt
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-append:
  nth-default dflt (xs @ ys) n =
    (if n < length xs then nth xs n else nth-default dflt ys (n - length xs))
  by (auto simp add: nth-default-def nth-append)

lemma nth-default-append-trailing [simp]:
  nth-default dflt (xs @ replicate n dflt) = nth-default dflt xs
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff nth-default-append) (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-snoc-default [simp]:
  nth-default dflt (xs @ [dflt]) = nth-default dflt xs
  by (auto simp add: nth-default-def fun-eq-iff nth-append)

lemma nth-default-eq-dflt-iff:
  nth-default dflt xs k = dflt  $\longleftrightarrow$  (k < length xs  $\longrightarrow$  xs ! k = dflt)
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma nth-default-take-eq:
  nth-default dflt (take m xs) n =
    (if n < m then nth-default dflt xs n else dflt)
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma in-enumerate-iff-nth-default-eq:
  x ≠ dflt  $\Longrightarrow$  (n, x) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  nth-default dflt xs n = x
  by (auto simp add: nth-default-def in-set-conv-nth enumerate-eq-zip)

lemma last-conv-nth-default:
  assumes xs ≠ []
  shows last xs = nth-default dflt xs (length xs - 1)
  using assms by (simp add: nth-default-def last-conv-nth)

lemma nth-default-map-eq:
  f dflt' = dflt  $\Longrightarrow$  nth-default dflt (map f xs) n = f (nth-default dflt' xs n)
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma finite-nth-default-neq-default [simp]:
  finite {k. nth-default dflt xs k ≠ dflt}
  by (simp add: nth-default-def)

lemma sorted-list-of-set-nth-default:
  sorted-list-of-set {k. nth-default dflt xs k ≠ dflt} = map fst (filter (λ(-, x). x ≠ dflt) (enumerate 0 xs))
  by (rule sorted-distinct-set-unique) (auto simp add: nth-default-def in-set-conv-nth
    sorted-filter distinct-map-filter enumerate-eq-zip intro: rev-image-eqI)

```

```

lemma map-nth-default:
  map (nth-default x xs) [0..<length xs] = xs
proof -
  have *: map (nth-default x xs) [0..<length xs] = map (List.nth xs) [0..<length xs]
  by (rule map-cong) (simp-all add: nth-default-nth)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: * map-nth)
qed

lemma range-nth-default [simp]:
  range (nth-default dflt xs) = insert dflt (set xs)
  by (auto simp add: nth-default-def [abs-def] in-set-conv-nth)

lemma nth-strip-while:
  assumes n < length (strip-while P xs)
  shows strip-while P xs ! n = xs ! n
proof -
  have length (dropWhile P (rev xs)) + length (takeWhile P (rev xs)) = length xs
  by (subst add.commute)
  (simp add: arg-cong [where f=length, OF takeWhile-dropWhile-id, unfolded length-append])
  then show ?thesis using assms
  by (simp add: strip-while-def rev-nth dropWhile-nth)
qed

lemma length-strip-while-le:
  length (strip-while P xs) ≤ length xs
  unfolding strip-while-def o-def length-rev
  by (subst (2) length-rev[symmetric])
  (simp add: strip-while-def length-dropWhile-le del: length-rev)

lemma nth-default-strip-while-dflt [simp]:
  nth-default dflt (strip-while ((=) dflt) xs) = nth-default dflt xs
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) auto

lemma nth-default-eq-iff:
  nth-default dflt xs = nth-default dflt ys
   $\longleftrightarrow$  strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) xs = strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) ys (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  let ?strip-while = strip-while (HOL.eq dflt)
  let ?xs = ?strip-while xs
  let ?ys = ?strip-while ys
  assume ?P
  then have eq: nth-default dflt ?xs = nth-default dflt ?ys
  by simp
  have len: length ?xs = length ?ys
  proof (rule ccontr)

```

```

assume neq:  $\neg ?thesis$ 
{ fix xs ys :: 'a list
  let ?xs = ?strip-while xs
  let ?ys = ?strip-while ys
  assume eq: nth-default dflt ?xs = nth-default dflt ?ys
  assume len: length ?xs < length ?ys
  then have length ?ys > 0 by arith
  then have ?ys ≠ [] by simp
  with last-conv-nth-default [of ?ys dflt]
  have last ?ys = nth-default dflt ?ys (length ?ys - 1)
    by auto
  moreover from ‹?ys ≠ []› no-trailing-strip-while [of HOL.eq dflt ys]
    have last ?ys ≠ dflt by (simp add: no-trailing-unfold)
  ultimately have nth-default dflt ?xs (length ?ys - 1) ≠ dflt
    using eq by simp
  moreover from len have length ?ys - 1 ≥ length ?xs by simp
  ultimately have False by (simp only: nth-default-beyond) simp
}
from this [of xs ys] this [of ys xs] neq eq show False
  by (auto simp only: linorder-class.neq-iff)
qed
then show ?Q
proof (rule nth-equalityI [rule-format])
  fix n
  assume n: n < length ?xs
  with len have n < length ?ys
    by simp
  with n have xs: nth-default dflt ?xs n = ?xs ! n
    and ys: nth-default dflt ?ys n = ?ys ! n
    by (simp-all only: nth-default-nth)
  with eq show ?xs ! n = ?ys ! n
    by simp
qed
next
  assume ?Q
  then have nth-default dflt (strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) xs) = nth-default dflt
    (strip-while (HOL.eq dflt) ys)
    by simp
  then show ?P
    by simp
qed

lemma nth-default-map2:
  ‹nth-default d (map2 f xs ys) n = f (nth-default d1 xs n) (nth-default d2 ys n)›
  if ‹length xs = length ys› and ‹f d1 d2 = d› for bs cs
  using that proof (induction xs ys arbitrary: n rule: list-induct2)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by simp

```

next

case (*Cons* *x* *xs* *y* *ys*)
then show ?*case*
by (*cases* *n*) *simp-all*

qed

end

theory *Cancellation*
imports *Main*
begin

named-theorems *cancelation-simproc-pre* ‹These theorems are here to normalise the term. Special handling of constructors should be here. Remark that only the simproc @{term NO-MATCH} is also included.›

named-theorems *cancelation-simproc-post* ‹These theorems are here to normalise the term, after the cancelation simproc. Normalisation of ‹iterate-add› back to the normale representation should be put here.›

named-theorems *cancelation-simproc-eq-elim* ‹These theorems are here to help deriving contradiction (e.g., ‹Suc - = 0›).›

definition *iterate-add* :: *nat* \Rightarrow 'a::cancel-comm-monoid-add \Rightarrow 'a **where**
 ‹*iterate-add* *n a* = (((+) *a*) $\wedge\wedge$ *n*) 0›

lemma *iterate-add-simps*[*simp*]:

‹*iterate-add* 0 *a* = 0›
 ‹*iterate-add* (*Suc n*) *a* = *a* + *iterate-add* *n a
unfolding *iterate-add-def* **by** *auto**

lemma *iterate-add-empty*[*simp*]: ‹*iterate-add* *n 0* = 0›
unfolding *iterate-add-def* **by** (*induction* *n*) *auto*

lemma *iterate-add-distrib*[*simp*]: ‹*iterate-add* (*m+n*) *a* = *iterate-add m a* + *iterate-add n a
by (*induction* *n*) (*auto simp: ac-simps*)*

lemma *iterate-add-Numeral1*: ‹*iterate-add* *n Numeral1* = *of-nat n
by (*induction* *n*) *auto**

lemma *iterate-add-1*: ‹*iterate-add* *n 1* = *of-nat n
using *iterate-add-Numeral1* **by** *auto**

```

lemma iterate-add-eq-add-iff1:
   $i \leq j \implies (\text{iterate-add } j u + m = \text{iterate-add } i u + n) = (\text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + m = n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-eq-add-iff2:
   $i \leq j \implies (\text{iterate-add } i u + m = \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (m = \text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::nat) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m < \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (\text{iterate-add } (i-j) u + m < n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m < \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (m < \text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-eq-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::nat) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m \leq \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (\text{iterate-add } (i-j) u + m \leq n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-less-eq-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{iterate-add } i (u:: 'a :: \{cancel-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le\}) + m \leq \text{iterate-add } j u + n) = (m \leq \text{iterate-add } (j - i) u + n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-add-eq1:
   $j \leq (i::nat) \implies ((\text{iterate-add } i u + m) - (\text{iterate-add } j u + n)) = ((\text{iterate-add } (i-j) u + m) - n)$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

lemma iterate-add-diff-add-eq2:
   $i \leq (j::nat) \implies ((\text{iterate-add } i u + m) - (\text{iterate-add } j u + n)) = (m - (\text{iterate-add } (j-i) u + n))$ 
  by (auto dest!: le-Suc-ex add-right-imp-eq simp: ab-semigroup-add-class.add-ac(1))

```

Simproc Set-Up

ML-file $\langle \text{Cancellation/cancel.ML} \rangle$
ML-file $\langle \text{Cancellation/cancel-data.ML} \rangle$
ML-file $\langle \text{Cancellation/cancel-simprocs.ML} \rangle$

end

67 (Finite) Multisets

```
theory Multiset
  imports Cancellation
begin
```

67.1 The type of multisets

```
typedef 'a multiset = <{f :: 'a ⇒ nat. finite {x. f x > 0}}>
morphisms count Abs-multiset
proof
  show <(λx. 0::nat) ∈ {f. finite {x. f x > 0}}>
    by simp
qed
```

setup-lifting *type-definition-multiset*

```
lemma count-Abs-multiset:
  <count (Abs-multiset f) = f> if <finite {x. f x > 0}>
  by (rule Abs-multiset-inverse) (simp add: that)
```

```
lemma multiset-eq-iff: M = N ↔ (forall a. count M a = count N a)
  by (simp only: count-inject [symmetric] fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma multiset-eqI: (forall x. count A x = count B x) ==> A = B
  using multiset-eq-iff by auto
```

Preservation of the representing set *multiset*.

```
lemma diff-preserves-multiset:
  <finite {x. 0 < M x - N x}> if <finite {x. 0 < M x}> for M N :: 'a ⇒ nat
  using that by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
```

```
lemma filter-preserves-multiset:
  <finite {x. 0 < (if P x then M x else 0)}> if <finite {x. 0 < M x}> for M N :: 'a ⇒ nat
  using that by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
```

lemmas *in-multiset* = *diff-preserves-multiset* *filter-preserves-multiset*

67.2 Representing multisets

Multiset enumeration

```
instantiation multiset :: (type) cancel-comm-monoid-add
begin
```

```
lift-definition zero-multiset :: 'a multiset
  is <λa. 0>
  by simp
```

```

abbreviation empty-mset :: ⟨'a multiset⟩ (⟨{#}⟩)
  where ⟨empty-mset⟩ ≡ 0

lift-definition plus-multiset :: ⟨'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset⟩
  is ⟨λM N a. M a + N a⟩
  by simp

lift-definition minus-multiset :: ⟨'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset⟩
  is ⟨λM N a. M a - N a⟩
  by (rule diff-preserves-multiset)

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: fun-eq-iff)

end

context
begin

qualified definition is-empty :: 'a multiset ⇒ bool where
  [code-abbrev]: is-empty A ↔ A = {#}

end

lemma add-mset-in-multiset:
  ⟨finite {x. 0 < (if x = a then Suc (M x) else M x)}⟩
  if ⟨finite {x. 0 < M x}⟩
  using that by (simp add: flip: insert-Collect)

lift-definition add-mset :: 'a ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset is
  λa M b. if b = a then Suc (M b) else M b
  by (rule add-mset-in-multiset)

syntax
  -multiset :: args ⇒ 'a multiset (⟨⟨indent=2 notation=⟨mixfix multiset enumeration⟩⟩{#-#}⟩)
syntax-consts
  -multiset ≡ add-mset
translations
  {#x, xs#} == CONST add-mset x {#xs#}
  {#x#} == CONST add-mset x {#}

lemma count-empty [simp]: count {#} a = 0
  by (simp add: zero-multiset.rep-eq)

lemma count-add-mset [simp]:
  count (add-mset b A) a = (if b = a then Suc (count A a) else count A a)
  by (simp add: add-mset.rep-eq)

```

lemma *count-single*: $\text{count}\{\#\#\} a = (\text{if } b = a \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } 0)$
by *simp*

lemma
add-mset-not-empty [*simp*]: $\langle \text{add-mset } a A \neq \{\#\} \rangle$ **and**
empty-not-add-mset [*simp*]: $\{\#\} \neq \text{add-mset } a A$
by (*auto simp: multiset-eq-iff*)

lemma *add-mset-add-mset-same-iff* [*simp*]:
 $\text{add-mset } a A = \text{add-mset } a B \longleftrightarrow A = B$
by (*auto simp: multiset-eq-iff*)

lemma *add-mset-commute*:
 $\text{add-mset } x (\text{add-mset } y M) = \text{add-mset } y (\text{add-mset } x M)$
by (*auto simp: multiset-eq-iff*)

67.3 Basic operations

67.3.1 Conversion to set and membership

definition *set-mset* :: $\langle 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{set-mset } M = \{x. \text{count } M x > 0\} \rangle$

abbreviation *member-mset* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{member-mset } a M \equiv a \in \text{set-mset } M \rangle$

notation
member-mset ($\langle '(\in \#') \rangle$) **and**
member-mset ($\langle (\langle \text{notation}=\langle \text{infix } \in \# \rangle \rangle - / \in \# -) \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

notation (*ASCII*)
member-mset ($\langle '(:\#') \rangle$) **and**
member-mset ($\langle (\langle \text{notation}=\langle \text{infix } :\# \rangle \rangle - / :\# -) \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

abbreviation *not-member-mset* :: $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$
where $\langle \text{not-member-mset } a M \equiv a \notin \text{set-mset } M \rangle$

notation
not-member-mset ($\langle '(\notin \#') \rangle$) **and**
not-member-mset ($\langle (\langle \text{notation}=\langle \text{infix } \notin \# \rangle \rangle - / \notin \# -) \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

notation (*ASCII*)
not-member-mset ($\langle '(\sim :\#') \rangle$) **and**
not-member-mset ($\langle (\langle \text{notation}=\langle \text{infix } \sim :\# \rangle \rangle - / \sim :\# -) \rangle [50, 51] 50$)

context
begin

qualified abbreviation *Ball* :: $'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\text{Ball } M \equiv \text{Set.Ball} (\text{set-mset } M)$

```

qualified abbreviation Bex :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where Bex M  $\equiv$  Set.Bex (set-mset M)

end

syntax
-MBall :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((indent=3 notation=binder  $\forall$ ) $\forall$ - $\in$ #-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-MBex :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((indent=3 notation=binder  $\exists$ ) $\exists$ - $\in$ #-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
syntax (ASCII)
-MBall :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((indent=3 notation=binder  $\forall$ ) $\forall$ - $\in$ #-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
-MBex :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  ((indent=3 notation=binder  $\exists$ ) $\exists$ - $\in$ #-./ -) [0, 0, 10] 10)
syntax-consts
-MBall  $\Leftarrow$  Multiset.Ball and
-MBex  $\Leftarrow$  Multiset.Bex
translations
 $\forall x \in \# A. P \Leftarrow\Leftarrow$  CONST Multiset.Ball A ( $\lambda x. P$ )
 $\exists x \in \# A. P \Leftarrow\Leftarrow$  CONST Multiset.Bex A ( $\lambda x. P$ )

typed-print-translation <
[const-syntax Multiset.Ball, Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr' syntax-const (-MBall),
 const-syntax Multiset.Bex, Syntax-Trans.preserve-binder-abs2-tr' syntax-const (-MBex)]
> — to avoid eta-contraction of body

lemma count-eq-zero-iff:
count M x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\notin$  # M
by (auto simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma not-in-iff:
x  $\notin$  # M  $\longleftrightarrow$  count M x = 0
by (auto simp add: count-eq-zero-iff)

lemma count-greater-zero-iff [simp]:
count M x > 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\in$  # M
by (auto simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma count-inI:
assumes count M x = 0  $\Longrightarrow$  False
shows x  $\in$  # M
proof (rule ccontr)
assume x  $\notin$  # M
with assms show False by (simp add: not-in-iff)
qed

lemma in-countE:

```

```

assumes  $x \in\# M$ 
obtains  $n$  where  $\text{count } M x = \text{Suc } n$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $\text{count } M x > 0$  by simp
  then obtain  $n$  where  $\text{count } M x = \text{Suc } n$ 
    using gr0-conv-Suc by blast
  with that show thesis .
qed

lemma count-greater-eq-Suc-zero-iff [simp]:
   $\text{count } M x \geq \text{Suc } 0 \longleftrightarrow x \in\# M$ 
  by (simp add: Suc-le-eq)

lemma count-greater-eq-one-iff [simp]:
   $\text{count } M x \geq 1 \longleftrightarrow x \in\# M$ 
  by simp

lemma set-mset-empty [simp]:
  set-mset  $\{\#\} = \{\}$ 
  by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma set-mset-single:
  set-mset  $\{\#b\#} = \{b\}$ 
  by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma set-mset-eq-empty-iff [simp]:
  set-mset  $M = \{\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff count-eq-zero-iff)

lemma finite-set-mset [iff]:
  finite (set-mset  $M$ )
  using count [of  $M$ ] by simp

lemma set-mset-add-mset-insert [simp]: ‹set-mset (add-mset  $a A) = insert a (set-mset A)›
  by (auto simp flip: count-greater-eq-Suc-zero-iff split: if-splits)

lemma multiset-nonemptyE [elim]:
  assumes  $A \neq \{\#\}$ 
  obtains  $x$  where  $x \in\# A$ 
proof -
  have  $\exists x. x \in\# A$  by (rule ccontr) (insert assms, auto)
  with that show ?thesis by blast
qed

lemma count-gt-imp-in-mset:  $\text{count } M x > n \implies x \in\# M$ 
  using count-greater-zero-iff by fastforce$ 
```

67.3.2 Union

```

lemma count-union [simp]:
  count (M + N) a = count M a + count N a
  by (simp add: plus-multiset.rep-eq)

lemma set-mset-union [simp]:
  set-mset (M + N) = set-mset M ∪ set-mset N
  by (simp only: set-eq-iff count-greater-zero-iff [symmetric] count-union) simp

lemma union-mset-add-mset-left [simp]:
  add-mset a A + B = add-mset a (A + B)
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma union-mset-add-mset-right [simp]:
  A + add-mset a B = add-mset a (A + B)
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma add-mset-add-single: ‹add-mset a A = A + {#a#}›
  by (subst union-mset-add-mset-right, subst add.comm-neutral) standard

```

67.3.3 Difference

```

instance multiset :: (type) comm-monoid-diff
  by standard (transfer; simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma count-diff [simp]:
  count (M - N) a = count M a - count N a
  by (simp add: minus-multiset.rep-eq)

lemma add-mset-diff-bothsides:
  ‹add-mset a M - add-mset a A = M - A›
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma in-diff-count:
  a ∈# M - N ↔ count N a < count M a
  by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma count-in-diffI:
  assumes ∀n. count N x = n + count M x ⇒ False
  shows x ∈# M - N
  proof (rule ccontr)
    assume x ∉# M - N
    then have count N x = (count N x - count M x) + count M x
      by (simp add: in-diff-count not-less)
    with assms show False by auto
  qed

lemma in-diff-countE:

```

```

assumes  $x \in\# M - N$ 
obtains  $n$  where  $\text{count } M x = \text{Suc } n + \text{count } N x$ 
proof -
from assms have  $\text{count } M x - \text{count } N x > 0$  by (simp add: in-diff-count)
then have  $\text{count } M x > \text{count } N x$  by simp
then obtain  $n$  where  $\text{count } M x = \text{Suc } n + \text{count } N x$ 
  using less-iff-Suc-add by auto
  with that show thesis .
qed

lemma in-diffD:
assumes  $a \in\# M - N$ 
shows  $a \in\# M$ 
proof -
have  $0 \leq \text{count } N a$  by simp
also from assms have  $\text{count } N a < \text{count } M a$ 
  by (simp add: in-diff-count)
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma set-mset-diff:
set-mset ( $M - N$ ) = { $a$ .  $\text{count } N a < \text{count } M a$ }
by (simp add: set-mset-def)

lemma diff-empty [simp]:  $M - \{\#\} = M \wedge \{\#\} - M = \{\#\}$ 
by rule (fact Groups.diff-zero, fact Groups.zero-diff)

lemma diff-cancel:  $A - A = \{\#\}$ 
by (fact Groups.diff-cancel)

lemma diff-union-cancelR:  $M + N - N = (M::'a multiset)$ 
by (fact add-diff-cancel-right')

lemma diff-union-cancelL:  $N + M - N = (M::'a multiset)$ 
by (fact add-diff-cancel-left')

lemma diff-right-commute:
fixes  $M N Q :: 'a multiset$ 
shows  $M - N - Q = M - Q - N$ 
by (fact diff-right-commute)

lemma diff-add:
fixes  $M N Q :: 'a multiset$ 
shows  $M - (N + Q) = M - N - Q$ 
by (rule sym) (fact diff-diff-add)

lemma insert-DiffM [simp]:  $x \in\# M \implies \text{add-mset } x (M - \{\#x\}) = M$ 
by (clarify simp: multiset-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma insert-DiffM2:  $x \in\# M \implies (M - \{\#\#x\}) + \{\#\#x\} = M$ 
  by simp

lemma diff-union-swap:  $a \neq b \implies add\text{-}mset b (M - \{\#\#a\}) = add\text{-}mset b M - \{\#\#a\}$ 
  by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma diff-add-mset-swap [simp]:  $b \notin\# A \implies add\text{-}mset b M - A = add\text{-}mset b (M - A)$ 
  by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff simp: not-in-iff)

lemma diff-union-swap2 [simp]:  $y \in\# M \implies add\text{-}mset x M - \{\#\#y\} = add\text{-}mset x (M - \{\#\#y\})$ 
  by (metis add-mset-diff-bothsides diff-union-swap diff-zero insert-DiffM)

lemma diff-diff-add-mset [simp]:  $(M::'a multiset) - N - P = M - (N + P)$ 
  by (rule diff-diff-add)

lemma diff-union-single-conv:
   $a \in\# J \implies I + J - \{\#\#a\} = I + (J - \{\#\#a\})$ 
  by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff Suc-le-eq)

lemma mset-add [elim?]:
  assumes  $a \in\# A$ 
  obtains  $B$  where  $A = add\text{-}mset a B$ 
proof -
  from assms have  $A = add\text{-}mset a (A - \{\#\#a\})$ 
    by simp
  with that show thesis .
qed

lemma union-iff:
   $a \in\# A + B \longleftrightarrow a \in\# A \vee a \in\# B$ 
  by auto

lemma count-minus-inter-lt-count-minus-inter-iff:
   $count (M2 - M1) y < count (M1 - M2) y \longleftrightarrow y \in\# M1 - M2$ 
  by (meson count-greater-zero-iff gr-implies-not-zero in-diff-count leI order.strict-trans2 order-less-asym)

lemma minus-inter-eq-minus-inter-iff:
   $(M1 - M2) = (M2 - M1) \longleftrightarrow set\text{-}mset (M1 - M2) = set\text{-}mset (M2 - M1)$ 
  by (metis add.commute count-diff count-eq-zero-iff diff-add-zero in-diff-countE multiset-eq-iff)

```

67.3.4 Min and Max

abbreviation $Min\text{-}mset :: 'a::linorder multiset \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $Min\text{-}mset m \equiv Min (set\text{-}mset m)$

abbreviation $\text{Max-mset} :: 'a::linorder multiset \Rightarrow 'a$ **where**
 $\text{Max-mset } m \equiv \text{Max} (\text{set-mset } m)$

lemma

$\text{Min-in-mset}: M \neq \{\#\} \Rightarrow \text{Min-mset } M \in\# M$ **and**
 $\text{Max-in-mset}: M \neq \{\#\} \Rightarrow \text{Max-mset } M \in\# M$
by *simp+*

67.3.5 Equality of multisets

lemma $\text{single-eq-single} [\text{simp}]: \{\#a\#} = \{\#b\#} \longleftrightarrow a = b$
by *(auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)*

lemma $\text{union-eq-empty} [\text{iff}]: M + N = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#\}$
by *(auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)*

lemma $\text{empty-eq-union} [\text{iff}]: \{\#\} = M + N \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#\}$
by *(auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)*

lemma $\text{multi-self-add-other-not-self} [\text{simp}]: M = \text{add-mset } x M \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
by *(auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)*

lemma $\text{add-mset-remove-trivial} [\text{simp}]: \langle \text{add-mset } x M - \{\#x\#} = M \rangle$
by *(auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)*

lemma $\text{diff-single-trivial}: \neg x \in\# M \Rightarrow M - \{\#x\#} = M$
by *(auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)*

lemma $\text{diff-single-eq-union}: x \in\# M \Rightarrow M - \{\#x\#} = N \longleftrightarrow M = \text{add-mset } x N$
by *auto*

lemma $\text{union-single-eq-diff}: \text{add-mset } x M = N \Rightarrow M = N - \{\#x\#}$
unfolding *add-mset-add-single[of - M]* **by** *(fact add-implies-diff)*

lemma $\text{union-single-eq-member}: \text{add-mset } x M = N \Rightarrow x \in\# N$
by *auto*

lemma $\text{add-mset-remove-trivial-If}:$
 $\text{add-mset } a (N - \{\#a\#}) = (\text{if } a \in\# N \text{ then } N \text{ else } \text{add-mset } a N)$
by *(simp add: diff-single-trivial)*

lemma $\text{add-mset-remove-trivial-eq}: \langle N = \text{add-mset } a (N - \{\#a\#}) \rangle \longleftrightarrow a \in\# N$
by *(auto simp: add-mset-remove-trivial-If)*

lemma $\text{union-is-single}:$
 $M + N = \{\#a\#} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#a\#} \wedge N = \{\#\} \vee M = \{\#\} \wedge N = \{\#a\#}$

```

(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  show ?lhs if ?rhs using that by auto
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
    by (metis Multiset.diff-cancel add.commute add-diff-cancel-left' diff-add-zero
        diff-single-trivial insert-DiffM that)
qed

lemma single-is-union: {#a#} = M + N  $\longleftrightarrow$  {#a#} = M  $\wedge$  N = {}  $\vee$  M =
{}  $\wedge$  {} = N
  by (auto simp add: eq-commute [of {#a#}] M + N] union-is-single)

lemma add-eq-conv-diff:
  add-mset a M = add-mset b N  $\longleftrightarrow$  M = N  $\wedge$  a = b  $\vee$  M = add-mset b (N -
  {}  $\wedge$  N = add-mset a (M - {}))
  (is ?lhs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?rhs)

proof
  show ?lhs if ?rhs
    using that
    by (auto simp add: add-mset-commute[of a b])
  show ?rhs if ?lhs
    proof (cases a = b)
      case True with <?lhs> show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
        from <?lhs> have a ∈# add-mset b N by (rule union-single-eq-member)
        with False have a ∈# N by auto
        moreover from <?lhs> have M = add-mset b N - {} by (rule union-single-eq-diff)
        moreover note False
        ultimately show ?thesis by (auto simp add: diff-right-commute [of - {}])
    qed
  qed

lemma add-mset-eq-single [iff]: add-mset b M = {#a#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  b = a  $\wedge$  M = {}
  by (auto simp: add-eq-conv-diff)

lemma single-eq-add-mset [iff]: {#a#} = add-mset b M  $\longleftrightarrow$  b = a  $\wedge$  M = {}
  by (auto simp: add-eq-conv-diff)

lemma insert-noteq-member:
  assumes BC: add-mset b B = add-mset c C
  and bnotc: b ≠ c
  shows c ∈# B
proof –
  have c ∈# add-mset c C by simp
  have nc: ¬ c ∈# {} by bnotc using simp
  then have c ∈# add-mset b B using BC by simp
  then show c ∈# B using nc by simp

```

qed

```

lemma add-eq-conv-ex:
  (add-mset a M = add-mset b N) =
    (M = N ∧ a = b ∨ (∃ K. M = add-mset b K ∧ N = add-mset a K))
  by (auto simp add: add-eq-conv-diff)

lemma multi-member-split: x ∈# M ==> ∃ A. M = add-mset x A
  by (rule exI [where x = M - {#x#}]) simp

lemma multiset-add-sub-el-shuffle:
  assumes c ∈# B
  and b ≠ c
  shows add-mset b (B - {#c#}) = add-mset b B - {#c#}
proof -
  from ⟨c ∈# B⟩ obtain A where B: B = add-mset c A
  by (blast dest: multi-member-split)
  have add-mset b A = add-mset c (add-mset b A) - {#c#} by simp
  then have add-mset b A = add-mset b (add-mset c A) - {#c#}
  by (simp add: ⟨b ≠ c⟩)
  then show ?thesis using B by simp
qed

```

```

lemma add-mset-eq-singleton-iff[iff]:
  add-mset x M = {#y#} ↔ M = {#} ∧ x = y
  by auto

```

67.3.6 Pointwise ordering induced by count

```

definition subsequeq-mset :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool (infix ⊑# 50)
  where A ⊑# B ↔ (∀ a. count A a ≤ count B a)

```

```

definition subset-mset :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool (infix ⊂# 50)
  where A ⊂# B ↔ A ⊑# B ∧ A ≠ B

```

```

abbreviation (input) supseteqq-mset :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool (infix
  ⊒# 50)
  where supseteqq-mset A B ≡ B ⊑# A

```

```

abbreviation (input) supset-mset :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool (infix ⊃# 50)
  where supset-mset A B ≡ B ⊂# A

```

```

notation (input)
  subsequeq-mset (infix ⊑# 50) and
  supseteqq-mset (infix ⊒# 50)

```

```

notation (ASCII)
  subsequeq-mset (infix <= # 50) and

```

```

subset-mset (infix <#> 50) and
subseteq-mset (infix >=#> 50) and
supset-mset (infix >#> 50)

global-interpretation subset-mset: ordering <(≤#)> <(≥#)>
  by standard (auto simp add: subset-mset-def subseteq-mset-def multiset-eq-iff intro: order.trans order.antisym)

interpretation subset-mset: ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le <(+)> <(-)> <(≤#)>
  <(≥#)>
  by standard (auto simp add: subset-mset-def subseteq-mset-def multiset-eq-iff intro: order-trans antisym)
  — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

interpretation subset-mset: ordered-ab-semigroup-monoid-add-imp-le (+) 0 (-)
  <(≤#)> <(≥#)>
  by standard
  — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

lemma mset-subset-eqI:
  ( $\bigwedge a. \text{count } A a \leq \text{count } B a$ )  $\implies A \subseteq\# B$ 
  by (simp add: subseteq-mset-def)

lemma mset-subset-eq-count:
   $A \subseteq\# B \implies \text{count } A a \leq \text{count } B a$ 
  by (simp add: subseteq-mset-def)

lemma mset-subset-eq-exists-conv:  $(A::'a multiset) \subseteq\# B \longleftrightarrow (\exists C. B = A + C)$ 
  unfolding subseteq-mset-def
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' count-diff count-union le-Suc-ex le-add-same-cancel1
    multiset-eq-iff zero-le)

interpretation subset-mset: ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-diff (+) 0 (<#>) (<#>)
  <(-)>
  by standard (simp, fact mset-subset-eq-exists-conv)
  — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

declare subset-mset.add-diff-assoc[simp] subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2[simp]

lemma mset-subset-eq-mono-add-right-cancel:  $(A::'a multiset) + C \subseteq\# B + C$ 
   $\longleftrightarrow A \subseteq\# B$ 
  by (fact subset-mset.add-le-cancel-right)

lemma mset-subset-eq-mono-add-left-cancel:  $C + (A::'a multiset) \subseteq\# C + B \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $A \subseteq\# B$ 
  by (fact subset-mset.add-le-cancel-left)

lemma mset-subset-eq-mono-add:  $(A::'a multiset) \subseteq\# B \implies C \subseteq\# D \implies A + C \subseteq\# B + D$ 

```

```

by (fact subset-mset.add-mono)

lemma mset-subset-eq-add-left: ( $A::'a\ multiset$ )  $\subseteq\# A + B$ 
by simp

lemma mset-subset-eq-add-right:  $B \subseteq\# (A::'a\ multiset) + B$ 
by simp

lemma single-subset-iff [simp]:
 $\{\#a\#\} \subseteq\# M \longleftrightarrow a \in\# M$ 
by (auto simp add: subsequeq-mset-def Suc-le-eq)

lemma mset-subset-eq-single:  $a \in\# B \implies \{\#a\#\} \subseteq\# B$ 
by simp

lemma mset-subset-eq-add-mset-cancel:  $\langle add\text{-}mset\ a\ A \subseteq\# add\text{-}mset\ a\ B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq\# B \rangle$ 
unfolding add-mset-add-single[of - A] add-mset-add-single[of - B]
by (rule mset-subset-eq-mono-add-right-cancel)

lemma multiset-diff-union-assoc:
fixes A B C D :: ' $a\ multiset$ '
shows  $C \subseteq\# B \implies A + B - C = A + (B - C)$ 
by (fact subset-mset.diff-add-assoc)

lemma mset-subset-eq-multiset-union-diff-commute:
fixes A B C D :: ' $a\ multiset$ '
shows  $B \subseteq\# A \implies A - B + C = A + C - B$ 
by (fact subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2)

lemma diff-subset-eq-self[simp]:
 $(M::'a\ multiset) - N \subseteq\# M$ 
by (simp add: subsequeq-mset-def)

lemma mset-subset-eqD:
assumes  $A \subseteq\# B$  and  $x \in\# A$ 
shows  $x \in\# B$ 
proof –
  from  $\langle x \in\# A \rangle$  have count A x > 0 by simp
  also from  $\langle A \subseteq\# B \rangle$  have count A x ≤ count B x
    by (simp add: subsequeq-mset-def)
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma mset-subsetD:
 $A \subset\# B \implies x \in\# A \implies x \in\# B$ 
by (auto intro: mset-subset-eqD [of A])

lemma set-mset-mono:

```

$A \subseteq\# B \implies \text{set-mset } A \subseteq \text{set-mset } B$
by (metis mset-subset-eqD subsetI)

lemma mset-subset-eq-insertD:
assumes add-mset x A $\subseteq\# B$
shows x $\in\# B \wedge A \subset\# B$
proof
show x $\in\# B$
using assms **by** (simp add: mset-subset-eqD)
have A $\subseteq\# \text{add-mset } x A$
by (metis (no-types) add-mset-add-single mset-subset-eq-add-left)
then have A $\subset\# \text{add-mset } x A$
by (meson multi-self-add-other-not-self subset-mset.le-imp-less-or-eq)
then show A $\subset\# B$
using assms subset-mset.strict-trans2 **by** blast
qed

lemma mset-subset-insertD:
add-mset x A $\subset\# B \implies x \in\# B \wedge A \subset\# B$
by (rule mset-subset-eq-insertD) simp

lemma mset-subset-of-empty[simp]: $A \subset\# \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$
by (simp only: subset-mset.not-less-zero)

lemma empty-subset-add-mset[simp]: $\{\#\} \subset\# \text{add-mset } x M$
by (auto intro: subset-mset.gr-zeroI)

lemma empty-le: $\{\#\} \subseteq\# A$
by (fact subset-mset.zero-le)

lemma insert-subset-eq-iff:
add-mset a A $\subseteq\# B \longleftrightarrow a \in\# B \wedge A \subseteq\# B - \{\#a\#}$
using mset-subset-eq-insertD subset-mset.le-diff-conv2 **by** fastforce

lemma insert-union-subset-iff:
add-mset a A $\subset\# B \longleftrightarrow a \in\# B \wedge A \subset\# B - \{\#a\#}$
by (auto simp add: insert-subset-eq-iff subset-mset-def)

lemma subset-eq-diff-conv:
 $A - C \subseteq\# B \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq\# B + C$
by (simp add: subseteq-mset-def le-diff-conv)

lemma multi-psub-of-add-self [simp]: $A \subset\# \text{add-mset } x A$
by (auto simp: subset-mset-def subseteq-mset-def)

lemma multi-psub-self: $A \subset\# A = \text{False}$
by simp

lemma mset-subset-add-mset [simp]: $\text{add-mset } x N \subset\# \text{add-mset } x M \longleftrightarrow N \subset\#$

```

M
  unfolding add-mset-add-single[of - N] add-mset-add-single[of - M]
  by (fact subset-mset.add-less-cancel-right)

lemma mset-subset-diff-self:  $c \in# B \implies B - \{ \#c\# \} \subset# B$ 
  by (auto simp: subset-mset-def elim: mset-add)

lemma Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset:  $A - B = \{ \# \} \longleftrightarrow A \subseteq# B$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff subsequeq-mset-def)

lemma add-mset-subsequeq-single-iff[iff]:  $\text{add-mset } a M \subseteq# \{ \#b\# \} \longleftrightarrow M = \{ \# \}$ 
  ∧  $a = b$ 
proof
  assume  $A: \text{add-mset } a M \subseteq# \{ \#b\# \}$ 
  then have  $\langle a = b \rangle$ 
    by (auto dest: mset-subset-eq-insertD)
  then show  $M = \{ \# \} \wedge a = b$ 
    using A by (simp add: mset-subset-eq-add-mset-cancel)
qed simp

```

lemma nonempty-subsequeq-mset-eq-single: $M \neq \{ \# \} \implies M \subseteq# \{ \#x\# \} \implies M = \{ \#x\# \}$

by (cases M) (metis single-is-union subset-mset.less-eqE)

lemma nonempty-subsequeq-mset-iff-single: $(M \neq \{ \# \} \wedge M \subseteq# \{ \#x\# \} \wedge P) \longleftrightarrow M = \{ \#x\# \} \wedge P$

by (cases M) (metis empty-not-add-mset nonempty-subsequeq-mset-eq-single subset-mset.order-refl)

67.3.7 Intersection and bounded union

definition inter-mset :: $\langle 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \rangle$ (**infixl** $\langle \cap\# \rangle$ 70)

where $\langle A \cap\# B = A - (A - B) \rangle$

lemma count-inter-mset [simp]:

$\langle \text{count } (A \cap\# B) x = \min (\text{count } A x) (\text{count } B x) \rangle$

by (simp add: inter-mset-def)

interpretation subset-mset: semilattice-inf $\langle (\cap\#) \rangle$ $\langle (\subseteq\#) \rangle$ $\langle (\subset\#) \rangle$

by standard (simp-all add: multiset-eq-iff subsequeq-mset-def)

— FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

definition union-mset :: $\langle 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \rangle$ (**infixl** $\langle \cup\# \rangle$ 70)

where $\langle A \cup\# B = A + (B - A) \rangle$

```

lemma count-union-mset [simp]:
  ‹count (A ∪# B) x = max (count A x) (count B x)›
  by (simp add: union-mset-def)

global-interpretation subset-mset: semilattice-neutr-order ‹(∪#)› ‹{#}› ‹(⊇#)›
  ‹(⊑#)›

proof
  show ⋀ a b. (b ⊆# a) = (a = a ∪# b)
    by (simp add: Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset union-mset-def)
  show ⋀ a b. (b ⊂# a) = (a = a ∪# b ∧ a ≠ b)
    by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset add-cancel-left-right subset-mset-def union-mset-def)
  qed (auto simp: multiset-eqI union-mset-def)

interpretation subset-mset: semilattice-sup ‹(∪#)› ‹(⊆#)› ‹(⊂#)›
proof –
  have [simp]:  $m \leq n \implies q \leq n \implies m + (q - m) \leq n$  for  $m\ n\ q :: nat$ 
    by arith
  show class.semilattice-sup (∪#) (⊆#) (⊂#)
    by standard (auto simp add: union-mset-def subseteq-mset-def)
  qed — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

interpretation subset-mset: bounded-lattice-bot (∩#) (⊆#) (⊂#)
  (∪#) {#}
  by standard auto
  — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

```

67.3.8 Additional intersection facts

```

lemma set-mset-inter [simp]:
  set-mset (A ∩# B) = set-mset A ∩ set-mset B
  by (simp only: set-mset-def) auto

lemma diff-intersect-left-idem [simp]:
  M − M ∩# N = M − N
  by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff min-def)

lemma diff-intersect-right-idem [simp]:
  M − N ∩# M = M − N
  by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff min-def)

lemma multiset-inter-single[simp]:  $a \neq b \implies \{\#a\#} \cap \{\#b\#} = \{\#\}$ 
  by (rule multiset-eqI) auto

lemma multiset-union-diff-commute:
  assumes B ∩# C = {#}
  shows A + B − C = A − C + B
  proof (rule multiset-eqI)
    fix x
    from assms have min (count B x) (count C x) = 0

```

```

by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)
then have count B x = 0 ∨ count C x = 0
  unfolding min-def by (auto split: if-splits)
  then show count (A + B - C) x = count (A - C + B) x
    by auto
qed

lemma disjunct-not-in:
A ∩# B = {#} ↔ (∀ a. a ∉# A ∨ a ∉# B)
by (metis disjoint-iff set-mset-eq-empty-iff set-mset-inter)

lemma inter-mset-empty-distrib-right: A ∩# (B + C) = {#} ↔ A ∩# B =
{#} ∧ A ∩# C = {#}
by (meson disjunct-not-in union-iff)

lemma inter-mset-empty-distrib-left: (A + B) ∩# C = {#} ↔ A ∩# C = {#}
∧ B ∩# C = {#}
by (meson disjunct-not-in union-iff)

lemma add-mset-inter-add-mset [simp]:
add-mset a A ∩# add-mset a B = add-mset a (A ∩# B)
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp

lemma add-mset-disjoint [simp]:
add-mset a A ∩# B = {#} ↔ a ∉# B ∧ A ∩# B = {#}
{#} = add-mset a A ∩# B ↔ a ∉# B ∧ {#} = A ∩# B
by (auto simp: disjunct-not-in)

lemma disjoint-add-mset [simp]:
B ∩# add-mset a A = {#} ↔ a ∉# B ∧ B ∩# A = {#}
{#} = A ∩# add-mset b B ↔ b ∉# A ∧ {#} = A ∩# B
by (auto simp: disjunct-not-in)

lemma inter-add-left1: ¬ x ∈# N ==> (add-mset x M) ∩# N = M ∩# N
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)

lemma inter-add-left2: x ∈# N ==> (add-mset x M) ∩# N = add-mset x (M ∩#
(N - {#x#}))
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff elim: mset-add)

lemma inter-add-right1: ¬ x ∈# N ==> N ∩# (add-mset x M) = N ∩# M
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)

lemma inter-add-right2: x ∈# N ==> N ∩# (add-mset x M) = add-mset x ((N
- {#x#}) ∩# M)
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff elim: mset-add)

lemma disjunct-set-mset-diff:
assumes M ∩# N = {#}

```

```

shows set-mset (M - N) = set-mset M
proof (rule set-eqI)
  fix a
  from assms have a ∈# M ∨ a ∈# N
    by (simp add: disjunct-not-in)
  then show a ∈# M - N ↔ a ∈# M
    by (auto dest: in-diffD) (simp add: in-diff-count not-in-iff)
qed

lemma at-most-one-mset-mset-diff:
assumes a ∈# M - {#a#}
shows set-mset (M - {#a#}) = set-mset M - {a}
using assms by (auto simp add: not-in-iff in-diff-count set-eq-iff)

lemma more-than-one-mset-mset-diff:
assumes a ∈# M - {#a#}
shows set-mset (M - {#a#}) = set-mset M
proof (rule set-eqI)
  fix b
  have Suc 0 < count M b ==> count M b > 0 by arith
  then show b ∈# M - {#a#} ↔ b ∈# M
    using assms by (auto simp add: in-diff-count)
qed

lemma inter-iff:
a ∈# A ∩# B ↔ a ∈# A ∧ a ∈# B
by simp

lemma inter-union-distrib-left:
A ∩# B + C = (A + C) ∩# (B + C)
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff min-add-distrib-left)

lemma inter-union-distrib-right:
C + A ∩# B = (C + A) ∩# (C + B)
using inter-union-distrib-left [of A B C] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma inter-subset-eq-union:
A ∩# B ⊆# A + B
by (auto simp add: subseteq-mset-def)

```

67.3.9 Additional bounded union facts

```

lemma set-mset-sup [simp]:
<set-mset (A ∪# B) = set-mset A ∪ set-mset B>
by (simp only: set-mset-def) (auto simp add: less-max-iff-disj)

lemma sup-union-left1 [simp]: ¬ x ∈# N ==> (add-mset x M) ∪# N = add-mset
x (M ∪# N)
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)

```

lemma sup-union-left2: $x \in\# N \implies (\text{add-mset } x M) \cup\# N = \text{add-mset } x (M \cup\# (N - \{\#x\}))$
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma sup-union-right1 [simp]: $\neg x \in\# N \implies N \cup\# (\text{add-mset } x M) = \text{add-mset } x (N \cup\# M)$
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff not-in-iff)

lemma sup-union-right2: $x \in\# N \implies N \cup\# (\text{add-mset } x M) = \text{add-mset } x ((N - \{\#x\}) \cup\# M)$
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma sup-union-distrib-left:
 $A \cup\# B + C = (A + C) \cup\# (B + C)$
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff max-add-distrib-left)

lemma union-sup-distrib-right:
 $C + A \cup\# B = (C + A) \cup\# (C + B)$
using sup-union-distrib-left [of A B C] **by** (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma union-diff-inter-eq-sup:
 $A + B - A \cap\# B = A \cup\# B$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma union-diff-sup-eq-inter:
 $A + B - A \cup\# B = A \cap\# B$
by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma add-mset-union:
 $\langle \text{add-mset } a A \cup\# \text{add-mset } a B = \text{add-mset } a (A \cup\# B) \rangle$
by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff max-def)

67.4 Replicate and repeat operations

definition replicate-mset :: nat \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a multiset **where**
 $\text{replicate-mset } n x = (\text{add-mset } x \wedge\! n) \{\#\}$

lemma replicate-mset-0 [simp]: $\text{replicate-mset } 0 x = \{\#\}$
unfolding replicate-mset-def **by** simp

lemma replicate-mset-Suc [simp]: $\text{replicate-mset } (\text{Suc } n) x = \text{add-mset } x (\text{replicate-mset } n x)$
unfolding replicate-mset-def **by** (induct n) (auto intro: add.commute)

lemma count-replicate-mset [simp]: $\text{count } (\text{replicate-mset } n x) y = (\text{if } y = x \text{ then } n \text{ else } 0)$
unfolding replicate-mset-def **by** (induct n) auto

```

lift-definition repeat-mset ::  $\text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset}$ 
  is  $\langle \lambda n M a. n * M a \rangle$  by simp

lemma count-repeat-mset [simp]:  $\text{count} (\text{repeat-mset } i A) a = i * \text{count } A a$ 
  by transfer rule

lemma repeat-mset-0 [simp]:
   $\langle \text{repeat-mset } 0 M = \{\#\} \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma repeat-mset-Suc [simp]:
   $\langle \text{repeat-mset} (\text{Suc } n) M = M + \text{repeat-mset } n M \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma repeat-mset-right [simp]:  $\text{repeat-mset } a (\text{repeat-mset } b A) = \text{repeat-mset} (a * b) A$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff left-diff-distrib')

lemma left-diff-repeat-mset-distrib':  $\langle \text{repeat-mset} (i - j) u = \text{repeat-mset } i u - \text{repeat-mset } j u \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff left-diff-distrib')

lemma left-add-mult-distrib-mset:
   $\text{repeat-mset } i u + (\text{repeat-mset } j u + k) = \text{repeat-mset} (i+j) u + k$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff add-mult-distrib)

lemma repeat-mset-distrib:
   $\text{repeat-mset} (m + n) A = \text{repeat-mset } m A + \text{repeat-mset } n A$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff Nat.add-mult-distrib)

lemma repeat-mset-distrib2[simp]:
   $\text{repeat-mset } n (A + B) = \text{repeat-mset } n A + \text{repeat-mset } n B$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff add-mult-distrib2)

lemma repeat-mset-replicate-mset[simp]:
   $\text{repeat-mset } n \{\#a\#} = \text{replicate-mset } n a$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-distrib-add-mset[simp]:
   $\text{repeat-mset } n (\text{add-mset } a A) = \text{replicate-mset } n a + \text{repeat-mset } n A$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-empty[simp]:  $\text{repeat-mset } n \{\#\} = \{\#\}$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma set-mset-sum:  $\text{finite } A \implies \text{set-mset} (\sum x \in A. f x) = (\bigcup x \in A. \text{set-mset} (f x))$ 
  by (induction A rule: finite-induct) auto

```

67.4.1 Simprocs

```

lemma repeat-mset-iterate-add: <repeat-mset n M = iterate-add n M>
  unfolding iterate-add-def by (induction n) auto

lemma mset-subseteq-add-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subseteq \# \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (\text{repeat-mset } (i-j) u + m \subseteq \# n)$ 
  by (auto simp add: subseteq-mset-def nat-le-add-iff1)

lemma mset-subseteq-add-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subseteq \# \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (m \subseteq \# \text{repeat-mset } (j-i) u + n)$ 
  by (auto simp add: subseteq-mset-def nat-le-add-iff2)

lemma mset-subset-add-iff1:
   $j \leq (i::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subset \# \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (\text{repeat-mset } (i-j) u + m \subset \# n)$ 
  unfolding subset-mset-def repeat-mset-iterate-add
  by (simp add: iterate-add-eq-add-iff1 mset-subseteq-add-iff1 [unfolded repeat-mset-iterate-add])

lemma mset-subset-add-iff2:
   $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \subset \# \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (m \subset \# \text{repeat-mset } (j-i) u + n)$ 
  unfolding subset-mset-def repeat-mset-iterate-add
  by (simp add: iterate-add-eq-add-iff2 mset-subseteq-add-iff2 [unfolded repeat-mset-iterate-add])

ML-file <multiset-simprocs.ML>

lemma add-mset-replicate-mset-safe[cancelation-simproc-pre]: <NO-MATCH {#}>
   $M \implies \text{add-mset } a M = \{\#a\#} + M$ 
  by simp

declare repeat-mset-iterate-add[cancelation-simproc-pre]

declare iterate-add-distrib[cancelation-simproc-pre]
declare repeat-mset-iterate-add[symmetric, cancelation-simproc-post]

declare add-mset-not-empty[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  empty-not-add-mset[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  subset-mset.le-zero-eq[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  empty-not-add-mset[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  add-mset-not-empty[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  subset-mset.le-zero-eq[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]
  le-zero-eq[cancelation-simproc-eq-elim]

simproc-setup mseteq-cancel
   $((l::'a multiset) + m = n \mid (l::'a multiset) = m + n \mid$ 
   $\text{add-mset } a m = n \mid m = \text{add-mset } a n \mid$ 
   $\text{replicate-mset } p a = n \mid m = \text{replicate-mset } p a \mid$ 

```

```
repeat-mset p m = n | m = repeat-mset p m) =
⟨K Cancel-Simprocs.eq-cancel⟩
```

```
simproc-setup msetssubset-cancel
((l::'a multiset) + m ⊂# n | (l::'a multiset) ⊂# m + n |
 add-mset a m ⊂# n | m ⊂# add-mset a n |
 replicate-mset p r ⊂# n | m ⊂# replicate-mset p r |
 repeat-mset p m ⊂# n | m ⊂# repeat-mset p m) =
⟨K Multiset-Simprocs.subset-cancel-msets⟩
```

```
simproc-setup msetssubset-eq-cancel
((l::'a multiset) + m ⊑# n | (l::'a multiset) ⊑# m + n |
 add-mset a m ⊑# n | m ⊑# add-mset a n |
 replicate-mset p r ⊑# n | m ⊑# replicate-mset p r |
 repeat-mset p m ⊑# n | m ⊑# repeat-mset p m) =
⟨K Multiset-Simprocs.subseteq-cancel-msets⟩
```

```
simproc-setup msetdiff-cancel
(((l::'a multiset) + m) - n | (l::'a multiset) - (m + n) |
 add-mset a m - n | m - add-mset a n |
 replicate-mset p r - n | m - replicate-mset p r |
 repeat-mset p m - n | m - repeat-mset p m) =
⟨K Cancel-Simprocs.diff-cancel⟩
```

67.4.2 Conditionally complete lattice

```
instantiation multiset :: (type) Inf
begin
```

```
lift-definition Inf-multiset :: 'a multiset set ⇒ 'a multiset is
λA i. if A = {} then 0 else Inf ((λf. f i) ` A)
proof –
fix A :: ('a ⇒ nat) set
assume*: ⋀f. f ∈ A ⇒ finite {x. 0 < f x}
show ⟨finite {i. 0 < (if A = {} then 0 else INF f∈A. f i)}⟩
proof (cases A = {})
case False
then obtain f where f ∈ A by blast
hence {i. Inf ((λf. f i) ` A) > 0} ⊆ {i. f i > 0}
by (auto intro: less-le-trans[OF - cInf-lower])
moreover from ⟨f ∈ A⟩ * have finite ... by simp
ultimately have finite {i. Inf ((λf. f i) ` A) > 0} by (rule finite-subset)
with False show ?thesis by simp
qed simp-all
qed
```

instance ..

end

```

lemma Inf-multiset-empty: Inf {} = {#}
  by transfer simp-all

lemma count-Inf-multiset-nonempty: A ≠ {} ==> count (Inf A) x = Inf ((λX.
  count X x) ` A)
  by transfer simp-all

instantiation multiset :: (type) Sup
begin

definition Sup-multiset :: 'a multiset set ⇒ 'a multiset where
  Sup-multiset A = (if A ≠ {} ∧ subset-mset.bdd-above A then
    Abs-multiset (λi. Sup ((λX. count X i) ` A)) else {#})

lemma Sup-multiset-empty: Sup {} = {#}
  by (simp add: Sup-multiset-def)

lemma Sup-multiset-unbounded: ¬ subset-mset.bdd-above A ==> Sup A = {#}
  by (simp add: Sup-multiset-def)

instance ..

end

lemma bdd-above-multiset-imp-bdd-above-count:
  assumes subset-mset.bdd-above (A :: 'a multiset set)
  shows bdd-above ((λX. count X x) ` A)
proof –
  from assms obtain Y where Y: ∀ X ∈ A. X ⊆# Y
  by (meson subset-mset.bdd-above E)
  hence count X x ≤ count Y x if X ∈ A for X
  using that by (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count)
  thus ?thesis by (intro bdd-aboveI[of - count Y x]) auto
qed

lemma bdd-above-multiset-imp-finite-support:
  assumes A ≠ {} subset-mset.bdd-above (A :: 'a multiset set)
  shows finite (∪ X ∈ A. {x. count X x > 0})
proof –
  from assms obtain Y where Y: ∀ X ∈ A. X ⊆# Y
  by (meson subset-mset.bdd-above E)
  hence count X x ≤ count Y x if X ∈ A for X x
  using that by (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count)
  hence (∪ X ∈ A. {x. count X x > 0}) ⊆ {x. count Y x > 0}
  by safe (erule less-le-trans)
  moreover have finite ... by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis by (rule finite-subset)

```

qed

lemma *Sup-multiset-in-multiset*:

⟨finite {i. 0 < (SUP M∈A. count M i)}⟩
 if ⟨A ≠ {}⟩ ⟨subset-mset.bdd-above A⟩

proof –

have {i. Sup ((λX. count X i) ` A) > 0} ⊆ (UNION X∈A. {i. 0 < count X i})

proof *safe*

fix i **assume** pos: (SUP X∈A. count X i) > 0

show i ∈ (UNION X∈A. {i. 0 < count X i})

proof (*rule ccontr*)

assume i ∉ (UNION X∈A. {i. 0 < count X i})

hence ∀ X∈A. count X i ≤ 0 **by** (auto simp: count-eq-zero-iff)

with that **have** (SUP X∈A. count X i) ≤ 0

by (intro cSup-least bdd-above-multiset-imp-bdd-above-count) auto

with pos **show** False **by** simp

qed

qed

moreover from that **have** finite ...

by (rule bdd-above-multiset-imp-finite-support)

ultimately **show** finite {i. Sup ((λX. count X i) ` A) > 0}

by (rule finite-subset)

qed

lemma *count-Sup-multiset-nonempty*:

⟨count (Sup A) x = (SUP X∈A. count X x)}⟩

if ⟨A ≠ {}⟩ ⟨subset-mset.bdd-above A⟩

using that **by** (simp add: Sup-multiset-def Sup-multiset-in-multiset count-Abs-multiset)

interpretation *subset-mset*: conditionally-complete-lattice Inf Sup (∩#) (⊆#) (⊂#)

(∪#)

proof

fix X :: 'a multiset **and** A

assume X ∈ A

show Inf A ⊆# X

by (metis ⟨X ∈ A⟩ count-Inf-multiset-nonempty empty-iff image-eqI mset-subset-eqI wellorder-Inf-le1)

next

fix X :: 'a multiset **and** A

assume nonempty: A ≠ {} **and** le: ⋀ Y. Y ∈ A ⇒ X ⊆# Y

show X ⊆# Inf A

proof (*rule mset-subset-eqI*)

fix x

from nonempty **have** count X x ≤ (INF X∈A. count X x)

by (intro cInf-greatest) (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count le)

also **from** nonempty **have** ... = count (Inf A) x **by** (simp add: count-Inf-multiset-nonempty)

finally **show** count X x ≤ count (Inf A) x .

qed

next

```

fix X :: 'a multiset and A
assume X: X ∈ A and bdd: subset-mset.bdd-above A
show X ⊆# Sup A
proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
  fix x
  from X have A ≠ {} by auto
  have count X x ≤ (SUP X∈A. count X x)
    by (intro cSUP-upper X bdd-above-multiset-imp-bdd-above-count bdd)
  also from count-Sup-multiset-nonempty[OF ‹A ≠ {}› bdd]
    have (SUP X∈A. count X x) = count (Sup A) x by simp
  finally show count X x ≤ count (Sup A) x .
qed
next
fix X :: 'a multiset and A
assume nonempty: A ≠ {} and ge: ∀ Y. Y ∈ A ⇒ Y ⊆# X
from ge have bdd: subset-mset.bdd-above A
  by blast
show Sup A ⊆# X
proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
  fix x
  from count-Sup-multiset-nonempty[OF ‹A ≠ {}› bdd]
    have count (Sup A) x = (SUP X∈A. count X x) .
  also from nonempty have ... ≤ count X x
    by (intro cSup-least) (auto intro: mset-subset-eq-count ge)
  finally show count (Sup A) x ≤ count X x .
qed
qed — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

```

```

lemma set-mset-Inf:
  assumes A ≠ {}
  shows set-mset (Inf A) = (⋂ X∈A. set-mset X)
proof safe
  fix x X assume x ∈# Inf A X ∈ A
  hence nonempty: A ≠ {} by (auto simp: Inf-multiset-empty)
  from ‹x ∈# Inf A› have {#x#} ⊆# Inf A by auto
  also from ‹X ∈ A› have ... ⊆# X by (rule subset-mset.cInf-lower) simp-all
  finally show x ∈# X by simp
next
fix x assume x: x ∈ (⋂ X∈A. set-mset X)
hence {#x#} ⊆# X if X ∈ A for X using that by auto
from assms and this have {#x#} ⊆# Inf A by (rule subset-mset.cInf-greatest)
thus x ∈# Inf A by simp
qed

```

```

lemma in-Inf-multiset-iff:
  assumes A ≠ {}
  shows x ∈# Inf A ↔ (∀ X∈A. x ∈# X)
proof -
  from assms have set-mset (Inf A) = (⋂ X∈A. set-mset X) by (rule set-mset-Inf)

```

```

also have  $x \in \dots \longleftrightarrow (\forall X \in A. x \in \# X)$  by simp
finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma in-Inf-multisetD:  $x \in \# \text{Inf } A \implies X \in A \implies x \in \# X$ 
by (subst (asm) in-Inf-multiset-iff) auto

lemma set-mset-Sup:
assumes subset-mset.bdd-above A
shows set-mset (Sup A) = ( $\bigcup X \in A. \text{set-mset } X$ )
proof safe
fix x assume  $x \in \# \text{Sup } A$ 
hence nonempty:  $A \neq \{\}$  by (auto simp: Sup-multiset-empty)
show  $x \in (\bigcup X \in A. \text{set-mset } X)$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
assume  $x: x \notin (\bigcup X \in A. \text{set-mset } X)$ 
have count_X_x ≤ count (Sup A) x if  $X \in A$  for  $X x$ 
using that by (intro mset-subset-eq-count subset-mset.cSup-upper assms)
with x have  $X \subseteq \# \text{Sup } A - \{\#x\}$  if  $X \in A$  for  $X$ 
using that by (auto simp: subsequeq-mset-def algebra-simps not-in-iff)
hence  $\text{Sup } A \subseteq \# \text{Sup } A - \{\#x\}$  by (intro subset-mset.cSup-least nonempty)
with ⟨ $x \in \# \text{Sup } A$ ⟩ show False
using mset-subset-diff-self by fastforce
qed
next
fix x X assume  $x \in \text{set-mset } X X \in A$ 
hence  $\{\#x\} \subseteq \# X$  by auto
also have  $X \subseteq \# \text{Sup } A$  by (intro subset-mset.cSup-upper ⟨ $X \in A$ ⟩ assms)
finally show  $x \in \text{set-mset } (\text{Sup } A)$  by simp
qed

lemma in-Sup-multiset-iff:
assumes subset-mset.bdd-above A
shows  $x \in \# \text{Sup } A \longleftrightarrow (\exists X \in A. x \in \# X)$ 
by (simp add: assms set-mset-Sup)

lemma in-Sup-multisetD:
assumes  $x \in \# \text{Sup } A$ 
shows  $\exists X \in A. x \in \# X$ 
using Sup-multiset-unbounded assms in-Sup-multiset-iff by fastforce

interpretation subset-mset: distrib-lattice ( $\cap \#$ ) ( $\subseteq \#$ ) ( $\subset \#$ ) ( $\cup \#$ )
proof
fix A B C :: 'a multiset
show  $A \cup \# (B \cap \# C) = A \cup \# B \cap \# (A \cup \# C)$ 
by (intro multiset-eqI) simp-all
qed — FIXME: avoid junk stemming from type class interpretation

```

67.4.3 Filter (with comprehension syntax)

Multiset comprehension

```
lift-definition filter-mset :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset
is λP M. λx. if P x then M x else 0
by (rule filter-preserves-multiset)
```

syntax (ASCII)

```
-MCollect :: pctrn ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a multiset
  ((indent=1 notation=⟨mixfix multiset comprehension⟩{#- :# -./ -#}))
```

syntax

```
-MCollect :: pctrn ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a multiset
  ((indent=1 notation=⟨mixfix multiset comprehension⟩{#- ∈# -./ -#}))
```

syntax-consts

```
-MCollect == filter-mset
```

translations

```
{#x ∈# M. P#} == CONST filter-mset (λx. P) M
```

lemma count-filter-mset [simp]:

```
count (filter-mset P M) a = (if P a then count M a else 0)
by (simp add: filter-mset.rep_eq)
```

lemma set-mset-filter [simp]:

```
set-mset (filter-mset P M) = {a ∈ set-mset M. P a}
by (simp only: set-eq-iff count-greater-zero-iff [symmetric] count-filter-mset) simp
```

lemma filter-empty-mset [simp]: filter-mset P {#} = {#}

```
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp
```

lemma filter-single-mset: filter-mset P {#x#} = (if P x then {#x#} else {#})

```
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp
```

lemma filter-union-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (M + N) = filter-mset P M + filter-mset P N

```
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp
```

lemma filter-diff-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (M - N) = filter-mset P M - filter-mset P N

```
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp
```

lemma filter-inter-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (M ∩# N) = filter-mset P M ∩# filter-mset P N

```
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp
```

lemma filter-sup-mset [simp]: filter-mset P (A ∪# B) = filter-mset P A ∪# filter-mset P B

```
by (rule multiset-eqI) simp
```

lemma filter-mset-add-mset [simp]:

```

filter-mset P (add-mset x A) =
  (if P x then add-mset x (filter-mset P A) else filter-mset P A)
by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma multiset-filter-subset[simp]: filter-mset f M ⊆# M
by (simp add: mset-subset-eqI)

lemma multiset-filter-mono:
assumes A ⊆# B
shows filter-mset f A ⊆# filter-mset f B
by (metis assms filter-sup-mset subset-mset.order-iff)

lemma filter-mset-eq-conv:
filter-mset P M = N  $\longleftrightarrow$  N ⊆# M  $\wedge$  ( $\forall b \in\# N$ . P b)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall a \in\# M - N$ .  $\neg$  P a)
(is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P then show ?Q by auto (simp add: multiset-eq-iff in-diff-count)
next
  assume ?Q
  then obtain Q where M: M = N + Q
    by (auto simp add: mset-subset-eq-exists-conv)
  then have MN: M - N = Q by simp
  show ?P
  proof (rule multiset-eqI)
    fix a
    from ‹?Q› MN have *:  $\neg$  P a  $\implies$  a  $\notin\# N$  P a  $\implies$  a  $\notin\# Q$ 
      by auto
    show count (filter-mset P M) a = count N a
    proof (cases a  $\in\# M$ )
      case True
        with * show ?thesis
          by (simp add: not-in-iff M)
      next
        case False then have count M a = 0
          by (simp add: not-in-iff)
          with M show ?thesis by simp
        qed
      qed
    qed
  lemma filter-filter-mset: filter-mset P (filter-mset Q M) = {#x  $\in\# M$ . Q x  $\wedge$  P x#}
by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma
  filter-mset-True[simp]: {#y  $\in\# M$ . True#} = M and
  filter-mset-False[simp]: {#y  $\in\# M$ . False#} = {}
by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma filter-mset-cong0:
  assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \in\# M \implies f x \longleftrightarrow g x$ 
  shows filter-mset f M = filter-mset g M
  proof (rule subset-mset.antisym; unfold subsequeq-mset-def; rule allI)
    fix x
    show count (filter-mset f M) x  $\leq$  count (filter-mset g M) x
      using assms by (cases x  $\in\# M$ ) (simp-all add: not-in-iff)
  next
    fix x
    show count (filter-mset g M) x  $\leq$  count (filter-mset f M) x
      using assms by (cases x  $\in\# M$ ) (simp-all add: not-in-iff)
  qed

lemma filter-mset-cong:
  assumes M = M' and  $\bigwedge x. x \in\# M' \implies f x \longleftrightarrow g x$ 
  shows filter-mset f M = filter-mset g M'
  unfolding M = M'
  using assms by (auto intro: filter-mset-cong0)

lemma filter-eq-replicate-mset:  $\{\#y \in\# D. y = x\#} = \text{replicate-mset}(\text{count } D x)$ 
  x
  by (induct D) (simp add: multiset-eqI)

```

67.4.4 Size

```

definition wcount where wcount f M = ( $\lambda x. \text{count } M x * \text{Suc } (f x)$ )

lemma wcount-union: wcount f (M + N) a = wcount f M a + wcount f N a
  by (auto simp: wcount-def add-mult-distrib)

lemma wcount-add-mset:
  wcount f (add-mset x M) a = (if x = a then Suc (f a) else 0) + wcount f M a
  unfolding add-mset-add-single[of - M] wcount-union by (auto simp: wcount-def)

definition size-multiset :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  nat)  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
  size-multiset f M = sum (wcount f M) (set-mset M)

lemmas size-multiset-eq = size-multiset-def[unfolded wcount-def]

instantiation multiset :: (type) size
begin

definition size-multiset where
  size-multiset-overloaded-def: size-multiset = Multiset.size-multiset ( $\lambda \_. 0$ )
instance ..

end

lemmas size-multiset-overloaded-eq =

```

size-multiset-overloaded-def[THEN fun-cong, unfolded size-multiset-eq, simplified]

lemma *size-multiset-empty* [*simp*]: *size-multiset f {#} = 0*
by (*simp add: size-multiset-def*)

lemma *size-empty* [*simp*]: *size {#} = 0*
by (*simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def*)

lemma *size-multiset-single* : *size-multiset f {#b#} = Suc (f b)*
by (*simp add: size-multiset-eq*)

lemma *size-single*: *size {#b#} = 1*
by (*simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def size-multiset-single*)

lemma *sum-wcount-Int*:
finite A \implies *sum (wcount f N) (A \cap set-mset N) = sum (wcount f N) A*
by (*induct rule: finite-induct*)
(*simp-all add: Int-insert-left wcount-def count-eq-zero-iff*)

lemma *size-multiset-union* [*simp*]:
size-multiset f (M + N::'a multiset) = size-multiset f M + size-multiset f N
apply (*simp add: size-multiset-def sum-Un-nat sum.distrib sum-wcount-Int wcount-union*)
by (*metis add-implies-diff finite-set-mset inf.commute sum-wcount-Int*)

lemma *size-multiset-add-mset* [*simp*]:
size-multiset f (add-mset a M) = Suc (f a) + size-multiset f M
by (*metis add.commute add-mset-add-single size-multiset-single size-multiset-union*)

lemma *size-add-mset* [*simp*]: *size (add-mset a A) = Suc (size A)*
by (*simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def wcount-add-mset*)

lemma *size-union* [*simp*]: *size (M + N::'a multiset) = size M + size N*
by (*auto simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def*)

lemma *size-multiset-eq-0-iff-empty* [*iff*]:
size-multiset f M = 0 \longleftrightarrow M = {#}
by (*auto simp add: size-multiset-eq count-eq-zero-iff*)

lemma *size-eq-0-iff-empty* [*iff*]: *(size M = 0) = (M = {#})*
by (*auto simp add: size-multiset-overloaded-def*)

lemma *nonempty-has-size*: *(S \neq {#}) = (0 < size S)*
by (*metis gr0I gr-implies-not0 size-empty size-eq-0-iff-empty*)

lemma *size-eq-Suc-imp-elem*: *size M = Suc n \implies \exists a. a \in# M*
using *all-not-in-conv* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union*:
assumes *size M = Suc n*

```

shows  $\exists a N. M = \text{add-mset } a N$ 
by (metis assms insert-DiffM size-eq-Suc-imp-elem)

lemma size-mset-mono:
  fixes A B :: 'a multiset
  assumes  $A \subseteq \# B$ 
  shows  $\text{size } A \leq \text{size } B$ 
proof -
  from assms[unfolded mset-subset-eq-exists-conv]
  obtain C where  $B = A + C$  by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding B by (induct C) auto
qed

lemma size-filter-mset-lesseq[simp]:  $\text{size } (\text{filter-mset } f M) \leq \text{size } M$ 
by (rule size-mset-mono[OF multiset-filter-subset])

lemma size-Diff-submset:
   $M \subseteq \# M' \implies \text{size } (M' - M) = \text{size } M' - \text{size } M$  :: 'a multiset
by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' size-union mset-subset-eq-exists-conv)

lemma size-lt-imp-ex-count-lt:  $\text{size } M < \text{size } N \implies \exists x \in \# N. \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x$ 
by (metis count-eq-zero-iff leD not-le-imp-less not-less-zero size-mset-mono sub-
seteq-mset-def)

```

67.5 Induction and case splits

```

theorem multiset-induct [case-names empty add, induct type: multiset]:
  assumes empty:  $P \{\#\}$ 
  assumes add:  $\bigwedge x M. P M \implies P (\text{add-mset } x M)$ 
  shows  $P M$ 
proof (induct size M arbitrary: M)
  case 0 thus  $P M$  by (simp add: empty)
next
  case (Suc k)
  obtain N x where  $M = \text{add-mset } x N$ 
  using Suc k = size M [symmetric]
  using size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union by fast
  with Suc add show  $P M$  by simp
qed

```

```

lemma multiset-induct-min[case-names empty add]:
  fixes M :: 'a::linorder multiset
  assumes
    empty:  $P \{\#\}$  and
    add:  $\bigwedge x M. P M \implies (\forall y \in \# M. y \geq x) \implies P (\text{add-mset } x M)$ 
  shows  $P M$ 
proof (induct size M arbitrary: M)
  case (Suc k)

```

```

note ih = this(1) and Sk-eq-sz-M = this(2)

let ?y = Min-mset M
let ?N = M − {#?y#}

have M: M = add-mset ?y ?N
  by (metis Min-in Sk-eq-sz-M finite-set-mset insert-DiffM lessI not-less-zero
        set-mset-eq-empty-iff size-empty)
show ?case
  by (subst M, rule add, rule ih, metis M Sk-eq-sz-M nat.inject size-add-mset,
        meson Min-le finite-set-mset in-diffD)
qed (simp add: empty)

lemma multiset-induct-max[case-names empty add]:
fixes M :: 'a::linorder multiset
assumes
  empty: P {#} and
  add:  $\bigwedge x M. P M \implies (\forall y \in\# M. y \leq x) \implies P (\text{add-mset } x M)$ 
shows P M
proof (induct size M arbitrary: M)
  case (Suc k)
  note ih = this(1) and Sk-eq-sz-M = this(2)

  let ?y = Max-mset M
  let ?N = M − {#?y#}

  have M: M = add-mset ?y ?N
    by (metis Max-in Sk-eq-sz-M finite-set-mset insert-DiffM lessI not-less-zero
          set-mset-eq-empty-iff size-empty)
  show ?case
    by (subst M, rule add, rule ih, metis M Sk-eq-sz-M nat.inject size-add-mset,
          meson Max-ge finite-set-mset in-diffD)
  qed (simp add: empty)

lemma multi-nonempty-split: M ≠ {#}  $\implies \exists A. a. M = \text{add-mset } a A$ 
  by (induct M) auto

lemma multiset-cases [cases type]:
  obtains (empty) M = {#} | (add) x N where M = add-mset x N
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma multi-drop-mem-not-eq: c ∈ # B  $\implies B - \{\#c\} \neq B$ 
  by (cases B = {#}) (auto dest: multi-member-split)

lemma union-filter-mset-complement[simp]:
   $\forall x. P x = (\neg Q x) \implies \text{filter-mset } P M + \text{filter-mset } Q M = M$ 
  by (subst multiset-eq-iff) auto

lemma multiset-partition: M = {#x ∈ # M. P x#} + {#x ∈ # M.  $\neg P x$ #}

```

```

by simp

lemma mset-subset-size:  $A \subset\# B \implies \text{size } A < \text{size } B$ 
proof (induct A arbitrary: B)
  case empty
  then show ?case
    using nonempty-has-size by auto
next
  case (add x A)
  have add-mset x A  $\subseteq\# B$ 
    by (meson add.preds subset-mset-def)
  then show ?case
    using add.preds subset-mset.less-eqE by fastforce
qed

lemma size-1-singleton-mset:  $\text{size } M = 1 \implies \exists a. M = \{\#a\}$ 
  by (cases M) auto

lemma set-mset-subset-singletonD:
  assumes set-mset A  $\subseteq \{x\}$ 
  shows A = replicate-mset (size A) x
  using assms by (induction A) auto

lemma count-conv-size-mset:  $\text{count } A x = \text{size} (\text{filter-mset } (\lambda y. y = x) A)$ 
  by (induction A) auto

lemma size-conv-count-bool-mset:  $\text{size } A = \text{count } A \text{ True} + \text{count } A \text{ False}$ 
  by (induction A) auto

```

67.5.1 Strong induction and subset induction for multisets

Well-foundedness of strict subset relation

```

lemma wf-subset-mset-rel: wf {(M, N :: 'a multiset). M  $\subset\# N}\subset\#$ )
  by (rule wf-subset-mset-rel[to-pred])

lemma full-multiset-induct [case-names less]:
  assumes ih:  $\bigwedge B. \forall (A :: 'a multiset). A \subset\# B \implies P A \implies P B$ 
  shows P B
  apply (rule wf-subset-mset-rel [THEN wf-induct])
  apply (rule ih, auto)
  done

lemma multi-subset-induct [consumes 2, case-names empty add]:
  assumes F  $\subseteq\# A$ 
  and empty: P {#}
  and insert:  $\bigwedge a F. a \in\# A \implies P F \implies P (\text{add-mset } a F)$ 

```

```

shows  $P F$ 
proof –
  from  $\langle F \subseteq \# A \rangle$ 
  show ?thesis
  proof (induct F)
    show  $P \{\#\}$  by fact
  next
    fix  $x F$ 
    assume  $P: F \subseteq \# A \implies P F$  and  $i: add\text{-}mset x F \subseteq \# A$ 
    show  $P (add\text{-}mset x F)$ 
    proof (rule insert)
      from  $i$  show  $x \in \# A$  by (auto dest: mset-subset-eq-insertD)
      from  $i$  have  $F \subseteq \# A$  by (auto dest: mset-subset-eq-insertD)
      with  $P$  show  $P F$ .
    qed
  qed
qed

```

67.6 Least and greatest elements

```

context begin

qualified lemma
assumes
   $M \neq \{\#\}$  and
   $transp\text{-}on (set\text{-}mset M) R$  and
   $totalp\text{-}on (set\text{-}mset M) R$ 
shows
   $bex\text{-}least\text{-}element: (\exists l \in \# M. \forall x \in \# M. x \neq l \longrightarrow R l x)$  and
   $bex\text{-}greatest\text{-}element: (\exists g \in \# M. \forall x \in \# M. x \neq g \longrightarrow R x g)$ 
using assms
by (auto intro: Finite-Set.bex-least-element Finite-Set.bex-greatest-element)

```

end

67.7 The fold combinator

```

definition  $fold\text{-}mset :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'b$ 
where
   $fold\text{-}mset f s M = Finite\text{-}Set.fold (\lambda x. f x \wedge\wedge count M x) s (set\text{-}mset M)$ 

lemma  $fold\text{-}mset\text{-}empty [simp]: fold\text{-}mset f s \{\#\} = s$ 
  by (simp add: fold-mset-def)

lemma  $fold\text{-}mset\text{-}single [simp]: fold\text{-}mset f s \{\#x\#} = f x s$ 
  by (simp add: fold-mset-def)

context comp-fun-commute
begin

```

```

lemma fold-mset-add-mset [simp]: fold-mset f s (add-mset x M) = f x (fold-mset
f s M)
proof -
  interpret mset: comp-fun-commute  $\lambda y. f y \sim^{\wedge} \text{count } M y$ 
    by (fact comp-fun-commute-funpow)
  interpret mset-union: comp-fun-commute  $\lambda y. f y \sim^{\wedge} \text{count} (\text{add-mset } x M) y$ 
    by (fact comp-fun-commute-funpow)
  show ?thesis
  proof (cases x ∈ set-mset M)
    case False
      then have *: count (add-mset x M) x = 1
        by (simp add: not-in-iff)
      from False have Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda y. f y \sim^{\wedge} \text{count} (\text{add-mset } x M) y$ ) s (set-mset
M) =
        Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda y. f y \sim^{\wedge} \text{count } M y$ ) s (set-mset M)
        by (auto intro!: Finite-Set.fold-cong comp-fun-commute-on-funpow)
      with False * show ?thesis
        by (simp add: fold-mset-def del: count-add-mset)
    next
      case True
      define N where N = set-mset M - {x}
      from N-def True have *: set-mset M = insert x N x ∉ N finite N by auto
      then have Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda y. f y \sim^{\wedge} \text{count} (\text{add-mset } x M) y$ ) s N =
        Finite-Set.fold ( $\lambda y. f y \sim^{\wedge} \text{count } M y$ ) s N
        by (auto intro!: Finite-Set.fold-cong comp-fun-commute-on-funpow)
      with * show ?thesis by (simp add: fold-mset-def del: count-add-mset) simp
    qed
  qed

lemma fold-mset-fun-left-comm: f x (fold-mset f s M) = fold-mset f (f x s) M
  by (induct M) (simp-all add: fun-left-comm)

lemma fold-mset-union [simp]: fold-mset f s (M + N) = fold-mset f (fold-mset f
s M) N
  by (induct M) (simp-all add: fold-mset-fun-left-comm)

lemma fold-mset-fusion:
  assumes comp-fun-commute g
  and *:  $\bigwedge x y. h(g x y) = f x (h y)$ 
  shows h (fold-mset g w A) = fold-mset f (h w) A
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute g by (fact assms)
  from * show ?thesis by (induct A) auto
qed

end

lemma union-fold-mset-add-mset: A + B = fold-mset add-mset A B
proof -

```

```

interpret comp-fun-commute add-mset
  by standard auto
show ?thesis
  by (induction B) auto
qed

```

A note on code generation: When defining some function containing a subterm *fold-mset* F , code generation is not automatic. When interpreting locale *left-commutative* with F , the would be code thms for *fold-mset* become thms like $\text{fold-mset } F \ z \ \{\#\} = z$ where F is not a pattern but contains defined symbols, i.e. is not a code thm. Hence a separate constant with its own code thms needs to be introduced for F . See the image operator below.

67.8 Image

```

definition image-mset :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'b multiset where
  image-mset f = fold-mset (add-mset ∘ f) {#}

lemma comp-fun-commute-mset-image: comp-fun-commute (add-mset ∘ f)
  by unfold-locales (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma image-mset-empty [simp]: image-mset f {#} = {#}
  by (simp add: image-mset-def)

lemma image-mset-single: image-mset f {#x#} = {#f x#}
  by (simp add: comp-fun-commute.fold-mset-add-mset comp-fun-commute-mset-image
    image-mset-def)

lemma image-mset-union [simp]: image-mset f (M + N) = image-mset f M +
  image-mset f N
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute add-mset ∘ f
    by (fact comp-fun-commute-mset-image)
  show ?thesis by (induct N) (simp-all add: image-mset-def)
qed

corollary image-mset-add-mset [simp]:
  image-mset f (add-mset a M) = add-mset (f a) (image-mset f M)
  unfolding image-mset-union add-mset-add-single[of a M] by (simp add: image-mset-single)

lemma set-image-mset [simp]: set-mset (image-mset f M) = image f (set-mset M)
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma size-image-mset [simp]: size (image-mset f M) = size M
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma image-mset-is-empty-iff [simp]: image-mset f M = {#} ↔ M = {#}
  by (cases M) auto

```

lemma *image-mset-If*:

image-mset ($\lambda x. \text{if } P x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } g x$) $A =$
 $\text{image-mset } f (\text{filter-mset } P A) + \text{image-mset } g (\text{filter-mset} (\lambda x. \neg P x) A)$

by (*induction A*) *auto*

lemma *filter-image-mset*:

filter-mset $P (\text{image-mset } f A) = \text{image-mset } f (\text{filter-mset} (\lambda x. P (f x)) A)$

by (*induction A*) *auto*

lemma *image-mset-Diff*:

assumes $B \subseteq \# A$

shows $\text{image-mset } f (A - B) = \text{image-mset } f A - \text{image-mset } f B$

proof –

have $\text{image-mset } f (A - B + B) = \text{image-mset } f (A - B) + \text{image-mset } f B$

by *simp*

also from assms have $A - B + B = A$

by (*simp add: subset-mset.diff-add*)

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

qed

lemma *minus-add-mset-if-not-in-lhs*[*simp*]: $x \notin \# A \implies A - \text{add-mset } x B = A$

$- B$

by (*metis diff-intersect-left-idem inter-add-right1*)

lemma *image-mset-diff-if-inj*:

fixes $f A B$

assumes $\text{inj } f$

shows $\text{image-mset } f (A - B) = \text{image-mset } f A - \text{image-mset } f B$

proof (*induction B*)

case *empty*

show ?case

by *simp*

next

case (*add x B*)

show ?case

proof (*cases x ∈ # A - B*)

case *True*

have $\text{image-mset } f (A - \text{add-mset } x B) =$

$\text{add-mset } (f x) (\text{image-mset } f (A - \text{add-mset } x B)) - \{\#f x\# \}$

unfolding *add-mset-remove-trivial* ..

also have ... = $\text{image-mset } f (\text{add-mset } x (A - \text{add-mset } x B)) - \{\#f x\# \}$

unfolding *image-mset-add-mset* ..

also have ... = $\text{image-mset } f (\text{add-mset } x (A - B - \{\#x\# \})) - \{\#f x\# \}$

unfolding *add-mset-add-single[symmetric]* *diff-diff-add-mset* ..

```

also have ... = image-mset f (A - B) - {#f x#}
  unfolding insert-DiffM[OF `x ∈# A - B] ..

also have ... = image-mset f A - image-mset f B - {#f x#}
  unfolding add.IH ..

also have ... = image-mset f A - image-mset f (add-mset x B)
  unfolding diff-diff-add-mset add-mset-add-single[symmetric] image-mset-add-mset
..

finally show ?thesis .
next
  case False

hence image-mset f (A - add-mset x B) = image-mset f (A - B)
  using diff-single-trivial by fastforce

also have ... = image-mset f A - image-mset f B - {#f x#}
proof -
  have f x ∉ f ` set-mset (A - B)
  using False[folded inj-image-mem-iff[OF `inj f`]] .

hence f x ∉# image-mset f (A - B)
  unfolding set-image-mset .

thus ?thesis
  unfolding add.IH[symmetric]
  by (metis diff-single-trivial)
qed

also have ... = image-mset f A - image-mset f (add-mset x B)
  by simp

finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

lemma count-image-mset:
  ⟨count (image-mset f A) x = (∑ y∈f - ` {x} ∩ set-mset A. count A y)⟩
proof (induction A)
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (add x A)
  moreover have *: (if x = y then Suc n else n) = n + (if x = y then 1 else 0)
  for n y
    by simp
  ultimately show ?case
    by (auto simp: sum.distrib intro!: sum.mono-neutral-left)

```

qed

lemma *count-image-mset'*:

$\langle \text{count} (\text{image-mset } f X) y = (\sum x \mid x \in\# X \wedge y = f x. \text{count } X x) \rangle$

by (*auto simp add: count-image-mset simp flip: singleton-conv2 simp add: Collect-conj-eq ac-simps*)

lemma *image-mset-subseteq-mono*: $A \subseteq\# B \implies \text{image-mset } f A \subseteq\# \text{image-mset } f B$

by (*metis image-mset-union subset-mset.le-iff-add*)

lemma *image-mset-subset-mono*: $M \subset\# N \implies \text{image-mset } f M \subset\# \text{image-mset } f N$

by (*metis (no-types) Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset image-mset-Diff image-mset-is-empty-iff image-mset-subseteq-mono subset-mset.less-le-not-le*)

syntax (ASCII)

-comprehension-mset :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset

$(\langle(\langle\text{notation}=\langle\text{mixfix multiset comprehension}\rangle\rangle\{\#-/. - : \# - \#\})\rangle)$

syntax

-comprehension-mset :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset

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syntax-consts

-comprehension-mset \Leftarrow *image-mset*

translations

$\{\# e. x \in\# M \#\} \Leftarrow \text{CONST image-mset } (\lambda x. e) M$

syntax (ASCII)

-comprehension-mset' :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b multiset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow 'a multiset

$(\langle(\langle\text{notation}=\langle\text{mixfix multiset comprehension}\rangle\rangle\{\#-/. | - : \# - / - \#\})\rangle)$

syntax

-comprehension-mset' :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b multiset \Rightarrow bool \Rightarrow 'a multiset

$(\langle(\langle\text{notation}=\langle\text{mixfix multiset comprehension}\rangle\rangle\{\#-/. | - \in\# - / - \#\})\rangle)$

syntax-consts

-comprehension-mset' \Leftarrow *image-mset*

translations

$\{\# e \mid x \in\# M. P \#\} \dashv \{\# e. x \in\# \{\# x \in\# M. P \#\} \#\}$

This allows to write not just filters like $\{\# x \in\# M. x < c \#\}$ but also images like $\{\# x + x. x \in\# M \#\}$ and $\{\# x+x \mid x \in\# M. x < c \#\}$, where the latter is currently displayed as $\{\# x + x. x \in\# \{\# x \in\# M. x < c \#\} \#\}$.

lemma *in-image-mset*: $y \in\# \{\# f x. x \in\# M \#\} \longleftrightarrow y \in f` \text{set-mset } M$

by *simp*

functor *image-mset*: *image-mset*

proof –

fix *f g* **show** *image-mset f* \circ *image-mset g* = *image-mset (f* \circ *g)*

proof

fix *A*

```

show (image-mset f ∘ image-mset g) A = image-mset (f ∘ g) A
  by (induct A) simp-all
qed
show image-mset id = id
proof
  fix A
  show image-mset id A = id A
    by (induct A) simp-all
qed
qed

declare
  image-mset.id [simp]
  image-mset.identity [simp]

lemma image-mset-id[simp]: image-mset id x = x
  unfolding id-def by auto

lemma image-mset-cong: (¬ x. x ∈# M ⇒ f x = g x) ⇒ {#f x. x ∈# M#} =
{#g x. x ∈# M#}
  by (induct M) auto

lemma image-mset-cong-pair:
  (¬ x y. (x, y) ∈# M → f x y = g x y) ⇒ {#f x y. (x, y) ∈# M#} = {#g x y. (x, y) ∈# M#}
  by (metis image-mset-cong split-cong)

lemma image-mset-const-eq:
  {#c. a ∈# M#} = replicate-mset (size M) c
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma image-mset-filter-mset-swap:
  image-mset f (filter-mset (λx. P (f x)) M) = filter-mset P (image-mset f M)
  by (induction M rule: multiset-induct) simp-all

lemma image-mset-eq-plusD:
  image-mset f A = B + C ⇒ ∃ B' C'. A = B' + C' ∧ B = image-mset f B' ∧
  C = image-mset f C'
  proof (induction A arbitrary: B C)
    case empty
    thus ?case by simp
  next
    case (add x A)
    show ?case
    proof (cases f x ∈# B)
      case True
      with add.preds have image-mset f A = (B - {#f x#}) + C
        by (metis add-mset-remove-trivial image-mset-add-mset mset-subset-eq-single
          subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2)
    qed
  qed

```

```

thus ?thesis
  using add.IH add.prems by force
next
  case False
    with add.prems have image-mset f A = B + (C - {#f x#})
      by (metis diff-single-eq-union diff-union-single-conv image-mset-add-mset
union-iff
          union-single-eq-member)
    then show ?thesis
      using add.IH add.prems by force
    qed
qed

lemma image-mset-eq-image-mset-plusD:
  assumes image-mset f A = image-mset f B + C and inj-f: inj-on f (set-mset A
  ∪ set-mset B)
  shows ∃ C'. A = B + C' ∧ C = image-mset f C'
  using assms
proof (induction A arbitrary: B C)
  case empty
  thus ?case by simp
next
  case (add x A)
  show ?case
  proof (cases x ∈# B)
    case True
    with add.prems have image-mset f A = image-mset f (B - {#x#}) + C
      by (smt (verit) add-mset-add-mset-same-iff image-mset-add-mset insert-DiffM
union-mset-add-mset-left)
    with add.IH have ∃ M3'. A = B - {#x#} + M3' ∧ image-mset f M3' = C
      by (smt (verit, del-insts) True Un-insert-left Un-insert-right add.prems(2)
inj-on-insert
          insert-DiffM set-mset-add-mset-insert)
    with True show ?thesis
      by auto
  next
    case False
    with add.prems(2) have f x ∉# image-mset f B
      by auto
    with add.prems(1) have image-mset f A = image-mset f B + (C - {#f x#})
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) diff-union-single-conv image-eqI image-mset-Diff
image-mset-single mset-subset-eq-single set-image-mset union-iff union-single-eq-diff
union-single-eq-member)
    with add.prems(2) add.IH have ∃ M3'. A = B + M3' ∧ C - {#f x#} =
image-mset f M3'
      by auto
    then show ?thesis
      by (metis add.prems(1) add-diff-cancel-left' image-mset-Diff mset-subset-eq-add-left
union-mset-add-mset-right)
  
```

```

qed
qed

lemma image-mset-eq-plus-image-msetD:
  image-mset f A = B + image-mset f C ==> inj-on f (set-mset A ∪ set-mset C)
==>
  ∃ B'. A = B' + C ∧ B = image-mset f B'
  unfolding add.commute[of B] add.commute[of - C]
  by (rule image-mset-eq-image-mset-plusD; assumption)

```

67.9 Further conversions

```

primrec mset :: 'a list ⇒ 'a multiset where
  mset [] = {#}
  mset (a # xs) = add-mset a (mset xs)

```

```

lemma in-multiset-in-set:
  x ∈# mset xs ↔ x ∈ set xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma count-mset:
  count (mset xs) x = length (filter (λy. x = y) xs)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma mset-zero-iff[simp]: (mset x = {#}) = (x = [])
  by (induct x) auto

```

```

lemma mset-zero-iff-right[simp]: ({#} = mset x) = (x = [])
  by (induct x) auto

```

```

lemma mset-replicate [simp]: mset (replicate n x) = replicate-mset n x
  by (induction n) auto

```

```

lemma count-mset-gt-0: x ∈ set xs ==> count (mset xs) x > 0
  by (induction xs) auto

```

```

lemma count-mset-0-iff [simp]: count (mset xs) x = 0 ↔ x ∉ set xs
  by (induction xs) auto

```

```

lemma mset-single-iff[iff]: mset xs = {#x#} ↔ xs = [x]
  by (cases xs) auto

```

```

lemma mset-single-iff-right[iff]: {#x#} = mset xs ↔ xs = [x]
  by (cases xs) auto

```

```

lemma set-mset-mset[simp]: set-mset (mset xs) = set xs
  by (induct xs) auto

```

```

lemma set-mset-comp-mset [simp]: set-mset ∘ mset = set

```

```

by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma size-mset [simp]: size (mset xs) = length xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma mset-append [simp]: mset (xs @ ys) = mset xs + mset ys
  by (induct xs arbitrary: ys) auto

lemma mset-filter[simp]: mset (filter P xs) = {#x ∈# mset xs. P x #}
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma mset-rev [simp]:
  mset (rev xs) = mset xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma surj-mset: surj mset
  unfolding surj-def
proof (rule allI)
  fix M
  show ∃xs. M = mset xs
    by (induction M) (auto intro: exI[of _ - # _])
qed

lemma distinct-count-atmost-1:
  distinct x = (∀a. count (mset x) a = (if a ∈ set x then 1 else 0))
proof (induct x)
  case Nil then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs) show ?case (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
  proof
    assume ?lhs then show ?rhs using Cons by simp
  next
    assume ?rhs then have x ∉ set xs
      by (simp split: if-splits)
    moreover from ‹?rhs› have (∀a. count (mset xs) a =
      (if a ∈ set xs then 1 else 0))
      by (auto split: if-splits simp add: count-eq-zero-iff)
    ultimately show ?lhs using Cons by simp
  qed
qed

lemma mset-eq-setD:
  assumes mset xs = mset ys
  shows set xs = set ys
proof -
  from assms have set-mset (mset xs) = set-mset (mset ys)
    by simp
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma set-eq-iff-mset-eq-distinct:
  ‹distinct x ==> distinct y ==> set x = set y <=> mset x = mset y›
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff distinct-count-atmost-1)

lemma set-eq-iff-mset-remdups-eq:
  ‹set x = set y <=> mset (remdups x) = mset (remdups y)›
  using set-eq-iff-mset-eq-distinct by fastforce

lemma mset-eq-imp-distinct-iff:
  ‹distinct xs <=> distinct ys› if ‹mset xs = mset ys›
  using that by (auto simp add: distinct-count-atmost-1 dest: mset-eq-setD)

lemma nth-mem-mset:  $i < \text{length } ls \implies (ls ! i) \in \# \text{mset } ls$ 
proof (induct ls arbitrary: i)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case Cons
  then show ?case by (cases i) auto
qed

lemma mset-remove1[simp]:  $\text{mset} (\text{remove1 } a \ xs) = \text{mset } xs - \{\#a\}$ 
  by (induct xs) (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma mset-eq-length:
  assumes mset xs = mset ys
  shows length xs = length ys
  using assms by (metis size-mset)

lemma mset-eq-length-filter:
  assumes mset xs = mset ys
  shows length (filter (λx. z = x) xs) = length (filter (λy. z = y) ys)
  using assms by (metis count-mset)

lemma fold-multiset-equiv:
  ‹List.fold f xs = List.fold f ys›
  if f: ‹ $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies f x \circ f y = f y \circ f xand ‹mset xs = mset ys›
  using f ‹mset xs = mset ys› [symmetric] proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then have *: ‹set ys = set (x # xs)›
  by (blast dest: mset-eq-setD)
  have ‹ $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } ys \implies y \in \text{set } ys \implies f x \circ f y = f y \circ f xby (rule Cons.preds(1)) (simp-all add: *)
  moreover from * have ‹ $x \in \text{set } ys$$$ 
```

```

by simp
ultimately have <List.fold f ys = List.fold f (remove1 x ys) ∘ f x>
  by (fact fold-remove1-split)
moreover from Cons.preds have <List.fold f xs = List.fold f (remove1 x ys)>
  by (auto intro: Cons.IH)
ultimately show ?case
  by simp
qed

lemma fold-permuted-eq:
<List.fold (⊖) xs z = List.fold (⊖) ys z>
  if <mset xs = mset ys>
  and <P z> and P: <∀x z. x ∈ set xs ⇒ P z ⇒ P (x ⊖ z)>
  and f: <∀x y z. x ∈ set xs ⇒ y ∈ set xs ⇒ P z ⇒ x ⊖ (y ⊖ z) = y ⊖ (x ⊖ z)>
    for f (infixl ⊖ 70)
using <P z> P f <mset xs = mset ys> [symmetric] proof (induction xs arbitrary:
ys z)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then have *: <set ys = set (x # xs)>
    by (blast dest: mset-eq-setD)
  have <P z>
    by (fact Cons.preds(1))
  moreover have <∀x z. x ∈ set ys ⇒ P z ⇒ P (x ⊖ z)>
    by (rule Cons.preds(2)) (simp-all add: *)
  moreover have <∀x y z. x ∈ set ys ⇒ y ∈ set ys ⇒ P z ⇒ x ⊖ (y ⊖ z) =
y ⊖ (x ⊖ z)>
    by (rule Cons.preds(3)) (simp-all add: *)
  moreover from * have <x ∈ set ys>
    by simp
  ultimately have <fold (⊖) ys z = fold (⊖) (remove1 x ys) (x ⊖ z)>
    by (induction ys arbitrary: z) auto
  moreover from Cons.preds have <fold (⊖) xs (x ⊖ z) = fold (⊖) (remove1 x
ys) (x ⊖ z)>
    by (auto intro: Cons.IH)
  ultimately show ?case
    by simp
qed

lemma mset-shuffles: zs ∈ shuffles xs ys ⇒ mset zs = mset xs + mset ys
  by (induction xs ys arbitrary: zs rule: shuffles.induct) auto

lemma mset-insort [simp]: mset (insort x xs) = add-mset x (mset xs)
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma mset-map[simp]: mset (map f xs) = image-mset f (mset xs)

```

```

by (induct xs) simp-all

global-interpretation mset-set: folding add-mset {#}
  defines mset-set = folding-on.F add-mset {#}
  by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma sum-multiset-singleton [simp]: sum (λn. {#n#}) A = mset-set A
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma count-mset-set [simp]:
  finite A ==> x ∈ A ==> count (mset-set A) x = 1 (is PROP ?P)
  ¬ finite A ==> count (mset-set A) x = 0 (is PROP ?Q)
  x ∉ A ==> count (mset-set A) x = 0 (is PROP ?R)
  proof –
    have *: count (mset-set A) x = 0 if x ∉ A for A
    proof (cases finite A)
      case False then show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case True from True ‹x ∉ A› show ?thesis by (induct A) auto
    qed
    then show PROP ?P PROP ?Q PROP ?R
    by (auto elim!: Set.set-insert)
  qed — TODO: maybe define mset-set also in terms of Abs-multiset

lemma elem-mset-set[simp, intro]: finite A ==> x ∈# mset-set A ↔ x ∈ A
  by (induct A rule: finite-induct) simp-all

lemma mset-set-Union:
  finite A ==> finite B ==> A ∩ B = {} ==> mset-set (A ∪ B) = mset-set A +
  mset-set B
  by (induction A rule: finite-induct) auto

lemma filter-mset-mset-set [simp]:
  finite A ==> filter-mset P (mset-set A) = mset-set {x ∈ A. P x}
  proof (induction A rule: finite-induct)
    case (insert x A)
    from insert.hyps have filter-mset P (mset-set (insert x A)) =
      filter-mset P (mset-set A) + mset-set (if P x then {x} else {})
    by simp
    also have filter-mset P (mset-set A) = mset-set {x ∈ A. P x}
    by (rule insert.IH)
    also from insert.hyps
    have ... + mset-set (if P x then {x} else {}) =
      mset-set ({x ∈ A. P x} ∪ (if P x then {x} else {})) (is - = mset-set ?A)
    by (intro mset-set-Union [symmetric]) simp-all
    also from insert.hyps have ?A = {y ∈ insert x A. P y} by auto
    finally show ?case .
  qed simp-all

```

```

lemma mset-set-Diff:
  assumes finite A B ⊆ A
  shows mset-set (A - B) = mset-set A - mset-set B
proof -
  from assms have mset-set ((A - B) ∪ B) = mset-set (A - B) + mset-set B
    by (intro mset-set-Union) (auto dest: finite-subset)
  also from assms have A - B ∪ B = A by blast
  finally show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma mset-set-set: distinct xs  $\implies$  mset-set (set xs) = mset xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma count-mset-set': count (mset-set A) x = (if finite A ∧ x ∈ A then 1 else 0)
  by auto

lemma subset-imp-msubset-mset-set:
  assumes A ⊆ B finite B
  shows mset-set A ⊆# mset-set B
proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
  fix x :: 'a
  from assms have finite A by (rule finite-subset)
  with assms show count (mset-set A) x ≤ count (mset-set B) x
    by (cases x ∈ A; cases x ∈ B) auto
qed

lemma mset-set-set-mset-msubset: mset-set (set-mset A) ⊆# A
proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
  fix x show count (mset-set (set-mset A)) x ≤ count A x
    by (cases x ∈# A) simp-all
qed

lemma mset-set-up-to-eq-mset-up-to:
  ⟨mset-set {..} = mset [0..]⟩
  by (induction n) (auto simp: ac-simps lessThan-Suc)

context linorder
begin

definition sorted-list-of-multiset :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
where
  sorted-list-of-multiset M = fold-mset insort [] M

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-empty [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-multiset {} = []
  by (simp add: sorted-list-of-multiset-def)

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-singleton [simp]:

```

```

sorted-list-of-multiset {#x#} = [x]
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-commute insort by (fact comp-fun-commute-insort)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: sorted-list-of-multiset-def)
qed

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-insert [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-multiset (add-mset x M) = List.insort x (sorted-list-of-multiset M)
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-commute insort by (fact comp-fun-commute-insort)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: sorted-list-of-multiset-def)
qed

end

lemma mset-sorted-list-of-multiset[simp]: mset (sorted-list-of-multiset M) = M
  by (induct M) simp-all

lemma sorted-list-of-multiset-mset[simp]: sorted-list-of-multiset (mset xs) = sort
  xs
  by (induct xs) simp-all

lemma finite-set-mset-mset-set[simp]: finite A  $\implies$  set-mset (mset-set A) = A
  by auto

lemma mset-set-empty-iff: mset-set A = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  A = {}  $\vee$  infinite A
  using finite-set-mset-mset-set by fastforce

lemma infinite-set-mset-mset-set:  $\neg$  finite A  $\implies$  set-mset (mset-set A) = {}
  by simp

lemma set-sorted-list-of-multiset [simp]:
  set (sorted-list-of-multiset M) = set-mset M
  by (induct M) (simp-all add: set-insort-key)

lemma sorted-list-of-mset-set [simp]:
  sorted-list-of-multiset (mset-set A) = sorted-list-of-set A
  by (cases finite A) (induct A rule: finite-induct, simp-all)

lemma mset-up [simp]: mset [m..<n] = mset-set {m..<n}
  by (metis distinct-up mset-set-set set-up)

lemma image-mset-map-of:
  distinct (map fst xs)  $\implies$  {#the (map-of xs i). i  $\in$  # mset (map fst xs)#} = mset
  (map snd xs)
proof (induction xs)
  case (Cons x xs)
  have {#the (map-of (x # xs) i). i  $\in$  # mset (map fst (x # xs))#} =
    add-mset (snd x) {#the (if i = fst x then Some (snd x) else map-of xs i)}.

```

```

 $i \in \# mset (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \# \} (\text{is } - = \text{add-mset } - ?A) \text{ by simp}$ 
also from Cons.prems have ?A = {#the (map-of xs i). i :# mset (map fst xs) #}
  by (cases x, intro image-mset-cong) (auto simp: in-multiset-in-set)
  also from Cons.prems have ... = mset (map snd xs) by (intro Cons.IH)
simp-all
  finally show ?case by simp
qed simp-all

lemma msubset-mset-set-iff[simp]:
assumes finite A finite B
shows mset-set A ⊆# mset-set B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A ⊆ B
using assms set-mset-mono subset-imp-msubset-mset-set by fastforce

lemma mset-set-eq-iff[simp]:
assumes finite A finite B
shows mset-set A = mset-set B  $\longleftrightarrow$  A = B
using assms by (fastforce dest: finite-set-mset-mset-set)

lemma image-mset-mset-set:
assumes inj-on f A
shows image-mset f (mset-set A) = mset-set (f ` A)
proof cases
  assume finite A
  from this ⟨inj-on f A⟩ show ?thesis
    by (induct A) auto
next
  assume infinite A
  from this ⟨inj-on f A⟩ have infinite (f ` A)
    using finite-imageD by blast
  from ⟨infinite A⟩ ⟨infinite (f ` A)⟩ show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

67.10 More properties of the replicate, repeat, and image operations

```
lemma in-replicate-mset[simp]: x ∈# replicate-mset n y  $\longleftrightarrow$  n > 0  $\wedge$  x = y
  unfolding replicate-mset-def by (induct n) auto
```

```
lemma set-mset-replicate-mset-subset[simp]: set-mset (replicate-mset n x) = (if n
= 0 then {} else {x})
  by auto
```

```
lemma size-replicate-mset[simp]: size (replicate-mset n M) = n
  by (induct n, simp-all)
```

```
lemma size-repeat-mset [simp]: size (repeat-mset n A) = n * size A
  by (induction n) auto
```

```

lemma size-multiset-sum [simp]:  $\text{size}(\sum x \in A. f x :: 'a multiset) = (\sum x \in A. \text{size}(f x))$ 
  by (induction A rule: infinite-finite-induct) auto

lemma size-multiset-sum-list [simp]:  $\text{size}(\sum X \leftarrow Xs. X :: 'a multiset) = (\sum X \leftarrow Xs. \text{size } X)$ 
  by (induction Xs) auto

lemma count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq:  $n \leq \text{count } M x \longleftrightarrow \text{replicate-mset } n x \subseteq\# M$ 
  by (auto simp add: mset-subset-eqI) (metis count-replicate-mset subseteq-mset-def)

lemma replicate-count-mset-eq-filter-eq:  $\text{replicate}(\text{count}(\text{mset } xs) k) k = \text{filter}(\text{HOL.eq } k) xs$ 
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma replicate-mset-eq-empty-iff [simp]:  $\text{replicate-mset } n a = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow n = 0$ 
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma replicate-mset-eq-iff:
   $\text{replicate-mset } m a = \text{replicate-mset } n b \longleftrightarrow m = 0 \wedge n = 0 \vee m = n \wedge a = b$ 
  by (auto simp add: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-cancel1:  $\text{repeat-mset } a A = \text{repeat-mset } a B \longleftrightarrow A = B \vee a = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-cancel2:  $\text{repeat-mset } a A = \text{repeat-mset } b A \longleftrightarrow a = b \vee A = \{\#\}$ 
  by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff)

lemma repeat-mset-eq-empty-iff:  $\text{repeat-mset } n A = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow n = 0 \vee A = \{\#\}$ 
  by (cases n) auto

lemma image-replicate-mset [simp]:
   $\text{image-mset } f (\text{replicate-mset } n a) = \text{replicate-mset } n (f a)$ 
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma replicate-mset-msubseteq-iff:
   $\text{replicate-mset } m a \subseteq\# \text{replicate-mset } n b \longleftrightarrow m = 0 \vee a = b \wedge m \leq n$ 
  by (cases m)
    (auto simp: insert-subset-eq-iff simp flip: count-le-replicate-mset-subset-eq)

lemma msubseteq-replicate-msetE:
  assumes  $A \subseteq\# \text{replicate-mset } n a$ 
  obtains  $m$  where  $m \leq n$  and  $A = \text{replicate-mset } m a$ 
  proof (cases n = 0)
    case True
    with assms that show thesis

```

```

by simp
next
  case False
    from assms have set-mset A ⊆ set-mset (replicate-mset n a)
      by (rule set-mset-mono)
    with False have set-mset A ⊆ {a}
      by simp
    then have ∃ m. A = replicate-mset m a
    proof (induction A)
      case empty
      then show ?case
        by simp
    next
      case (add b A)
      then obtain m where A = replicate-mset m a
        by auto
      with add.preds show ?case
        by (auto intro: exI [of - Suc m])
    qed
    then obtain m where A: A = replicate-mset m a ..
    with assms have m ≤ n
      by (auto simp add: replicate-mset-msubseteq-iff)
    then show thesis using A ..
  qed

lemma count-image-mset-lt-imp-lt-raw:
  assumes
    finite A and
    A = set-mset M ∪ set-mset N and
    count (image-mset f M) b < count (image-mset f N) b
  shows ∃ x. f x = b ∧ count M x < count N x
  using assms
proof (induct A arbitrary: M N b rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x F)
  note fin = this(1) and x-ni-f = this(2) and ih = this(3) and x-f-eq-m-n =
  this(4) and
  cnt-b = this(5)

  let ?Ma = {#y ∈# M. y ≠ x#}
  let ?Mb = {#y ∈# M. y = x#}
  let ?Na = {#y ∈# N. y ≠ x#}
  let ?Nb = {#y ∈# N. y = x#}

  have m-part: M = ?Mb + ?Ma and n-part: N = ?Nb + ?Na
    using multiset-partition by blast+
  have f-eq-ma-na: F = set-mset ?Ma ∪ set-mset ?Na
    using x-f-eq-m-n x-ni-f by auto

```

```

show ?case
proof (cases count (image-mset f ?Ma) b < count (image-mset f ?Na) b)
  case cnt-ba: True
    obtain xa where f xa = b and count ?Ma xa < count ?Na xa
      using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na cnt-ba] by blast
    thus ?thesis
      by (metis count-filter-mset not-less0)
  next
    case cnt-ba: False
    have fx-eq-b: f x = b
      using cnt-b cnt-ba
      by (subst (asm) m-part, subst (asm) n-part,
           auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset split: if-splits)
    moreover have count M x < count N x
      using cnt-b cnt-ba
      by (subst (asm) m-part, subst (asm) n-part,
           auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset split: if-splits)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by blast
qed
qed auto

lemma count-image-mset-lt-imp-lt:
  assumes cnt-b: count (image-mset f M) b < count (image-mset f N) b
  shows ∃x. f x = b ∧ count M x < count N x
  by (rule count-image-mset-lt-imp-lt-raw[of set-mset M ∪ set-mset N, OF - refl
cnt-b]) auto

lemma count-image-mset-le-imp-lt-raw:
  assumes
    finite A and
    A = set-mset M ∪ set-mset N and
    count (image-mset f M) (f a) + count N a < count (image-mset f N) (f a) +
    count M a
  shows ∃b. f b = f a ∧ count M b < count N b
  using assms
proof (induct A arbitrary: M N rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x F)
  note fin = this(1) and x-ni-f = this(2) and ih = this(3) and x-f-eq-m-n =
this(4) and
cnt-lt = this(5)

let ?Ma = {#y ∈# M. y ≠ x#}
let ?Mb = {#y ∈# M. y = x#}
let ?Na = {#y ∈# N. y ≠ x#}
let ?Nb = {#y ∈# N. y = x#}

have m-part: M = ?Mb + ?Ma and n-part: N = ?Nb + ?Na
  using multiset-partition by blast+

```

```

have f-eq-ma-na:  $F = \text{set-mset } ?Ma \cup \text{set-mset } ?Na$ 
  using x-f-eq-m-n x-ni-f by auto

show ?case
proof (cases f x = f a)
  case fx-ne-fa: False

    have cnt-fma-fa: count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) = count (image-mset f M) (f
a)
      using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) m-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
      have cnt-fna-fa: count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) = count (image-mset f N) (f
a)
        using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) n-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
      have cnt-ma-a: count ?Ma a = count M a
        using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) m-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
      have cnt-na-a: count ?Na a = count N a
        using fx-ne-fa by (subst (2) n-part) (auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)

    obtain b where fb-eq-fa: f b = f a and cnt-b: count ?Ma b < count ?Na b
      using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na] cnt-lt unfolding cnt-fma-fa cnt-fna-fa cnt-ma-a
      cnt-na-a by blast
    have fx-ne-fb: f x ≠ f b
      using fb-eq-fa fx-ne-fa by simp

    have cnt-ma-b: count ?Ma b = count M b
      using fx-ne-fb by (subst (2) m-part) auto
    have cnt-na-b: count ?Na b = count N b
      using fx-ne-fb by (subst (2) n-part) auto

    show ?thesis
      using fb-eq-fa cnt-b unfolding cnt-ma-b cnt-na-b by blast
next
  case fx-eq-fa: True
  show ?thesis
proof (cases x = a)
  case x-eq-a: True
    have count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) + count ?Na a
      < count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) + count ?Ma a
      using cnt-lt x-eq-a by (subst (asm) (1 2) m-part, subst (asm) (1 2) n-part,
      auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
    thus ?thesis
      using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na] by (metis count-filter-mset nat-neq-iff)
next
  case x-ne-a: False
  show ?thesis
proof (cases count M x < count N x)
  case True
    thus ?thesis

```

```

    using fx-eq-fa by blast
next
  case False
  hence cnt-x: count M x ≥ count N x
    by fastforce
  have count M x + count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) + count ?Na a
    < count N x + count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) + count ?Ma a
    using cnt-lt x-ne-a fx-eq-fa by (subst (asm) (1 2) m-part, subst (asm) (1
2) n-part,
      auto simp: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
  hence count (image-mset f ?Ma) (f a) + count ?Na a
    < count (image-mset f ?Na) (f a) + count ?Ma a
    using cnt-x by linarith
  thus ?thesis
    using ih[OF f-eq-ma-na] by (metis count-filter-mset nat-neq-iff)
qed
qed
qed
qed auto

lemma count-image-mset-le-imp-lt:
assumes
  count (image-mset f M) (f a) ≤ count (image-mset f N) (f a) and
  count M a > count N a
shows ∃ b. f b = f a ∧ count M b < count N b
using assms by (auto intro: count-image-mset-le-imp-lt-raw[of set-mset M ∪
set-mset N])

lemma size-filter-unsat-elem:
assumes x ∈# M and ¬ P x
shows size {#x ∈# M. P x#} < size M
proof –
  have size (filter-mset P M) ≠ size M
  using assms
  by (metis dual-order.strict-iff-order filter-mset-eq-conv mset-subset-size sub-
set-mset.nless-le)
  then show ?thesis
  by (meson leD nat-neq-iff size-filter-mset-lesseq)
qed

lemma size-filter-ne-elem: x ∈# M ⇒ size {#y ∈# M. y ≠ x#} < size M
by (simp add: size-filter-unsat-elem[of x M λy. y ≠ x])

lemma size-eq-ex-count-lt:
assumes size M = size N and M ≠ N
shows ∃ x. count M x < count N x
proof –
  from ‹M ≠ N› obtain x where count M x ≠ count N x
  using count-inject by blast

```

```

then consider (lt) count M x < count N x | (gt) count M x > count N x
  by linarith
then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case lt
    then show ?thesis ..
next
  case gt
    from size M = size N have size {#y ∈# M. y = x#} + size {#y ∈# M.
y ≠ x#} =
      size {#y ∈# N. y = x#} + size {#y ∈# N. y ≠ x#}
    using multiset-partition by (metis size-union)
    with gt have *: size {#y ∈# M. y ≠ x#} < size {#y ∈# N. y ≠ x#}
      by (simp add: filter-eq-replicate-mset)
    then obtain y where count {#y ∈# M. y ≠ x#} y < count {#y ∈# N. y
≠ x#} y
      using size-lt-imp-ex-count-lt[OF *] by blast
    then have count M y < count N y
      by (metis count-filter-mset less-asym)
    then show ?thesis ..
qed
qed

```

67.11 Big operators

```

locale comm-monoid-mset = comm-monoid
begin

interpretation comp-fun-commute f
  by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff left-commute)

interpretation comp?: comp-fun-commute f ∘ g
  by (fact comp-comp-fun-commute)

context
begin

definition F :: 'a multiset ⇒ 'a
  where eq-fold: F M = fold-mset f 1 M

lemma empty [simp]: F {#} = 1
  by (simp add: eq-fold)

lemma singleton [simp]: F {#x#} = x
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-commute
  by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff left-commute)
  show ?thesis by (simp add: eq-fold)
qed

```

```

lemma union [simp]:  $F(M + N) = F M * F N$ 
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-commute f
  by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff left-commute)
  show ?thesis
  by (induct N) (simp-all add: left-commute eq-fold)
qed

lemma add-mset [simp]:  $F(\text{add-mset } x N) = x * F N$ 
  unfolding add-mset-add-single[of x N] union by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma insert [simp]:
  shows  $F(\text{image-mset } g (\text{add-mset } x A)) = g x * F(\text{image-mset } g A)$ 
  by (simp add: eq-fold)

lemma remove:
  assumes  $x \in\# A$ 
  shows  $F A = x * F(A - \{\#x\})$ 
  using multi-member-split[OF assms] by auto

lemma neutral:
   $\forall x \in\# A. x = \mathbf{1} \implies F A = \mathbf{1}$ 
  by (induct A) simp-all

lemma neutral-const [simp]:
   $F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda\_. \mathbf{1}) A) = \mathbf{1}$ 
  by (simp add: neutral)

private lemma F-image-mset-product:
   $F\{\#g x j * F\{\#g i j. i \in\# A\#\}. j \in\# B\#} =$ 
   $F(\text{image-mset } (g x) B) * F\{\#F\{\#g i j. i \in\# A\#\}. j \in\# B\#}$ 
  by (induction B) (simp-all add: left-commute semigroup.assoc semigroup-axioms)

lemma swap:
   $F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda i. F(\text{image-mset } (g i) B)) A) =$ 
   $F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda j. F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda i. g i j) A)) B)$ 
  apply (induction A, simp)
  apply (induction B, auto simp add: F-image-mset-product ac-simps)
  done

lemma distrib:  $F(\text{image-mset } (\lambda x. g x * h x) A) = F(\text{image-mset } g A) * F(\text{image-mset } h A)$ 
  by (induction A) (auto simp: ac-simps)

lemma union-disjoint:
   $A \cap\# B = \{\#\} \implies F(\text{image-mset } g (A \cup\# B)) = F(\text{image-mset } g A) * F(\text{image-mset } g B)$ 
  by (induction A) (auto simp: ac-simps)

```

```

end
end

lemma comp-fun-commute-plus-mset[simp]: comp-fun-commute ((+) :: 'a multiset
 $\Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -$ )
  by standard (simp add: add-ac comp-def)

declare comp-fun-commute.fold-mset-add-mset[OF comp-fun-commute-plus-mset,
simp]

lemma in-mset-fold-plus-iff[iff]:  $x \in \# \text{fold-mset } (+) M NN \longleftrightarrow x \in \# M \vee (\exists N.$ 
 $N \in \# NN \wedge x \in \# N)$ 
  by (induct NN) auto

context comm-monoid-add
begin

sublocale sum-mset: comm-monoid-mset plus 0
  defines sum-mset = sum-mset.F ..

lemma sum-unfold-sum-mset:
  sum f A = sum-mset (image-mset f (mset-set A))
  by (cases finite A) (induct A rule: finite-induct, simp-all)

end

notation sum-mset ( $\langle \sum \# \rangle$ )

syntax (ASCII)
  -sum-mset-image :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-add
  ( $\langle \langle \langle \text{indent}=3 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{binder } \text{SUM} \rangle \rangle \text{SUM} \text{ -}\#-. - \rangle \rangle [0, 51, 10] 10$ )
syntax
  -sum-mset-image :: pttrn  $\Rightarrow$  'b set  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a::comm-monoid-add
  ( $\langle \langle \langle \text{indent}=3 \text{ notation}=\langle \text{binder } \sum \rangle \rangle \sum \text{ -}\#-. - \rangle \rangle [0, 51, 10] 10$ )
syntax-consts
  -sum-mset-image == sum-mset
translations
   $\sum i \in \# A. b \Rightarrow \text{CONST sum-mset } (\text{CONST image-mset } (\lambda i. b) A)$ 

context comm-monoid-add
begin

lemma sum-mset-sum-list:
  sum-mset (mset xs) = sum-list xs
  by (induction xs) auto

end

```

```

context canonically-ordered-monoid-add
begin

lemma sum-mset-0-iff [simp]:
  sum-mset M = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in \text{set-mset } M$ .  $x = 0$ )
  by (induction M) auto

end

context ordered-comm-monoid-add
begin

lemma sum-mset-mono:
  sum-mset (image-mset f K)  $\leq$  sum-mset (image-mset g K)
  if  $\bigwedge i. i \in \# K \implies f i \leq g i$ 
  using that by (induction K) (simp-all add: add-mono)

end

context cancel-comm-monoid-add
begin

lemma sum-mset-diff:
  sum-mset (M - N) = sum-mset M - sum-mset N if  $N \subseteq \# M$  for M N :: 'a
  multiset
  using that by (auto simp add: subset-mset.le-iff-add)

end

context semiring-0
begin

lemma sum-mset-distrib-left:
   $c * (\sum x \in \# M. f x) = (\sum x \in \# M. c * f(x))$ 
  by (induction M) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

lemma sum-mset-distrib-right:
   $(\sum x \in \# M. f x) * c = (\sum x \in \# M. f x * c)$ 
  by (induction M) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

end

lemma sum-mset-product:
  fixes f :: 'a:: {comm-monoid-add,times}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::semiring-0
  shows  $(\sum i \in \# A. f i) * (\sum i \in \# B. g i) = (\sum i \in \# A. \sum j \in \# B. f i * g j)$ 
  by (subst sum-mset.swap) (simp add: sum-mset-distrib-left sum-mset-distrib-right)

context semiring-1
begin

```

```

lemma sum-mset-replicate-mset [simp]:
  sum-mset (replicate-mset n a) = of-nat n * a
  by (induction n) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

lemma sum-mset-delta:
  sum-mset (image-mset (λx. if x = y then c else 0) A) = c * of-nat (count A y)
  by (induction A) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

lemma sum-mset-delta':
  sum-mset (image-mset (λx. if y = x then c else 0) A) = c * of-nat (count A y)
  by (induction A) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

end

lemma of-nat-sum-mset [simp]:
  of-nat (sum-mset A) = sum-mset (image-mset of-nat A)
  by (induction A) auto

lemma size-eq-sum-mset:
  size M = (∑ a∈#M. 1)
  using image-mset-const-eq [of 1::nat M] by simp

lemma size-mset-set [simp]:
  size (mset-set A) = card A
  by (simp only: size-eq-sum-mset card-eq-sum sum-unfold-sum-mset)

lemma sum-mset-constant [simp]:
  fixes y :: 'b::semiring-1
  shows ∑ x∈#A. y = of-nat (size A) * y
  by (induction A) (auto simp: algebra-simps)

lemma set-mset-Union-mset[simp]: set-mset (∑ # MM) = (∪ M ∈ set-mset MM.
  set-mset M)
  by (induct MM) auto

lemma in-Union-mset-iff[iff]: x ∈# ∑ # MM ↔ (exists M. M ∈# MM ∧ x ∈# M)
  by (induct MM) auto

lemma count-sum:
  count (sum f A) x = sum (λa. count (f a) x) A
  by (induct A rule: infinite-finite-induct) simp-all

lemma sum-eq-empty-iff:
  assumes finite A
  shows sum f A = {#} ↔ (∀ a∈A. f a = {#})
  using assms by induct simp-all

lemma mset-concat: mset (concat xss) = (∑ xs←xss. mset xs)

```

```

by (induction xss) auto

lemma sum-mset-singleton-mset [simp]: ( $\sum x \in \#A. \{\#f x\#}\} = \text{image-mset } f A$ 
  by (induction A) auto

lemma sum-list-singleton-mset [simp]: ( $\sum x \leftarrow xs. \{\#f x\#}\} = \text{image-mset } f (\text{mset } xs)$ 
  by (induction xs) auto

lemma Union-mset-empty-conv[simp]:  $\sum \# M = \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall i \in \#M. i = \{\#\})$ 
  by (induction M) auto

lemma Union-image-single-mset[simp]:  $\sum \# (\text{image-mset } (\lambda x. \{\#x\#}\} m) = m$ 
  by (induction m) auto

lemma size-multiset-sum-mset [simp]: size ( $\sum X \in \#A. X :: \text{'a multiset}$ ) = ( $\sum X \in \#A.$ 
  size  $X$ )
  by (induction A) auto

context comm-monoid-mult
begin

sublocale prod-mset: comm-monoid-mset times 1
  defines prod-mset = prod-mset.F ..

lemma prod-mset-empty:
  prod-mset {\#} = 1
  by (fact prod-mset.empty)

lemma prod-mset-singleton:
  prod-mset {\#x\#} = x
  by (fact prod-mset.singleton)

lemma prod-mset-Un:
  prod-mset (A + B) = prod-mset A * prod-mset B
  by (fact prod-mset.union)

lemma prod-mset-prod-list:
  prod-mset (mset xs) = prod-list xs
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma prod-mset-replicate-mset [simp]:
  prod-mset (replicate-mset n a) = a ^ n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma prod-unfold-prod-mset:
  prod f A = prod-mset (image-mset f (mset-set A))
  by (cases finite A) (induct A rule: finite-induct, simp-all)

```

```

lemma prod-mset-multiplicity:
  prod-mset M = prod (λx. x ^ count M x) (set-mset M)
  by (simp add: fold-mset-def prod.eq-fold prod-mset.eq-fold funpow-times-power
comp-def)

lemma prod-mset-delta: prod-mset (image-mset (λx. if x = y then c else 1) A) =
c ^ count A y
  by (induction A) simp-all

lemma prod-mset-delta': prod-mset (image-mset (λx. if y = x then c else 1) A) =
c ^ count A y
  by (induction A) simp-all

lemma prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd:
  assumes A ⊆# B
  shows prod-mset A dvd prod-mset B
  proof –
    from assms have B = (B - A) + A by (simp add: subset-mset.diff-add)
    also have prod-mset ... = prod-mset (B - A) * prod-mset A by simp
    also have prod-mset A dvd ... by simp
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed

lemma dvd-prod-mset:
  assumes x ∈# A
  shows x dvd prod-mset A
  using assms prod-mset-subset-imp-dvd [of {#x#} A] by simp

end

notation prod-mset (⟨Π #⟩)

syntax (ASCII)
  -prod-mset-image :: pttrn ⇒ 'b set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::comm-monoid-mult
  (⟨⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder PROD⟩⟩PROD -:#-. -⟩⟩ [0, 51, 10] 10)

syntax
  -prod-mset-image :: pttrn ⇒ 'b set ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a::comm-monoid-mult
  (⟨⟨⟨indent=3 notation=⟨binder Π⟩⟩Π -:#-. -⟩⟩ [0, 51, 10] 10)

syntax-consts
  -prod-mset-image ≡ prod-mset

translations
  Π i ∈# A. b ≡ CONST prod-mset (CONST image-mset (λi. b) A)

lemma prod-mset-constant [simp]: (Π -:#A. c) = c ^ size A
  by (simp add: image-mset-const-eq)

lemma (in semidom) prod-mset-zero-iff [iff]:
  prod-mset A = 0 ↔ 0 ∈# A
  by (induct A) auto

```

```

lemma (in semidom-divide) prod-mset-diff:
  assumes  $B \subseteq\# A$  and  $0 \notin\# B$ 
  shows  $\text{prod-mset}(A - B) = \text{prod-mset } A \text{ div } \text{prod-mset } B$ 
proof –
  from assms obtain  $C$  where  $A = B + C$ 
    by (metis subset-mset.add-diff-inverse)
  with assms show ?thesis by simp
qed

lemma (in semidom-divide) prod-mset-minus:
  assumes  $a \in\# A$  and  $a \neq 0$ 
  shows  $\text{prod-mset}(A - \{\#a\}) = \text{prod-mset } A \text{ div } a$ 
  using assms prod-mset-diff [of ]  $\{\#a\} A$  by auto

lemma (in normalization-semidom) normalize-prod-mset-normalize:
   $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } \text{normalize } A)) = \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A)$ 
proof (induction A)
  case ( $\text{add } x A$ )
  have  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } \text{normalize } (\text{add-mset } x A))) =$ 
     $\text{normalize } (x * \text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } \text{normalize } A)))$ 
    by simp
  also note add.IH
  finally show ?case by simp
qed auto

lemma (in algebraic-semidom) is-unit-prod-mset-iff:
   $\text{is-unit } (\text{prod-mset } A) \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in\# A. \text{is-unit } x)$ 
  by (induct A) (auto simp: is-unit-mult-iff)

lemma (in normalization-semidom-multiplicative) normalize-prod-mset:
   $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } \text{normalize } A)$ 
  by (induct A) (simp-all add: normalize-mult)

lemma (in normalization-semidom-multiplicative) normalized-prod-msetI:
  assumes  $\bigwedge a. a \in\# A \implies \text{normalize } a = a$ 
  shows  $\text{normalize } (\text{prod-mset } A) = \text{prod-mset } A$ 
proof –
  from assms have  $\text{image-mset } \text{normalize } A = A$ 
    by (induct A) simp-all
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: normalize-prod-mset)
qed

lemma image-prod-mset-multiplicity:
   $\text{prod-mset } (\text{image-mset } f M) = \text{prod } (\lambda x. f x \wedge \text{count } M x) (\text{set-mset } M)$ 
proof (induction M)
  case ( $\text{add } x M$ )
  show ?case
  proof (cases  $x \in \text{set-mset } M$ )

```

```

case True
have  $(\prod y \in \text{set-mset } (\text{add-mset } x M). f y \wedge \text{count } (\text{add-mset } x M) y) =$ 
 $(\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. (\text{if } y = x \text{ then } f x \text{ else } 1) * f y \wedge \text{count } M y)$ 
using True add by (intro prod.cong) auto
also have ... =  $f x * (\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. f y \wedge \text{count } M y)$ 
using True by (subst prod.distrib) auto
also note add.IH [symmetric]
finally show ?thesis using True by simp
next
case False
hence  $(\prod y \in \text{set-mset } (\text{add-mset } x M). f y \wedge \text{count } (\text{add-mset } x M) y) =$ 
 $f x * (\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. f y \wedge \text{count } (\text{add-mset } x M) y)$ 
by (auto simp: not-in-iff)
also have  $(\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. f y \wedge \text{count } (\text{add-mset } x M) y) =$ 
 $(\prod y \in \text{set-mset } M. f y \wedge \text{count } M y)$ 
using False by (intro prod.cong) auto
also note add.IH [symmetric]
finally show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed auto

```

67.12 Multiset as order-ignorant lists

```

context linorder
begin

```

```

lemma mset-insort [simp]:
mset (insort-key k xs) = add-mset x (mset xs)
by (induct xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma mset-sort [simp]:
mset (sort-key k xs) = mset xs
by (induct xs) simp-all

```

This lemma shows which properties suffice to show that a function f with $f xs = ys$ behaves like sort.

```

lemma properties-for-sort-key:
assumes mset ys = mset xs
and  $\bigwedge k. k \in \text{set } ys \implies \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) ys = \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) xs$ 
and sorted (map f ys)
shows sort-key f xs = ys
using assms
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
case Nil then show ?case by simp
next
case (Cons x xs)
from Cons.prem(2) have
 $\forall k \in \text{set } ys. \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) (\text{remove1 } x ys) = \text{filter } (\lambda x. f k = f x) xs$ 
by (simp add: filter-remove1)

```

```

with Cons.preds have sort-key f xs = remove1 x ys
  by (auto intro!: Cons.hyps simp add: sorted-map-remove1)
moreover from Cons.preds have x ∈# mset ys
  by auto
then have x ∈ set ys
  by simp
ultimately show ?case using Cons.preds by (simp add: insort-key-remove1)
qed

lemma properties-for-sort:
assumes multiset: mset ys = mset xs
  and sorted ys
shows sort xs = ys
proof (rule properties-for-sort-key)
from multiset show mset ys = mset xs .
from ⟨sorted ys⟩ show sorted (map (λx. x) ys) by simp
from multiset have length (filter (λy. k = y) ys) = length (filter (λx. k = x)
xs) for k
  by (rule mset-eq-length-filter)
then have replicate (length (filter (λy. k = y) ys)) k =
replicate (length (filter (λx. k = x) xs)) k for k
  by simp
then show k ∈ set ys ⟹ filter (λy. k = y) ys = filter (λx. k = x) xs for k
  by (simp add: replicate-length-filter)
qed

lemma sort-key-inj-key-eq:
assumes mset-equal: mset xs = mset ys
  and inj-on f (set xs)
  and sorted (map f ys)
shows sort-key f xs = ys
proof (rule properties-for-sort-key)
from mset-equal
show mset ys = mset xs by simp
from ⟨sorted (map f ys)⟩
show sorted (map f ys) .
show [x ← ys . f k = f x] = [x ← xs . f k = f x] if k ∈ set ys for k
proof –
  from mset-equal
  have set-equal: set xs = set ys by (rule mset-eq-setD)
  with that have insert k (set ys) = set ys by auto
  with ⟨inj-on f (set xs)⟩ have inj: inj-on f (insert k (set ys))
    by (simp add: set-equal)
  from inj have [x ← ys . f k = f x] = filter (HOL.eq k) ys
    by (auto intro!: inj-on-filter-key-eq)
  also have ... = replicate (count (mset ys) k) k
    by (simp add: replicate-count-mset-eq-filter-eq)
  also have ... = replicate (count (mset xs) k) k
    using mset-equal by simp

```

```

also have ... = filter (HOL.eq k) xs
  by (simp add: replicate-count-mset-eq-filter-eq)
also have ... = [x←xs . f k = f x]
  using inj by (auto intro!: inj-on-filter-key-eq [symmetric] simp add: set-equal)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed

lemma sort-key-eq-sort-key:
assumes mset xs = mset ys
  and inj-on f (set xs)
shows sort-key f xs = sort-key f ys
by (rule sort-key-inj-key-eq) (simp-all add: assms)

lemma sort-key-by-quicksort:
sort-key f xs = sort-key f [x←xs. f x < f (xs ! (length xs div 2))]
@ [x←xs. f x = f (xs ! (length xs div 2))]
@ sort-key f [x←xs. f x > f (xs ! (length xs div 2))] (is sort-key f ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof (rule properties-for-sort-key)
show mset ?rhs = mset ?lhs
  by (rule multiset-eqI) auto
show sorted (map f ?rhs)
  by (auto simp add: sorted-append intro: sorted-map-same)
next
fix l
assume l ∈ set ?rhs
let ?pivot = f (xs ! (length xs div 2))
have *: ∀x. f l = f x ↔ f x = f l by auto
have [x ← sort-key f xs . f x = f l] = [x ← xs. f x = f l]
unfolding filter-sort by (rule properties-for-sort-key) (auto intro: sorted-map-same)
with * have **: [x ← sort-key f xs . f l = f x] = [x ← xs. f l = f x] by simp
have ∀x P. P (f x) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x ↔ P (f l) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x by auto
then have ∀P. [x ← sort-key f xs . P (f x) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x] =
  [x ← sort-key f xs. P (f l) ?pivot ∧ f l = f x] by simp
note *** = this [of (<)] this [of (>)] this [of (=)]
show [x ← ?rhs. f l = f x] = [x ← ?lhs. f l = f x]
proof (cases f l ?pivot rule: linorder-cases)
case less
then have f l ≠ ?pivot and ¬ f l > ?pivot by auto
with less show ?thesis
  by (simp add: filter-sort [symmetric] ** ***)
next
case equal then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: * less-le)
next
case greater
then have f l ≠ ?pivot and ¬ f l < ?pivot by auto
with greater show ?thesis
  by (simp add: filter-sort [symmetric] ** ***)

```

```
qed
qed
```

lemma *sort-by-quicksort*:

```
sort xs = sort [x←xs. x < xs ! (length xs div 2)]
@ [x←xs. x = xs ! (length xs div 2)]
@ sort [x←xs. x > xs ! (length xs div 2)] (is sort ?lhs = ?rhs)
using sort-key-by-quicksort [of λx. x, symmetric] by simp
```

lemma *sort-append*:

```
assumes ⋀x y. x ∈ set xs ⟹ y ∈ set ys ⟹ x ≤ y
shows sort (xs @ ys) = sort xs @ sort ys
using assms by (intro properties-for-sort) (auto simp: sorted-append)
```

lemma *sort-append-replicate-left*:

```
(⋀y. y ∈ set xs ⟹ x ≤ y) ⟹ sort (replicate n x @ xs) = replicate n x @ sort
xs
by (subst sort-append) auto
```

lemma *sort-append-replicate-right*:

```
(⋀y. y ∈ set xs ⟹ x ≥ y) ⟹ sort (xs @ replicate n x) = sort xs @ replicate n
x
by (subst sort-append) auto
```

A stable parameterized quicksort

definition *part* :: $('b \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ list} \times 'b \text{ list} \times 'b \text{ list}$ **where**
 $\text{part } f \text{ pivot } xs = ([x \leftarrow xs. f x < \text{pivot}], [x \leftarrow xs. f x = \text{pivot}], [x \leftarrow xs. \text{pivot} < f x])$

lemma *part-code* [*code*]:

```
part f pivot [] = ([][], [], [])
part f pivot (x # xs) = (let (lts, eqs, gts) = part f pivot xs; x' = f x in
  if x' < pivot then (x # lts, eqs, gts)
  else if x' > pivot then (lts, eqs, x # gts)
  else (lts, x # eqs, gts))
by (auto simp add: part-def Let-def split-def)
```

lemma *sort-key-by-quicksort-code* [*code*]:

```
sort-key f xs =
(case xs of
  [] ⇒ []
  | [x] ⇒ xs
  | [x, y] ⇒ (if f x ≤ f y then xs else [y, x])
  | - ⇒
    let (lts, eqs, gts) = part f (f (xs ! (length xs div 2))) xs
    in sort-key f lts @ eqs @ sort-key f gts)
```

proof (cases xs)

case Nil then show ?thesis **by** simp

next

```

case (Cons - ys) note hyps = Cons show ?thesis
proof (cases ys)
  case Nil with hyps show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Cons - zs) note hyps = hyps Cons show ?thesis
  proof (cases zs)
    case Nil with hyps show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case Cons
    from sort-key-by-quicksort [of f xs]
    have sort-key f xs = (let (lts, eqs, gts) = part f (f (xs ! (length xs div 2))) xs
      in sort-key f lts @ eqs @ sort-key f gts)
    by (simp only: split-def Let-def part-def fst-conv snd-conv)
    with hyps Cons show ?thesis by (simp only: list.cases)
    qed
  qed
  qed
end

hide-const (open) part

lemma mset-remdups-subset-eq: mset (remdups xs) ⊆# mset xs
  by (induct xs) (auto intro: subset-mset.order-trans)

lemma mset-update:
  i < length ls  $\implies$  mset (ls[i := v]) = add-mset v (mset ls - {#ls ! i#})
proof (induct ls arbitrary: i)
  case Nil then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  show ?case
  proof (cases i)
    case 0 then show ?thesis by simp
  next
    case (Suc i')
    with Cons show ?thesis
      by (cases `x = xs ! i') auto
  qed
qed

lemma mset-swap:
  i < length ls  $\implies$  j < length ls  $\implies$ 
  mset (ls[j := ls ! i, i := ls ! j]) = mset ls
  by (cases i = j) (simp-all add: mset-update nth-mem-mset)

lemma mset-eq-finite:
  ‹finite {ys. mset ys = mset xs}›
proof –

```

```

have ‹{ys. mset ys = mset xs} ⊆ {ys. set ys ⊆ set xs ∧ length ys ≤ length xs}›
  by (auto simp add: dest: mset-eq-setD mset-eq-length)
moreover have ‹finite {ys. set ys ⊆ set xs ∧ length ys ≤ length xs}›
  using finite-lists-length-le by blast
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (rule finite-subset)
qed

```

67.13 The multiset order

```

definition mult1 :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a multiset × 'a multiset) set where
  mult1 r = {(N, M). ∃ a M0 K. M = add-mset a M0 ∧ N = M0 + K ∧
    (∀ b. b ∈# K → (b, a) ∈ r)}

```

```

definition mult :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ ('a multiset × 'a multiset) set where
  mult r = (mult1 r) +

```

```

definition multp :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool where
  multp r M N ↔ (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). r x y}

```

```

declare multp-def[pred-set-conv]

```

```

lemma mult1I:
  assumes M = add-mset a M0 and N = M0 + K and ∀b. b ∈# K ⇒ (b, a) ∈ r
  shows (N, M) ∈ mult1 r
  using assms unfolding mult1-def by blast

```

```

lemma mult1E:
  assumes (N, M) ∈ mult1 r
  obtains a M0 K where M = add-mset a M0 N = M0 + K ∧ b. b ∈# K ⇒ (b, a) ∈ r
  using assms unfolding mult1-def by blast

```

```

lemma mono-mult1:
  assumes r ⊆ r' shows mult1 r ⊆ mult1 r'
  unfolding mult1-def using assms by blast

```

```

lemma mono-mult:
  assumes r ⊆ r' shows mult r ⊆ mult r'
  unfolding mult-def using mono-mult1[OF assms] trancl-mono by blast

```

```

lemma mono-multp[mono]: r ≤ r' ⇒ multp r ≤ multp r'
  unfolding le-fun-def le-bool-def
proof (intro allI impI)
  fix M N :: 'a multiset
  assume ∀x xa. r x xa → r' x xa
  hence {(x, y). r x y} ⊆ {(x, y). r' x y}
  by blast

```

thus $\text{multp } r M N \implies \text{multp } r' M N$
unfolding multp-def
by (fact $\text{mono-mult}[\text{THEN subsetD, rotated}]$)
qed

lemma $\text{not-less-empty} [\text{iff}]: (M, \{\#\}) \notin \text{mult1 } r$
by (simp add: mult1-def)

67.13.1 Well-foundedness

lemma $\text{less-add}:$
assumes $\text{mult1}: (N, \text{add-mset } a M0) \in \text{mult1 } r$
shows
 $(\exists M. (M, M0) \in \text{mult1 } r \wedge N = \text{add-mset } a M) \vee$
 $(\exists K. (\forall b. b \in\# K \longrightarrow (b, a) \in r) \wedge N = M0 + K)$
proof –
let $?r = \lambda K a. \forall b. b \in\# K \longrightarrow (b, a) \in r$
let $?R = \lambda N M. \exists a M0 K. M = \text{add-mset } a M0 \wedge N = M0 + K \wedge ?r K a$
obtain $a' M0' K$ **where** $M0: \text{add-mset } a M0 = \text{add-mset } a' M0'$
and $N: N = M0' + K$
and $r: ?r K a'$
using mult1 **unfolding** mult1-def **by** auto
show $?thesis$ (is $?case1 \vee ?case2$)
proof –
from $M0$ **consider** $M0 = M0' a = a'$
| K' **where** $M0 = \text{add-mset } a' K' M0' = \text{add-mset } a K'$
by atomize-elim (simp only: add-eq-conv-ex)
then show $?thesis$
proof cases
case 1
with $N r$ **have** $?r K a \wedge N = M0 + K$ **by** simp
then have $?case2 ..$
then show $?thesis ..$
next
case 2
from $N 2(2)$ **have** $n: N = \text{add-mset } a (K' + K)$ **by** simp
with $r 2(1)$ **have** $?R (K' + K) M0$ **by** blast
with n **have** $?case1$ **by** (simp add: mult1-def)
then show $?thesis ..$
qed
qed
qed

lemma $\text{all-accessible}:$
assumes $wf r$
shows $\forall M. M \in \text{Wellfounded.acc} (\text{mult1 } r)$
proof
let $?R = \text{mult1 } r$
let $?W = \text{Wellfounded.acc } ?R$

```

{
fix M M0 a
assume M0: M0 ∈ ?W
  and wf-hyp: ⋀ b. (b, a) ∈ r ⟹ (⋀ M ∈ ?W. add-mset b M ∈ ?W)
  and acc-hyp: ∀ M. (M, M0) ∈ ?R ⟹ add-mset a M ∈ ?W
have add-mset a M0 ∈ ?W
proof (rule accI [of add-mset a M0])
  fix N
  assume (N, add-mset a M0) ∈ ?R
  then consider M where (M, M0) ∈ ?R N = add-mset a M
    | K where ∀ b. b ∈# K ⟹ (b, a) ∈ r N = M0 + K
      by atomize-elim (rule less-add)
  then show N ∈ ?W
  proof cases
    case 1
      from acc-hyp have (M, M0) ∈ ?R ⟹ add-mset a M ∈ ?W ..
      from this and ⟨(M, M0) ∈ ?R⟩ have add-mset a M ∈ ?W ..
      then show N ∈ ?W by (simp only: ⟨N = add-mset a M⟩)
  next
    case 2
      from this(1) have M0 + K ∈ ?W
      proof (induct K)
        case empty
          from M0 show M0 + {#} ∈ ?W by simp
      next
        case (add x K)
          from add.prems have (x, a) ∈ r by simp
          with wf-hyp have ∀ M ∈ ?W. add-mset x M ∈ ?W by blast
          moreover from add have M0 + K ∈ ?W by simp
          ultimately have add-mset x (M0 + K) ∈ ?W ..
          then show M0 + (add-mset x K) ∈ ?W by simp
      qed
      then show N ∈ ?W by (simp only: 2(2))
  qed
qed
} note tedious-reasoning = this

show M ∈ ?W for M
proof (induct M)
  show {#} ∈ ?W
  proof (rule accI)
    fix b assume (b, {#}) ∈ ?R
    with not-less-empty show b ∈ ?W by contradiction
  qed

fix M a assume M ∈ ?W
from ⟨wf r⟩ have ∀ M ∈ ?W. add-mset a M ∈ ?W
proof induct
  fix a

```

```

assume r:  $\bigwedge b. (b, a) \in r \implies (\forall M \in ?W. add\text{-}mset b M \in ?W)$ 
show  $\forall M \in ?W. add\text{-}mset a M \in ?W$ 
proof
  fix M assume M  $\in ?W$ 
  then show add-mset a M  $\in ?W$ 
    by (rule acc-induct) (rule tedious-reasoning [OF - r])
  qed
qed
  from this and <M  $\in ?W$  show add-mset a M  $\in ?W$  ..
qed
qed

lemma wf-mult1: wf r  $\implies$  wf (mult1 r)
  by (rule acc-wfI) (rule all-accessible)

lemma wf-mult: wf r  $\implies$  wf (mult r)
  unfolding mult-def by (rule wf-trancl) (rule wf-mult1)

lemma wfp-multp: wfp r  $\implies$  wfp (multp r)
  unfolding multp-def wfp-def
  by (simp add: wf-mult)

```

67.13.2 Closure-free presentation

One direction.

```

lemma mult-implies-one-step:
assumes
  trans: trans r and
  MN: (M, N)  $\in$  mult r
shows  $\exists I J K. N = I + J \wedge M = I + K \wedge J \neq \{\#\} \wedge (\forall k \in set\text{-}mset K. \exists j \in set\text{-}mset J. (k, j) \in r)$ 
  using MN unfolding mult-def mult1-def
proof (induction rule: converse-trancl-induct)
  case (base y)
  then show ?case by force
next
  case (step y z) note yz = this(1) and zN = this(2) and N-decomp = this(3)
  obtain I J K where
    N: N = I + J z = I + K J  $\neq \{\#\}$   $\forall k \in \#K. \exists j \in \#J. (k, j) \in r$ 
    using N-decomp by blast
  obtain a M0 K' where
    z: z = add-mset a M0 and y: y = M0 + K' and K:  $\forall b. b \in \#K' \longrightarrow (b, a) \in r$ 
    using yz by blast
    show ?case
    proof (cases a  $\in \#K$ )
      case True
      moreover have  $\exists j \in \#J. (k, j) \in r$  if  $k \in \#K'$  for k
        using K N trans True by (meson that transE)

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by (rule-tac x = I in exI, rule-tac x = J in exI, rule-tac x = (K - {#a#})
+ K' in exI)
    (use z y N in ⟨auto simp del: subset-mset.add-diff-assoc2 dest: in-diffD⟩)
next
  case False
  then have a ∈# I by (metis N(2) union-iff union-single-eq-member z)
  moreover have M0 = I + K - {#a#}
    using N(2) z by force
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (rule-tac x = I - {#a#} in exI, rule-tac x = add-mset a J in exI,
        rule-tac x = K + K' in exI)
      (use z y N False K in ⟨auto simp: add.assoc⟩)
qed
qed

lemma multp-implies-one-step:
  transp R ==> multp R M N ==> ∃ I J K. N = I + J ∧ M = I + K ∧ J ≠ {#}
  ∧ (∀ k ∈# K. ∃ x ∈# J. R k x)
  by (rule mult-implies-one-step[to-pred])

lemma one-step-implies-mult:
assumes
  J ≠ {#} and
  ∀ k ∈ set-mset K. ∃ j ∈ set-mset J. (k, j) ∈ r
shows (I + K, I + J) ∈ mult r
using assms
proof (induction size J arbitrary: I J K)
  case 0
  then show ?case by auto
next
  case (Suc n) note IH = this(1) and size-J = this(2)[THEN sym]
  obtain J' a where J: J = add-mset a J'
    using size-J by (blast dest: size-eq-Suc-imp-eq-union)
  show ?case
    proof (cases J' = {#})
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        using J Suc by (fastforce simp add: mult-def mult1-def)
    next
      case [simp]: False
      have K: K = {#x ∈# K. (x, a) ∈ r#} + {#x ∈# K. (x, a) ∉ r#}
        by simp
      have (I + K, (I + {# x ∈# K. (x, a) ∈ r #}) + J') ∈ mult r
        using IH[of J' {# x ∈# K. (x, a) ∉ r#} I + {# x ∈# K. (x, a) ∈ r#}]
          J Suc.preds K size-J by (auto simp: ac-simps)
      moreover have (I + {#x ∈# K. (x, a) ∈ r#} + J', I + J) ∈ mult r
        by (fastforce simp: J mult1-def mult-def)
      ultimately show ?thesis
    qed
  qed
qed

```

```

  unfolding mult-def by simp
qed
qed

lemma one-step-implies-multp:
   $J \neq \{\#\} \implies \forall k \in \#K. \exists j \in \#J. R k j \implies \text{multp } R (I + K) (I + J)$ 
  by (rule one-step-implies-mult[of - - {(x, y)}. r x y] for r, folded multp-def, simplified)

lemma subset-implies-mult:
  assumes sub:  $A \subset\# B$ 
  shows  $(A, B) \in \text{mult}$ 
proof -
  have ApBmA:  $A + (B - A) = B$ 
  using sub by simp
  have BmA:  $B - A \neq \{\#\}$ 
  using sub by (simp add: Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset subset-mset.less-le-not-le)
  thus ?thesis
  by (rule one-step-implies-mult[of B - A {\#} - A, unfolded ApBmA, simplified])
qed

lemma subset-implies-multp:  $A \subset\# B \implies \text{multp } r A B$ 
  by (rule subset-implies-mult[of - - {(x, y)}. r x y] for r, folded multp-def)

lemma multp-repeat-mset-repeat-msetI:
  assumes transp R and multp R A B and n ≠ 0
  shows multp R (repeat-mset n A) (repeat-mset n B)
proof -
  from ⟨transp R⟩ ⟨multp R A B⟩ obtain I J K where
     $B = I + J$  and  $A = I + K$  and  $J \neq \{\#\}$  and  $\forall k \in \#K. \exists x \in \#J. R k x$ 
  by (auto dest: multp-implies-one-step)

  have repeat-n-A-eq:  $\text{repeat-mset } n A = \text{repeat-mset } n I + \text{repeat-mset } n K$ 
  using ⟨A = I + K⟩ by simp

  have repeat-n-B-eq:  $\text{repeat-mset } n B = \text{repeat-mset } n I + \text{repeat-mset } n J$ 
  using ⟨B = I + J⟩ by simp

  show ?thesis
  unfolding repeat-n-A-eq repeat-n-B-eq
  proof (rule one-step-implies-multp)
    from ⟨n ≠ 0⟩ show repeat-mset n J ≠ {\#}
    using ⟨J ≠ {\#}⟩
    by (simp add: repeat-mset-eq-empty-iff)
  next
    show  $\forall k \in \# \text{repeat-mset } n K. \exists j \in \# \text{repeat-mset } n J. R k j$ 
    using ⟨∀ k ∈ #K. ∃ x ∈ #J. R k x⟩
    by (metis count-greater-zero-iff nat-0-less-mult-iff repeat-mset.rep-eq)
  qed

```

qed

67.13.3 Monotonicity

lemma *multp-mono-strong*:

assumes *multp R M1 M2 and transp R and*

S-if-R: $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set-mset } M1 \implies y \in \text{set-mset } M2 \implies R x y \implies S x y$

shows *multp S M1 M2*

proof –

obtain *I J K where M2 = I + J and M1 = I + K and J ≠ {#} and $\forall k \in \#K. \exists x \in \#J. R k x$*

using *multp-implies-one-step[OF (transp R) (multp R M1 M2)] by auto*

show *?thesis*

unfolding *(M2 = I + J) (M1 = I + K)*

proof (rule *one-step-implies-multp[OF (J ≠ {#})]*)

show $\forall k \in \#K. \exists j \in \#J. S k j$

using *S-if-R*

by (*metis (M1 = I + K) (M2 = I + J) (λ k. ∃ j. S k j) union-iff*)

qed

qed

lemma *mult-mono-strong*:

assumes *(M1, M2) ∈ mult r and trans r and*

S-if-R: $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set-mset } M1 \implies y \in \text{set-mset } M2 \implies (x, y) \in r \implies (x, y) \in s$

shows *(M1, M2) ∈ mult s*

using *assms multp-mono-strong[of λx y. (x, y) ∈ r M1 M2 λx y. (x, y) ∈ s, unfolded multp-def transp-trans-eq, simplified]*

by *blast*

lemma *monotone-on-multp-multp-image-mset*:

assumes *monotone-on A orda ordb f and transp orda*

shows *monotone-on {M. set-mset M ⊆ A} (multp orda) (multp ordb) (image-mset f)*

proof (rule *monotone-onI*)

fix *M1 M2*

assume

M1-in: M1 ∈ {M. set-mset M ⊆ A} and

M2-in: M2 ∈ {M. set-mset M ⊆ A} and

M1-lt-M2: multp orda M1 M2

from *multp-implies-one-step[OF (transp orda) M1-lt-M2]* obtain *I J K where*

M2-eq: M2 = I + J and

M1-eq: M1 = I + K and

J-neq-mempty: J ≠ {#} and

ball-K-less: $\forall k \in \#K. \exists x \in \#J. \text{orda } k x$

by *metis*

have *multp ordb (image-mset f I + image-mset f K) (image-mset f I + im-*

```

age-mset f J)
  proof (intro one-step-implies-multp ballI)
    show image-mset f J ≠ {#}
      using J-neq-mempty by simp
  next
    fix k' assume k'∈#image-mset f K
    then obtain k where k' = f k and k-in: k ∈# K
      by auto
    then obtain j where j-in: j∈#J and ord a k j
      using ball-K-less by auto

    have ord b (f k) (f j)
    proof (rule ‹monotone-on A ord a ord b f›[THEN monotone-onD, OF -- ‹ord a
      k j›])
      show k ∈ A
        using M1-eq M1-in k-in by auto
    next
      show j ∈ A
        using M2-eq M2-in j-in by auto
    qed
    thus ∃j∈#image-mset f J. ord b k' j
      using ‹j ∈# J› ‹k' = f k› by auto
  qed
  thus multp ord b (image-mset f M1) (image-mset f M2)
    by (simp add: M1-eq M2-eq)
qed

lemma monotone-multp-multp-image-mset:
  assumes monotone ord a ord b f and transp ord a
  shows monotone (multp ord a) (multp ord b) (image-mset f)
  by (rule monotone-on-multp-multp-image-mset[OF assms, simplified])

lemma multp-image-mset-image-msetI:
  assumes multp (λx y. R (f x) (f y)) M1 M2 and transp R
  shows multp R (image-mset f M1) (image-mset f M2)
  proof -
    from ‹transp R› have transp (λx y. R (f x) (f y))
      by (auto intro: transpI dest: transpD)
    with ‹multp (λx y. R (f x) (f y)) M1 M2› obtain I J K where
      M2 = I + J and M1 = I + K and J ≠ {#} and ∀k∈#K. ∃x∈#J. R (f k)
      (f x)
      using multp-implies-one-step by blast

    have multp R (image-mset f I + image-mset f K) (image-mset f I + image-mset
      f J)
      proof (rule one-step-implies-multp)
        show image-mset f J ≠ {#}
          by (simp add: ‹J ≠ {#}›)
      next

```

```

show ∀ k∈#image-mset f K. ∃ j∈#image-mset f J. R k j
  by (simp add: ∀ k∈#K. ∃ x∈#J. R (f k) (f x))
qed
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: M1 = I + K M2 = I + J)
qed

lemma multp-image-mset-image-msetD:
assumes
  multp R (image-mset f A) (image-mset f B) and
  transp R and
  inj-on-f: inj-on f (set-mset A ∪ set-mset B)
shows multp (λx y. R (f x) (f y)) A B
proof -
from assms(1,2) obtain I J K where
  f-B-eq: image-mset f B = I + J and
  f-A-eq: image-mset f A = I + K and
  J-neq-mempty: J ≠ {#} and
  ball-K-less: ∀ k∈#K. ∃ x∈#J. R k x
  by (auto dest: multp-implies-one-step)

from f-B-eq obtain I' J' where
  B-def: B = I' + J' and I-def: I = image-mset f I' and J-def: J = image-mset
  f J'
  using image-mset-eq-plusD by blast

from inj-on-f have inj-on-f': inj-on f (set-mset A ∪ set-mset I')
  by (rule inj-on-subset) (auto simp add: B-def)

from f-A-eq obtain K' where
  A-def: A = I' + K' and K-def: K = image-mset f K'
  by (auto simp: I-def dest: image-mset-eq-image-mset-plusD[OF - inj-on-f'])

show ?thesis
  unfolding A-def B-def
  proof (intro one-step-implies-multp ballI)
    from J-neq-mempty show J' ≠ {#}
      by (simp add: J-def)
  next
    fix k assume k ∈# K'
    with ball-K-less obtain j' where j' ∈# J and R (f k) j'
      using K-def by auto
    moreover then obtain j where j ∈# J' and f j = j'
      using J-def by auto
    ultimately show ∃ j∈#J'. R (f k) (f j)
      by blast
  qed
qed

```

67.13.4 The multiset extension is cancellative for multiset union

```

lemma mult-cancel:
  assumes trans s and irrefl-on (set-mset Z) s
  shows (X + Z, Y + Z) ∈ mult s  $\longleftrightarrow$  (X, Y) ∈ mult s (is ?L  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R)
proof
  assume ?L thus ?R
    using <irrefl-on (set-mset Z) s>
    proof (induct Z)
      case (add z Z)
        obtain X' Y' Z' where *: add-mset z X + Z = Z' + X' add-mset z Y + Z
        = Z' + Y' Y' ≠ {#}
         $\forall x \in \text{set-mset } X'. \exists y \in \text{set-mset } Y'. (x, y) \in s$ 
        using mult-implies-one-step[OF <trans s> add(2)] by auto
        consider Z2 where Z' = add-mset z Z2 | X2 Y2 where X' = add-mset z X2
        Y' = add-mset z Y2
        using *(1,2) by (metis add-mset-remove-trivial-If insert-iff set-mset-add-mset-insert
        union-iff)
        thus ?case
        proof (cases)
          case 1 thus ?thesis
            using * one-step-implies-mult[of Y' X' s Z2] add(3)
            by (auto simp: add.commute[of - {#-#}] add.assoc intro: add(1) elim:
            irrefl-on-subset)
          next
          case 2 then obtain y where y ∈ set-mset Y2 (z, y) ∈ s
            using *(4) <irrefl-on (set-mset (add-mset z Z)) s>
            by (auto simp: irrefl-on-def)
            moreover from this transD[OF <trans s> - this(2)]
            have x' ∈ set-mset X2  $\Longrightarrow \exists y \in \text{set-mset } Y2. (x', y) \in s$  for x'
            using 2 *(4)[rule-format, of x'] by auto
            ultimately show ?thesis
            using * one-step-implies-mult[of Y2 X2 s Z'] 2 add(3)
            by (force simp: add.commute[of {#-#}] add.assoc[symmetric] intro: add(1)
            elim: irrefl-on-subset)
          qed
        qed auto
      next
        assume ?R then obtain I J K
        where Y = I + J X = I + K J ≠ {#}  $\forall k \in \text{set-mset } K. \exists j \in \text{set-mset } J.$ 
        (k, j) ∈ s
        using mult-implies-one-step[OF <trans s>] by blast
        thus ?L using one-step-implies-mult[of J K s I + Z] by (auto simp: ac-simps)
      qed

lemma multp-cancel:
  transp R  $\Longrightarrow$  irreflp-on (set-mset Z) R  $\Longrightarrow$  multp R (X + Z) (Y + Z)  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  multp R X Y
  by (rule mult-cancel[to-pred])

```

```

lemma mult-cancel-add-mset:
  trans r ==> irrefl-on {z} r ==>
    ((add-mset z X, add-mset z Y) ∈ mult r) = ((X, Y) ∈ mult r)
  by (rule mult-cancel[of - {#-#}, simplified])

lemma multp-cancel-add-mset:
  transp R ==> irreflp-on {z} R ==> multp R (add-mset z X) (add-mset z Y) =
  multp R X Y
  by (rule mult-cancel-add-mset[to-pred, folded bot-set-def])

lemma mult-cancel-max0:
  assumes trans s and irrefl-on (set-mset X ∩ set-mset Y) s
  shows (X, Y) ∈ mult s ↔ (X − X ∩# Y, Y − X ∩# Y) ∈ mult s (is ?L
  ↔ ?R)
  proof −
    have (X − X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y, Y − X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y) ∈ mult s ↔ (X
    − X ∩# Y, Y − X ∩# Y) ∈ mult s
    proof (rule mult-cancel)
      from assms show trans s
      by simp
    next
      from assms show irrefl-on (set-mset (X ∩# Y)) s
      by simp
    qed
    moreover have X − X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y = X Y − X ∩# Y + X ∩# Y = Y
    by (auto simp flip: count-inject)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
  qed

lemma mult-cancel-max:
  trans r ==> irrefl-on (set-mset X ∩ set-mset Y) r ==>
    (X, Y) ∈ mult r ↔ (X − Y, Y − X) ∈ mult r
  by (rule mult-cancel-max0[simplified])

lemma multp-cancel-max:
  transp R ==> irreflp-on (set-mset X ∩ set-mset Y) R ==> multp R X Y ↔
  multp R (X − Y) (Y − X)
  by (rule mult-cancel-max[to-pred])

```

67.13.5 Strict partial-order properties

```

lemma mult1-lessE:
  assumes (N, M) ∈ mult1 {(a, b). r a b} and asymp r
  obtains a M0 K where M = add-mset a M0 N = M0 + K
    a ≠# K ∧ b. b ∈# K ==> r b a
  proof −
    from assms obtain a M0 K where M = add-mset a M0 N = M0 + K and
    *: b ∈# K ==> r b a for b by (blast elim: mult1E)

```

```

moreover from * [of a] have a ∈# K
  using `asymp r` by (meson asympD)
ultimately show thesis by (auto intro: that)
qed

lemma trans-on-mult:
assumes trans-on A r and ∀M. M ∈ B ⇒ set-mset M ⊆ A
shows trans-on B (mult r)
using assms by (metis mult-def subset-UNIV trans-on-subset trans-trancl)

lemma trans-mult: trans r ⇒ trans (mult r)
using trans-on-mult[of UNIV r UNIV, simplified] .

lemma transp-on-multp:
assumes transp-on A r and ∀M. M ∈ B ⇒ set-mset M ⊆ A
shows transp-on B (multp r)
by (metis mult-def multp-def transD trans-trancl transp-onI)

lemma transp-multp: transp r ⇒ transp (multp r)
using transp-on-multp[of UNIV r UNIV, simplified] .

lemma irrefl-mult:
assumes trans r irrefl r
shows irrefl (mult r)
proof (intro irreflI notI)
fix M
assume (M, M) ∈ mult r
then obtain I J K where M = I + J and M = I + K
and J ≠ {#} and (∀k∈set-mset K. ∃j∈set-mset J. (k, j) ∈ r)
using mult-implies-one-step[OF `trans r`] by blast
then have *: K ≠ {#} and **: ∀k∈set-mset K. ∃j∈set-mset J. (k, j) ∈ r by
auto
have finite (set-mset K) by simp
hence set-mset K = {}
using **
proof (induction rule: finite-induct)
case empty
thus ?case by simp
next
case (insert x F)
have False
  using `irrefl r`[unfolded irrefl-def, rule-format]
  using `trans r`[THEN transD]
  by (metis equals0D insert.IH insert.preds insertE insertI1 insertI2)
thus ?case ..
qed
with * show False by simp
qed

```

```

lemma irreflp-multp: transp R ==> irreflp R ==> irreflp (multp R)
  by (rule irreflp-mult[of {(x, y). r x y} for r,
    folded transp-transp-eq irreflp-irreflp-eq, simplified, folded multp-def])

instantiation multiset :: (preorder) order begin

  definition less-multiset :: 'a multiset => 'a multiset => bool
    where M < N  $\longleftrightarrow$  multp (<) M N

  definition less-eq-multiset :: 'a multiset => 'a multiset => bool
    where less-eq-multiset M N  $\longleftrightarrow$  M < N  $\vee$  M = N

  instance
  proof intro-classes
    fix M N :: 'a multiset
    show (M < N) = (M ≤ N  $\wedge$   $\neg$  N ≤ M)
      unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset-def
      by (metis irreflp-def irreflp-on-less irreflp-multp transpE transp-on-less transp-multp)
  next
    fix M :: 'a multiset
    show M ≤ M
      unfolding less-eq-multiset-def
      by simp
  next
    fix M1 M2 M3 :: 'a multiset
    show M1 ≤ M2 ==> M2 ≤ M3 ==> M1 ≤ M3
      unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset-def
      using transp-multp[OF transp-on-less, THEN transpD]
      by blast
  next
    fix M N :: 'a multiset
    show M ≤ N ==> N ≤ M ==> M = N
      unfolding less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset-def
      using transp-multp[OF transp-on-less, THEN transpD]
      using irreflp-multp[OF transp-on-less irreflp-on-less, unfolded irreflp-def, rule-format]
      by blast
  qed

  end

  lemma mset-le-irrefl [elim!]:
    fixes M :: 'a::preorder multiset
    shows M < M ==> R
    by simp

  lemma wfP-less-multiset[simp]:
    assumes wf: wfP ((<) :: ('a :: preorder) => 'a => bool)
    shows wfP ((<) :: 'a multiset => 'a multiset => bool)
    unfolding less-multiset-def

```

using wfp-multp[*OF wf*] .

67.13.6 Strict total-order properties

```

lemma total-on-mult:
  assumes total-on A r and trans r and  $\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies$  set-mset M  $\subseteq$  A
  shows total-on B (mult r)
proof (rule total-onI)
  fix M1 M2 assume M1  $\in$  B and M2  $\in$  B and M1  $\neq$  M2
  let ?I = M1  $\cap\#$  M2
  show (M1, M2)  $\in$  mult r  $\vee$  (M2, M1)  $\in$  mult r
  proof (cases M1 - ?I = {#}  $\vee$  M2 - ?I = {#})
    case True
    with ‹M1  $\neq$  M2› show ?thesis
    by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset diff-intersect-left-idem diff-intersect-right-idem
         subset-implies-mult subset-mset.less-le)
  next
    case False
    from assms(1) have total-on (set-mset (M1 - ?I)) r
    by (meson ‹M1  $\in$  B› assms(3) diff-subset-eq-self set-mset-mono total-on-subset)
    with False obtain greatest1 where
      greatest1-in: greatest1  $\in\#$  M1 - ?I and
      greatest1-greatest:  $\forall x \in\# M1 - ?I. greatest1 \neq x \longrightarrow (x, greatest1) \in r$ 
      using Multiset.bex-greatest-element[to-set, of M1 - ?I r]
      by (metis assms(2) subset-UNIV trans-on-subset)

    from assms(1) have total-on (set-mset (M2 - ?I)) r
    by (meson ‹M2  $\in$  B› assms(3) diff-subset-eq-self set-mset-mono total-on-subset)
    with False obtain greatest2 where
      greatest2-in: greatest2  $\in\#$  M2 - ?I and
      greatest2-greatest:  $\forall x \in\# M2 - ?I. greatest2 \neq x \longrightarrow (x, greatest2) \in r$ 
      using Multiset.bex-greatest-element[to-set, of M2 - ?I r]
      by (metis assms(2) subset-UNIV trans-on-subset)

    have greatest1  $\neq$  greatest2
    using greatest1-in ‹greatest2  $\in\# M2 - ?Iby (metis diff-intersect-left-idem diff-intersect-right-idem dual-order.eq-iff
         in-diff-count
         in-diff-countE le-add-same-cancel2 less-irrefl zero-le)
    hence (greatest1, greatest2)  $\in r \vee$  (greatest2, greatest1)  $\in r$ 
    using ‹total-on A r›[unfolded total-on-def, rule-format, of greatest1 greatest2]
      ‹M1  $\in$  B› ‹M2  $\in$  B› greatest1-in greatest2-in assms(3)
    by (meson in-diffD in-mono)
    thus ?thesis
proof (elim disjE)
  assume (greatest1, greatest2)  $\in r$ 
  have (?I + (M1 - ?I), ?I + (M2 - ?I))  $\in$  mult r
  proof (rule one-step-implies-mult[of M2 - ?I M1 - ?I r ?I])
    show M2 - ?I  $\neq$  {#}$ 
```

```

using False by force
next
  show ∀ k∈#M1 − ?I. ∃ j∈#M2 − ?I. (k, j) ∈ r
    using ⟨(greatest1, greatest2) ∈ r⟩ greatest2-in greatest1-greatest
    by (metis assms(2) transD)
qed
hence (M1, M2) ∈ mult r
  by (metis subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.inf.cobounded1
       subset-mset.inf.cobounded2)
thus (M1, M2) ∈ mult r ∨ (M2, M1) ∈ mult r ..
next
  assume (greatest2, greatest1) ∈ r
  have (?I + (M2 − ?I), ?I + (M1 − ?I)) ∈ mult r
  proof (rule one-step-implies-mult[of M1 − ?I M2 − ?I r ?I])
    show M1 − M1 ∩# M2 ≠ {#}
    using False by force
  qed
hence (M2, M1) ∈ mult r
  by (metis subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.inf.cobounded1
       subset-mset.inf.cobounded2)
thus (M1, M2) ∈ mult r ∨ (M2, M1) ∈ mult r ..
qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma total-mult: total r ==> trans r ==> total (mult r)
  by (rule total-on-mult[of UNIV r UNIV, simplified])

lemma totalp-on-multp:
  totalp-on A R ==> transp R ==> (∀ M. M ∈ B ==> set-mset M ⊆ A) ==> totalp-on
  B (multp R)
  using total-on-mult[of A {(x,y). R x y} B, to-pred]
  by (simp add: multp-def total-on-def totalp-on-def)

lemma totalp-multp: totalp R ==> transp R ==> totalp (multp R)
  by (rule totalp-on-multp[of UNIV R UNIV, simplified])

```

67.14 Quasi-executable version of the multiset extension

Predicate variants of *mult* and the reflexive closure of *mult*, which are executable whenever the given predicate *P* is. Together with the standard code equations for ($\cap\#$) and ($-$) this should yield quadratic (with respect to calls to *P*) implementations of *multp-code* and *multeqp-code*.

```

definition multp-code :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool
where

```

```

multp-code P N M =
  (let Z = M ∩# N; X = M - Z in
   X ≠ {#} ∧ (let Y = N - Z in (∀y ∈ set-mset Y. ∃x ∈ set-mset X. P y x)))
definition multeqp-code :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool
where
  multeqp-code P N M =
    (let Z = M ∩# N; X = M - Z; Y = N - Z in
     (∀y ∈ set-mset Y. ∃x ∈ set-mset X. P y x))

lemma multp-code-iff-mult:
  assumes irrefl-on (set-mset N ∩ set-mset M) R and trans R and
  [simp]: ∀x y. P x y ↔ (x, y) ∈ R
  shows multp-code P N M ↔ (N, M) ∈ mult R (is ?L ↔ ?R)
proof -
  have *: M ∩# N + (N - M ∩# N) = N M ∩# N + (M - M ∩# N) = M
  (M - M ∩# N) ∩# (N - M ∩# N) = {#} by (auto simp flip: count-inject)
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume ?L thus ?R
      using one-step-implies-mult[of M - M ∩# N N - M ∩# N R M ∩# N] *
      by (auto simp: multp-code-def Let-def)
    next
    have [dest!]: I = {#} if (I + J) ∩# (I + K) = {#} for I J K
      using that by (metis inter-union-distrib-right union-eq-empty)
    assume ?R thus ?L
      using mult-cancel-max
      using mult-implies-one-step[OF assms(2), of N - M ∩# N M - M ∩# N]
      mult-cancel-max[OF assms(2,1)] * by (auto simp: multp-code-def)
  qed
qed

lemma multp-code-iff-multp:
  irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R ⇒ transp R ⇒ multp-code R M N
  ↔ multp R M N
  using multp-code-iff-mult[simplified, to-pred, of M N R R] by simp

lemma multp-code-eq-multp:
  assumes irreflp R and transp R
  shows multp-code R = multp R
proof (intro ext)
  fix M N
  show multp-code R M N = multp R M N
  proof (rule multp-code-iff-multp)
    from assms show irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R
    by (auto intro: irreflp-on-subset)
  next
    from assms show transp R
    by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

qed
qed

lemma multeqp-code-iff-reflcl-mult:
assumes irrefl-on (set-mset N ∩ set-mset M) R and trans R and ∫x y. P x y
longleftrightarrow (x, y) ∈ R
shows multeqp-code P N M ↔ (N, M) ∈ (mult R)≡
proof -
have ∃ y. count M y < count N y if N ≠ M M - M ∩# N = {#}
proof -
from that obtain y where count N y ≠ count M y
by (auto simp flip: count-inject)
then show ?thesis
using ⟨M - M ∩# N = {#}⟩
by (auto simp flip: count-inject dest!: le-neq-implies-less fun-cong[of - - y])
qed
then have multeqp-code P N M ↔ multp-code P N M ∨ N = M
by (auto simp: multeqp-code-def multp-code-def Let-def in-diff-count)
thus ?thesis
using multp-code-iff-mult[OF assms] by simp
qed

lemma multeqp-code-iff-reflclp-multp:
irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R ==> transp R ==> multeqp-code R M N
longleftrightarrow (multp R)≡ M N
using multeqp-code-iff-reflcl-mult[simplified, to-pred, of M N R R] by simp

lemma multeqp-code-eq-reflclp-multp:
assumes irreflp R and transp R
shows multeqp-code R = (multp R)≡
proof (intro ext)
fix M N
show multeqp-code R M N ↔ (multp R)≡ M N
proof (rule multeqp-code-iff-reflclp-multp)
from assms show irreflp-on (set-mset M ∩ set-mset N) R
by (auto intro: irreflp-on-subset)
next
from assms show transp R
by simp
qed
qed

```

67.14.1 Monotonicity of multiset union

```

lemma mult1-union: (B, D) ∈ mult1 r ==> (C + B, C + D) ∈ mult1 r
by (force simp: mult1-def)

```

```

lemma union-le-mono2: B < D ==> C + B < C + (D::'a::preorder multiset)
unfolding less-multiset-def multp-def mult-def

```

```

by (induction rule: trancl-induct; blast intro: mult1-union trancl-trans)

lemma union-le-mono1:  $B < D \implies B + C < D + (C::'a::preorder multiset)$ 
  by (metis add.commute union-le-mono2)

lemma union-less-mono:
  fixes A B C D :: 'a::preorder multiset
  shows  $A < C \implies B < D \implies A + B < C + D$ 
  by (blast intro!: union-le-mono1 union-le-mono2 less-trans)

instantiation multiset :: (preorder) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
begin
instance
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-multiset-def intro: union-le-mono2)
end

```

67.14.2 Termination proofs with multiset orders

```

lemma multi-member-skip:  $x \in\# XS \implies x \in\# \{\#\ y\#\} + XS$ 
  and multi-member-this:  $x \in\# \{\#\ x\#\} + XS$ 
  and multi-member-last:  $x \in\# \{\#\ x\#\}$ 
  by auto

definition ms-strict = mult pair-less
definition ms-weak = ms-strict  $\cup$  Id

lemma ms-reduction-pair: reduction-pair (ms-strict, ms-weak)
  unfolding reduction-pair-def ms-strict-def ms-weak-def pair-less-def
  by (auto intro: wf-mult1 wf-trancl simp: mult-def)

lemma smsI:
  ( $\text{set-mset } A, \text{set-mset } B \in \text{max-strict} \implies (Z + A, Z + B) \in \text{ms-strict}$ )
  unfolding ms-strict-def
  by (rule one-step-implies-mult) (auto simp add: max-strict-def pair-less-def elim!:max-ext.cases)

lemma wmsI:
  ( $\text{set-mset } A, \text{set-mset } B \in \text{max-strict} \vee A = \{\#\} \wedge B = \{\#\}$ )
   $\implies (Z + A, Z + B) \in \text{ms-weak}$ 
  unfolding ms-weak-def ms-strict-def
  by (auto simp add: pair-less-def max-strict-def elim!:max-ext.cases intro: one-step-implies-mult)

inductive pw-leq
where
  pw-leq-empty:  $\text{pw-leq } \{\#\} \{\#\}$ 
  | pw-leq-step:  $\llbracket (x,y) \in \text{pair-leq}; \text{pw-leq } X Y \rrbracket \implies \text{pw-leq } (\{\#x\#\} + X) (\{\#y\#\} + Y)$ 

lemma pw-leq-lstep:
   $(x, y) \in \text{pair-leq} \implies \text{pw-leq } \{\#x\#\} \{\#y\#\}$ 

```

```

by (drule pw-leq-step) (rule pw-leq-empty, simp)

lemma pw-leq-split:
  assumes pw-leq X Y
  shows  $\exists A B Z. X = A + Z \wedge Y = B + Z \wedge ((set\text{-}mset A, set\text{-}mset B) \in max\text{-}strict \vee (B = \{\#\} \wedge A = \{\#\}))$ 
  using assms
proof induct
  case pw-leq-empty thus ?case by auto
next
  case (pw-leq-step x y X Y)
  then obtain A B Z where
    [simp]:  $X = A + Z$   $Y = B + Z$ 
    and 1[simp]:  $(set\text{-}mset A, set\text{-}mset B) \in max\text{-}strict \vee (B = \{\#\} \wedge A = \{\#\})$ 
    by auto
  from pw-leq-step consider x = y | (x, y) ∈ pair-less
  unfolding pair-leq-def by auto
  thus ?case
  proof cases
    case [simp]: 1
    have  $\{\#x\#} + X = A + (\{\#y\#} + Z) \wedge \{\#y\#} + Y = B + (\{\#y\#} + Z) \wedge$ 
       $((set\text{-}mset A, set\text{-}mset B) \in max\text{-}strict \vee (B = \{\#\} \wedge A = \{\#\}))$ 
    by auto
    thus ?thesis by blast
  next
    case 2
    let ?A' =  $\{\#x\#} + A$  and ?B' =  $\{\#y\#} + B$ 
    have  $\{\#x\#} + X = ?A' + Z$ 
       $\{\#y\#} + Y = ?B' + Z$ 
    by auto
    moreover have
       $(set\text{-}mset ?A', set\text{-}mset ?B') \in max\text{-}strict$ 
      using 1 2 unfolding max-strict-def
      by (auto elim!: max-ext.cases)
    ultimately show ?thesis by blast
  qed
qed

lemma
  assumes pwleq: pw-leq Z Z'
  shows ms-strictI:  $(set\text{-}mset A, set\text{-}mset B) \in max\text{-}strict \implies (Z + A, Z' + B) \in ms\text{-}strict$ 
  and ms-weakI1:  $(set\text{-}mset A, set\text{-}mset B) \in max\text{-}strict \implies (Z + A, Z' + B) \in ms\text{-}weak$ 
  and ms-weakI2:  $(Z + \{\#\}, Z' + \{\#\}) \in ms\text{-}weak$ 
proof -
  from pw-leq-split[OF pwleq]
  obtain A' B' Z'' where [simp]:  $Z = A' + Z''$   $Z' = B' + Z''$ 

```

```

and mx-or-empty: (set-mset A', set-mset B') ∈ max-strict ∨ (A' = {#} ∧ B'
= {#})
by blast
{
  assume max: (set-mset A, set-mset B) ∈ max-strict
  from mx-or-empty
  have (Z'' + (A + A'), Z'' + (B + B')) ∈ ms-strict
  proof
    assume max': (set-mset A', set-mset B') ∈ max-strict
    with max have (set-mset (A + A'), set-mset (B + B')) ∈ max-strict
      by (auto simp: max-strict-def intro: max-ext-additive)
      thus ?thesis by (rule smsI)
  next
    assume [simp]: A' = {#} ∧ B' = {#}
    show ?thesis by (rule smsI) (auto intro: max)
  qed
  thus (Z + A, Z' + B) ∈ ms-strict by (simp add: ac-simps)
  thus (Z + A, Z' + B) ∈ ms-weak by (simp add: ms-weak-def)
}
from mx-or-empty
have (Z'' + A', Z'' + B') ∈ ms-weak by (rule wmsI)
thus (Z + {#}, Z' + {#}) ∈ ms-weak by (simp add: ac-simps)
qed

lemma empty-neutral: {#} + x = x x + {#} = x
and nonempty-plus: {#} x {#} + rs ≠ {#}
and nonempty-single: {#} x {#} ≠ {#}
by auto

setup ⟨
  let
    fun msetT T = Type ⟨multiset T⟩;
    fun mk-mset T [] = instantiate ⟨'a = T in term ⟨{#}⟩⟩
      | mk-mset T [x] = instantiate ⟨'a = T and x in term ⟨{#}⟩⟩
      | mk-mset T (x :: xs) = Const ⟨plus ⟨msetT T⟩ for ⟨mk-mset T [x]⟩ ⟨mk-mset T xs⟩⟩
  fun mset-member-tac ctxt m i =
    if m <= 0 then
      resolve-tac ctxt @{thms multi-member-this} i ORELSE
      resolve-tac ctxt @{thms multi-member-last} i
    else
      resolve-tac ctxt @{thms multi-member-skip} i THEN mset-member-tac ctxt
      (m - 1) i
  fun mset-nonempty-tac ctxt =
    resolve-tac ctxt @{thms nonempty-plus} ORELSE'
    resolve-tac ctxt @{thms nonempty-single}

```

```

fun regroup-munion-conv ctxt =
Function-Lib.regroup-conv ctxt const-abbrev ‹empty-mset› const-name ‹plus›
  (map (fn t => t RS eq-reflection) (@{thms ac-simps} @ @{thms empty-neutral})))

fun unfold-pwleq-tac ctxt i =
  (resolve-tac ctxt @{thms pw-leq-step} i THEN (fn st => unfold-pwleq-tac ctxt
  (i + 1) st))
  ORELSE (resolve-tac ctxt @{thms pw-leq-lstep} i)
  ORELSE (resolve-tac ctxt @{thms pw-leq-empty} i)

val set-mset-simps = [@{thm set-mset-empty}, @{thm set-mset-single}, @{thm
set-mset-union},
@{thm Un-insert-left}, @{thm Un-empty-left}]
in
  ScnpReconstruct.multiset-setup (ScnpReconstruct.Multiset
{
  msetT=msetT, mk-mset=mk-mset, mset-regroup-conv=regroup-munion-conv,
  mset-member-tac=mset-member-tac, mset-nonempty-tac=mset-nonempty-tac,
  mset-pwleq-tac=unfold-pwleq-tac, set-of-simps=set-mset-simps,
  smsI'=@{thm ms-strictI}, wmsI2''=@{thm ms-weakI2}, wmsI1=@{thm
ms-weakI1},
  reduction-pair = @{thm ms-reduction-pair}
})
end
>

```

67.15 Legacy theorem bindings

lemmas multi-count-eq = multiset-eq-iff [symmetric]

lemma union-commute: $M + N = N + (M::'a multiset)$
by (fact add.commute)

lemma union-assoc: $(M + N) + K = M + (N + (K::'a multiset))$
by (fact add.assoc)

lemma union-lcomm: $M + (N + K) = N + (M + (K::'a multiset))$
by (fact add.left-commute)

lemmas union-ac = union-assoc union-commute union-lcomm add-mset-commute

lemma union-right-cancel: $M + K = N + K \longleftrightarrow M = (N::'a multiset)$
by (fact add-right-cancel)

lemma union-left-cancel: $K + M = K + N \longleftrightarrow M = (N::'a multiset)$
by (fact add-left-cancel)

lemma multi-union-self-other-eq: $(A::'a multiset) + X = A + Y \implies X = Y$

```

by (fact add-left-imp-eq)

lemma mset-subset-trans: ( $M::'a\ multiset$ )  $\subset\# K \implies K \subset\# N \implies M \subset\# N$ 
by (fact subset-mset.less-trans)

lemma multiset-inter-commute:  $A \cap\# B = B \cap\# A$ 
by (fact subset-mset.inf.commute)

lemma multiset-inter-assoc:  $A \cap\# (B \cap\# C) = A \cap\# B \cap\# C$ 
by (fact subset-mset.inf.assoc [symmetric])

lemma multiset-inter-left-commute:  $A \cap\# (B \cap\# C) = B \cap\# (A \cap\# C)$ 
by (fact subset-mset.inf.left-commute)

lemmas multiset-inter-ac =
  multiset-inter-commute
  multiset-inter-assoc
  multiset-inter-left-commute

lemma mset-le-not-refl:  $\neg M < (M::'a::preorder\ multiset)$ 
by (fact less-irrefl)

lemma mset-le-trans:  $K < M \implies M < N \implies K < (N::'a::preorder\ multiset)$ 
by (fact less-trans)

lemma mset-le-not-sym:  $M < N \implies \neg N < (M::'a::preorder\ multiset)$ 
by (fact less-not-sym)

lemma mset-le-asym:  $M < N \implies (\neg P \implies N < (M::'a::preorder\ multiset)) \implies P$ 
by (fact less-asym)

declaration ‹
  let
    fun multiset-postproc - maybe-name all-values (T as Type (-, [elem-T])) (Const
      - $ t') =
      let
        val (maybe-opt, ps) =
          Nitpick-Model.dest-plain-fun t'
        ||> (~~)
        ||> map (apsnd (snd o HOLogic.dest-number))
        fun elems-for t =
          (case AList.lookup (=) ps t of
            SOME n => replicate n t
            | NONE => [Const (maybe-name, elem-T --> elem-T) $ t])
      in
        (case maps elems-for (all-values elem-T) @
          (if maybe-opt then [Const (Nitpick-Model.unrep-mixfix (), elem-T)]
          else []) of

```

```

[] => Const <Groups.zero T>
| ts => foldl1 (fn (s, t) => Const <add-mset elem-T for s t>) ts)
end
| multiset-postproc - - - - t = t
in Nitpick-Model.register-term-postprocessor typ <'a multiset> multiset-postproc
end
>

```

67.16 Naive implementation using lists

code-datatype mset

lemma [code]: {#} = mset []
by simp

lemma [code]: add-mset x (mset xs) = mset (x # xs)
by simp

lemma [code]: Multiset.is-empty (mset xs) \longleftrightarrow List.null xs
by (simp add: Multiset.is-empty-def List.null-def)

lemma union-code [code]: mset xs + mset ys = mset (xs @ ys)
by simp

lemma [code]: image-mset f (mset xs) = mset (map f xs)
by simp

lemma [code]: filter-mset f (mset xs) = mset (filter f xs)
by simp

lemma [code]: mset xs - mset ys = mset (fold remove1 ys xs)
by (rule sym, induct ys arbitrary: xs) (simp-all add: diff-add diff-right-commute
diff-diff-add)

lemma [code]:
mset xs ∩# mset ys =
mset (snd (fold (λx (ys, zs).
if x ∈ set ys then (remove1 x ys, x # zs) else (ys, zs)) xs (ys, [])))

proof –
have $\bigwedge_{zs. mset (snd (fold (λx (ys, zs).
if x ∈ set ys then (remove1 x ys, x # zs) else (ys, zs)) xs (ys, zs))) =
(mset xs ∩# mset ys) + mset zs}$
by (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
(auto simp add: inter-add-right1 inter-add-right2 ac-simps)
then show ?thesis by simp

qed

lemma [code]:
mset xs ∪# mset ys =

```

mset (case-prod append (fold ( $\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x \# zs)$ ) xs (ys, [])))
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge_{zs} mset (case\text{-}prod append (fold (\lambda x (ys, zs). (remove1 x ys, x \# zs)) xs (ys, zs))) =$ 
     $(mset xs \cup\# mset ys) + mset zs$ 
  by (induct xs arbitrary: ys) (simp-all add: multiset-eq-iff)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

declare in-multiset-in-set [code-unfold]

lemma [code]: count (mset xs) x = fold ( $\lambda y. if x = y then Suc else id$ ) xs 0
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge_n fold (\lambda y. if x = y then Suc else id) xs n = count (mset xs) x + n$ 
  by (induct xs) simp-all
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

declare set-mset-mset [code]

declare sorted-list-of-multiset-mset [code]

lemma [code]: — not very efficient, but representation-ignorant!
mset-set A = mset (sorted-list-of-set A)
by (metis mset-sorted-list-of-multiset sorted-list-of-mset-set)

declare size-mset [code]

fun subset-eq-mset-impl :: 'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  bool option where
  subset-eq-mset-impl [] ys = Some (ys  $\neq$  [])
| subset-eq-mset-impl (Cons x xs) ys = (case List.extract ((=) x) ys of
  None  $\Rightarrow$  None
| Some (ys1, -ys2)  $\Rightarrow$  subset-eq-mset-impl xs (ys1 @ ys2))

lemma subset-eq-mset-impl: (subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = None  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg mset xs \subseteq\# mset ys$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\neg mset xs \subseteq\# mset ys \longleftrightarrow mset xs \subset\# mset ys$ )  $\wedge$ 
  ( $mset xs \subset\# mset ys \longleftrightarrow mset xs = mset ys$ )
proof (induct xs arbitrary: ys)
  case (Nil ys)
  show ?case by (auto simp: subset-mset.zero-less-iff-neq-zero)
next
  case (Cons x xs ys)
  show ?case
  proof (cases List.extract ((=) x) ys)
    case None
    hence x:  $x \notin set ys$  by (simp add: extract-None-iff)
    have nle: False if  $mset (x \# xs) \subseteq\# mset ys$ 
      using set-mset-mono[OF that] x by simp
  qed

```

```

moreover
have False if mset (x # xs) ⊂# mset ys
proof –
  from that have mset (x # xs) ⊆# mset ys by auto
  from nle[OF this] show ?thesis .
qed
ultimately show ?thesis using None by auto
next
  case (Some res)
  obtain ys1 y ys2 where res: res = (ys1,y,ys2) by (cases res, auto)
  note Some = Some[unfolded res]
  from extract-SomeE[OF Some] have ys = ys1 @ x # ys2 by simp
  hence id: mset ys = add-mset x (mset (ys1 @ ys2))
    by auto
  show ?thesis unfolding subset-eq-mset-impl.simps
    by (simp add: Some id Cons)
qed
qed

lemma [code]: mset xs ⊂# mset ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys ≠ None
  by (simp add: subset-eq-mset-impl)

lemma [code]: mset xs ⊂# mset ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = Some True
  using subset-eq-mset-impl by blast

instantiation multiset :: (equal) equal
begin

definition
  [code del]: HOL.equal A (B :: 'a multiset)  $\longleftrightarrow$  A = B
lemma [code]: HOL.equal (mset xs) (mset ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys = Some False
  unfolding equal-multiset-def
  using subset-eq-mset-impl[of xs ys] by (cases subset-eq-mset-impl xs ys, auto)

instance
  by standard (simp add: equal-multiset-def)

end

declare sum-mset-sum-list [code]

lemma [code]: prod-mset (mset xs) = fold times xs 1
proof –
  have  $\bigwedge x. \text{fold times } xs\ x = \text{prod-mset } (\text{mset } xs) * x$ 
    by (induct xs) (simp-all add: ac-simps)
  then show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

Exercise for the casual reader: add implementations for (\leq) and ($<$)

(multiset order).

```

Quickcheck generators
context
  includes term-syntax
begin

definition
  msetify :: 'a::typerep list × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term)
    ⇒ 'a multiset × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) where
      [code-unfold]: msetify xs = Code-Evaluation.valtermify mset {·} xs

end

instantiation multiset :: (random) random
begin

context
  includes state-combinator-syntax
begin

definition
  Quickcheck-Random.random i = Quickcheck-Random.random i o→ (λxs. Pair
  (msetify xs))

instance ..

end

end

instantiation multiset :: (full-exhaustive) full-exhaustive
begin

definition full-exhaustive-multiset :: ('a multiset × (unit ⇒ term) ⇒ (bool × term
list) option) ⇒ natural ⇒ (bool × term list) option
where
  full-exhaustive-multiset f i = Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive (λxs. f (msetify
  xs)) i

instance ..

end

hide-const (open) msetify

```

67.17 BNF setup

definition rel-mset **where**

rel-mset R X Y \longleftrightarrow $(\exists xs ys. mset xs = X \wedge mset ys = Y \wedge list-all2 R xs ys)$

```

lemma mset-zip-take-Cons-drop-twice:
  assumes length xs = length ys j ≤ length xs
  shows mset (zip (take j xs @ x # drop j xs) (take j ys @ y # drop j ys)) =
    add-mset (x,y) (mset (zip xs ys))
  using assms
  proof (induct xs ys arbitrary: x y j rule: list-induct2)
    case Nil
    thus ?case
      by simp
    next
      case (Cons x xs y ys)
      thus ?case
        proof (cases j = 0)
          case True
          thus ?thesis
            by simp
          next
            case False
            then obtain k where k: j = Suc k
            by (cases j) simp
            hence k ≤ length xs
            using Cons.preds by auto
            hence mset (zip (take k xs @ x # drop k xs) (take k ys @ y # drop k ys)) =
              add-mset (x,y) (mset (zip xs ys))
              by (rule Cons.hyps(2))
            thus ?thesis
              unfolding k by auto
            qed
          qed

lemma ex-mset-zip-left:
  assumes length xs = length ys mset xs' = mset xs
  shows ∃ys'. length ys' = length xs' ∧ mset (zip xs' ys') = mset (zip xs ys)
  using assms
  proof (induct xs ys arbitrary: xs' rule: list-induct2)
    case Nil
    thus ?case
      by auto
    next
      case (Cons x xs y ys xs')
      obtain j where j-len: j < length xs' and nth-j: xs' ! j = x
      by (metis Cons.preds in-set-conv-nth list.set-intros(1) mset-eq-setD)

      define xsa where xsa = take j xs' @ drop (Suc j) xs'
      have mset xs' = {#x#} + mset xsa
        unfolding xsa-def using j-len nth-j
        by (metis Cons-nth-drop-Suc union-mset-add-mset-right add-mset-remove-trivial
          add-diff-cancel-left')

```

```

append-take-drop-id mset.simps(2) mset-append)
hence ms-x: mset xsa = mset xs
  by (simp add: Cons.prems)
then obtain ysa where
  len-a: length ysa = length xsa and ms-a: mset (zip xsa ysa) = mset (zip xs ys)
  using Cons.hyps(2) by blast

define ys' where ys' = take j ysa @ y # drop j ysa
have xs': xs' = take j xsa @ x # drop j xsa
  using ms-x j-len nth-j Cons.prems xsa-def
  by (metis append-eq-append-conv append-take-drop-id diff-Suc-Suc Cons-nth-drop-Suc
length-Cons
  length-drop size-mset)
have j-len': j ≤ length xsa
  using j-len xs' xsa-def
  by (metis add-Suc-right append-take-drop-id length-Cons length-append less-eq-Suc-le
not-less)
have length ys' = length xs'
  unfolding ys'-def using Cons.prems len-a ms-x
  by (metis add-Suc-right append-take-drop-id length-Cons length-append mset-eq-length)
moreover have mset (zip xs' ys') = mset (zip (x # xs) (y # ys))
  unfolding xs' ys'-def
  by (rule trans[OF mset-zip-take-Cons-drop-twice])
  (auto simp: len-a ms-a j-len')
ultimately show ?case
  by blast
qed

lemma list-all2-reorder-left-invariance:
assumes rel: list-all2 R xs ys and ms-x: mset xs' = mset xs
shows ∃ ys'. list-all2 R xs' ys' ∧ mset ys' = mset ys
proof -
have len: length xs = length ys
  using rel list-all2-conv-all-nth by auto
obtain ys' where
  len': length xs' = length ys' and ms-xy: mset (zip xs' ys') = mset (zip xs ys)
  using len ms-x by (metis ex-mset-zip-left)
have list-all2 R xs' ys'
  using assms(1) len' ms-xy unfolding list-all2-iff by (blast dest: mset-eq-setD)
moreover have mset ys' = mset ys
  using len len' ms-xy map-snd-zip mset-map by metis
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma ex-mset: ∃ xs. mset xs = X
  by (induct X) (simp, metis mset.simps(2))

inductive pred-mset :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a multiset ⇒ bool

```

```

where
  pred-mset P {#}
  | []P a; pred-mset P M] ==> pred-mset P (add-mset a M)

lemma pred-mset-iff: — TODO: alias for Multiset.Ball
  <pred-mset P M <=> Multiset.Ball M P> (is <?P <=> ?Q>)
proof
  assume ?P
  then show ?Q by induction simp-all
next
  assume ?Q
  then show ?P
    by (induction M) (auto intro: pred-mset.intros)
qed

bnf 'a multiset
  map: image-mset
  sets: set-mset
  bd: natLeq
  wits: {#}
  rel: rel-mset
  pred: pred-mset
proof –
  show image-mset (g o f) = image-mset g o image-mset f for f g
  unfolding comp-def by (rule ext) (simp add: comp-def image-mset.compositionality)
  show (A z. z ∈ set-mset X ==> f z = g z) ==> image-mset f X = image-mset g
  X for f g X
    by (induct X) simp-all
  show card-order natLeq
    by (rule natLeq-card-order)
  show BNF-Cardinal-Arithmetic.cinfinite natLeq
    by (rule natLeq-cinfinite)
  show regularCard natLeq
    by (rule regularCard-natLeq)
  show ordLess2 (card-of (set-mset X)) natLeq for X
    by transfer
      (auto simp: finite-iff-ordLess-natLeq[symmetric])
  show rel-mset R OO rel-mset S ≤ rel-mset (R OO S) for R S
    unfolding rel-mset-def[abs-def] OO-def
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) list-all2-reorder-left-invariance list-all2-trans predicate2I)
  show rel-mset R =
    (λx y. ∃z. set-mset z ⊆ {(x, y)}. R x y) ∧
    image-mset fst z = x ∧ image-mset snd z = y) for R
  unfolding rel-mset-def[abs-def]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) ex-mset list.in-rel mem-Collect-eq mset-map set-mset-mset)
  show pred-mset P = (λx. Ball (set-mset x) P) for P
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff pred-mset-iff)
qed auto

```

```

inductive rel-mset' ::  $\langle ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow 'b \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ 
where
  Zero[intro]: rel-mset' R {#} {#}
  | Plus[intro]:  $\llbracket R a b; \text{rel-mset}' R M N \rrbracket \implies \text{rel-mset}' R (\text{add-mset } a M) (\text{add-mset } b N)$ 

lemma rel-mset-Zero: rel-mset R {#} {#}
unfolding rel-mset-def Grp-def by auto

declare multiset.count[simp]
declare count-Abs-multiset[simp]
declare multiset.count-inverse[simp]

lemma rel-mset-Plus:
  assumes ab: R a b
  and MN: rel-mset R M N
  shows rel-mset R (add-mset a M) (add-mset b N)
proof -
  have  $\exists ya. \text{add-mset } a (\text{image-mset } \text{fst } y) = \text{image-mset } \text{fst } ya \wedge$ 
     $\text{add-mset } b (\text{image-mset } \text{snd } y) = \text{image-mset } \text{snd } ya \wedge$ 
     $\text{set-mset } ya \subseteq \{(x, y). R x y\}$ 
  if R a b and set-mset y  $\subseteq \{(x, y). R x y\}$  for y
  using that by (intro exI[of - add-mset (a,b) y]) auto
  thus ?thesis
  using assms
  unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by blast
qed

lemma rel-mset'-imp-rel-mset: rel-mset' R M N  $\implies$  rel-mset R M N
by (induct rule: rel-mset'.induct) (auto simp: rel-mset-Zero rel-mset-Plus)

lemma rel-mset-size: rel-mset R M N  $\implies$  size M = size N
unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto

lemma rel-mset-Zero-iff [simp]:
  shows rel-mset rel {#} Y  $\longleftrightarrow$  Y = {#} and rel-mset rel X {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  X = {#}
  by (auto simp add: rel-mset-Zero dest: rel-mset-size)

lemma multiset-induct2[case-names empty addL addR]:
  assumes empty: P {#} {#}
  and addL:  $\bigwedge a M N. P M N \implies P (\text{add-mset } a M) N$ 
  and addR:  $\bigwedge a M N. P M N \implies P M (\text{add-mset } a N)$ 
  shows P M N
  by (induct N rule: multiset-induct; induct M rule: multiset-induct) (auto simp: assms)

lemma multiset-induct2-size[consumes 1, case-names empty add]:
  assumes c: size M = size N

```

```

and empty:  $P \{\#\} \{\#\}$ 
and add:  $\bigwedge a b M N a b. P M N \implies P (\text{add-mset } a M) (\text{add-mset } b N)$ 
shows  $P M N$ 
using c
proof (induct M arbitrary: N rule: measure-induct-rule[of size])
  case (less M)
  show ?case
  proof(cases  $M = \{\#\}$ )
    case True hence  $N = \{\#\}$  using less.preds by auto
    thus ?thesis using True empty by auto
  next
    case False then obtain M1 a where M:  $M = \text{add-mset } a M1$  by (metis
      multi-nonempty-split)
    have  $N \neq \{\#\}$  using False less.preds by auto
    then obtain N1 b where N:  $N = \text{add-mset } b N1$  by (metis multi-nonempty-split)
    have size M1 = size N1 using less.preds unfolding M N by auto
    thus ?thesis using M N less.hyps add by auto
  qed
qed

lemma msed-map-invL:
  assumes image-mset f (add-mset a M) = N
  shows  $\exists N1. N = \text{add-mset } (f a) N1 \wedge \text{image-mset } f M = N1$ 
proof –
  have f a ∈# N
  using assms multiset.set-map[of f add-mset a M] by auto
  then obtain N1 where N:  $N = \text{add-mset } (f a) N1$  using multi-member-split
  by metis
  have image-mset f M = N1 using assms unfolding N by simp
  thus ?thesis using N by blast
qed

lemma msed-map-invR:
  assumes image-mset f M = add-mset b N
  shows  $\exists M1 a. M = \text{add-mset } a M1 \wedge f a = b \wedge \text{image-mset } f M1 = N$ 
proof –
  obtain a where a:  $a \in# M$  and fa:  $f a = b$ 
  using multiset.set-map[of f M] unfolding assms
  by (metis image-iff union-single-eq-member)
  then obtain M1 where M:  $M = \text{add-mset } a M1$  using multi-member-split by
  metis
  have image-mset f M1 = N using assms unfolding M fa[symmetric] by simp
  thus ?thesis using M fa by blast
qed

lemma msed-rel-invL:
  assumes rel-mset R (add-mset a M) N
  shows  $\exists N1 b. N = \text{add-mset } b N1 \wedge R a b \wedge \text{rel-mset } R M N1$ 
proof –

```

```

obtain K where KM: image-mset fst K = add-mset a M
  and KN: image-mset snd K = N and sK: set-mset K ⊆ {(a, b). R a b}
  using assms
  unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
obtain K1 ab where K: K = add-mset ab K1 and a: fst ab = a
  and K1M: image-mset fst K1 = M using msed-map-invR[OF KM] by auto
obtain N1 where N: N = add-mset (snd ab) N1 and K1N1: image-mset snd
  K1 = N1
  using msed-map-invL[OF KN[unfolded K]] by auto
have Rab: R a (snd ab) using sK a unfolding K by auto
have rel-mset R M N1 using sK K1M K1N1
  unfolding K multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
thus ?thesis using N Rab by auto
qed

lemma msed-rel-invR:
assumes rel-mset R M (add-mset b N)
shows ∃ M1 a. M = add-mset a M1 ∧ R a b ∧ rel-mset R M1 N
proof -
  obtain K where KN: image-mset snd K = add-mset b N
    and KM: image-mset fst K = M and sK: set-mset K ⊆ {(a, b). R a b}
    using assms
    unfolding multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
  obtain K1 ab where K: K = add-mset ab K1 and b: snd ab = b
    and K1N: image-mset snd K1 = N using msed-map-invR[OF KN] by auto
  obtain M1 where M: M = add-mset (fst ab) M1 and K1M1: image-mset fst
    K1 = M1
    using msed-map-invL[OF KM[unfolded K]] by auto
  have Rab: R (fst ab) b using sK b unfolding K by auto
  have rel-mset R M1 N using sK K1N K1M1
    unfolding K multiset.rel-compp-Grp Grp-def by auto
  thus ?thesis using M Rab by auto
qed

lemma rel-mset-imp-rel-mset':
assumes rel-mset R M N
shows rel-mset' R M N
using assms proof(induct M arbitrary: N rule: measure-induct-rule[of size])
  case (less M)
  have c: size M = size N using rel-mset-size[OF less.prems] .
  show ?case
    proof(cases M = {#})
      case True hence N = {#} using c by simp
      thus ?thesis using True rel-mset'.Zero by auto
    next
      case False then obtain M1 a where M: M = add-mset a M1 by (metis
        multi-nonempty-split)
        obtain N1 b where N: N = add-mset b N1 and R: R a b and ms: rel-mset R
          M1 N1

```

```

using msed-rel-invL[OF less.preds[unfolded M]] by auto
have rel-mset' R M1 N1 using less.hyps[of M1 N1] ms unfolding M by simp
thus ?thesis using rel-mset'.Plus[of R a b, OF R] unfolding M N by simp
qed
qed

lemma rel-mset-rel-mset': rel-mset R M N = rel-mset' R M N
using rel-mset-imp-rel-mset' rel-mset'-imp-rel-mset by auto

```

The main end product for *rel-mset*: inductive characterization:

```

lemmas rel-mset-induct[case-names empty add, induct pred: rel-mset] =
rel-mset'.induct[unfolded rel-mset-rel-mset'[symmetric]]

```

67.18 Size setup

```

lemma size-multiset-o-map: size-multiset g o image-mset f = size-multiset (g o f)
apply (rule ext)
subgoal for x by (induct x) auto
done

setup ‹
BNF-LFP-Size.register-size-global type-name ‹multiset› const-name ‹size-multiset›
@{thm size-multiset-overloaded-def}
@{thms size-multiset-empty size-multiset-single size-multiset-union size-empty
size-single
size-union}
@{thms size-multiset-o-map}
›

```

67.19 Lemmas about Size

```

lemma size-mset-SucE: size A = Suc n ==> (Λa B. A = {#a#} + B ==> size B
= n ==> P) ==> P
by (cases A) (auto simp add: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma size-Suc-Diff1: x ∈# M ==> Suc (size (M - {#x#})) = size M
using arg-cong[OF insert-DiffM, of - - size] by simp

```

```

lemma size-Diff-singleton: x ∈# M ==> size (M - {#x#}) = size M - 1
by (simp flip: size-Suc-Diff1)

```

```

lemma size-Diff-singleton-if: size (A - {#x#}) = (if x ∈# A then size A - 1
else size A)
by (simp add: diff-single-trivial size-Diff-singleton)

```

```

lemma size-Un-Int: size A + size B = size (A ∪# B) + size (A ∩# B)
by (metis inter-subset-eq-union size-union subset-mset.diff-add union-diff-inter-eq-sup)

```

```

lemma size-Un-disjoint: A ∩# B = {#} ==> size (A ∪# B) = size A + size B
using size-Un-Int[of A B] by simp

```

```

lemma size-Diff-subset-Int: size (M - M') = size M - size (M ∩# M')
  by (metis diff-intersect-left-idem size-Diff-submset subset-mset.inf-le1)

lemma diff-size-le-size-Diff: size (M :: - multiset) - size M' ≤ size (M - M')
  by (simp add: diff-le-mono2 size-Diff-subset-Int size-mset-mono)

lemma size-Diff1-less: x ∈# M ⇒ size (M - {#x#}) < size M
  by (rule Suc-less-SucD) (simp add: size-Suc-Diff1)

lemma size-Diff2-less: x ∈# M ⇒ y ∈# M ⇒ size (M - {#x#} - {#y#}) <
  size M
  by (metis less-imp-diff-less size-Diff1-less size-Diff-subset-Int)

lemma size-Diff1-le: size (M - {#x#}) ≤ size M
  by (cases x ∈# M) (simp-all add: size-Diff1-less less-imp-le diff-single-trivial)

lemma size-psubset: M ⊆# M' ⇒ size M < size M' ⇒ M ⊂# M'
  using less-irrefl subset-mset-def by blast

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

hide-const (open) wcount

end

```

68 More Theorems about the Multiset Order

```

theory Multiset-Order
imports Multiset
begin

```

68.1 Alternative Characterizations

68.1.1 The Dershowitz–Manna Ordering

```

definition multpDM where
  multpDM r M N ↔
    (exists X Y. X ≠ {#} ∧ X ⊆# N ∧ M = (N - X) + Y ∧ (forall k. k ∈# Y → (exists a. a ∈# X ∧ r k a)))

```

lemma multp_{DM}-imp-multp:

```

multpDM r M N ⇒ multp r M N

```

proof –

```

assume multpDM r M N
then obtain X Y where
  X ≠ {#} and X ⊆# N and M = N - X + Y and ∀ k. k ∈# Y → (exists a. a ∈# X ∧ r k a)

```

```

unfolding multpDM-def by blast
then have multp r (N - X + Y) (N - X + X)
  by (intro one-step-implies-multp) (auto simp: Bex-def trans-def)
with ‹M = N - X + Y› ‹X ⊆# N› show multp r M N
  by (metis subset-mset.diff-add)
qed

```

68.1.2 The Huet–Oppen Ordering

definition multp_{HO} **where**

multp_{HO} r M N \longleftrightarrow M \neq N \wedge ($\forall y.$ count N y < count M y \longrightarrow ($\exists x.$ r y x \wedge count M x < count N x))

lemma multp-imp-multp_{HO}:

assumes asymp r **and** transp r

shows multp r M N \Longrightarrow multp_{HO} r M N

unfolding multp-def mult-def

proof (induction rule: trancl-induct)

case (base P)

then show ?case

using ‹asymp r›

by (auto elim!: mult1-lessE simp: count-eq-zero-iff multp_{HO}-def split: if-splits dest!: Suc-lessD)

next

case (step N P)

from step(3) **have** M \neq N **and**

**: $\bigwedge y.$ count N y < count M y \Longrightarrow ($\exists x.$ r y x \wedge count M x < count N x)

by (simp-all add: multp_{HO}-def)

from step(2) **obtain** M0 a K **where**

*: P = add-mset a M0 N = M0 + K a $\notin\#$ K \wedge b $\in\#$ K \Longrightarrow r b a

using ‹asymp r› **by** (auto elim: mult1-lessE)

from ‹M \neq N› ** *(1,2,3) **have** M \neq P

using *(4) ‹asymp r›

by (metis asympD add-cancel-right-right add-diff-cancel-left' add-mset-add-single count-inI)

count-union diff-diff-add-mset diff-single-trivial in-diff-count multi-member-last)

moreover

have count-a: $\exists z.$ r a z \wedge count M z < count P z **if** count P a \leq count M a

proof –

from ‹a $\notin\#$ K› **and** **that have** count N a < count M a

unfolding *(1,2) **by** (auto simp add: not-in-iff)

with ** **obtain** z **where** z: r a z count M z < count N z

by blast

with * **have** count N z \leq count P z

using ‹asymp r›

by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' add-mset-add-single asympD diff-diff-add-mset diff-single-trivial in-diff-count not-le-imp-less)

with z **show** ?thesis **by** auto

qed

```

have  $\exists x. r y x \wedge \text{count } M x < \text{count } P x$  if  $\text{count-}y: \text{count } P y < \text{count } M y$  for
y
proof (cases  $y = a$ )
  case True
    with  $\text{count-}y \text{ count-}a$  show ?thesis by auto
  next
    case False
    show ?thesis
    proof (cases  $y \in\# K$ )
      case True
        with *(4) have  $r y a$  by simp
        then show ?thesis
          by (cases  $\text{count } P a \leq \text{count } M a$ ) (auto dest: count-a intro: <transp r>[THEN transpD])
      next
        case False
        with  $\langle y \neq a \rangle$  have  $\text{count } P y = \text{count } N y$  unfolding *(1,2)
          by (simp add: not-in-iff)
        with  $\text{count-}y$  ** obtain z where  $z: r y z \text{ count } M z < \text{count } N z$  by auto
        show ?thesis
        proof (cases  $z \in\# K$ )
          case True
            with *(4) have  $r z a$  by simp
            with  $z(1)$  show ?thesis
              by (cases  $\text{count } P a \leq \text{count } M a$ ) (auto dest!: count-a intro: <transp r>[THEN transpD])
          next
            case False
            with  $\langle a \notin\# K \rangle$  have  $\text{count } N z \leq \text{count } P z$  unfolding *
              by (auto simp add: not-in-iff)
            with z show ?thesis by auto
            qed
          qed
        qed
        ultimately show ?case unfolding multpHO-def by blast
      qed

lemma multpHO-imp-multpDM: multpHO r M N ==> multpDM r M N
unfolding multpDM-def
proof (intro iffI exI conjI)
  assume multpHO r M N
  then obtain z where  $z: \text{count } M z < \text{count } N z$ 
  unfolding multpHO-def by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff nat-neq-iff)
  define X where  $X = N - M$ 
  define Y where  $Y = M - N$ 
  from z show  $X \neq \{\#\}$  unfolding X-def by (auto simp: multiset-eq-iff not-less-eq-eq Suc-le-eq)
  from z show  $X \subseteq\# N$  unfolding X-def by auto
  show  $M = (N - X) + Y$  unfolding X-def Y-def multiset-eq-iff count-union

```

```

count-diff by force
show  $\forall k. k \in\# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in\# X \wedge r k a)$ 
proof (intro allI impI)
  fix  $k$ 
  assume  $k \in\# Y$ 
  then have count N k < count M k unfolding Y-def
    by (auto simp add: in-diff-count)
  with  $\langle \text{multp}_{HO} r M N \rangle$  obtain  $a$  where  $r k a$  and count M a < count N a
    unfolding multp_{HO}-def by blast
  then show  $\exists a. a \in\# X \wedge r k a \text{ unfolding } X\text{-def}$ 
    by (auto simp add: in-diff-count)
  qed
qed

lemma multp-eq-multp_{DM}: asymp r ==> transp r ==> multp r = multp_{DM} r
using multp_{DM}-imp-multp multp-imp-multp_{HO}[THEN multp_{HO}-imp-multp_{DM}]
by blast

lemma multp-eq-multp_{HO}: asymp r ==> transp r ==> multp r = multp_{HO} r
using multp_{HO}-imp-multp_{DM}[THEN multp_{DM}-imp-multp] multp-imp-multp_{HO}
by blast

lemma multp_{DM}-plus-plusI[simp]:
assumes multp_{DM} R M1 M2
shows multp_{DM} R (M + M1) (M + M2)
proof -
  from assms obtain X Y where
     $X \neq \{\#\}$  and  $X \subseteq\# M2$  and  $M1 = M2 - X + Y$  and  $\forall k. k \in\# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in\# X \wedge R k a)$ 
    unfolding multp_{DM}-def by auto

  show multp_{DM} R (M + M1) (M + M2)
    unfolding multp_{DM}-def
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show  $X \neq \{\#\}$ 
      using  $\langle X \neq \{\#\} \rangle$  by simp
  next
    show  $X \subseteq\# M + M2$ 
      using  $\langle X \subseteq\# M2 \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: subset-mset.add-increasing)
  next
    show  $M + M1 = M + M2 - X + Y$ 
      using  $\langle X \subseteq\# M2 \rangle \langle M1 = M2 - X + Y \rangle$ 
      by (metis multiset-diff-union-assoc union-assoc)
  next
    show  $\forall k. k \in\# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in\# X \wedge R k a)$ 
      using  $\langle \forall k. k \in\# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in\# X \wedge R k a) \rangle$  by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma multpHO-plus-plus[simp]: multpHO R (M + M1) (M + M2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  multpHO
R M1 M2
  unfolding multpHO-def by simp

lemma strict-subset-implies-multpDM: A ⊂# B  $\Longrightarrow$  multpDM r A B
  unfolding multpDM-def
  by (metis add.right-neutral add-diff-cancel-right' empty-iff mset-subset-eq-add-right
    set-mset-empty subset-mset.lessE)

lemma strict-subset-implies-multpHO: A ⊂# B  $\Longrightarrow$  multpHO r A B
  unfolding multpHO-def
  by (simp add: leD mset-subset-eq-count)

lemma multpHO-implies-one-step-strong:
  assumes multpHO R A B
  defines J ≡ B - A and K ≡ A - B
  shows J ≠ {#} and  $\forall k \in \# K. \exists x \in \# J. R k x$ 
proof -
  show J ≠ {#}
  using ⟨multpHO R A B⟩
  by (metis Diff-eq-empty-iff-mset J-def add.right-neutral multpDM-def multpHO-imp-multpDM
    multpHO-plus-plus subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.le-zero-eq)

  show  $\forall k \in \# K. \exists x \in \# J. R k x$ 
  using ⟨multpHO R A B⟩
  by (metis J-def K-def in-diff-count multpHO-def)
qed

lemma multpHO-minus-inter-minus-inter-iff:
  fixes M1 M2 :: - multiset
  shows multpHO R (M1 - M2) (M2 - M1)  $\longleftrightarrow$  multpHO R M1 M2
  by (metis diff-intersect-left-idem multiset-inter-commute multpHO-plus-plus
    subset-mset.add-diff-inverse subset-mset.inf.cobounded1)

lemma multpHO-iff-set-mset-lessHO-set-mset:
  multpHO R M1 M2  $\longleftrightarrow$  (set-mset (M1 - M2) ≠ set-mset (M2 - M1))  $\wedge$ 
  ( $\forall y \in \# M1 - M2. (\exists x \in \# M2 - M1. R y x))$ 
  unfolding multpHO-minus-inter-minus-inter-iff[of R M1 M2, symmetric]
  unfolding multpHO-def
  unfolding count-minus-inter-lt-count-minus-inter-iff
  unfolding minus-inter-eq-minus-inter-iff
  by auto

```

68.1.3 Monotonicity

```

lemma multpDM-mono-strong:
  multpDM R M1 M2  $\Longrightarrow$  ( $\bigwedge x y. x \in \# M1 \Longrightarrow y \in \# M2 \Longrightarrow R x y \Longrightarrow S x y$ )
 $\Longrightarrow$  multpDM S M1 M2

```

```

unfolding multpDM-def
by (metis add-diff-cancel-left' in-diffD subset-mset.diff-add)

lemma multpHO-mono-strong:
  multpHO R M1 M2  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge x y. x \in\# M1 \implies y \in\# M2 \implies R x y \implies S x y$ )
 $\implies$  multpHO S M1 M2
  unfolding multpHO-def
  by (metis count-inI less-zeroE)

```

68.1.4 Properties of Orders

Asymmetry The following lemma is a negative result stating that asymmetry of an arbitrary binary relation cannot be simply lifted to multp_{HO} . It suffices to have four distinct values to build a counterexample.

```

lemma asymp-not-liftable-to-multpHO:
  fixes a b c d :: 'a
  assumes distinct [a, b, c, d]
  shows  $\neg (\forall (R :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}). \text{asymp } R \longrightarrow \text{asymp} (\text{multp}_{HO} R))$ 
proof -
  define R :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
    R =  $(\lambda x y. x = a \wedge y = c \vee x = b \wedge y = d \vee x = c \wedge y = b \vee x = d \wedge y = a)$ 

  from assms(1) have  $\{\#a, b\} \neq \{\#c, d\}$ 
  by (metis add-mset-add-single distinct.simps(2) list.set(1) list.simps(15) multi-member-this
    set-mset-add-mset-insert set-mset-single)

  from assms(1) have asymp R
  by (auto simp: R-def intro: asymp-onI)
  moreover have  $\neg \text{asymp} (\text{multp}_{HO} R)$ 
  unfolding asymp-on-def Set.ball-simps not-all not-imp not-not
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show multpHO R  $\{\#a, b\} \{\#c, d\}$ 
    unfolding multpHO-def
    using  $\langle \{\#a, b\} \neq \{\#c, d\} \rangle$  R-def assms by auto
  next
    show multpHO R  $\{\#c, d\} \{\#a, b\}$ 
    unfolding multpHO-def
    using  $\langle \{\#a, b\} \neq \{\#c, d\} \rangle$  R-def assms by auto
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding not-all not-imp by auto
qed

```

However, if the binary relation is both asymmetric and transitive, then multp_{HO} is also asymmetric.

```

lemma asymp-on-multpHO:
  assumes asymp-on A R and transp-on A R and
  B-sub-A:  $\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies \text{set-mset } M \subseteq A$ 
  shows asymp-on B (multpHO R)

```

```

proof (rule asymp-onI)
  fix  $M1\ M2 :: 'a multiset$ 
  assume  $M1 \in B\ M2 \in B\ multp_{HO}\ R\ M1\ M2$ 

  from ⟨transp-on A R⟩ B-sub-A have  $tran: transp-on (set-mset (M1 - M2))\ R$ 
    using ⟨ $M1 \in B$ ⟩
    by (meson in-diffD subset-eq transp-on-subset)

  from ⟨asymp-on A R⟩ B-sub-A have  $asym: asymp-on (set-mset (M1 - M2))\ R$ 
    using ⟨ $M1 \in B$ ⟩
    by (meson in-diffD subset-eq asymp-on-subset)

  show  $\neg multp_{HO}\ R\ M2\ M1$ 
  proof (cases  $M1 - M2 = \{\#\}$ )
    case True
      then show ?thesis
        using multpHO-implies-one-step-strong(1) by metis
    next
      case False
      hence  $\exists m \in \#M1 - M2. \forall x \in \#M1 - M2. x \neq m \longrightarrow \neg R\ m\ x$ 
      using Finite-Set.bex-max-element[of set-mset (M1 - M2) R, OF finite-set-mset asym tran]
        by simp
      with ⟨transp-on A R⟩ B-sub-A have  $\exists y \in \#M2 - M1. \forall x \in \#M1 - M2. \neg R\ y\ x$ 
        using ⟨multpHO R M1 M2⟩[THEN multpHO-implies-one-step-strong(2)]
        using asymp[THEN irreflp-on-if-asymp-on, THEN irreflp-onD]
        by (metis ⟨ $M1 \in B$ ⟩ ⟨ $M2 \in B$ ⟩ in-diffD subsetD transp-onD)
      thus ?thesis
        unfolding multpHO-iff-set-mset-lessHO-set-mset by simp
    qed
  qed

lemma asymp-multpHO:
  assumes asymp R and transp R
  shows asymp (multpHO R)
  using assms asymp-on-multpHO[of UNIV, simplified] by metis

Irreflexivity lemma irreflp-on-multpHO[simp]: irreflp-on B (multpHO R)
  by (simp add: irreflp-onI multpHO-def)

Transitivity lemma transp-on-multpHO:
  assumes asymp-on A R and transp-on A R and B-sub-A:  $\bigwedge M. M \in B \implies set-mset M \subseteq A$ 
  shows transp-on B (multpHO R)
  proof (rule transp-onI)
    from assms have asymp-on B (multpHO R)
    using asymp-on-multpHO by metis

```

```

fix M1 M2 M3
assume hyps: M1 ∈ B M2 ∈ B M3 ∈ B multpHO R M1 M2 multpHO R M2 M3

from assms have
  [intro]: asymp-on (set-mset M1 ∪ set-mset M2) R transp-on (set-mset M1 ∪
  set-mset M2) R
  using ⟨M1 ∈ B⟩ ⟨M2 ∈ B⟩
  by (simp-all add: asymp-on-subset transp-on-subset)

from assms have transp-on (set-mset M1) R
  by (meson transp-on-subset hyps(1))

from ⟨multpHO R M1 M2⟩ have
  M1 ≠ M2 and
  ∀ y. count M2 y < count M1 y → (∃ x. R y x ∧ count M1 x < count M2 x)
  unfolding multpHO-def by simp-all

from ⟨multpHO R M2 M3⟩ have
  M2 ≠ M3 and
  ∀ y. count M3 y < count M2 y → (∃ x. R y x ∧ count M2 x < count M3 x)
  unfolding multpHO-def by simp-all

show multpHO R M1 M3
proof (rule ccontr)
  let ?P = λx. count M3 x < count M1 x ∧ (∀ y. R x y → count M1 y ≥ count
  M3 y)

  assume ¬ multpHO R M1 M3
  hence M1 = M3 ∨ (∃ x. ?P x)
  unfolding multpHO-def by force
  thus False
  proof (elim disjE)
    assume M1 = M3
    thus False
    using ⟨asymp-on B (multpHO R)⟩[THEN asymp-onD]
    using ⟨M2 ∈ B⟩ ⟨M3 ∈ B⟩ ⟨multpHO R M1 M2⟩ ⟨multpHO R M2 M3⟩
    by metis
  next
    assume ∃ x. ?P x
    hence ∃ x ∈# M1 + M2. ?P x
    by (auto simp: count-inI)
    have ∃ y ∈# M1 + M2. ?P y ∧ (∀ z ∈# M1 + M2. R y z → ¬ ?P z)
    proof (rule Finite-Set.bex-max-element-with-property)
      show ∃ x ∈# M1 + M2. ?P x
      using ⟨∃ x. ?P x⟩
      by (auto simp: count-inI)
    qed auto
    then obtain x where
      x ∈# M1 + M2 and

```

```

count M3 x < count M1 x and
forall y. R x y —> count M1 y ≥ count M3 y and
forall y ∈# M1 + M2. R x y —> count M3 y < count M1 y —> (exists z. R y z ∧
count M1 z < count M3 z)
by force

let ?Q = λx'. R== x x' ∧ count M3 x' < count M2 x'
show False
proof (cases ∃x'. ?Q x')
case True
have ∃y ∈# M1 + M2. ?Q y ∧ (∀z ∈# M1 + M2. R y z —> ¬ ?Q z)
proof (rule Finite-Set.bex-max-element-with-property)
show ∃x ∈# M1 + M2. ?Q x
using ⟨∃x. ?Q x⟩
by (auto simp: count-inI)
qed auto
then obtain x' where
x' ∈# M1 + M2 and
R== x x' and
count M3 x' < count M2 x' and
maximality-x': ∀z ∈# M1 + M2. R x' z —> ¬ (R== x z) ∨ count M3 z
≥ count M2 z
by (auto simp: linorder-not-less)
with ⟨multpHO R M2 M3⟩ obtain y' where
R x' y' and count M2 y' < count M3 y'
unfolding multpHO-def by auto
hence count M2 y' < count M1 y'
by (smt (verit) ⟨R== x x'⟩ ⟨∀y. R x y —> count M3 y ≤ count M1 y⟩
⟨count M3 x < count M1 x⟩ ⟨count M3 x' < count M2 x'⟩ assms(2))
count-inI
dual-order.strict-trans1 hyps(1) hyps(2) hyps(3) less-nat-zero-code
B-sub-A subsetD
sup2E transp-onD)
with ⟨multpHO R M1 M2⟩ obtain y'' where
R y' y'' and count M1 y'' < count M2 y''
unfolding multpHO-def by auto
hence count M3 y'' < count M2 y''
by (smt (verit, del-insts) ⟨R x' y'⟩ ⟨R== x x'⟩ ⟨∀y. R x y —> count M3 y
≤ count M1 y⟩
⟨count M2 y' < count M3 y'⟩ ⟨count M3 x < count M1 x⟩ ⟨count M3
x' < count M2 x'⟩
assms(2) count-greater-zero-iff dual-order.strict-trans1 hyps(1) hyps(2)
hyps(3)
less-nat-zero-code linorder-not-less B-sub-A subset-iff sup2E transp-onD)

moreover have count M2 y'' ≤ count M3 y''
proof –
have y'' ∈# M1 + M2
by (metis ⟨count M1 y'' < count M2 y''⟩ count-inI not-less-iff-gr-or-eq

```

union-iff)

```

moreover have  $R x' y''$ 
by (metis ⟨ $R x' y'$ ⟩ ⟨ $R y' y''$ ⟩ ⟨ $\text{count } M2 y' < \text{count } M1 y'$ ⟩
          ⟨ $\text{transp-on } (\text{set-mset } M1 \cup \text{set-mset } M2) R$ ⟩ ⟨ $x' \in \# M1 + M2$ ⟩
calculation count-inI
nat-neq-iff set-mset-union transp-onD union-iff)

moreover have  $R^{==} x y''$ 
using ⟨ $R^{==} x x'$ ⟩
by (metis (mono-tags, opaque-lifting) ⟨ $\text{transp-on } (\text{set-mset } M1 \cup \text{set-mset } M2) R$ ⟩
          ⟨ $x \in \# M1 + M2$ ⟩ ⟨ $x' \in \# M1 + M2$ ⟩ calculation(1) calculation(2)
set-mset-union sup2I1
transp-onD transp-on-reflclp)

ultimately show ?thesis
using maximality-x'[rule-format, of  $y''$ ] by metis
qed

ultimately show ?thesis
by linarith
next
case False
hence  $\bigwedge x'. R^{==} x x' \implies \text{count } M2 x' \leq \text{count } M3 x'$ 
by auto
hence  $\text{count } M2 x \leq \text{count } M3 x$ 
by simp
hence  $\text{count } M2 x < \text{count } M1 x$ 
using ⟨ $\text{count } M3 x < \text{count } M1 x$ ⟩ by linarith
with ⟨ $\text{multp}_{HO} R M1 M2$ ⟩ obtain y where
   $R x y$  and  $\text{count } M1 y < \text{count } M2 y$ 
  unfolding multpHO-def by auto
hence  $\text{count } M3 y < \text{count } M2 y$ 
using ⟨ $\forall y. R x y \longrightarrow \text{count } M3 y \leq \text{count } M1 y$ ⟩ dual-order.strict-trans2
by metis
then show ?thesis
using False ⟨ $R x y$ ⟩ by auto
qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma transp-multpHO:
assumes asymp R and transp R
shows transp (multpHO R)
using assms transp-on-multpHO[of UNIV, simplified] by metis

```

Totality **lemma** totalp-on-multp_{DM}:

```

totalp-on A R ==> (∀M. M ∈ B ==> set-mset M ⊆ A) ==> totalp-on B (multpDM R)
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) count-inI in-mono multpHO-def multpHO-imp-multpDM
not-less-iff-gr-or-eq
totalp-onD totalp-onI)

lemma totalp-multpDM: totalp R ==> totalp (multpDM R)
by (rule totalp-on-multpDM[of UNIV R UNIV, simplified])

lemma totalp-on-multpHO:
totalp-on A R ==> (∀M. M ∈ B ==> set-mset M ⊆ A) ==> totalp-on B (multpHO R)
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) count-inI in-mono multpHO-def not-less-iff-gr-or-eq
totalp-onD
totalp-onI)

lemma totalp-multpHO: totalp R ==> totalp (multpHO R)
by (rule totalp-on-multpHO[of UNIV R UNIV, simplified])

Type Classes context preorder
begin

lemma order-mult: class.order
(λM N. (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y} ∨ M = N)
(λM N. (M, N) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y})
(is class.order ?le ?less)
proof –
have irrefl: ∀M :: 'a multiset. ¬ ?less M M
proof
fix M :: 'a multiset
have trans {(x' :: 'a, x). x' < x}
by (rule transI) (blast intro: less-trans)
moreover
assume (M, M) ∈ mult {(x, y). x < y}
ultimately have ∃I J K. M = I + J ∧ M = I + K
∧ J ≠ {} ∧ (∀k ∈ set-mset K. ∃j ∈ set-mset J. (k, j) ∈ {(x, y). x < y})
by (rule mult-implies-one-step)
then obtain I J K where M = I + J and M = I + K
and J ≠ {} and (∀k ∈ set-mset K. ∃j ∈ set-mset J. (k, j) ∈ {(x, y). x < y})
by blast
then have aux1: K ≠ {} and aux2: ∀k ∈ set-mset K. ∃j ∈ set-mset K. k < j
by auto
have finite (set-mset K) by simp
moreover note aux2
ultimately have set-mset K = {}
by (induct rule: finite-induct)
(simp, metis (mono-tags) insert-absorb insert-iff insert-not-empty less-irrefl
less-trans)
with aux1 show False by simp

```

```

qed
have trans:  $\bigwedge K M N :: \text{'a multiset. } ?\text{less } K M \implies ?\text{less } M N \implies ?\text{less } K N$ 
  unfolding mult-def by (blast intro: trancl-trans)
  show class.order ?le ?less
    by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-multiset-def irrefl dest: trans)
qed

```

The Dershowitz–Manna ordering:

```

definition less-multisetDM where
  less-multisetDM M N  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  ( $\exists X Y. X \neq \{\#\} \wedge X \subseteq \# N \wedge M = (N - X) + Y \wedge (\forall k. k \in \# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in \# X \wedge k < a))$ )

```

The Huet–Oppen ordering:

```

definition less-multisetHO where
  less-multisetHO M N  $\longleftrightarrow$  M  $\neq$  N  $\wedge$  ( $\forall y. \text{count } N y < \text{count } M y \longrightarrow (\exists x. y < x \wedge \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x)$ )

lemma mult-imp-less-multisetHO:
  (M, N)  $\in$  mult {(x, y). x < y}  $\implies$  less-multisetHO M N
  unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
  using multp-imp-multpHO[of (<)]
  by (simp add: less-multisetHO-def multpHO-def)

lemma less-multisetDM-imp-mult:
  less-multisetDM M N  $\implies$  (M, N)  $\in$  mult {(x, y). x < y}
  unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
  by (rule multpDM-imp-multp[of (<) M N]) (simp add: less-multisetDM-def multpDM-def)

lemma less-multisetHO-imp-less-multisetDM: less-multisetHO M N  $\implies$  less-multisetDM M N
  unfolding less-multisetDM-def less-multisetHO-def
  unfolding multpDM-def[symmetric] multpHO-def[symmetric]
  by (rule multpHO-imp-multpDM)

lemma mult-less-multisetDM: (M, N)  $\in$  mult {(x, y). x < y}  $\longleftrightarrow$  less-multisetDM M N
  unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
  using multp-eq-multpDM[of (<), simplified]
  by (simp add: multpDM-def less-multisetDM-def)

lemma mult-less-multisetHO: (M, N)  $\in$  mult {(x, y). x < y}  $\longleftrightarrow$  less-multisetHO M N
  unfolding multp-def[of (<), symmetric]
  using multp-eq-multpHO[of (<), simplified]
  by (simp add: multpHO-def less-multisetHO-def)

lemmas multDM = mult-less-multisetDM[unfolded less-multisetDM-def]
lemmas multHO = mult-less-multisetHO[unfolded less-multisetHO-def]

```

end

lemma *less-multiset-less-multiset_{HO}*: $M < N \longleftrightarrow \text{less-multiset}_{HO} M N$
unfolding *less-multiset-def multp-def mult_{HO} less-multiset_{HO}-def ..*

lemma *less-multiset_{DM}*:
 $M < N \longleftrightarrow (\exists X Y. X \neq \{\#\} \wedge X \subseteq\# N \wedge M = N - X + Y \wedge (\forall k. k \in\# Y \longrightarrow (\exists a. a \in\# X \wedge k < a)))$
by (*rule mult_{DM}[folded multp-def less-multiset-def]*)

lemma *less-multiset_{HO}*:
 $M < N \longleftrightarrow M \neq N \wedge (\forall y. \text{count } N y < \text{count } M y \longrightarrow (\exists x > y. \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x))$
by (*rule mult_{HO}[folded multp-def less-multiset-def]*)

lemma *subset-eq-imp-le-multiset*:
shows $M \subseteq\# N \implies M \leq N$
unfolding *less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset_{HO}*
by (*simp add: less-le-not-le subsequeq-mset-def*)

lemma *le-multiset-right-total*: $M < \text{add-mset } x M$
unfolding *less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset_{HO}* **by** *simp*

lemma *less-eq-multiset-empty-left[simp]*: $\{\#\} \leq M$
by (*simp add: subset-eq-imp-le-multiset*)

lemma *ex-gt-imp-less-multiset*: $(\exists y. y \in\# N \wedge (\forall x. x \in\# M \longrightarrow x < y)) \implies M < N$
unfolding *less-multiset_{HO}*
by (*metis count-eq-zero-iff count-greater-zero-iff less-le-not-le*)

lemma *less-eq-multiset-empty-right[simp]*: $M \neq \{\#\} \implies \neg M \leq \{\#\}$
by (*metis less-eq-multiset-empty-left antisym*)

lemma *le-multiset-empty-left[simp]*: $M \neq \{\#\} \implies \{\#\} < M$
by (*simp add: less-multiset_{HO}*)

lemma *le-multiset-empty-right[simp]*: $\neg M < \{\#\}$
using *subset-mset.le-zero-eq less-multiset-def multp-def less-multiset_{DM}* **by** *blast*

lemma *union-le-diff-plus*: $P \subseteq\# M \implies N < P \implies M - P + N < M$
by (*drule subset-mset.diff-add[symmetric]*) (*metis union-le-mono2*)

instantiation *multiset :: (preorder) ordered-ab-semigroup-monoid-add-imp-le*

begin

lemma *less-eq-multiset_{HO}*:

$M \leq N \longleftrightarrow (\forall y. \text{count } N y < \text{count } M y \longrightarrow (\exists x. y < x \wedge \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x))$

by (*auto simp: less-eq-multiset-def less-multiset_{HO}*)

instance by standard (*auto simp: less-eq-multiset_{HO}*)

lemma

fixes $M N :: 'a multiset$

shows *less-eq-multiset-plus-left*: $N \leq (M + N)$

and *less-eq-multiset-plus-right*: $M \leq (M + N)$

by *simp-all*

lemma

fixes $M N :: 'a multiset$

shows *le-multiset-plus-left-nonempty*: $M \neq \{\#\} \implies N < M + N$

and *le-multiset-plus-right-nonempty*: $N \neq \{\#\} \implies M < M + N$

by *simp-all*

end

lemma *all-lt-Max-imp-lt-mset*: $N \neq \{\#\} \implies (\forall a \in\# M. a < \text{Max } (\text{set-mset } N)) \implies M < N$

by (*meson Max-in[OF finite-set-mset] ex-gt-imp-less-multiset set-mset-eq-empty-if*)

lemma *lt-imp-ex-count-lt*: $M < N \implies \exists y. \text{count } M y < \text{count } N y$

by (*meson less-eq-multiset_{HO} less-le-not-le*)

lemma *subset-imp-less-mset*: $A \subset\# B \implies A < B$

by (*simp add: order.not-eq-order-implies-strict subset-eq-imp-le-multiset*)

lemma *image-mset-strict-mono*:

assumes *mono-f*: $\forall x \in \text{set-mset } M. \forall y \in \text{set-mset } N. x < y \longrightarrow f x < f y$

and *less*: $M < N$

shows *image-mset f M < image-mset f N*

proof –

obtain $Y X$ **where**

y-nemp: $Y \neq \{\#\}$ **and** *y-sub-N*: $Y \subseteq\# N$ **and** *M-eq*: $M = N - Y + X$ **and**

ex-y: $\forall x. x \in\# X \longrightarrow (\exists y. y \in\# Y \wedge x < y)$

using *less[unfolded less-multiset_{DM}]* **by** *blast*

have *x-sub-M*: $X \subseteq\# M$

using *M-eq* **by** *simp*

let $?fY = \text{image-mset } f Y$

let $?fX = \text{image-mset } f X$

```

show ?thesis
  unfolding less-multisetDM
  proof (intro exI conjI)
    show image-mset f M = image-mset f N - ?fY + ?fX
      using M-eq[THEN arg-cong, of image-mset f] y-sub-N
      by (metis image-mset-Diff image-mset-union)
  next
    obtain y where y:  $\forall x. x \in\# X \longrightarrow y \in\# Y \wedge x < y$ 
      using ex-y by metis

    show  $\forall fx. fx \in\# ?fX \longrightarrow (\exists fy. fy \in\# ?fY \wedge fx < fy)$ 
    proof (intro allI impI)
      fix fx
      assume fx  $\in\# ?fX$ 
      then obtain x where fx: fx = f x and x-in: x  $\in\# X$ 
        by auto
      hence y-in: y  $\in\# Y$  and y-gt: x < y
        using y[rule-format, OF x-in] by blast+
      hence f (y x)  $\in\# ?fY \wedge fx < f (y x)$ 
        using mono-f y-sub-N x-sub-M x-in
        by (metis image-eqI in-image-mset mset-subseteq-impD)
      thus  $\exists fy. fy \in\# ?fY \wedge fx < fy$ 
        unfolding fx by auto
    qed
    qed (auto simp: y-nemp y-sub-N image-mset-subseteq-mono)
  qed

lemma image-mset-mono:
  assumes mono-f:  $\forall x \in set\text{-mset } M. \forall y \in set\text{-mset } N. x < y \longrightarrow f x < f y$ 
  and less:  $M \leq N$ 
  shows image-mset f M  $\leq$  image-mset f N
  by (metis eq-iff image-mset-strict-mono less less-imp-le mono-f order.not-eq-order-implies-strict)

lemma mset-lt-single-right-iff[simp]:  $M < \{\#y\} \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in\# M. x < y)$  for y
:: 'a::linorder
proof (rule iffI)
  assume M-lt-y:  $M < \{\#y\}$ 
  show  $\forall x \in\# M. x < y$ 
  proof
    fix x
    assume x-in: x  $\in\# M$ 
    hence M:  $M - \{\#x\} + \{\#x\} = M$ 
      by (meson insert-DiffM2)
    hence  $\neg \{\#x\} < \{\#y\} \Longrightarrow x < y$ 
      using x-in M-lt-y
      by (metis diff-single-eq-union le-multiset-empty-left less-add-same-cancel2
mset-le-trans)
    also have  $\neg \{\#y\} < M$ 
      using M-lt-y mset-le-not-sym by blast

```

```

ultimately show  $x < y$ 
  by (metis (no-types) Max-ge all-lt-Max-imp-lt-mset empty-iff finite-set-mset
insertE
  less-le-trans linorder-less-linear mset-le-not-sym set-mset-add-mset-insert
  set-mset-eq-empty-iff x-in)
qed
next
assume y-max:  $\forall x \in \# M. x < y$ 
show  $M < \{\#\}$ 
  by (rule all-lt-Max-imp-lt-mset) (auto intro!: y-max)
qed

lemma mset-le-single-right-iff[simp]:
 $M \leq \{\#\} \longleftrightarrow M = \{\#\} \vee (\forall x \in \# M. x < y)$  for y :: 'a::linorder
  by (meson less-eq-multiset-def mset-lt-single-right-iff)

```

68.1.5 Simplifications

```

lemma multpHO-repeat-mset-repeat-mset[simp]:
assumes  $n \neq 0$ 
shows multpHO R (repeat-mset n A) (repeat-mset n B)  $\longleftrightarrow$  multpHO R A B
proof (rule iffI)
  assume hyp: multpHO R (repeat-mset n A) (repeat-mset n B)
  hence
    1: repeat-mset n A  $\neq$  repeat-mset n B and
    2:  $\forall y. n * \text{count } B y < n * \text{count } A y \longrightarrow (\exists x. R y x \wedge n * \text{count } A x < n * \text{count } B x)$ 
    by (simp-all add: multpHO-def)

from 1  $\langle n \neq 0 \rangle$  have A  $\neq$  B
  by auto

moreover from 2  $\langle n \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\forall y. \text{count } B y < \text{count } A y \longrightarrow (\exists x. R y x \wedge \text{count } A x < \text{count } B x)$ 
  by auto

ultimately show multpHO R A B
  by (simp add: multpHO-def)
next
  assume multpHO R A B
  hence 1: A  $\neq$  B and 2:  $\forall y. \text{count } B y < \text{count } A y \longrightarrow (\exists x. R y x \wedge \text{count } A x < \text{count } B x)$ 
  by (simp-all add: multpHO-def)

from 1 have repeat-mset n A  $\neq$  repeat-mset n B
  by (simp add: assms repeat-mset-cancel1)

moreover from 2 have  $\forall y. n * \text{count } B y < n * \text{count } A y \longrightarrow (\exists x. R y x \wedge n * \text{count } A x < n * \text{count } B x)$ 

```

by auto

ultimately show $\text{multp}_{HO} R (\text{repeat-mset } n A) (\text{repeat-mset } n B)$
by (*simp add: multp_{HO}-def*)
qed

lemma $\text{multp}_{HO}\text{-double-double}[\text{simp}]: \text{multp}_{HO} R (A + A) (B + B) \longleftrightarrow \text{multp}_{HO} R A B$
using $\text{multp}_{HO}\text{-repeat-mset-repeat-mset}[of 2]$
by (*simp add: numeral-Bit0*)

68.2 Simprocs

lemma $\text{mset-le-add-iff1}:$
 $j \leq (i::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \leq \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (\text{repeat-mset } (i - j) u + m \leq n)$
proof –
assume $j \leq i$
then have $j + (i - j) = i$
using *le-add-diff-inverse* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis*
by (*metis (no-types) add-le-cancel-left left-add-mult-distrib-mset*)
qed

lemma $\text{mset-le-add-iff2}:$
 $i \leq (j::nat) \implies (\text{repeat-mset } i u + m \leq \text{repeat-mset } j u + n) = (m \leq \text{repeat-mset } (j - i) u + n)$
proof –
assume $i \leq j$
then have $i + (j - i) = j$
using *le-add-diff-inverse* **by** *blast*
then show *?thesis*
by (*metis (no-types) add-le-cancel-left left-add-mult-distrib-mset*)
qed

simproc-setup *msetless-cancel*
 $((l::'a::preorder multiset) + m < n \mid (l::'a multiset) < m + n \mid$
 $\text{add-mset } a m < n \mid m < \text{add-mset } a n \mid$
 $\text{replicate-mset } p a < n \mid m < \text{replicate-mset } p a \mid$
 $\text{repeat-mset } p m < n \mid m < \text{repeat-mset } p n) =$
 $\langle K \text{ Cancel-Simprocs.less-cancel} \rangle$

simproc-setup *msetle-cancel*
 $((l::'a::preorder multiset) + m \leq n \mid (l::'a multiset) \leq m + n \mid$
 $\text{add-mset } a m \leq n \mid m \leq \text{add-mset } a n \mid$
 $\text{replicate-mset } p a \leq n \mid m \leq \text{replicate-mset } p a \mid$
 $\text{repeat-mset } p m \leq n \mid m \leq \text{repeat-mset } p n) =$
 $\langle K \text{ Cancel-Simprocs.less-eq-cancel} \rangle$

68.3 Additional facts and instantiations

```

lemma ex-gt-count-imp-le-multiset:
  ( $\forall y :: 'a :: \text{order}. y \in\# M + N \longrightarrow y \leq x \implies \text{count } M x < \text{count } N x \implies M < N$ )
  unfolding less-multisetHO
  by (metis count-greater-zero-iff le-imp-less-or-eq less-imp-not-less not-gr-zero union-iff)

lemma mset-lt-single-iff[iff]:  $\{\#x\# \} < \{\#y\# \} \longleftrightarrow x < y$ 
  unfolding less-multisetHO by simp

lemma mset-le-single-iff[iff]:  $\{\#x\# \} \leq \{\#y\# \} \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$  for  $x y :: 'a :: \text{order}$ 
  unfolding less-eq-multisetHO by force

instance multiset :: (linorder) linordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (metis less-eq-multisetHO not-less-iff-gr-or-eq)

lemma less-eq-multiset-total:  $\neg M \leq N \implies N \leq M$  for  $M N :: 'a :: \text{linorder}$ 
  multiset
  by simp

instantiation multiset :: (wellorder) wellorder
begin

lemma wf-less-multiset: wf  $\{(M :: 'a \text{ multiset}, N). M < N\}$ 
  unfolding less-multiset-def multp-def by (auto intro: wf-mult wf)

instance
proof intro-classes
  fix  $P :: 'a \text{ multiset} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  and  $a :: 'a \text{ multiset}$ 
  have wfp (( $<$ ) :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
    using wfp-on-less .
  hence wfp (( $<$ ) :: 'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  bool)
    unfolding less-multiset-def by (rule wfp-multp)
  thus ( $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. y < x \implies P y) \implies P x$ )  $\implies P a$ 
    unfolding wfp-on-def[of UNIV, simplified] by metis
  qed

end

instantiation multiset :: (preorder) order-bot
begin

definition bot-multiset :: 'a multiset where bot-multiset =  $\{\#\}$ 

instance by standard (simp add: bot-multiset-def)

end

instance multiset :: (preorder) no-top

```

```

proof standard
  fix  $x :: 'a multiset$ 
  obtain  $a :: 'a$  where  $\text{True}$  by simp
  have  $x < x + (x + \{\#a\})$ 
    by simp
  then show  $\exists y. x < y$ 
    by blast
  qed

instance  $\text{multiset} :: (\text{preorder}) \text{ ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add}$ 
  by standard

instantiation  $\text{multiset} :: (\text{linorder}) \text{ distrib-lattice}$ 
begin

  definition  $\text{inf-multiset} :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset$  where
     $\text{inf-multiset } A B = (\text{if } A < B \text{ then } A \text{ else } B)$ 

  definition  $\text{sup-multiset} :: 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset \Rightarrow 'a multiset$  where
     $\text{sup-multiset } A B = (\text{if } B > A \text{ then } B \text{ else } A)$ 

  instance
    by intro-classes (auto simp: inf-multiset-def sup-multiset-def)

  end

  lemma  $\text{add-mset-lt-left-lt}: a < b \Rightarrow \text{add-mset } a A < \text{add-mset } b A$ 
    by fastforce

  lemma  $\text{add-mset-le-left-le}: a \leq b \Rightarrow \text{add-mset } a A \leq \text{add-mset } b A$  for  $a :: 'a :: \text{linorder}$ 
    by fastforce

  lemma  $\text{add-mset-lt-right-lt}: A < B \Rightarrow \text{add-mset } a A < \text{add-mset } a B$ 
    by fastforce

  lemma  $\text{add-mset-le-right-le}: A \leq B \Rightarrow \text{add-mset } a A \leq \text{add-mset } a B$ 
    by fastforce

  lemma  $\text{add-mset-lt-lt-lt}:$ 
    assumes  $a \text{-lt-} b: a < b$  and  $A \text{-le-} B: A < B$ 
    shows  $\text{add-mset } a A < \text{add-mset } b B$ 
    by (rule less-trans[OF add-mset-lt-left-lt[OF a-lt-b] add-mset-lt-right-lt[OF A-le-B]])

  lemma  $\text{add-mset-lt-lt-le}: a < b \Rightarrow A \leq B \Rightarrow \text{add-mset } a A < \text{add-mset } b B$ 
    using  $\text{add-mset-lt-lt-lt le-neq-trans}$  by fastforce

  lemma  $\text{add-mset-lt-le-lt}: a \leq b \Rightarrow A < B \Rightarrow \text{add-mset } a A < \text{add-mset } b B$  for
   $a :: 'a :: \text{linorder}$ 

```

```

using add-mset-lt-lt-lt by (metis add-mset-lt-right-lt le-less)

lemma add-mset-le-le-le:
  fixes a :: 'a :: linorder
  assumes a-le-b: a ≤ b and A-le-B: A ≤ B
  shows add-mset a A ≤ add-mset b B
  by (rule order.trans[OF add-mset-le-left-le[OF a-le-b] add-mset-le-right-le[OF A-le-B]])

lemma Max-lt-imp-lt-mset:
  assumes n-nemp: N ≠ {#} and max: Max-mset M < Max-mset N (is ?max-M
  < ?max-N)
  shows M < N
proof (cases M = {#})
  case m-nemp: False

  have max-n-in-n: ?max-N ∈# N
    using n-nemp by simp
  have max-n-nin-m: ?max-N ∉# M
    using max Max-ge leD by auto

  have M ≠ N
    using max by auto
  moreover
  have ∃x > y. count M x < count N x if count N y < count M y for y
  proof –
    from that have y ∈# M
      by (simp add: count-inI)
    then have ?max-M ≥ y
      by simp
    then have ?max-N > y
      using max by auto
    then show ?thesis
      using max-n-nin-m max-n-in-n count-inI by force
  qed
  ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding less-multisetHO by blast
qed (auto simp: n-nemp)

end

```

69 Fixed Length Lists

```

theory NList
imports Main
begin

definition nlists :: nat ⇒ 'a set ⇒ 'a list set
  where nlists n A = {xs. size xs = n ∧ set xs ⊆ A}

```

lemma *nlistsI*: $\llbracket \text{size } xs = n; \text{set } xs \subseteq A \rrbracket \implies xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A$
by (*simp add: nlists-def*)

These [simp] attributes are double-edged. Many proofs in Jinja rely on it but they can degrade performance.

lemma *nlistsE-length* [*simp*]: $xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies \text{size } xs = n$
by (*simp add: nlists-def*)

lemma *in-nlists-UNIV*: $xs \in \text{nlists } k \ \text{UNIV} \longleftrightarrow \text{length } xs = k$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (*auto*)

lemma *less-lengthI*: $\llbracket xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A; p < n \rrbracket \implies p < \text{size } xs$
by (*simp*)

lemma *nlistsE-set*[*simp*]: $xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies \text{set } xs \subseteq A$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (*simp*)

lemma *nlists-mono*:

assumes $A \subseteq B$ **shows** $\text{nlists } n \ A \subseteq \text{nlists } n \ B$
proof

fix xs **assume** $xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A$
 then obtain $\text{size}: \text{size } xs = n$ **and** $\text{inA}: \text{set } xs \subseteq A$ **by** (*simp*)
 with assms have $\text{set } xs \subseteq B$ **by** *simp*
 with size show $xs \in \text{nlists } n \ B$ **by** (*clar simp intro!: nlistsI*)
qed

lemma *nlists-singleton*: $\text{nlists } n \ \{a\} = \{\text{replicate } n \ a\}$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (*auto simp: replicate-length-same dest!: subset-singletonD*)

lemma *nlists-n-0* [*simp*]: $\text{nlists } 0 \ A = \{\}\}$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (*auto*)

lemma *in-nlists-Suc-iff*: $(xs \in \text{nlists } (\text{Suc } n) \ A) = (\exists y \in A. \exists ys \in \text{nlists } n \ A. xs = y \# ys)$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (*cases xs auto*)

lemma *Cons-in-nlists-Suc* [*iff*]: $(x \# xs \in \text{nlists } (\text{Suc } n) \ A) \longleftrightarrow (x \in A \wedge xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A)$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (*auto*)

lemma *nlists-Suc*: $\text{nlists } (\text{Suc } n) \ A = (\bigcup a \in A. (\#) a \cdot \text{nlists } n \ A)$
by (*auto simp: set-eq-iff image-iff in-nlists-Suc-iff*)

lemma *nlists-not-empty*: $A \neq \{\} \implies \exists xs. xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A$
by (*induct n*) (*auto simp: in-nlists-Suc-iff*)

lemma *nlistsE-nth-in*: $\llbracket xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A; i < n \rrbracket \implies xs!i \in A$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (*auto*)

lemma nlists-Cons-Suc [elim!]:
 $l \# xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies (\bigwedge n'. n = \text{Suc } n' \implies l \in A \implies xs \in \text{nlists } n' \ A \implies P)$
 $\implies P$
unfolding nlists-def **by** (auto)

lemma nlists-appendE [elim!]:
 $a @ b \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies (\bigwedge n1 \ n2. n = n1 + n2 \implies a \in \text{nlists } n1 \ A \implies b \in \text{nlists } n2 \ A \implies P) \implies P$
proof –
have $\bigwedge n. a @ b \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies \exists n1 \ n2. n = n1 + n2 \wedge a \in \text{nlists } n1 \ A \wedge b \in \text{nlists } n2 \ A$
(is $\bigwedge n. ?list \ a \ n \implies \exists n1 \ n2. ?P \ a \ n \ n1 \ n2$)
proof (induct a)
fix n **assume** ?list [] n
hence ?P [] n 0 n **by** simp
thus $\exists n1 \ n2. ?P [] n \ n1 \ n2$ **by** fast
next
fix n l ls
assume ?list (l#ls) n
then obtain n' **where** n: $n = \text{Suc } n'$ $l \in A$ **and** n': $ls @ b \in \text{nlists } n' \ A$ **by** fastforce
assume $\bigwedge n. ls @ b \in \text{nlists } n \ A \implies \exists n1 \ n2. n = n1 + n2 \wedge ls \in \text{nlists } n1 \ A \wedge b \in \text{nlists } n2 \ A$
from this and n' **have** $\exists n1 \ n2. n' = n1 + n2 \wedge ls \in \text{nlists } n1 \ A \wedge b \in \text{nlists } n2 \ A$.
then obtain n1 n2 **where** n' = n1 + n2 ls $\in \text{nlists } n1 \ A$ b $\in \text{nlists } n2 \ A$ **by** fast
with n **have** ?P (l#ls) n (n1+1) n2 **by** simp
thus $\exists n1 \ n2. ?P (l#ls) n \ n1 \ n2$ **by** fastforce
qed
moreover assume a@b $\in \text{nlists } n \ A \wedge n1 \ n2. n = n1 + n2 \implies a \in \text{nlists } n1 \ A \implies b \in \text{nlists } n2 \ A \implies P$
ultimately show ?thesis **by** blast
qed

lemma nlists-update-in-list [simp, intro!]:
 $\llbracket xs \in \text{nlists } n \ A; x \in A \rrbracket \implies xs[i := x] \in \text{nlists } n \ A$
by (metis length-list-update nlistsE-length nlistsE-set nlistsI set-update-subsetI)

lemma nlists-appendI [intro?]:
 $\llbracket a \in \text{nlists } n \ A; b \in \text{nlists } m \ A \rrbracket \implies a @ b \in \text{nlists } (n+m) \ A$
unfolding nlists-def **by** (auto)

lemma nlists-append:
 $xs @ ys \in \text{nlists } k \ A \longleftrightarrow$
 $k = \text{length}(xs @ ys) \wedge xs \in \text{nlists } (\text{length } xs) \ A \wedge ys \in \text{nlists } (\text{length } ys) \ A$
unfolding nlists-def **by** (auto)

lemma *nlists-map* [simp]: $(\text{map } f \text{ } xs \in \text{nlists } (\text{size } xs) \text{ } A) = (f \text{ '} \text{set } xs \subseteq A)$
unfolding *nlists-def* **by** (auto)

lemma *nlists-replicateI* [intro]: $x \in A \implies \text{replicate } n \text{ } x \in \text{nlists } n \text{ } A$
by (induct n) auto

Link to an executable version on lists in List.

lemma *nlists-set[code]*: $\text{nlists } n \text{ } (\text{set } xs) = \text{set}(\text{List.n-lists } n \text{ } xs)$
by (metis *nlists-def* *set-n-lists*)

end

70 Non-negative, non-positive integers and reals

theory *Nonpos-Ints*
imports *Complex-Main*
begin

70.1 Non-positive integers

The set of non-positive integers on a ring. (in analogy to the set of non-negative integers \mathbb{N}) This is useful e.g. for the Gamma function.

definition *nonpos-Ints* ($\langle \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \rangle$) **where** $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} = \{\text{of-int } n \mid n. n \leq 0\}$

lemma *zero-in-nonpos-Ints* [simp,intro]: $0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
unfolding *nonpos-Ints-def* **by** (auto intro!: exI[of - 0:int])

lemma *neg-one-in-nonpos-Ints* [simp,intro]: $-1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
unfolding *nonpos-Ints-def* **by** (auto intro!: exI[of - -1:int])

lemma *neg-numeral-in-nonpos-Ints* [simp,intro]: $-\text{numeral } n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
unfolding *nonpos-Ints-def* **by** (auto intro!: exI[of - --numeral n:int])

lemma *one-notin-nonpos-Ints* [simp]: $(1 :: 'a :: \text{ring-char-0}) \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
by (auto simp: *nonpos-Ints-def*)

lemma *numeral-notin-nonpos-Ints* [simp]: $(\text{numeral } n :: 'a :: \text{ring-char-0}) \notin \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
by (auto simp: *nonpos-Ints-def*)

lemma *minus-of-nat-in-nonpos-Ints* [simp, intro]: $- \text{ of-nat } n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
proof –

have $- \text{ of-nat } n = \text{of-int } (-\text{int } n)$ **by** simp
also have $-\text{int } n \leq 0$ **by** simp
hence $\text{of-int } (-\text{int } n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ **unfolding** *nonpos-Ints-def* **by** blast
finally show ?thesis .

qed

lemma *of-nat-in-nonpos-Ints-iff*: $(\text{of-nat } n :: 'a :: \{\text{ring-1}, \text{ring-char-0}\}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow n = 0$

proof

assume $(\text{of-nat } n :: 'a) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$

then obtain m where $\text{of-nat } n = (\text{of-int } m :: 'a)$ $m \leq 0$ by (auto simp: nonpos-Ints-def)

hence $(\text{of-int } m :: 'a) = \text{of-nat } n$ by simp

also have ... = $\text{of-int } (\text{int } n)$ by simp

finally have $m = \text{int } n$ by (subst (asm) of-int-eq-iff)

with $\langle m \leq 0 \rangle$ show $n = 0$ by auto

qed simp

lemma *nonpos-Ints-of-int*: $n \leq 0 \implies \text{of-int } n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$

unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by blast

lemma *nonpos-IntsI*:

$x \in \mathbb{Z} \implies x \leq 0 \implies (x :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$

unfolding nonpos-Ints-def Ints-def by auto

lemma *nonpos-Ints-subset-Ints*: $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$

unfolding nonpos-Ints-def Ints-def by blast

lemma *nonpos-Ints-nonpos [dest]*: $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x \leq (0 :: 'a :: \text{linordered-idom})$

unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by auto

lemma *nonpos-Ints-Int [dest]*: $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \implies x \in \mathbb{Z}$

unfolding nonpos-Ints-def Ints-def by blast

lemma *nonpos-Ints-cases*:

assumes $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$

obtains n where $x = \text{of-int } n$ $n \leq 0$

using assms unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by (auto elim!: Ints-cases)

lemma *nonpos-Ints-cases'*:

assumes $x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$

obtains n where $x = -\text{of-nat } n$

proof –

from assms obtain m where $x = \text{of-int } m$ and $m: m \leq 0$ by (auto elim!: nonpos-Ints-cases)

hence $x = -\text{of-int } (-m)$ by auto

also from m have $(\text{of-int } (-m) :: 'a) = \text{of-nat } (\text{nat } (-m))$ by simp-all

finally show ?thesis by (rule that)

qed

lemma *of-real-in-nonpos-Ints-iff*: $(\text{of-real } x :: 'a :: \text{real-algebra-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$

proof

assume $\text{of-real } x \in (\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} :: 'a \text{ set})$

then obtain n where $(\text{of-real } x :: 'a) = \text{of-int } n$ $n \leq 0$ by (erule nonpos-Ints-cases)

```

note ‹of-real x = of-int n›
also have of-int n = of-real (of-int n) by (rule of-real-of-int-eq [symmetric])
finally have x = of-int n by (subst (asm) of-real-eq-iff)
with ‹n ≤ 0› show x ∈ ℤ≤₀ by (simp add: nonpos-Ints-of-int)
qed (auto elim!: nonpos-Ints-cases intro!: nonpos-Ints-of-int)

lemma nonpos-Ints-altdef: ℤ≤₀ = {n ∈ ℤ. (n :: 'a :: linordered-idom) ≤ 0}
by (auto intro!: nonpos-IntsI elim!: nonpos-Ints-cases)

lemma uminus-in-Nats-iff: -x ∈ ℙ ↔ x ∈ ℤ≤₀
proof
  assume -x ∈ ℙ
  then obtain n where n ≥ 0 -x = of-int n by (auto simp: Nats-altdef1)
  hence -n ≤ 0 x = of-int (-n) by (simp-all add: eq-commute minus-equation-iff[of x])
  thus x ∈ ℤ≤₀ unfolding nonpos-Ints-def by blast
next
  assume x ∈ ℤ≤₀
  then obtain n where n ≤ 0 x = of-int n by (auto simp: nonpos-Ints-def)
  hence -n ≥ 0 -x = of-int (-n) by (simp-all add: eq-commute minus-equation-iff[of x])
  thus -x ∈ ℙ unfolding Nats-altdef1 by blast
qed

lemma uminus-in-nonpos-Ints-iff: -x ∈ ℤ≤₀ ↔ x ∈ ℙ
using uminus-in-Nats-iff[of -x] by simp

lemma nonpos-Ints-mult: x ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ y ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ x * y ∈ ℙ
using Nats-mult[of -x -y] by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff)

lemma Nats-mult-nonpos-Ints: x ∈ ℙ ⇒ y ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ x * y ∈ ℤ≤₀
using Nats-mult[of x -y] by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff)

lemma nonpos-Ints-mult-Nats:
  x ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ y ∈ ℙ ⇒ x * y ∈ ℤ≤₀
using Nats-mult[of -x y] by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff)

lemma nonpos-Ints-add:
  x ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ y ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ x + y ∈ ℤ≤₀
using Nats-add[of -x -y] uminus-in-Nats-iff[of y+x, simplified minus-add]
by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff add.commute)

lemma nonpos-Ints-diff-Nats:
  x ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ y ∈ ℙ ⇒ x - y ∈ ℤ≤₀
using Nats-add[of -x y] uminus-in-Nats-iff[of x-y, simplified minus-add]
by (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff add.commute)

lemma Nats-diff-nonpos-Ints:
  x ∈ ℙ ⇒ y ∈ ℤ≤₀ ⇒ x - y ∈ ℙ

```

using Nats-add[of $x - y$] **by** (simp add: uminus-in-Nats-iff add.commute)

lemma plus-of-nat-eq-0-imp: $z + \text{of-nat } n = 0 \implies z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$
proof –
assume $z + \text{of-nat } n = 0$
hence $A: z = -\text{of-nat } n$ **by** (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)
show $z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ **by** (subst A) simp
qed

70.2 Non-negative reals

definition nonneg-Reals :: 'a::real-algebra-1 set ($\langle \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rangle$)
where $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} = \{\text{of-real } r \mid r. r \geq 0\}$

lemma nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff [simp]: $\text{of-real } r \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \longleftrightarrow r \geq 0$
by (force simp add: nonneg-Reals-def)

lemma nonneg-Reals-subset-Reals: $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
unfolding nonneg-Reals-def Reals-def **by** blast

lemma nonneg-Reals-Real [dest]: $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \implies x \in \mathbb{R}$
unfolding nonneg-Reals-def Reals-def **by** blast

lemma nonneg-Reals-of-nat-I [simp]: $\text{of-nat } n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
by (metis nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff of-nat-0-le-iff of-real-of-nat-eq)

lemma nonneg-Reals-cases:
assumes $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
obtains r **where** $x = \text{of-real } r r \geq 0$
using assms **unfolding** nonneg-Reals-def **by** (auto elim!: Reals-cases)

lemma nonneg-Reals-zero-I [simp]: $0 \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
unfolding nonneg-Reals-def **by** auto

lemma nonneg-Reals-one-I [simp]: $1 \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) nonneg-Reals-of-nat-I of-nat-1)

lemma nonneg-Reals-minus-one-I [simp]: $-1 \notin \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
by (metis nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff le-minus-one-simps(3) of-real-1 of-real-def real-vector.scale-minus-left)

lemma nonneg-Reals-numeral-I [simp]: $\text{numeral } w \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
by (metis (no-types) nonneg-Reals-of-nat-I of-nat-numeral)

lemma nonneg-Reals-minus-numeral-I [simp]: $-\text{numeral } w \notin \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
using nonneg-Reals-of-real-iff not-zero-le-neg-numeral **by** fastforce

lemma nonneg-Reals-add-I [simp]: $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a + b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$
apply (simp add: nonneg-Reals-def)
apply clarify

```

apply (rename-tac r s)
apply (rule-tac x=r+s in exI, auto)
done

lemma nonneg-Reals-mult-I [simp]:  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  unfolding nonneg-Reals-def by (auto simp: of-real-def)

lemma nonneg-Reals-inverse-I [simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a::real-div-algebra
  shows a  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \implies \text{inverse } a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (simp add: nonneg-Reals-def image-iff) (metis inverse-nonnegative-iff-nonnegative
of-real-inverse)

lemma nonneg-Reals-divide-I [simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a::real-div-algebra
  shows  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (simp add: divide-inverse)

lemma nonneg-Reals-pow-I [simp]: a  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \implies a^{\wedge n} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (induction n) auto

lemma complex-nonneg-Reals-iff: z  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \longleftrightarrow \text{Re } z \geq 0 \wedge \text{Im } z = 0$ 
  by (auto simp: nonneg-Reals-def) (metis complex-of-real-def complex-surj)

lemma ii-not-nonneg-Reals [iff]: i  $\notin \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
  by (simp add: complex-nonneg-Reals-iff)

```

70.3 Non-positive reals

```

definition nonpos-Reals :: 'a::real-algebra-1 set ( $\langle \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \rangle$ )
  where  $\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} = \{ \text{of-real } r \mid r. r \leq 0 \}$ 

lemma nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff [simp]: of-real r  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow r \leq 0$ 
  by (force simp add: nonpos-Reals-def)

lemma nonpos-Reals-subset-Reals:  $\mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Reals-def Real-def by blast

lemma nonpos-Ints-subset-nonpos-Reals:  $\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
  by (metis nonpos-Ints-cases nonpos-Ints-nonpos nonpos-Ints-of-int
nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff of-real-of-int-eq subsetI)

lemma nonpos-Reals-of-nat-iff [simp]: of-nat n  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow n=0$ 
  by (metis nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff of-nat-le-0-iff of-real-of-nat-eq)

lemma nonpos-Reals-Real [dest]: x  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \implies x \in \mathbb{R}$ 
  unfolding nonpos-Reals-def Real-def by blast

lemma nonpos-Reals-cases:

```

```

assumes  $x \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
obtains  $r$  where  $x = \text{of-real } r$   $r \leq 0$ 
using assms unfolding nonpos-Reals-def by (auto elim!: Reals-cases)

lemma uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff [simp]:  $-x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
apply (auto simp: nonpos-Reals-def nonneg-Reals-def)
apply (metis nonpos-Reals-of-real-iff minus-minus neg-le-0-iff-le of-real-minus)
done

lemma uminus-nonpos-Reals-iff [simp]:  $-x \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ 
by (metis (no-types) minus-minus uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff)

lemma nonpos-Reals-zero-I [simp]:  $0 \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
unfolding nonpos-Reals-def by force

lemma nonpos-Reals-one-I [simp]:  $1 \notin \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
using nonneg-Reals-minus-one-I uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff by blast

lemma nonpos-Reals-numeral-I [simp]: numeral  $w \notin \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
using nonneg-Reals-minus-numeral-I uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff by blast

lemma nonpos-Reals-add-I [simp]:  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \rrbracket \implies a + b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
by (metis nonneg-Reals-add-I add-uminus-conv-diff minus-diff-eq minus-minus
uminus-nonpos-Reals-iff)

lemma nonpos-Reals-mult-I1:  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
by (metis nonneg-Reals-mult-I mult-minus-right uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff)

lemma nonpos-Reals-mult-I2:  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \rrbracket \implies a * b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
by (metis nonneg-Reals-mult-I mult-minus-left uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff)

lemma nonpos-Reals-mult-of-nat-iff:
fixes  $a :: 'a :: \text{real-div-algebra}$  shows  $a * \text{of-nat } n \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \vee n=0$ 
apply (auto intro: nonpos-Reals-mult-I2)
apply (auto simp: nonpos-Reals-def)
apply (rule-tac  $x=r/n$  in exI)
apply (auto simp: field-split-simps)
done

lemma nonpos-Reals-inverse-I:
fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{real-div-algebra}$ 
shows  $a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \implies \text{inverse } a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
using nonneg-Reals-inverse-I uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff by fastforce

lemma nonpos-Reals-divide-I1:
fixes  $a :: 'a::\text{real-div-algebra}$ 
shows  $\llbracket a \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \rrbracket \implies a / b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
by (simp add: nonpos-Reals-inverse-I nonpos-Reals-mult-I1 divide-inverse)

```

```

lemma nonpos-Reals-divide-I2:
  fixes a :: 'a::real-div-algebra
  shows  $[a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}; b \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}] \implies a / b \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
  by (metis nonneg-Reals-divide-I minus-divide-left uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff)

lemma nonpos-Reals-divide-of-nat-iff:
  fixes a:: 'a :: real-div-algebra shows a / of-nat n  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \vee n=0$ 
  apply (auto intro: nonpos-Reals-divide-I2)
  apply (auto simp: nonpos-Reals-def)
  apply (rule-tac x=r*n in exI)
  apply (auto simp: field-split-simps mult-le-0-iff)
  done

lemma nonpos-Reals-inverse-iff [simp]:
  fixes a :: 'a::real-div-algebra
  shows inverse a  $\in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
  using nonpos-Reals-inverse-I by fastforce

lemma nonpos-Reals-pow-I:  $[a \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}; \text{odd } n] \implies a^{\wedge n} \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
  by (metis nonneg-Reals-pow-I power-minus-odd uminus-nonneg-Reals-iff)

lemma complex-nonpos-Reals-iff:  $z \in \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0} \longleftrightarrow \text{Re } z \leq 0 \wedge \text{Im } z = 0$ 
  using complex-is-Real-iff by (force simp add: nonpos-Reals-def)

lemma ii-not-nonpos-Reals [iff]:  $i \notin \mathbb{R}_{\leq 0}$ 
  by (simp add: complex-nonpos-Reals-iff)

end

```

71 Numeral Syntax for Types

```

theory Numeral-Type
imports Cardinality
begin

```

71.1 Numeral Types

```

typedef num0 = UNIV :: nat set ..
typedef num1 = UNIV :: unit set ..

typedef 'a bit0 = {0 ..< 2 * int CARD('a::finite)}
proof
  show 0  $\in \{0 ..< 2 * \text{int } \text{CARD}('a)\}$ 
    by simp
qed

typedef 'a bit1 = {0 ..< 1 + 2 * int CARD('a::finite)}
proof
  show 0  $\in \{0 ..< 1 + 2 * \text{int } \text{CARD}('a)\}$ 
    by simp
qed

```

```

by simp
qed

lemma card-num0 [simp]: CARD (num0) = 0
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-num0]
  by simp

lemma infinite-num0:  $\neg$  finite (UNIV :: num0 set)
  using card-num0[unfolded card-eq-0-iff]
  by simp

lemma card-num1 [simp]: CARD(num1) = 1
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-num1]
  by (simp only: card-UNIV-unit)

lemma card-bit0 [simp]: CARD('a bit0) = 2 * CARD('a::finite)
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-bit0]
  by simp

lemma card-bit1 [simp]: CARD('a bit1) = Suc (2 * CARD('a::finite))
  unfolding type-definition.card [OF type-definition-bit1]
  by simp

```

71.2 num1

```

instance num1 :: finite
proof
  show finite (UNIV::num1 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-num1]
    using finite by (rule finite-imageI)
qed

```

```

instantiation num1 :: CARD-1
begin

```

```

instance
proof
  show CARD(num1) = 1 by auto
qed

```

```

end

```

```

lemma num1-eq-iff:  $(x::num1) = (y::num1) \longleftrightarrow True$ 
  by (induct x, induct y) simp

```

```

instantiation num1 :: {comm-ring,comm-monoid-mult,numeral}
begin

```

```

instance

```

```

by standard (simp-all add: num1-eq-iff)

end

lemma num1-eqI:
  fixes a::num1 shows a = b
by(simp add: num1-eq-iff)

lemma num1-eq1 [simp]:
  fixes a::num1 shows a = 1
  by (rule num1-eqI)

lemma forall-1[simp]: ( $\forall i::\text{num1}. P i$ )  $\longleftrightarrow P 1$ 
  by (metis (full-types) num1-eq-iff)

lemma ex-1[simp]: ( $\exists x::\text{num1}. P x$ )  $\longleftrightarrow P 1$ 
  by auto (metis (full-types) num1-eq-iff)

instantiation num1 :: linorder begin
definition a < b  $\longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-num1 } a < \text{Rep-num1 } b$ 
definition a  $\leq$  b  $\longleftrightarrow \text{Rep-num1 } a \leq \text{Rep-num1 } b$ 
instance
  by intro-classes (auto simp: less-eq-num1-def less-num1-def intro: num1-eqI)
end

instance num1 :: wellorder
  by intro-classes (auto simp: less-eq-num1-def less-num1-def)

instance bit0 :: (finite) card2
proof
  show finite (UNIV:'a bit0 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-bit0]
    by simp
  show  $2 \leq \text{CARD('a bit0)}$ 
    by simp
qed

instance bit1 :: (finite) card2
proof
  show finite (UNIV:'a bit1 set)
    unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-bit1]
    by simp
  show  $2 \leq \text{CARD('a bit1)}$ 
    by simp
qed

```

71.3 Locales for modular arithmetic subtypes

```

locale mod-type =
  fixes n :: int
  and Rep :: 'a::{zero,one,plus,times,uminus,minus}  $\Rightarrow$  int
  and Abs :: int  $\Rightarrow$  'a::{zero,one,plus,times,uminus,minus}
  assumes type: type-definition Rep Abs {0..<n}
  and size1: 1 < n
  and zero-def: 0 = Abs 0
  and one-def: 1 = Abs 1
  and add-def: x + y = Abs ((Rep x + Rep y) mod n)
  and mult-def: x * y = Abs ((Rep x * Rep y) mod n)
  and diff-def: x - y = Abs ((Rep x - Rep y) mod n)
  and minus-def: - x = Abs ((- Rep x) mod n)
begin

lemma size0: 0 < n
  using size1 by simp

lemmas definitions =
  zero-def one-def add-def mult-def minus-def diff-def

lemma Rep-less-n: Rep x < n
  by (rule type-definition.Rep [OF type, simplified, THEN conjunct2])

lemma Rep-le-n: Rep x  $\leq$  n
  by (rule Rep-less-n [THEN order-less-imp-le])

lemma Rep-inject-sym: x = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep x = Rep y
  by (rule type-definition.Rep-inject [OF type, symmetric])

lemma Rep-inverse: Abs (Rep x) = x
  by (rule type-definition.Rep-inverse [OF type])

lemma Abs-inverse: m  $\in$  {0..<n}  $\Longrightarrow$  Rep (Abs m) = m
  by (rule type-definition.Abs-inverse [OF type])

lemma Rep-Abs-mod: Rep (Abs (m mod n)) = m mod n
  using size0 by (simp add: Abs-inverse)

lemma Rep-Abs-0: Rep (Abs 0) = 0
  by (simp add: Abs-inverse size0)

lemma Rep-0: Rep 0 = 0
  by (simp add: zero-def Rep-Abs-0)

lemma Rep-Abs-1: Rep (Abs 1) = 1
  by (simp add: Abs-inverse size1)

lemma Rep-1: Rep 1 = 1

```

```

by (simp add: one-def Rep-Abs-1)

lemma Rep-mod: Rep x mod n = Rep x
  using type-definition.Abs-cases [OF type]
  by (metis Abs-inverse atLeastLessThan-iff mod-pos-pos-trivial)

lemmas Rep-simps =
  Rep-inject-sym Rep-inverse Rep-Abs-mod Rep-mod Rep-Abs-0 Rep-Abs-1

lemma comm-ring-1: OFCLASS('a, comm-ring-1-class)
  by intro-classes (auto simp: Rep-simps mod-simps field-simps definitions)

end

locale mod-ring = mod-type n Rep Abs
  for n :: int
  and Rep :: 'a::{comm-ring-1} ⇒ int
  and Abs :: int ⇒ 'a::{comm-ring-1}
begin

lemma of-nat-eq: of-nat k = Abs (int k mod n)
  by (induct k) (simp-all add: zero-def Rep-simps add-def one-def mod-simps
ac-simps)

lemma of-int-eq: of-int z = Abs (z mod n)
  by (cases z rule: int-diff-cases) (simp add: Rep-simps of-nat-eq diff-def mod-simps)

lemma Rep-numeral: Rep (numeral w) = numeral w mod n
  by (metis Rep-Abs-mod of-int-eq of-int-numeral)

lemma iszero-numeral:
  iszero (numeral w::'a) ←→ numeral w mod n = 0
  by (simp add: Rep-inject-sym Rep-numeral Rep-0 iszero-def)

lemma cases:
  assumes 1: ∀z. [(x::'a) = of-int z; 0 ≤ z; z < n] ⇒ P
  shows P
  by (metis Rep-inverse Rep-less-n Rep-mod assms of-int-eq pos-mod-sign size0)

lemma induct:
  (∀z. [0 ≤ z; z < n] ⇒ P (of-int z)) ⇒ P (x::'a)
  by (cases x rule: cases) simp

lemma UNIV-eq: (UNIV :: 'a set) = Abs ` {0..

```

```

by (simp add: UNIV-eq)
also have inj-on Abs {0..
  by (metis Abs-inverse inj-onI)
  hence card (Abs ` {0..

```

71.4 Ring class instances

Unfortunately *ring-1* instance is not possible for *num1*, since 0 and 1 are not distinct.

```

instantiation
  bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) {zero,one,plus,times,uminus,minus}
begin

definition Abs-bit0' :: int ⇒ 'a bit0 where
  Abs-bit0' x = Abs-bit0 (x mod int CARD('a bit0))

definition Abs-bit1' :: int ⇒ 'a bit1 where
  Abs-bit1' x = Abs-bit1 (x mod int CARD('a bit1))

definition 0 = Abs-bit0 0
definition 1 = Abs-bit0 1
definition x + y = Abs-bit0' (Rep-bit0 x + Rep-bit0 y)
definition x * y = Abs-bit0' (Rep-bit0 x * Rep-bit0 y)
definition x - y = Abs-bit0' (Rep-bit0 x - Rep-bit0 y)
definition - x = Abs-bit0' (- Rep-bit0 x)

definition 0 = Abs-bit1 0
definition 1 = Abs-bit1 1
definition x + y = Abs-bit1' (Rep-bit1 x + Rep-bit1 y)
definition x * y = Abs-bit1' (Rep-bit1 x * Rep-bit1 y)
definition x - y = Abs-bit1' (Rep-bit1 x - Rep-bit1 y)
definition - x = Abs-bit1' (- Rep-bit1 x)

```

```

instance ..

end

interpretation bit0:
  mod-type int CARD('a::finite bit0)
    Rep-bit0 :: 'a::finite bit0 ⇒ int
    Abs-bit0 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit0
  apply (rule mod-type.intro)
  apply (simp add: type-definition-bit0)
  apply (rule one-less-int-card)
  apply (rule zero-bit0-def)
  apply (rule one-bit0-def)
  apply (rule plus-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
  apply (rule times-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
  apply (rule minus-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
  apply (rule uminus-bit0-def [unfolded Abs-bit0'-def])
  done

interpretation bit1:
  mod-type int CARD('a::finite bit1)
    Rep-bit1 :: 'a::finite bit1 ⇒ int
    Abs-bit1 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit1
  apply (rule mod-type.intro)
  apply (simp add: type-definition-bit1)
  apply (rule one-less-int-card)
  apply (rule zero-bit1-def)
  apply (rule one-bit1-def)
  apply (rule plus-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
  apply (rule times-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
  apply (rule minus-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
  apply (rule uminus-bit1-def [unfolded Abs-bit1'-def])
  done

instance bit0 :: (finite) comm-ring-1
  by (rule bit0.comm-ring-1)

instance bit1 :: (finite) comm-ring-1
  by (rule bit1.comm-ring-1)

interpretation bit0:
  mod-ring int CARD('a::finite bit0)
    Rep-bit0 :: 'a::finite bit0 ⇒ int
    Abs-bit0 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit0
  ..

interpretation bit1:
  mod-ring int CARD('a::finite bit1)
    Rep-bit1 :: 'a::finite bit1 ⇒ int

```

```

Abs-bit1 :: int ⇒ 'a::finite bit1
..
Set up cases, induction, and arithmetic
lemmas bit0-cases [case-names of-int, cases type: bit0] = bit0.cases
lemmas bit1-cases [case-names of-int, cases type: bit1] = bit1.cases

lemmas bit0-induct [case-names of-int, induct type: bit0] = bit0.induct
lemmas bit1-induct [case-names of-int, induct type: bit1] = bit1.induct

lemmas bit0-iszero-numeral [simp] = bit0.iszero-numeral
lemmas bit1-iszero-numeral [simp] = bit1.iszero-numeral

lemmas [simp] = eq-numeral-iff-iszero [where 'a='a bit0] for dummy :: 'a::finite
lemmas [simp] = eq-numeral-iff-iszero [where 'a='a bit1] for dummy :: 'a::finite

```

71.5 Order instances

```

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) linorder begin
definition a < b ↔ Rep-bit0 a < Rep-bit0 b
definition a ≤ b ↔ Rep-bit0 a ≤ Rep-bit0 b
definition a < b ↔ Rep-bit1 a < Rep-bit1 b
definition a ≤ b ↔ Rep-bit1 a ≤ Rep-bit1 b

instance
  by(intro-classes)
    (auto simp add: less-eq-bit0-def less-bit0-def less-eq-bit1-def less-bit1-def Rep-bit0-inject
     Rep-bit1-inject)
  end

instance bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) wellorder
proof –
  have wf {(x :: 'a bit0, y). x < y}
    by(auto simp add: trancl-def tranclp-less intro!: finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI)
  thus OFCLASS('a bit0, wellorder-class)
    by(rule wf-wellorderI) intro-classes
next
  have wf {(x :: 'a bit1, y). x < y}
    by(auto simp add: trancl-def tranclp-less intro!: finite-acyclic-wf acyclicI)
  thus OFCLASS('a bit1, wellorder-class)
    by(rule wf-wellorderI) intro-classes
qed

```

71.6 Code setup and type classes for code generation

Code setup for *num0* and *num1*

```

definition Num0 :: num0 where Num0 = Abs-num0 0
code-datatype Num0

```

```

instantiation num0 :: equal begin
definition equal-num0 :: num0 ⇒ num0 ⇒ bool
  where equal-num0 = (=)
instance by intro-classes (simp add: equal-num0-def)
end

lemma equal-num0-code [code]:
  equal-class.equal Num0 Num0 = True
by(rule equal-refl)

code-datatype 1 :: num1

instantiation num1 :: equal begin
definition equal-num1 :: num1 ⇒ num1 ⇒ bool
  where equal-num1 = (=)
instance by intro-classes (simp add: equal-num1-def)
end

lemma equal-num1-code [code]:
  equal-class.equal (1 :: num1) 1 = True
by(rule equal-refl)

instantiation num1 :: enum begin
definition enum-class.enum = [1 :: num1]
definition enum-class.enum-all P = P (1 :: num1)
definition enum-class.enum-ex P = P (1 :: num1)
instance
  by intro-classes
  (auto simp add: enum-num1-def enum-all-num1-def enum-ex-num1-def num1-eq-iff
Ball-def)
end

instantiation num0 and num1 :: card-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(num0) False
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(num0) 0
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom(num1) True
definition card-UNIV = Phantom(num1) 1
instance
  by intro-classes
  (simp-all add: finite-UNIV-num0-def card-UNIV-num0-def infinite-num0 fi-
nite-UNIV-num1-def card-UNIV-num1-def)
end

Code setup for 'a bit0 and 'a bit1

declare
  bit0.Rep-inverse[code abstype]
  bit0.Rep-0[code abstract]
  bit0.Rep-1[code abstract]

```

```

lemma Abs-bit0'-code [code abstract]:
  Rep-bit0 (Abs-bit0' x :: 'a :: finite bit0) = x mod int (CARD('a bit0))
by(auto simp add: Abs-bit0'-def intro!: Abs-bit0-inverse)

lemma inj-on-Abs-bit0:
  inj-on (Abs-bit0 :: int ⇒ 'a bit0) {0..<2 * int CARD('a :: finite)}
by(auto intro: inj-onI simp add: Abs-bit0-inject)

declare
  bit1.Rep-inverse[code abstype]
  bit1.Rep-0[code abstract]
  bit1.Rep-1[code abstract]

lemma Abs-bit1'-code [code abstract]:
  Rep-bit1 (Abs-bit1' x :: 'a :: finite bit1) = x mod int (CARD('a bit1))
by(auto simp add: Abs-bit1'-def intro!: Abs-bit1-inverse)

lemma inj-on-Abs-bit1:
  inj-on (Abs-bit1 :: int ⇒ 'a bit1) {0..<1 + 2 * int CARD('a :: finite)}
by(auto intro: inj-onI simp add: Abs-bit1-inject)

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) equal begin

  definition equal-class.equal x y ←→ Rep-bit0 x = Rep-bit0 y
  definition equal-class.equal x y ←→ Rep-bit1 x = Rep-bit1 y

  instance
    by intro-classes (simp-all add: equal-bit0-def equal-bit1-def Rep-bit0-inject Rep-bit1-inject)

  end

  instantiation bit0 :: (finite) enum begin
    definition (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit0 list) = map (Abs-bit0' ∘ int) (upt 0 (CARD('a bit0)))
    definition enum-class.enum-all P = (∀ b :: 'a bit0 ∈ set enum-class.enum. P b)
    definition enum-class.enum-ex P = (∃ b :: 'a bit0 ∈ set enum-class.enum. P b)

  instance proof
    show distinct (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit0 list)
    by (simp add: enum-bit0-def distinct-map inj-on-def Abs-bit0'-def Abs-bit0-inject)

  let ?Abs = Abs-bit0 :: - ⇒ 'a bit0
  interpret type-definition Rep-bit0 ?Abs {0..<2 * int CARD('a)}
    by (fact type-definition-bit0)
  have UNIV = ?Abs ‘{0..<2 * int CARD('a)}
    by (simp add: Abs-image)
  also have ... = ?Abs ‘(int ‘{0..<2 * CARD('a)})
    by (simp add: image-int-atLeastLessThan)
  also have ... = (?Abs ∘ int) ‘{0..<2 * CARD('a)}

```

```

by (simp add: image-image cong: image-cong)
also have ... = set enum-class.enum
  by (simp add: enum-bit0-def Abs-bit0'-def cong: image-cong-simp)
finally show univ-eq: (UNIV :: 'a bit0 set) = set enum-class.enum .

fix P :: 'a bit0 ⇒ bool
show enum-class.enum-all P = Ball UNIV P
  and enum-class.enum-ex P = Bex UNIV P
    by(simp-all add: enum-all-bit0-def enum-ex-bit0-def univ-eq)
qed

end

instantiation bit1 :: (finite) enum begin
definition (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit1 list) = map (Abs-bit1' ∘ int) (upt 0 (CARD('a
bit1)))
definition enum-class.enum-all P = (∀ b :: 'a bit1 ∈ set enum-class.enum. P b)
definition enum-class.enum-ex P = (∃ b :: 'a bit1 ∈ set enum-class.enum. P b)

instance
proof(intro-classes)
  show distinct (enum-class.enum :: 'a bit1 list)
    by(simp only: Abs-bit1'-def zmod-int[symmetric] enum-bit1-def distinct-map
Suc-eq-plus1 card-bit1 o-apply inj-on-def)
      (clarsimp simp add: Abs-bit1-inject)

let ?Abs = Abs-bit1 :: - ⇒ 'a bit1
interpret type-definition Rep-bit1 ?Abs {0..<1 + 2 * int CARD('a)}
  by (fact type-definition-bit1)
have UNIV = ?Abs ` {0..<1 + 2 * int CARD('a)}
  by (simp add: Abs-image)
also have ... = ?Abs ` (int ` {0..<1 + 2 * CARD('a)})
  by (simp add: image-int-atLeastLessThan)
also have ... = (?Abs ∘ int) ` {0..<1 + 2 * CARD('a)}
  by (simp add: image-image cong: image-cong)
finally show univ-eq: (UNIV :: 'a bit1 set) = set enum-class.enum
  by (simp only: enum-bit1-def set-map set-up) (simp add: Abs-bit1'-def cong:
image-cong-simp)

fix P :: 'a bit1 ⇒ bool
show enum-class.enum-all P = Ball UNIV P
  and enum-class.enum-ex P = Bex UNIV P
    by(simp-all add: enum-all-bit1-def enum-ex-bit1-def univ-eq)
qed

end

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (finite) finite-UNIV begin
definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a bit0) True

```

```

definition finite-UNIV = Phantom('a bit1) True
instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: finite-UNIV-bit0-def finite-UNIV-bit1-def)
end

instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: ({finite,card-UNIV}) card-UNIV begin
definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a bit0) (2 * of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a
card-UNIV))
definition card-UNIV = Phantom('a bit1) (1 + 2 * of-phantom (card-UNIV :: 'a
card-UNIV))
instance by intro-classes (simp-all add: card-UNIV-bit0-def card-UNIV-bit1-def
card-UNIV)
end

```

71.7 Syntax

syntax

```

-NumeralType :: num-token => type ((open-block notation=<type-literal num-
ber>>-))
-NumeralType0 :: type ((open-block notation=<type-literal number>>0))
-NumeralType1 :: type ((open-block notation=<type-literal number>>1))

```

translations

```

(type) 1 == (type) num1
(type) 0 == (type) num0

```

parse-translation <

```

let
fun mk-bintype n =
let
fun mk-bit 0 = Syntax.const type-syntax<bit0>
| mk-bit 1 = Syntax.const type-syntax<bit1>;
fun bin-of n =
if n = 1 then Syntax.const type-syntax<num1>
else if n = 0 then Syntax.const type-syntax<num0>
else if n = ~1 then raise TERM (negative type numeral, [])
else
let val (q, r) = Integer.div-mod n 2;
in mk-bit r $ bin-of q end;
in bin-of n end;

```

```

fun numeral-tr [Free (str, -)] = mk-bintype (the (Int.fromString str))
| numeral-tr ts = raise TERM (numeral-tr, ts);

```

```

in [(syntax-const <-NumeralType>, K numeral-tr)] end

```

print-translation <

```

let
fun int-of [] = 0

```

```

| int-of (b :: bs) = b + 2 * int-of bs;

fun bin-of (Const (type-syntax<num0>, -)) = []
| bin-of (Const (type-syntax<num1>, -)) = [1]
| bin-of (Const (type-syntax<bit0>, -) $ bs) = 0 :: bin-of bs
| bin-of (Const (type-syntax<bit1>, -) $ bs) = 1 :: bin-of bs
| bin-of t = raise TERM (bin-of, [t]);

fun bit-tr' b [t] =
  let
    val rev-digs = b :: bin-of t handle TERM _ => raise Match
    val i = int-of rev-digs;
    val num = string-of-int (abs i);
  in
    Syntax.const syntax-const`{-NumeralType}` $ Syntax.free num
  end
| bit-tr' b _ = raise Match;
in
  [(type-syntax<bit0>, K (bit-tr' 0)),
   (type-syntax<bit1>, K (bit-tr' 1))]
end
>

```

71.8 Examples

```

lemma CARD(0) = 0 by simp
lemma CARD(17) = 17 by simp
lemma CHAR(23) = 23 by simp
lemma 8 * 11 ^ 3 - 6 = (2::5) by simp
end

```

72 ω -words

theory *Omega-Words-Fun*

```

imports Infinite-Set
begin

```

Note: This theory is based on Stefan Merz’s work.

Automata recognize languages, which are sets of words. For the theory of ω -automata, we are mostly interested in ω -words, but it is sometimes useful to reason about finite words, too. We are modeling finite words as lists; this lets us benefit from the existing library. Other formalizations could be investigated, such as representing words as functions whose domains are initial intervals of the natural numbers.

72.1 Type declaration and elementary operations

We represent ω -words as functions from the natural numbers to the alphabet type. Other possible formalizations include a coinductive definition or a uniform encoding of finite and infinite words, as studied by Müller et al.

type-synonym

$$'a word = nat \Rightarrow 'a$$

We can prefix a finite word to an ω -word, and a way to obtain an ω -word from a finite, non-empty word is by ω -iteration.

definition

$$conc :: ['a list, 'a word] \Rightarrow 'a word \text{ (infixr } \swarrow \text{ 65)}$$

$$\text{where } w \swarrow x == \lambda n. \text{ if } n < \text{length } w \text{ then } w!n \text{ else } x (n - \text{length } w)$$

definition

$$iter :: 'a list \Rightarrow 'a word \text{ ((notation= postfix } \omega \text{)-} \omega \text{) [1000])$$

$$\text{where } iter w == \text{if } w = [] \text{ then undefined else } (\lambda n. w!(n \bmod (\text{length } w)))$$

lemma *conc-empty[simp]*: $[] \swarrow w = w$
unfold *conc-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *conc-fst[simp]*: $n < \text{length } w \Rightarrow (w \swarrow x) n = w!n$
by (*simp add: conc-def*)

lemma *conc-snd[simp]*: $\neg(n < \text{length } w) \Rightarrow (w \swarrow x) n = x (n - \text{length } w)$
by (*simp add: conc-def*)

lemma *iter-nth [simp]*: $0 < \text{length } w \Rightarrow w^\omega n = w!(n \bmod (\text{length } w))$
by (*simp add: iter-def*)

lemma *conc-conc[simp]*: $u \swarrow v \swarrow w = (u @ v) \swarrow w$ (**is** ?lhs = ?rhs)

proof

fix n

have $u: n < \text{length } u \Rightarrow ?lhs n = ?rhs n$

by (*simp add: conc-def nth-append*)

have $v: \neg(n < \text{length } u); n < \text{length } u + \text{length } v \Rightarrow ?lhs n = ?rhs n$

by (*simp add: conc-def nth-append, arith*)

have $w: \neg(n < \text{length } u + \text{length } v) \Rightarrow ?lhs n = ?rhs n$

by (*simp add: conc-def nth-append, arith*)

from $u v w$ **show** ?lhs $n = ?rhs n$ **by** *blast*

qed

lemma *range-conc[simp]*: $\text{range } (w_1 \swarrow w_2) = \text{set } w_1 \cup \text{range } w_2$

proof (*intro equalityI subsetI*)

fix a

assume $a \in \text{range } (w_1 \swarrow w_2)$

then obtain i **where** $1: a = (w_1 \swarrow w_2) i$ **by** *auto*

then show $a \in \text{set } w_1 \cup \text{range } w_2$

unfold 1 **by** (*cases i < length w1*) *simp-all*

```

next
  fix a
  assume a: a ∈ set w1 ∪ range w2
  then show a ∈ range (w1 ∘ w2)
  proof
    assume a ∈ set w1
    then obtain i where 1: i < length w1 a = w1 ! i
      using in-set-conv-nth by metis
    show ?thesis
    proof
      show a = (w1 ∘ w2) i using 1 by auto
      show i ∈ UNIV by rule
    qed
  next
    assume a ∈ range w2
    then obtain i where 1: a = w2 i by auto
    show ?thesis
    proof
      show a = (w1 ∘ w2) (length w1 + i) using 1 by simp
      show length w1 + i ∈ UNIV by rule
    qed
  qed

```

lemma iter-unroll: 0 < length *w* \implies *w*^ω = *w* ∘ *w*^ω
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff mod-if)

72.2 Subsequence, Prefix, and Suffix

definition suffix :: [nat, 'a word] \Rightarrow 'a word
where suffix *k* *x* \equiv $\lambda n. x (k+n)$

definition subsequence :: 'a word \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a list
 (⟨⟨open-block notation=⟨mixfix subsequence⟩⟩- [- → -]⟩) 900)
where subsequence *w* *i* *j* \equiv map *w* [i..<*j*]

abbreviation prefix :: nat \Rightarrow 'a word \Rightarrow 'a list
where prefix *n* *w* \equiv subsequence *w* 0 *n*

lemma suffix-nth [simp]: (suffix *k* *x*) *n* = *x (k+n)*
by (simp add: suffix-def)

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

lemma suffix-suffix [simp]: suffix *m* (suffix *k* *x*) = suffix (*k+m*) *x*
by (rule ext) (simp add: suffix-def add.assoc)

```

lemma subsequence-append: prefix (i + j) w = prefix i w @ (w [i → i + j])
  unfolding map-append[symmetric] upto-add-eq-append[OF le0] subsequence-def ..

lemma subsequence-drop[simp]: drop i (w [j → k]) = w [j + i → k]
  by (simp add: subsequence-def drop-map)

lemma subsequence-empty[simp]: w [i → j] = [] ↔ j ≤ i
  by (auto simp add: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-length[simp]: length (subsequence w i j) = j - i
  by (simp add: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-nth[simp]: k < j - i ⟹ (w [i → j]) ! k = w (i + k)
  unfolding subsequence-def
  by auto

lemma subseq-to-zero[simp]: w[i→0] = []
  by simp

lemma subseq-to-smaller[simp]: i ≥ j ⟹ w[i→j] = []
  by simp

lemma subseq-to-Suc[simp]: i ≤ j ⟹ w [i → Suc j] = w [ i → j ] @ [w j]
  by (auto simp: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-singleton[simp]: w [i → Suc i] = [w i]
  by (auto simp: subsequence-def)

lemma subsequence-prefix-suffix: prefix (j - i) (suffix i w) = w [i → j]
  proof (cases i ≤ j)
    case True
      have w [i → j] = map w (map (λn. n + i) [0..j - i])
        unfolding map-add-upt subsequence-def
        using le-add-diff-inverse2[OF True] by force
      also
        have ... = map (λn. w (n + i)) [0..j - i]
        unfolding map-map comp-def by blast
      finally
        show ?thesis
        unfolding subsequence-def suffix-def add.commute[of i] by simp
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: subsequence-def)
    qed

lemma prefix-suffix: x = prefix n x ∘ (suffix n x)
  by (rule ext) (simp add: subsequence-def conc-def)

```

```

declare prefix-suffix[symmetric, simp]

lemma word-split: obtains v1 v2 where v = v1 ∘ v2 length v1 = k
proof
  show v = prefix k v ∘ suffix k v
  by (rule prefix-suffix)
  show length (prefix k v) = k
  by simp
qed

lemma set-subsequence[simp]: set (w[i→j]) = w^{i..<j}
  unfolding subsequence-def by auto

lemma subsequence-take[simp]: take i (w [j → k]) = w [j → min (j + i) k]
  by (simp add: subsequence-def take-map min-def)

lemma subsequence-shift[simp]: (suffix i w) [j → k] = w [i + j → i + k]
  by (metis add-diff-cancel-left subsequence-prefix-suffix suffix-suffix)

lemma suffix-subseq-join[simp]: i ≤ j ⇒ v [i → j] ∘ suffix j v = suffix i v
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) Nat.add-0-right le-add-diff-inverse prefix-suffix
    subsequence-shift suffix-suffix)

lemma prefix-conc-fst[simp]:
  assumes j ≤ length w
  shows prefix j (w ∘ w') = take j w
proof –
  have ∀ i < j. (prefix j (w ∘ w')) ! i = (take j w) ! i
  using assms by (simp add: conc-fst subsequence-def)
  thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: assms list-eq-iff-nth-eq min.absorb2)
qed

lemma prefix-conc-snd[simp]:
  assumes n ≥ length u
  shows prefix n (u ∘ v) = u @ prefix (n - length u) v
proof (intro nth-equalityI)
  show length (prefix n (u ∘ v)) = length (u @ prefix (n - length u) v)
  using assms by simp
  fix i
  assume i < length (prefix n (u ∘ v))
  then show prefix n (u ∘ v) ! i = (u @ prefix (n - length u) v) ! i
  by (cases i < length u) (auto simp: nth-append)
qed

lemma prefix-conc-length[simp]: prefix (length w) (w ∘ w') = w

```

by *simp*

```
lemma suffix-conc-fst[simp]:
  assumes n ≤ length u
  shows suffix n (u ∘ v) = drop n u ∘ v
proof
  show suffix n (u ∘ v) i = (drop n u ∘ v) i for i
    using assms by (cases n + i < length u) (auto simp: algebra-simps)
qed
```

```
lemma suffix-conc-snd[simp]:
  assumes n ≥ length u
  shows suffix n (u ∘ v) = suffix (n - length u) v
proof
  show suffix n (u ∘ v) i = suffix (n - length u) v i for i
    using assms by simp
qed
```

```
lemma suffix-conc-length[simp]: suffix (length w) (w ∘ w') = w'
  unfolding conc-def by force
```

```
lemma concat-eq[iff]:
  assumes length v1 = length v2
  shows v1 ∘ u1 = v2 ∘ u2 ↔ v1 = v2 ∧ u1 = u2
  (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then have 1: (v1 ∘ u1) i = (v2 ∘ u2) i for i by auto
  show ?rhs
  proof (intro conjI ext nth-equalityI)
    show length v1 = length v2 by (rule assms(1))
  next
    fix i
    assume 2: i < length v1
    have 3: i < length v2 using assms(1) 2 by simp
    show v1 ! i = v2 ! i using 1[of i] 2 3 by simp
  next
    show u1 i = u2 i for i
      using 1[of length v1 + i] assms(1) by simp
  qed
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs by simp
qed
```

```
lemma same-concat-eq[iff]: u ∘ v = u ∘ w ↔ v = w
  by simp
```

```
lemma comp-concat[simp]: f ∘ u ∘ v = map f u ∘ (f ∘ v)
```

```

proof
  fix i
  show ( $f \circ u \frown v$ ) i = (map f u  $\frown$  ( $f \circ v$ )) i
    by (cases i < length u) simp-all
  qed

```

72.3 Prepending

```

primrec build :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word (infixr  $\# \#$  65)
  where ( $a \# \# w$ ) 0 = a | ( $a \# \# w$ ) (Suc i) =  $w i$ 

lemma build-eq[iff]:  $a_1 \# \# w_1 = a_2 \# \# w_2 \longleftrightarrow a_1 = a_2 \wedge w_1 = w_2$ 
proof
  assume 1:  $a_1 \# \# w_1 = a_2 \# \# w_2$ 
  have 2: ( $a_1 \# \# w_1$ ) i = ( $a_2 \# \# w_2$ ) i for i
    using 1 by auto
  show  $a_1 = a_2 \wedge w_1 = w_2$ 
  proof (intro conjI ext)
    show  $a_1 = a_2$ 
      using 2[of 0] by simp
    show  $w_1 i = w_2 i$  for i
      using 2[of Suc i] by simp
  qed
next
  assume 1:  $a_1 = a_2 \wedge w_1 = w_2$ 
  show  $a_1 \# \# w_1 = a_2 \# \# w_2$  using 1 by simp
qed

lemma build-cons[simp]: ( $a \# u$ )  $\frown v$  =  $a \# \# u \frown v$ 
proof
  fix i
  show (( $a \# u$ )  $\frown v$ ) i = ( $a \# \# u \frown v$ ) i
  proof (cases i)
    case 0
    show ?thesis unfolding 0 by simp
next
  case (Suc j)
  show ?thesis unfolding Suc by (cases j < length u, simp+)
qed
qed

lemma build-append[simp]: ( $w @ a \# u$ )  $\frown v$  =  $w \frown a \# \# u \frown v$ 
  unfolding conc-conc[symmetric] by simp

lemma build-first[simp]:  $w 0 \# \# \text{suffix}(\text{Suc } 0) w = w$ 
proof
  show ( $w 0 \# \# \text{suffix}(\text{Suc } 0) w$ ) i =  $w i$  for i
    by (cases i) simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma build-split[intro]:  $w = w \ 0 \ \#\# \ suffix \ 1 \ w$ 
  by simp

lemma build-range[simp]:  $range \ (a \ \#\# \ w) = insert \ a \ (range \ w)$ 
  proof safe
    show  $(a \ \#\# \ w) \ i \notin range \ w \implies (a \ \#\# \ w) \ i = a$  for  $i$ 
      by (cases  $i$ ) auto
    show  $a \in range \ (a \ \#\# \ w)$ 
      proof (rule range-eqI)
        show  $a = (a \ \#\# \ w) \ 0$  by simp
      qed
    show  $w \ i \in range \ (a \ \#\# \ w)$  for  $i$ 
      proof (rule range-eqI)
        show  $w \ i = (a \ \#\# \ w) \ (Suc \ i)$  by simp
      qed
    qed

lemma suffix-singleton-suffix[simp]:  $w \ i \ \#\# \ suffix \ (Suc \ i) \ w = suffix \ i \ w$ 
  using suffix-subseq-join[of  $i \ Suc \ i \ w$ ]
  by simp

```

Find the first occurrence of a letter from a given set

```

lemma word-first-split-set:
  assumes  $A \cap range \ w \neq \{\}$ 
  obtains  $u \ a \ v$  where  $w = u \frown [a] \frown v$   $A \cap set \ u = \{\} \ a \in A$ 
  proof -
    define  $i$  where  $i = (\text{LEAST } i. \ w \ i \in A)$ 
    show ?thesis
    proof
      show  $w = prefix \ i \ w \frown [w \ i] \frown suffix \ (Suc \ i) \ w$ 
        by simp
      show  $A \cap set \ (prefix \ i \ w) = \{\}$ 
        apply safe
      subgoal premises prems for  $a$ 
      proof -
        from prems obtain  $k$  where  $\beta: k < i \ w \ k = a$ 
          by auto
        have 4:  $w \ k \notin A$ 
          using not-less-Least 3(1) unfolding i-def .
        show ?thesis
          using prems(1) 3(2) 4 by auto
        qed
        done
      show  $w \ i \in A$ 
        using LeastI assms(1) unfolding i-def by fast
      qed
    qed

```

72.4 The limit set of an ω -word

The limit set (also called infinity set) of an ω -word is the set of letters that appear infinitely often in the word. This set plays an important role in defining acceptance conditions of ω -automata.

```
definition limit :: 'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a set
where limit x  $\equiv$  {a .  $\exists_{\infty} n . x n = a$ }
```

```
lemma limit-iff-frequent:  $a \in \text{limit } x \longleftrightarrow (\exists_{\infty} n . x n = a)$ 
by (simp add: limit-def)
```

The following is a different way to define the limit, using the reverse image, making the laws about reverse image applicable to the limit set. (Might want to change the definition above?)

```
lemma limit-vimage:  $(a \in \text{limit } x) = \text{infinite } (x - ' \{a\})$ 
by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def vimage-def)
```

```
lemma two-in-limit-iff:
```

```
 $(\{a, b\} \subseteq \text{limit } x) =$ 
 $((\exists n. x n = a) \wedge (\forall n. x n = a \longrightarrow (\exists m > n. x m = b)) \wedge (\forall m. x m = b \longrightarrow$ 
 $(\exists n > m. x n = a)))$ 
 $(\text{is } ?lhs = (?r1 \wedge ?r2 \wedge ?r3))$ 
```

```
proof
```

```
assume lhs: ?lhs
```

```
hence 1: ?r1 by (auto simp: limit-def elim: INFM-EX)
```

```
from lhs have  $\forall n. \exists m > n. x m = b$  by (auto simp: limit-def INFM-nat)
```

```
hence 2: ?r2 by simp
```

```
from lhs have  $\forall m. \exists n > m. x n = a$  by (auto simp: limit-def INFM-nat)
```

```
hence 3: ?r3 by simp
```

```
from 1 2 3 show ?r1  $\wedge$  ?r2  $\wedge$  ?r3 by simp
```

```
next
```

```
assume ?r1  $\wedge$  ?r2  $\wedge$  ?r3
```

```
hence 1: ?r1 and 2: ?r2 and 3: ?r3 by simp+
```

```
have infa:  $\forall m. \exists n \geq m. x n = a$ 
```

```
proof
```

```
fix m
```

```
show  $\exists n \geq m. x n = a$  (is ?A m)
```

```
proof (induct m)
```

```
from 1 show ?A 0 by simp
```

```
next
```

```
fix m
```

```
assume ih: ?A m
```

```
then obtain n where n:  $n \geq m$   $x n = a$  by auto
```

```
with 2 obtain k where k:  $k > n$   $x k = b$  by auto
```

```
with 3 obtain l where l:  $l > k$   $x l = a$  by auto
```

```
from n k l have l:  $l \geq \text{Suc } m$  by auto
```

```
with l show ?A (Suc m) by auto
```

```
qed
```

```
qed
```

```

hence infa':  $\exists_{\infty} n. x n = a$  by (simp add: INFM-nat-le)
have  $\forall n. \exists m > n. x m = b$ 
proof
  fix  $n$ 
  from infa obtain  $k$  where  $k1: k \geq n$  and  $k2: x k = a$  by auto
  from  $2\ k2$  obtain  $l$  where  $l1: l > k$  and  $l2: x l = b$  by auto
  from  $k1\ l1$  have  $l > n$  by auto
  with  $l2$  show  $\exists m > n. x m = b$  by auto
qed
hence  $\exists_{\infty} m. x m = b$  by (simp add: INFM-nat)
  with infa' show ?lhs by (auto simp: limit-def)
qed

```

For ω -words over a finite alphabet, the limit set is non-empty. Moreover, from some position onward, any such word contains only letters from its limit set.

```

lemma limit-nonempty:
assumes fin: finite (range  $x$ )
shows  $\exists a. a \in \text{limit } x$ 
proof –
  from fin obtain  $a$  where  $a \in \text{range } x \wedge \text{infinite } (x - ' \{a\})$ 
    by (rule inf-img-fin-domE) auto
  hence  $a \in \text{limit } x$ 
    by (auto simp add: limit-vimage)
  thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

```
lemmas limit-nonemptyE = limit-nonempty[THEN exE]
```

```

lemma limit-inter-INF:
assumes hyp:  $\text{limit } w \cap S \neq \{\}$ 
shows  $\exists_{\infty} n. w n \in S$ 
proof –
  from hyp obtain  $x$  where  $\exists_{\infty} n. w n = x$  and  $x \in S$ 
    by (auto simp add: limit-def)
  thus ?thesis
    by (auto elim: INFM-mono)
qed

```

The reverse implication is true only if S is finite.

```

lemma INF-limit-inter:
assumes hyp:  $\exists_{\infty} n. w n \in S$ 
  and fin: finite ( $S \cap \text{range } w$ )
shows  $\exists a. a \in \text{limit } w \cap S$ 
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume contra:  $\neg(\exists a. a \in \text{limit } w \cap S)$ 
  hence  $\forall a \in S. \text{finite } \{n. w n = a\}$ 
    by (auto simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
  with fin have finite (UN a:S  $\cap \text{range } w. \{n. w n = a\}$ )

```

```

by auto
moreover
have ( $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} a : S \cap \text{range } w. \{n. w n = a\}) = \{n. w n \in S\}$ 
  by auto
moreover
note hyp
ultimately show False
  by (simp add: Inf-many-def)
qed

lemma fin-ex-inf-eq-limit: finite  $A \implies (\exists_{\infty} i. w i \in A) \longleftrightarrow \text{limit } w \cap A \neq \{\}$ 
  by (metis INF-limit-inter equals0D finite-Int limit-inter-INF)

lemma limit-in-range-suffix: limit  $x \subseteq \text{range}(\text{suffix } k x)$ 
proof
  fix  $a$ 
  assume  $a \in \text{limit } x$ 
  then obtain  $l$  where
     $kl : k < l$  and  $xl : x l = a$ 
    by (auto simp add: limit-def INFM-nat)
  from  $kl$  obtain  $m$  where  $l = k+m$ 
    by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
  with  $xl$  show  $a \in \text{range}(\text{suffix } k x)$ 
    by auto
qed

lemma limit-in-range: limit  $r \subseteq \text{range } r$ 
  using limit-in-range-suffix[of r 0] by simp

lemmas limit-in-range-suffixD = limit-in-range-suffix[THEN subsetD]

lemma limit-subset: limit  $f \subseteq f` \{n..\}$ 
  using limit-in-range-suffix[of f n] unfolding suffix-def by auto

theorem limit-is-suffix:
  assumes fin: finite ( $\text{range } x$ )
  shows  $\exists k. \text{limit } x = \text{range}(\text{suffix } k x)$ 
proof –
  have  $\exists k. \text{range}(\text{suffix } k x) \subseteq \text{limit } x$ 
proof –
  — The set of letters that are not in the limit is certainly finite.
  from fin have finite ( $\text{range } x - \text{limit } x$ )
    by simp
  — Moreover, any such letter occurs only finitely often
  moreover
  have  $\forall a \in \text{range } x - \text{limit } x. \text{finite}(x - ` \{a\})$ 
    by (auto simp add: limit-vimage)
  — Thus, there are only finitely many occurrences of such letters.
  ultimately have finite ( $\bigcup_{a : \text{range } x - \text{limit } x} x - ` \{a\}$ )

```

```

by (blast intro: finite-UN-I)
— Therefore these occurrences are within some initial interval.
then obtain k where (UN a : range x - limit x. x - ` {a}) ⊆ {.. $k$ }
  by (blast dest: finite-nat-bounded)
— This is just the bound we are looking for.
hence  $\forall m. k \leq m \rightarrow x m \in \text{limit } x$ 
  by (auto simp add: limit-vimage)
hence range (suffix k x) ⊆ limit x
  by auto
thus ?thesis ..
qed
then obtain k where range (suffix k x) ⊆ limit x ..
with limit-in-range-suffix
have limit x = range (suffix k x)
  by (rule subset-antisym)
thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

lemmas limit-is-suffixE = limit-is-suffix[THEN exE]

The limit set enjoys some simple algebraic laws with respect to concatenation, suffixes, iteration, and renaming.

```

theorem limit-conc [simp]: limit ( $w \frown x$ ) = limit x
proof (auto)
  fix a assume a: a ∈ limit ( $w \frown x$ )
  have  $\forall m. \exists n. m < n \wedge x n = a$ 
  proof
    fix m
    from a obtain n where m + length w < n  $\wedge$  ( $w \frown x$ ) n = a
    by (auto simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
    hence m < n  $\wedge$  length w  $\wedge$  x (n - length w) = a
    by (auto simp add: conc-def)
    thus  $\exists n. m < n \wedge x n = a$  ..
  qed
  hence infinite {n . x n = a}
  by (simp add: infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
  thus a ∈ limit x
  by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
next
  fix a assume a: a ∈ limit x
  have  $\forall m. \text{length } w < m \rightarrow (\exists n. m < n \wedge (w \frown x) n = a)$ 
  proof (clarify)
    fix m
    assume m: length w < m
    with a obtain n where m - length w < n  $\wedge$  x n = a
    by (auto simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def infinite-nat-iff-unbounded)
    with m have m < n + length w  $\wedge$  (w  $\frown$  x) (n + length w) = a
    by (simp add: conc-def, arith)
    thus  $\exists n. m < n \wedge (w \frown x) n = a$  ..

```

```

qed
hence infinite {n . (w ∘ x) n = a}
  by (simp add: unbounded-k-infinite)
thus a ∈ limit (w ∘ x)
  by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
qed

theorem limit-suffix [simp]: limit (suffix n x) = limit x
proof -
have x = (prefix n x) ∘ (suffix n x)
  by (simp add: prefix-suffix)
hence limit x = limit (prefix n x ∘ suffix n x)
  by simp
also have ... = limit (suffix n x)
  by (rule limit-conc)
finally show ?thesis
  by (rule sym)
qed

theorem limit-iter [simp]:
assumes nonempty: 0 < length w
shows limit wω = set w
proof
have limit wω ⊆ range wω
  by (auto simp add: limit-def dest: INFM-EX)
also from nonempty have ... ⊆ set w
  by auto
finally show limit wω ⊆ set w .
next
{
fix a assume a: a ∈ set w
then obtain k where k: k < length w ∧ w!k = a
  by (auto simp add: set-conv-nth)
— the following bound is terrible, but it simplifies the proof
from nonempty k have ∀ m. wω ((Suc m)*(length w) + k) = a
  by (simp add: mod-add-left-eq [symmetric])
moreover
— why is the following so hard to prove??
have ∀ m. m < (Suc m)*(length w) + k
proof
fix m
from nonempty have 1 ≤ length w by arith
hence m*1 ≤ m*length w by simp
hence m ≤ m*length w by simp
with nonempty have m < length w + (m*length w) + k by arith
thus m < (Suc m)*(length w) + k by simp
qed
moreover note nonempty
ultimately have a ∈ limit wω

```

```

    by (auto simp add: limit-iff-frequent INFM-nat)
}
then show set w ⊆ limit wω by auto
qed

```

```

lemma limit-o [simp]:
assumes a: a ∈ limit w
shows f a ∈ limit (f ∘ w)
proof -
from a
have ∃∞ n. w n = a
  by (simp add: limit-iff-frequent)
hence ∃∞ n. f (w n) = f a
  by (rule INFM-mono, simp)
thus f a ∈ limit (f ∘ w)
  by (simp add: limit-iff-frequent)
qed

```

The converse relation is not true in general: $f(a)$ can be in the limit of $f \circ w$ even though a is not in the limit of w . However, *limit* commutes with renaming if the function is injective. More generally, if $f(a)$ is the image of only finitely many elements, some of these must be in the limit of w .

```

lemma limit-o-inv:
assumes fin: finite (f -` {x})
  and x: x ∈ limit (f ∘ w)
shows ∃ a ∈ (f -` {x}). a ∈ limit w
proof (rule ccontr)
assume contra: ¬ ?thesis
— hence, every element in the pre-image occurs only finitely often
then have ∀ a ∈ (f -` {x}). finite {n. w n = a}
  by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
— so there are only finitely many occurrences of any such element
with fin have finite (∪ a ∈ (f -` {x}). {n. w n = a})
  by auto
— these are precisely those positions where  $x$  occurs in  $f \circ w$ 
moreover
have (∪ a ∈ (f -` {x}). {n. w n = a}) = {n. f(w n) = x}
  by auto
ultimately
— so  $x$  can occur only finitely often in the translated word
have finite {n. f(w n) = x}
  by simp
— ... which yields a contradiction
with x show False
  by (simp add: limit-def Inf-many-def)
qed

```

```

theorem limit-inj [simp]:
assumes inj: inj f

```

```

shows limit (f ∘ w) = f ‘ (limit w)
proof
  show f ‘ limit w ⊆ limit (f ∘ w)
    by auto
  show limit (f ∘ w) ⊆ f ‘ limit w
  proof
    fix x
    assume x: x ∈ limit (f ∘ w)
    from inj have finite (f –‘ {x})
      by (blast intro: finite-vimageI)
    with x obtain a where a: a ∈ (f –‘ {x}) ∧ a ∈ limit w
      by (blast dest: limit-o-inv)
    thus x ∈ f ‘ (limit w)
      by auto
  qed
qed

lemma limit-inter-empty:
assumes fin: finite (range w)
assumes hyp: limit w ∩ S = {}
shows ∀∞ n. w n ∉ S
proof –
  from fin obtain k where k-def: limit w = range (suffix k w)
    using limit-is-suffix by blast
  have w (k + k') ∉ S for k'
    using hyp unfolding k-def suffix-def image-def by blast
  thus ?thesis
    unfolding MOST-nat-le using le-Suc-ex by blast
qed

```

If the limit is the suffix of the sequence’s range, we may increase the suffix index arbitrarily

```

lemma limit-range-suffix-incr:
assumes limit r = range (suffix i r)
assumes j ≥ i
shows limit r = range (suffix j r)
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof –
  have ?lhs = range (suffix i r)
    using assms by simp
  moreover
  have ... ⊇ ?rhs using ⟨j ≥ i⟩
    by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) assms(2)
      image-subsetI le-Suc-ex range-eqI suffix-def suffix-suffix)
  moreover
  have ... ⊇ ?lhs by (rule limit-in-range-suffix)
  ultimately
  show ?lhs = ?rhs
    by (metis antisym-conv limit-in-range-suffix)

```

qed

For two finite sequences, we can find a common suffix index such that the limits can be represented as these suffixes’ ranges.

```

lemma common-range-limit:
  assumes finite (range x)
  and finite (range y)
  obtains i where limit x = range (suffix i x)
  and limit y = range (suffix i y)
proof -
  obtain i j where 1: limit x = range (suffix i x)
  and 2: limit y = range (suffix j y)
  using assms limit-is-suffix by metis
  have limit x = range (suffix (max i j) x)
  and limit y = range (suffix (max i j) y)
  using limit-range-suffix-incr[OF 1] limit-range-suffix-incr[OF 2]
  by auto
  thus ?thesis
  using that by metis
qed

```

72.5 Index sequences and piecewise definitions

A word can be defined piecewise: given a sequence of words w_0, w_1, \dots and a strictly increasing sequence of integers i_0, i_1, \dots where $i_0 = 0$, a single word is obtained by concatenating subwords of the w_n as given by the integers: the resulting word is

$$(w_0)_{i_0} \dots (w_0)_{i_1-1} (w_1)_{i_1} \dots (w_1)_{i_2-1} \dots$$

We prepare the field by proving some trivial facts about such sequences of indexes.

```

definition idx-sequence :: nat word  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  where idx-sequence idx  $\equiv$  (idx 0 = 0)  $\wedge$  ( $\forall n$ . idx n < idx (Suc n))

lemma idx-sequence-less:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  shows idx n < idx (Suc(n+k))
proof (induct k)
  from iseq show idx n < idx (Suc (n + 0))
  by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
next
  fix k
  assume ih: idx n < idx (Suc(n+k))
  from iseq have idx (Suc(n+k)) < idx (Suc(n + Suc k))
  by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
  with ih show idx n < idx (Suc(n + Suc k))
  by (rule less-trans)

```

qed

```

lemma idx-sequence-inj:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  and eq: idx m = idx n
  shows m = n
  proof (cases m n rule: linorder-cases)
    case greater
    then obtain k where m = Suc(n+k)
      by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
    with iseq have idx n < idx m
      by (simp add: idx-sequence-less)
    with eq show ?thesis
      by simp
  next
    case less
    then obtain k where n = Suc(m+k)
      by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
    with iseq have idx m < idx n
      by (simp add: idx-sequence-less)
    with eq show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed

```

```

lemma idx-sequence-mono:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  and m: m ≤ n
  shows idx m ≤ idx n
  proof (cases m=n)
    case True
    thus ?thesis by simp
  next
    case False
    with m have m < n by simp
    then obtain k where n = Suc(m+k)
      by (auto simp add: less-iff-Suc-add)
    with iseq have idx m < idx n
      by (simp add: idx-sequence-less)
    thus ?thesis by simp
  qed

```

Given an index sequence, every natural number is contained in the interval defined by two adjacent indexes, and in fact this interval is determined uniquely.

```

lemma idx-sequence-idx:
  assumes idx-sequence idx
  shows idx k ∈ {idx k ..< idx (Suc k)}
  using assms by (auto simp add: idx-sequence-def)

```

```

lemma idx-sequence-interval:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  shows  $\exists k. n \in \{idx k .. < idx (Suc k)\}$ 
    (is ?P n is  $\exists k. ?in n k$ )
  proof (induct n)
    from iseq have  $0 = idx 0$ 
      by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
    moreover
      from iseq have  $idx 0 \in \{idx 0 .. < idx (Suc 0)\}$ 
        by (rule idx-sequence-idx)
      ultimately
        show ?P 0 by auto
    next
      fix n
      assume ?P n
      then obtain k where k: ?in n k ..
      show ?P (Suc n)
      proof (cases Suc n < idx (Suc k))
        case True
          with k have ?in (Suc n) k
            by simp
            thus ?thesis ..
      next
        case False
        with k have Suc n = idx (Suc k)
          by auto
        with iseq have ?in (Suc n) (Suc k)
          by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
        thus ?thesis ..
      qed
    qed

lemma idx-sequence-interval-unique:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  and k:  $n \in \{idx k .. < idx (Suc k)\}$ 
  and m:  $n \in \{idx m .. < idx (Suc m)\}$ 
  shows k = m
  proof (cases k m rule: linorder-cases)
    case less
      hence Suc k  $\leq m$  by simp
      with iseq have  $idx (Suc k) \leq idx m$ 
        by (rule idx-sequence-mono)
      with m have  $idx (Suc k) \leq n$ 
        by auto
      with k have False
        by simp
        thus ?thesis ..
    next
      case greater

```

```

hence  $Suc m \leq k$  by simp
with iseq have  $idx(Suc m) \leq idx k$ 
  by (rule idx-sequence-mono)
with  $k$  have  $idx(Suc m) \leq n$ 
  by auto
with  $m$  have False
  by simp
thus ?thesis ..
qed

```

```

lemma idx-sequence-unique-interval:
  assumes iseq: idx-sequence idx
  shows  $\exists! k. n \in \{idx k .. < idx(Suc k)\}$ 
proof (rule ex-exI)
  from iseq show  $\exists k. n \in \{idx k .. < idx(Suc k)\}$ 
    by (rule idx-sequence-interval)
next
  fix k y
  assume  $n \in \{idx k .. < idx(Suc k)\}$  and  $n \in \{idx y .. < idx(Suc y)\}$ 
  with iseq show  $k = y$  by (auto elim: idx-sequence-interval-unique)
qed

```

Now we can define the piecewise construction of a word using an index sequence.

```

definition merge :: 'a word word  $\Rightarrow$  nat word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word
  where merge ws idx  $\equiv \lambda n. \text{let } i = \text{THE } n. n \in \{idx i .. < idx(Suc i)\} \text{ in } ws i n$ 

```

```

lemma merge:
  assumes idx: idx-sequence idx
  and  $n: n \in \{idx i .. < idx(Suc i)\}$ 
  shows merge ws idx n = ws i n
proof -
  from n have (THE k. n  $\in \{idx k .. < idx(Suc k)\}$ ) = i
    by (rule the-equality[OF - sym[OF idx-sequence-interval-unique[OF idx n]])
simp
thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: merge-def Let-def)
qed

```

```

lemma merge0:
  assumes idx: idx-sequence idx
  shows merge ws idx 0 = ws 0 0
proof (rule merge[OF idx])
  from idx have  $idx 0 < idx(Suc 0)$ 
    unfolding idx-sequence-def by blast
  with idx show  $0 \in \{idx 0 .. < idx(Suc 0)\}$ 
    by (simp add: idx-sequence-def)
qed

```

```

lemma merge-Suc:
  assumes idx: idx-sequence idx
    and n: n ∈ {idx i ..< idx (Suc i)}
  shows merge ws idx (Suc n) = (if Suc n = idx (Suc i) then ws (Suc i) else ws
i) (Suc n)
proof auto
  assume eq: Suc n = idx (Suc i)
  from idx have idx (Suc i) < idx (Suc(Suc i))
    unfolding idx-sequence-def by blast
  with eq idx show merge ws idx (idx (Suc i)) = ws (Suc i) (idx (Suc i))
    by (simp add: merge)
next
  assume neq: Suc n ≠ idx (Suc i)
  with n have Suc n ∈ {idx i ..< idx (Suc i) }
    by auto
  with idx show merge ws idx (Suc n) = ws i (Suc n)
    by (rule merge)
qed
end

```

73 Combinator syntax for generic, open state monads (single-threaded monads)

```

theory Open-State-Syntax
imports Main
begin

context
  includes state-combinator-syntax
begin

```

73.1 Motivation

The logic HOL has no notion of constructor classes, so it is not possible to model monads the Haskell way in full generality in Isabelle/HOL.

However, this theory provides substantial support for a very common class of monads: *state monads* (or *single-threaded monads*, since a state is transformed single-threadedly).

To enter from the Haskell world, https://www.engr.mun.ca/~theo/Misc/haskell_and_monads.htm makes a good motivating start. Here we just sketch briefly how those monads enter the game of Isabelle/HOL.

73.2 State transformations and combinators

We classify functions operating on states into two categories:

transformations with type signature $\sigma \Rightarrow \sigma'$, transforming a state.

“yielding” transformations with type signature $\sigma \Rightarrow \alpha \times \sigma'$, “yielding” a side result while transforming a state.

queries with type signature $\sigma \Rightarrow \alpha$, computing a result dependent on a state.

By convention we write σ for types representing states and $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots$ for types representing side results. Type changes due to transformations are not excluded in our scenario.

We aim to assert that values of any state type σ are used in a single-threaded way: after application of a transformation on a value of type σ , the former value should not be used again. To achieve this, we use a set of monad combinators:

Given two transformations f and g , they may be directly composed using the $(\circ >)$ combinator, forming a forward composition: $(f \circ > g) s = f (g s)$.

After any yielding transformation, we bind the side result immediately using a lambda abstraction. This is the purpose of the $(\circ \rightarrow)$ combinator: $(f \circ \rightarrow (\lambda x. g)) s = (\text{let } (x, s') = f s \text{ in } g s')$.

For queries, the existing *Let* is appropriate.

Naturally, a computation may yield a side result by pairing it to the state from the left; we introduce the suggestive abbreviation *return* for this purpose.

The most crucial distinction to Haskell is that we do not need to introduce distinguished type constructors for different kinds of state. This has two consequences:

- The monad model does not state anything about the kind of state; the model for the state is completely orthogonal and may be specified completely independently.
- There is no distinguished type constructor encapsulating away the state transformation, i.e. transformations may be applied directly without using any lifting or providing and dropping units (“open monad”).
- The type of states may change due to a transformation.

73.3 Monad laws

The common monadic laws hold and may also be used as normalization rules for monadic expressions:

lemmas *monad-simp* = *Pair-scomp scomp-Pair id-fcomp fcomp-id*
scomp-scomp scomp-fcomp fcomp-scomp fcomp-assoc

Evaluation of monadic expressions by force:

```
lemmas monad-collapse = monad-simp fcomp-apply scomp-apply split-beta
end
```

73.4 Do-syntax

nonterminal *sdo-binds* **and** *sdo-bind*

syntax

```
-sdo-block :: sdo-binds ⇒ 'a
  (⟨⟨open-block notation=⟨mixfix exec block⟩⟩exec { // (2 -) // }⟩ [12] 62)
-sdo-bind :: [pttrn, 'a] ⇒ sdo-bind
  (⟨⟨indent=2 notation=⟨infix exec bind⟩⟩- ← / -⟩ 13)
-sdo-let :: [pttrn, 'a] ⇒ sdo-bind
  (⟨⟨indent=2 notation=⟨infix exec let⟩⟩let - = / -⟩ [1000, 13] 13)
-sdo-then :: 'a ⇒ sdo-bind (↔ [14] 13)
-sdo-final :: 'a ⇒ sdo-binds (↔)
-sdo-cons :: [sdo-bind, sdo-binds] ⇒ sdo-binds
  (⟨⟨open-block notation=⟨infix exec next⟩⟩-; // -⟩ [13, 12] 12)
```

syntax (ASCII)

```
-sdo-bind :: [pttrn, 'a] ⇒ sdo-bind
  (⟨⟨indent=2 notation=⟨infix exec bind⟩⟩- <- / -⟩ 13)
```

syntax-consts

```
-sdo-let == Let
```

translations

```
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-bind p t) (-sdo-final e))
  == CONST scomp t (λp. e)
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-then t) (-sdo-final e))
  => CONST fcomp t e
-sdo-final (-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-then t) (-sdo-final e)))
  <= -sdo-final (CONST fcomp t e)
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-then t) e)
  <= CONST fcomp t (-sdo-block e)
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons (-sdo-let p t) bs)
  == let p = t in -sdo-block bs
-sdo-block (-sdo-cons b (-sdo-cons c cs))
  == -sdo-block (-sdo-cons b (-sdo-final (-sdo-block (-sdo-cons c cs))))
-sdo-cons (-sdo-let p t) (-sdo-final s)
  == -sdo-final (let p = t in s)
-sdo-block (-sdo-final e) => e
```

For an example, see `~~/src/HOL/Proofs/Extraction/Higman_Extraction.thy`.

end

74 Canonical order on option type

```

theory Option-ord
imports Main
begin

unbundle lattice-syntax

instantiation option :: (preorder) preorder
begin

definition less-eq-option where
   $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } x \Rightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow x \leq y))$ 

definition less-option where
   $x < y \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } y \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{False} \mid \text{Some } y \Rightarrow (\text{case } x \text{ of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{Some } x \Rightarrow x < y))$ 

lemma less-eq-option-None [simp]:  $\text{None} \leq x$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-eq-option-None-code [code]:  $\text{None} \leq x \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
  by simp

lemma less-eq-option-None-is-None:  $x \leq \text{None} \implies x = \text{None}$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-eq-option-Some-None [simp, code]:  $\text{Some } x \leq \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-eq-option-Some [simp, code]:  $\text{Some } x \leq \text{Some } y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y$ 
  by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)

lemma less-option-None [simp, code]:  $x < \text{None} \longleftrightarrow \text{False}$ 
  by (simp add: less-option-def)

lemma less-option-None-is-Some:  $\text{None} < x \implies \exists z. x = \text{Some } z$ 
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: less-option-def)

lemma less-option-None-Some [simp]:  $\text{None} < \text{Some } x$ 
  by (simp add: less-option-def)

lemma less-option-None-Some-code [code]:  $\text{None} < \text{Some } x \longleftrightarrow \text{True}$ 
  by simp

lemma less-option-Some [simp, code]:  $\text{Some } x < \text{Some } y \longleftrightarrow x < y$ 
  by (simp add: less-option-def)

```

```

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-option-def less-option-def less-le-not-le
     elim: order-trans split: option.splits)

end

instance option :: (order) order
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-option-def less-option-def split: option.splits)

instance option :: (linorder) linorder
  by standard (auto simp add: less-eq-option-def less-option-def split: option.splits)

instantiation option :: (order) order-bot
begin

  definition bot-option where ⊥ = None

  instance
    by standard (simp add: bot-option-def)

  end

instantiation option :: (order-top) order-top
begin

  definition top-option where ⊤ = Some ⊤

  instance
    by standard (simp add: top-option-def less-eq-option-def split: option.split)

  end

  instance option :: (wellorder) wellorder
  proof
    fix P :: 'a option ⇒ bool
    fix z :: 'a option
    assume H:  $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. y < x \implies P y) \implies P x$ 
    have P None by (rule H) simp
    then have P-Some [case-names Some]: P z if  $\bigwedge x. z = \text{Some } x \implies (P \circ \text{Some})$ 
    x for z
      using ‹P None› that by (cases z) simp-all
    show P z
    proof (cases z rule: P-Some)
      case (Some w)
      show (P ∘ Some) w
    proof (induct rule: less-induct)
      case (less x)
      have P (Some x)

```

```

proof (rule H)
  fix y :: 'a option
  assume y < Some x
  show P y
  proof (cases y rule: P-Some)
    case (Some v)
      with ‹y < Some x› have v < x by simp
      with less show (P o Some) v .
    qed
  qed
  then show ?case by simp
  qed
  qed
  qed

instantiation option :: (inf) inf
begin

definition inf-option where
  x ⊓ y = (case x of None ⇒ None | Some x ⇒ (case y of None ⇒ None | Some y ⇒ Some (⟨x ⊓ y⟩)))

lemma inf-None-1 [simp, code]: None ⊓ y = None
  by (simp add: inf-option-def)

lemma inf-None-2 [simp, code]: x ⊓ None = None
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: inf-option-def)

lemma inf-Some [simp, code]: Some x ⊓ Some y = Some (⟨x ⊓ y⟩)
  by (simp add: inf-option-def)

instance ..

end

instantiation option :: (sup) sup
begin

definition sup-option where
  x ⊔ y = (case x of None ⇒ y | Some x' ⇒ (case y of None ⇒ x | Some y ⇒ Some (⟨x' ⊔ y⟩)))

lemma sup-None-1 [simp, code]: None ⊔ y = y
  by (simp add: sup-option-def)

lemma sup-None-2 [simp, code]: x ⊔ None = x
  by (cases x) (simp-all add: sup-option-def)

lemma sup-Some [simp, code]: Some x ⊔ Some y = Some (⟨x ⊔ y⟩)

```

```
by (simp add: sup-option-def)
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instance option :: (semilattice-inf) semilattice-inf
```

```
proof
```

```
fix x y z :: 'a option
```

```
show x ⊓ y ≤ x
```

```
by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
```

```
show x ⊓ y ≤ y
```

```
by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
```

```
show x ≤ y ==> x ≤ z ==> x ≤ y ⊓ z
```

```
by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all, cases z, simp-all)
```

```
qed
```

```
instance option :: (semilattice-sup) semilattice-sup
```

```
proof
```

```
fix x y z :: 'a option
```

```
show x ≤ x ⊔ y
```

```
by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
```

```
show y ≤ x ⊔ y
```

```
by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all)
```

```
fix x y z :: 'a option
```

```
show y ≤ x ==> z ≤ x ==> y ⊔ z ≤ x
```

```
by (cases y, simp-all, cases z, simp-all, cases x, simp-all)
```

```
qed
```

```
instance option :: (lattice) lattice ..
```

```
instance option :: (lattice) bounded-lattice-bot ..
```

```
instance option :: (bounded-lattice-top) bounded-lattice-top ..
```

```
instance option :: (bounded-lattice-top) bounded-lattice ..
```

```
instance option :: (distrib-lattice) distrib-lattice
```

```
proof
```

```
fix x y z :: 'a option
```

```
show x ⊔ y ⊓ z = (x ⊔ y) ⊓ (x ⊓ z)
```

```
by (cases x, simp-all, cases y, simp-all, cases z, simp-all add: sup-inf-distrib1
inf-commute)
```

```
qed
```

```
instantiation option :: (complete-lattice) complete-lattice
begin
```

```
definition Inf-option :: 'a option set ⇒ 'a option where
```

```

 $\sqcap A = (\text{if } \text{None} \in A \text{ then } \text{None} \text{ else } \text{Some } (\sqcap \text{Option.these } A))$ 

lemma None-in-Inf [simp]:  $\text{None} \in A \implies \sqcap A = \text{None}$ 
  by (simp add: Inf-option-def)

definition Sup-option :: "'a option set  $\Rightarrow$  'a option" where
   $\sqcup A = (\text{if } A = \{\} \vee A = \{\text{None}\} \text{ then } \text{None} \text{ else } \text{Some } (\sqcup \text{Option.these } A))$ 

lemma empty-Sup [simp]:  $\sqcup \{\} = \text{None}$ 
  by (simp add: Sup-option-def)

lemma singleton-None-Sup [simp]:  $\sqcup \{\text{None}\} = \text{None}$ 
  by (simp add: Sup-option-def)

instance
proof
  fix  $x :: 'a option$  and  $A$ 
  assume  $x \in A$ 
  then show  $\sqcap A \leq x$ 
    by (cases  $x$ ) (auto simp add: Inf-option-def in-these-eq intro: Inf-lower)
next
  fix  $z :: 'a option$  and  $A$ 
  assume  $*: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies z \leq x$ 
  show  $z \leq \sqcap A$ 
  proof (cases  $z$ )
    case None then show ?thesis by simp
next
  case (Some  $y$ )
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: Inf-option-def in-these-eq Some intro!: Inf-greatest dest!:
*)
  qed
next
  fix  $x :: 'a option$  and  $A$ 
  assume  $x \in A$ 
  then show  $x \leq \sqcup A$ 
    by (cases  $x$ ) (auto simp add: Sup-option-def in-these-eq intro: Sup-upper)
next
  fix  $z :: 'a option$  and  $A$ 
  assume  $*: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x \leq z$ 
  show  $\sqcup A \leq z$ 
  proof (cases  $z$ )
    case None
    with * have  $\bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x = \text{None}$  by (auto dest: less-eq-option-None-is-None)
    then have  $A = \{\} \vee A = \{\text{None}\}$  by blast
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: Sup-option-def)
next
  case (Some  $y$ )
  from * have  $\bigwedge w. \text{Some } w \in A \implies \text{Some } w \leq z$  .

```

```

with Some have  $\bigwedge w. w \in \text{Option.these } A \implies w \leq y$ 
  by (simp add: in-these-eq)
then have  $\bigsqcup \text{Option.these } A \leq y$  by (rule Sup-least)
  with Some show ?thesis by (simp add: Sup-option-def)
qed
next
  show  $\bigsqcup \{\} = (\perp :: 'a option)$ 
    by (auto simp: bot-option-def)
  show  $\bigcap \{\} = (\top :: 'a option)$ 
    by (auto simp: top-option-def Inf-option-def)
qed

end

lemma Some-Inf:
   $\text{Some}(\bigcap A) = \bigcap(\text{Some}^A)$ 
  by (auto simp add: Inf-option-def)

lemma Some-Sup:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{Some}(\bigsqcup A) = \bigsqcup(\text{Some}^A)$ 
  by (auto simp add: Sup-option-def)

lemma Some-INF:
   $\text{Some}(\bigcap x \in A. f x) = (\bigcap x \in A. \text{Some}(f x))$ 
  by (simp add: Some-Inf image-comp)

lemma Some-SUP:
   $A \neq \{\} \implies \text{Some}(\bigsqcup x \in A. f x) = (\bigsqcup x \in A. \text{Some}(f x))$ 
  by (simp add: Some-Sup image-comp)

lemma option-Inf-Sup:  $\bigcap(\text{Sup}^A) \leq \bigsqcup(\text{Inf}^{\{f \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}})$ 
  for A :: ('a::complete-distrib-lattice option) set set
proof (cases {} ∈ A)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule INF-lower2, simp-all)
next
  case False
  from this have X: {} ∉ A
    by simp
  then show ?thesis
proof (cases {None} ∈ A)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule INF-lower2, simp-all)
next
  case False

  {fix y

```

```

assume A:  $y \in A$ 
have  $\text{Sup}(y - \{\text{None}\}) = \text{Sup } y$ 
by (metis (no-types, lifting) Sup-option-def insert-Diff-single these-insert-None
these-not-empty-eq)
from A and this have  $(\exists z. y - \{\text{None}\} = z - \{\text{None}\} \wedge z \in A) \wedge \bigsqcup y =$ 
 $\bigsqcup(y - \{\text{None}\})$ 
by auto
}
from this have A:  $\text{Sup} ` A = (\text{Sup} ` \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\})$ 
by (auto simp add: image-def)

have [simp]:  $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies \exists ya. \{ya. \exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya =$ 
the x}
=  $\{y. \exists x \in ya - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } x\} \wedge ya \in A$ 
by (rule exI, auto)

have [simp]:  $\bigwedge y. y \in A \implies$ 
 $(\exists ya. y - \{\text{None}\} = ya - \{\text{None}\} \wedge ya \in A) \wedge \bigsqcup \{ya. \exists x \in y - \{\text{None}\}.$ 
ya = the x}
=  $\bigsqcup \{ya. \exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya = \text{the } x\}$ 
apply (safe, blast)
by (rule arg-cong [of - - Sup], auto)
{fix y
assume [simp]:  $y \in A$ 
have  $\exists x. (\exists y. x = \{ya. \exists x \in y - \{\text{None}\}. ya = \text{the } x\} \wedge y \in A) \wedge \bigsqcup \{ya.$ 
 $\exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya = \text{the } x\} = \bigsqcup x$ 
and  $\exists x. (\exists y. x = y - \{\text{None}\} \wedge y \in A) \wedge \bigsqcup \{ya. \exists x \in y - \{\text{None}\}. ya = \text{the }$ 
x} =  $\bigsqcup \{y. \exists xa. xa \in x \wedge (\exists y. xa = \text{Some } y) \wedge y = \text{the } xa\}$ 
apply (rule exI [of - {ya.  $\exists x. x \in y \wedge (\exists y. x = \text{Some } y) \wedge ya = \text{the } x$ }],
simp)
by (rule exI [of - y - \{\text{None}\}], simp)
}
from this have C:  $(\lambda x. (\bigsqcup \text{Option.these } x)) ` \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y. y \in A\} = (\text{Sup}$ 
` {the `  $(y - \{\text{None}\}) \mid y. y \in A\}$ )
by (simp add: image-def Option.these-def, safe, simp-all)

have D:  $\forall f. \exists Y \in A. f Y \notin Y \implies \text{False}$ 
by (drule spec [of -  $\lambda Y. \text{SOME } x. x \in Y$ ], simp add: X some-in-eq)

define F where F =  $(\lambda Y. \text{SOME } x :: 'a option . x \in (Y - \{\text{None}\}))$ 

have G:  $\bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies \exists x. x \in Y - \{\text{None}\}$ 
by (metis False X all-not-in-conv insert-Diff-single these-insert-None these-not-empty-eq)

have F:  $\bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies F Y \in (Y - \{\text{None}\})$ 
by (metis F-def G empty-iff some-in-eq)

have Some  $\perp \leq \text{Inf}(F ` A)$ 
by (metis (no-types, lifting) Diff-iff F Inf-option-def bot.extremum image-iff

```

less-eq-option-Some singletonI)

from this have $\text{Inf} (F ` A) \neq \text{None}$
by (*cases* $\prod x \in A. F x$, *simp-all*)

from this have $\text{Inf} (F ` A) \neq \text{None} \wedge \text{Inf} (F ` A) \in \text{Inf} ` \{f ` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}$
using F **by** *auto*

from this have $\exists x. x \neq \text{None} \wedge x \in \text{Inf} ` \{f ` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}$
by *blast*

from this have $E: \text{Inf} ` \{f ` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\} = \{\text{None}\} \implies \text{False}$
by *blast*

have [*simp*]: $((\bigcup x \in \{f ` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}. \prod x) = \text{None}) = \text{False}$
by (*metis* (*no-types*, *lifting*) E *Sup-option-def* $\exists x. x \neq \text{None} \wedge x \in \text{Inf} ` \{f ` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\}$)
ex-in-conv option.simps(3))

have $B: \text{Option.these} ((\lambda x. \text{Some} (\bigcup \text{Option.these} x)) ` \{y - \{\text{None}\} | y. y \in A\})$
 $= ((\lambda x. (\bigcup \text{Option.these} x)) ` \{y - \{\text{None}\} | y. y \in A\})$
by (*metis* *image-image these-image-Some-eq*)
{
fix f
assume $A: \bigwedge Y. (\exists y. Y = \text{the} ` (y - \{\text{None}\}) \wedge y \in A) \implies f Y \in Y$

have $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies f \{y. \exists a \in xa - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } a\} = f (\text{the} ` (xa - \{\text{None}\}))$
by (*simp add: image-def*)
from this have [*simp*]: $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies \exists x \in A. f \{y. \exists a \in xa - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } a\} = f (\text{the} ` (x - \{\text{None}\}))$
by *blast*
have $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies f (\text{the} ` (xa - \{\text{None}\})) = f \{y. \exists a \in xa - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } a\} \wedge xa \in A$
by (*simp add: image-def*)
from this have [*simp*]: $\bigwedge xa. xa \in A \implies \exists x. f (\text{the} ` (xa - \{\text{None}\})) = f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } a\} \wedge x \in A$
by *blast*

{
fix Y
have $Y \in A \implies \text{Some} (f (\text{the} ` (Y - \{\text{None}\}))) \in Y$
using A [*of the* ‘ $(Y - \{\text{None}\})$] **apply** (*simp add: image-def*)
using *option.collapse* **by** *fastforce*
}
from this have [*simp*]: $\bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies \text{Some} (f (\text{the} ` (Y - \{\text{None}\}))) \in Y$

```

by blast
have [simp]: ( $\prod x \in A. \text{Some } (f \{y. \exists x \in x - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } x\}) = \prod \{\text{Some } (f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } a\}) | x. x \in A\}$ )
  by (simp add: Setcompr-eq-image)

have [simp]:  $\exists x. (\exists f. x = \{y. \exists x \in A. y = f x\} \wedge (\forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y)) \wedge$ 
 $\prod \{\text{Some } (f \{y. \exists a \in x - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } a\}) | x. x \in A\} = \prod x$ 
  apply (rule exI [of - {Some (f {y. \exists a \in x - {None}. y = the a})} | x . x \in A], safe)
  by (rule exI [of - {lambda Y . Some (f (the ` (Y - {None}))})}, safe, simp-all)

{
  fix xb
  have xb \in A \implies ( $\prod x \in \{\{ya. \exists x \in y - \{\text{None}\}. ya = \text{the } x\} | y. y \in A\}. f x$ )
     $\leq f \{y. \exists x \in xb - \{\text{None}\}. y = \text{the } x\}$ 
    apply (rule INF-lower2 [of {y. \exists x \in xb - {None}. y = the x}])
    by blast+
}
from this have [simp]: ( $\prod x \in \{\text{the } ` (y - \{\text{None}\}) | y. y \in A\}. f x \leq \text{the } (\prod Y \in A. \text{Some } (f (\text{the } ` (Y - \{\text{None}\})))$ )
  apply (simp add: Inf-option-def image-def Option.these-def)
  by (rule Inf-greatest, clar simp)
have [simp]:  $\text{the } (\prod Y \in A. \text{Some } (f (\text{the } ` (Y - \{\text{None}\}))) \in \text{Option.these } (\text{Inf } ` \{f` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$ 
  apply (auto simp add: Option.these-def)
  apply (rule imageI)
  apply auto
  using  $\langle \bigwedge Y. Y \in A \implies \text{Some } (f (\text{the } ` (Y - \{\text{None}\}))) \in Y \rangle$  apply blast
  apply (auto simp add: Some-INF [symmetric])
  done
have ( $\prod x \in \{\text{the } ` (y - \{\text{None}\}) | y. y \in A\}. f x \leq \bigsqcup \text{Option.these } (\text{Inf } ` \{f` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$ )
  by (rule Sup-upper2 [of the (Inf ((lambda Y . Some (f (the ` (Y - {None}))))` A))], simp-all)
}
from this have X:  $\bigwedge f . \forall Y. (\exists y. Y = \text{the } ` (y - \{\text{None}\}) \wedge y \in A) \longrightarrow f Y \in Y \implies$ 
 $(\prod x \in \{\text{the } ` (y - \{\text{None}\}) | y. y \in A\}. f x) \leq \bigsqcup \text{Option.these } (\text{Inf } ` \{f` A | f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$ 
by blast

have [simp]:  $\bigwedge x . x \in \{y - \{\text{None}\} | y. y \in A\} \implies x \neq \{\} \wedge x \neq \{\text{None}\}$ 
using F by fastforce

have (Inf (Sup `A)) = (Inf (Sup ` {y - {None} | y. y \in A}))
by (subst A, simp)

also have ... = ( $\prod x \in \{y - \{\text{None}\} | y. y \in A\}. \text{if } x = \{\} \vee x = \{\text{None}\} \text{ then}$ 

```

```

None else Some ( $\bigsqcup$  Option.these  $x$ )
by (simp add: Sup-option-def)

also have ... = ( $\prod x \in \{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y \in A\}$ . Some ( $\bigsqcup$  Option.these  $x$ ))
using G by fastforce

also have ... = Some ( $\prod$  Option.these (( $\lambda x$ . Some ( $\bigsqcup$  Option.these  $x$ )) `  $\{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y \in A\}$ ))
by (simp add: Inf-option-def, safe)

also have ... = Some ( $\prod$  (( $\lambda x$ . ( $\bigsqcup$  Option.these  $x$ )) `  $\{y - \{\text{None}\} \mid y \in A\}$ ))
by (simp add: B)

also have ... = Some (Inf (Sup ` {the `  $(y - \{\text{None}\}) \mid y \in A$ }))
by (unfold C, simp)
thm Inf-Sup
also have ... = Some ( $\bigsqcup x \in \{f ` \{\text{the}`  $(y - \{\text{None}\}) \mid y \in A\} \mid f. \forall Y. (\exists y. Y = \text{the}`  $(y - \{\text{None}\}) \wedge y \in A) \longrightarrow f Y \in Y\}$ .  $\prod x$$ )
by (simp add: Inf-Sup)

also have ...  $\leq$   $\bigsqcup$  (Inf ` { $f ` A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y$ })
proof (cases  $\bigsqcup$  (Inf ` { $f ` A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y$ }))
  case None
    then show ?thesis by (simp add: less-eq-option-def)
next
  case (Some a)
    then show ?thesis
      apply simp
      apply (rule Sup-least, safe)
      apply (simp add: Sup-option-def)
      apply (cases ( $\forall f. \exists Y \in A. f Y \notin Y$ )  $\vee$  Inf ` { $f ` A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y$ } = {None}, simp-all)
        by (drule X, simp)
      qed
      finally show ?thesis by simp
    qed
  qed

instance option :: (complete-distrib-lattice) complete-distrib-lattice
by (standard, simp add: option-Inf-Sup)

instance option :: (complete-linorder) complete-linorder ..

unbundle no lattice-syntax

end$ 
```

75 Futures and parallel lists for code generated towards Isabelle/ML

```
theory Parallel
imports Main
begin

datatype 'a future = fork unit ⇒ 'a

primrec join :: 'a future ⇒ 'a where
  join (fork f) = f ()

lemma future-eqI [intro!]:
  assumes join f = join g
  shows f = g
  using assms by (cases f, cases g) (simp add: ext)
```

```
code-printing
  type-constructor future → (Eval) - future
| constant fork → (Eval) Future.fork
| constant join → (Eval) Future.join
```

code-reserved (Eval) Future future

75.2 Parallel lists

```
definition map :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'b list where
  [simp]: map = List.map
```

```
definition forall :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool where
  forall = list-all
```

```
lemma forall-all [simp]:
  forall P xs ↔ ( ∀ x ∈ set xs. P x )
  by (simp add: forall-def list-all-iff)
```

```
definition exists :: ('a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool where
  exists = list-ex
```

```
lemma exists-ex [simp]:
  exists P xs ↔ ( ∃ x ∈ set xs. P x )
  by (simp add: exists-def list-ex-iff)
```

```
code-printing
  constant map → (Eval) Par'-List.map
| constant forall → (Eval) Par'-List.forall
| constant exists → (Eval) Par'-List.exists
```

code-reserved (*Eval*) *Par-List*

hide-const (**open**) *fork join map exists forall*
end

76 Input syntax for pattern aliases (or “as-patterns” in Haskell)

```
theory Pattern-Aliases
imports Main
begin
```

Most functional languages (Haskell, ML, Scala) support aliases in patterns. This allows to refer to a subpattern with a variable name. This theory implements this using a check phase. It works well for function definitions (see usage below). All features are packed into a **bundle**.

The following caveats should be kept in mind:

- The translation expects a term of the form $f x y = rhs$, where x and y are patterns that may contain aliases. The result of the translation is a nested *Let*-expression on the right hand side. The code generator *does not* print Isabelle pattern aliases to target language pattern aliases.
- The translation does not process nested equalities; only the top-level equality is translated.
- Terms that do not adhere to the above shape may either stay untranslated or produce an error message. The **fun** command will complain if pattern aliases are left untranslated. In particular, there are no checks whether the patterns are wellformed or linear.
- The corresponding uncheck phase attempts to reverse the translation (no guarantee). The additionally introduced variables are bound using a “fake quantifier” that does not appear in the output.
- To obtain reasonable induction principles in function definitions, the bundle also declares a custom congruence rule for *Let* that only affects **fun**. This congruence rule might lead to an explosion in term size (although that is rare)! In some circumstances (using *let* to destructure tuples), the internal construction of functions stumbles over this rule and prints an error. To mitigate this, either
 - activate the bundle locally (**context includes ... begin**) or

- rewrite the *let*-expression to use *case*: $\text{let } (a, b) = x \text{ in } (b, a)$ becomes $\text{case } x \text{ of } (a, b) \Rightarrow (b, a)$.
- The bundle also adds the *Let* $?s ?f \equiv ?f ?s$ rule to the simpset.

76.1 Definition

```

consts
  as :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a
  fake-quant :: ('a ⇒ prop) ⇒ prop

lemma let-cong-unfolding: M = N ⇒ f N = g N ⇒ Let M f = Let N g
by simp

translations P <= CONST fake-quant (λx. P)

ML⟨
local

fun let-typ a b = a --> (a --> b) --> b
fun as-typ a = a --> a --> a

fun strip-all t =
  case try Logic.dest-all-global t of
    NONE => ([] , t)
  | SOME (var, t) => apfst (cons var) (strip-all t)

fun all-Frees t =
  fold-aterms (fn Free (x, t) => insert (op =) (x, t) | _ => I) t []

fun subst-once (old, new) t =
  let
    fun go t =
      if t = old then
        (new, true)
      else
        case t of
          u $ v =>
            let
              val (u', substituted) = go u
              in
                if substituted then
                  (u' $ v, true)
                else
                  case go v of (v', substituted) => (u $ v', substituted)
            end
  | Abs (name, typ, t) =>
    (case go t of (t', substituted) => (Abs (name, typ, t'), substituted))

```

```

| - => (t, false)
in fst (go t) end

(* adapted from logic.ML *)
fun fake-const T = Const (const-name <fake-quant>, (T --> propT) --> propT);

fun dependent-fake-name v t =
let
  val x = Term.term-name v
  val T = Term.fastype-of v
  val t' = Term.abstract-over (v, t)
in if Term.is-dependent t' then fake-const T $ Abs (x, T, t') else t end

in

fun check-pattern-syntax t =
case strip-all t of
  (vars, Const <Trueprop> $ (Const (const-name <HOL.eq>, -) $ lhs $ rhs)) =>
  let
    fun go (Const (const-name <as>, -) $ pat $ var, rhs) =
      let
        val (pat', rhs') = go (pat, rhs)
        val _ = if is-Free var then () else error Right-hand side of =: must
               be a free variable
        val rhs'' =
          Const (const-name <Let>, let-typ (fastype-of var) (fastype-of rhs)) $ 
            pat' $ lambda var rhs'
      in
        (pat', rhs'')
      end
    | go (t $ u, rhs) =
      let
        val (t', rhs') = go (t, rhs)
        val (u', rhs'') = go (u, rhs')
      in (t' $ u', rhs'') end
    | go (t, rhs) = (t, rhs)

    val (lhs', rhs') = go (lhs, rhs)

    val res = HOLogic.mk-Trueprop (HOLogic.mk-eq (lhs', rhs'))

    val frees = filter (member (op =) vars) (all-Frees res)
    in fold (fn v => Logic.dependent-all-name (, v)) (map Free frees) res end
  | - => t

fun uncheck-pattern-syntax ctxt t =
case strip-all t of
  (vars, Const <Trueprop> $ (Const (const-name <HOL.eq>, -) $ lhs $ rhs)) =>
  let

```

```

(* restricted to going down abstractions; ignores eta-contracted rhs *)
fun go lhs (rhs as Const (const-name`Let`, _) $ pat $ Abs (name, typ, t))
  ctxt frees =
  if exists-subterm (fn t' => t' = pat) lhs then
    let
      val ([name'], ctxt') = Variable.variant-fixes [name] ctxt
      val free = Free (name', typ)
      val subst = (pat, Const (const-name`as`, as-typ typ) $ pat $ free)
      val lhs' = subst-once subst lhs
      val rhs' = subst-bound (free, t)
    in
      go lhs' rhs' ctxt' (Free (name', typ) :: frees)
    end
  else
    (lhs, rhs, ctxt, frees)
  | go lhs rhs ctxt frees = (lhs, rhs, ctxt, frees)

val (lhs', rhs', _, frees) = go lhs rhs ctxt []

```

```

val res =
  HOLogic.mk-Trueprop (HOLogic.mk-eq (lhs', rhs'))
  |> fold (fn v => Logic.dependent-all-name (, v)) (map Free vars)
  |> fold dependent-fake-name frees
in
  if null frees then t else res
end
| - => t

```

```

end

```

```

bundle pattern-aliases begin

```

```

notation as (infixr <=:> 1)

declaration `K (Syntax-Phases.term-check 98 pattern-syntax (K (map check-pattern-syntax)))
declaration `K (Syntax-Phases.term-uncheck 98 pattern-syntax (map o uncheck-pattern-syntax))

declare let-cong-unfolding [fundef-cong]
declare Let-def [simp]

```

```

end

hide-const as
hide-const fake-quant

```

76.2 Usage

```
context includes pattern-aliases begin
```

Not very useful for plain definitions, but works anyway.

```
private definition test-1 x (y =: z) = y + z
```

```
lemma test-1 x y = y + y
by (rule test-1-def[unfolded Let-def])
```

Very useful for function definitions.

```
private fun test-2 where
test-2 (y # (y' # ys =: x') =: x) = x @ x' @ x' |
test-2 - = []
```

```
lemma test-2 (y # y' # ys) = (y # y' # ys) @ (y' # ys) @ (y' # ys)
by (rule test-2.simps[unfolded Let-def])
```

```
ML‹
let
  val actual =
    @{thm test-2.simps(1)}
  |> Thm.prop-of
  |> Syntax.pretty-term context
  |> Pretty.pretty-string-of
  val expected = test-2 (?y # (?y' # ?ys =: x') =: x) = x @ x' @ x'
in assert (actual = expected) end
›

end
end
```

77 Periodic Functions

```
theory Periodic-Fun
imports Complex-Main
begin
```

A locale for periodic functions. The idea is that one proves $f(x + p) = f(x)$ for some period p and gets derived results like $f(x - p) = f(x)$ and $f(x + 2p) = f(x)$ for free.

g and gm are “plus/minus k periods” functions. $g1$ and $gn1$ are “plus/minus one period” functions. This is useful e.g. if the period is one; the lemmas one gets are then $f(x + 1) = f x$ instead of $f(x + 1 * 1) = f x$ etc.

```
locale periodic-fun =
  fixes f :: ('a :: {ring-1}) ⇒ 'b and g gm :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a and g1 gn1 :: 'a ⇒ 'a
  assumes plus-1: f (g1 x) = f x
  assumes periodic-arg-plus-0: g x 0 = x
  assumes periodic-arg-plus-distrib: g x (of-int (m + n)) = g (g x (of-int n)) (of-int m)
  assumes plus-1-eq: g x 1 = g1 x and minus-1-eq: g x (-1) = gn1 x
```

```

and minus-eq:  $g x (-y) = gm x y$ 
begin

lemma plus-of-nat:  $f (g x (\text{of-nat } n)) = f x$ 
  by (induction n) (insert periodic-arg-plus-distrib[of - 1 int n for n],
    simp-all add: plus-1 periodic-arg-plus-0 plus-1-eq)

lemma minus-of-nat:  $f (gm x (\text{of-nat } n)) = f x$ 
proof -
  have  $f (g x (- \text{of-nat } n)) = f (g (g x (- \text{of-nat } n)) (\text{of-nat } n))$ 
    by (rule plus-of-nat[symmetric])
  also have ... =  $f (g (g x (\text{of-int } (- \text{of-nat } n)) (\text{of-int } (\text{of-nat } n)))$  by simp
  also have ... =  $f x$ 
    by (subst periodic-arg-plus-distrib [symmetric]) (simp add: periodic-arg-plus-0)
  finally show ?thesis by (simp add: minus-eq)
qed

lemma plus-of-int:  $f (g x (\text{of-int } n)) = f x$ 
  by (induction n) (simp-all add: plus-of-nat minus-of-nat minus-eq del: of-nat-Suc)

lemma minus-of-int:  $f (gm x (\text{of-int } n)) = f x$ 
  using plus-of-int[of x of-int (-n)] by (simp add: minus-eq)

lemma plus-numeral:  $f (g x (\text{numeral } n)) = f x$ 
  by (subst of-nat-numeral[symmetric], subst plus-of-nat) (rule refl)

lemma minus-numeral:  $f (gm x (\text{numeral } n)) = f x$ 
  by (subst of-nat-numeral[symmetric], subst minus-of-nat) (rule refl)

lemma minus-1:  $f (gn1 x) = f x$ 
  using minus-of-nat[of x 1] by (simp flip: minus-1-eq minus-eq)

lemmas periodic-simps = plus-of-nat minus-of-nat plus-of-int minus-of-int
  plus-numeral minus-numeral plus-1 minus-1

end

```

Specialised case of the *periodic-fun* locale for periods that are not 1.
 Gives lemmas $f (x - \text{period}) = f x$ etc.

```

locale periodic-fun-simple =
  fixes  $f :: ('a :: \{\text{ring-1}\}) \Rightarrow 'b$  and period :: ' $a$ 
  assumes plus-period:  $f (x + \text{period}) = f x$ 
begin
sublocale periodic-fun  $f \lambda z. z + x * \text{period} \lambda z. z - x * \text{period}$ 
   $\lambda z. z + \text{period} \lambda z. z - \text{period}$ 
  by standard (simp-all add: ring-distrib plus-period)
end

```

Specialised case of the *periodic-fun* locale for period 1. Gives lemmas $f (x - 1) = f x$ etc.

```

locale periodic-fun-simple' =
  fixes f :: ('a :: {ring-1}) ⇒ 'b
  assumes plus-period: f (x + 1) = f x
begin
sublocale periodic-fun f λz x. z + x λz x. z - x λz. z + 1 λz. z - 1
  by standard (simp-all add: ring-distrib plus-period)

lemma of-nat: f (of-nat n) = f 0 using plus-of-nat[of 0 n] by simp
lemma uminus-of-nat: f (-of-nat n) = f 0 using minus-of-nat[of 0 n] by simp
lemma of-int: f (of-int n) = f 0 using plus-of-int[of 0 n] by simp
lemma uminus-of-int: f (-of-int n) = f 0 using minus-of-int[of 0 n] by simp
lemma of-numeral: f (numeral n) = f 0 using plus-numeral[of 0 n] by simp
lemma of-neg-numeral: f (-numeral n) = f 0 using minus-numeral[of 0 n] by
  simp
lemma of-1: f 1 = f 0 using plus-of-nat[of 0 1] by simp
lemma of-neg-1: f (-1) = f 0 using minus-of-nat[of 0 1] by simp

lemmas periodic-simps' =
  of-nat uminus-of-nat of-int uminus-of-int of-numeral of-neg-numeral of-1 of-neg-1

end

lemma sin-plus-pi: sin ((z :: 'a :: {real-normed-field, banach}) + of-real pi) = -
  sin z
  by (simp add: sin-add)

lemma cos-plus-pi: cos ((z :: 'a :: {real-normed-field, banach}) + of-real pi) = -
  cos z
  by (simp add: cos-add)

interpretation sin: periodic-fun-simple sin 2 * of-real pi :: 'a :: {real-normed-field, banach}
proof
  fix z :: 'a
  have sin (z + 2 * of-real pi) = sin (z + of-real pi + of-real pi) by (simp add:
    ac-simps)
  also have ... = sin z by (simp only: sin-plus-pi) simp
  finally show sin (z + 2 * of-real pi) = sin z .
qed

interpretation cos: periodic-fun-simple cos 2 * of-real pi :: 'a :: {real-normed-field, banach}
proof
  fix z :: 'a
  have cos (z + 2 * of-real pi) = cos (z + of-real pi + of-real pi) by (simp add:
    ac-simps)
  also have ... = cos z by (simp only: cos-plus-pi) simp
  finally show cos (z + 2 * of-real pi) = cos z .
qed

interpretation tan: periodic-fun-simple tan 2 * of-real pi :: 'a :: {real-normed-field, banach}

```

```

by standard (simp only: tan-def [abs-def] sin.plus-1 cos.plus-1)

interpretation cot: periodic-fun-simple cot 2 * of-real pi :: 'a :: {real-normed-field, banach}
by standard (simp only: cot-def [abs-def] sin.plus-1 cos.plus-1)

lemma cos-eq-neg-periodic-intro:
assumes x - y = 2*(of-int k)*pi + pi ∨ x + y = 2*(of-int k)*pi + pi
shows cos x = - cos y using assms
proof
assume x - y = 2 * (of-int k) * pi + pi
then show ?thesis
using cos.periodic-simps[of y+pi]
by (auto simp add:algebra-simps)
next
assume x + y = 2 * real-of-int k * pi + pi
then show ?thesis
using cos.periodic-simps[of -y+pi]
by (clarify simp add: algebra-simps) (smt (verit))
qed

lemma cos-eq-periodic-intro:
assumes x - y = 2*(of-int k)*pi ∨ x + y = 2*(of-int k)*pi
shows cos x = cos y
by (smt (verit, best) assms cos-eq-neg-periodic-intro cos-minus-pi cos-periodic-pi)

lemma cos-eq-arccos-Ex:
cos x = y ↔ -1 ≤ y ∧ y ≤ 1 ∧ (∃ k:int. x = arccos y + 2*k*pi ∨ x = - arccos
y + 2*k*pi) (is ?L=?R)
proof
assume ?R then show cos x = y
by (metis cos.plus-of-int cos-arccos cos-minus id-apply mult.assoc mult.left-commute
of-real-eq-id)
next
assume L: ?L
let ?goal = (∃ k:int. x = arccos y + 2*k*pi ∨ x = - arccos y + 2*k*pi)
obtain k:int where k: -pi < x - k*(2*pi) x - k*(2*pi) ≤ pi
using ceiling-divide-lower [of 2*pi x-pi] ceiling-divide-upper [of 2*pi x-pi]
by (simp add: divide-simps algebra-simps) (metis mult.commute)
have *: cos (x - k * 2*pi) = y
using cos.periodic-simps(3)[of x -k] L by (auto simp add:field-simps)
then have **: ?goal when x-k*2*pi ≥ 0
using arccos-cos k that by force
then show -1 ≤ y ∧ y ≤ 1 ∧ ?goal
using * arccos-cos2 k(1) by force
qed

end

```

78 Polynomial mapping: combination of almost everywhere zero functions with an algebraic view

```
theory Poly-Mapping
imports Groups-Big-Fun Fun-Lexorder More-List
begin
```

78.1 Preliminary: auxiliary operations for *almost everywhere zero*

A central notion for polynomials are functions being *almost everywhere zero*. For these we provide some auxiliary definitions and lemmas.

```
lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-leftI:
  fixes f :: 'b ⇒ 'a :: mult-zero
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
  shows finite {a. g a * f a ≠ 0}
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-mono assms mult-zero-right finite-subset)

lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI:
  fixes f :: 'b ⇒ 'a :: mult-zero
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
  shows finite {a. f a * g a ≠ 0}
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Collect-mono assms lambda-zero finite-subset)

lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-prodI:
  fixes f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0} (is finite ?F)
  assumes finite {b. g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?G)
  shows finite {(a, b). f a * g b ≠ 0}
  proof –
    from assms have finite (?F × ?G)
      by blast
    then have finite {(a, b). f a ≠ 0 ∧ g b ≠ 0}
      by simp
    then show ?thesis
      by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
  qed

lemma finite-not-eq-zero-sumI:
  fixes f g :: 'a::monoid-add ⇒ 'b::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0} (is finite ?F)
  assumes finite {b. g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?G)
  shows finite {a + b | a b. f a ≠ 0 ∧ g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?FG)
  proof –
    from assms have finite (?F × ?G)
      by (simp add: finite-cartesian-product-iff)
    then have finite (case-prod plus '(?F × ?G))
      by (rule finite-imageI)
```

```

also have case-prod plus ` (?F × ?G) = ?FG
  by auto
finally show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma finite-mult-not-eq-zero-sumI:
  fixes f g :: 'a::monoid-add ⇒ 'b::semiring-0
  assumes finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
  assumes finite {b. g b ≠ 0}
  shows finite {a + b | a b. f a * g b ≠ 0}
proof -
  from assms
  have finite {a + b | a b. f a ≠ 0 ∧ g b ≠ 0}
    by (rule finite-not-eq-zero-sumI)
  then show ?thesis
    by (rule rev-finite-subset) (auto dest: mult-not-zero)
qed

lemma finite-Sum-any-not-eq-zero-weakenI:
  assumes finite {a. ∃ b. f a b ≠ 0}
  shows finite {a. Sum-any (f a) ≠ 0}
proof -
  have {a. Sum-any (f a) ≠ 0} ⊆ {a. ∃ b. f a b ≠ 0}
    by (auto elim: Sum-any.not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
  then show ?thesis using assms by (rule finite-subset)
qed

context zero
begin

definition when :: 'a ⇒ bool ⇒ 'a (infixl `when` 20)
where
  (a when P) = (if P then a else 0)

Case distinctions always complicate matters, particularly when nested.
The (when) operation allows to minimise these if 0 is the false-case value
and makes proof obligations much more readable.

lemma when [simp]:
  P ⇒ (a when P) = a
  ¬ P ⇒ (a when P) = 0
  by (simp-all add: when-def)

lemma when-simps [simp]:
  (a when True) = a
  (a when False) = 0
  by simp-all

lemma when-cong:

```

```

assumes  $P \longleftrightarrow Q$ 
and  $Q \implies a = b$ 
shows  $(a \text{ when } P) = (b \text{ when } Q)$ 
using assms by (simp add: when-def)

lemma zero-when [simp]:
 $(0 \text{ when } P) = 0$ 
by (simp add: when-def)

lemma when-when:
 $(a \text{ when } P \text{ when } Q) = (a \text{ when } P \wedge Q)$ 
by (cases Q) simp-all

lemma when-commute:
 $(a \text{ when } Q \text{ when } P) = (a \text{ when } P \text{ when } Q)$ 
by (simp add: when-when conj-commute)

lemma when-neq-zero [simp]:
 $(a \text{ when } P) \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow P \wedge a \neq 0$ 
by (cases P) simp-all

end

context monoid-add
begin

lemma when-add-distrib:
 $(a + b \text{ when } P) = (a \text{ when } P) + (b \text{ when } P)$ 
by (simp add: when-def)

end

context semiring-1
begin

lemma zero-power-eq:
 $0^{\wedge n} = (1 \text{ when } n = 0)$ 
by (simp add: power-0-left)

end

context comm-monoid-add
begin

lemma Sum-any-when-equal [simp]:
 $(\sum a. (f a \text{ when } a = b)) = f b$ 
by (simp add: when-def)

lemma Sum-any-when-equal' [simp]:

```

$(\sum a. (f a \text{ when } b = a)) = f b$
by (*simp add: when-def*)

lemma *Sum-any-when-independent*:

$(\sum a. g a \text{ when } P) = ((\sum a. g a) \text{ when } P)$
by (*cases P*) *simp-all*

lemma *Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-right*:

$(\sum (a, b). g a \text{ when } b = h a) = (\sum a. g a)$

proof –

have *inj-on* $(\lambda a. (a, h a)) \{a. g a \neq 0\}$

by (*rule inj-onI*) *auto*

then show ?*thesis unfolding Sum-any.expand-set*

by (*rule sum.reindex-cong*) *auto*

qed

lemma *Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-left*:

$(\sum (a, b). g b \text{ when } a = h b) = (\sum b. g b)$

proof –

have $(\sum (a, b). g b \text{ when } a = h b) = (\sum (b, a). g b \text{ when } a = h b)$

by (*rule Sum-any.reindex-cong [of prod.swap]*) (*simp-all add: fun-eq-iff*)

then show ?*thesis by* (*simp add: Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-right*)

qed

end

context *cancel-comm-monoid-add*

begin

lemma *when-diff-distrib*:

$(a - b \text{ when } P) = (a \text{ when } P) - (b \text{ when } P)$

by (*simp add: when-def*)

end

context *group-add*

begin

lemma *when-uminus-distrib*:

$(- a \text{ when } P) = - (a \text{ when } P)$

by (*simp add: when-def*)

end

context *mult-zero*

begin

lemma *mult-when*:

$a * (b \text{ when } P) = (a * b \text{ when } P)$

```

by (cases P) simp-all

lemma when-mult:
  (a when P) * b = (a * b when P)
  by (cases P) simp-all

end

```

78.2 Type definition

The following type is of central importance:

```

typedef (overloaded) ('a, 'b) poly-mapping (((- ⇒₀ /-) ) [1, 0] 0) =
  {f :: 'a ⇒ 'b::zero. finite {x. f x ≠ 0}}
morphisms lookup Abs-poly-mapping
using not-finite-existsD by force

declare lookup-inverse [simp]
declare lookup-inject [simp]

lemma lookup-Abs-poly-mapping [simp]:
  finite {x. f x ≠ 0} ==> lookup (Abs-poly-mapping f) = f
  using Abs-poly-mapping-inverse [of f] by simp

lemma finite-lookup [simp]:
  finite {k. lookup f k ≠ 0}
  using poly-mapping.lookup [of f] by simp

lemma finite-lookup-nat [simp]:
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒₀ nat
  shows finite {k. 0 < lookup f k}
  using poly-mapping.lookup [of f] by simp

lemma poly-mapping-eqI:
  assumes ∀k. lookup f k = lookup g k
  shows f = g
  using assms unfolding poly-mapping.lookup-inject [symmetric]
  by blast

lemma poly-mapping-eq-iff: a = b ↔ lookup a = lookup b
  by auto

```

We model the universe of functions being *almost everywhere zero* by means of a separate type ' $a \Rightarrow₀ b$ '. For convenience we provide a suggestive infix syntax which is a variant of the usual function space syntax. Conversion between both types happens through the morphisms

lookup

Abs-poly-mapping

satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Abs-poly-mapping} (\text{lookup } ?x) &= ?x \\ \text{finite } \{x. ?f x \neq 0\} \implies \text{lookup} (\text{Abs-poly-mapping } ?f) &= ?f \end{aligned}$$

Luckily, we have rarely to deal with those low-level morphisms explicitly but rely on Isabelle’s *lifting* package with its method *transfer* and its specification tool *lift-definition*.

setup-lifting *type-definition-poly-mapping*
code-datatype *Abs-poly-mapping*—FIXME? workaround for preventing *code-abstype* setup

$'a \Rightarrow_0 'b$ serves distinctive purposes:

1. A clever nesting as $(nat \Rightarrow_0 nat) \Rightarrow_0 'a$ later in theory *MPoly* gives a suitable representation type for polynomials *almost for free*: Interpreting $nat \Rightarrow_0 nat$ as a mapping from variable identifiers to exponents yields monomials, and the whole type maps monomials to coefficients. Lets call this the *ultimate interpretation*.
2. A further more specialised type isomorphic to $nat \Rightarrow_0 'a$ is apt to direct implementation using code generation [1].

Note that despite the names *mapping* and *lookup* suggest something implementation-near, it is best to keep $'a \Rightarrow_0 'b$ as an abstract *algebraic* type providing operations like *addition*, *multiplication* without any notion of key-order, data structures etc. This implementations-specific notions are easily introduced later for particular implementations but do not provide any gain for specifying logical properties of polynomials.

78.3 Additive structure

The additive structure covers the usual operations θ , $+$ and (unary and binary) $-$. Recalling the ultimate interpretation, it is obvious that these have just lift the corresponding operations on values to mappings.

Isabelle has a rich hierarchy of algebraic type classes, and in such situations of pointwise lifting a typical pattern is to have instantiations for a considerable number of type classes.

The operations themselves are specified using *lift-definition*, where the proofs of the *almost everywhere zero* property can be significantly involved.

The *lookup* operation is supposed to be usable explicitly (unless in other situations where the morphisms between types are somehow internal to the *lifting* package). Hence it is good style to provide explicit rewrite rules how *lookup* acts on operations immediately.

instantiation *poly-mapping* :: (*type*, *zero*) *zero*

```

begin

lift-definition zero-poly-mapping :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is λk. 0
  by simp

instance ..

end

lemma Abs-poly-mapping [simp]: Abs-poly-mapping (λk. 0) = 0
  by (simp add: zero-poly-mapping.abs-eq)

lemma lookup-zero [simp]: lookup 0 k = 0
  by transfer rule

instantiation poly-mapping :: (type, monoid-add) monoid-add
begin

lift-definition plus-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  is λf1 f2 k. f1 k + f2 k
proof -
  fix f1 f2 :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  assume finite {k. f1 k ≠ 0}
  and finite {k. f2 k ≠ 0}
  then have finite ({k. f1 k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. f2 k ≠ 0}) by auto
  moreover have {x. f1 x + f2 x ≠ 0} ⊆ {k. f1 k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. f2 k ≠ 0}
    by auto
  ultimately show finite {x. f1 x + f2 x ≠ 0}
    by (blast intro: finite-subset)
qed

instance
  by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)+

end

lemma lookup-add: lookup (f + g) k = lookup f k + lookup g k
  by (simp add: plus-poly-mapping.rep-eq)

instance poly-mapping :: (type, comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)+

lemma lookup-sum: lookup (sum pp X) i = sum (λx. lookup (pp x) i) X
  by (induction rule: infinite-finite-induct) (auto simp: lookup-add)

```

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

lift-definition *minus-poly-mapping* :: ('*a* \Rightarrow_0 '*b*) \Rightarrow ('*a* \Rightarrow_0 '*b*) \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow_0 '*b*
 is $\lambda f1\ f2\ k.\ f1\ k - f2\ k$
proof –
 fix *f1 f2* :: '*a* \Rightarrow '*b*
 assume finite {*k*. *f1 k* $\neq 0$ }
 and finite {*k*. *f2 k* $\neq 0$ }
 then have finite ({*k*. *f1 k* $\neq 0$ } \cup {*k*. *f2 k* $\neq 0$ }) by auto
 moreover have {*x*. *f1 x - f2 x* $\neq 0$ } \subseteq {*k*. *f1 k* $\neq 0$ } \cup {*k*. *f2 k* $\neq 0$ }
 by auto
 ultimately show finite {*x*. *f1 x - f2 x* $\neq 0$ } by (blast intro: finite-subset)
qed

instance

by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff diff-diff-add)+

end

instantiation *poly-mapping* :: (*type*, *ab-group-add*) *ab-group-add*
begin

lift-definition *uminus-poly-mapping* :: ('*a* \Rightarrow_0 '*b*) \Rightarrow '*a* \Rightarrow_0 '*b*
 is *uminus*
 by simp

instance

by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)+

end

lemma *lookup-uminus* [simp]:
lookup ($- f$) *k* = $- \text{lookup } f \ i$
 by transfer simp

lemma *lookup-minus*:
lookup ($f - g$) *k* = *lookup f k - lookup g k*
 by transfer rule

78.4 Multiplicative structure

instantiation *poly-mapping* :: (*zero*, *zero-neq-one*) *zero-neq-one*
begin

lift-definition *one-poly-mapping* :: '*a* \Rightarrow_0 '*b*
 is $\lambda k.\ 1 \text{ when } k = 0$
 by simp

instance

by intro-classes (transfer, simp add: fun-eq-iff)

end

lemma lookup-one: $\text{lookup } 1 \ k = (1 \text{ when } k = 0)$

by (meson one-poly-mapping.rep-eq)

lemma lookup-one-zero [simp]:

$\text{lookup } 1 \ 0 = 1$

by (simp add: one-poly-mapping.rep-eq)

definition prod-fun :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow 'a::monoid-add \Rightarrow 'b::semiring-0$
where

$\text{prod-fun } f1 \ f2 \ k = (\sum l. f1 \ l * (\sum q. (f2 \ q \text{ when } k = l + q)))$

lemma prod-fun-unfold-prod:

fixes $f \ g :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add} \Rightarrow 'b::\text{semiring-0}$

assumes fin-f: finite {a. $f \ a \neq 0$ }

assumes fin-g: finite {b. $g \ b \neq 0$ }

shows prod-fun $f \ g \ k = (\sum (a, b). f \ a * g \ b \text{ when } k = a + b)$

proof –

let ?C = {a. $f \ a \neq 0$ } \times {b. $g \ b \neq 0$ }

from fin-f fin-g **have** finite ?C **by** blast

moreover

have {a. $\exists b. (f \ a * g \ b \text{ when } k = a + b) \neq 0$ } \times

 {b. $\exists a. (f \ a * g \ b \text{ when } k = a + b) \neq 0$ } \subseteq {a. $f \ a \neq 0$ } \times {b. $g \ b \neq 0$ }

by auto

ultimately show ?thesis **using** fin-g

by (auto simp: prod-fun-def)

 Sum-any.cartesian-product [of {a. $f \ a \neq 0$ } \times {b. $g \ b \neq 0$ }] Sum-any-right-distrib
mult-when)

qed

lemma finite-prod-fun:

fixes $f1 \ f2 :: 'a :: \text{monoid-add} \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{semiring-0}$

assumes fin1: finite {l. $f1 \ l \neq 0$ }

and fin2: finite {q. $f2 \ q \neq 0$ }

shows finite {k. prod-fun $f1 \ f2 \ k \neq 0$ }

proof –

have *: finite {k. ($\exists l. f1 \ l \neq 0 \wedge (\exists q. f2 \ q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q)$)}

using assms **by** simp

have aux: sum $f2 \ \{q. f2 \ q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q\} = (\sum q. (f2 \ q \text{ when } k = l + q))$

for k l

proof –

have {q. $(f2 \ q \text{ when } k = l + q) \neq 0$ } \subseteq {q. $f2 \ q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q$ } **by** auto

with fin2 **show** ?thesis

by (simp add: Sum-any.expand-superset [of {q. $f2 \ q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q$ }])

```

qed
have {k. ( $\sum l. f1 l * \text{sum } f2 \{q. f2 q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q\}$ )  $\neq 0$ }
 $\subseteq \{k. (\exists l. f1 l * \text{sum } f2 \{q. f2 q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q\} \neq 0)\}$ 
by (auto elim!: Sum-any.not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
also have ...  $\subseteq \{k. (\exists l. f1 l \neq 0 \wedge \text{sum } f2 \{q. f2 q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q\} \neq 0)\}$ 
by (auto dest: mult-not-zero)
also have ...  $\subseteq \{k. (\exists l. f1 l \neq 0 \wedge (\exists q. f2 q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q))\}$ 
by (auto elim!: sum.not-neutral-contains-not-neutral)
finally have finite {k. ( $\sum l. f1 l * \text{sum } f2 \{q. f2 q \neq 0 \wedge k = l + q\}$ )  $\neq 0$ }
using * by (rule finite-subset)
with aux have finite {k. ( $\sum l. f1 l * (\sum q. (f2 q \text{ when } k = l + q))$ )  $\neq 0$ }
by simp
with fin2 show ?thesis
by (simp add: prod-fun-def)
qed

instantiation poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-0) semiring-0
begin

lift-definition times-poly-mapping :: ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b
is prod-fun
by(rule finite-prod-fun)

instance
proof
fix a b c :: 'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b
show a * b * c = a * (b * c)
proof transfer
fix f g h :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b
assume fin-f: finite {a. f a  $\neq 0$ } (is finite ?F)
assume fin-g: finite {b. g b  $\neq 0$ } (is finite ?G)
assume fin-h: finite {c. h c  $\neq 0$ } (is finite ?H)
from fin-f fin-g have fin-fg: finite {(a, b). f a * g b  $\neq 0$ } (is finite ?FG)
by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-prodI)
from fin-g fin-h have fin-gh: finite {(b, c). g b * h c  $\neq 0$ } (is finite ?GH)
by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-prodI)
from fin-f fin-g have fin-fg': finite {a + b | a b. f a * g b  $\neq 0$ } (is finite ?FG')
by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-sumI)
then have fin-fg'': finite {d. ( $\sum (a, b)$ . f a * g b when d = a + b)  $\neq 0$ }
by (auto intro: finite-Sum-any-not-eq-zero-weakenI)
from fin-g fin-h have fin-gh'': finite {b + c | b c. g b * h c  $\neq 0$ } (is finite ?GH')
by (rule finite-mult-not-eq-zero-sumI)
then have fin-gh'': finite {d. ( $\sum (b, c)$ . g b * h c when d = b + c)  $\neq 0$ }
by (auto intro: finite-Sum-any-not-eq-zero-weakenI)
show prod-fun (prod-fun f g) h = prod-fun f (prod-fun g h) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
fix k
from fin-f fin-g fin-h fin-fg''
have ?lhs k = ( $\sum (ab, c)$ . ( $\sum (a, b)$ . f a * g b when ab = a + b) * h c when

```

```

 $k = ab + c)$ 
  by (simp add: prod-fun-unfold-prod)
  also have ... =  $(\sum(ab, c). (\sum(a, b). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } k = ab + c \text{ when } ab = a + b))$ 
    using fin-fg
    apply (simp add: Sum-any-left-distrib split-def flip: Sum-any-when-independent)
      apply (simp add: when-when when-mult mult-when conj-commute)
      done
    also have ... =  $(\sum(ab, c, a, b). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } k = ab + c \text{ when } ab = a + b)$ 
      apply (subst Sum-any.cartesian-product2 [of (?FG' × ?H) × ?FG])
      apply (auto simp: finite-cartesian-product-iff fin-fg fin-fg' fin-h dest: mult-not-zero)
      done
    also have ... =  $(\sum(ab, c, a, b). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } k = a + b + c \text{ when } ab = a + b)$ 
      by (rule Sum-any.cong) (simp add: split-def when-def)
    also have ... =  $(\sum(ab, cab). (\text{case } cab \text{ of } (c, a, b) \Rightarrow f a * g b * h c \text{ when } k = a + b + c)$ 
      when  $ab = (\text{case } cab \text{ of } (c, a, b) \Rightarrow a + b))$ 
      by (simp add: split-def)
    also have ... =  $(\sum(c, a, b). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } k = a + b + c)$ 
      by (simp add: Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-left)
    also have ... =  $(\sum(bc, cab). (\text{case } cab \text{ of } (c, a, b) \Rightarrow f a * g b * h c \text{ when } k = a + b + c))$ 
      when  $bc = (\text{case } cab \text{ of } (c, a, b) \Rightarrow b + c))$ 
      by (simp add: Sum-any-when-dependent-prod-left)
    also have ... =  $(\sum(bc, c, a, b). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } k = a + b + c \text{ when } bc = b + c)$ 
      by (simp add: split-def)
    also have ... =  $(\sum(bc, c, a, b). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } bc = b + c \text{ when } k = a + bc)$ 
      by (rule Sum-any.cong) (simp add: split-def when-def ac-simps)
    also have ... =  $(\sum(a, bc, b, c). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } bc = b + c \text{ when } k = a + bc)$ 
      proof –
        have bij  $(\lambda(a, d, b, c). (d, c, a, b))$ 
        by (auto intro!: bijI injI surjI [of - λ(d, c, a, b). (a, d, b, c)] simp add: split-def)
        then show ?thesis
          by (rule Sum-any.reindex-cong) auto
        qed
      also have ... =  $(\sum(a, bc). (\sum(b, c). f a * g b * h c \text{ when } bc = b + c \text{ when } k = a + bc))$ 
        apply (subst Sum-any.cartesian-product2 [of (?F × ?GH') × ?GH])
        apply (auto simp: finite-cartesian-product-iff fin-f fin-gh fin-gh' ac-simps dest: mult-not-zero)
        done
      also have ... =  $(\sum(a, bc). f a * (\sum(b, c). g b * h c \text{ when } bc = b + c) \text{ when } k = a + bc)$ 

```

```

apply (subst Sum-any-right-distrib)
using fin-gh apply (simp add: split-def)
apply (subst Sum-any-when-independent [symmetric])
apply (simp add: when-when when-mult mult-when split-def ac-simps)
done
also from fin-f fin-g fin-h fin-gh"
have ... = ?rhs k
  by (simp add: prod-fun-unfold-prod)
finally show ?lhs k = ?rhs k .
qed
qed
show (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
proof transfer
fix f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b
assume fin-f: finite {k. f k ≠ 0}
assume fin-g: finite {k. g k ≠ 0}
assume fin-h: finite {k. h k ≠ 0}
show prod-fun (λk. f k + g k) h = (λk. prod-fun f h k + prod-fun g h k)
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (simp add: prod-fun-def algebra-simps)
  by (simp add: Sum-any.distrib fin-f fin-g finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI)
qed
show a * (b + c) = a * b + a * c
proof transfer
fix f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b
assume fin-f: finite {k. f k ≠ 0}
assume fin-g: finite {k. g k ≠ 0}
assume fin-h: finite {k. h k ≠ 0}
show prod-fun f (λk. g k + h k) = (λk. prod-fun f g k + prod-fun f h k)
  apply (rule ext)
  apply (auto simp: prod-fun-def Sum-any.distrib algebra-simps when-add-distrib
    fin-g fin-h)
  by (simp add: Sum-any.distrib fin-f finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI)
qed
show 0 * a = 0
  by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def])
show a * 0 = 0
  by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def])
qed
end

lemma lookup-mult:
  lookup (f * g) k = (∑ l. lookup f l * (∑ q. lookup g q when k = l + q))
  by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def)

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-semiring-0) comm-semiring-0
proof
fix a b c :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b

```

```

show a * b = b * a
proof transfer
fix f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b
assume fin-f: finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
assume fin-g: finite {b. g b ≠ 0}
show prod-fun f g = prod-fun g f
proof
fix k
have fin1: ∀l. finite {a. (f a when k = l + a) ≠ 0}
using fin-f by auto
have fin2: ∀l. finite {b. (g b when k = l + b) ≠ 0}
using fin-g by auto
from fin-f fin-g have finite {(a, b). f a ≠ 0 ∧ g b ≠ 0} (is finite ?AB)
by simp
have (∑ a. ∑ n. f a * (g n when k = a + n)) = (∑ a. ∑ n. g a * (f n when
k = a + n))
by (subst Sum-any.swap [OF ⟨finite ?AB⟩]) (auto simp: mult-when ac-simps)
then show prod-fun f g k = prod-fun g f k
by (simp add: prod-fun-def Sum-any-right-distrib [OF fin2] Sum-any-right-distrib
[OF fin1])
qed
qed
show (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
proof transfer
fix f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b
assume fin-f: finite {k. f k ≠ 0}
assume fin-g: finite {k. g k ≠ 0}
assume fin-h: finite {k. h k ≠ 0}
show prod-fun (λk. f k + g k) h = (λk. prod-fun f h k + prod-fun g h k)
by (auto simp: prod-fun-def fun-eq-iff algebra-simps
Sum-any.distrib fin-f fin-g finite-mult-not-eq-zero-rightI)
qed
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-0-cancel) semiring-0-cancel
..
instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-semiring-0-cancel) comm-semiring-0-cancel
..
instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-1) semiring-1
proof
fix a :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
show 1 * a = a
by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def] when-mult)
show a * 1 = a
apply transfer
apply (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def] Sum-any-right-distrib Sum-any-left-distrib
mult-when)

```

```

apply (subst when-commute)
apply simp
done
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-semiring-1) comm-semiring-1
proof
  fix a :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
  show 1 * a = a
    by transfer (simp add: prod-fun-def [abs-def])
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-1-cancel) semiring-1-cancel
..
.

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, ring) ring
..

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-ring) comm-ring
..

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, ring-1) ring-1
..

instance poly-mapping :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-ring-1) comm-ring-1
..
.
```

78.5 Single-point mappings

```

lift-definition single :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b::zero
  is λk v k'. (v when k = k')
  by simp

lemma inj-single [iff]:
  inj (single k)
proof (rule injI, transfer)
  fix k :: 'b and a b :: 'a::zero
  assume (λk'. a when k = k') = (λk'. b when k = k')
  then have (λk'. a when k = k') k = (λk'. b when k = k') k
    by (rule arg-cong)
  then show a = b by simp
qed

lemma lookup-single:
  lookup (single k v) k' = (v when k = k')
  by (simp add: single.rep_eq)

lemma lookup-single-eq [simp]:
  lookup (single k v) k = v

```

```

by (simp add: single.rep-eq)

lemma lookup-single-not-eq:
 $k \neq k' \implies \text{lookup}(\text{single } k \ v) \ k' = 0$ 
by (simp add: single.rep-eq)

lemma single-zero [simp]:
 $\text{single } k \ 0 = 0$ 
by transfer simp

lemma single-one [simp]:
 $\text{single } 0 \ 1 = 1$ 
by transfer simp

lemma single-add:
 $\text{single } k \ (a + b) = \text{single } k \ a + \text{single } k \ b$ 
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff when-add-distrib)

lemma single-uminus:
 $\text{single } k \ (- a) = - \text{single } k \ a$ 
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff when-uminus-distrib)

lemma single-diff:
 $\text{single } k \ (a - b) = \text{single } k \ a - \text{single } k \ b$ 
by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff when-diff-distrib)

lemma single-numeral [simp]:
 $\text{single } 0 \ (\text{numeral } n) = \text{numeral } n$ 
by (induct n) (simp-all only: numeral.simps numeral-add single-zero single-one single-add)

lemma lookup-numeral:
 $\text{lookup}(\text{numeral } n) \ k = (\text{numeral } n \text{ when } k = 0)$ 
proof -
  have  $\text{lookup}(\text{numeral } n) \ k = \text{lookup}(\text{single } 0 \ (\text{numeral } n)) \ k$ 
    by simp
  then show ?thesis unfolding lookup-single by simp
qed

lemma single-of-nat [simp]:
 $\text{single } 0 \ (\text{of-nat } n) = \text{of-nat } n$ 
by (induct n) (simp-all add: single-add)

lemma lookup-of-nat:
 $\text{lookup}(\text{of-nat } n) \ k = (\text{of-nat } n \text{ when } k = 0)$ 
by (metis lookup-single lookup-single-not-eq single-of-nat)

lemma of-nat-single:
 $\text{of-nat} = \text{single } 0 \circ \text{of-nat}$ 

```

```

by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma mult-single:
  single k a * single l b = single (k + l) (a * b)
proof transfer
  fix k l :: 'a and a b :: 'b
  show prod-fun ( $\lambda k'. a \text{ when } k = k'$ ) ( $\lambda k'. b \text{ when } l = k'$ ) = ( $\lambda k'. a * b \text{ when } k + l = k'$ )
  proof
    fix k'
    have prod-fun ( $\lambda k'. a \text{ when } k = k'$ ) ( $\lambda k'. b \text{ when } l = k'$ )  $k' = (\sum n. a * b \text{ when } l = n \text{ when } k' = k + n)$ 
      by (simp add: prod-fun-def Sum-any-right-distrib mult-when when-mult)
    also have ... = ( $\sum n. a * b \text{ when } k' = k + n \text{ when } l = n$ )
      by (simp add: when-when conj-commute)
    also have ... = (a * b when  $k' = k + l$ )
      by simp
    also have ... = (a * b when  $k + l = k'$ )
      by (simp add: when-def)
    finally show prod-fun ( $\lambda k'. a \text{ when } k = k'$ ) ( $\lambda k'. b \text{ when } l = k'$ )  $k' =$ 
      ( $\lambda k'. a * b \text{ when } k + l = k'$ )  $k'$ .
  qed
qed

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, semiring-char-0) semiring-char-0
  by intro-classes (auto intro: inj-compose inj-of-nat simp add: of-nat-single)

instance poly-mapping :: (monoid-add, ring-char-0) ring-char-0
  ..
  lemma single-of-int [simp]:
    single 0 (of-int k) = of-int k
    by (cases k) (simp-all add: single-diff single-uminus)

lemma lookup-of-int:
  lookup (of-int l) k = (of-int l when k = 0)
  by (metis lookup-single-not-eq single.rep_eq single-of-int)

```

78.6 Integral domains

```

instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, semiring-no-zero-divisors)
semiring-no-zero-divisors

```

The *linorder* constraint is a pragmatic device for the proof — maybe it can be dropped

```

proof
  fix f g :: 'a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b
  assume f  $\neq 0$  and g  $\neq 0$ 
  then show f * g  $\neq 0$ 

```

```

proof transfer
fix f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b
define F where F = {a. f a ≠ 0}
moreover define G where G = {a. g a ≠ 0}
ultimately have [simp]:
  ∧ a. f a ≠ 0 ←→ a ∈ F
  ∧ b. g b ≠ 0 ←→ b ∈ G
  by simp-all
assume finite {a. f a ≠ 0}
then have [simp]: finite F
  by simp
assume finite {a. g a ≠ 0}
then have [simp]: finite G
  by simp
assume f ≠ (λa. 0)
then obtain a where f a ≠ 0
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
assume g ≠ (λb. 0)
then obtain b where g b ≠ 0
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
from ⟨f a ≠ 0⟩ and ⟨g b ≠ 0⟩ have F ≠ {} and G ≠ {}
  by auto
note Max-F = ⟨finite F⟩ ⟨F ≠ {}⟩
note Max-G = ⟨finite G⟩ ⟨G ≠ {}⟩
from Max-F and Max-G have [simp]:
  Max F ∈ F
  Max G ∈ G
  by auto
from Max-F Max-G have [dest!]:
  ∧ a. a ∈ F ⇒ a ≤ Max F
  ∧ b. b ∈ G ⇒ b ≤ Max G
  by auto
define q where q = Max F + Max G
have (∑(a, b). f a * g b when q = a + b) =
  (∑(a, b). f a * g b when q = a + b when a ∈ F ∧ b ∈ G)
  by (rule Sum-any.cong) (auto simp: split-def when-def q-def intro: ccontr)
also have ... =
  (∑(a, b). f a * g b when (Max F, Max G) = (a, b))
proof (rule Sum-any.cong)
  fix ab :: 'a × 'a
  obtain a b where [simp]: ab = (a, b)
    by (cases ab) simp-all
  have [dest!]:
    a ≤ Max F ⇒ Max F ≠ a ⇒ a < Max F
    b ≤ Max G ⇒ Max G ≠ b ⇒ b < Max G
    by auto
  show (case ab of (a, b) ⇒ f a * g b when q = a + b when a ∈ F ∧ b ∈ G) =
    (case ab of (a, b) ⇒ f a * g b when (Max F, Max G) = (a, b))
    by (auto simp: split-def when-def q-def dest: add-strict-mono [of a Max F b]

```

```

Max G])
qed
also have ... = (∑ ab. (case ab of (a, b) ⇒ f a * g b) when
  (Max F, Max G) = ab)
  unfolding split-def when-def by auto
also have ... ≠ 0
  by simp
finally have prod-fun f g q ≠ 0
  by (simp add: prod-fun-unfold-prod)
then show prod-fun f g ≠ (λk. 0)
  by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
qed
qed

instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, ring-no-zero-divisors)
ring-no-zero-divisors
..

instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, ring-1-no-zero-divisors)
ring-1-no-zero-divisors
..

instance poly-mapping :: ({ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}, idom) idom
..

```

78.7 Mapping order

```

instantiation poly-mapping :: (linorder, {zero, linorder}) linorder
begin

lift-definition less-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ bool
  is less-fun
.

lift-definition less-eq-poly-mapping :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ bool
  is λf g. less-fun f g ∨ f = g
.

instance proof (rule linorder.intro-of-class)
  show class.linorder (less-eq :: (- ⇒₀ -) ⇒ -) less
  proof (rule linorder-strictI, rule order-strictI)
    fix f g h :: 'a ⇒₀ 'b
    show f ≤ g ⟷ f < g ∨ f = g
      by transfer (rule refl)
    show ¬ f < f
      by transfer (rule less-fun-irrefl)
    show f < g ∨ f = g ∨ g < f
    proof transfer
      fix f g :: 'a ⇒ 'b

```

```

assume finite {k. f k ≠ 0} and finite {k. g k ≠ 0}
then have finite ({k. f k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. g k ≠ 0})
  by simp
moreover have {k. f k ≠ g k} ⊆ {k. f k ≠ 0} ∪ {k. g k ≠ 0}
  by auto
ultimately have finite {k. f k ≠ g k}
  by (rule rev-finite-subset)
then show less-fun f g ∨ f = g ∨ less-fun g f
  by (rule less-fun-trichotomy)
qed
assume f < g then show ¬ g < f
  by transfer (rule less-fun-asym)
note ‹f < g› moreover assume g < h
  ultimately show f < h
  by transfer (rule less-fun-trans)
qed
qed

end

instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
linorder}) ordered-ab-semigroup-add
proof (intro-classes, transfer)
  fix f g h :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assume*: less-fun f g ∨ f = g
  have less-fun (λk. h k + f k) (λk. h k + g k) if less-fun f g
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) less-fun-def add-strict-left-mono that)
  with* show less-fun (λk. h k + f k) (λk. h k + g k) ∨ (λk. h k + f k) = (λk.
  h k + g k)
    by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)
  qed

instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}) linordered-cancel-ab-semigroup-add
  ..
instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}) ordered-comm-monoid-add
  ..
instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, {ordered-comm-monoid-add, ordered-ab-semigroup-add-imp-le,
cancel-comm-monoid-add, linorder}) ordered-cancel-comm-monoid-add
  ..
instance poly-mapping :: (linorder, linordered-ab-group-add) linordered-ab-group-add
  ..

```

For pragmatism we leave out the final elements in the hierarchy: *linordered-ring*, *linordered-ring-strict*, *linordered-idom*; remember that the order instance is a mere technical device, not a deeper algebraic property.

78.8 Fundamental mapping notions

lift-definition *keys* :: $('a \Rightarrow_0 'b::zero) \Rightarrow 'a \text{ set}$
is $\lambda f. \{k. f k \neq 0\}$.

lift-definition *range* :: $('a \Rightarrow_0 'b::zero) \Rightarrow 'b \text{ set}$
is $\lambda f :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b. \text{Set.range } f - \{0\}$.

lemma *finite-keys* [simp]:
finite (*keys* *f*)
by *transfer*

lemma *not-in-keys-iff-lookup-eq-zero*:
 $k \notin \text{keys } f \longleftrightarrow \text{lookup } f k = 0$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *lookup-not-eq-zero-eq-in-keys*:
 $\text{lookup } f k \neq 0 \longleftrightarrow k \in \text{keys } f$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *lookup-eq-zero-in-keys-contradict* [dest]:
 $\text{lookup } f k = 0 \implies \neg k \in \text{keys } f$
by (*simp add: not-in-keys-iff-lookup-eq-zero*)

lemma *finite-range* [simp]: *finite* (*Poly-Mapping.range p*)
proof *transfer*
fix *f* :: $'b \Rightarrow 'a$
assume $*: \text{finite } \{x. f x \neq 0\}$
have *Set.range f - {0} ⊆ f`{x. f x ≠ 0}*
by *auto*
thus *finite* (*Set.range f - {0}*)
using $* \text{ finite-surj by blast}$
qed

lemma *in-keys-lookup-in-range* [simp]:
 $k \in \text{keys } f \implies \text{lookup } f k \in \text{range } f$
by *transfer simp*

lemma *in-keys-iff*: $x \in (\text{keys } s) = (\text{lookup } s x \neq 0)$
by (*simp add: lookup-not-eq-zero-eq-in-keys*)

lemma *keys-zero* [simp]:
keys 0 = {}
by *transfer simp*

lemma *range-zero* [simp]:
range 0 = {}
by *transfer auto*

lemma *keys-add*:

keys ($f + g$) \subseteq *keys* $f \cup$ *keys* g
by transfer auto

lemma *keys-one* [simp]:

keys 1 = {0}

by transfer simp

lemma *range-one* [simp]:

range 1 = {1}

by transfer (auto simp: when-def)

lemma *keys-single* [simp]:

keys (single $k v$) = (if $v = 0$ then {} else { k })

by transfer simp

lemma *range-single* [simp]:

range (single $k v$) = (if $v = 0$ then {} else { v })

by transfer (auto simp: when-def)

lemma *keys-mult*:

keys ($f * g$) \subseteq { $a + b \mid a \in \text{keys } f \wedge b \in \text{keys } g$ }

apply transfer

apply (force simp: prod-fun-def dest!: mult-not-zero elim!: Sum-any.not-neutral-obtains-not-neutral)
done

lemma *setsum-keys-plus-distrib*:

assumes hom-0: $\bigwedge k. f k 0 = 0$

and hom-plus: $\bigwedge k. k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } p \cup \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } q \implies f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k + \text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k) = f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k) + f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k)$

shows

$(\sum_{k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } (p + q)} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } (p + q) k)) =$

$(\sum_{k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } p} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k)) +$

$(\sum_{k \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } q} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k))$

(is ?lhs = ?p + ?q)

proof –

let ?A = *Poly-Mapping.keys* $p \cup \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } q$

have ?lhs = $(\sum_{k \in ?A} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k + \text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k))$

by(intro sum.mono-neutral-cong-left) (auto simp: sum.mono-neutral-cong-left
hom-0 in-keys-iff lookup-add)

also have ... = $(\sum_{k \in ?A} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k) + f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k))$

by(rule sum.cong)(simp-all add: hom-plus)

also have ... = $(\sum_{k \in ?A} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } p k)) + (\sum_{k \in ?A} f k (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } q k))$

(is - = ?p' + ?q')

by(simp add: sum.distrib)

also have ?p' = ?p

```

by (simp add: hom-0 in-keys-iff sum.mono-neutral-cong-right)
also have ?q' = ?q
by (simp add: hom-0 in-keys-iff sum.mono-neutral-cong-right)
finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

78.9 Degree

```

definition degree :: (nat ⇒₀ 'a::zero) ⇒ nat
where

```

```
degree f = Max (insert 0 (Suc ` keys f))
```

```
lemma degree-zero [simp]:
```

```
degree 0 = 0
```

```
unfolding degree-def by transfer simp
```

```
lemma degree-one [simp]:
```

```
degree 1 = 1
```

```
unfolding degree-def by transfer simp
```

```
lemma degree-single-zero [simp]:
```

```
degree (single k 0) = 0
```

```
unfolding degree-def by transfer simp
```

```
lemma degree-single-not-zero [simp]:
```

```
v ≠ 0 ⇒ degree (single k v) = Suc k
```

```
unfolding degree-def by transfer simp
```

```
lemma degree-zero-iff [simp]:
```

```
degree f = 0 ↔ f = 0
```

```
unfolding degree-def proof transfer
```

```
fix f :: nat ⇒ 'a
```

```
assume finite {n. f n ≠ 0}
```

```
then have fin: finite (insert 0 (Suc ` {n. f n ≠ 0})) by auto
```

```
show Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {n. f n ≠ 0})) = 0 ↔ f = (λn. 0) (is ?P ↔ ?Q)
```

```
proof
```

```
assume ?P
```

```
have {n. f n ≠ 0} = {}
```

```
proof (rule ccontr)
```

```
assume {n. f n ≠ 0} ≠ {}
```

```
then obtain n where n ∈ {n. f n ≠ 0} by blast
```

```
then have {n. f n ≠ 0} = insert n {n. f n ≠ 0} by auto
```

```
then have Suc ` {n. f n ≠ 0} = insert (Suc n) (Suc ` {n. f n ≠ 0}) by auto
with ‹?P› have Max (insert 0 (insert (Suc n) (Suc ` {n. f n ≠ 0}))) = 0
```

```
by simp
```

```
then have Max (insert (Suc n) (insert 0 (Suc ` {n. f n ≠ 0}))) = 0
```

```
by (simp add: insert-commute)
```

```
with fin have max (Suc n) (Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {n. f n ≠ 0}))) = 0
```

```
by simp
```

```

    then show False by simp
qed
then show ?Q by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
next
assume ?Q then show ?P by simp
qed
qed

lemma degree-greater-zero-in-keys:
assumes 0 < degree f
shows degree f - 1 ∈ keys f
proof -
from assms have keys f ≠ {}
by (auto simp: degree-def)
then show ?thesis unfolding degree-def
by (simp add: mono-Max-commute [symmetric] mono-Suc)
qed

lemma in-keys-less-degree:
n ∈ keys f ⟹ n < degree f
unfolding degree-def by transfer (auto simp: Max-gr-iff)

lemma beyond-degree-lookup-zero:
degree f ≤ n ⟹ lookup f n = 0
unfolding degree-def by transfer auto

lemma degree-add:
degree (f + g) ≤ max (degree f) (Poly-Mapping.degree g)
unfolding degree-def proof transfer
fix f g :: nat ⇒ 'a
assume f: finite {x. f x ≠ 0}
assume g: finite {x. g x ≠ 0}
let ?f = Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. f k ≠ 0}))
let ?g = Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. g k ≠ 0}))
have Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. f k + g k ≠ 0})) ≤ Max (insert 0 (Suc ` ({k. f k
≠ 0} ∪ {k. g k ≠ 0})))
by (rule Max.subset-imp) (insert f g, auto)
also have ... = max ?f ?g
using f g by (simp-all add: image-Un Max-Un [symmetric])
finally show Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. f k + g k ≠ 0}))
≤ max (Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. f k ≠ 0}))) (Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {k. g k ≠
0})))
.
qed

lemma sorted-list-of-set-keys:
sorted-list-of-set (keys f) = filter (λk. k ∈ keys f) [0..<degree f] (is - = ?r)
proof -
have keys f = set ?r

```

```

by (auto dest: in-keys-less-degree)
moreover have sorted-list-of-set (set ?r) = ?r
unfolding sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups
by (simp add: remdups-filter filter-sort [symmetric])
ultimately show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

78.10 Inductive structure

```
lift-definition update :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ 'b::zero) ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ 'b
```

```
is λk v f. f(k := v)
```

```
proof –
```

```
fix f :: 'a ⇒ 'b and k' v
```

```
assume finite {k. f k ≠ 0}
```

```
then have finite (insert k' {k. f k ≠ 0})
```

```
by simp
```

```
then show finite {k. (f(k' := v)) k ≠ 0}
```

```
by (rule rev-finite-subset) auto
```

```
qed
```

```
lemma update-induct [case-names const update]:
```

```
assumes const': P 0
```

```
assumes update': ∀f a b. a ∉ keys f ⇒ b ≠ 0 ⇒ P f ⇒ P (update a b f)
```

```
shows P f
```

```
proof –
```

```
obtain g where f = Abs-poly-mapping g and finite {a. g a ≠ 0}
```

```
by (cases f) simp-all
```

```
define Q where Q g = P (Abs-poly-mapping g) for g
```

```
from ⟨finite {a. g a ≠ 0}⟩ have Q g
```

```
proof (induct g rule: finite-update-induct)
```

```
case const with const' Q-def show ?case
```

```
by simp
```

```
next
```

```
case (update a b g)
```

```
from ⟨finite {a. g a ≠ 0}⟩ ⟨g a = 0⟩ have a ∉ keys (Abs-poly-mapping g)
```

```
by (simp add: Abs-poly-mapping-inverse keys.rep-eq)
```

```
moreover note ⟨b ≠ 0⟩
```

```
moreover from ⟨Q g⟩ have P (Abs-poly-mapping g)
```

```
by (simp add: Q-def)
```

```
ultimately have P (update a b (Abs-poly-mapping g))
```

```
by (rule update')
```

```
also from ⟨finite {a. g a ≠ 0}⟩
```

```
have update a b (Abs-poly-mapping g) = Abs-poly-mapping (g(a := b))
```

```
by (simp add: update.abs-eq eq-onp-same-args)
```

```
finally show ?case
```

```
by (simp add: Q-def fun-upd-def)
```

```
qed
```

```
then show ?thesis by (simp add: Q-def ⟨f = Abs-poly-mapping g⟩)
```

```
qed
```

```

lemma lookup-update:
  lookup (update k v f) k' = (if k = k' then v else lookup f k')
  by transfer simp

lemma keys-update:
  keys (update k v f) = (if v = 0 then keys f - {k} else insert k (keys f))
  by transfer auto

```

78.11 Quasi-functorial structure

```

lift-definition map :: ('b::zero  $\Rightarrow$  'c::zero)
   $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'c::zero)
  is  $\lambda g\ f\ k.$  g (f k) when f k  $\neq$  0
  by simp

context
  fixes f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assumes inj-f: inj f
begin

lift-definition map-key :: ('a  $\Rightarrow_0$  'c::zero)  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow_0$  'c
  is  $\lambda p.$  p  $\circ$  f
proof -
  fix g :: 'c  $\Rightarrow$  'd and p :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'c
  assume finite {x. p x  $\neq$  0}
  hence finite (f '{y}. p (f y)  $\neq$  0)
    by (simp add: rev-finite-subset subset-eq)
  thus finite {x. (p o f) x  $\neq$  0} unfolding o-def
    by (metis finite-imageD injD inj-f inj-on-def)
  qed

end

lemma map-key-compose:
  assumes [transfer-rule]: inj f inj g
  shows map-key f (map-key g p) = map-key (g o f) p
proof -
  from assms have [transfer-rule]: inj (g o f)
    by (simp add: inj-compose)
  show ?thesis by transfer(simp add: o-assoc)
qed

lemma map-key-id:
  map-key ( $\lambda x.$  x) p = p
proof -
  have [transfer-rule]: inj ( $\lambda x.$  x) by simp
  show ?thesis by transfer(simp add: o-def)
qed

```

```

context
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assumes inj-f [transfer-rule]: inj f
begin

lemma map-key-map:
  map-key f (map g p) = map g (map-key f p)
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma map-key-plus:
  map-key f (p + q) = map-key f p + map-key f q
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma keys-map-key:
  keys (map-key f p) = f - ` keys p
  by transfer auto

lemma map-key-zero [simp]:
  map-key f 0 = 0
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma map-key-single [simp]:
  map-key f (single (f k) v) = single k v
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff inj-onD [OF inj-f] when-def)

end

lemma mult-map-scale-conv-mult: map ((*) s) p = single 0 s * p
proof(transfer fixing: s)
  fix p :: 'a ⇒ 'b
  assume*: finite {x. p x ≠ 0}
  have prod-fun (λk'. s when 0 = k') p x = (λk. s * p k when p k ≠ 0) x (is ?lhs
  = ?rhs) for x
  proof –
    have ?lhs = (∑ l :: 'a. if l = 0 then s * (∑ q. p q when x = q) else 0)
    by (auto simp: prod-fun-def when-def intro: Sum-any.cong simp del: Sum-any.delta)
    also have ... = ?rhs
      by (simp add: when-def)
    finally show ?thesis .
  qed
  then show (λk. s * p k when p k ≠ 0) = prod-fun (λk'. s when 0 = k') p
    by(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
qed

lemma map-single [simp]:
  (c = 0 ⇒ f 0 = 0) ⇒ map f (single x c) = single x (f c)
  by transfer(auto simp: fun-eq-iff when-def)

```

lemma *map-eq-zero-iff*: $\text{map } f p = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\forall k \in \text{keys } p. f(\text{lookup } p k) = 0)$
by *transfer(auto simp: fun-eq-iff when-def)*

78.12 Canonical dense representation of $\text{nat} \Rightarrow_0 'a$

abbreviation *no-trailing-zeros* :: $'a :: \text{zero list} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where
 $\text{no-trailing-zeros} \equiv \text{no-trailing } ((=) 0)$

lift-definition *nth* :: $'a \text{ list} \Rightarrow (\text{nat} \Rightarrow_0 'a :: \text{zero})$
is *nth-default 0*
by (*fact finite-nth-default-neq-default*)

The opposite direction is directly specified on (later) type *nat-mapping*.

lemma *nth-Nil* [*simp*]:
 $\text{nth } [] = 0$
by *transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)*

lemma *nth-singleton* [*simp*]:
 $\text{nth } [v] = \text{single } 0 v$
proof (*transfer, rule ext*)
 fix $n :: \text{nat}$ and $v :: 'a$
 show $\text{nth-default } 0 [v] n = (v \text{ when } 0 = n)$
by (*auto simp: nth-default-def nth-append*)
qed

lemma *nth-replicate* [*simp*]:
 $\text{nth } (\text{replicate } n 0 @ [v]) = \text{single } n v$
proof (*transfer, rule ext*)
 fix $m n :: \text{nat}$ and $v :: 'a$
 show $\text{nth-default } 0 (\text{replicate } n 0 @ [v]) m = (v \text{ when } n = m)$
by (*auto simp: nth-default-def nth-append*)
qed

lemma *nth-strip-while* [*simp*]:
 $\text{nth } (\text{strip-while } ((=) 0) xs) = \text{nth } xs$
by *transfer (fact nth-default-strip-while-dft)*

lemma *nth-strip-while'* [*simp*]:
 $\text{nth } (\text{strip-while } (\lambda k. k = 0) xs) = \text{nth } xs$
by (*subst eq-commute (fact nth-strip-while)*)

lemma *nth-eq-iff*:
 $\text{nth } xs = \text{nth } ys \longleftrightarrow \text{strip-while } (\text{HOL.eq } 0) xs = \text{strip-while } (\text{HOL.eq } 0) ys$
by *transfer (simp add: nth-default-eq-iff)*

lemma *lookup-nth* [*simp*]:
 $\text{lookup } (\text{nth } xs) = \text{nth-default } 0 xs$
by (*fact nth.rep-eq*)

```

lemma keys-nth [simp]:
  keys (nth xs) = fst ` {(n, v) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs). v ≠ 0}
proof transfer
  fix xs :: 'a list
  have n ∈ fst ` {(n, v). (n, v) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs) ∧ v ≠ 0}
    if nth-default 0 xs n ≠ 0 for n
  proof –
    from that have n < length xs and xs ! n ≠ 0
    by (auto simp: nth-default-def split: if-splits)
    then have (n, xs ! n) ∈ {(n, v). (n, v) ∈ set (enumerate 0 xs) ∧ v ≠ 0} (is
      ?x ∈ ?A)
      by (auto simp: in-set-conv-nth enumerate-eq-zip)
    then have fst ?x ∈ fst ` ?A
      by blast
    then show ?thesis
      by simp
  qed
  then show {k. nth-default 0 xs k ≠ 0} = fst ` {(n, v). (n, v) ∈ set (enumerate
  0 xs) ∧ v ≠ 0}
    by (auto simp: in-enumerate-iff-nth-default-eq)
  qed

lemma range-nth [simp]:
  range (nth xs) = set xs - {0}
  by transfer simp

lemma degree-nth:
  no-trailing-zeros xs  $\implies$  degree (nth xs) = length xs
unfolding degree-def proof transfer
  fix xs :: 'a list
  assume *: no-trailing-zeros xs
  let ?A = {n. nth-default 0 xs n ≠ 0}
  let ?f = nth-default 0 xs
  let ?bound = Max (insert 0 (Suc ` {n. ?f n ≠ 0}))
  show ?bound = length xs
  proof (cases xs = [])
    case False
    with * obtain n where n: n < length xs xs ! n ≠ 0
      by (fastforce simp add: no-trailing-unfold last-conv-nth neq-Nil-conv)
    then have ?bound = Max (Suc ` {k. (k < length xs → xs ! k ≠ (0::'a)) ∧ k
      < length xs})
      by (subst Max-insert) (auto simp: nth-default-def)
    also let ?A = {k. k < length xs ∧ xs ! k ≠ 0}
    have {k. (k < length xs → xs ! k ≠ (0::'a)) ∧ k < length xs} = ?A by auto
    also have Max (Suc ` ?A) = Suc (Max ?A) using n
      by (subst mono-Max-commute [where f = Suc, symmetric]) (auto simp:
        mono-Suc)
    also {
      have Max ?A ∈ ?A using n Max-in [of ?A] by fastforce
    }
  
```

```

hence Suc (Max ?A) ≤ length xs by simp
moreover from * False have length xs - 1 ∈ ?A
  by(auto simp: no-trailing-unfold last-conv-nth)
hence length xs - 1 ≤ Max ?A using Max.ge[of ?A length xs - 1] by auto
hence length xs ≤ Suc (Max ?A) by simp
ultimately have Suc (Max ?A) = length xs by simp }
finally show ?thesis .
qed simp
qed

lemma nth-trailing-zeros [simp]:
  nth (xs @ replicate n 0) = nth xs
  by (simp add: nth.abs-eq)

lemma nth-idem:
  nth (List.map (lookup f) [0..

```

78.13 Canonical sparse representation of ' $a \Rightarrow_0 b$

```

lift-definition the-value :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ 'a ⇒_0 'b::zero
  is λxs k. case map-of xs k of None ⇒ 0 | Some v ⇒ v
proof -
  fix xs :: ('a × 'b) list
  have fin: finite {k. ∃ v. map-of xs k = Some v}
    using finite-dom-map-of [of xs] unfolding dom-def by auto
  then show finite {k. (case map-of xs k of None ⇒ 0 | Some v ⇒ v) ≠ 0}
    using fin by (simp split: option.split)
qed

```

```

definition items :: ('a::linorder ⇒_0 'b::zero) ⇒ ('a × 'b) list
where
  items f = List.map (λk. (k, lookup f k)) (sorted-list-of-set (keys f))

```

For the canonical sparse representation we provide both directions of morphisms since the specification of ordered association lists in theory *OAL*-

ist will support arbitrary linear orders *linorder* as keys, not just natural numbers *nat*.

```

lemma the-value-items [simp]:
  the-value (items f) = f
  unfolding items-def
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff map-of-map-restrict restrict-map-def)

lemma lookup-the-value:
  lookup (the-value xs) k = (case map-of xs k of None ⇒ 0 | Some v ⇒ v)
  by (simp add: the-value.rep-eq)

lemma items-the-value:
  assumes sorted (List.map fst xs) and distinct (List.map fst xs) and 0 ∉ snd ` set xs
  shows items (the-value xs) = xs
  proof –
    from assms have sorted-list-of-set (set (List.map fst xs)) = List.map fst xs
    unfolding sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups by (simp add: distinct-remdups-id sort-key-id-if-sorted)
    moreover from assms have keys (the-value xs) = fst ` set xs
    by transfer (auto simp: image-def split: option.split dest: set-map-of-compr)
    ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding items-def using assms
    by (auto simp: lookup-the-value intro: map-idI)
  qed

lemma the-value-Nil [simp]:
  the-value [] = 0
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma the-value-Cons [simp]:
  the-value (x # xs) = update (fst x) (snd x) (the-value xs)
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma items-zero [simp]:
  items 0 = []
  unfolding items-def by simp

lemma items-one [simp]:
  items 1 = [(0, 1)]
  unfolding items-def by transfer simp

lemma items-single [simp]:
  items (single k v) = (if v = 0 then [] else [(k, v)])
  unfolding items-def by simp

lemma in-set-items-iff [simp]:
  (k, v) ∈ set (items f) ←→ k ∈ keys f ∧ lookup f k = v
  unfolding items-def by transfer auto

```

78.14 Size estimation

```

context
  fixes f :: 'a ⇒ nat
  and g :: 'b :: zero ⇒ nat
begin

definition poly-mapping-size :: ('a ⇒₀ 'b) ⇒ nat
where
  poly-mapping-size m = g 0 + (Σ k ∈ keys m. Suc (f k + g (lookup m k)))

lemma poly-mapping-size-0 [simp]:
  poly-mapping-size 0 = g 0
  by (simp add: poly-mapping-size-def)

lemma poly-mapping-size-single [simp]:
  poly-mapping-size (single k v) = (if v = 0 then g 0 else g 0 + f k + g v + 1)
  unfolding poly-mapping-size-def by transfer simp

lemma keys-less-poly-mapping-size:
  k ∈ keys m ⟹ f k + g (lookup m k) < poly-mapping-size m
  unfolding poly-mapping-size-def
  proof transfer
    fix k :: 'a and m :: 'a ⇒ 'b and f :: 'a ⇒ nat and g
    let ?keys = {k. m k ≠ 0}
    assume*: finite ?keys k ∈ ?keys
    then have f k + g (m k) = (Σ k' ∈ ?keys. f k' + g (m k')) when k' = k
      by (simp add: sum.delta when-def)
    also have ... < (Σ k' ∈ ?keys. Suc (f k' + g (m k'))) using *
      by (intro sum-strict-mono) (auto simp: when-def)
    also have ... ≤ g 0 + ... by simp
    finally have f k + g (m k) < ...
    then show f k + g (m k) < g 0 + (Σ k | m k ≠ 0. Suc (f k + g (m k)))
      by simp
  qed

lemma lookup-le-poly-mapping-size:
  g (lookup m k) ≤ poly-mapping-size m
  proof (cases k ∈ keys m)
    case True
      with keys-less-poly-mapping-size [of k m]
      show ?thesis by simp
    next
      case False
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: Poly-Mapping.poly-mapping-size-def in-keys-iff)
  qed

lemma poly-mapping-size-estimation:
  k ∈ keys m ⟹ y ≤ f k + g (lookup m k) ⟹ y < poly-mapping-size m

```

```

using keys-less-poly-mapping-size by (auto intro: le-less-trans)

lemma poly-mapping-size-estimation2:
  assumes v ∈ range m and y ≤ g v
  shows y < poly-mapping-size m
proof –
  from assms obtain k where *: lookup m k = v v ≠ 0
    by transfer blast
  then have k ∈ keys m
    by (simp add: in-keys-iff)
  with * show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Poly-Mapping.poly-mapping-size-estimation assms(2) trans-le-add2)
qed

end

lemma poly-mapping-size-one [simp]:
  poly-mapping-size f g 1 = g 0 + f 0 + g 1 + 1
  unfolding poly-mapping-size-def by transfer simp

lemma poly-mapping-size-cong [fundef-cong]:
  m = m'  $\implies$  g 0 = g' 0  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge k. k \in \text{keys } m' \implies f k = f' k$ )
   $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge v. v \in \text{range } m' \implies g v = g' v$ )
   $\implies$  poly-mapping-size f g m = poly-mapping-size f' g' m'
  by (auto simp: poly-mapping-size-def intro!: sum.cong)

instantiation poly-mapping :: (type, zero) size
begin

  definition size = poly-mapping-size (λ-. 0) (λ-. 0)

  instance ..

  end

```

78.15 Further mapping operations and properties

It is like in algebra: there are many definitions, some are also used

lift-definition mapp ::
 $('a \Rightarrow 'b :: \text{zero} \Rightarrow 'c :: \text{zero}) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \Rightarrow_0 'c)$
 is $\lambda f p k. (\text{if } k \in \text{keys } p \text{ then } f k (\text{lookup } p k) \text{ else } 0)$
 by simp

lemma mapp-cong [fundef-cong]:
 $\llbracket m = m'; \bigwedge k. k \in \text{keys } m' \implies f k (\text{lookup } m' k) = f' k (\text{lookup } m' k) \rrbracket$
 $\implies \text{mapp } f m = \text{mapp } f' m'$
by transfer (auto simp: fun-eq-iff)

lemma lookup-mapp:

*lookup (mapp f p) k = (f k (lookup p k) when k ∈ keys p)
by (simp add: mapp.rep-eq)*

lemma *keys-mapp-subset: keys (mapp f p) ⊆ keys p
by (meson in-keys-iff mapp.rep-eq subsetI)*

78.16 Free Abelian Groups Over a Type

abbreviation *frag-of :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒₀ int
where frag-of c ≡ Poly-Mapping.single c (1::int)*

lemma *lookup-frag-of [simp]:
Poly-Mapping.lookup(frag-of c) = (λx. if x = c then 1 else 0)
by (force simp add: lookup-single-not-eq)*

lemma *frag-of-nonzero [simp]: frag-of a ≠ 0
by (metis lookup-single-eq lookup-zero zero-neq-one)*

definition *frag-cmul :: int ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ int) ⇒ ('a ⇒₀ int)
where frag-cmul c a = Abs-poly-mapping (λx. c * Poly-Mapping.lookup a x)*

lemma *frag-cmul-zero [simp]: frag-cmul 0 x = 0
by (simp add: frag-cmul-def)*

lemma *frag-cmul-zero2 [simp]: frag-cmul c 0 = 0
by (simp add: frag-cmul-def)*

lemma *frag-cmul-one [simp]: frag-cmul 1 x = x
by (simp add: frag-cmul-def)*

lemma *frag-cmul-minus-one [simp]: frag-cmul (-1) x = -x
by (simp add: frag-cmul-def uminus-poly-mapping-def poly-mapping-eqI)*

lemma *frag-cmul-cmul [simp]: frag-cmul c (frag-cmul d x) = frag-cmul (c*d) x
by (simp add: frag-cmul-def mult-ac)*

lemma *lookup-frag-cmul [simp]: poly-mapping.lookup (frag-cmul c x) i = c * poly-mapping.lookup x i
by (simp add: frag-cmul-def)*

lemma *minus-frag-cmul [simp]: - frag-cmul k x = frag-cmul (-k) x
by (simp add: poly-mapping-eqI)*

lemma *keys-frag-of: Poly-Mapping.keys(frag-of a) = {a}
by simp*

lemma *finite-cmul-nonzero: finite {x. c * Poly-Mapping.lookup a x ≠ (0::int)}
by simp*

```

lemma keys-cmul: Poly-Mapping.keys(frag-cmul c a) ⊆ Poly-Mapping.keys a
  using finite-cmul-nonzero [of c a]
  by (metis lookup-frag-cmul mult-zero-right not-in-keys-iff-lookup-eq-zero subsetI)

lemma keys-cmul-iff [iff]: i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys (frag-cmul c x) ↔ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys
x ∧ c ≠ 0
  by (metis in-keys-iff lookup-frag-cmul mult-eq-0-iff)

lemma keys-minus [simp]: Poly-Mapping.keys(−a) = Poly-Mapping.keys a
  by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) in-keys-iff lookup-uminus neg-equal-0-iff-equal
subsetI subset-antisym)

lemma keys-diff:
  Poly-Mapping.keys(a − b) ⊆ Poly-Mapping.keys a ∪ Poly-Mapping.keys b
  by (auto simp: in-keys-iff lookup-minus)

lemma keys-eq-empty [simp]: Poly-Mapping.keys c = {} ↔ c = 0
  by (metis in-keys-iff keys-zero lookup-zero poly-mapping-eqI)

lemma frag-cmul-eq-0-iff [simp]: frag-cmul k c = 0 ↔ k=0 ∨ c=0
  by auto (metis subsetI subset-antisym keys-cmul-iff keys-eq-empty)

lemma frag-of-eq: frag-of x = frag-of y ↔ x = y
  by (metis lookup-single-eq lookup-single-not-eq zero-neq-one)

lemma frag-cmul-distrib: frag-cmul (c+d) a = frag-cmul c a + frag-cmul d a
  by (simp add: frag-cmul-def plus-poly-mapping-def int-distrib)

lemma frag-cmul-distrib2: frag-cmul c (a+b) = frag-cmul c a + frag-cmul c b
  by (simp add: int-distrib(2) lookup-add poly-mapping-eqI)

lemma frag-cmul-diff-distrib: frag-cmul (a − b) c = frag-cmul a c − frag-cmul b c
  by (auto simp: left-diff-distrib lookup-minus poly-mapping-eqI)

lemma frag-cmul-sum:
  frag-cmul a (sum b I) = (∑ i∈I. frag-cmul a (b i))
  proof (induction rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    case (insert i I)
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp: algebra-simps frag-cmul-distrib2)
  qed auto

lemma keys-sum: Poly-Mapping.keys(sum b I) ⊆ (∪ i ∈ I. Poly-Mapping.keys(b i))
  proof (induction I rule: infinite-finite-induct)
    case (insert i I)
    then show ?case
      using keys-add [of b i sum b I] by auto

```

qed auto

```

definition frag-extend :: ('b ⇒ 'a ⇒0 int) ⇒ ('b ⇒0 int) ⇒ 'a ⇒0 int
  where frag-extend b x ≡ (∑ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys x. frag-cmul (Poly-Mapping.lookup x i) (b i))

lemma frag-extend-0 [simp]: frag-extend b 0 = 0
  by (simp add: frag-extend-def)

lemma frag-extend-of [simp]: frag-extend f (frag-of a) = f a
  by (simp add: frag-extend-def)

lemma frag-extend-cmul:
  frag-extend f (frag-cmul c x) = frag-cmul c (frag-extend f x)
  by (auto simp: frag-extend-def frag-cmul-sum intro: sum.mono-neutral-cong-left)

lemma frag-extend-minus:
  frag-extend f (− x) = − (frag-extend f x)
  using frag-extend-cmul [of f −1] by simp

lemma frag-extend-add:
  frag-extend f (a+b) = (frag-extend f a) + (frag-extend f b)
proof −
  have *: (∑ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys a. frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup a i) (f i))
    = (∑ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys a ∪ Poly-Mapping.keys b. frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup a i) (f i))
      (∑ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys b. frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup b i) (f i))
    = (∑ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys a ∪ Poly-Mapping.keys b. frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup b i) (f i))
  by (auto simp: in-keys-iff intro: sum.mono-neutral-cong-left)
  have frag-extend f (a+b) = (∑ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys (a + b).
    frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup a i) (f i) + frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup b i) (f i))
  by (auto simp: frag-extend-def Poly-Mapping.lookup-add frag-cmul-distrib)
  also have ... = (∑ i ∈ Poly-Mapping.keys a ∪ Poly-Mapping.keys b. frag-cmul
    (poly-mapping.lookup a i) (f i)
    + frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup b i) (f i))
  proof (rule sum.mono-neutral-cong-left)
  show ∀ i ∈ keys a ∪ keys b − keys (a + b).
    frag-cmul (lookup a i) (f i) + frag-cmul (lookup b i) (f i) = 0
    by (metis DiffD2 frag-cmul-distrib frag-cmul-zero in-keys-iff lookup-add)
  qed (auto simp: keys-add)
  also have ... = (frag-extend f a) + (frag-extend f b)
  by (auto simp: * sum.distrib frag-extend-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma frag-extend-diff:
```

$\text{frag-extend } f \ (a - b) = (\text{frag-extend } f \ a) - (\text{frag-extend } f \ b)$
by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add-uminus-conv-diff frag-extend-add frag-extend-minus)

lemma *frag-extend-sum*:
 $\text{finite } I \implies \text{frag-extend } f \ (\sum i \in I. \ g \ i) = \text{sum} \ (\text{frag-extend } f \ o \ g) \ I$
by (induction I rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: frag-extend-add)

lemma *frag-extend-eq*:
 $(\bigwedge f. \ f \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } c \implies g \ f = h \ f) \implies \text{frag-extend } g \ c = \text{frag-extend } h \ c$
by (simp add: frag-extend-def)

lemma *frag-extend-eq-0*:
 $(\bigwedge x. \ x \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } c \implies f \ x = 0) \implies \text{frag-extend } f \ c = 0$
by (simp add: frag-extend-def)

lemma *keys-frag-extend*: $\text{Poly-Mapping.keys}(\text{frag-extend } f \ c) \subseteq (\bigcup x \in \text{Poly-Mapping.keys } c. \ \text{Poly-Mapping.keys}(f \ x))$
unfolding frag-extend-def
using keys-sum **by** fastforce

lemma *frag-expansion*: $a = \text{frag-extend } \text{frag-of } a$
proof –
have *: $\text{finite } I \implies \text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } (\sum i \in I. \ \text{frag-cmul} \ (\text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } a \ i) \ (\text{frag-of } i)) \ j = (\text{if } j \in I \text{ then } \text{Poly-Mapping.lookup } a \ j \text{ else } 0)$ **for** I j
by (induction I rule: finite-induct) (auto simp: lookup-single lookup-add)
show ?thesis
unfolding frag-extend-def
by (rule poly-mapping-eqI) (fastforce simp add: in-keys-iff *)
qed

lemma *frag-closure-minus-cmul*:
assumes $P \ 0$ **and** $P: \bigwedge x \ y. \llbracket P \ x; P \ y \rrbracket \implies P(x - y) \ P \ c$
shows $P(\text{frag-cmul } k \ c)$
proof –
have $P \ (\text{frag-cmul} \ (\text{int } n) \ c)$ **for** n
proof (induction n)
case 0
then show ?case
by (simp add: assms)
next
case ($Suc \ n$)
then show ?case
by (metis assms diff-0 diff-minus-eq-add frag-cmul-distrib frag-cmul-one of-nat-Suc)
qed
then show ?thesis

```

by (metis (no-types, opaque-lifting) add-diff-eq assms(2) diff-add-cancel frag-cmul-distrib
int-diff-cases)
qed

lemma frag-induction [consumes 1, case-names zero one diff]:
assumes supp: Poly-Mapping.keys c ⊆ S
    and 0: P 0 and sing: ∀x. x ∈ S ⇒ P(frag-of x)
    and diff: ∀a b. [P a; P b] ⇒ P(a - b)
shows P c
proof –
  have P (∑ i∈I. frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup c i) (frag-of i)) (frag-of i)
    if I ⊆ Poly-Mapping.keys c for I
    using finite-subset [OF that finite-keys [of c]] that supp
    proof (induction I arbitrary: c rule: finite-induct)
      case empty
      then show ?case
        by (auto simp: 0)
    next
      case (insert i I c)
      have ab: a+b = a - (0 - b) for a b :: 'a ⇒₀ int
        by simp
      have Pfrag: P (frag-cmul (poly-mapping.lookup c i) (frag-of i))
        by (metis 0 diff frag-closure-minus-cmul insert.preds insert-subset sing sub-
set-iff)
      with insert show ?case
        by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) 0 ab diff insert-subset sum.insert)
    qed
    then show ?thesis
      by (subst frag-expansion) (auto simp: frag-extend-def)
  qed

lemma frag-extend-compose:
  frag-extend f (frag-extend (frag-of o g) c) = frag-extend (f o g) c
  using subset-UNIV
  by (induction c rule: frag-induction) (auto simp: frag-extend-diff)

lemma frag-split:
  fixes c :: 'a ⇒₀ int
  assumes Poly-Mapping.keys c ⊆ S ∪ T
  obtains d e where Poly-Mapping.keys d ⊆ S Poly-Mapping.keys e ⊆ T d + e
  = c
proof
  let ?d = frag-extend (λf. if f ∈ S then frag-of f else 0) c
  let ?e = frag-extend (λf. if f ∈ S then 0 else frag-of f) c
  show Poly-Mapping.keys ?d ⊆ S Poly-Mapping.keys ?e ⊆ T
  using assms by (auto intro!: order-trans [OF keys-frag-extend] split: if-split-asm)
  show ?d + ?e = c
  using assms
  proof (induction c rule: frag-induction)

```

```

case (diff a b)
then show ?case
by (metis (no-types, lifting) frag-extend-diff add-diff-eq diff-add-eq diff-add-eq-diff-diff-swap)
qed auto
qed

hide-const (open) lookup single update keys range map map-key degree nth the-value
items foldr mapp

end

```

79 Exponentiation by Squaring

```

theory Power-By-Squaring
imports Main
begin

context
fixes f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
begin

function efficient-funpow :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a where
  efficient-funpow y 0 = y
| efficient-funpow y x (Suc 0) = f x y
| n  $\neq$  0  $\Rightarrow$  even n  $\Rightarrow$  efficient-funpow y x n = efficient-funpow y (f x x) (n div 2)
| n  $\neq$  1  $\Rightarrow$  odd n  $\Rightarrow$  efficient-funpow y x n = efficient-funpow (f x y) (f x x) (n div 2)
by force+
termination by (relation measure (snd o snd)) (auto elim: oddE)

lemma efficient-funpow-code [code]:
  efficient-funpow y x n =
    (if n = 0 then y
     else if n = 1 then f x y
     else if even n then efficient-funpow y (f x x) (n div 2)
     else efficient-funpow (f x y) (f x x) (n div 2))
by (induction y x n rule: efficient-funpow.induct) auto

end

lemma efficient-funpow-correct:
  assumes f-assoc:  $\bigwedge x z. f x (f x z) = f (f x x) z$ 
  shows efficient-funpow f y x n = (f x  $\widehat{\wedge}$  n) y
proof -
  have [simp]: f  $\widehat{\wedge}$  2 = ( $\lambda x. f (f x)$ ) for f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  by (simp add: eval-nat-numeral o-def)
  show ?thesis
  by (induction y x n rule: efficient-funpow.induct[of - f])

```

```
(auto elim!: evenE oddE simp: funpow-mult [symmetric] funpow-Suc-right
f-assoc
      simp del: funpow.simps(2))
qed
```

```
context monoid-mult
begin

lemma power-by-squaring: efficient-funpow (*) (1 :: 'a) = ( )
proof (intro ext)
  fix x :: 'a and n
  have efficient-funpow (*) 1 x n = ((* x ^ n) 1
    by (subst efficient-funpow-correct) (simp-all add: mult.assoc)
  also have ... = x ^ n
    by (induction n) simp-all
  finally show efficient-funpow (*) 1 x n = x ^ n .
qed

end

end
```

80 Preorders with explicit equivalence relation

```
theory Preorder
imports Main
begin

class preorder-equiv = preorder
begin

definition equiv :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  where equiv x y ⟷ x ≤ y ∧ y ≤ x

notation
  equiv ((≈)) and
  equiv ((notation=⟨infix ≈⟩-/ ≈ -)) [51, 51] 50

lemma equivD1: x ≤ y if x ≈ y
  using that by (simp add: equiv-def)

lemma equivD2: y ≤ x if x ≈ y
  using that by (simp add: equiv-def)

lemma equiv-refl [iff]: x ≈ x
  by (simp add: equiv-def)

lemma equiv-sym: x ≈ y ⟷ y ≈ x
```

```

by (auto simp add: equiv-def)

lemma equiv-trans:  $x \approx y \implies y \approx z \implies x \approx z$ 
  by (auto simp: equiv-def intro: order-trans)

lemma equiv-antisym:  $x \leq y \implies y \leq x \implies x \approx y$ 
  by (simp only: equiv-def)

lemma less-le:  $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg x \approx y$ 
  by (auto simp add: equiv-def less-le-not-le)

lemma le-less:  $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x < y \vee x \approx y$ 
  by (auto simp add: equiv-def less-le)

lemma le-imp-less-or-equiv:  $x \leq y \implies x < y \vee x \approx y$ 
  by (simp add: less-le)

lemma less-imp-not-equiv:  $x < y \implies \neg x \approx y$ 
  by (simp add: less-le)

lemma not-equiv-le-trans:  $\neg a \approx b \implies a \leq b \implies a < b$ 
  by (simp add: less-le)

lemma le-not-equiv-trans:  $a \leq b \implies \neg a \approx b \implies a < b$ 
  by (rule not-equiv-le-trans)

lemma antisym-conv:  $y \leq x \implies x \leq y \longleftrightarrow x \approx y$ 
  by (simp add: equiv-def)

```

end

ML-file $\sim\!/src/Provers/preorder.ML$,

```

ML `

structure Quasi = Quasi-Tac(
struct

  val le-trans = @{thm order-trans};
  val le-refl = @{thm order-refl};
  val eqD1 = @{thm equivD1};
  val eqD2 = @{thm equivD2};
  val less-reflE = @{thm less-irrefl};
  val less-imp-le = @{thm less-imp-le};
  val le-neq-trans = @{thm le-not-equiv-trans};
  val neq-le-trans = @{thm not-equiv-le-trans};
  val less-imp-neq = @{thm less-imp-not-equiv};

  fun decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name less-eq}, _) $ t1 $ t2) = SOME (t1,
    <=, t2)

```

```

| decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name less}, -) $ t1 $ t2) = SOME (t1, <, t2)
| decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name equiv}, -) $ t1 $ t2) = SOME (t1, =, t2)
| decomp-quasi thy (Const (@{const-name Not}, -) $ (Const (@{const-name equiv}, -) $ t1 $ t2)) = SOME (t1, ~=, t2)
| decomp-quasi thy - = NONE;

fun decomp-trans thy t = case decomp-quasi thy t of
  x as SOME (t1, <=, t2) => x
  | - => NONE;

end
);
>

end

```

81 Additive group operations on product types

```

theory Product-Plus
imports Main
begin

```

81.1 Operations

```

instantiation prod :: (zero, zero) zero
begin

```

```

definition zero-prod-def: 0 = (0, 0)

```

```

instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation prod :: (plus, plus) plus
begin

```

```

definition plus-prod-def:
  x + y = (fst x + fst y, snd x + snd y)

```

```

instance ..
end

```

```

instantiation prod :: (minus, minus) minus
begin

```

```

definition minus-prod-def:
  x - y = (fst x - fst y, snd x - snd y)

```

```

instance ..
end

instantiation prod :: (uminus, uminus) uminus
begin

definition uminus-prod-def:
  – x = (– fst x, – snd x)

instance ..
end

lemma fst-zero [simp]: fst 0 = 0
  unfolding zero-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-zero [simp]: snd 0 = 0
  unfolding zero-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-add [simp]: fst (x + y) = fst x + fst y
  unfolding plus-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-add [simp]: snd (x + y) = snd x + snd y
  unfolding plus-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-diff [simp]: fst (x – y) = fst x – fst y
  unfolding minus-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-diff [simp]: snd (x – y) = snd x – snd y
  unfolding minus-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-uminus [simp]: fst (– x) = – fst x
  unfolding uminus-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-uminus [simp]: snd (– x) = – snd x
  unfolding uminus-prod-def by simp

lemma add-Pair [simp]: (a, b) + (c, d) = (a + c, b + d)
  unfolding plus-prod-def by simp

lemma diff-Pair [simp]: (a, b) – (c, d) = (a – c, b – d)
  unfolding minus-prod-def by simp

lemma uminus-Pair [simp, code]: – (a, b) = (– a, – b)
  unfolding uminus-prod-def by simp

```

81.2 Class instances

```

instance prod :: (semigroup-add, semigroup-add) semigroup-add
  by standard (simp add: prod-eq-iff add.assoc)

```

```

instance prod :: (ab-semigroup-add, ab-semigroup-add) ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp add: prod-eq-iff add.commute)

instance prod :: (monoid-add, monoid-add) monoid-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (comm-monoid-add, comm-monoid-add) comm-monoid-add
  by standard (simp add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (cancel-semigroup-add, cancel-semigroup-add) cancel-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (cancel-ab-semigroup-add, cancel-ab-semigroup-add) cancel-ab-semigroup-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff diff-diff-eq)

instance prod :: (cancel-comm-monoid-add, cancel-comm-monoid-add) cancel-comm-monoid-add
 $\dots$ 

instance prod :: (group-add, group-add) group-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

instance prod :: (ab-group-add, ab-group-add) ab-group-add
  by standard (simp-all add: prod-eq-iff)

lemma fst-sum:  $\text{fst}(\sum x \in A. f x) = (\sum x \in A. \text{fst}(f x))$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by induct simp-all
  next
    case False
      then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma snd-sum:  $\text{snd}(\sum x \in A. f x) = (\sum x \in A. \text{snd}(f x))$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by induct simp-all
  next
    case False
      then show ?thesis by simp
  qed

lemma sum-prod:  $(\sum x \in A. (f x, g x)) = (\sum x \in A. f x, \sum x \in A. g x)$ 
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
    then show ?thesis by induct (simp-all add: zero-prod-def)
  next
    case False

```

```

then show ?thesis by (simp add: zero-prod-def)
qed

end

```

82 Roots of real quadratics

```

theory Quadratic-Discriminant
imports Complex-Main
begin

definition discrim :: real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real  $\Rightarrow$  real
  where discrim a b c  $\equiv$   $b^2 - 4 * a * c$ 

lemma complete-square:
   $a \neq 0 \implies a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow (2 * a * x + b)^2 = \text{discrim } a \ b \ c$ 
  by (simp add: discrim-def) algebra

lemma discriminant-negative:
  fixes a b c x :: real
  assumes a  $\neq 0$ 
  and discrim a b c  $< 0$ 
  shows a * x2 + b * x + c  $\neq 0$ 
proof -
  have  $(2 * a * x + b)^2 \geq 0$ 
  by simp
  with ⟨discrim a b c < 0⟩ have  $(2 * a * x + b)^2 \neq \text{discrim } a \ b \ c$ 
  by arith
  with complete-square and ⟨a  $\neq 0$ ⟩ show a * x2 + b * x + c  $\neq 0$ 
  by simp
qed

lemma plus-or-minus-sqrt:
  fixes x y :: real
  assumes y  $\geq 0$ 
  shows x2 = y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = sqrt y  $\vee$  x = -sqrt y
proof
  assume x2 = y
  then have sqrt (x2) = sqrt y
  by simp
  then have sqrt y = |x|
  by simp
  then show x = sqrt y  $\vee$  x = -sqrt y
  by auto
next
  assume x = sqrt y  $\vee$  x = -sqrt y
  then have x2 = (sqrt y)2  $\vee$  x2 = (-sqrt y)2
  by auto
  with ⟨y  $\geq 0$ ⟩ show x2 = y

```

by simp
qed

lemma divide-non-zero:

fixes $x y z :: \text{real}$
assumes $x \neq 0$
shows $x * y = z \longleftrightarrow y = z / x$
proof
show $y = z / x$ if $x * y = z$
using $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ that by (simp add: field-simps)
show $x * y = z$ if $y = z / x$
using $\langle x \neq 0 \rangle$ that by simp
qed

lemma discriminant-nonneg:

fixes $a b c x :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \neq 0$
and $\text{discrim } a b c \geq 0$
shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}) / (2 * a)$
proof –
from complete-square and plus-or-minus-sqrt and assms
have $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $(2 * a) * x + b = \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c} \vee$
 $(2 * a) * x + b = -\sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}$
by simp
also have ... $\longleftrightarrow (2 * a) * x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}) \vee$
 $(2 * a) * x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c})$
by auto
also from $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ and divide-non-zero [of $2 * a$]
have ... $\longleftrightarrow x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}) / (2 * a)$
by simp
finally show $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow$
 $x = (-b + \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}) / (2 * a) \vee$
 $x = (-b - \sqrt{\text{discrim } a b c}) / (2 * a)$.
qed

lemma discriminant-zero:

fixes $a b c x :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \neq 0$
and $\text{discrim } a b c = 0$
shows $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \longleftrightarrow x = -b / (2 * a)$
by (simp add: discriminant-nonneg assms)

theorem discriminant-iff:

fixes $a b c x :: \text{real}$
assumes $a \neq 0$

```

shows a * x2 + b * x + c = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
discrim a b c  $\geq 0 \wedge$ 
(x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)  $\vee$ 
 x = (-b - sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a))

proof
assume a * x2 + b * x + c = 0
with discriminant-negative and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $\neg(\text{discrim a b c} < 0)$ 
by auto
then have discrim a b c  $\geq 0$ 
by simp
with discriminant-nonneg and  $\langle a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$ 
have x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)  $\vee$ 
 x = (-b - sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)
by simp
with  $\langle \text{discrim a b c} \geq 0 \rangle$ 
show discrim a b c  $\geq 0 \wedge$ 
(x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)  $\vee$ 
 x = (-b - sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)) ..

next
assume discrim a b c  $\geq 0 \wedge$ 
(x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)  $\vee$ 
 x = (-b - sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a))
then have discrim a b c  $\geq 0$  and
x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)  $\vee$ 
x = (-b - sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)
by simp-all
with discriminant-nonneg and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  show a * x2 + b * x + c = 0
by simp
qed

lemma discriminant-nonneg-ex:
fixes a b c :: real
assumes a  $\neq 0$ 
and discrim a b c  $\geq 0$ 
shows  $\exists x. a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
by (auto simp: discriminant-nonneg assms)

lemma discriminant-pos-ex:
fixes a b c :: real
assumes a  $\neq 0$ 
and discrim a b c  $> 0$ 
shows  $\exists x y. x \neq y \wedge a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0 \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ 
proof -
let ?x = (-b + sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)
let ?y = (-b - sqrt (discrim a b c)) / (2 * a)
from  $\langle \text{discrim a b c} > 0 \rangle$  have sqrt (discrim a b c)  $\neq 0$ 
by simp
then have sqrt (discrim a b c)  $\neq -\sqrt{\text{discrim a b c}}$ 
by arith

```

```

with  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  have  $?x \neq ?y$ 
  by simp
moreover from assms have  $a * ?x^2 + b * ?x + c = 0$  and  $a * ?y^2 + b * ?y + c = 0$ 
+  $c = 0$ 
  using discriminant-nonneg [of a b c ?x]
  and discriminant-nonneg [of a b c ?y]
  by simp-all
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

```

lemma discriminant-pos-distinct:

```

fixes a b c x :: real
assumes a  $\neq 0$ 
  and discrim a b c  $> 0$ 
shows  $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ 

```

proof –

```
from discriminant-pos-ex and  $\langle a \neq 0 \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{discrim } a b c > 0 \rangle$ 
```

```
obtain w and z where w  $\neq z$ 
  and  $a * w^2 + b * w + c = 0$  and  $a * z^2 + b * z + c = 0$ 
  by blast
```

```
show  $\exists y. x \neq y \wedge a * y^2 + b * y + c = 0$ 
```

```
proof (cases x = w)
```

case True

```
with  $\langle w \neq z \rangle$  have x  $\neq z$ 
  by simp
```

```
with  $\langle a * z^2 + b * z + c = 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by auto
```

next

case False

```
with  $\langle a * w^2 + b * w + c = 0 \rangle$  show ?thesis
  by auto
```

qed

qed

lemma Rats-solution-QE:

```

assumes a  $\in \mathbb{Q}$  b  $\in \mathbb{Q}$  a  $\neq 0$ 
  and  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
  and sqrt (discrim a b c)  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 
shows x  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 

```

```
using assms(1,2,5) discriminant-iff[THEN iffD1, OF assms(3,4)] by auto
```

lemma Rats-solution-QE-converse:

```

assumes a  $\in \mathbb{Q}$  b  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 
  and  $a * x^2 + b * x + c = 0$ 
  and x  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 
shows sqrt (discrim a b c)  $\in \mathbb{Q}$ 

```

proof –

```
from assms(3) have discrim a b c =  $(2 * a * x + b)^2$  unfolding discrim-def by
```

```

algebra
  hence sqrt (discrim a b c) = |2*a*x+b| by (simp)
  thus ?thesis using ‹a ∈ ℚ› ‹b ∈ ℚ› ‹x ∈ ℚ› by (simp)
qed

end

```

83 Pretty syntax for Quotient operations

```

theory Quotient-Syntax
imports Main
begin

notation
rel-conj (infixr ‹OOO› 75) and
map-fun (infixr ‹---› 55) and
rel-fun (infixr ‹====› 55)

end

```

84 Quotient infrastructure for the set type

```

theory Quotient-Set
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin

```

84.1 Contravariant set map (vimage) and set relator, rules for the Quotient package

definition rel-vset $R\ xs\ ys \equiv \forall x\ y.\ R\ x\ y \longrightarrow x \in xs \longleftrightarrow y \in ys$

lemma rel-vset-eq [id-simps]:
 $rel\text{-}vset\ (=) = (=)$
by (subst fun-eq-iff, subst fun-eq-iff) (simp add: set-eq-iff rel-vset-def)

lemma rel-vset-equivp:
assumes $e: equivp\ R$
shows $rel\text{-}vset\ R\ xs\ ys \longleftrightarrow xs = ys \wedge (\forall x\ y.\ x \in xs \longrightarrow R\ x\ y \longrightarrow y \in xs)$
unfolding rel-vset-def
using equivp-reflp[OF e]
by auto (metis, metis equivp-symp[OF e])

lemma set-quotient [quot-thm]:
assumes Quotient3 $R\ Abs\ Rep$
shows Quotient3 (rel-vset R) (vimage Rep) (vimage Abs)
proof (rule Quotient3I)
from assms **have** $\bigwedge x.\ Abs\ (Rep\ x) = x$ **by** (rule Quotient3-abs-rep)
then show $\bigwedge xs.\ Rep\ -` (Abs\ -` xs) = xs$

```

unfolding vimage-def by auto
next
show  $\bigwedge_{xs. rel\text{-}vset R} (Abs -` xs) (Abs -` xs)$ 
unfolding rel-vset-def vimage-def
by auto (metis Quotient3-rel-abs[OF assms])+
next
fix r s
show rel-vset R r s = (rel-vset R r r  $\wedge$  rel-vset R s s  $\wedge$  Rep -` r = Rep -` s)
unfolding rel-vset-def vimage-def set-eq-iff
by auto (metis rep-abs-rsp[OF assms] assms[simplified Quotient3-def])+

qed

declare [[mapQ3 set = (rel-vset, set-quotient)]]

lemma empty-set-rsp[quot-respect]:
assumes rel-vset R {} {}
unfolding rel-vset-def by simp

lemma collect-rsp[quot-respect]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows ((R ==> (=)) ==> rel-vset R) Collect Collect
by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-fun-def rel-vset-def)

lemma collect-prs[quot-preserve]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows ((Abs ---> id) ---> (-` Rep) Collect = Collect
unfolding fun-eq-iff
by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF assms])

lemma union-rsp[quot-respect]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows (rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R) ( $\cup$ ) ( $\cup$ )
by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-vset-def)

lemma union-prs[quot-preserve]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows ((-` Abs ---> (-` Abs ---> (-` Rep) ( $\cup$ ) ( $\cup$ ))
unfolding fun-eq-iff
by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF set-quotient[OF assms]]))

lemma diff-rsp[quot-respect]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows (rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R ==> rel-vset R) (-) (-)
by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-vset-def)

lemma diff-prs[quot-preserve]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows ((-` Abs ---> (-` Abs ---> (-` Rep) (-) = (-)
unfolding fun-eq-iff

```

```

by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF set-quotient[OF assms]] vimage-Diff)

lemma inter-rsp[quot-respect]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows (rel-vset R ===> rel-vset R ===> rel-vset R) (∩) (∩)
by (intro rel-funI) (auto simp add: rel-vset-def)

lemma inter-prs[quot-preserve]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows ((¬ Abs ---> (¬ Abs ---> (¬ Rep) (∩) = (∩))
unfolding fun-eq-iff
by (simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF set-quotient[OF assms]])

lemma mem-prs[quot-preserve]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows (Rep ---> (¬ Abs ---> id) (∈) = (∈)
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF assms])

lemma mem-rsp[quot-respect]:
shows (R ===> rel-vset R ===> (=)) (∈) (∈)
by (intro rel-funI) (simp add: rel-vset-def)

end

```

85 Quotient infrastructure for the product type

```

theory Quotient-Product
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin

```

85.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```

lemma map-prod-id [id-simps]:
shows map-prod id id = id
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma rel-prod-eq [id-simps]:
shows rel-prod (=) (=) = (=)
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma prod-equivp [quot-equiv]:
assumes equivp R1
assumes equivp R2
shows equivp (rel-prod R1 R2)
using assms by (auto intro!: equivpI reflpI sympI transpI elim!: equivpE elim:
reflpE sympE transpE)

lemma prod-quotient [quot-thm]:
assumes Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1

```

```

assumes Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows Quotient3 (rel-prod R1 R2) (map-prod Abs1 Abs2) (map-prod Rep1 Rep2)
apply (rule Quotient3I)
apply (simp add: map-prod.compositionality comp-def map-prod.identity
      Quotient3-abs-rep [OF assms(1)] Quotient3-abs-rep [OF assms(2)])
apply (simp add: split-paired-all Quotient3-rel-rep [OF assms(1)] Quotient3-rel-rep
[OF assms(2)])
using Quotient3-rel [OF assms(1)] Quotient3-rel [OF assms(2)]
apply (auto simp add: split-paired-all)
done

declare [[mapQ3 prod = (rel-prod, prod-quotient)]]

lemma Pair-rsp [quot-respect]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows (R1 ===> R2 ===> rel-prod R1 R2) Pair Pair
by (rule Pair-transfer)

lemma Pair-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows (Rep1 ---> Rep2 ---> (map-prod Abs1 Abs2)) Pair = Pair
apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])
done

lemma fst-rsp [quot-respect]:
assumes Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
assumes Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows (rel-prod R1 R2 ===> R1) fst fst
by auto

lemma fst-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows (map-prod Rep1 Rep2 ---> Abs1) fst = fst
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1])

lemma snd-rsp [quot-respect]:
assumes Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
assumes Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows (rel-prod R1 R2 ===> R2) snd snd
by auto

lemma snd-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows (map-prod Rep1 Rep2 ---> Abs2) snd = snd

```

```

by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])

lemma case-prod-rsp [quot-respect]:
  shows ((R1 ==> R2 ==> (=)) ==> (rel-prod R1 R2) ==> (=))
  case-prod case-prod
  by (rule case-prod-transfer)

lemma split-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  and   q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (((Abs1 --> Abs2 --> id) --> map-prod Rep1 Rep2 --> id)
  case-prod) = case-prod
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])

lemma [quot-respect]:
  shows ((R2 ==> R2 ==> (=)) ==> (R1 ==> R1 ==> (=)) ==>
  rel-prod R2 R1 ==> rel-prod R2 R1 ==> (=)) rel-prod rel-prod
  by (rule prod.rel-transfer)

lemma [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
  and   q2: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
  shows ((abs1 --> abs1 --> id) --> (abs2 --> abs2 --> id)
  -->
  map-prod rep1 rep2 --> map-prod rep1 rep2 --> id) rel-prod = rel-prod
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])

lemma [quot-preserve]:
  shows(rel-prod ((rep1 --> rep1 --> id) R1) ((rep2 --> rep2 -->
  id) R2))
  (l1, l2) (r1, r2)) = (R1 (rep1 l1) (rep1 r1) ∧ R2 (rep2 l2) (rep2 r2))
  by simp

declare prod.inject[quot-preserve]

end

```

86 Quotient infrastructure for the option type

```

theory Quotient-Option
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin

```

86.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```

lemma rel-option-map1:
  rel-option R (map-option f x) y <→ rel-option (λx. R (f x)) x y
  by (simp add: rel-option-iff split: option.split)

```

```

lemma rel-option-map2:
  rel-option R x (map-option f y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  rel-option ( $\lambda x y. R x (f y)$ ) x y
  by (simp add: rel-option-iff split: option.split)

declare
  map-option.id [id-simps]
  option.rel-eq [id-simps]

lemma reflp-rel-option:
  reflp R  $\Longrightarrow$  reflp (rel-option R)
  unfolding reflp-def split-option-all by simp

lemma option-symp:
  symp R  $\Longrightarrow$  symp (rel-option R)
  unfolding symp-def split-option-all
  by (simp only: option.rel-inject option.rel-distinct) fast

lemma option-transp:
  transp R  $\Longrightarrow$  transp (rel-option R)
  unfolding transp-def split-option-all
  by (simp only: option.rel-inject option.rel-distinct) fast

lemma option-equivp [quot-equiv]:
  equivp R  $\Longrightarrow$  equivp (rel-option R)
  by (blast intro: equivpI reflp-rel-option option-symp option-transp elim: equivpE)

lemma option-quotient [quot-thm]:
  assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows Quotient3 (rel-option R) (map-option Abs) (map-option Rep)
  apply (rule Quotient3I)
  apply (simp-all add: option.map-comp comp-def option.map-id[unfolded id-def]
  option.rel-eq rel-option-map1 rel-option-map2 Quotient3-abs-rep [OF assms] Quo-
  tient3-rel-rep [OF assms])
  using Quotient3-rel [OF assms]
  apply (simp add: rel-option-iff split: option.split)
  done

declare [[mapQ3 option = (rel-option, option-quotient)]]

lemma option-None-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows rel-option R None None
  by (rule option.ctr-transfer(1))

lemma option-Some-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (R  $\Longrightarrow$  rel-option R) Some Some
  by (rule option.ctr-transfer(2))

```

```

lemma option-None-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows map-option Abs None = None
  by (rule Option.option.map(1))

lemma option-Some-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
  shows (Rep ---> map-option Abs) Some = Some
  apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q])
  done

end

```

87 Quotient infrastructure for the list type

```

theory Quotient-List
imports Quotient-Set Quotient-Product Quotient-Option
begin

```

87.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```

lemma map-id [id-simps]:
  map id = id
  by (fact List.map.id)

lemma list-all2-eq [id-simps]:
  list-all2 (=) = (=)
  proof (rule ext)+
    fix xs ys
    show list-all2 (=) xs ys <--> xs = ys
      by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2') simp-all
  qed

lemma reflp-list-all2:
  assumes reflp R
  shows reflp (list-all2 R)
  proof (rule reflpI)
    from assms have *:  $\bigwedge_{xs} R xs xs$  by (rule reflpE)
    fix xs
    show list-all2 R xs xs
      by (induct xs) (simp-all add: *)
  qed

lemma list-symp:
  assumes symp R
  shows symp (list-all2 R)
  proof (rule sympI)
    from assms have *:  $\bigwedge_{xs\ ys} R\ xs\ ys \implies R\ ys\ xs$  by (rule sympE)

```

```

fix xs ys
assume list-all2 R xs ys
then show list-all2 R ys xs
  by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2') (simp-all add: *)
qed

lemma list-transp:
assumes transp R
shows transp (list-all2 R)
proof (rule transpI)
from assms have *:  $\bigwedge xs\ ys\ zs. R\ xs\ ys \implies R\ ys\ zs \implies R\ xs\ zs$  by (rule transpE)
fix xs ys zs
assume list-all2 R xs ys and list-all2 R ys zs
then show list-all2 R xs zs
  by (induct arbitrary: zs) (auto simp: list-all2-Cons1 intro: *)
qed

lemma list-equivp [quot-equiv]:
equivp R  $\implies$  equivp (list-all2 R)
by (blast intro: equivpI reflp-list-all2 list-symp list-transp elim: equivpE)

lemma list-quotient3 [quot-thm]:
assumes Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows Quotient3 (list-all2 R) (map Abs) (map Rep)
proof (rule Quotient3I)
from assms have  $\bigwedge x. Abs(Rep x) = x$  by (rule Quotient3-abs-rep)
then show  $\bigwedge xs. map Abs (map Rep xs) = xs$  by (simp add: comp-def)
next
from assms have  $\bigwedge x\ y. R(Rep x)(Rep y) \longleftrightarrow x = y$  by (rule Quotient3-rel-rep)
then show  $\bigwedge xs. list-all2 R (map Rep xs) (map Rep xs)$ 
  by (simp add: list-all2-map1 list-all2-map2 list-all2-eq)
next
fix xs ys
from assms have  $\bigwedge x\ y. R\ x\ x \wedge R\ y\ y \wedge Abs\ x = Abs\ y \longleftrightarrow R\ x\ y$  by (rule Quotient3-rel)
then show list-all2 R xs ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  list-all2 R xs xs  $\wedge$  list-all2 R ys ys  $\wedge$  map Abs xs = map Abs ys
  by (induct xs ys rule: list-induct2') auto
qed

declare [[mapQ3 list = (list-all2, list-quotient3)]]

lemma cons-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows (Rep ---> (map Rep) ---> (map Abs)) (#) = (#)
by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff comp-def Quotient3-abs-rep [OF q])

lemma cons-rsp [quot-respect]:
assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep

```

```

shows (R ==> list-all2 R ==> list-all2 R) (#) (#)
by auto

lemma nil-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows map Abs [] = []
by simp

lemma nil-rsp [quot-respect]:
assumes q: Quotient3 R Abs Rep
shows list-all2 R [] []
by simp

lemma map-prs-aux:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows (map abs2) (map ((abs1 --> rep2) f) (map rep1 l)) = map f l
by (induct l)
(simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma map-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows ((abs1 --> rep2) --> (map rep1) --> (map abs2)) map = map
and ((abs1 --> id) --> map rep1 --> id) map = map
by (simp-all only: fun-eq-iff map-prs-aux[OF a b] comp-def)
(simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma map-rsp [quot-respect]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
and q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows ((R1 ==> R2) ==> (list-all2 R1) ==> list-all2 R2) map map
and ((R1 ==> (=)) ==> (list-all2 R1) ==> (=)) map map
unfolding list-all2-eq [symmetric] by (rule list.map-transfer)+

lemma foldr-prs-aux:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows abs2 (foldr ((abs1 --> abs2 --> rep2) f) (map rep1 l) (rep2 e))
= foldr f l e
by (induct l) (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma foldr-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
and b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
shows ((abs1 --> abs2 --> rep2) --> (map rep1) --> rep2 -->
abs2) foldr = foldr
apply (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
by (simp only: fun-eq-iff foldr-prs-aux[OF a b])

```

(*simp*)

```

lemma foldl-prs-aux:
  assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
  and     b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
  shows abs1 (foldl ((abs1 ---> abs2 ---> rep1) f) (rep1 e) (map rep2 l)) =
foldl f e l
  by (induct l arbitrary:e) (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a] Quotient3-abs-rep[OF b])

lemma foldl-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes a: Quotient3 R1 abs1 rep1
  and     b: Quotient3 R2 abs2 rep2
  shows ((abs1 ---> abs2 ---> rep1) ---> rep1 ---> (map rep2) --->
abs1) foldl = foldl
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff foldl-prs-aux [OF a b])

lemma foldl-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  and     q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows ((R1 ===> R2 ===> R1) ===> R1 ===> list-all2 R2 ===> R1)
foldl foldl
  by (rule foldl-transfer)

lemma foldr-rsp[quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  and     q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows ((R1 ===> R2 ===> R2) ===> list-all2 R1 ===> R2 ===> R2)
foldr foldr
  by (rule foldr-transfer)

lemma list-all2-rsp:
  assumes r:  $\forall x y. R x y \rightarrow (\forall a b. R a b \rightarrow S x a = T y b)$ 
  and     l1: list-all2 R x y
  and     l2: list-all2 R a b
  shows list-all2 S x a = list-all2 T y b
  using l1 l2
  by (induct arbitrary: a b rule: list-all2-induct,
    auto simp: list-all2-Cons1 list-all2-Cons2 r)

lemma [quot-respect]:
   $((R ===> R ===> (=)) ===> list-all2 R ===> list-all2 R ===> (=))$ 
list-all2 list-all2
  by (rule list.rel-transfer)

lemma [quot-preserve]:
  assumes a: Quotient3 R abs1 rep1
  shows ((abs1 ---> abs1 ---> id) ---> map rep1 ---> map rep1 --->
id) list-all2 = list-all2

```

```

apply (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
apply clarify
apply (induct-tac xa xb rule: list-induct2')
apply (simp-all add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF a])
done

lemma [quot-preserve]:
assumes a: Quotient3 R abs1 rep1
shows (list-all2 ((rep1 --> rep1 --> id) R) l m) = (l = m)
by (induct l m rule: list-induct2') (simp-all add: Quotient3-rel-rep[OF a])

lemma list-all2-find-element:
assumes a: x ∈ set a
and b: list-all2 R a b
shows ∃ y. (y ∈ set b ∧ R x y)
using b a by induct auto

lemma list-all2-refl:
assumes a: ∀x y. R x y = (R x = R y)
shows list-all2 R x x
by (induct x) (auto simp add: a)

end

```

88 Quotient infrastructure for the sum type

```

theory Quotient-Sum
imports Quotient-Syntax
begin

```

88.1 Rules for the Quotient package

```

lemma rel-sum-map1:
rel-sum R1 R2 (map-sum f1 f2 x) y ←→ rel-sum (λx. R1 (f1 x)) (λx. R2 (f2 x))
x y
by (rule sum.rel-map(1))

lemma rel-sum-map2:
rel-sum R1 R2 x (map-sum f1 f2 y) ←→ rel-sum (λx y. R1 x (f1 y)) (λx y. R2 x
(f2 y)) x y
by (rule sum.rel-map(2))

lemma map-sum-id [id-simps]:
map-sum id id = id
by (simp add: id-def map-sum.identity fun-eq-iff)

lemma rel-sum-eq [id-simps]:
rel-sum (=) (=) = (=)
by (rule sum.rel-eq)

```

```

lemma reflp-rel-sum:
  reflp R1 ==> reflp R2 ==> reflp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  unfolding reflp-def split-sum-all rel-sum-simps by fast

lemma sum-symp:
  symp R1 ==> symp R2 ==> symp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  unfolding symp-def split-sum-all rel-sum-simps by fast

lemma sum-transp:
  transp R1 ==> transp R2 ==> transp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  unfolding transp-def split-sum-all rel-sum-simps by fast

lemma sum-equivp [quot-equiv]:
  equivp R1 ==> equivp R2 ==> equivp (rel-sum R1 R2)
  by (blast intro: equivpI reflp-rel-sum sum-symp sum-transp elim: equivpE)

lemma sum-quotient [quot-thm]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows Quotient3 (rel-sum R1 R2) (map-sum Abs1 Abs2) (map-sum Rep1 Rep2)
  apply (rule Quotient3I)
  apply (simp-all add: map-sum.compositionality comp-def map-sum.identity rel-sum-eq
  rel-sum-map1 rel-sum-map2
  Quotient3-abs-rep [OF q1] Quotient3-rel-rep [OF q1] Quotient3-abs-rep [OF q2]
  Quotient3-rel-rep [OF q2])
  using Quotient3-rel [OF q1] Quotient3-rel [OF q2]
  apply (fastforce elim!: rel-sum.cases simp add: comp-def split: sum.split)
  done

declare [[mapQ3 sum = (rel-sum, sum-quotient)]]

lemma sum-Inl-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (R1 ==> rel-sum R1 R2) Inl Inl
  by auto

lemma sum-Inr-rsp [quot-respect]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (R2 ==> rel-sum R1 R2) Inr Inr
  by auto

lemma sum-Inl-prs [quot-preserve]:
  assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
  assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
  shows (Rep1 --> map-sum Abs1 Abs2) Inl = Inl
  apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)

```

```

apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q1])
done

lemma sum-Inr-prs [quot-preserve]:
assumes q1: Quotient3 R1 Abs1 Rep1
assumes q2: Quotient3 R2 Abs2 Rep2
shows (Rep2 --> map-sum Abs1 Abs2) Inr = Inr
apply(simp add: fun-eq-iff)
apply(simp add: Quotient3-abs-rep[OF q2])
done

end

```

89 Quotient types

```

theory Quotient-Type
imports Main
begin

```

We introduce the notion of quotient types over equivalence relations via type classes.

89.1 Equivalence relations and quotient types

Type class *equiv* models equivalence relations $\sim :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$.

```

class eqv =
  fixes eqv :: "'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool" (infixl ‹~› 50)

class equiv = eqv +
  assumes equiv-refl [intro]:  $x \sim x$ 
  and equiv-trans [trans]:  $x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim z \Rightarrow x \sim z$ 
  and equiv-sym [sym]:  $x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim x$ 
begin

lemma equiv-not-sym [sym]:  $\neg x \sim y \Rightarrow \neg y \sim x$ 
proof -
  assume  $\neg x \sim y$ 
  then show  $\neg y \sim x$  by (rule contrapos-nn) (rule equiv-sym)
qed

lemma not-equiv-trans1 [trans]:  $\neg x \sim y \Rightarrow y \sim z \Rightarrow \neg x \sim z$ 
proof -
  assume  $\neg x \sim y$  and  $y \sim z$ 
  show  $\neg x \sim z$ 
  proof
    assume  $x \sim z$ 
    also from ‹y ~ z› have  $z \sim y$  ..
    finally have  $x \sim y$  .

```

```

with  $\neg x \sim y$  show False by contradiction
qed
qed

lemma not-equiv-trans2 [trans]:  $x \sim y \implies \neg y \sim z \implies \neg x \sim z$ 
proof –
  assume  $\neg y \sim z$ 
  then have  $\neg z \sim y$  ..
  also
  assume  $x \sim y$ 
  then have  $y \sim x$  ..
  finally have  $\neg z \sim x$  .
  then show  $\neg x \sim z$  ..
qed

end

```

The quotient type '*a quot*' consists of all *equivalence classes* over elements of the base type '*a*'.

```
definition (in eqv) quot = { $\{x. a \sim x\} \mid a. True$ }
```

```
typedef (overloaded) 'a quot = quot :: 'a::eqv set set
  unfolding quot-def by blast
```

```
lemma quotI [intro]:  $\{x. a \sim x\} \in \text{quot}$ 
  unfolding quot-def by blast
```

```
lemma quotE [elim]:
  assumes  $R \in \text{quot}$ 
  obtains a where  $R = \{x. a \sim x\}$ 
  using assms unfolding quot-def by blast
```

Abstracted equivalence classes are the canonical representation of elements of a quotient type.

```
definition class :: 'a::equiv  $\Rightarrow$  'a quot ((open-block notation=<mixfix class>)[-])
  where  $[a] = \text{Abs-quot } \{x. a \sim x\}$ 
```

```
theorem quot-exhaust:  $\exists a. A = [a]$ 
proof (cases A)
  fix R
  assume  $R: A = \text{Abs-quot } R$ 
  assume  $R \in \text{quot}$ 
  then have  $\exists a. R = \{x. a \sim x\}$  by blast
  with R have  $\exists a. A = \text{Abs-quot } \{x. a \sim x\}$  by blast
  then show ?thesis unfolding class-def .
qed
```

```
lemma quot-cases [cases type: quot]:
  obtains a where  $A = [a]$ 
```

using *quot-exhaust* **by** *blast*

89.2 Equality on quotients

Equality of canonical quotient elements coincides with the original relation.

```
theorem quot-equality [iff?]:  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor b \rfloor \longleftrightarrow a \sim b$ 
proof
  assume eq:  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor b \rfloor$ 
  show  $a \sim b$ 
  proof –
    from eq have  $\{x. a \sim x\} = \{x. b \sim x\}$ 
    by (simp only: class-def Abs-quot-inject quotI)
    moreover have  $a \sim a$  ..
    ultimately have  $a \in \{x. b \sim x\}$  by blast
    then have  $b \sim a$  by blast
    then show ?thesis ..
  qed
next
  assume ab:  $a \sim b$ 
  show  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor b \rfloor$ 
  proof –
    have  $\{x. a \sim x\} = \{x. b \sim x\}$ 
    proof (rule Collect-cong)
      fix x show  $(a \sim x) = (b \sim x)$ 
    proof
      from ab have  $b \sim a$  ..
      also assume  $a \sim x$ 
      finally show  $b \sim x$  .
    next
      note ab
      also assume  $b \sim x$ 
      finally show  $a \sim x$  .
    qed
  qed
  then show ?thesis by (simp only: class-def)
  qed
qed
```

89.3 Picking representing elements

```
definition pick ::  $'a :: equiv quot \Rightarrow 'a$ 
  where pick A = (SOME a. A =  $\lfloor a \rfloor$ )
```

```
theorem pick-equiv [intro]: pick  $\lfloor a \rfloor$   $\sim a$ 
proof (unfold pick-def)
  show (SOME x.  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor$ )  $\sim a$ 
  proof (rule someI2)
    show  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor a \rfloor$  ..
    fix x assume  $\lfloor a \rfloor = \lfloor x \rfloor$ 
```

```

then have  $a \sim x$  ..
then show  $x \sim a$  ..
qed
qed

```

```

theorem pick-inverse [intro]:  $\lfloor \text{pick } A \rfloor = A$ 
proof (cases  $A$ )
  fix  $a$  assume  $a: A = \lfloor a \rfloor$ 
  then have  $\text{pick } A \sim a$  by (simp only: pick-equiv)
  then have  $\lfloor \text{pick } A \rfloor = \lfloor a \rfloor$  ..
  with  $a$  show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

The following rules support canonical function definitions on quotient types (with up to two arguments). Note that the stripped-down version without additional conditions is sufficient most of the time.

theorem quot-cond-function:

```

assumes eq:  $\bigwedge X Y. P X Y \implies f X Y \equiv g (\text{pick } X) (\text{pick } Y)$ 
and cong:  $\bigwedge x x' y y'. \lfloor x \rfloor = \lfloor x' \rfloor \implies \lfloor y \rfloor = \lfloor y' \rfloor$ 
 $\implies P \lfloor x \rfloor \lfloor y \rfloor \implies P \lfloor x' \rfloor \lfloor y' \rfloor \implies g x y = g x' y'$ 
and P:  $P \lfloor a \rfloor \lfloor b \rfloor$ 
shows  $f \lfloor a \rfloor \lfloor b \rfloor = g a b$ 
proof –
  from eq and P have  $f \lfloor a \rfloor \lfloor b \rfloor = g (\text{pick } \lfloor a \rfloor) (\text{pick } \lfloor b \rfloor)$  by (simp only:)
  also have ... =  $g a b$ 
  proof (rule cong)
    show  $\lfloor \text{pick } \lfloor a \rfloor \rfloor = \lfloor a \rfloor$  ..
    moreover
    show  $\lfloor \text{pick } \lfloor b \rfloor \rfloor = \lfloor b \rfloor$  ..
    moreover
    show  $P \lfloor a \rfloor \lfloor b \rfloor$  by (rule P)
    ultimately show  $P \lfloor \text{pick } \lfloor a \rfloor \rfloor \lfloor \text{pick } \lfloor b \rfloor \rfloor$  by (simp only:)
  qed
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

```

theorem quot-function:

```

assumes  $\bigwedge X Y. f X Y \equiv g (\text{pick } X) (\text{pick } Y)$ 
and  $\bigwedge x x' y y'. \lfloor x \rfloor = \lfloor x' \rfloor \implies \lfloor y \rfloor = \lfloor y' \rfloor \implies g x y = g x' y'$ 
shows  $f \lfloor a \rfloor \lfloor b \rfloor = g a b$ 
using assms and TrueI
by (rule quot-cond-function)

```

theorem quot-function':

```

 $(\bigwedge X Y. f X Y \equiv g (\text{pick } X) (\text{pick } Y)) \implies$ 
 $(\bigwedge x x' y y'. x \sim x' \implies y \sim y' \implies g x y = g x' y') \implies$ 
 $f \lfloor a \rfloor \lfloor b \rfloor = g a b$ 
by (rule quot-function) (simp-all only: quot-equality)

```

end

90 Ramsey's Theorem

```
theory Ramsey
  imports Infinite-Set Equipollence FuncSet
begin
```

90.1 Preliminary definitions

```
abbreviation strict-sorted :: "'a::linorder list ⇒ bool" where
  strict-sorted ≡ sorted-wrt (<)
```

90.1.1 The n -element subsets of a set A

```
definition nsets :: "('a set, nat) ⇒ 'a set set" ((notation=⟨mixfix nsets⟩[·]⟩)
  [0,999] 999)
  where nsets A n ≡ {N. N ⊆ A ∧ finite N ∧ card N = n}
```

```
lemma finite-imp-finite-nsets: finite A ⇒ finite ([A]k)
  by (simp add: nsets-def)
```

```
lemma nsets-mono: A ⊆ B ⇒ nsets A n ⊆ nsets B n
  by (auto simp: nsets-def)
```

```
lemma nsets-Pi-contra: A' ⊆ A ⇒ Pi ([A]n) B ⊆ Pi ([A']n) B
  by (auto simp: nsets-def)
```

```
lemma nsets-2-eq: [A]2 = (⋃x∈A. ⋃y∈A - {x}. {{x, y}})
  by (auto simp: nsets-def card-2-iff)
```

```
lemma nsets2-E:
  assumes e ∈ [A]2
  obtains x y where e = {x,y} x ∈ A y ∈ A x ≠ y
  using assms by (auto simp: nsets-def card-2-iff)
```

```
lemma nsets-doubleton-2-eq [simp]: [{x, y}]2 = (if x=y then {} else {{x, y}})
  by (auto simp: nsets-2-eq)
```

```
lemma doubleton-in-nsets-2 [simp]: {x,y} ∈ [A]2 ↔ x ∈ A ∧ y ∈ A ∧ x ≠ y
  by (auto simp: nsets-2-eq Set.doubleton-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma nsets-3-eq: [A]3 = (⋃x∈A. ⋃y∈A - {x}. ⋃z∈A - {x,y}. {{x,y,z}}))
  by (simp add: eval-nat-numeral nsets-def card-Suc-eq) blast
```

```
lemma nsets-4-eq: [A]4 = (⋃u∈A. ⋃x∈A - {u}. ⋃y∈A - {u,x}. ⋃z∈A - {u,x,y}. {{u,x,y,z}})
  (is - = ?rhs)
```

proof

```

show  $[A]^4 \subseteq ?rhs$ 
  by (clar simp simp add: nsets-def eval-nat-numeral card-Suc-eq) blast
have  $\bigwedge X. X \in ?rhs \implies \text{card } X = 4$ 
  by (force simp: card-2-iff)
then show  $?rhs \subseteq [A]^4$ 
  by (auto simp: nsets-def)
qed

lemma nsets-disjoint-2:
   $X \cap Y = \{\} \implies [X \cup Y]^2 = [X]^2 \cup [Y]^2 \cup (\bigcup_{x \in X} \bigcup_{y \in Y} \{\{x,y\}\})$ 
  by (fastforce simp: nsets-2-eq Set.doubleton-eq-iff)

lemma ordered-nsets-2-eq:
  fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
  shows  $[A]^2 = \{\{x,y\} \mid x \in A \wedge y \in A \wedge x < y\}$ 
    (is - = ?rhs)
proof
  show  $[A]^2 \subseteq ?rhs$ 
    by (auto simp: nsets-def card-2-iff doubleton-eq-iff neq-iff)
  show  $?rhs \subseteq [A]^2$ 
    unfolding numeral-nat by (auto simp: nsets-def card-Suc-eq)
qed

lemma ordered-nsets-3-eq:
  fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
  shows  $[A]^3 = \{\{x,y,z\} \mid x \in A \wedge y \in A \wedge z \in A \wedge x < y \wedge y < z\}$ 
    (is - = ?rhs)
proof
  show  $[A]^3 \subseteq ?rhs$ 
    unfolding nsets-def card-3-iff
    by (smt (verit, del-insts) Collect-mono-iff insert-commute insert-subset
        linorder-less-linear)
  have  $\bigwedge X. X \in ?rhs \implies \text{card } X = 3$ 
    by (force simp: card-3-iff)
  then show  $?rhs \subseteq [A]^3$ 
    by (auto simp: nsets-def)
qed

lemma ordered-nsets-4-eq:
  fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
  defines rhs ≡ λ U. ∃ u x y z. U = {u,x,y,z} ∧ u ∈ A ∧ x ∈ A ∧ y ∈ A ∧ z ∈ A
  ∧ u < x ∧ x < y ∧ y < z
  shows  $[A]^4 = \text{Collect rhs}$ 
proof -
  have rhs U if  $U \in [A]^4$  for U
  proof -
    from that obtain l where strict-sorted l List.set l = U length l = 4 U ⊆ A
    by (simp add: nsets-def) (metis finite-set-strict-sorted)
    then show ?thesis
  qed

```

```

  unfolding numeral-nat length-Suc-conv rhs-def by auto blast
qed
moreover
have  $\bigwedge X. X \in \text{Collect rhs} \implies \text{card } X = 4 \wedge \text{finite } X \wedge X \subseteq A$ 
  by (auto simp: rhs-def card-insert-if)
ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding nsets-def by blast
qed

lemma ordered-nsets-5-eq:
  fixes A :: 'a::linorder set
  defines rhs  $\equiv \lambda U. \exists u v x y z. U = \{u,v,x,y,z\} \wedge u \in A \wedge v \in A \wedge x \in A \wedge y \in A \wedge z \in A \wedge u < v \wedge v < x \wedge x < y \wedge y < z$ 
  shows  $[A]^5 = \text{Collect rhs}$ 
proof -
  have rhs U if  $U \in [A]^5$  for U
  proof -
    from that obtain l where strict-sorted l List.set l = U length l = 5  $U \subseteq A$ 
      by (simp add: nsets-def) (metis finite-set-strict-sorted)
    then show ?thesis
      unfolding numeral-nat length-Suc-conv rhs-def by auto blast
  qed
  moreover
  have  $\bigwedge X. X \in \text{Collect rhs} \implies \text{card } X = 5 \wedge \text{finite } X \wedge X \subseteq A$ 
    by (auto simp: rhs-def card-insert-if)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  unfolding nsets-def by blast
qed

lemma binomial-eq-nsets:  $n \text{ choose } k = \text{card } (\text{nsets } \{0.. k)$ 
proof -
  have  $\{K. K \subseteq \{0.. \wedge \text{card } K = k\} = \{N. N \subseteq \{0.. \wedge \text{finite } N \wedge \text{card } N = k\}$ 
    by (simp add: binomial-def nsets-def)
  then show ?thesis
    using infinite-super by blast
  qed

lemma nsets-eq-empty-iff:  $\text{nsets } A r = \{\} \longleftrightarrow \text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A < r$ 
  unfolding nsets-def
proof (intro iffI conjI)
  assume that:  $\{N. N \subseteq A \wedge \text{finite } N \wedge \text{card } N = r\} = \{\}$ 
  show finite A
    using infinite-arbitrarily-large that by auto
  then have  $\neg r \leq \text{card } A$ 
    using that by (simp add: set-eq-iff) (metis obtain-subset-with-card-n)
  then show card A < r
    using not-less by blast
next

```

```

show { $N$ .  $N \subseteq A \wedge \text{finite } N \wedge \text{card } N = r\} = \{\}$ 
  if  $\text{finite } A \wedge \text{card } A < r$ 
  using that  $\text{card-mono leD by auto}$ 
qed

lemma  $nsets\text{-eq}\text{-empty}$ :  $\llbracket \text{finite } A; \text{card } A < r \rrbracket \implies nsets A r = \{\}$ 
  by ( $\text{simp add: } nsets\text{-eq}\text{-empty-iff}$ )

lemma  $nsets\text{-empty-iff}$ :  $nsets \{\} r = (\text{if } r=0 \text{ then } \{\{\}\} \text{ else } \{\})$ 
  by ( $\text{auto simp: } nsets\text{-def}$ )

lemma  $nsets\text{-singleton-iff}$ :  $nsets \{a\} r = (\text{if } r=0 \text{ then } \{\{\}\} \text{ else if } r=1 \text{ then } \{\{a\}\}$ 
  else  $\{\}\}$ 
  by ( $\text{auto simp: } nsets\text{-def card-gt-0-iff subset-singleton-iff}$ )

lemma  $nsets\text{-self}$  [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $nsets \{.. < m\} m = \{\{.. < m\}\}$ 
proof
  show  $\{\{.. < m\}\}^m \subseteq \{\{.. < m\}\}$ 
    by ( $\text{force simp add: card-subset-eq nsets\text{-def}}$ )
  qed ( $\text{simp add: } nsets\text{-def}$ )

lemma  $nsets\text{-zero}$  [ $\text{simp}$ ]:  $nsets A 0 = \{\{\}\}$ 
  by ( $\text{auto simp: } nsets\text{-def}$ )

lemma  $nsets\text{-one}$ :  $nsets A (\text{Suc } 0) = (\lambda x. \{x\})` A$ 
  using  $\text{card-eq-SucD by (force simp: nsets\text{-def})}$ 

lemma  $\text{inj-on-nsets}$ :
  assumes  $\text{inj-on } f A$ 
  shows  $\text{inj-on } (\lambda X. f` X) ([A]^n)$ 
  using assms by (simp add: nsets\text{-def inj-on-def inj-on-image-eq-iff)}

lemma  $\text{bij-betw-nsets}$ :
  assumes  $\text{bij-betw } f A B$ 
  shows  $\text{bij-betw } (\lambda X. f` X) ([A]^n) ([B]^n)$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge X. \llbracket X \subseteq f` A; \text{finite } X \rrbracket \implies \exists Y \subseteq A. \text{finite } Y \wedge \text{card } Y = \text{card } X \wedge X = f` Y$ 
  by ( $\text{metis card-image inj-on-finite order-refl subset-image-inj}$ )
  then have  $(\lambda f` [A]^n = [f` A]^n)$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: nsets\text{-def bij-betw-def image-iff card-image inj-on-subset)}
  with assms show ?thesis
  by ( $\text{auto simp: bij-betw-def inj-on-nsets}$ )
qed

lemma  $\text{nset-image-obtains}$ :
  assumes  $X \in [f` A]^k \text{ inj-on } f A$ 
  obtains  $Y \text{ where } Y \in [A]^k \text{ } X = f` Y$ 
proof

```

```

show  $X = f` (A \cap f` X)$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: nsets-def)
then show  $A \text{ Int } (f` X) \in [A]^k$ 
  using assms
  unfolding nsets-def mem-Collect-eq
  by (metis card-image finite-image-iff inf-le1 subset-inj-on)
qed

lemma nsets-image-funcset:
  assumes  $g \in S \rightarrow T$  and inj-on  $g$   $S$ 
  shows  $(\lambda X. g` X) \in [S]^k \rightarrow [T]^k$ 
  using assms
  by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image inj-on-subset subset-iff simp flip: image-subset-iff-funcset)

lemma nsets-compose-image-funcset:
  assumes  $f: f \in [T]^k \rightarrow D$  and  $g \in S \rightarrow T$  and inj-on  $g$   $S$ 
  shows  $f \circ (\lambda X. g` X) \in [S]^k \rightarrow D$ 
proof -
  have  $(\lambda X. g` X) \in [S]^k \rightarrow [T]^k$ 
  using assms by (simp add: nsets-image-funcset)
  then show ?thesis
  using  $f$  by fastforce
qed

```

90.1.2 Further properties, involving equipollence

```

lemma nsets-lepoll-cong:
  assumes  $A \lesssim B$ 
  shows  $[A]^k \lesssim [B]^k$ 
proof -
  obtain  $f$  where  $f: \text{inj-on } f A f` A \subseteq B$ 
    by (meson assms lepoll-def)
  define  $F$  where  $F \equiv \lambda N. f` N$ 
  have inj-on  $F ([A]^k)$ 
    using F-def f inj-on-nsets by blast
  moreover
  have  $F` ([A]^k) \subseteq [B]^k$ 
    by (metis F-def bij-betw-def bij-betw-nsets f nsets-mono)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by (meson lepoll-def)
qed

lemma nsets-eqpoll-cong:
  assumes  $A \approx B$ 
  shows  $[A]^k \approx [B]^k$ 
  by (meson assms eqpoll-imp-lepoll eqpoll-sym lepoll-antisym nsets-lepoll-cong)

lemma infinite-imp-infinite-nsets:

```

```

assumes inf: infinite A and k>0
shows infinite ([A]k)
proof -
  obtain B where B ⊂ A A≈B
    by (meson inf infinite-iff-psubset)
  then obtain a where a: a ∈ A a ∉ B
    by blast
  then obtain N where N ⊆ B finite N card N = k-1 a ∉ N
    by (metis ‹A ≈ B› inf_eqpoll-finite-iff infinite-arbitrarily-large subset-eq)
  with a ‹k>0› ‹B ⊂ A› have insert a N ∈ [A]k
    by (simp add: nsets-def)
  with a have nsets B k ≠ nsets A k
    by (metis (no-types, lifting) in-mono insertI1 mem-Collect-eq nsets-def)
  moreover have nsets B k ⊆ nsets A k
    using ‹B ⊂ A› nsets-mono by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding infinite-iff-psubset-le
    by (meson ‹A ≈ B› eqpoll-imp-lepoll nsets-eqpoll-cong psubsetI)
qed

lemma finite-nsets-iff:
assumes k>0
shows finite ([A]k) ←→ finite A
using assms finite-imp-finite-nsets infinite-imp-infinite-nsets by blast

lemma card-nsets [simp]: card (nsets A k) = card A choose k
proof (cases finite A)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by (metis bij-betw-nsets bij-betw-same-card binomial-eq-nsets ex-bij-betw-nat-finite)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by (cases k=0; simp add: finite-nsets-iff)
qed

```

90.1.3 Partition predicates

```

definition monochromatic ≡ λβ α γ f i. ∃ H ∈ nsets β α. f ` (nsets H γ) ⊆ {i}
  uniform partition sizes

definition partn :: 'a set ⇒ nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'b set ⇒ bool
  where partn β α γ δ ≡ ∀f ∈ nsets β γ → δ. ∃ξ∈δ. monochromatic β α γ f ξ
  partition sizes enumerated in a list

definition partn-lst :: 'a set ⇒ nat list ⇒ nat ⇒ bool
  where partn-lst β α γ ≡ ∀f ∈ nsets β γ → {..<length α}. ∃i < length α.
  monochromatic β (α!i) γ f i

```

There's always a 0-clique

```

lemma partn-lst-0:  $\gamma > 0 \implies \text{partn-lst } \beta (0 \# \alpha) \gamma$ 
  by (force simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def nsets-empty-iff)

lemma partn-lst-0':  $\gamma > 0 \implies \text{partn-lst } \beta (a \# 0 \# \alpha) \gamma$ 
  by (force simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def nsets-empty-iff)

lemma partn-lst-greater-resource:
  fixes M::nat
  assumes M: partn-lst {.. $M$ }  $\alpha \gamma$  and  $M \leq N$ 
  shows partn-lst {.. $N$ }  $\alpha \gamma$ 
proof (clarify simp: partn-lst-def)
  fix f
  assume f ∈ nsets {.. $N$ }  $\gamma \rightarrow \{..<\text{length } \alpha\}$ 
  then have f ∈ nsets {.. $M$ }  $\gamma \rightarrow \{..<\text{length } \alpha\}$ 
    by (meson Pi-anti-mono ‹M ≤ N› lessThan-subset-iff nsets-mono subsetD)
  then obtain i H where i:  $i < \text{length } \alpha$  and H:  $H \in \text{nsets } \{..< M\} (\alpha ! i)$  and
    subi:  $f ` \text{nsets } H \gamma \subseteq \{i\}$ 
    using M unfolding partn-lst-def monochromatic-def by blast
  have H ∈ nsets {.. $N$ } ( $\alpha ! i$ )
    using ‹M ≤ N› H by (auto simp: nsets-def subset-iff)
  then show  $\exists i < \text{length } \alpha. \text{monochromatic } \{..< N\} (\alpha ! i) \gamma f i$ 
    using i subi unfolding monochromatic-def by blast
qed

lemma partn-lst-fewer-colours:
  assumes major: partn-lst  $\beta (n \# \alpha) \gamma$  and  $n \geq \gamma$ 
  shows partn-lst  $\beta \alpha \gamma$ 
proof (clarify simp: partn-lst-def)
  fix f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
  assume f:  $f \in [\beta]^\gamma \rightarrow \{..<\text{length } \alpha\}$ 
  then obtain i H where i:  $i < \text{Suc } (\text{length } \alpha)$ 
    and H:  $H \in [\beta]^{((n \# \alpha) ! i)}$ 
    and hom:  $\forall x \in [H]^\gamma. \text{Suc } (f x) = i$ 
    using ‹n ≥ γ› major [unfolded partn-lst-def, rule-format, of Suc o f]
    by (fastforce simp: image-subset-iff nsets-eq-empty-iff monochromatic-def)
  show  $\exists i < \text{length } \alpha. \text{monochromatic } \beta (\alpha ! i) \gamma f i$ 
  proof (cases i)
    case 0
    then have [H] $^\gamma = \{\}$ 
      using hom by blast
    then show ?thesis
      using 0 H ‹n ≥ γ›
        by (simp add: nsets-eq-empty-iff) (simp add: nsets-def)
  next
    case (Suc i')
    then show ?thesis
      unfolding monochromatic-def using i H hom by auto
  qed
qed

```

```

lemma partn-lst-eq-partn: partn-lst {..<n} [m,m] 2 = partn {..<n} m 2 {..<2::nat}
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge i. i < 2 \implies [m, m] ! i = m$ 
    using less-2-cases-iff by force
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: partn-lst-def partn-def numeral-2-eq-2 cong: conj-cong)
qed

lemma partn-lstE:
  assumes partn-lst  $\beta \alpha \gamma f \in nsets \beta \gamma \rightarrow \{..<l\}$  length  $\alpha = l$ 
  obtains  $i H$  where  $i < \text{length } \alpha$   $H \in nsets \beta (\alpha!i) f` (nsets H \gamma) \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  using partn-lst-def monochromatic-def assms by metis

lemma partn-lst-less:
  assumes  $M: partn-lst \beta \alpha n$  and  $eq: \text{length } \alpha' = \text{length } \alpha$ 
  and  $le: \bigwedge i. i < \text{length } \alpha \implies \alpha'!i \leq \alpha!i$ 
  shows partn-lst  $\beta \alpha' n$ 
proof (clarify simp: partn-lst-def)
  fix  $f$ 
  assume  $f \in [\beta]^n \rightarrow \{..<\text{length } \alpha'\}$ 
  then obtain  $i H$  where  $i: i < \text{length } \alpha$ 
    and  $H \subseteq \beta$  and  $H: \text{card } H = (\alpha!i)$  and  $\text{finite } H$ 
    and  $fi: f` nsets H n \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  using assms by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def nsets-def)
  then obtain  $bij$  where  $bij: bij\text{-betw } bij H \{0..<\alpha!i\}$ 
    by (metis ex-bij-betw-finite-nat)
  then have  $inj: inj\text{-on } (inv\text{-into } H bij) \{0..<\alpha' ! i\}$ 
    by (metis bij-betw-def dual-order.refl i inj-on-inv-into ivl-subset le)
  define  $H'$  where  $H' = inv\text{-into } H bij` \{0..<\alpha' ! i\}$ 
  show  $\exists i < \text{length } \alpha'. \text{monochromatic } \beta (\alpha'!i) n f i$ 
    unfolding monochromatic-def
  proof (intro exI bexI conjI)
    show  $i < \text{length } \alpha'$ 
      by (simp add: assms(2) i)
    have  $H' \subseteq H$ 
      using bij `i < \text{length } \alpha` bij-betw-imp-surj-on le
      by (force simp: H'-def image-subset-iff intro: inv-into-into)
    then have finite  $H'$ 
      by (simp add: `finite H` finite-subset)
    with `H' \subseteq H` have cardH':  $\text{card } H' = (\alpha'!i)$ 
      unfolding H'-def by (simp add: inj card-image)
    show  $f` [H']^n \subseteq \{i\}$ 
      by (meson `H' \subseteq H` dual-order.trans fi image-mono nsets-mono)
    show  $H' \in [\beta]^{(\alpha'!i)}$ 
      using `H \subseteq \beta` `H' \subseteq H` `finite H` `cardH'` nsets-def by fastforce
  qed
qed

```

90.2 Finite versions of Ramsey’s theorem

To distinguish the finite and infinite ones, lower and upper case names are used (ramsey vs Ramsey).

90.2.1 The Erds–Szekeres theorem exhibits an upper bound for Ramsey numbers

The Erds–Szekeres bound, essentially extracted from the proof

```
fun ES :: [nat,nat,nat] ⇒ nat
  where ES 0 k l = max k l
    |   ES (Suc r) k l =
      (if r=0 then k+l-1
       else if k=0 ∨ l=0 then 1 else Suc (ES r (ES (Suc r) (k-1) l) (ES (Suc r) k (l-1)))))

declare ES.simps [simp del]

lemma ES-0 [simp]: ES 0 k l = max k l
  using ES.simps(1) by blast

lemma ES-1 [simp]: ES 1 k l = k+l-1
  using ES.simps(2) [of 0 k l] by simp

lemma ES-2: ES 2 k l = (if k=0 ∨ l=0 then 1 else ES 2 (k-1) l + ES 2 k (l-1))
  unfolding numeral-2-eq-2
  by (smt (verit) ES.elims One-nat-def Suc-pred add-gr-0 neq0-conv nat.inject zero-less-Suc)
```

The Erds–Szekeres upper bound

```
lemma ES2-choose: ES 2 k l = (k+l) choose k
  proof (induct n ≡ k+l arbitrary: k l)
    case 0
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp: ES-2)
  next
    case (Suc n)
    then have k>0 ⟹ l>0 ⟹ ES 2 (k - 1) l + ES 2 k (l - 1) = k + l choose k
      using choose-reduce-nat by force
    then show ?case
      by (metis ES-2 Nat.add-0-right binomial-n-0 binomial-n-n gr0I)
  qed
```

90.2.2 Trivial cases

Vacuous, since we are dealing with 0-sets!

```
lemma ramsey0: ∃ N::nat. partn-lst {..

```

Just the pigeon hole principle, since we are dealing with 1-sets

```

lemma ramsey1-explicit: partn-lst {.. $q_0 + q_1 - \text{Suc } 0\}$  [ $q_0, q_1]$  1
proof -
  have  $\exists i < \text{Suc } 0. \exists H \in \text{nsets} \{.. < q_0 + q_1 - 1\} ([q_0, q_1] ! i). f \in \text{nsets } H \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  if  $f \in \text{nsets} \{.. < q_0 + q_1 - 1\} (\text{Suc } 0) \rightarrow \{.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)\}$  for  $f$ 
proof -
  define  $A$  where  $A \equiv \lambda i. \{q. q < q_0 + q_1 - 1 \wedge f \{q\} = i\}$ 
  have  $A 0 \cup A 1 = \{.. < q_0 + q_1 - 1\}$ 
  using that by (auto simp: A-def PiE-iff nsets-one lessThan-Suc-atMost le-Suc-eq)
  moreover have  $A 0 \cap A 1 = \{\}$ 
  by (auto simp: A-def)
  ultimately have  $q_0 + q_1 \leq \text{card } (A 0) + \text{card } (A 1) + 1$ 
  by (metis card-Un-le card-lessThan le-diff-conv)
  then consider  $\text{card } (A 0) \geq q_0 \mid \text{card } (A 1) \geq q_1$ 
  by linarith
  then obtain  $i$  where  $i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$   $\text{card } (A i) \geq [q_0, q_1] ! i$ 
  by (metis One-nat-def lessI nth-Cons-0 nth-Cons-Suc zero-less-Suc)
  then obtain  $B$  where  $B \subseteq A i$   $\text{card } B = [q_0, q_1] ! i$  finite  $B$ 
  by (meson obtain-subset-with-card-n)
  then have  $B \in \text{nsets} \{.. < q_0 + q_1 - 1\} ([q_0, q_1] ! i) \wedge f \in \text{nsets } B (\text{Suc } 0) \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  by (auto simp: A-def nsets-def card-1-singleton-iff)
  then show ?thesis
  using ⟨ $i < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)$ ⟩ by auto
qed
then show ?thesis
by (simp add: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
qed

```

```

lemma ramsey1:  $\exists N::\text{nat}. \text{partn-lst} \{.. < N\} [q_0, q_1] 1$ 
using ramsey1-explicit by blast

```

90.2.3 Ramsey’s theorem with TWO colours and arbitrary exponents (hypergraph version)

```

lemma ramsey-induction-step:
fixes  $p::\text{nat}$ 
assumes  $p1: \text{partn-lst} \{.. < p1\} [q_1 - 1, q_2] (\text{Suc } r)$  and  $p2: \text{partn-lst} \{.. < p2\} [q_1, q_2 - 1] (\text{Suc } r)$ 
and  $p: \text{partn-lst} \{.. < p\} [p1, p2] r$ 
and  $q_1 > 0$   $q_2 > 0$ 
shows partn-lst {.. $\text{Suc } p\}$  [ $q_1, q_2]$  ( $\text{Suc } r$ )
proof -
  have  $\exists i < \text{Suc } 0. \exists H \in \text{nsets} \{.. p\} ([q_1, q_2] ! i). f \in \text{nsets } H (\text{Suc } r) \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  if  $f: f \in \text{nsets} \{.. p\} (\text{Suc } r) \rightarrow \{.. < \text{Suc } (\text{Suc } 0)\}$  for  $f$ 
proof -
  define  $g$  where  $g \equiv \lambda R. f (\text{insert } p R)$ 

```

```

have f (insert p i) ∈ {..<Suc (Suc 0)} if i ∈ nsets {..<p} r for i
  using that card-insert-if by (fastforce simp: nsets-def intro!: Pi-mem [OF f])
then have g: g ∈ nsets {..<p} r → {..<Suc (Suc 0)}
  by (force simp: g-def PiE-iff)
then obtain i U where i: i < Suc (Suc 0) and gi: g ` nsets U r ⊆ {i}
  and U: U ∈ nsets {..<p} ([p1, p2] ! i)
  using p by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
then have Usub: U ⊆ {..<p}
  by (auto simp: nsets-def)
consider (izero) i = 0 | (jone) i = Suc 0
  using i by linarith
then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case izero
  then have U ∈ nsets {..<p} p1
    using U by simp
  then obtain u where bij-betw u {..<p1} U
    using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite lessThan-atLeast0 by (fastforce simp: nsets-def)
  have u-nsets: u ` X ∈ nsets {..p} n if X ∈ nsets {..<p1} n for X n
  proof -
    have inj-on u X
      using u that bij-betw-imp-inj-on inj-on-subset by (force simp: nsets-def)
    then show ?thesis
      using Usub u that bij-betwE
      by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image)
  qed
  define h where h ≡ λR. f (u ` R)
  have h ∈ nsets {..<p1} (Suc r) → {..<Suc (Suc 0)}
    unfolding h-def using f u-nsets by auto
  then obtain j V where j: j < Suc (Suc 0) and hj: h ` nsets V (Suc r) ⊆ {j}
    and V: V ∈ nsets {..<p1} ([q1 - Suc 0, q2] ! j)
    using p1 by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
  then have Vsub: V ⊆ {..<p1}
    by (auto simp: nsets-def)
  have invinv-eq: u ` inv-into {..<p1} u ` X = X if X ⊆ u ` {..<p1} for X
    by (simp add: image-inv-into-cancel that)
  let ?W = insert p (u ` V)
  consider (jzero) j = 0 | (jone) j = Suc 0
    using j by linarith
  then show ?thesis
proof cases
  case jzero
  then have V ∈ nsets {..<p1} (q1 - Suc 0)
    using V by simp
  then have u ` V ∈ nsets {..<p} (q1 - Suc 0)
    using u-nsets [of - q1 - Suc 0] nsets-mono [OF Vsub] Usub u
    unfolding bij-betw-def nsets-def
    by (fastforce elim!: subsetD)
  then have inq1: ?W ∈ nsets {..p} q1

```

```

unfolding nsets-def using <q1 > 0 card-insert-if by fastforce
have invu-nsets: inv-into {..<p1} u ` X ∈ nsets V r
  if X ∈ nsets (u ` V) r for X r
proof -
  have X ⊆ u ` V ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r
    using nsets-def that by auto
  then have [simp]: card (inv-into {..<p1} u ` X) = card X
    by (meson Vsub bij-betw-def bij-betw-inv-into card-image image-mono
inj-on-subset u)
  show ?thesis
    using that u Vsub by (fastforce simp: nsets-def bij-betw-def)
qed
have f X = i if X: X ∈ nsets ?W (Suc r) for X
proof (cases p ∈ X)
  case True
  then have Xp: X - {p} ∈ nsets (u ` V) r
    using X by (auto simp: nsets-def)
  moreover have u ` V ⊆ U
    using Vsub bij-betwE u by blast
  ultimately have X - {p} ∈ nsets U r
    by (meson in-mono nsets-mono)
  then have g (X - {p}) = i
    using gi by blast
  have f X = i
    using gi True <X - {p} ∈ nsets U r> insert-Diff
    by (fastforce simp: g-def image-subset-iff)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: <f X = i> <g (X - {p}) = i>)
next
  case False
  then have Xim: X ∈ nsets (u ` V) (Suc r)
    using X by (auto simp: nsets-def subset-insert)
  then have u ` inv-into {..<p1} u ` X = X
    using Vsub bij-betw-imp-inj-on u
    by (fastforce simp: nsets-def image-mono invinv-eq subset-trans)
  then show ?thesis
    using izero jzero hj Xim invu-nsets unfolding h-def
    by (fastforce simp: image-subset-iff)
qed
moreover have insert p (u ` V) ∈ nsets {..p} q1
  by (simp add: izero inq1)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (metis izero image-subsetI insertI1 nth-Cons-0 zero-less-Suc)
next
  case jone
  then have u ` V ∈ nsets {..p} q2
    using V u-nsets by auto
  moreover have f ` nsets (u ` V) (Suc r) ⊆ {j}
    using hj

```

```

by (force simp: h-def image-subset-iff nsets-def subset-image-inj card-image
dest: finite-imageD)
ultimately show ?thesis
using jone not-less-eq by fastforce
qed
next
case ione
then have U ∈ nsets {..<p} p2
using U by simp
then obtain u where u: bij-betw u {..<p2} U
using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite lessThan-atLeast0 by (fastforce simp: nsets-def)
have u-nsets: u ` X ∈ nsets {..p} n if X ∈ nsets {..<p2} n for X n
proof -
have inj-on u X
using u that bij-betw-imp-inj-on inj-on-subset by (force simp: nsets-def)
then show ?thesis
using Usub u that bij-betwE
by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image)
qed
define h where h ≡ λR. f (u ` R)
have h ∈ nsets {..<p2} (Suc r) → {..<Suc (Suc 0)}
unfolding h-def using f u-nsets by auto
then obtain j V where j: j < Suc (Suc 0) and hj: h ` nsets V (Suc r) ⊆ {j}
and V: V ∈ nsets {..<p2} ([q1, q2 - Suc 0] ! j)
using p2 by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
then have Vsub: V ⊆ {..<p2}
by (auto simp: nsets-def)
have invinv-eq: u ` inv-into {..<p2} u ` X = X if X ⊆ u ` {..<p2} for X
by (simp add: image-inv-into-cancel that)
let ?W = insert p (u ` V)
consider (jzero) j = 0 | (jone) j = Suc 0
using j by linarith
then show ?thesis
proof cases
case jone
then have V ∈ nsets {..<p2} (q2 - Suc 0)
using V by simp
then have u ` V ∈ nsets {..<p} (q2 - Suc 0)
using u-nsets [of - q2 - Suc 0] nsets-mono [OF Vsub] Usub u
unfolding bij-betw-def nsets-def by blast
then have inq1: ?W ∈ nsets {..p} q2
unfolding nsets-def using <q2 > 0 card-insert-if by fastforce
have invu-nsets: inv-into {..<p2} u ` X ∈ nsets V r
if X ∈ nsets (u ` V) r for X r
proof -
have X ⊆ u ` V ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r
using nsets-def that by auto
then have [simp]: card (inv-into {..<p2} u ` X) = card X
by (meson Vsub bij-betw-def bij-betw-inv-into card-image image-mono

```

```

inj-on-subset u)
  show ?thesis
    using that u Vsub by (fastforce simp: nsets-def bij-betw-def)
qed
have f X = i if X: X ∈ nsets ?W (Suc r) for X
proof (cases p ∈ X)
  case True
  then have Xp: X - {p} ∈ nsets (u ` V) r
    using X by (auto simp: nsets-def)
  moreover have u ` V ⊆ U
    using Vsub bij-betwE u by blast
  ultimately have X - {p} ∈ nsets U r
    by (meson in-mono nsets-mono)
  then have g (X - {p}) = i
    using gi by blast
  have f X = i
    using gi True `X - {p} ∈ nsets U r` insert-Diff
    by (fastforce simp: g-def image-subset-iff)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: `f X = i` `g (X - {p}) = i`)
next
  case False
  then have Xim: X ∈ nsets (u ` V) (Suc r)
    using X by (auto simp: nsets-def subset-insert)
  then have u ` inv-into {..} u ` X = X
    using Vsub bij-betw-imp-inj-on u
    by (fastforce simp: nsets-def image-mono invinv-eq subset-trans)
  then show ?thesis
    using ione jone hj Xim invu-nsets unfolding h-def
    by (fastforce simp: image-subset-iff)
qed
moreover have insert p (u ` V) ∈ nsets {..p} q2
  by (simp add: ione inq1)
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (metis ione image-subsetI insertI1 lessI nth-Cons-0 nth-Cons-Suc)
next
  case jzero
  then have u ` V ∈ nsets {..p} q1
    using V u-nsets by auto
  moreover have f ` nsets (u ` V) (Suc r) ⊆ {j}
    using hj unfolding h-def image-subset-iff nsets-def
    apply (clarify simp add: h-def image-subset-iff nsets-def)
    by (metis card-image finite-imageD subset-image-inj)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    using jzero not-less-eq by fastforce
qed
qed
qed
then show ?thesis

```

```

using lessThan-Suc lessThan-Suc-atMost
by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def insert-commute)
qed

proposition ramsey2-full: partn-lst {.. $<_{ES}$  r q1 q2} [q1,q2] r
proof (induction r arbitrary: q1 q2)
  case 0
  then show ?case
  by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def less-Suc-eq ex-in-conv nsets-eq-empty-iff)
next
  case (Suc r)
  note outer = this
  show ?case
  proof (cases r = 0)
    case True
    then show ?thesis
    using ramsey1-explicit by (force simp: ES.simps)
  next
    case False
    then have r > 0
    by simp
    show ?thesis
    using Suc.preds
    proof (induct k ≡ q1 + q2 arbitrary: q1 q2)
      case 0
      with partn-lst-0 show ?case by auto
    next
      case (Suc k)
      consider q1 = 0 ∨ q2 = 0 | q1 ≠ 0 q2 ≠ 0 by auto
      then show ?case
      proof cases
        case 1
        with False partn-lst-0 partn-lst-0' show ?thesis
        by blast
      next
        define p1 where p1 ≡ ES (Suc r) (q1 - 1) q2
        define p2 where p2 ≡ ES (Suc r) q1 (q2 - 1)
        define p where p ≡ ES r p1 p2
        case 2
        with Suc have k = (q1 - 1) + q2 k = q1 + (q2 - 1) by auto
        then have p1: partn-lst {.. $<_{p1}$ } [q1 - 1, q2] (Suc r)
          and p2: partn-lst {.. $<_{p2}$ } [q1, q2 - 1] (Suc r)
          using Suc.hyps unfolding p1-def p2-def by blast+
        then have p: partn-lst {.. $<_p$ } [p1, p2] r
          using outer Suc.preds unfolding p-def by auto
        show ?thesis
        using ramsey-induction-step [OF p1 p2 p] 2 ES.simps(2) False p1-def
          p2-def p-def by auto
      qed

```

```

qed
qed
qed

```

90.2.4 Full Ramsey's theorem with multiple colours and arbitrary exponents

```

theorem ramsey-full:  $\exists N::nat. \text{partn-lst} \{.. < N\} \text{ qs } r$ 
proof (induction k  $\equiv$  length qs arbitrary: qs)
  case 0
    then show ?case
      by (rule-tac x = r in exI) (simp add: partn-lst-def)
  next
    case (Suc k)
    note IH = this
    show ?case
    proof (cases k)
      case 0
      with Suc obtain q where qs = [q]
        by (metis length-0-conv length-Suc-conv)
      then show ?thesis
        by (rule-tac x = q in exI) (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def func-set-to-empty-iff)
    next
      case (Suc k')
      then obtain q1 q2 l where qs: qs = q1 # q2 # l
        by (metis Suc.hyps(2) length-Suc-conv)
      then obtain q::nat where q: partn-lst \{.. < q\} [q1, q2] r
        using ramsey2-full by blast
      then obtain p::nat where p: partn-lst \{.. < p\} (q#l) r
        using IH `qs = q1 # q2 # l` by fastforce
      have keq: Suc (length l) = k
        using IH qs by auto
      show ?thesis
      proof (intro exI conjI)
        show partn-lst \{.. < p\} qs r
        proof (auto simp: partn-lst-def)
          fix f
          assume f: f  $\in$  nsets \{.. < p\} r  $\rightarrow$  \{.. < length qs\}
          define g where g  $\equiv$   $\lambda X.$  if f X  $<$  Suc (Suc 0) then 0 else f X - Suc 0
          have g  $\in$  nsets \{.. < p\} r  $\rightarrow$  \{.. < k\}
            unfolding g-def using f Suc IH
            by (auto simp: Pi-def not-less)
          then obtain i U where i: i < k and gi: g ` nsets U r  $\subseteq$  \{i\}
            and U: U  $\in$  nsets \{.. < p\} ((q#l) ! i)
            using p keq by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
          show  $\exists i < \text{length } qs. \text{monochromatic } \{.. < p\} (\text{qs}!i) r f i$ 
          proof (cases i = 0)
            case True

```

```

then have  $U \in nsets \{.. < p\} q$  and  $f01: f ` nsets U r \subseteq \{0, Suc 0\}$ 
  using  $U gi$  unfolding  $g\text{-def}$  by (auto simp: image-subset-iff)
then obtain  $u$  where  $u: bij\text{-betw } u \{.. < q\} U$ 
  using ex-bij-betw-nat-finite lessThan-atLeast0 by (fastforce simp:
nsets-def)
then have  $Usub: U \subseteq \{.. < p\}$ 
  by (smt (verit) U mem-Collect-eq nsets-def)
have  $u\text{-nsets}: u ` X \in nsets \{.. < p\} n$  if  $X \in nsets \{.. < q\} n$  for  $X n$ 
proof -
  have inj-on  $u X$ 
    using  $u$  that bij-betw-imp-inj-on inj-on-subset
    by (force simp: nsets-def)
  then show ?thesis
    using  $Usub u$  that bij-betwE
    by (fastforce simp: nsets-def card-image)
qed
define  $h$  where  $h \equiv \lambda X. f (u ` X)$ 
have  $f (u ` X) < Suc (Suc 0)$  if  $X \in nsets \{.. < q\} r$  for  $X$ 
proof -
  have  $u ` X \in nsets U r$ 
    using  $u$  u-nsets that by (auto simp: nsets-def bij-betwE subset-eq)
  then show ?thesis
    using f01 by auto
qed
then have  $h \in nsets \{.. < q\} r \rightarrow \{.. < Suc (Suc 0)\}$ 
  unfolding h-def by blast
then obtain  $j V$  where  $j: j < Suc (Suc 0)$  and  $hj: h ` nsets V r \subseteq \{j\}$ 
  and  $V: V \in nsets \{.. < q\} ([q1, q2] ! j)$ 
  using q by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
show ?thesis
  unfolding monochromatic-def
proof (intro exI conjI bexI)
  show  $j < length qs$ 
    using Suc Suc.hyps(2) j by linarith
  have  $nsets (u ` V) r \subseteq (\lambda x. (u ` x)) ` nsets V r$ 
    apply (clarify simp add: nsets-def image-iff)
    by (metis card-image finite-imageD subset-image-inj)
  then have  $f ` nsets (u ` V) r \subseteq h ` nsets V r$ 
    by (auto simp: h-def)
  then show  $f ` nsets (u ` V) r \subseteq \{j\}$ 
    using hj by auto
  show  $(u ` V) \in nsets \{.. < p\} (qs ! j)$ 
    using V j less-2-cases numeral-2-eq-2 qs u-nsets by fastforce
qed
next
  case False
  then have eq:  $\bigwedge A. [A \in [U]^r] \implies f A = Suc i$ 
  by (metis Suc-pred diff-0-eq-0 g-def gi image-subset-iff not-gr0 singletonD)
  show ?thesis

```

```

unfolding monochromatic-def
proof (intro exI conjI bexI)
  show Suc i < length qs
    using Suc.hyps(2) i by auto
  show f ` nsets U r ⊆ {Suc i}
    using False by (auto simp: eq)
  show U ∈ nsets {..

} (qs ! (Suc i))
    using False U qs by auto
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed
  qed


```

90.2.5 Simple graph version

This is the most basic version in terms of cliques and independent sets, i.e. the version for graphs and 2 colours.

definition clique $V E \longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in V. \forall w \in V. v \neq w \longrightarrow \{v, w\} \in E)$
definition indep $V E \longleftrightarrow (\forall v \in V. \forall w \in V. v \neq w \longrightarrow \{v, w\} \notin E)$

lemma clique-Un: $\llbracket \text{clique } K F; \text{clique } L F; \forall v \in K. \forall w \in L. v \neq w \longrightarrow \{v, w\} \in F \rrbracket \implies \text{clique } (K \cup L) F$
by (metis UnE clique-def doubleton-eq-iff)

lemma null-clique[simp]: $\text{clique } \{\} E$ **and** null-indep[simp]: $\text{indep } \{\} E$
by (auto simp: clique-def indep-def)

lemma smaller-clique: $\llbracket \text{clique } R E; R' \subseteq R \rrbracket \implies \text{clique } R' E$
by (auto simp: clique-def)

lemma smaller-indep: $\llbracket \text{indep } R E; R' \subseteq R \rrbracket \implies \text{indep } R' E$
by (auto simp: indep-def)

lemma ramsey2:
 $\exists r \geq 1. \forall (V :: 'a set) (E :: 'a set set). \text{finite } V \wedge \text{card } V \geq r \longrightarrow$
 $(\exists R \subseteq V. \text{card } R = m \wedge \text{clique } R E \vee \text{card } R = n \wedge \text{indep } R E)$
proof –
 obtain N where $N \geq \text{Suc } 0$ **and** N: partn-lst {..} [m,n] 2
using ramsey2-full nat-le-linear partn-lst-greater-resource **by** blast
 have $\exists R \subseteq V. \text{card } R = m \wedge \text{clique } R E \vee \text{card } R = n \wedge \text{indep } R E$
 if finite V N ≤ card V **for** V :: 'a set **and** E :: 'a set set
proof –
 from that
 obtain v **where** u: inj-on v {..} v ` {..} ⊆ V
by (metis card-le-inj card-lessThan finite-lessThan)
 define f **where** f ≡ λe. if v ` e ∈ E then 0 else Suc 0
 have f: f ∈ nsets {..} 2 → {..<Suc (Suc 0)}

```

by (simp add: f-def)
then obtain i U where i:  $i < 2$  and gi:  $f`nsets U 2 \subseteq \{i\}$ 
  and U:  $U \in nsets \{.. < N\} ([m,n] ! i)$ 
  using N numeral-2-eq-2 by (auto simp: partn-lst-def monochromatic-def)
show ?thesis
proof (intro exI conjI)
  show v ` U \subseteq V
    using U u by (auto simp: image-subset-iff nsets-def)
  show card (v ` U) = m \wedge clique (v ` U) E \vee card (v ` U) = n \wedge indep (v ` U) E
    using i unfolding numeral-2-eq-2
    using gi U u
    unfolding image-subset-iff nsets-2-eq clique-def indep-def less-Suc-eq
    by (auto simp: f-def nsets-def card-image inj-on-subset split: if-splits)
qed
qed
then show ?thesis
  using Suc 0 \leq N by auto
qed

```

90.3 Preliminaries for the infinitary version

90.3.1 “Axiom” of Dependent Choice

```

primrec choice :: ('a \Rightarrow bool) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow 'a
  where — An integer-indexed chain of choices
    choice-0: choice P r 0 = (SOME x. P x)
    | choice-Suc: choice P r (Suc n) = (SOME y. P y \wedge (choice P r n, y) \in r)

```

```

lemma choice-n:
  assumes P0: P x0
  and Pstep: \bigwedge x. P x \implies \exists y. P y \wedge (x, y) \in r
  shows P (choice P r n)
proof (induct n)
  case 0
  show ?case by (force intro: someI P0)
next
  case Suc
  then show ?case by (auto intro: someI2-ex [OF Pstep])
qed

```

```

lemma dependent-choice:
  assumes trans: trans r
  and P0: P x0
  and Pstep: \bigwedge x. P x \implies \exists y. P y \wedge (x, y) \in r
  obtains f :: nat \Rightarrow 'a where \bigwedge n. P (f n) and \bigwedge n m. n < m \implies (f n, f m) \in r
proof
  fix n
  show P (choice P r n)
    by (blast intro: choice-n [OF P0 Pstep])

```

```

next
  fix n m :: nat
  assume n < m
  from Pstep [OF choice-n [OF P0 Pstep]] have (choice P r k, choice P r (Suc k)) ∈ r for k
    by (auto intro: someI2-ex)
  then show (choice P r n, choice P r m) ∈ r
    by (auto intro: less-Suc-induct [OF <n < m>] transD [OF trans])
qed

```

90.3.2 Partition functions

definition part-fn :: nat ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a set ⇒ ('a set ⇒ nat) ⇒ bool
— the function f partitions the r -subsets of the typically infinite set Y into s distinct categories.
where part-fn $r s Y f \longleftrightarrow (f \in nsets Y r \rightarrow \{\dots\}^s)$

For induction, we decrease the value of r in partitions.

```

lemma part-fn-Suc-imp-part-fn:
  [| infinite Y; part-fn (Suc r) s Y f; y ∈ Y] ==> part-fn r s (Y - {y}) (λu. f (insert y u))
  by (simp add: part-fn-def nsets-def Pi-def subset-Diff-insert)

lemma part-fn-subset: part-fn r s YY f ==> Y ⊆ YY ==> part-fn r s Y f
  unfolding part-fn-def nsets-def by blast

```

90.4 Ramsey's Theorem: Infinitary Version

```

lemma Ramsey-induction:
  fixes s r :: nat
  and YY :: 'a set
  and f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
  assumes infinite YY part-fn r s YY f
  shows ∃ Y' t'. Y' ⊆ YY ∧ infinite Y' ∧ t' < s ∧ (∀ X. X ⊆ Y' ∧ finite X ∧
  card X = r —> f X = t')
  using assms
  proof (induct r arbitrary: YY f)
    case 0
    then show ?case
      by (auto simp add: part-fn-def card-eq-0-iff cong: conj-cong)
  next
    case (Suc r)
    show ?case
      proof -
        from Suc.prefs infinite-imp-nonempty obtain yy where yy: yy ∈ YY
        by blast
        let ?ramr = {((y, Y, t), (y', Y', t')). y' ∈ Y ∧ Y' ⊆ Y}
        let ?prop = λ(y, Y, t).
          y ∈ YY ∧ y ≠ Y ∧ Y ⊆ YY ∧ infinite Y ∧ t < s
          ∧ (∀ X. X ⊆ Y ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r —> (f ∘ insert y) X = t)
      
```

```

from Suc.preds have infYY': infinite (YY - {yy}) by auto
from Suc.preds have partf': part-fn r s (YY - {yy}) (f o insert yy)
  by (simp add: o-def part-fn-Suc-imp-part-fn yy)
have transr: trans ?ramr by (force simp: trans-def)
from Suc.hyps [OF infYY' partf']
obtain Y0 and t0 where Y0 ⊆ YY - {yy} infinite Y0 t0 < s
  X ⊆ Y0 ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → (f o insert yy) X = t0 for X
  by blast
with yy have propr0: ?propr(yy, Y0, t0) by blast
have proprstep: ∃ y. ?propr y ∧ (x, y) ∈ ?ramr if x: ?propr x for x
proof (cases x)
  case (fields yx Yx tx)
  with x obtain yx' where yx': yx' ∈ Yx
    by (blast dest: infinite-imp-nonempty)
  from fields x have infYx': infinite (Yx - {yx'}) by auto
  with fields x yx' Suc.preds have partfx': part-fn r s (Yx - {yx'}) (f o insert
    yx')
    by (simp add: o-def part-fn-Suc-imp-part-fn part-fn-subset [where YY=YY
and Y=Yx])
  from Suc.hyps [OF infYx' partfx'] obtain Y' and t'
    where Y': Y' ⊆ Yx - {yx'} infinite Y' t' < s
      X ⊆ Y' ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → (f o insert yx') X = t' for X
      by blast
  from fields x Y' yx' have ?propr (yx', Y', t') ∧ (x, (yx', Y', t')) ∈ ?ramr
    by blast
  then show ?thesis ..
qed
from dependent-choice [OF transr propr0 proprstep]
obtain g where pg: ?propr (g n) and rg: n < m ⇒ (g n, g m) ∈ ?ramr for
n m :: nat
  by blast
let ?gy = fst o g
let ?gt = snd o snd o g
have rangeg: ∃ k. range ?gt ⊆ {..}
proof (intro exI subsetI)
  fix x
  assume x ∈ range ?gt
  then obtain n where x = ?gt n ..
  with pg [of n] show x ∈ {..} by (cases g n) auto
qed
from rangeg have finite (range ?gt)
  by (simp add: finite-nat-iff-bounded)
then obtain s' and n' where s': s' = ?gt n' and infeqs': infinite {n. ?gt n =
s'}
  by (rule inf-img-fin-domE) (auto simp add: vimage-def intro: infinite-UNIV-nat)
  with pg [of n'] have less': s' < s by (cases g n') auto
  have inj-gy: inj ?gy
  proof (rule linorder-injI)
    fix m m' :: nat

```

```

assume m < m'
from rg [OF this] pg [of m] show ?gy m ≠ ?gy m'
    by (cases g m, cases g m') auto
qed
show ?thesis
proof (intro exI conjI)
    from pg show ?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'} ⊆ YY
        by (auto simp add: Let-def split-beta)
    from infeqs' show infinite (?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'})
        by (blast intro: inj-gy [THEN subset-inj-on] dest: finite-imageD)
    show s' < s by (rule less')
    show ∀ X. X ⊆ ?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'} ∧ finite X ∧ card X = Suc r → f X
= s'
proof –
    have f X = s'
        if X: X ⊆ ?gy ‘{n. ?gt n = s'}
        and cardX: finite X card X = Suc r
        for X
    proof –
        from X obtain AA where AA: AA ⊆ {n. ?gt n = s'} and Xeq: X =
?gy‘AA
            by (auto simp add: subset-image-iff)
            with cardX have AA ≠ {} by auto
            then have AAleast: (LEAST x. x ∈ AA) ∈ AA by (auto intro: LeastI-ex)
            show ?thesis
        proof (cases g (LEAST x. x ∈ AA))
            case (fields ya Ya ta)
            with AAleast Xeq have ya: ya ∈ X by (force intro!: rev-image-eqI)
            then have f X = f (insert ya (X - {ya})) by (simp add: insert-absorb)
            also have ... = ta
        proof –
            have *: X - {ya} ⊆ Ya
            proof
                fix x assume x: x ∈ X - {ya}
                then obtain a' where xeq: x = ?gy a' and a': a' ∈ AA
                    by (auto simp add: Xeq)
                with fields x have a' ≠ (LEAST x. x ∈ AA) by auto
                with Least-le [of λx. x ∈ AA, OF a'] have (LEAST x. x ∈ AA) < a'
                    by arith
                from xeq fields rg [OF this] show x ∈ Ya by auto
            qed
            have card (X - {ya}) = r
                by (simp add: cardX ya)
            with pg [of LEAST x. x ∈ AA] fields cardX * show ?thesis
                by (auto simp del: insert-Diff-single)
            qed
            also from AA AAleast fields have ... = s' by auto
            finally show ?thesis .
        qed

```

```

qed
then show ?thesis by blast
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

theorem Ramsey:

```

fixes s r :: nat
and Z :: 'a set
and f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
shows
[|infinite Z;
  ∀ X. X ⊆ Z ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → f X < s|]
  ⟹ ∃ Y t. Y ⊆ Z ∧ infinite Y ∧ t < s
    ∧ (∀ X. X ⊆ Y ∧ finite X ∧ card X = r → f X = t)
by (blast intro: Ramsey-induction [unfolded part-fn-def nsets-def])

```

corollary Ramsey2:

```

fixes s :: nat
and Z :: 'a set
and f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
assumes infZ: infinite Z
and part: ∀ x∈Z. ∀ y∈Z. x ≠ y → f {x, y} < s
shows ∃ Y t. Y ⊆ Z ∧ infinite Y ∧ t < s ∧ (∀ x∈Y. ∀ y∈Y. x≠y → f {x, y} = t)
proof –
from part have part2: ∀ X. X ⊆ Z ∧ finite X ∧ card X = 2 → f X < s
  by (fastforce simp: eval-nat-numeral card-Suc-eq)
obtain Y t where *:
  Y ⊆ Z infinite Y t < s (∀ X. X ⊆ Y ∧ finite X ∧ card X = 2 → f X = t)
  by (insert Ramsey [OF infZ part2]) auto
then have ∀ x∈Y. ∀ y∈Y. x ≠ y → f {x, y} = t by auto
with * show ?thesis by iprover
qed

```

corollary Ramsey-nsets:

```

fixes f :: 'a set ⇒ nat
assumes infinite Z f ` nsets Z r ⊆ {..<s}
obtains Y t where Y ⊆ Z infinite Y t < s f ` nsets Y r ⊆ {t}
using Ramsey [of Z r f s] assms by (auto simp: nsets-def image-subset-iff)

```

90.5 Disjunctive Well-Foundedness

An application of Ramsey’s theorem to program termination. See [4].

```

definition disj-wf :: ('a × 'a) set ⇒ bool
where disj-wf r ←→ (∃ T. ∃ n::nat. (∀ i<n. wf (T i)) ∧ r = (⋃ i<n. T i))

```

definition *transition-idx* :: $(nat \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow (nat \Rightarrow ('a \times 'a) set) \Rightarrow nat set \Rightarrow nat$
where *transition-idx* $s T A = (LEAST k. \exists i j. A = \{i, j\} \wedge i < j \wedge (s j, s i) \in T k)$

lemma *transition-idx-less*:

assumes $i < j (s j, s i) \in T k k < n$
shows *transition-idx* $s T \{i, j\} < n$

proof –

from *assms(1,2)* **have** *transition-idx* $s T \{i, j\} \leq k$
by (*simp add: transition-idx-def, blast intro: Least-le*)
with *assms(3)* **show** ?thesis **by** *simp*
qed

lemma *transition-idx-in*:

assumes $i < j (s j, s i) \in T k$
shows $(s j, s i) \in T (transition-idx s T \{i, j\})$
using *assms*
by (*simp add: transition-idx-def doubleton-eq-iff conj-disj-distribR cong: conj-cong*)
(erule LeastI)

To be equal to the union of some well-founded relations is equivalent to being the subset of such a union.

lemma *disj-wf*: *disj-wf* $r \longleftrightarrow (\exists T. \exists n::nat. (\forall i < n. wf(T i)) \wedge r \subseteq (\bigcup i < n. T i))$

proof –

have $*: \bigwedge T n. [\forall i < n. wf(T i); r \subseteq \bigcup (T ' \{.. < n\})]$
 $\implies (\forall i < n. wf(T i \cap r)) \wedge r = (\bigcup i < n. T i \cap r)$
by (*force simp: wf-Int1*)
show ?thesis

unfolding *disj-wf-def* **by** *auto (metis *)*

qed

theorem *trans-disj-wf-implies-wf*:

assumes *trans* r
and *disj-wf* r
shows *wf* r

proof (*simp only: wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain, rule notI*)
assume $\exists s. \forall i. (s (Suc i), s i) \in r$
then obtain s **where** *sSuc*: $\forall i. (s (Suc i), s i) \in r ..$
from *disj-wf r* **obtain** T **and** $n :: nat$ **where** *wfT*: $\forall k < n. wf(T k)$ **and** $r: r = (\bigcup k < n. T k)$
by (*auto simp add: disj-wf-def*)
have *s-in-T*: $\exists k. (s j, s i) \in T k \wedge k < n$ **if** $i < j$ **for** $i j$
proof –
from *i < j* **have** $(s j, s i) \in r$
proof (*induct rule: less-Suc-induct*)
case 1
then show ?case **by** (*simp add: sSuc*)

```

next
  case 2
  with ‹trans r› show ?case
    unfolding trans-def by blast
qed
then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: r)
qed
have i < j ==> transition-idx s T {i, j} < n for i j
  using s-in-T transition-idx-less by blast
then have trless: i ≠ j ==> transition-idx s T {i, j} < n for i j
  by (metis doubleton-eq-iff less-linear)
have ∃ K k. K ⊆ UNIV ∧ infinite K ∧ k < n ∧
  (∀ i ∈ K. ∀ j ∈ K. i ≠ j → transition-idx s T {i, j} = k)
  by (rule Ramsey2) (auto intro: trless infinite-UNIV-nat)
then obtain K and k where infK: infinite K and k < n
  and allk: ∀ i ∈ K. ∀ j ∈ K. i ≠ j → transition-idx s T {i, j} = k
  by auto
have (s (enumerate K (Suc m)), s (enumerate K m)) ∈ T k for m :: nat
proof -
  let ?j = enumerate K (Suc m)
  let ?i = enumerate K m
  have ij: ?i < ?j by (simp add: enumerate-step infK)
  have ?j ∈ K ?i ∈ K by (simp-all add: enumerate-in-set infK)
  with ij have k: k = transition-idx s T {?i, ?j} by (simp add: allk)
  from s-in-T [OF ij] obtain k' where (s ?j, s ?i) ∈ T k' k' < n by blast
  then show (s ?j, s ?i) ∈ T k by (simp add: k transition-idx-in ij)
qed
then have ¬ wf (T k)
  unfolding wf-iff-no-infinite-down-chain by iprover
  with wfT ‹k < n› show False by blast
qed
end

```

91 Modulo and congruence on the reals

```

theory Real-Mod
imports Complex-Main
begin

```

```

definition rmod :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real (infixl ‹rmod› 70) where
  x rmod y = x - |y| * of-int [x / |y|]

lemma rmod-conv-fraction: y ≠ 0 ==> x rmod y = frac (x / |y|) * |y|
  by (simp add: rmod-def frac-def algebra-simps)

lemma rmod-conv-fraction': x rmod y = (if y = 0 then x else frac (x / |y|) * |y|)

```

```

by (simp add: rmod-def frac-def algebra-simps)

lemma rmod-rmod [simp]:  $(x \text{ rmod } y) \text{ rmod } y = x \text{ rmod } y$ 
by (simp add: rmod-conv-frac')

lemma rmod-0-right [simp]:  $x \text{ rmod } 0 = x$ 
by (simp add: rmod-def)

lemma rmod-less:  $m > 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m < m$ 
by (simp add: rmod-conv-frac' frac-lt-1)

lemma rmod-less-abs:  $m \neq 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m < |m|$ 
by (simp add: rmod-conv-frac' frac-lt-1)

lemma rmod-le:  $m > 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m \leq m$ 
by (intro less-imp-le rmod-less)

lemma rmod-nonneg:  $m \neq 0 \implies x \text{ rmod } m \geq 0$ 
unfolding rmod-def
by (metis abs-le-zero-iff diff-ge-0-iff-ge floor-divide-lower linorder-not-le mult.commute)

lemma rmod-unique:
assumes  $z \in \{0..<|y|\}$   $x = z + \text{of-int } n * y$ 
shows  $x \text{ rmod } y = z$ 
proof -
  have  $(x - z) / y = \text{of-int } n$ 
  using assms by auto
  hence  $(x - z) / |y| = \text{of-int } ((\text{if } y > 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1) * n)$ 
  using assms(1) by (cases y 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto split: if-splits)
  also have ...  $\in \mathbb{Z}$ 
  by auto
  finally have  $\text{frac } (x / |y|) = z / |y|$ 
  using assms(1) by (subst frac-unique-iff) (auto simp: field-simps)
  thus ?thesis
  using assms(1) by (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac')
qed

lemma rmod-0 [simp]:  $0 \text{ rmod } z = 0$ 
by (simp add: rmod-def)

lemma rmod-add:  $(x \text{ rmod } z + y \text{ rmod } z) \text{ rmod } z = (x + y) \text{ rmod } z$ 
proof (cases z = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule sym, rule rmod-unique)
    define n where  $n = (\text{if } z > 0 \text{ then } 1 \text{ else } -1) * ([x / |z|] + [y / |z|] +$ 
     $[x + y - (|z| * \text{real-of-int } [x / |z|] + |z| * \text{real-of-int } [y / |z|])) / |z|])$ 
    show  $x + y = (x \text{ rmod } z + y \text{ rmod } z) \text{ rmod } z + \text{real-of-int } n * z$ 
    by (simp add: rmod-def algebra-simps n-def)

```

```

qed (auto simp: rmod-less-abs rmod-nonneg)
qed auto

lemma rmod-diff: (x rmod z - y rmod z) rmod z = (x - y) rmod z
proof (cases z = 0)
  case [simp]: False
  show ?thesis
  proof (rule sym, rule rmod-unique)
    define n where "n = (if z > 0 then 1 else -1) * ([x / |z|] +
      [(x + |z| * real-of-int [y / |z|] - (y + |z| * real-of-int [x / |z|])) / |z|] - [y /
      |z|])"
    show x - y = (x rmod z - y rmod z) rmod z + real-of-int n * z
    by (simp add: rmod-def algebra-simps n-def)
  qed (auto simp: rmod-less-abs rmod-nonneg)
qed auto

lemma rmod-self [simp]: x rmod x = 0
by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-int [simp]: (of-int n * x) rmod x = 0
by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-nat [simp]: (of-nat n * x) rmod x = 0
by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-numeral [simp]: (numeral n * x) rmod x = 0
by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-int' [simp]: (x * of-int n) rmod x = 0
by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-nat' [simp]: (x * of-nat n) rmod x = 0
by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-self-multiple-numeral' [simp]: (x * numeral n) rmod x = 0
by (cases x 0 :: real rule: linorder-cases) (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac)

lemma rmod-idem [simp]: x ∈ {0.. $|y|}$  ⇒ x rmod y = x
by (rule rmod-unique[of "- 0"]) auto

definition rcong :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real ⇒ bool
  ((⟨indent=1 notation=⟨mixfix rcong⟩[- = -] ('rmod -')⟩))
where [x = y] (rmod m) ↔ x rmod m = y rmod m

named-theorems rcong-intros

lemma rcong-0-right [simp]: [x = y] (rmod 0) ↔ x = y

```

```

by (simp add: rcong-def)
lemma rcong-0-iff:  $[x = 0] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow x \text{ rmod } m = 0$ 
and rcong-0-iff':  $[0 = x] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow x \text{ rmod } m = 0$ 
by (simp-all add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-refl [simp, intro!, rcong-intros]:  $[x = x] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
by (simp add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-sym:  $[y = x] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [x = y] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
by (simp add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-sym-iff:  $[y = x] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
unfolding rcong-def by (simp add: eq-commute del: rmod-idem)

lemma rcong-trans [trans]:  $[x = y] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [y = z] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [x = z]$ 
(rmod m)
by (simp add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-add [rcong-intros]:
 $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [a + c = b + d] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
unfolding rcong-def using rmod-add by metis

lemma rcong-diff [rcong-intros]:
 $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [c = d] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [a - c = b - d] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
unfolding rcong-def using rmod-diff by metis

lemma rcong-uminus [rcong-intros]:
 $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m) \implies [-a = -b] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
using rcong-diff[of 0 0 m a b] by simp

lemma rcong-uminus-uminus-iff [simp]:  $[-x = -y] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow [x = y] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
using rcong-uminus minus-minus by metis

lemma rcong-uminus-left-iff:  $[-x = y] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow [x = -y] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
using rcong-uminus minus-minus by metis

lemma rcong-add-right-cancel [simp]:  $[a + c = b + c] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
using rcong-add[of a b m c c] rcong-add[of a + c b + c m -c -c] by auto

lemma rcong-add-left-cancel [simp]:  $[c + a = c + b] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
by (subst (1 2) add.commute) simp

lemma rcong-diff-right-cancel [simp]:  $[a - c = b - c] \text{ (rmod } m) \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m)$ 
by (metis rcong-add-left-cancel uminus-add-conv-diff)

```

```

lemma rcong-diff-left-cancel [simp]:  $[c - a = c - b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
by (metis minus-diff-eq rcong-diff-right-cancel rcong-uminus-uminus-iff)

lemma rcong-rmod-right-iff [simp]:  $[a = (b \text{ rmod } m)] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
and rcong-rmod-left-iff [simp]:  $[(a \text{ rmod } m) = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow [a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
by (simp-all add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-rmod-left [rcong-intros]:  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \implies [(a \text{ rmod } m) = b]$ 
and rcong-rmod-right [rcong-intros]:  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \implies [a = (b \text{ rmod } m)]$ 
by simp-all

lemma rcong-mult-of-int-0-left-left [rcong-intros]:  $[0 = \text{of-int } n * m] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
and rcong-mult-of-int-0-right-left [rcong-intros]:  $[0 = m * \text{of-int } n] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
and rcong-mult-of-int-0-left-right [rcong-intros]:  $[\text{of-int } n * m = 0] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
and rcong-mult-of-int-0-right-right [rcong-intros]:  $[m * \text{of-int } n = 0] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
by (simp-all add: rcong-def)

lemma rcong-altdef:  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. b = a + \text{of-int } n * m)$ 
proof (cases  $m = 0$ )
  case False
  show ?thesis
  proof
    assume  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
    hence  $[a - b = b - b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
    by (intro rcong-intros)
    hence  $(a - b) \text{ rmod } m = 0$ 
    by (simp add: rcong-def)
    then obtain n where  $\text{of-int } n = (a - b) / |m|$ 
    using False by (auto simp: rmod-conv-frac elim!: Ints-cases)
    thus  $\exists n. b = a + \text{of-int } n * m$  using False
    by (intro exI[of - if  $m > 0$  then  $-n$  else  $n$ ]) (auto simp: field-simps)
  next
    assume  $\exists n. b = a + \text{of-int } n * m$ 
    then obtain n where  $n: b = a + \text{of-int } n * m$ 
    by auto
    have  $[a + 0 = a + \text{of-int } n * m] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
    by (intro rcong-intros)
    with n show  $[a = b] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)}$ 
    by simp
  qed
qed auto

lemma rcong-conv-diff-rmod-eq-0:  $[x = y] \text{ (rmod } m\text{)} \longleftrightarrow (x - y) \text{ rmod } m = 0$ 

```

```

by (metis cancel-comm-monoid-add-class.diff-cancel rcong-0-iff rcong-diff-right-cancel)

lemma rcong-imp-eq:
  assumes [x = y] (rmod m) |x - y| < |m|
  shows x = y
proof -
  from assms obtain n where n: y = x + of-int n * m
  unfolding rcong-altdef by blast
  have of-int |n| * |m| = |x - y|
    by (simp add: n abs-mult)
  also have ... < 1 * |m|
    using assms(2) by simp
  finally have n = 0
    by (subst (asm) mult-less-cancel-right) auto
  with n show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

lemma rcong-mult-modulus:
  assumes [a = b] (rmod (m / c)) c ≠ 0
  shows [a * c = b * c] (rmod m)
proof -
  from assms obtain k where k: b = a + of-int k * (m / c)
    by (auto simp: rcong-altdef)
  have b * c = (a + of-int k * (m / c)) * c
    by (simp only: k)
  also have ... = a * c + of-int k * m
    using assms(2) by (auto simp: divide-simps)
  finally show ?thesis
    unfolding rcong-altdef by blast
qed

lemma rcong-divide-modulus:
  assumes [a = b] (rmod (m * c)) c ≠ 0
  shows [a / c = b / c] (rmod m)
  using rcong-mult-modulus[of a b m 1 / c] assms by (auto simp: field-simps)

end

```

92 Generic reflection and reification

```

theory Reflection
imports Main
begin

```

ML-file $\langle \sim \sim /src/HOL/Tools/reflection.ML \rangle$

```

method-setup reify = \
  Attrib.thms --

```

```

Scan.option (Scan.lift (Args.$$$ () |-- Args.term --| Scan.lift (Args.$$$)))
>>
  (fn (user-eqs, to) => fn ctxt => SIMPLE-METHOD' (Reflection.default-reify-tac
  ctxt user-eqs to))
  > partial automatic reification

method-setup reflection = ‹
let
  fun keyword k = Scan.lift (Args.$$$ k -- Args.colon) >> K ();
  val onlyN = only;
  val rulesN = rules;
  val any-keyword = keyword onlyN || keyword rulesN;
  val thms = Scan.repeats (Scan.unless any-keyword Attrib.multi-thm);
  val terms = thms >> map (Thm.term-of o Drule.dest-term);
in
  thms -- Scan.optional (keyword rulesN |-- thms) [] --
    Scan.option (keyword onlyN |-- Args.term) >>
  (fn ((user-eqs, user-thms), to) => fn ctxt =>
    SIMPLE-METHOD' (Reflection.default-reflection-tac ctxt user-thms user-eqs
  to))
end
  > partial automatic reflection

end

theory Rewrite
imports Main
begin

consts rewrite-HOLE :: 'a::{} (‹›)

lemma eta-expand:
  fixes f :: 'a::{}  $\Rightarrow$  'b::{}
  shows f  $\equiv \lambda x. f x$  .

lemma imp-cong-eq:
   $(PROP A \Rightarrow (PROP B \Rightarrow PROP C) \equiv (PROP B' \Rightarrow PROP C')) \equiv$ 
   $((PROP B \Rightarrow PROP A \Rightarrow PROP C) \equiv (PROP B' \Rightarrow PROP A \Rightarrow PROP C'))$ 
  apply (intro Pure.equal-intr-rule)
  apply (drule (1) cut-rl; drule Pure.equal-elim-rule1 Pure.equal-elim-rule2;
  assumption)+
  apply (drule Pure.equal-elim-rule1 Pure.equal-elim-rule2; assumption)+
  done

ML-file ‹cconv.ML›
ML-file ‹rewrite.ML›

```

```
end
```

93 Assigning lengths to types by type classes

```
theory Type-Length
imports Numeral-Type
begin
```

The aim of this is to allow any type as index type, but to provide a default instantiation for numeral types. This independence requires some duplication with the definitions in `Numeral_Type.thy`.

```
class len0 =
  fixes len-of :: 'a itself ⇒ nat

syntax -type-length :: type ⇒ nat ((1LENGTH/(1'(-'))))
syntax-consts -type-length ≡ len-of
translations LENGTH('a) → CONST len-of TYPE('a)
print-translation ‹
  let
    fun len-of-itself-tr' ctxt [Const (const-syntax {Pure.type}, Type (-, [T]))] =
      Syntax.const syntax-const {-type-length} $ Syntax-Phases.term-of-typ ctxt T
    in [(const-syntax {len-of}, len-of-itself-tr')] end
›
```

Some theorems are only true on words with length greater 0.

```
class len = len0 +
  assumes len-gt-0 [iff]: 0 < LENGTH('a)
begin
```

```
lemma len-not-eq-0 [simp]:
  LENGTH('a) ≠ 0
  by simp
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation num0 and num1 :: len0
begin
```

```
definition len-num0: len-of (- :: num0 itself) = 0
definition len-num1: len-of (- :: num1 itself) = 1
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
instantiation bit0 and bit1 :: (len0) len0
begin
```

```
definition len-bit0: len-of (- :: 'a::len0 bit0 itself) = 2 * LENGTH('a)
```

```

definition len-bit1: len-of (- :: 'a::len0 bit1 itself) = 2 * LENGTH('a) + 1

instance ..

end

lemmas len-of-numeral-defs [simp] = len-num0 len-num1 len-bit0 len-bit1

instance num1 :: len
  by standard simp
instance bit0 :: (len) len
  by standard simp
instance bit1 :: (len0) len
  by standard simp

instantiation Enum.finite-1 :: len
begin

definition
  len-of-finite-1 (x :: Enum.finite-1 itself) ≡ (1 :: nat)

instance
  by standard (auto simp: len-of-finite-1-def)

end

instantiation Enum.finite-2 :: len
begin

definition
  len-of-finite-2 (x :: Enum.finite-2 itself) ≡ (2 :: nat)

instance
  by standard (auto simp: len-of-finite-2-def)

end

instantiation Enum.finite-3 :: len
begin

definition
  len-of-finite-3 (x :: Enum.finite-3 itself) ≡ (4 :: nat)

instance
  by standard (auto simp: len-of-finite-3-def)

end

lemma length-not-greater-eq-2-iff [simp]:

```

```

 $\neg 2 \leq LENGTH('a::len) \longleftrightarrow LENGTH('a) = 1$ 
by (auto simp add: not-le dest: less-2-cases)

context linordered-idom
begin

lemma two-less-eq-exp-length [simp]:
 $\neg 2 \leq 2 \wedge LENGTH('b::len)$ 
using mult-left-mono [of 1  $\neg 2 \wedge (LENGTH('b::len) - 1)$ ]
by (cases  $\neg LENGTH('b::len)$ ) simp-all

end

lemma less-eq-decr-length-iff [simp]:
 $n \leq LENGTH('a::len) - Suc 0 \longleftrightarrow n < LENGTH('a)$ 
by (cases  $\neg LENGTH('a)$ ) (simp-all add: less-Suc-eq le-less)

lemma decr-length-less-iff [simp]:
 $LENGTH('a::len) - Suc 0 < n \longleftrightarrow LENGTH('a) \leq n$ 
by (cases  $\neg LENGTH('a)$ ) auto

end

```

94 Saturated arithmetic

```

theory Saturated
imports Numeral-Type Type-Length
begin

```

94.1 The type of saturated naturals

```

typedef (overloaded) ('a::len) sat = {.. LENGTH('a)}
morphisms nat-of Abs-sat
by auto

lemma sat-eqI:
nat-of m = nat-of n  $\implies$  m = n
by (simp add: nat-of-inject)

lemma sat-eq-iff:
m = n  $\longleftrightarrow$  nat-of m = nat-of n
by (simp add: nat-of-inject)

lemma Abs-sat-nat-of [code abstype]:
Abs-sat (nat-of n) = n
by (fact nat-of-inverse)

definition Abs-sat' :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::len sat where
Abs-sat' n = Abs-sat (min (LENGTH('a)) n)

```

```

lemma nat-of-Abs-sat' [simp]:
  nat-of (Abs-sat' n :: ('a::len) sat) = min (LENGTH('a)) n
  unfoldng Abs-sat'-def by (rule Abs-sat-inverse) simp

lemma nat-of-le-len-of [simp]:
  nat-of (n :: ('a::len) sat) ≤ LENGTH('a)
  using nat-of [where x = n] by simp

lemma min-len-of-nat-of [simp]:
  min (LENGTH('a)) (nat-of (n::('a::len) sat)) = nat-of n
  by (rule min.absorb2 [OF nat-of-le-len-of])

lemma min-nat-of-len-of [simp]:
  min (nat-of (n::('a::len) sat)) (LENGTH('a)) = nat-of n
  by (subst min.commute) simp

lemma Abs-sat'-nat-of [simp]:
  Abs-sat' (nat-of n) = n
  by (simp add: Abs-sat'-def nat-of-inverse)

instantiation sat :: (len) linorder
begin

definition
  less-eq-sat-def:  $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{nat-of } x \leq \text{nat-of } y$ 

definition
  less-sat-def:  $x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{nat-of } x < \text{nat-of } y$ 

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-sat-def less-sat-def not-le sat-eq-iff min.coboundedI1
    mult.commute)

end

instantiation sat :: (len) {minus, comm-semiring-1}
begin

definition
  0 = Abs-sat' 0

definition
  1 = Abs-sat' 1

lemma nat-of-zero-sat [simp, code abstract]:
  nat-of 0 = 0
  by (simp add: zero-sat-def)

```

```

lemma nat-of-one-sat [simp, code abstract]:
  nat-of 1 = min 1 (LENGTH('a))
  by (simp add: one-sat-def)

definition
   $x + y = \text{Abs-sat}'(\text{nat-of } x + \text{nat-of } y)$ 

lemma nat-of-plus-sat [simp, code abstract]:
  nat-of (x + y) = min (nat-of x + nat-of y) (LENGTH('a))
  by (simp add: plus-sat-def)

definition
   $x - y = \text{Abs-sat}'(\text{nat-of } x - \text{nat-of } y)$ 

lemma nat-of-minus-sat [simp, code abstract]:
  nat-of (x - y) = nat-of x - nat-of y
proof -
  from nat-of-le-len-of [of x] have nat-of x - nat-of y  $\leq$  LENGTH('a) by arith
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: minus-sat-def)
qed

definition
   $x * y = \text{Abs-sat}'(\text{nat-of } x * \text{nat-of } y)$ 

lemma nat-of-times-sat [simp, code abstract]:
  nat-of (x * y) = min (nat-of x * nat-of y) (LENGTH('a))
  by (simp add: times-sat-def)

instance
proof
  fix a b c :: 'a::len sat
  show a * b * c = a * (b * c)
  proof(cases a = 0)
    case True thus ?thesis by (simp add: sat-eq-iff)
  next
    case False show ?thesis
    proof(cases c = 0)
      case True thus ?thesis by (simp add: sat-eq-iff)
    next
      case False with `a ≠ 0` show ?thesis
        by (simp add: sat-eq-iff nat-mult-min-left nat-mult-min-right mult.assoc
min.assoc min.absorb2)
      qed
    qed
    show 1 * a = a
    by (simp add: sat-eq-iff min-def not-le not-less)
    show (a + b) * c = a * c + b * c
    proof(cases c = 0)

```

```

case True thus ?thesis by (simp add: sat-eq-iff)
next
case False thus ?thesis
  by (simp add: sat-eq-iff nat-mult-min-left add-mult-distrib min-add-distrib-left
min-add-distrib-right min.assoc min.absorb2)
qed
qed (simp-all add: sat-eq-iff mult.commute)

end

instantiation sat :: (len) ordered-comm-semiring
begin

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp add: less-eq-sat-def less-sat-def not-le sat-eq-iff min.coboundedI1
mult.commute)

end

lemma Abs-sat'-eq-of-nat: Abs-sat' n = of-nat n
  by (rule sat-eqI, induct n, simp-all)

abbreviation Sat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::len sat where
  Sat  $\equiv$  of-nat

lemma nat-of-Sat [simp]:
  nat-of (Sat n :: ('a::len) sat) = min (LENGTH('a)) n
  by (rule nat-of-Abs-sat' [unfolded Abs-sat'-eq-of-nat])

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  of-nat (numeral k) = (numeral k :: 'a::len sat)
  by simp

context
begin

qualified definition sat-of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::len) sat
  where [code-abbrev]: sat-of-nat = of-nat

lemma [code abstract]:
  nat-of (sat-of-nat n :: ('a::len) sat) = min (LENGTH('a)) n
  by (simp add: sat-of-nat-def)

end

instance sat :: (len) finite
proof
  show finite (UNIV::'a sat set)

```

```

unfolding type-definition.univ [OF type-definition-sat]
using finite by simp
qed

instantiation sat :: (len) equal
begin

definition HOL.equal A B  $\longleftrightarrow$  nat-of A = nat-of B

instance
by standard (simp add: equal-sat-def nat-of-inject)

end

instantiation sat :: (len) {bounded-lattice, distrib-lattice}
begin

definition (inf :: 'a sat  $\Rightarrow$  'a sat  $\Rightarrow$  'a sat) = min
definition (sup :: 'a sat  $\Rightarrow$  'a sat  $\Rightarrow$  'a sat) = max
definition bot = (0 :: 'a sat)
definition top = Sat (LENGTH('a))

instance
by standard
(simp-all add: inf-sat-def sup-sat-def bot-sat-def top-sat-def max-min-distrib2,
 simp-all add: less-eq-sat-def)

end

instantiation sat :: (len) {Inf, Sup}
begin

global-interpretation Inf-sat: semilattice-neutr-set min <top :: 'a sat>
defines Inf-sat = Inf-sat.F
by standard (simp add: min-def)

global-interpretation Sup-sat: semilattice-neutr-set max <bot :: 'a sat>
defines Sup-sat = Sup-sat.F
by standard (simp add: max-def bot.extremum-unique)

instance ..

end

instance sat :: (len) complete-lattice
proof
fix x :: 'a sat
fix A :: 'a sat set
note finite

```

```

moreover assume  $x \in A$ 
ultimately show  $\text{Inf } A \leq x$ 
  by (induct A) (auto intro: min.coboundedI2)
next
  fix  $z :: 'a \text{ sat}$ 
  fix  $A :: 'a \text{ sat set}$ 
  note finite
  moreover assume  $z: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies z \leq x$ 
  ultimately show  $z \leq \text{Inf } A$  by (induct A) simp-all
next
  fix  $x :: 'a \text{ sat}$ 
  fix  $A :: 'a \text{ sat set}$ 
  note finite
  moreover assume  $x \in A$ 
  ultimately show  $x \leq \text{Sup } A$ 
    by (induct A) (auto intro: max.coboundedI2)
next
  fix  $z :: 'a \text{ sat}$ 
  fix  $A :: 'a \text{ sat set}$ 
  note finite
  moreover assume  $z: \bigwedge x. x \in A \implies x \leq z$ 
  ultimately show  $\text{Sup } A \leq z$  by (induct A) auto
next
  show  $\text{Inf } \{\} = (\text{top}: 'a \text{ sat})$ 
    by (auto simp: top-sat-def)
  show  $\text{Sup } \{\} = (\text{bot}: 'a \text{ sat})$ 
    by (auto simp: bot-sat-def)
qed

end

```

95 Set Idioms

```

theory Set-Idioms
imports Countable-Set

```

```
begin
```

95.1 Idioms for being a suitable union/intersection of something

```

definition union-of :: ('a set set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infixr <union'-of> 60)
  where  $P \text{ union-of } Q \equiv \lambda S. \exists \mathcal{U}. P \cup \mathcal{U} \wedge \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \wedge \bigcup \mathcal{U} = S$ 

```

```

definition intersection-of :: ('a set set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  (infixr <intersection'-of> 60)
  where  $P \text{ intersection-of } Q \equiv \lambda S. \exists \mathcal{U}. P \cap \mathcal{U} \wedge \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \wedge \bigcap \mathcal{U} = S$ 

```

definition *arbitrary*:: 'a set set \Rightarrow bool where *arbitrary* $\mathcal{U} \equiv \text{True}$

lemma *union-of-inc*: $\llbracket P \{S\}; Q S \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ union-of } Q) S$
by (auto simp: *union-of-def*)

lemma *intersection-of-inc*:
 $\llbracket P \{S\}; Q S \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) S$
by (auto simp: *intersection-of-def*)

lemma *union-of-mono*:
 $\llbracket (P \text{ union-of } Q) S; \bigwedge x. Q x \implies Q' x \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ union-of } Q') S$
by (auto simp: *union-of-def*)

lemma *intersection-of-mono*:
 $\llbracket (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) S; \bigwedge x. Q x \implies Q' x \rrbracket \implies (P \text{ intersection-of } Q') S$
by (auto simp: *intersection-of-def*)

lemma *all-union-of*:
 $(\forall S. (P \text{ union-of } Q) S \longrightarrow R S) \longleftrightarrow (\forall T. P T \wedge T \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \longrightarrow R(\bigcup T))$
by (auto simp: *union-of-def*)

lemma *all-intersection-of*:
 $(\forall S. (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) S \longrightarrow R S) \longleftrightarrow (\forall T. P T \wedge T \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \longrightarrow R(\bigcap T))$
by (auto simp: *intersection-of-def*)

lemma *intersection-ofE*:
 $\llbracket (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) S; \bigwedge T. \llbracket P T; T \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \rrbracket \implies R(\bigcap T) \rrbracket \implies R S$
by (auto simp: *intersection-of-def*)

lemma *union-of-empty*:
 $P \{\} \implies (P \text{ union-of } Q) \{\}$
by (auto simp: *union-of-def*)

lemma *intersection-of-empty*:
 $P \{\} \implies (P \text{ intersection-of } Q) \text{ UNIV}$
by (auto simp: *intersection-of-def*)

The arbitrary and finite cases

lemma *arbitrary-union-of-alt*:
 $(\text{arbitrary union-of } Q) S \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in S. \exists U. Q U \wedge x \in U \wedge U \subseteq S)$
is ?lhs = ?rhs

proof
assume ?lhs
then show ?rhs
by (force simp: *union-of-def arbitrary-def*)

next
assume ?rhs
then have $\{U. Q U \wedge U \subseteq S\} \subseteq \text{Collect } Q \bigcup \{U. Q U \wedge U \subseteq S\} = S$

```

by auto
then show ?lhs
  unfolding union-of-def arbitrary-def by blast
qed

lemma arbitrary-union-of-empty [simp]: (arbitrary union-of P) {}
  by (force simp: union-of-def arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-empty [simp]:
  (arbitrary intersection-of P) UNIV
  by (force simp: intersection-of-def arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-inc:
  P S ==> (arbitrary union-of P) S
  by (force simp: union-of-inc arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-inc:
  P S ==> (arbitrary intersection-of P) S
  by (force simp: intersection-of-inc arbitrary-def)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-complement:
  (arbitrary union-of P) S <=> (arbitrary intersection-of (λS. P(¬ S))) (¬ S)
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain U where U ⊆ Collect P S = ∪U
    by (auto simp: union-of-def arbitrary-def)
  then show ?rhs
    unfolding intersection-of-def arbitrary-def
    by (rule-tac x=uminus ‘U in exI) auto
next
  assume ?rhs
  then obtain U where U ⊆ {S. P (¬ S)} ∩ U = ¬ S
    by (auto simp: union-of-def intersection-of-def arbitrary-def)
  then show ?lhs
    unfolding union-of-def arbitrary-def
    by (rule-tac x=uminus ‘U in exI) auto
qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-complement:
  (arbitrary intersection-of P) S <=> (arbitrary union-of (λS. P(¬ S))) (¬ S)
  by (simp add: arbitrary-union-of-complement)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-idempot [simp]:
  arbitrary union-of arbitrary union-of P = arbitrary union-of P
proof -
  have 1: ∃U'⊆Collect P. ∪U' = ∪U if U ⊆ {S. ∃V⊆Collect P. ∪V = S} for
U
  proof -

```

```

let ?W = { V. ∃V. V ⊆ Collect P ∧ V ∈ V ∧ (∃S ∈ U. ∪V = S) }
have *: ∀x U. [x ∈ U; U ∈ U] ⇒ x ∈ ∪?W
  using that
  apply simp
  apply (drule subsetD, assumption, auto)
  done
show ?thesis
apply (rule-tac x={ V. ∃V. V ⊆ Collect P ∧ V ∈ V ∧ (∃S ∈ U. ∪V = S)} in
exI)
  using that by (blast intro: *)
qed
have 2: ∃U'⊆{S. ∃U⊆Collect P. ∪U = S}. ∪U' = ∪U if U ⊆ Collect P for
U
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) union-of-def arbitrary-union-of-inc that)
show ?thesis
  unfolding union-of-def arbitrary-def by (force simp: 1 2)
qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-idempot:
arbitrary intersection-of arbitrary intersection-of P = arbitrary intersection-of P
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
have - ?lhs = - ?rhs
  unfolding arbitrary-intersection-of-complement by simp
then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma arbitrary-union-of-Union:
(∀S. S ∈ U ⇒ (arbitrary union-of P) S) ⇒ (arbitrary union-of P) (∪U)
  by (metis union-of-def arbitrary-def arbitrary-union-of-idempot mem-Collect-eq
subsetI)

lemma arbitrary-union-of-Un:
[(arbitrary union-of P) S; (arbitrary union-of P) T]
  ⇒ (arbitrary union-of P) (S ∪ T)
using arbitrary-union-of-Union [of {S,T}] by auto

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-Inter:
(∀S. S ∈ U ⇒ (arbitrary intersection-of P) S) ⇒ (arbitrary intersection-of
P) (∩U)
  by (metis intersection-of-def arbitrary-def arbitrary-intersection-of-idempot mem-Collect-eq
subsetI)

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-Int:
[(arbitrary intersection-of P) S; (arbitrary intersection-of P) T]
  ⇒ (arbitrary intersection-of P) (S ∩ T)
using arbitrary-intersection-of-Inter [of {S,T}] by auto

```

```

lemma arbitrary-union-of-Int-eq:
  ( $\forall S T. (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) S \wedge (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) T$ 
    $\longrightarrow (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (S \cap T))$ 
    $\longleftrightarrow (\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \longrightarrow (\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (S \cap T))$  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then show ?rhs
    by (simp add: arbitrary-union-of-inc)
next
  assume R: ?rhs
  show ?lhs
    proof clarify
      fix S :: 'a set and T :: 'a set
      assume ( $\text{arbitrary union-of } P) S$  and ( $\text{arbitrary union-of } P) T$ 
      then obtain U V where *:  $U \subseteq \text{Collect } P \cup U = S$   $V \subseteq \text{Collect } P \cup V = T$ 
        by (auto simp: union-of-def)
      then have ( $\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (\bigcup C \in U. \bigcup D \in V. C \cap D)$ 
        using R by (blast intro: arbitrary-union-of-Union)
      then show ( $\text{arbitrary union-of } P) (S \cap T)$ 
        by (simp add: Int-UN-distrib2 *)
    qed
qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-Un-eq:
  ( $\forall S T. (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) S \wedge (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) T$ 
    $\longrightarrow (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) (S \cup T)) \longleftrightarrow$ 
    $(\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \longrightarrow (\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) (S \cup T))$ )
  apply (simp add: arbitrary-intersection-of-complement)
  using arbitrary-union-of-Int-eq [of  $\lambda S. P(-S)$ ]
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) arbitrary-def double-compl union-of-inc)

lemma finite-union-of-empty [simp]: ( $\text{finite union-of } P$ ) {}
  by (simp add: union-of-empty)

lemma finite-intersection-of-empty [simp]: ( $\text{finite intersection-of } P$ ) UNIV
  by (simp add: intersection-of-empty)

lemma finite-union-of-inc:
   $P S \implies (\text{finite union-of } P) S$ 
  by (simp add: union-of-inc)

lemma finite-intersection-of-inc:
   $P S \implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) S$ 
  by (simp add: intersection-of-inc)

lemma finite-union-of-complement:
  ( $\text{finite union-of } P) S \longleftrightarrow (\text{finite intersection-of } (\lambda S. P(-S))) (-S)$ 
  unfolding union-of-def intersection-of-def
  apply safe

```

```

apply (rule-tac x=uminus ‘U in exI, fastforce) +
done

lemma finite-intersection-of-complement:
(finite intersection-of P) S  $\longleftrightarrow$  (finite union-of ( $\lambda S. P(-S)$ )) (-S)
by (simp add: finite-union-of-complement)

lemma finite-union-of-idempot [simp]:
finite union-of finite union-of P = finite union-of P
proof -
have (finite union-of P) S if S: (finite union-of finite union-of P) S for S
proof -
obtain U where finite U S =  $\bigcup \mathcal{U}$  and U:  $\forall U \in \mathcal{U}. \exists \mathcal{U}. \text{finite } \mathcal{U} \wedge (\mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P) \wedge \bigcup \mathcal{U} = U$ 
using S unfolding union-of-def by (auto simp: subset-eq)
then obtain f where  $\forall U \in \mathcal{U}. \text{finite } (f U) \wedge (f U \subseteq \text{Collect } P) \wedge \bigcup (f U) = U$ 
by metis
then show ?thesis
unfolding union-of-def ‹S =  $\bigcup \mathcal{U}\bigwedge S. S \in \mathcal{U} \implies (\text{finite union-of } P) S$ ]  $\implies$  (finite union-of P) ( $\bigcup \mathcal{U}$ )
using finite-union-of-idempot [of P]
by (metis mem-Collect-eq subsetI union-of-def)

lemma finite-union-of-Un:
[(finite union-of P) S; (finite union-of P) T]  $\implies$  (finite union-of P) (S  $\cup$  T)
by (auto simp: union-of-def)

lemma finite-intersection-of-Inter:
[finite U;  $\bigwedge S. S \in \mathcal{U} \implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) S$ ]  $\implies$  (finite intersection-of P) ( $\bigcap \mathcal{U}$ )
using finite-intersection-of-idempot [of P]
by (metis intersection-of-def mem-Collect-eq subsetI)

lemma finite-intersection-of-Int:
[(finite intersection-of P) S; (finite intersection-of P) T]

```

```

 $\implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) (S \cap T)$ 
by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

lemma finite-union-of-Int-eq:
   $(\forall S T. (\text{finite union-of } P) S \wedge (\text{finite union-of } P) T \implies (\text{finite union-of } P) (S \cap T))$ 
   $\iff (\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \implies (\text{finite union-of } P) (S \cap T))$ 
  (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then show ?rhs
    by (simp add: finite-union-of-inc)
next
  assume R: ?rhs
  show ?lhs
    proof clarify
      fix S :: 'a set and T :: 'a set
      assume (finite union-of P) S and (finite union-of P) T
      then obtain U V where *:  $U \subseteq \text{Collect } P \cup U = S$  finite  $U \subseteq \text{Collect } P$ 
       $\cup V = T$  finite V
        by (auto simp: union-of-def)
      then have (finite union-of P) ( $\bigcup C \in U. \bigcup D \in V. C \cap D$ )
        using R
        by (blast intro: finite-union-of-Union)
      then show (finite union-of P) (S ∩ T)
        by (simp add: Int-UN-distrib2 *)
    qed
  qed

lemma finite-intersection-of-Un-eq:
   $(\forall S T. (\text{finite intersection-of } P) S \wedge (\text{finite intersection-of } P) T \implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) (S \cup T)) \iff$ 
   $(\forall S T. P S \wedge P T \implies (\text{finite intersection-of } P) (S \cup T))$ 
apply (simp add: finite-intersection-of-complement)
using finite-union-of-Int-eq [of  $\lambda S. P (- S)$ ]
by (metis (no-types, lifting) double-compl)

abbreviation finite' :: 'a set  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where finite' A  $\equiv$  finite A  $\wedge A \neq \{\}$ 

lemma finite'-intersection-of-Int:
   $\llbracket (\text{finite}' \text{ intersection-of } P) S; (\text{finite}' \text{ intersection-of } P) T \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies (\text{finite}' \text{ intersection-of } P) (S \cap T)$ 
by (auto simp: intersection-of-def)

lemma finite'-intersection-of-inc:
   $P S \implies (\text{finite}' \text{ intersection-of } P) S$ 

```

by (*simp add: intersection-of-inc*)

95.2 The “Relative to” operator

A somewhat cheap but handy way of getting localized forms of various topological concepts (open, closed, borel, fsigma, gdelta etc.)

definition *relative-to* :: [*'a set* \Rightarrow *bool*, *'a set*, *'a set*] \Rightarrow *bool* (**infixl** ‘*relative’-to*’ 55)

where *P relative-to S* \equiv $\lambda T. \exists U. P U \wedge S \cap U = T$

lemma *relative-to-UNIV* [*simp*]: (*P relative-to UNIV*) *S* \longleftrightarrow *P S*
by (*simp add: relative-to-def*)

lemma *relative-to-imp-subset*:

(P relative-to S) T \Longrightarrow *T* \subseteq *S*
by (*auto simp: relative-to-def*)

lemma *all-relative-to*: ($\forall S. (P \text{ relative-to } U) S \longrightarrow Q S$) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall S. P S \longrightarrow Q(U \cap S)$)
by (*auto simp: relative-to-def*)

lemma *relative-toE*: $\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } U) S; \bigwedge S. P S \Longrightarrow Q(U \cap S) \rrbracket \Longrightarrow Q S$
by (*auto simp: relative-to-def*)

lemma *relative-to-inc*:
P S \Longrightarrow *(P relative-to U) (U ∩ S)*
by (*auto simp: relative-to-def*)

lemma *relative-to-relative-to* [*simp*]:
P relative-to S relative-to T $=$ *P relative-to (S ∩ T)*
unfolding *relative-to-def*
by *auto*

lemma *relative-to-compl*:
S ⊆ U \Longrightarrow *((P relative-to U) (U - S))* \longleftrightarrow *((λc. P(¬ c)) relative-to U) S*
unfolding *relative-to-def*
by (*metis Diff-Diff-Int Diff-eq double-compl inf.absorb-iff2*)

lemma *relative-to-subset-trans*:
 $\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } U) S; S \subseteq T; T \subseteq U \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \text{ relative-to } T) S$
unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *relative-to-mono*:
 $\llbracket (P \text{ relative-to } U) S; \bigwedge S. P S \Longrightarrow Q S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (Q \text{ relative-to } U) S$
unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *relative-to-subset-inc*: $\llbracket S \subseteq U; P S \rrbracket \Longrightarrow (P \text{ relative-to } U) S$
unfolding *relative-to-def* **by** *auto*

lemma *relative-to-Int*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [(P \text{ relative-to } S) C; (P \text{ relative-to } S) D; \bigwedge X Y. [P X; P Y] \implies P(X \cap Y)] \\ & \quad \implies (P \text{ relative-to } S) (C \cap D) \\ & \text{unfolding relative-to-def by auto} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *relative-to-Un*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [(P \text{ relative-to } S) C; (P \text{ relative-to } S) D; \bigwedge X Y. [P X; P Y] \implies P(X \cup Y)] \\ & \quad \implies (P \text{ relative-to } S) (C \cup D) \\ & \text{unfolding relative-to-def by auto} \end{aligned}$$

lemma *arbitrary-union-of-relative-to*:

$$((\text{arbitrary union-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = (\text{arbitrary union-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U)) \quad (\mathbf{is} \ ?lhs = ?rhs)$$

proof –

have $?rhs S$ if $L: ?lhs S$ for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $S = U \cap \bigcup \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P$

using L unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto

then show $?thesis$

unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def arbitrary-def

by (rule-tac $x=(\lambda X. U \cap X)$ ‘ \mathcal{U} in exI) auto

qed

moreover have $?lhs S$ if $R: ?rhs S$ for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T$

using R unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto

then obtain f where $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \wedge T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$

= T

by metis

then have $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup (f ' \mathcal{U})$

by (metis image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq)

moreover have eq: $U \cap \bigcup (f ' \mathcal{U}) = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$

using f by auto

ultimately show $?thesis$

unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def arbitrary-def $\langle S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \rangle$

by metis

qed

ultimately show $?thesis$

by blast

qed

lemma *finite-union-of-relative-to*:

$$((\text{finite union-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = (\text{finite union-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U)) \quad (\mathbf{is} \ ?lhs = ?rhs)$$

proof –

have $?rhs S$ if $L: ?lhs S$ for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $S = U \cap \bigcup \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \text{ finite } \mathcal{U}$

using L unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto

```

then show ?thesis
  unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def
  by (rule-tac  $x=(\lambda X. U \cap X) \cdot \mathcal{U}$  in exI) auto
qed
moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S
proof -
  obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T$  finite  $\mathcal{U}$ 
    using R unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto
    then obtain f where  $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$ 
    by metis
    then have  $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U})$ 
      by (metis image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq)
    moreover have eq:  $U \cap \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U}) = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$ 
      using f by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using ⟨finite  $\mathcal{U}$ ⟩ f
      unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def ⟨S = ∪  $\mathcal{U}$ 
        by (rule-tac  $x=\bigcup (f' \mathcal{U})$  in exI) (metis finite-imageI image-subsetI mem-Collect-eq)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
  by blast
qed

lemma countable-union-of-relative-to:
   $((\text{countable union-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = (\text{countable union-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U))$ 
(is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof -
  have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S
proof -
  obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $S = U \cap \bigcup \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \text{ countable } \mathcal{U}$ 
    using L unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto
  then show ?thesis
    unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def
    by (rule-tac  $x=(\lambda X. U \cap X) \cdot \mathcal{U}$  in exI) auto
qed
moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S
proof -
  obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where  $S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T$  countable  $\mathcal{U}$ 
    using R unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def by auto
    then obtain f where  $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$ 
    by metis
    then have  $\exists \mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P. \bigcup \mathcal{U}' = \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U})$ 
      by (metis image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq)
    moreover have eq:  $U \cap \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U}) = \bigcup \mathcal{U}$ 
      using f by auto
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using ⟨countable  $\mathcal{U}$ ⟩ f

```

unfolding relative-to-def union-of-def $\langle S = \bigcup \mathcal{U} \rangle$
by (rule-tac $x = \bigcup (f' \mathcal{U})$ in exI) (metis countable-image image-subsetI mem-Collect-eq)
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
by blast
qed

lemma arbitrary-intersection-of-relative-to:
 $((\text{arbitrary intersection-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = ((\text{arbitrary intersection-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U)) \text{ relative-to } U)$ (**is ?lhs = ?rhs**)

proof –

have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $\mathcal{U}: S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P$

using L unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto

show ?thesis

unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def arbitrary-def

proof (intro exI conjI)

show $U \cap (\bigcap X \in \mathcal{U}. U \cap X) = S$ (\cap) $U \setminus \mathcal{U} \subseteq \{T. \exists U_a. P U_a \wedge U \cap U_a = T\}$

using \mathcal{U} by blast+

qed auto

qed

moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T$

using R unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto

then obtain f where $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \wedge T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$

by metis

then have $f' \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P$

by auto

moreover have eq: $U \cap \bigcap (f' \mathcal{U}) = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U}$

using f by auto

ultimately show ?thesis

unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def arbitrary-def $\langle S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \rangle$

by auto

qed

ultimately show ?thesis

by blast

qed

lemma finite-intersection-of-relative-to:

$((\text{finite intersection-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = ((\text{finite intersection-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U)) \text{ relative-to } U)$ (**is ?lhs = ?rhs**)

proof –

have ?rhs S if L: ?lhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $\mathcal{U}: S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \text{ finite } \mathcal{U}$

using L unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto

show ?thesis

unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def

proof (intro exI conjI)

show $U \cap (\bigcap X \in \mathcal{U}. U \cap X) = S \cap U \setminus \mathcal{U} \subseteq \{T. \exists Ua. P Ua \wedge U \cap Ua = T\}$

using \mathcal{U} by blast+

show finite ((\cap) $U \setminus \mathcal{U}$)

by (simp add: finite \mathcal{U})

qed auto

qed

moreover have ?lhs S if R : ?rhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \forall T \in \mathcal{U}. \exists V. P V \wedge U \cap V = T$ finite \mathcal{U}

using R unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto

then obtain f where $f: \bigwedge T. T \in \mathcal{U} \implies P(f T) \wedge T \in \mathcal{U} \implies U \cap (f T) = T$

by metis

then have $f \setminus \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P$

by auto

moreover have eq: $U \cap \bigcap (f \setminus \mathcal{U}) = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U}$

using f by auto

ultimately show ?thesis

unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def $\langle S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \rangle$

using finite \mathcal{U}

by auto

qed

ultimately show ?thesis

by blast

qed

lemma countable-intersection-of-relative-to:

$((\text{countable intersection-of } P) \text{ relative-to } U) = ((\text{countable intersection-of } (P \text{ relative-to } U)) \text{ relative-to } U) \text{ (is ?lhs = ?rhs)}$

proof –

have ?rhs S if L : ?lhs S for S

proof –

obtain \mathcal{U} where $\mathcal{U}: S = U \cap \bigcap \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \text{ countable } \mathcal{U}$

using L unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto

show ?thesis

unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def

proof (intro exI conjI)

show $U \cap (\bigcap X \in \mathcal{U}. U \cap X) = S \cap U \setminus \mathcal{U} \subseteq \{T. \exists Ua. P Ua \wedge U \cap Ua = T\}$

using \mathcal{U} by blast+

show countable ((\cap) $U \setminus \mathcal{U}$)

by (simp add: countable \mathcal{U})

```

qed auto
qed
moreover have ?lhs S if R: ?rhs S for S
proof -
  obtain U where S = U ∩ ⋂U ∀ T ∈ U. ∃ V. P V ∧ U ∩ V = T countable U
    using R unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def by auto
  then obtain f where f: ∀ T. T ∈ U ⇒ P (f T) ∀ T. T ∈ U ⇒ U ∩ (f T)
  = T
    by metis
  then have f ` U ⊆ Collect P
    by auto
  moreover have eq: U ∩ ⋂ (f ` U) = U ∩ ⋂ U
    using f by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
    unfolding relative-to-def intersection-of-def `S = U ∩ ⋂U`
    using `countable U` countable-image
    by auto
qed
ultimately show ?thesis
by blast
qed

lemma countable-union-of-empty [simp]: (countable union-of P) {}
by (simp add: union-of-empty)

lemma countable-intersection-of-empty [simp]: (countable intersection-of P) UNIV
by (simp add: intersection-of-empty)

lemma countable-union-of-inc: P S ⇒ (countable union-of P) S
by (simp add: union-of-inc)

lemma countable-intersection-of-inc: P S ⇒ (countable intersection-of P) S
by (simp add: intersection-of-inc)

lemma countable-union-of-complement:
(countable union-of P) S ←→ (countable intersection-of (λS. P(¬S))) (¬S)
(is ?lhs=?rhs)
proof
assume ?lhs
then obtain U where countable U and U: U ⊆ Collect P ∪ U = S
  by (metis union-of-def)
define U' where U' ≡ (λC. ¬C) ` U
have U' ⊆ {S. P (¬S)} ∩ U' = ¬S
  using U'-def U by auto
then show ?rhs
  unfolding intersection-of-def by (metis U'-def `countable U` countable-image)
next
assume ?rhs
then obtain U where countable U and U: U ⊆ {S. P (¬S)} ∩ U = ¬S

```

```

by (metis intersection-of-def)
define  $\mathcal{U}'$  where  $\mathcal{U}' \equiv (\lambda C. -C) ` \mathcal{U}$ 
have  $\mathcal{U}' \subseteq \text{Collect } P \cup \mathcal{U}' = S$ 
using  $\mathcal{U}'\text{-def }$   $\mathcal{U}$  by auto
then show ?lhs
unfolding union-of-def
by (metis  $\mathcal{U}'\text{-def }$  ‹countable } $\mathcal{U}$ › countable-image)
qed

lemma countable-intersection-of-complement:
  (countable intersection-of  $P$ )  $S \longleftrightarrow$  (countable union-of  $(\lambda S. P(-S)) (-S)$ )
by (simp add: countable-union-of-complement)

lemma countable-union-of-explicit:
assumes  $P \{\}$ 
shows (countable union-of  $P$ )  $S \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists T. (\forall n:\text{nat}. P(T n)) \wedge \bigcup(\text{range } T) = S)$  (is ?lhs=?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain  $\mathcal{U}$  where countable  $\mathcal{U}$  and  $\mathcal{U}: \mathcal{U} \subseteq \text{Collect } P \cup \mathcal{U} = S$ 
  by (metis union-of-def)
  then show ?rhs
  by (metis SUP-bot Sup-empty assms from-nat-into mem-Collect-eq range-from-nat-into
subsetD)
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs
  by (metis countableI-type countable-image image-subset-iff mem-Collect-eq union-of-def)
qed

lemma countable-union-of-ascending:
assumes empty:  $P \{\}$  and Un:  $\bigwedge T U. [\![P T; P U]\!] \implies P(T \cup U)$ 
shows (countable union-of  $P$ )  $S \longleftrightarrow$ 
   $(\exists T. (\forall n. P(T n)) \wedge (\forall n. T n \subseteq T(\text{Suc } n)) \wedge \bigcup(\text{range } T) = S)$  (is
?lhs=?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then obtain  $T$  where  $T: \bigwedge n:\text{nat}. P(T n) \cup (\text{range } T) = S$ 
  by (meson empty countable-union-of-explicit)
  have  $P(\bigcup(T ` \{..n\}))$  for  $n$ 
  by (induction n) (auto simp: atMost-Suc Un T)
  with  $T$  show ?rhs
  by (rule-tac  $x=\lambda n. \bigcup k \leq n. T k$  in exI) force
next
  assume ?rhs
  then show ?lhs
  using empty countable-union-of-explicit by auto
qed

```

lemma countable-union-of-idem [simp]:
countable union-of countable union-of P = countable union-of P (is ?lhs=?rhs)

proof
fix S
show (countable union-of countable union-of P) S = (countable union-of P) S
proof
assume L: ?lhs S
then obtain U **where** countable U **and** U: U ⊆ Collect (countable union-of P) ∪ U = S
by (metis union-of-def)
then have ∀ U ∈ U. ∃ V. countable V ∧ V ⊆ Collect P ∧ U = ∪ V
by (metis Ball-Collect union-of-def)
then obtain F **where** F: ∀ U ∈ U. countable (F U) ∧ F U ⊆ Collect P ∧ U = ∪ (F U)
by metis
have countable (∪ (F ‘ U))
using F `countable U` **by** blast
moreover have ∪ (F ‘ U) ⊆ Collect P
by (simp add: Sup-le-iff F)
moreover have ∪ (∪ (F ‘ U)) = S
by auto (metis Union-iff F U(2))+
ultimately show ?rhs S
by (meson union-of-def)
qed (simp add: countable-union-of-inc)
qed

lemma countable-intersection-of-idem [simp]:
countable intersection-of countable intersection-of P = countable intersection-of P
by (force simp: countable-intersection-of-complement)

lemma countable-union-of-Union:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } U; \bigwedge S. S \in U \implies (\text{countable union-of } P) S \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (\bigcup U)$
by (metis Ball-Collect countable-union-of-idem union-of-def)

lemma countable-union-of-UN:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } I; \bigwedge i \in I \implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (U i) \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (\bigcup_{i \in I} U i)$
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) countable-image countable-union-of-Union imageE)

lemma countable-union-of-Un:
 $\llbracket (\text{countable union-of } P) S; (\text{countable union-of } P) T \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (S \cup T)$
by (smt (verit) Union-Un-distrib countable-Un le-sup-iff union-of-def)

lemma countable-intersection-of-Inter:
 $\llbracket \text{countable } U; \bigwedge S. S \in U \implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) S \rrbracket$
 $\implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (\bigcap U)$

by (*metis countable-intersection-of-idem intersection-of-def mem-Collect-eq subsetI*)

lemma *countable-intersection-of-INT*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{countable } I; \bigwedge i \in I \implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (U i)] \\ & \implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (\bigcap_{i \in I} U i) \end{aligned}$$

by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) countable-image countable-intersection-of-Inter imageE*)

lemma *countable-intersection-of-inter*:

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\text{countable intersection-of } P) S; (\text{countable intersection-of } P) T] \\ & \implies (\text{countable intersection-of } P) (S \cap T) \end{aligned}$$

by (*simp add: countable-intersection-of-complement countable-union-of-Un*)

lemma *countable-union-of-Int*:

assumes *S: (countable union-of P) S and T: (countable union-of P) T*

and *Int: $\bigwedge S T. P S \wedge P T \implies P(S \cap T)$*

shows *(countable union-of P) (S ∩ T)*

proof –

obtain *U where countable U and U: U ⊆ Collect P ∪ U = S*

using *S by (metis union-of-def)*

obtain *V where countable V and V: V ⊆ Collect P ∪ V = T*

using *T by (metis union-of-def)*

have $\bigwedge U V. [U \in \mathcal{U}; V \in \mathcal{V}] \implies (\text{countable union-of } P) (U \cap V)$

using *U V by (metis Ball-Collect countable-union-of-inc local.Int)*

then have *(countable union-of P) ($\bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \bigcup_{V \in \mathcal{V}} U \cap V$)*

by (*meson ‹countable U› ‹countable V› countable-union-of-UN*)

moreover have *S ∩ T = ($\bigcup_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \bigcup_{V \in \mathcal{V}} U \cap V$)*

by (*simp add: U V*)

ultimately show *?thesis*

by presburger

qed

lemma *countable-intersection-of-union*:

assumes *S: (countable intersection-of P) S and T: (countable intersection-of P) T*

and *Un: $\bigwedge S T. P S \wedge P T \implies P(S \cup T)$*

shows *(countable intersection-of P) (S ∪ T)*

by (*metis (mono-tags, lifting) Compl-Int S T Un compl-sup countable-intersection-of-complement countable-union-of-Int*)

end

96 Signed division: negative results rounded towards zero rather than minus infinity.

theory *Signed-Division*
imports *Main*

```

begin

class signed-divide =
  fixes signed-divide ::  $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$  (infixl  $\langle sdiv \rangle$  70)

class signed-modulo =
  fixes signed-modulo ::  $\langle 'a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a \rangle$  (infixl  $\langle smod \rangle$  70)

class signed-division = comm-semiring-1-cancel + signed-divide + signed-modulo
+
  assumes sdiv-mult-smod-eq:  $\langle a \text{ sdiv } b * b + a \text{ smod } b = a \rangle$ 
begin

lemma mult-sdiv-smod-eq:
   $\langle b * (a \text{ sdiv } b) + a \text{ smod } b = a \rangle$ 
  using sdiv-mult-smod-eq [of a b] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma smod-sdiv-mult-eq:
   $\langle a \text{ smod } b + a \text{ sdiv } b * b = a \rangle$ 
  using sdiv-mult-smod-eq [of a b] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma smod-mult-sdiv-eq:
   $\langle a \text{ smod } b + b * (a \text{ sdiv } b) = a \rangle$ 
  using sdiv-mult-smod-eq [of a b] by (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma minus-sdiv-mult-eq-smod:
   $\langle a - a \text{ sdiv } b * b = a \text{ smod } b \rangle$ 
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact smod-sdiv-mult-eq)

lemma minus-mult-sdiv-eq-smod:
   $\langle a - b * (a \text{ sdiv } b) = a \text{ smod } b \rangle$ 
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact smod-mult-sdiv-eq)

lemma minus-smod-eq-sdiv-mult:
   $\langle a - a \text{ smod } b = a \text{ sdiv } b * b \rangle$ 
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact sdiv-mult-smod-eq)

lemma minus-smod-eq-mult-sdiv:
   $\langle a - a \text{ smod } b = b * (a \text{ sdiv } b) \rangle$ 
  by (rule add-implies-diff [symmetric]) (fact mult-sdiv-smod-eq)

end

```

The following specification of division is named “T-division” in [2]. It is motivated by ISO C99, which in turn adopted the typical behavior of hardware modern in the beginning of the 1990ies; but note ISO C99 describes the instance on machine words, not mathematical integers.

```

instantiation int :: signed-division
begin

```

```

definition signed-divide-int :: <int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int>
  where  $\langle k \text{ sdiv } l = \text{sgn } k * \text{sgn } l * (|k| \text{ div } |l|) \rangle$  for  $k \ l :: \text{int}$ 

definition signed-modulo-int :: <int  $\Rightarrow$  int  $\Rightarrow$  int>
  where  $\langle k \text{ smod } l = \text{sgn } k * (|k| \text{ mod } |l|) \rangle$  for  $k \ l :: \text{int}$ 

instance by standard
  (simp add: signed-divide-int-def signed-modulo-int-def div-abs-eq mod-abs-eq algebra-simps)

end

lemma divide-int-eq-signed-divide-int:
   $\langle k \text{ div } l = k \text{ sdiv } l - \text{of-bool } (l \neq 0 \wedge \text{sgn } k \neq \text{sgn } l \wedge \neg l \text{ dvd } k) \rangle$ 
  for  $k \ l :: \text{int}$ 
  by (simp add: div-eq-div-abs [of k l] signed-divide-int-def)

lemma signed-divide-int-eq-divide-int:
   $\langle k \text{ sdiv } l = k \text{ div } l + \text{of-bool } (l \neq 0 \wedge \text{sgn } k \neq \text{sgn } l \wedge \neg l \text{ dvd } k) \rangle$ 
  for  $k \ l :: \text{int}$ 
  by (simp add: divide-int-eq-signed-divide-int)

lemma modulo-int-eq-signed-modulo-int:
   $\langle k \text{ mod } l = k \text{ smod } l + l * \text{of-bool } (\text{sgn } k \neq \text{sgn } l \wedge \neg l \text{ dvd } k) \rangle$ 
  for  $k \ l :: \text{int}$ 
  by (simp add: mod-eq-mod-abs [of k l] signed-modulo-int-def)

lemma signed-modulo-int-eq-modulo-int:
   $\langle k \text{ smod } l = k \text{ mod } l - l * \text{of-bool } (\text{sgn } k \neq \text{sgn } l \wedge \neg l \text{ dvd } k) \rangle$ 
  for  $k \ l :: \text{int}$ 
  by (simp add: modulo-int-eq-signed-modulo-int)

lemma sdiv-int-div-0:
   $(x :: \text{int}) \text{ sdiv } 0 = 0$ 
  by (clarsimp simp: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma sdiv-int-0-div [simp]:
   $0 \text{ sdiv } (x :: \text{int}) = 0$ 
  by (clarsimp simp: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma smod-int-alt-def:
   $(a :: \text{int}) \text{ smod } b = \text{sgn } (a) * (\text{abs } a \text{ mod } \text{abs } b)$ 
  by (fact signed-modulo-int-def)

lemma int-sdiv-simps [simp]:
   $(a :: \text{int}) \text{ sdiv } 1 = a$ 
   $(a :: \text{int}) \text{ sdiv } 0 = 0$ 
   $(a :: \text{int}) \text{ sdiv } -1 = -a$ 

```

```

by (auto simp: signed-divide-int-def sgn-if)

lemma smod-int-mod-0 [simp]:
  x smod (0 :: int) = x
  by (clar simp simp: signed-modulo-int-def abs-mult-sgn ac-simps)

lemma smod-int-0-mod [simp]:
  0 smod (x :: int) = 0
  by (clar simp simp: smod-int-alt-def)

lemma sgn-sdiv-eq-sgn-mult:
  a sdiv b ≠ 0  $\implies$  sgn ((a :: int) sdiv b) = sgn (a * b)
  by (auto simp: signed-divide-int-def sgn-div-eq-sgn-mult sgn-mult)

lemma int-sdiv-same-is-1 [simp]:
  assumes a ≠ 0
  shows ((a :: int) sdiv b = a) = (b = 1)
proof –
  have b = 1 if a sdiv b = a
  proof –
    have b>0
    by (smt (verit, ccfv-threshold) assms mult-cancel-left2 sgn-if sgn-mult
         sgn-sdiv-eq-sgn-mult that)
  then show ?thesis
  by (smt (verit) assms dvd-eq-mod-eq-0 int-div-less-self of-bool-eq(1,2) sgn-if
       signed-divide-int-eq-divide-int that zdiv-zminus1-eq-if)
qed
then show ?thesis
  by auto
qed

lemma int-sdiv-negated-is-minus1 [simp]:
  a ≠ 0  $\implies$  ((a :: int) sdiv b = - a) = (b = -1)
  using int-sdiv-same-is-1 [of - b]
  using signed-divide-int-def by fastforce

lemma sdiv-int-range:
  ‹a sdiv b ∈ {−|a|..|a|}› for a b :: int
  using zdiv-mono2 [of ‹|a|› 1 ‹|b|›]
  by (cases ‹b = 0›; cases ‹sgn b = sgn a›)
    (auto simp add: signed-divide-int-def pos-imp-zdiv-nonneg-iff
     dest!: sgn-not-eq-imp intro: order-trans [of - 0])

lemma smod-int-range:
  ‹a smod b ∈ {−|b| + 1..|b| − 1}›
  if ‹b ≠ 0› for a b :: int
proof –
  define m n where ‹m = nat |a|› ‹n = nat |b|›
  then have ‹|a| = int m› ‹|b| = int n›

```

```

by simp-all
with that have  $\langle n > 0 \rangle$ 
by simp
with signed-modulo-int-def [of  $a$   $b$ ]  $\langle |a| = \text{int } m \rangle \langle |b| = \text{int } n \rangle$ 
show ?thesis
by (auto simp add: sgn-if diff-le-eq int-one-le-iff-zero-less simp flip: of-nat-mod
of-nat-diff)
qed

lemma smod-int-compares:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b < b$ 
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b$ 
 $\llbracket a \leq 0; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies -b < (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b$ 
 $\llbracket a \leq 0; 0 < b \rrbracket \implies (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b \leq 0$ 
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b < -b$ 
 $\llbracket 0 \leq a; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies 0 \leq (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b$ 
 $\llbracket a \leq 0; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b \leq 0$ 
 $\llbracket a \leq 0; b < 0 \rrbracket \implies b \leq (a :: \text{int}) \text{smod } b$ 
using smod-int-range [where  $a=a$  and  $b=b$ ]
by (auto simp: add1-zle-eq smod-int-alt-def sgn-if)

lemma smod-mod-positive:
 $\llbracket 0 \leq (a :: \text{int}); 0 \leq b \rrbracket \implies a \text{smod } b = a \text{ mod } b$ 
by (clar simp simp: smod-int-alt-def zsgn-def)

lemma minus-sdiv-eq [simp]:
 $\langle -k \text{sdiv } l = - (k \text{sdiv } l) \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma sdiv-minus-eq [simp]:
 $\langle k \text{sdiv } -l = - (k \text{sdiv } l) \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma sdiv-int-numeral-numeral [simp]:
 $\langle \text{numeral } m \text{sdiv numeral } n = \text{numeral } m \text{ div } (\text{numeral } n :: \text{int}) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: signed-divide-int-def)

lemma minus-smod-eq [simp]:
 $\langle -k \text{smod } l = - (k \text{smod } l) \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: smod-int-alt-def)

lemma smod-minus-eq [simp]:
 $\langle k \text{smod } -l = k \text{smod } l \rangle \text{ for } k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$ 
by (simp add: smod-int-alt-def)

lemma smod-int-numeral-numeral [simp]:
 $\langle \text{numeral } m \text{smod numeral } n = \text{numeral } m \text{ mod } (\text{numeral } n :: \text{int}) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: smod-int-alt-def)

```

```
end
```

97 State monad

```
theory State-Monad
imports Monad-Syntax
begin

datatype ('s, 'a) state = State (run-state: 's ⇒ ('a × 's))

lemma set-state-iff: x ∈ set-state m ←→ (∃ s s'. run-state m s = (x, s'))
by (cases m) (simp add: prod-set-defs eq-fst-iff)

lemma pred-stateI[intro]:
assumes ⋀ a s s'. run-state m s = (a, s') ⇒ P a
shows pred-state P m
proof (subst state.pred-set, rule)
fix x
assume x ∈ set-state m
then obtain s s' where run-state m s = (x, s')
by (auto simp: set-state-iff)
with assms show P x .
qed

lemma pred-stateD[dest]:
assumes pred-state P m run-state m s = (a, s')
shows P a
proof (rule state.exhaust[of m])
fix f
assume m = State f
with assms have pred-fun (λ-. True) (pred-prod P top) f
by (metis state.pred-inject)
moreover have f s = (a, s')
using assms unfolding `m = _` by auto
ultimately show P a
unfolding pred-prod-beta pred-fun-def
by (metis fst-conv)
qed

lemma pred-state-run-state: pred-state P m ⇒ P (fst (run-state m s))
by (meson pred-stateD prod.exhaust-sel)

definition state-io-rel :: ('s ⇒ 's ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('s, 'a) state ⇒ bool where
state-io-rel P m = (forall s. P s (snd (run-state m s)))

lemma state-io-rell[intro]:
assumes ⋀ a s s'. run-state m s = (a, s') ⇒ P s s'
shows state-io-rel P m
using assms unfolding state-io-rel-def
```

by (*metis prod.collapse*)

lemma *state-io-relD[dest]*:
assumes *state-io-rel P m run-state m s = (a, s')*
shows *P s s'*
using assms unfolding state-io-rel-def
by (*metis snd-conv*)

lemma *state-io-rel-mono[mono]*: *P ≤ Q ⇒ state-io-rel P ≤ state-io-rel Q*
by *blast*

lemma *state-ext*:
assumes $\bigwedge s. \text{run-state } m s = \text{run-state } n s$
shows *m = n*
using assms
by (*cases m; cases n*) *auto*

context begin

qualified definition *return* :: *'a ⇒ ('s, 'a) state where*
return a = State (Pair a)

lemma *run-state-return[simp]*: *run-state (return x) s = (x, s)*
unfolding *return-def*
by *simp*

qualified definition *ap* :: *('s, 'a ⇒ 'b) state ⇒ ('s, 'a) state ⇒ ('s, 'b) state*
where
ap f x = State (λs. case run-state f s of (g, s') ⇒ case run-state x s' of (y, s'') ⇒ (g y, s''))

lemma *run-state-ap[simp]*:
run-state (ap f x) s = (case run-state f s of (g, s') ⇒ case run-state x s' of (y, s'') ⇒ (g y, s''))
unfolding *ap-def* **by** *auto*

qualified definition *bind* :: *('s, 'a) state ⇒ ('a ⇒ ('s, 'b) state) ⇒ ('s, 'b) state*
where
bind x f = State (λs. case run-state x s of (a, s') ⇒ run-state (f a) s')

lemma *run-state-bind[simp]*:
run-state (bind x f) s = (case run-state x s of (a, s') ⇒ run-state (f a) s')
unfolding *bind-def* **by** *auto*

adhoc-overloading *Monad-Syntax.bind* ≡ *bind*

lemma *bind-left-identity[simp]*: *bind (return a) f = f a*
unfolding *return-def bind-def* **by** *simp*

```

lemma bind-right-identity[simp]: bind m return = m
unfolding return-def bind-def by simp

lemma bind-assoc[simp]: bind (bind m f) g = bind m ( $\lambda x.$  bind (f x) g)
unfolding bind-def by (auto split: prod.splits)

lemma bind-predI[intro]:
  assumes pred-state ( $\lambda x.$  pred-state P (f x)) m
  shows pred-state P (bind m f)
  apply (rule pred-stateI)
  unfolding bind-def
  using assms by (auto split: prod.splits)

qualified definition get :: ('s, 's) state where
get = State ( $\lambda s.$  (s, s))

lemma run-state-get[simp]: run-state get s = (s, s)
unfolding get-def by simp

qualified definition set :: 's  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, unit) state where
set s' = State ( $\lambda -.$  (( ), s'))

lemma run-state-set[simp]: run-state (set s') s = (( ), s')
unfolding set-def by simp

lemma get-set[simp]: bind get set = return ()
unfolding bind-def get-def set-def return-def
by simp

lemma set-set[simp]: bind (set s) ( $\lambda -.$  set s') = set s'
unfolding bind-def set-def
by simp

lemma get-bind-set[simp]: bind get ( $\lambda s.$  bind (set s) (f s)) = bind get ( $\lambda s.$  f s ())
unfolding bind-def get-def set-def
by simp

lemma get-const[simp]: bind get ( $\lambda -.$  m) = m
unfolding get-def bind-def
by simp

fun traverse-list :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b, 'c) state)  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  ('b, 'c list) state where
traverse-list [] = return []
traverse-list f (x # xs) = do {
  x  $\leftarrow$  f x;
  xs  $\leftarrow$  traverse-list f xs;
  return (x # xs)
}

```

```

lemma traverse-list-app[simp]: traverse-list f (xs @ ys) = do {
  xs ← traverse-list f xs;
  ys ← traverse-list f ys;
  return (xs @ ys)
}
by (induction xs) auto

lemma traverse-comp[simp]: traverse-list (g ∘ f) xs = traverse-list g (map f xs)
by (induction xs) auto

abbreviation mono-state :: ('s::preorder, 'a) state ⇒ bool where
mono-state ≡ state-io-rel (≤)

abbreviation strict-mono-state :: ('s::preorder, 'a) state ⇒ bool where
strict-mono-state ≡ state-io-rel (<)

corollary strict-mono-implies-mono: strict-mono-state m ⇒ mono-state m
unfolding state-io-rel-def
by (simp add: less-imp-le)

lemma return-mono[simp, intro]: mono-state (return x)
unfolding return-def by auto

lemma get-mono[simp, intro]: mono-state get
unfolding get-def by auto

lemma put-mono:
  assumes ⋀x. s' ≥ x
  shows mono-state (set s')
  using assms unfolding set-def
  by auto

lemma map-mono[intro]: mono-state m ⇒ mono-state (map-state f m)
by (auto intro!: state-io-rell split: prod.splits simp: map-prod-def state.map-sel)

lemma map-strict-mono[intro]: strict-mono-state m ⇒ strict-mono-state (map-state f m)
by (auto intro!: state-io-rell split: prod.splits simp: map-prod-def state.map-sel)

lemma bind-mono-strong:
  assumes mono-state m
  assumes ⋀x s s'. run-state m s = (x, s') ⇒ mono-state (f x)
  shows mono-state (bind m f)
  unfolding bind-def
  apply (rule state-io-rell)
  using assms by (auto split: prod.splits dest!: state-io-reld intro: order-trans)

lemma bind-strict-mono-strong1:
  assumes mono-state m

```

```

assumes  $\bigwedge x s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s') \implies \text{strict-mono-state } (f x)$ 
shows  $\text{strict-mono-state } (\text{bind } m f)$ 
unfolding bind-def
apply (rule state-io-relI)
using assms by (auto split: prod.splits dest!: state-io-relD intro: le-less-trans)

lemma bind-strict-mono-strong2:
assumes strict-mono-state m
assumes  $\bigwedge x s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s') \implies \text{mono-state } (f x)$ 
shows  $\text{strict-mono-state } (\text{bind } m f)$ 
unfolding bind-def
apply (rule state-io-relI)
using assms by (auto split: prod.splits dest!: state-io-relD intro: less-le-trans)

corollary bind-strict-mono-strong:
assumes strict-mono-state m
assumes  $\bigwedge x s s'. \text{run-state } m s = (x, s') \implies \text{strict-mono-state } (f x)$ 
shows  $\text{strict-mono-state } (\text{bind } m f)$ 
using assms by (auto intro: bind-strict-mono-strong1 strict-mono-implies-mono)

qualified definition update :: ('s  $\Rightarrow$  's)  $\Rightarrow$  ('s, unit) state where
update f = bind get (set  $\circ$  f)

lemma update-id[simp]: update ( $\lambda x. x$ ) = return ()
unfolding update-def return-def get-def set-def bind-def
by auto

lemma update-comp[simp]: bind (update f) ( $\lambda -. update g$ ) = update (g  $\circ$  f)
unfolding update-def return-def get-def set-def bind-def
by auto

lemma set-update[simp]: bind (set s) ( $\lambda -. update f$ ) = set (f s)
unfolding set-def update-def bind-def get-def set-def
by simp

lemma set-bind-update[simp]: bind (set s) ( $\lambda -. bind (update f) g$ ) = bind (set (f s)) g
unfolding set-def update-def bind-def get-def set-def
by simp

lemma update-mono:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x \leq f x$ 
shows mono-state (update f)
using assms unfolding update-def get-def set-def bind-def
by (auto intro!: state-io-relI)

lemma update-strict-mono:
assumes  $\bigwedge x. x < f x$ 
shows strict-mono-state (update f)

```

```
using assms unfolding update-def get-def set-def bind-def
by (auto intro!: state-io-refl)

end

end
```

```
theory Comparator
imports Main
begin
```

98 Comparators on linear quasi-orders

98.1 Basic properties

```
datatype comp = Less | Equiv | Greater
```

```
locale comparator =
fixes cmp :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ comp
assumes refl [simp]: ∀a. cmp a a = Equiv
and trans-equiv: ∀a b c. cmp a b = Equiv ⇒ cmp b c = Equiv ⇒ cmp a c
= Equiv
assumes trans-less: cmp a b = Less ⇒ cmp b c = Less ⇒ cmp a c = Less
and greater-iff-sym-less: ∀b a. cmp b a = Greater ↔ cmp a b = Less
begin
```

Dual properties

```
lemma trans-greater:
cmp a c = Greater if cmp a b = Greater cmp b c = Greater
using that greater-iff-sym-less trans-less by blast
```

```
lemma less-iff-sym-greater:
cmp b a = Less ↔ cmp a b = Greater
by (simp add: greater-iff-sym-less)
```

The equivalence part

```
lemma sym:
cmp b a = Equiv ↔ cmp a b = Equiv
by (metis (full-types) comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less)
```

```
lemma reflp:
reflp (λa b. cmp a b = Equiv)
by (rule reflpI) simp
```

```
lemma symp:
symp (λa b. cmp a b = Equiv)
by (rule sympI) (simp add: sym)
```

lemma *transp*:
transp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv}$)
by (*rule transpI*) (*fact trans-equiv*)

lemma *equivp*:
equivp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Equiv}$)
using *reflp symp transp* **by** (*rule equivpI*)

The strict part

lemma *irreflp-less*:
irreflp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Less}$)
by (*rule irreflpI*) *simp*

lemma *irreflp-greater*:
irreflp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$)
by (*rule irreflpI*) *simp*

lemma *asym-less*:
cmp b a $\neq \text{Less}$ **if** *cmp a b = Less*
using *that greater-iff-sym-less* **by** *force*

lemma *asym-greater*:
cmp b a $\neq \text{Greater}$ **if** *cmp a b = Greater*
using *that greater-iff-sym-less* **by** *force*

lemma *asymp-less*:
asymp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Less}$)
using *irreflp-less* **by** (*auto intro: asympI dest: asym-less*)

lemma *asymp-greater*:
asymp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$)
using *irreflp-greater* **by** (*auto intro!: asympI dest: asym-greater*)

lemma *trans-equiv-less*:
cmp a c = Less **if** *cmp a b = Equiv* **and** *cmp b c = Less*
using *that*
by (*metis (full-types) comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv trans-less*)

lemma *trans-less-equiv*:
cmp a c = Less **if** *cmp a b = Less* **and** *cmp b c = Equiv*
using *that*
by (*metis (full-types) comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv trans-less*)

lemma *trans-equiv-greater*:
cmp a c = Greater **if** *cmp a b = Equiv* **and** *cmp b c = Greater*
using *that* **by** (*simp add: sym [of a b] greater-iff-sym-less trans-less-equiv*)

lemma *trans-greater-equiv*:
cmp a c = Greater **if** *cmp a b = Greater* **and** *cmp b c = Equiv*

using that by (*simp add: sym [of b c] greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv-less*)

lemma *transp-less*:
transp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Less}$)
by (*rule transpI*) (*fact trans-less*)

lemma *transp-greater*:
transp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b = \text{Greater}$)
by (*rule transpI*) (*fact trans-greater*)

The reflexive part

lemma *reflp-not-less*:
reflp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Less}$)
by (*rule reflpI*) *simp*

lemma *reflp-not-greater*:
reflp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Greater}$)
by (*rule reflpI*) *simp*

lemma *quasisym-not-less*:
cmp a b = Equiv if cmp a b ≠ Less and cmp b a ≠ Less
using that comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less by auto

lemma *quasisym-not-greater*:
cmp a b = Equiv if cmp a b ≠ Greater and cmp b a ≠ Greater
using that comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less by auto

lemma *trans-not-less*:
cmp a c ≠ Less if cmp a b ≠ Less cmp b c ≠ Less
using that by (*metis comp.exhaust greater-iff-sym-less trans-equiv trans-less*)

lemma *trans-not-greater*:
cmp a c ≠ Greater if cmp a b ≠ Greater cmp b c ≠ Greater
using that greater-iff-sym-less trans-not-less by blast

lemma *transp-not-less*:
transp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Less}$)
by (*rule transpI*) (*fact trans-not-less*)

lemma *transp-not-greater*:
transp ($\lambda a b. \text{cmp } a b \neq \text{Greater}$)
by (*rule transpI*) (*fact trans-not-greater*)

Substitution under equivalences

lemma *equiv-subst-left*:
cmp z y = comp ↔ cmp x y = comp if cmp z x = Equiv for comp
proof –
from that have *cmp x z = Equiv*
by (*simp add: sym*)

```

with that show ?thesis
  by (cases comp) (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-equiv-less trans-equiv-greater)
qed

lemma equiv-subst-right:
  cmp x z = comp  $\longleftrightarrow$  cmp x y = comp if cmp z y = Equiv for comp
proof -
  from that have cmp y z = Equiv
    by (simp add: sym)
  with that show ?thesis
    by (cases comp) (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-less-equiv trans-greater-equiv)
qed

end

typedef 'a comparator = {cmp :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  comp. comparator cmp}
morphisms compare Abs-comparator
proof -
  have comparator ( $\lambda$ - -. Equiv)
    by standard simp-all
  then show ?thesis
    by auto
qed

setup-lifting type-definition-comparator

global-interpretation compare: comparator compare cmp
  using compare [of cmp] by simp

lift-definition flat :: 'a comparator
  is  $\lambda$ - -. Equiv by standard simp-all

instantiation comparator :: (linorder) default
begin

lift-definition default-comparator :: 'a comparator
  is  $\lambda$ x y. if x < y then Less else if x > y then Greater else Equiv
  by standard (auto split: if-splits)

instance ..

end

A rudimentary quickcheck setup

instantiation comparator :: (enum) equal
begin

lift-definition equal-comparator :: 'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  is  $\lambda$ f g.  $\forall$  x  $\in$  set Enum.enum. f x = g x .

```

```

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (auto simp add: enum-UNIV)

end

lemma [code]:
  HOL.equal cmp1 cmp2  $\longleftrightarrow$  Enum.enum-all ( $\lambda x$ . compare cmp1 x = compare cmp2 x)
  by transfer (simp add: enum-UNIV)

lemma [code nbe]:
  HOL.equal (cmp :: 'a::enum comparator) cmp  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by (fact equal-refl)

instantiation comparator :: ({linorder, typerep}) full-exhaustive
begin

definition full-exhaustive-comparator :: 
  ('a comparator  $\times$  (unit  $\Rightarrow$  term)  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option)
   $\Rightarrow$  natural  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option
  where full-exhaustive-comparator f s =
    Quickcheck-Exhaustive.orelse
    (f (flat, ( $\lambda u$ . Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "Comparator.flat") TYPEREP('a comparator))))
     (f (default, ( $\lambda u$ . Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "HOL.default-class.default") TYPEREP('a comparator)))))

instance ..
end

```

98.2 Fundamental comparator combinators

```

lift-definition reversed :: 'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  'a comparator
  is  $\lambda cmp\ a\ b$ . cmp b a
proof -
  fix cmp :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  comp
  assume comparator cmp
  then interpret comparator cmp .
  show comparator ( $\lambda a\ b$ . cmp b a)
    by standard (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-less simp: greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

lift-definition key :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  'b comparator
  is  $\lambda f\ cmp\ a\ b$ . cmp (f a) (f b)
proof -
  fix cmp :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  comp and f :: 'b  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  assume comparator cmp

```

```

then interpret comparator cmp .
show comparator ( $\lambda a b. \text{cmp} (f a) (f b)$ )
  by standard (auto intro: trans-equiv trans-less simp: greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

```

98.3 Direct implementations for linear orders on selected types

```

definition comparator-bool :: bool comparator
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: comparator-bool = default

lemma compare-comparator-bool [code abstract]:
  compare comparator-bool = ( $\lambda p q.$ 
    if  $p$  then if  $q$  then Equiv else Greater
    else if  $q$  then Less else Equiv)
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff) (transfer; simp)+

definition raw-comparator-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  comp
  where [simp]: raw-comparator-nat = compare default

lemma default-comparator-nat [simp, code]:
  raw-comparator-nat (0::nat) 0 = Equiv
  raw-comparator-nat (Suc m) 0 = Greater
  raw-comparator-nat 0 (Suc n) = Less
  raw-comparator-nat (Suc m) (Suc n) = raw-comparator-nat m n
  by (transfer; simp)+

definition comparator-nat :: nat comparator
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: comparator-nat = default

lemma compare-comparator-nat [code abstract]:
  compare comparator-nat = raw-comparator-nat
  by simp

definition comparator-linordered-group :: 'a::linordered-ab-group-add comparator
  where [simp, code-abbrev]: comparator-linordered-group = default

lemma comparator-linordered-group [code abstract]:
  compare comparator-linordered-group = ( $\lambda a b.$ 
    let  $c = a - b$  in if  $c < 0$  then Less
    else if  $c = 0$  then Equiv else Greater)
  proof (rule ext)+
    fix a b :: 'a
    show compare comparator-linordered-group a b =
      (let  $c = a - b$  in if  $c < 0$  then Less
      else if  $c = 0$  then Equiv else Greater)
    by (simp add: Let-def not-less) (transfer; auto)
  qed

```

```
end
```

```
theory Sorting-Algorithms
  imports Main Multiset Comparator
begin
```

99 Stably sorted lists

```
abbreviation (input) stable-segment :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where stable-segment cmp x ≡ filter (λy. compare cmp x y = Equiv)

fun sorted :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a list ⇒ bool
  where sorted-Nil: sorted cmp [] ↔ True
    | sorted-single: sorted cmp [x] ↔ True
    | sorted-rec: sorted cmp (y # x # xs) ↔ compare cmp y x ≠ Greater ∧ sorted
      cmp (x # xs)

lemma sorted-ConsI:
  sorted cmp (x # xs) if sorted cmp xs
  and ∀y ys. xs = y # ys ⇒ compare cmp x y ≠ Greater
  using that by (cases xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-Cons-imp-sorted:
  sorted cmp xs if sorted cmp (x # xs)
  using that by (cases xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-Cons-imp-not-less:
  compare cmp y x ≠ Greater if sorted cmp (y # xs)
  and x ∈ set xs
  using that by (induction xs arbitrary: y) (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater)

lemma sorted-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Cons, induct pred: sorted]:
  P xs if sorted cmp xs and P []
  and *: ∀x xs. sorted cmp xs ⇒ P xs
  ⇒ (∀y. y ∈ set xs ⇒ compare cmp x y ≠ Greater) ⇒ P (x # xs)
  using ⟨sorted cmp xs⟩ proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  show ?case
  by (rule ⟨P []⟩)
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  from ⟨sorted cmp (x # xs)⟩ have sorted cmp xs
  by (cases xs) simp-all
  moreover have P xs using ⟨sorted cmp xs⟩
  by (rule Cons.IH)
  moreover have compare cmp x y ≠ Greater if y ∈ set xs for y
  using that ⟨sorted cmp (x # xs)⟩ proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
```

```

then show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (Cons z zs)
  then show ?case
  proof (cases zs)
    case Nil
    with Cons.prem show ?thesis
      by simp
next
  case (Cons w ws)
    with Cons.prem have compare cmp z w ≠ Greater compare cmp x z ≠
Greater
      by auto
    then have compare cmp x w ≠ Greater
      by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater)
    with Cons show ?thesis
      using Cons.prem Cons.IH by auto
qed
qed
ultimately show ?case
  by (rule *)
qed

lemma sorted-induct-remove1 [consumes 1, case-names Nil minimum]:
  P xs if sorted cmp xs and P []
  and *:  $\bigwedge x \in xs. \text{sorted } \text{cmp } x \in xs \implies P (\text{remove1 } x \in xs)$ 
   $\implies x \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{hd } (\text{stable-segment } \text{cmp } x \in xs) = x \implies (\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set } xs \implies$ 
  compare cmp x y ≠ Greater
   $\implies P xs$ 
  using ⟨sorted cmp xs⟩ proof (induction xs)
    case Nil
    show ?case
      by (rule ⟨P []⟩)
next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then have sorted cmp (x # xs)
    by (simp add: sorted-ConstI)
  moreover note Cons.IH
  moreover have  $\bigwedge y. \text{compare } \text{cmp } x y = \text{Greater} \implies y \in \text{set } xs \implies \text{False}$ 
    using Cons.hyps by simp
  ultimately show ?case
    by (auto intro!: *[of x # xs x]) blast
qed

lemma sorted-remove1:
  sorted cmp (remove1 x xs) if sorted cmp xs
proof (cases x ∈ set xs)
  case False

```

```

with that show ?thesis
  by (simp add: remove1-idem)
next
  case True
  with that show ?thesis proof (induction xs)
    case Nil
    then show ?case
      by simp
  next
    case (Cons y ys)
    show ?case proof (cases x = y)
      case True
      with Cons.hyps show ?thesis
        by simp
    next
      case False
      then have sorted cmp (remove1 x ys)
        using Cons.IH Cons.preds by auto
      then have sorted cmp (y # remove1 x ys)
        proof (rule sorted-ConsI)
          fix z zs
          assume remove1 x ys = z # zs
          with `x ≠ y` have z ∈ set ys
            using notin-set-remove1 [of z ys x] by auto
          then show compare cmp y z ≠ Greater
            by (rule Cons.hyps(2))
        qed
      with False show ?thesis
        by simp
    qed
  qed
  qed
qed

lemma sorted-stable-segment:
  sorted cmp (stable-segment cmp x xs)
proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys)
  then show ?case
    by (auto intro!: sorted-ConsI simp add: filter-eq-Cons-iff compare.sym)
    (auto dest: compare.trans-equiv simp add: compare.sym compare.greater-iff-sym-less)

qed

primrec insort :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where insort cmp y [] = [y]

```

```

| inser t cmp y (x # xs) = (if compare cmp y x ≠ Greater
  then y # x # xs
  else x # inser t cmp y xs)

lemma mset-inser t [simp]:
mset (inser t cmp x xs) = add-mset x (mset xs)
by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma length-inser t [simp]:
length (inser t cmp x xs) = Suc (length xs)
by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-inser t:
sorted cmp (inser t cmp x xs) if sorted cmp xs
using that proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys)
  then show ?case by (cases ys)
    (auto, simp-all add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

lemma stable-inser t-equiv:
stable-segment cmp y (inser t cmp x xs) = x # stable-segment cmp y xs
  if compare cmp y x = Equiv
proof (induction xs)
  case Nil
  from that show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Cons z xs)
  moreover from that have compare cmp y z = Equiv  $\implies$  compare cmp z x = Equiv
    by (auto intro: compare.trans-equiv simp add: compare.sym)
  ultimately show ?case
    using that by (auto simp add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)
qed

lemma stable-inser t-not-equiv:
stable-segment cmp y (inser t cmp x xs) = stable-segment cmp y xs
  if compare cmp y x ≠ Equiv
using that by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma remove1-inser t-same-eq [simp]:
remove1 x (inser t cmp x xs) = xs
by (induction xs) simp-all

```

```

lemma insort-eq-ConsI:
  insort cmp x xs = x # xs
    if sorted cmp xs  $\wedge$  y. y  $\in$  set xs  $\implies$  compare cmp x y  $\neq$  Greater
    using that by (induction xs) (simp-all add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)

lemma remove1-insort-not-same-eq [simp]:
  remove1 y (insort cmp x xs) = insort cmp x (remove1 y xs)
    if sorted cmp xs x  $\neq$  y
    using that proof (induction xs)
      case Nil
        then show ?case
          by simp
      next
        case (Cons z zs)
        show ?case
        proof (cases compare cmp x z = Greater)
          case True
            with Cons show ?thesis
              by simp
          next
            case False
            then have compare cmp x y  $\neq$  Greater if y  $\in$  set zs for y
              using that Cons.hyps
              by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater)
            with Cons show ?thesis
              by (simp add: insort-eq-ConsI)
        qed
    qed

lemma insort-remove1-same-eq:
  insort cmp x (remove1 x xs) = xs
    if sorted cmp xs and x  $\in$  set xs and hd (stable-segment cmp x xs) = x
    using that proof (induction xs)
      case Nil
        then show ?case
          by simp
      next
        case (Cons y ys)
        then have compare cmp x y  $\neq$  Less
          by (auto simp add: compare.greater-iff-sym-less)
        then consider compare cmp x y = Greater | compare cmp x y = Equiv
          by (cases compare cmp x y) auto
        then show ?case proof cases
          case 1
            with Cons.prems Cons.IH show ?thesis
              by auto
          next
            case 2
            with Cons.prems have x = y

```

```

by simp
with Cons.hyps show ?thesis
  by (simp add: insert-eq-ConsI)
qed
qed

lemma sorted-append-iff:
  sorted cmp (xs @ ys)  $\longleftrightarrow$  sorted cmp xs  $\wedge$  sorted cmp ys
   $\wedge$  ( $\forall x \in \text{set } xs. \forall y \in \text{set } ys. \text{compare } cmp x y \neq \text{Greater}$ ) (is ?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?R  $\wedge$ 
?S  $\wedge$  ?Q)
proof
  assume ?P
  have ?R
    using ‹?P› by (induction xs)
    (auto simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-not-less,
     auto simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted intro: sorted-ConsI)
  moreover have ?S
    using ‹?P› by (induction xs) (auto dest: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
  moreover have ?Q
    using ‹?P› by (induction xs) (auto simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-not-less,
    simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
  ultimately show ?R  $\wedge$  ?S  $\wedge$  ?Q
    by simp
next
  assume ?R  $\wedge$  ?S  $\wedge$  ?Q
  then have ?R ?S ?Q
    by simp-all
  then show ?P
    by (induction xs)
    (auto simp add: append-eq-Cons-conv intro!: sorted-ConsI)
qed

definition sort :: 'a comparator  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list
  where sort cmp xs = foldr (insert cmp) xs []

lemma sort-simps [simp]:
  sort cmp [] = []
  sort cmp (x # xs) = insert cmp x (sort cmp xs)
  by (simp-all add: sort-def)

lemma mset-sort [simp]:
  mset (sort cmp xs) = mset xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma length-sort [simp]:
  length (sort cmp xs) = length xs
  by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma sorted-sort [simp]:

```

```

sorted cmp (sort cmp xs)
by (induction xs) (simp-all add: sorted-insort)

lemma stable-sort:
stable-segment cmp x (sort cmp xs) = stable-segment cmp x xs
by (induction xs) (simp-all add: stable-insort-equiv stable-insort-not-equiv)

lemma sort-remove1-eq [simp]:
sort cmp (remove1 x xs) = remove1 x (sort cmp xs)
by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma set-insort [simp]:
set (insort cmp x xs) = insert x (set xs)
by (induction xs) auto

lemma set-sort [simp]:
set (sort cmp xs) = set xs
by (induction xs) auto

lemma sort-eqI:
sort cmp ys = xs
if permutation: mset ys = mset xs
and sorted: sorted cmp xs
and stable:  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set } ys \implies$ 
stable-segment cmp y ys = stable-segment cmp y xs
proof -
have stable': stable-segment cmp y ys =
stable-segment cmp y xs for y
proof (cases  $\exists x \in \text{set } ys. \text{compare } cmp \ y \ x = \text{Equiv}$ )
case True
then obtain z where  $z \in \text{set } ys$  and  $\text{compare } cmp \ y \ z = \text{Equiv}$ 
by auto
then have  $\text{compare } cmp \ y \ x = \text{Equiv} \longleftrightarrow \text{compare } cmp \ z \ x = \text{Equiv}$  for x
by (meson compare.sym compare.trans-equiv)
moreover have stable-segment cmp z ys =
stable-segment cmp z xs
using  $\langle z \in \text{set } ys \rangle$  by (rule stable)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp
next
case False
moreover from permutation have set ys = set xs
by (rule mset-eq-setD)
ultimately show ?thesis
by simp
qed
show ?thesis
using sorted permutation stable' proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys rule: sorted-induct-remove1)
case Nil

```

```

then show ?case
  by simp
next
  case (minimum x xs)
  from ⟨mset ys = mset xs⟩ have ys: set ys = set xs
    by (rule mset-eq-setD)
  then have compare cmp x y ≠ Greater if y ∈ set ys for y
    using that minimum.hyps by simp
  from minimum.prems have stable: stable-segment cmp x ys = stable-segment
  cmp x xs
    by simp
  have sort cmp (remove1 x ys) = remove1 x xs
    by (rule minimum.IH) (simp-all add: minimum.prems filter-remove1)
  then have remove1 x (sort cmp ys) = remove1 x xs
    by simp
  then have insert cmp x (remove1 x (sort cmp ys)) =
    insert cmp x (remove1 x xs)
    by simp
  also from minimum.hyps ys stable have insert cmp x (remove1 x (sort cmp
  ys)) = sort cmp ys
    by (simp add: stable-sort insert-remove1-same-eq)
  also from minimum.hyps have insert cmp x (remove1 x xs) = xs
    by (simp add: insert-remove1-same-eq)
  finally show ?case .
qed
qed

lemma filter-insert:
filter P (insert cmp x xs) = insert cmp x (filter P xs)
  if sorted cmp xs and P x
  using that by (induction xs)
  (auto simp add: compare.trans-not-greater insert-eq-ConsI)

lemma filter-insert-triv:
filter P (insert cmp x xs) = filter P xs
  if ¬ P x
  using that by (induction xs) simp-all

lemma filter-sort:
filter P (sort cmp xs) = sort cmp (filter P xs)
  by (induction xs) (auto simp add: filter-insert filter-insert-triv)

```

100 Alternative sorting algorithms

100.1 Quicksort

```

definition quicksort :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where quicksort-is-sort [simp]: quicksort = sort

```

```

lemma sort-by-quicksort:
  sort = quicksort
  by simp

lemma sort-by-quicksort-rec:
  sort cmp xs = sort cmp [x←xs. compare cmp x (xs ! (length xs div 2)) = Less]
    @ stable-segment cmp (xs ! (length xs div 2)) xs
    @ sort cmp [x←xs. compare cmp x (xs ! (length xs div 2)) = Greater] (is - = ?rhs)
  proof (rule sort-eqI)
    show mset xs = mset ?rhs
      by (rule multiset-eqI) (auto simp add: compare.sym intro: comp.exhaust)
  next
    show sorted cmp ?rhs
      by (auto simp add: sorted-append-iff sorted-stable-segment compare.equiv-subst-right
dest: compare.trans-greater)
  next
    let ?pivot = xs ! (length xs div 2)
    fix l
    have compare cmp x ?pivot = comp ∧ compare cmp l x = Equiv
      ⟷ compare cmp l ?pivot = comp ∧ compare cmp l x = Equiv for x comp
    proof –
      have compare cmp x ?pivot = comp ⟷ compare cmp l ?pivot = comp
        if compare cmp l x = Equiv
          using that by (simp add: compare.equiv-subst-left compare.sym)
        then show ?thesis by blast
    qed
    then show stable-segment cmp l xs = stable-segment cmp l ?rhs
      by (simp add: stable-sort compare.sym [of - ?pivot])
        (cases compare cmp l ?pivot, simp-all)
  qed

context
begin

qualified definition partition :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list × 'a list
  × 'a list
  where partition cmp pivot xs =
    ([x ← xs. compare cmp x pivot = Less], stable-segment cmp pivot xs, [x ← xs.
    compare cmp x pivot = Greater])

qualified lemma partition-code [code]:
  partition cmp pivot [] = ([][], [], [])
  partition cmp pivot (x # xs) =
    (let (lts, eqs, gts) = partition cmp pivot xs
     in case compare cmp x pivot of
       Less ⇒ (x # lts, eqs, gts)
     | Equiv ⇒ (lts, x # eqs, gts)
     | Greater ⇒ (lts, eqs, x # gts))

```

```

using comp.exhaust by (auto simp add: partition-def Let-def compare.sym [of -
pivot])

lemma quicksort-code [code]:
  quicksort cmp xs =
    (case xs of
      [] => []
      [x] => xs
      [x, y] => (if compare cmp x y ≠ Greater then xs else [y, x])
      [-] =>
        let (lts, eqs, gts) = partition cmp (xs ! (length xs div 2)) xs
        in quicksort cmp lts @ eqs @ quicksort cmp gts)
proof (cases length xs ≥ 3)
  case False
  then have length xs ∈ {0, 1, 2}
  by (auto simp add: not-le le-less less-antisym)
  then consider xs = [] | x where xs = [x] | x y where xs = [x, y]
  by (auto simp add: length-Suc-conv numeral-2-eq-2)
  then show ?thesis
  by cases simp-all
next
  case True
  then obtain x y z zs where xs = x # y # z # zs
  by (metis le-0-eq length-0-conv length-Cons list.exhaust not-less-eq-eq numeral-3-eq-3)
  moreover have quicksort cmp xs =
    (let (lts, eqs, gts) = partition cmp (xs ! (length xs div 2)) xs
     in quicksort cmp lts @ eqs @ quicksort cmp gts)
  using sort-by-quicksort-rec [of cmp xs] by (simp add: partition-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

end

```

100.2 Mergesort

```

definition mergesort :: 'a comparator ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where mergesort-is-sort [simp]: mergesort = sort

```

```

lemma sort-by-mergesort:
  sort = mergesort
  by simp

context
  fixes cmp :: 'a comparator
begin

qualified function merge :: 'a list ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a list
  where merge [] ys = ys

```

```
| merge xs [] = xs
| merge (x # xs) (y # ys) = (if compare cmp x y = Greater
  then y # merge (x # xs) ys else x # merge xs (y # ys))
by pat-completeness auto
```

qualified termination by lexicographic-order

lemma mset-merge:

```
mset (merge xs ys) = mset xs + mset ys
by (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct) simp-all
```

lemma merge-eq-Cons-imp:

```
xs ≠ [] ∧ z = hd xs ∨ ys ≠ [] ∧ z = hd ys
if merge xs ys = z # zs
using that by (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct) (auto split: if-splits)
```

lemma filter-merge:

```
filter P (merge xs ys) = merge (filter P xs) (filter P ys)
```

if sorted cmp xs and sorted cmp ys

using that proof (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct)

case (1 ys)

then show ?case

by simp

next

case (2 xs)

then show ?case

by simp

next

case (3 x xs y ys)

show ?case

proof (cases compare cmp x y = Greater)

case True

with 3 have hyp: filter P (merge (x # xs) ys) =

merge (filter P (x # xs)) (filter P ys)

by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)

show ?thesis

proof (cases ¬ P x ∧ P y)

case False

with <compare cmp x y = Greater> show ?thesis

by (auto simp add: hyp)

next

case True

from <compare cmp x y = Greater> 3.prem

have *: compare cmp z y = Greater if z ∈ set (filter P xs) for z

using that by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)

from <compare cmp x y = Greater> show ?thesis

by (cases filter P xs) (simp-all add: hyp *)

qed

next

```

case False
with 3 have hyp: filter P (merge xs (y # ys)) =
  merge (filter P xs) (filter P (y # ys))
  by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
show ?thesis
proof (cases P x ∧ ¬ P y)
  case False
  with ‹compare cmp x y ≠ Greater› show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: hyp)
next
  case True
  from ‹compare cmp x y ≠ Greater› 3.prems
  have *: compare cmp x z ≠ Greater if z ∈ set (filter P ys) for z
  using that by (auto dest: compare.trans-not-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)
  from ‹compare cmp x y ≠ Greater› show ?thesis
    by (cases filter P ys) (simp-all add: hyp *)
  qed
  qed
qed

lemma sorted-merge:
  sorted cmp (merge xs ys) if sorted cmp xs and sorted cmp ys
  using that proof (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct)
  case (1 ys)
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (2 xs)
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (3 x xs y ys)
  show ?case
  proof (cases compare cmp x y = Greater)
    case True
    with 3 have sorted cmp (merge (x # xs) ys)
      by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
    then have sorted cmp (y # merge (x # xs) ys)
    proof (rule sorted-ConsI)
      fix z zs
      assume merge (x # xs) ys = z # zs
      with 3(4) True show compare cmp y z ≠ Greater
        by (clar simp simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted dest!: merge-eq-Cons-imp)
          (auto simp add: compare.asym-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)
    qed
    with True show ?thesis
      by simp
next
  case False

```

```

with  $\beta$  have sorted cmp (merge xs (y # ys))
  by (simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted)
then have sorted cmp (x # merge xs (y # ys))
proof (rule sorted-ConsI)
  fix z zs
  assume merge xs (y # ys) = z # zs
  with  $\beta(\beta)$  False show compare cmp x z ≠ Greater
    by (clar simp simp add: sorted-Cons-imp-sorted dest!: merge-eq-Cons-imp)
      (auto simp add: compare.asym-greater sorted-Cons-imp-not-less)
  qed
  with False show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
qed

lemma merge-eq-appendI:
  merge xs ys = xs @ ys
  if  $\bigwedge x y. x \in \text{set } xs \implies y \in \text{set } ys \implies \text{compare cmp } x y \neq \text{Greater}$ 
  using that by (induction xs ys rule: merge.induct) simp-all

lemma merge-stable-segments:
  merge (stable-segment cmp l xs) (stable-segment cmp l ys) =
    stable-segment cmp l xs @ stable-segment cmp l ys
  by (rule merge-eq-appendI) (auto dest: compare.trans-equiv-greater)

lemma sort-by-mergesort-rec:
  sort cmp xs =
    merge (sort cmp (take (length xs div 2) xs))
    (sort cmp (drop (length xs div 2) xs)) (is - = ?rhs)
proof (rule sort-eqI)
  have mset (take (length xs div 2) xs) + mset (drop (length xs div 2) xs) =
    mset (take (length xs div 2) xs @ drop (length xs div 2) xs)
    by (simp only: mset-append)
  then show mset xs = mset ?rhs
    by (simp add: mset-merge)
next
  show sorted cmp ?rhs
    by (simp add: sorted-merge)
next
  fix l
  have stable-segment cmp l (take (length xs div 2) xs) @ stable-segment cmp l
  (drop (length xs div 2) xs)
    = stable-segment cmp l xs
    by (simp only: filter-append [symmetric] append-take-drop-id)
  have merge (stable-segment cmp l (take (length xs div 2) xs))
    (stable-segment cmp l (drop (length xs div 2) xs)) =
    stable-segment cmp l (take (length xs div 2) xs) @ stable-segment cmp l (drop
    (length xs div 2) xs)
    by (rule merge-eq-appendI) (auto simp add: compare.trans-equiv-greater)

```

```

also have ... = stable-segment cmp l xs
  by (simp only: filter-append [symmetric] append-take-drop-id)
finally show stable-segment cmp l xs = stable-segment cmp l ?rhs
  by (simp add: stable-sort filter-merge)
qed

lemma mergesort-code [code]:
mergesort cmp xs =
(case xs of
| [] => []
| [x] => xs
| [x, y] => (if compare cmp x y ≠ Greater then xs else [y, x])
| - =>
  let
    half = length xs div 2;
    ys = take half xs;
    zs = drop half xs
  in merge (mergesort cmp ys) (mergesort cmp zs))
proof (cases length xs ≥ 3)
  case False
  then have length xs ∈ {0, 1, 2}
    by (auto simp add: not-le le-less less-antisym)
  then consider xs = [] | x where xs = [x] | x y where xs = [x, y]
    by (auto simp add: length-Suc-conv numeral-2-eq-2)
  then show ?thesis
    by cases simp-all
next
  case True
  then obtain x y z zs where xs = x # y # z # zs
    by (metis le-0-eq length-0-conv length-Cons list.exhaust not-less-eq-eq numeral-3-eq-3)
  moreover have mergesort cmp xs =
  (let
    half = length xs div 2;
    ys = take half xs;
    zs = drop half xs
    in merge (mergesort cmp ys) (mergesort cmp zs))
  using sort-by-mergesort-rec [of xs] by (simp add: Let-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis
    by simp
qed

end
end

```

101 A decision procedure for universal multivariate real arithmetic with addition, multiplication and ordering using semidefinite programming

```
theory Sum-of-Squares
imports Complex-Main
begin

ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/positivstellensatz.ML>
ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/positivstellensatz-tools.ML>
ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/sum-of-squares.ML>
ML-file <Sum-of-Squares/sos-wrapper.ML>

end
```

102 A table-based implementation of the reflexive transitive closure

```
theory Transitive-Closure-Table
imports Main
begin

inductive rtrancl-path :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  for r :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  where
    base: rtrancl-path r x [] x
    | step: r x y ==> rtrancl-path r y ys z ==> rtrancl-path r x (y # ys) z

lemma rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-path: r** x y ←→ (∃ xs. rtrancl-path r x xs y)
proof
  show ∃ xs. rtrancl-path r x xs y if r** x y
  using that
  proof (induct rule: converse-rtranclp-induct)
    case base
      have rtrancl-path r y [] y by (rule rtrancl-path.base)
      then show ?case ..
    next
      case (step x z)
        from ∃ xs. rtrancl-path r z xs y
        obtain xs where rtrancl-path r z xs y ..
        with ⟨r x z⟩ have rtrancl-path r x (z # xs) y
          by (rule rtrancl-path.step)
        then show ?case ..
    qed
    show r** x y if ∃ xs. rtrancl-path r x xs y
    proof –
```

```

from that obtain xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y ..
then show ?thesis
proof induct
  case (base x)
  show ?case
    by (rule rtranclp.rtrancl-refl)
next
  case (step x y ys z)
  from <r x y> <r** y z> show ?case
    by (rule converse-rtranclp-into-rtranclp)
  qed
qed
qed

lemma rtrancl-path-trans:
assumes xy: rtrancl-path r x xs y
and yz: rtrancl-path r y ys z
shows rtrancl-path r x (xs @ ys) z using xy yz
proof (induct arbitrary: z)
  case (base x)
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (step x y xs)
  then have rtrancl-path r y (xs @ ys) z
    by simp
  with <r x y> have rtrancl-path r x (y # (xs @ ys)) z
    by (rule rtrancl-path.step)
  then show ?case by simp
qed

lemma rtrancl-path-appendE:
assumes xx: rtrancl-path r x (xs @ y # ys) z
obtains rtrancl-path r x (xs @ [y]) y and rtrancl-path r y ys z
using xx
proof (induct xs arbitrary: x)
  case Nil
  then have rtrancl-path r x (y # ys) z by simp
  then obtain xy: r x y and yz: rtrancl-path r y ys z
    by cases auto
  from xy have rtrancl-path r x [y] y
    by (rule rtrancl-path.step [OF - rtrancl-path.base])
  then have rtrancl-path r x ([] @ [y]) y by simp
  then show thesis using yz by (rule Nil)
next
  case (Cons a as)
  then have rtrancl-path r x (a # (as @ y # ys)) z by simp
  then obtain xa: r x a and az: rtrancl-path r a (as @ y # ys) z
    by cases auto
  show thesis

```

```

proof (rule Cons(1) [OF - az])
  assume rtrancl-path r y ys z
  assume rtrancl-path r a (as @ [y]) y
  with xa have rtrancl-path r x (a # (as @ [y])) y
    by (rule rtrancl-path.step)
  then have rtrancl-path r x ((a # as) @ [y]) y
    by simp
  then show thesis using <rtrancl-path r y ys z>
    by (rule Cons(2))
qed
qed

lemma rtrancl-path-distinct:
  assumes xy: rtrancl-path r x xs y
  obtains xs' where rtrancl-path r x xs' y and distinct (x # xs') and set xs' ⊆ set xs
  using xy
proof (induct xs rule: measure-induct-rule [of length])
  case (less xs)
  show ?case
    proof (cases distinct (x # xs))
      case True
      with <rtrancl-path r x xs y> show ?thesis by (rule less) simp
    next
      case False
      then have  $\exists as\ bs\ cs\ a.\ x \# xs = as @ [a] @ bs @ [a] @ cs$ 
        by (rule not-distinct-decomp)
      then obtain as\ bs\ cs\ a\ where xxs: x # xs = as @ [a] @ bs @ [a] @ cs
        by iprover
      show ?thesis
      proof (cases as)
        case Nil
        with xxs have x: x = a and xs: xs = bs @ a # cs
          by auto
        from x xs <rtrancl-path r x xs y> have cs: rtrancl-path r x cs y set cs ⊆ set xs
          by (auto elim: rtrancl-path-appendE)
        from xs have length cs < length xs by simp
        then show ?thesis
          by (rule less(1))(blast intro: cs less(2) order-trans del: subsetI)+
    next
      case (Cons d ds)
      with xxs have xs: xs = ds @ a # (bs @ [a] @ cs)
        by auto
      with <rtrancl-path r x xs y> obtain xa: rtrancl-path r x (ds @ [a]) a
        and ay: rtrancl-path r a (bs @ a # cs) y
        by (auto elim: rtrancl-path-appendE)
      from ay have rtrancl-path r a cs y by (auto elim: rtrancl-path-appendE)
      with xa have xy: rtrancl-path r x ((ds @ [a]) @ cs) y
        by (rule rtrancl-path-trans)

```

```

from xs have set: set ((ds @ [a]) @ cs) ⊆ set xs by auto
from xs have length ((ds @ [a]) @ cs) < length xs by simp
then show ?thesis
  by (rule less(1))(blast intro: xy less(2) set[THEN subsetD])++
qed
qed
qed

inductive rtrancl-tab :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a list ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  for r :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ bool
  where
    base: rtrancl-tab r xs x x
    | step: x ∉ set xs ==> r x y ==> rtrancl-tab r (x # xs) y z ==> rtrancl-tab r xs x z

lemma rtrancl-path-imp-rtrancl-tab:
  assumes path: rtrancl-path r x xs y
  and x: distinct (x # xs)
  and ys: ({x} ∪ set xs) ∩ set ys = {}
  shows rtrancl-tab r ys x y
  using path x ys
proof (induct arbitrary: ys)
  case base
  show ?case
    by (rule rtrancl-tab.base)
next
  case (step x y zs z)
  then have x ∉ set ys
    by auto
  from step have distinct (y # zs)
    by simp
  moreover from step have ({y} ∪ set zs) ∩ set (x # ys) = {}
    by auto
  ultimately have rtrancl-tab r (x # ys) y z
    by (rule step)
  with ⟨x ∉ set ys⟩ ⟨r x y⟩ show ?case
    by (rule rtrancl-tab.step)
qed

lemma rtrancl-tab-imp-rtrancl-path:
  assumes tab: rtrancl-tab r ys x y
  obtains xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y
  using tab
proof induct
  case base
  from rtrancl-path.base show ?case
    by (rule base)
next
  case step
  show ?case

```

```

by (iprover intro: step rtrancl-path.step)
qed

lemma rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-tab-nil:  $r^{**} x y \longleftrightarrow rtrancl\text{-}tab r [] x y$ 
proof
  show rtrancl\text{-}tab r [] x y if  $r^{**} x y$ 
  proof -
    from that obtain xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y
    by (auto simp add: rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-path)
    then obtain xs' where xs': rtrancl-path r x xs' y and distinct: distinct (x # xs')
    by (rule rtrancl-path-distinct)
    have ( $\{x\} \cup set xs'$ )  $\cap set [] = \{\}$ 
    by simp
    with xs' distinct show ?thesis
    by (rule rtrancl-path-imp-rtrancl-tab)
  qed
  show  $r^{**} x y$  if rtrancl\text{-}tab r [] x y
  proof -
    from that obtain xs where rtrancl-path r x xs y
    by (rule rtrancl\text{-}tab-imp-rtrancl-path)
    then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-path)
  qed
qed

declare rtranclp-rtrancl-eq [code del]
declare rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-tab-nil [THEN iffD2, code-pred-intro]

code-pred rtranclp
using rtranclp-eq-rtrancl-tab-nil [THEN iffD1] by fastforce

lemma rtrancl-path-Range:  $\llbracket rtrancl\text{-}path R x xs y; z \in set xs \rrbracket \implies Rangep R z$ 
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct) auto

lemma rtrancl-path-Range-end:  $\llbracket rtrancl\text{-}path R x xs y; xs \neq [] \rrbracket \implies Rangep R y$ 
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct)(auto elim: rtrancl-path.cases)

lemma rtrancl-path-nth:
 $\llbracket rtrancl\text{-}path R x xs y; i < length xs \rrbracket \implies R ((x \# xs) ! i) (xs ! i)$ 
proof(induction arbitrary: i rule: rtrancl-path.induct)
  case step thus ?case by(cases i) simp-all
qed simp

lemma rtrancl-path-last:  $\llbracket rtrancl\text{-}path R x xs y; xs \neq [] \rrbracket \implies last xs = y$ 
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct)(auto elim: rtrancl-path.cases)

lemma rtrancl-path-mono:
 $\llbracket rtrancl\text{-}path R x p y; \bigwedge x y. R x y \implies S x y \rrbracket \implies rtrancl\text{-}path S x p y$ 

```

```
by(induction rule: rtrancl-path.induct)(auto intro: rtrancl-path.intros)
```

```
end
```

103 Binary Tree

```
theory Tree
imports Main
begin

datatype 'a tree =
Leaf () |
Node 'a tree (value: 'a) 'a tree ((indent=1 notation=(mixfix Node <-, / -, / ->)))
datatype-compat tree

primrec left :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a tree where
left (Node l v r) = l |
left Leaf = Leaf

primrec right :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a tree where
right (Node l v r) = r |
right Leaf = Leaf
```

Counting the number of leaves rather than nodes:

```
fun size1 :: 'a tree ⇒ nat where
size1 () = 1 |
size1 (l, x, r) = size1 l + size1 r

fun subtrees :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a tree set where
subtrees () = {} |
subtrees ((l, a, r)) = {{l, a, r}} ∪ subtrees l ∪ subtrees r

fun mirror :: 'a tree ⇒ 'a tree where
mirror () = Leaf |
mirror (l, x, r) = (mirror r, x, mirror l)

class height = fixes height :: 'a ⇒ nat

instantiation tree :: (type)height
begin

fun height-tree :: 'a tree => nat where
height Leaf = 0 |
height (Node l a r) = max (height l) (height r) + 1

instance ..

end
```

```

fun min-height :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
min-height Leaf = 0 |
min-height (Node l - r) = min (min-height l) (min-height r) + 1

fun complete :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
complete Leaf = True |
complete (Node l x r) = (height l = height r  $\wedge$  complete l  $\wedge$  complete r)

```

Almost complete:

```

definition acomplete :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
acomplete t = (height t - min-height t  $\leq$  1)

```

Weight balanced:

```

fun wbalanced :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
wbalanced Leaf = True |
wbalanced (Node l x r) = (abs(int(size l) - int(size r))  $\leq$  1  $\wedge$  wbalanced l  $\wedge$  wbalanced r)

```

Internal path length:

```

fun ipl :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  nat where
ipl Leaf = 0 |
ipl (Node l - r) = ipl l + size l + ipl r + size r

```

```

fun preorder :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
preorder  $\langle \rangle$  = [] |
preorder  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  = x # preorder l @ preorder r

```

```

fun inorder :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
inorder  $\langle \rangle$  = [] |
inorder  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  = inorder l @ [x] @ inorder r

```

A linear version avoiding append:

```

fun inorder2 :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
inorder2  $\langle \rangle$  xs = xs |
inorder2  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  xs = inorder2 l (x # inorder2 r xs)

```

```

fun postorder :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a list where
postorder  $\langle \rangle$  = [] |
postorder  $\langle l, x, r \rangle$  = postorder l @ postorder r @ [x]

```

Binary Search Tree:

```

fun bst-wrt :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
bst-wrt P  $\langle \rangle$   $\longleftrightarrow$  True |
bst-wrt P  $\langle l, a, r \rangle$   $\longleftrightarrow$ 
 $(\forall x \in \text{set-tree } l. P x a) \wedge (\forall x \in \text{set-tree } r. P a x) \wedge \text{bst-wrt } P l \wedge \text{bst-wrt } P r$ 

```

```

abbreviation bst :: ('a::linorder) tree  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
bst  $\equiv$  bst-wrt (<)

```

```
fun (in linorder) heap :: 'a tree ⇒ bool where
  heap Leaf = True |
  heap (Node l m r) =
    ((∀x ∈ set-tree l ∪ set-tree r. m ≤ x) ∧ heap l ∧ heap r)
```

103.1 map-tree

lemma eq-map-tree-Leaf[simp]: $\text{map-tree } f t = \text{Leaf} \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (rule tree.map-disc-iff)

lemma eq-Leaf-map-tree[simp]: $\text{Leaf} = \text{map-tree } f t \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (cases t) auto

103.2 size

lemma size1-size: $\text{size1 } t = \text{size } t + 1$
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma size1-ge0[simp]: $0 < \text{size1 } t$
by (simp add: size1-size)

lemma eq-size-0[simp]: $\text{size } t = 0 \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (cases t) auto

lemma eq-0-size[simp]: $0 = \text{size } t \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (cases t) auto

lemma neq-Leaf-iff: $(t \neq \langle \rangle) = (\exists l a r. t = \langle l, a, r \rangle)$
by (cases t) auto

lemma size-map-tree[simp]: $\text{size } (\text{map-tree } f t) = \text{size } t$
by (induction t) auto

lemma size1-map-tree[simp]: $\text{size1 } (\text{map-tree } f t) = \text{size1 } t$
by (simp add: size1-size)

103.3 set-tree

lemma eq-set-tree-empty[simp]: $\text{set-tree } t = \{\} \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (cases t) auto

lemma eq-empty-set-tree[simp]: $\{\} = \text{set-tree } t \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by (cases t) auto

lemma finite-set-tree[simp]: $\text{finite}(\text{set-tree } t)$
by (induction t) auto

103.4 subtrees

lemma neq-subtrees-empty[simp]: $\text{subtrees } t \neq \{\}$

by (cases t)(auto)

lemma neq-empty-subtrees[simp]: $\{\} \neq \text{subtrees } t$
by (cases t)(auto)

lemma size-subtrees: $s \in \text{subtrees } t \implies \text{size } s \leq \text{size } t$
by(induction t)(auto)

lemma set-treeE: $a \in \text{set-tree } t \implies \exists l r. \langle l, a, r \rangle \in \text{subtrees } t$
by (induction t)(auto)

lemma Node-notin-subtrees-if[simp]: $a \notin \text{set-tree } t \implies \text{Node } l a r \notin \text{subtrees } t$
by (induction t) auto

lemma in-set-tree-if: $\langle l, a, r \rangle \in \text{subtrees } t \implies a \in \text{set-tree } t$
by (metis Node-notin-subtrees-if)

103.5 height and min-height

lemma eq-height-0[simp]: $\text{height } t = 0 \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by(cases t) auto

lemma eq-0-height[simp]: $0 = \text{height } t \longleftrightarrow t = \text{Leaf}$
by(cases t) auto

lemma height-map-tree[simp]: $\text{height } (\text{map-tree } f t) = \text{height } t$
by (induction t) auto

lemma height-le-size-tree: $\text{height } t \leq \text{size } (t::'\text{a tree})$
by (induction t) auto

lemma size1-height: $\text{size1 } t \leq 2 \wedge \text{height } (t::'\text{a tree})$
proof(induction t)
 case (Node l a r)
 show ?case
 proof (cases height l \leq height r)
 case True
 have size1(Node l a r) = size1 l + size1 r **by** simp
 also have ... $\leq 2 \wedge \text{height } l + 2 \wedge \text{height } r$ **using** Node.IH **by** arith
 also have ... $\leq 2 \wedge \text{height } r + 2 \wedge \text{height } r$ **using** True **by** simp
 also have ... = $2 \wedge \text{height } (\text{Node } l a r)$
 using True **by** (auto simp: max-def mult-2)
 finally show ?thesis .
 next
 case False
 have size1(Node l a r) = size1 l + size1 r **by** simp
 also have ... $\leq 2 \wedge \text{height } l + 2 \wedge \text{height } r$ **using** Node.IH **by** arith
 also have ... $\leq 2 \wedge \text{height } l + 2 \wedge \text{height } l$ **using** False **by** simp
 finally show ?thesis **using** False **by** (auto simp: max-def mult-2)

```
qed
qed simp
```

corollary *size-height*: *size t* $\leq 2 \wedge \text{height } (t::\text{a tree}) = 1$
using *size1-height*[*of t*, *unfolded size1-size*] **by**(*arith*)

lemma *height-subtrees*: *s* \in *subtrees t* \implies *height s* \leq *height t*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *min-height-le-height*: *min-height t* \leq *height t*
by(*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *min-height-map-tree*[*simp*]: *min-height (map-tree f t)* = *min-height t*
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *min-height-size1*: $2 \wedge \text{min-height t} \leq \text{size1 t}$
proof(*induction t*)
 case (*Node l a r*)
 have $(2::\text{nat}) \wedge \text{min-height } (\text{Node } l \ a \ r) \leq 2 \wedge \text{min-height } l + 2 \wedge \text{min-height } r$
 by (*simp add: min-def*)
 also have ... $\leq \text{size1}(\text{Node } l \ a \ r)$ **using** *Node.IH* **by** *simp*
 finally show ?*case* .
qed simp

103.6 complete

lemma *complete-iff-height*: *complete t* \longleftrightarrow (*min-height t* = *height t*)
apply(*induction t*)
 apply *simp*
 apply (*simp add: min-def max-def*)
by (*metis le-antisym le-trans min-height-le-height*)

lemma *size1-if-complete*: *complete t* \implies *size1 t* = $2 \wedge \text{height t}$
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *size-if-complete*: *complete t* \implies *size t* = $2 \wedge \text{height t} - 1$
using *size1-if-complete*[*simplified size1-size*] **by** *fastforce*

lemma *size1-height-if-incomplete*:
 $\neg \text{complete t} \implies \text{size1 t} < 2 \wedge \text{height t}$
proof(*induction t*)
 case *Leaf* **thus** ?*case* **by** *simp*
next
 case (*Node l x r*)
 have 1: ?*case* **if** *h*: *height l* $<$ *height r*
 using *h size1-height*[*of l*] *size1-height*[*of r*] *power-strict-increasing*[*OF h, of 2::nat*]
 by(*auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff*)

```

have 2: ?case if h: height l > height r
  using h size1-height[of l] size1-height[of r] power-strict-increasing[OF h, of
2::nat]
  by(auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff)
have 3: ?case if h: height l = height r and c: ¬ complete l
  using h size1-height[of r] Node.IH(1)[OF c] by(simp)
have 4: ?case if h: height l = height r and c: ¬ complete r
  using h size1-height[of l] Node.IH(2)[OF c] by(simp)
from 1 2 3 4 Node.preds show ?case apply (simp add: max-def) by linarith
qed

lemma complete-iff-min-height: complete t  $\longleftrightarrow$  (height t = min-height t)
by(auto simp add: complete-iff-height)

lemma min-height-size1-if-incomplete:
  ¬ complete t  $\Longrightarrow$  2  $\wedge$  min-height t < size1 t
proof(induction t)
  case Leaf thus ?case by simp
next
  case (Node l x r)
  have 1: ?case if h: min-height l < min-height r
    using h min-height-size1[of l] min-height-size1[of r] power-strict-increasing[OF
h, of 2::nat]
    by(auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff)
  have 2: ?case if h: min-height l > min-height r
    using h min-height-size1[of l] min-height-size1[of r] power-strict-increasing[OF
h, of 2::nat]
    by(auto simp: max-def simp del: power-strict-increasing-iff)
  have 3: ?case if h: min-height l = min-height r and c: ¬ complete l
    using h min-height-size1[of r] Node.IH(1)[OF c] by(simp add: complete-iff-min-height)
  have 4: ?case if h: min-height l = min-height r and c: ¬ complete r
    using h min-height-size1[of l] Node.IH(2)[OF c] by(simp add: complete-iff-min-height)
  from 1 2 3 4 Node.preds show ?case
    by (fastforce simp: complete-iff-min-height[THEN iffD1])
qed

lemma complete-if-size1-height: size1 t = 2  $\wedge$  height t  $\Longrightarrow$  complete t
using size1-height-if-incomplete by fastforce

lemma complete-if-size1-min-height: size1 t = 2  $\wedge$  min-height t  $\Longrightarrow$  complete t
using min-height-size1-if-incomplete by fastforce

lemma complete-iff-size1: complete t  $\longleftrightarrow$  size1 t = 2  $\wedge$  height t
using complete-if-size1-height size1-if-complete by blast

```

103.7 acomplete

```

lemma acomplete-subtreeL: acomplete (Node l x r)  $\Longrightarrow$  acomplete l
by(simp add: acomplete-def)

```

```

lemma acomplete-subtreeR: acomplete (Node l x r) ==> acomplete r
by(simp add: acomplete-def)

lemma acomplete-subtrees: [| acomplete t; s ∈ subtrees t |] ==> acomplete s
using [[simp-depth-limit=1]]
by(induction t arbitrary: s)
  (auto simp add: acomplete-subtreeL acomplete-subtreeR)

```

Balanced trees have optimal height:

```

lemma acomplete-optimal:
fixes t :: 'a tree and t' :: 'b tree
assumes acomplete t size t ≤ size t' shows height t ≤ height t'
proof (cases complete t)
  case True
    have (2::nat) ^ height t ≤ 2 ^ height t'
    proof –
      have 2 ^ height t = size1 t
      using True by (simp add: size1-if-complete)
      also have ... ≤ size1 t' using assms(2) by(simp add: size1-size)
      also have ... ≤ 2 ^ height t' by (rule size1-height)
      finally show ?thesis .
    qed
    thus ?thesis by (simp)
  next
    case False
    have (2::nat) ^ min-height t < 2 ^ height t'
    proof –
      have (2::nat) ^ min-height t < size1 t
      by(rule min-height-size1-if-incomplete[OF False])
      also have ... ≤ size1 t' using assms(2) by (simp add: size1-size)
      also have ... ≤ 2 ^ height t' by(rule size1-height)
      finally have (2::nat) ^ min-height t < (2::nat) ^ height t' .
      thus ?thesis .
    qed
    hence *: min-height t < height t' by simp
    have min-height t + 1 = height t
    using min-height-le-height[of t] assms(1) False
    by (simp add: complete-iff-height acomplete-def)
    with * show ?thesis by arith
  qed

```

103.8 wbalanced

```

lemma wbalanced-subtrees: [| wbalanced t; s ∈ subtrees t |] ==> wbalanced s
using [[simp-depth-limit=1]] by(induction t arbitrary: s) auto

```

103.9 ipl

The internal path length of a tree:

```
lemma ipl-if-complete-int:
  complete t  $\implies$  int(ipl t) = (int(height t) - 2) * 2^(height t) + 2
apply(induction t)
  apply simp
  apply simp
apply (simp add: algebra-simps size-if-complete of-nat-diff)
done
```

103.10 List of entries

```
lemma eq-inorder-Nil[simp]: inorder t = []  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = Leaf
by (cases t) auto
```

```
lemmas eq-Nil-inorder[simp] = eq-inorder-Nil[THEN eq-iff-swap]
```

```
lemma set-inorder[simp]: set (inorder t) = set-tree t
by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma preorder-eq-Nil-iff[simp]: (preorder t = []) = (t = ())
by (cases t) auto
```

```
lemmas Nil-eq-preorder-iff [simp] = preorder-eq-Nil-iff[THEN eq-iff-swap]
```

```
lemma preorder-eq-Cons-iff:
  preorder t = x # xs  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\exists$  l r. t = (l, x, r)  $\wedge$  xs = preorder l @ preorder r)
by (cases t) auto
```

```
lemmas Cons-eq-preorder-iff = preorder-eq-Cons-iff[THEN eq-iff-swap]
```

```
lemma set-preorder[simp]: set (preorder t) = set-tree t
by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma set-postorder[simp]: set (postorder t) = set-tree t
by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma length-preorder[simp]: length (preorder t) = size t
by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma length-inorder[simp]: length (inorder t) = size t
by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma length-postorder[simp]: length (postorder t) = size t
by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma preorder-map: preorder (map-tree f t) = map f (preorder t)
by (induction t) auto
```

```
lemma inorder-map: inorder (map-tree f t) = map f (inorder t)
by (induction t) auto
```

lemma *postorder-map*: $\text{postorder} (\text{map-tree } f t) = \text{map } f (\text{postorder } t)$
by (*induction* *t*) *auto*

lemma *inorder2-inorder*: $\text{inorder2 } t \text{ xs} = \text{inorder } t @ \text{xs}$
by (*induction* *t* *arbitrary*: *xs*) *auto*

103.11 Binary Search Tree

lemma *bst-wrt-mono*: $(\bigwedge x y. P x y \implies Q x y) \implies \text{bst-wrt } P t \implies \text{bst-wrt } Q t$
by (*induction* *t*) (*auto*)

lemma *bst-wrt-le-if-bst*: $\text{bst } t \implies \text{bst-wrt } (\leq) t$
using *bst-wrt-mono less-imp-le* **by** *blast*

lemma *bst-wrt-le-iff-sorted*: $\text{bst-wrt } (\leq) t \longleftrightarrow \text{sorted } (\text{inorder } t)$
apply (*induction* *t*)
apply (*simp*)
by (*fastforce simp: sorted-append intro: less-imp-le less-trans*)

lemma *bst-iff-sorted-wrt-less*: $\text{bst } t \longleftrightarrow \text{sorted-wrt } (<) (\text{inorder } t)$
apply (*induction* *t*)
apply *simp*
apply (*fastforce simp: sorted-wrt-append*)
done

103.12 heap

103.13 mirror

lemma *mirror-Leaf*[*simp*]: $\text{mirror } t = \langle \rangle \longleftrightarrow t = \langle \rangle$
by (*induction* *t*) *simp-all*

lemma *Leaf-mirror*[*simp*]: $\langle \rangle = \text{mirror } t \longleftrightarrow t = \langle \rangle$
using *mirror-Leaf* **by** *fastforce*

lemma *size-mirror*[*simp*]: $\text{size}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{size } t$
by (*induction* *t*) *simp-all*

lemma *size1-mirror*[*simp*]: $\text{size1}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{size1 } t$
by (*simp add: size1-size*)

lemma *height-mirror*[*simp*]: $\text{height}(\text{mirror } t) = \text{height } t$
by (*induction* *t*) *simp-all*

lemma *min-height-mirror* [*simp*]: $\text{min-height } (\text{mirror } t) = \text{min-height } t$
by (*induction* *t*) *simp-all*

lemma *ipl-mirror* [*simp*]: $\text{ipl } (\text{mirror } t) = \text{ipl } t$
by (*induction* *t*) *simp-all*

```

lemma inorder-mirror: inorder(mirror t) = rev(inorder t)
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma map-mirror: map-tree f (mirror t) = mirror (map-tree f t)
by (induction t) simp-all

lemma mirror-mirror[simp]: mirror(mirror t) = t
by (induction t) simp-all

end

```

104 Multiset of Elements of Binary Tree

```

theory Tree-Multiset
imports Multiset Tree
begin

```

Kept separate from theory *HOL-Library.Tree* to avoid importing all of theory *HOL-Library.Multiset* into *HOL-Library.Tree*. Should be merged if *HOL-Library.Multiset* ever becomes part of *Main*.

```

fun mset-tree :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a multiset where
mset-tree Leaf = {#} |
mset-tree (Node l a r) = {#a#} + mset-tree l + mset-tree r

fun subtrees-mset :: 'a tree  $\Rightarrow$  'a tree multiset where
subtrees-mset Leaf = {#Leaf#} |
subtrees-mset (Node l x r) = add-mset (Node l x r) (subtrees-mset l + subtrees-mset r)

```

```

lemma mset-tree-empty-iff[simp]: mset-tree t = {#}  $\longleftrightarrow$  t = Leaf
by (cases t) auto

```

```

lemma set-mset-tree[simp]: set-mset (mset-tree t) = set-tree t
by(induction t) auto

```

```

lemma size-mset-tree[simp]: size(mset-tree t) = size t
by(induction t) auto

```

```

lemma mset-map-tree: mset-tree (map-tree f t) = image-mset f (mset-tree t)
by (induction t) auto

```

```

lemma mset-iff-set-tree:  $x \in \#$  mset-tree t  $\longleftrightarrow$   $x \in$  set-tree t
by(induction t arbitrary: x) auto

```

```

lemma mset-preorder[simp]: mset (preorder t) = mset-tree t
by (induction t) (auto simp: ac-simps)

```

```

lemma mset-inorder[simp]: mset (inorder t) = mset-tree t
by (induction t) (auto simp: ac-simps)

lemma map-mirror: mset-tree (mirror t) = mset-tree t
by (induction t) (simp-all add: ac-simps)

lemma in-subtrees-mset-iff[simp]: s ∈# subtrees-mset t ↔ s ∈ subtrees t
by(induction t) auto

end

```

```

theory Tree-Real
imports
  Complex-Main
  Tree
begin

```

This theory is separate from *HOL-Library.Tree* because the former is discrete and builds on *Main* whereas this theory builds on *Complex-Main*.

```

lemma size1-height-log: log 2 (size1 t) ≤ height t
by (simp add: log2-of-power-le size1-height)

lemma min-height-size1-log: min-height t ≤ log 2 (size1 t)
by (simp add: le-log2-of-power min-height-size1)

lemma size1-log-if-complete: complete t ⇒ height t = log 2 (size1 t)
by (simp add: size1-if-complete)

```

```

lemma min-height-size1-log-if-incomplete:
  ¬ complete t ⇒ min-height t < log 2 (size1 t)
by (simp add: less-log2-of-power min-height-size1-if-incomplete)

```

```

lemma min-height-acomplete: assumes acomplete t
shows min-height t = nat(floor(log 2 (size1 t)))
proof cases
  assume *: complete t
  hence size1 t = 2 ^ min-height t
  by (simp add: complete-iff-height size1-if-complete)
  from log2-of-power-eq[OF this] show ?thesis by linarith
next
  assume *: ¬ complete t
  hence height t = min-height t + 1
  using assms min-height-le-height[of t]
  by(auto simp: acomplete-def complete-iff-height)
  hence size1 t < 2 ^ (min-height t + 1) by (metis * size1-height-if-incomplete)
  from floor-log-nat-eq-if[OF min-height-size1 this] show ?thesis by simp
qed

```

```

lemma height-acomplete: assumes acomplete t
shows height t = nat(ceiling(log 2 (size1 t)))
proof cases
  assume *: complete t
  hence size1 t = 2 ^ height t by (simp add: size1-if-complete)
  from log2-of-power-eq[OF this] show ?thesis by linarith
next
  assume *: ¬ complete t
  hence **: height t = min-height t + 1
  using assms min-height-le-height[of t]
  by(auto simp add: acomplete-def complete-iff-height)
  hence size1 t ≤ 2 ^ (min-height t + 1) by (metis size1-height)
  from log2-of-power-le[OF this size1-ge0] min-height-size1-log-if-incomplete[OF *]
  **
  show ?thesis by linarith
qed

lemma acomplete-Node-if-wbal1:
assumes acomplete l acomplete r size l = size r + 1
shows acomplete ⟨l, x, r⟩
proof -
  from assms(3) have [simp]: size1 l = size1 r + 1 by(simp add: size1-size)
  have nat ⌈log 2 (1 + size1 r)⌉ ≥ nat ⌈log 2 (size1 r)⌉
  by(rule nat-mono[OF ceiling-mono]) simp
  hence 1: height(Node l x r) = nat ⌈log 2 (1 + size1 r)⌉ + 1
  using height-acomplete[OF assms(1)] height-acomplete[OF assms(2)]
  by (simp del: nat-ceiling-le-eq add: max-def)
  have nat ⌈log 2 (1 + size1 r)⌉ ≥ nat ⌈log 2 (size1 r)⌉
  by(rule nat-mono[OF floor-mono]) simp
  hence 2: min-height(Node l x r) = nat ⌈log 2 (size1 r)⌉ + 1
  using min-height-acomplete[OF assms(1)] min-height-acomplete[OF assms(2)]
  by (simp)
  have size1 r ≥ 1 by(simp add: size1-size)
  then obtain i where i: 2 ^ i ≤ size1 r size1 r < 2 ^ (i + 1)
  using ex-power-ivl1[of 2 size1 r] by auto
  hence i1: 2 ^ i < size1 r + 1 size1 r + 1 ≤ 2 ^ (i + 1) by auto
  from 1 2 floor-log-nat-eq-if[OF i] ceiling-log-nat-eq-if[OF i1]
  show ?thesis by(simp add: acomplete-def)
qed

lemma acomplete-sym: acomplete ⟨l, x, r⟩ ==> acomplete ⟨r, y, l⟩
by(auto simp: acomplete-def)

lemma acomplete-Node-if-wbal2:
assumes acomplete l acomplete r abs(int(size l) - int(size r)) ≤ 1
shows acomplete ⟨l, x, r⟩
proof -
  have size l = size r ∨ (size l = size r + 1 ∨ size r = size l + 1) (is ?A ∨ ?B)

```

```

    using assms(3) by linarith
    thus ?thesis
    proof
        assume ?A
        thus ?thesis using assms(1,2)
            apply(simp add: acomplete-def min-def max-def)
            by (metis assms(1,2) acomplete-optimal le-antisym le-less)
    next
        assume ?B
        thus ?thesis
            by (meson assms(1,2) acomplete-sym acomplete-Node-if-wbal1)
    qed
qed

lemma acomplete-if-wbalanced: wbalanced t  $\implies$  acomplete t
proof(induction t)
    case Leaf show ?case by (simp add: acomplete-def)
next
    case (Node l x r)
    thus ?case by(simp add: acomplete-Node-if-wbal2)
qed

end

```

105 Unordered pairs

```

theory Uprod imports Main begin

typedef ('a, 'b) commute = {f :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b.  $\forall$  x y. f x y = f y x}
morphisms apply-commute Abs-commute
by auto

setup-lifting type-definition-commute

lemma apply-commute-commute: apply-commute f x y = apply-commute f y x
by(transfer) simp

context includes lifting-syntax begin

lift-definition rel-commute :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('c  $\Rightarrow$  'd  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'c)
commute  $\Rightarrow$  ('b, 'd) commute  $\Rightarrow$  bool
is  $\lambda A\ B.\ A ==> A ==> B$  .

end

definition eq-upair :: ('a  $\times$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\times$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  bool
where eq-upair = ( $\lambda(a, b)\ (c, d).$  a = c  $\wedge$  b = d  $\vee$  a = d  $\wedge$  b = c)

lemma eq-upair-simps [simp]:

```

```

eq-upair (a, b) (c, d)  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = c  $\wedge$  b = d  $\vee$  a = d  $\wedge$  b = c
by(simp add: eq-upair-def)

lemma equivp-eq-upair: equivp eq-upair
by(auto simp add: equivp-def fun-eq-iff)

quotient-type 'a uprod = 'a × 'a / eq-upair by(rule equivp-eq-upair)

lift-definition Upair :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a uprod is Pair parametric Pair-transfer[of
A A for A] .

lemma uprod-exhaust [case-names Upair, cases type: uprod]:
obtains a b where x = Upair a b
by transfer fastforce

lemma Upair-inject [simp]: Upair a b = Upair c d  $\longleftrightarrow$  a = c  $\wedge$  b = d  $\vee$  a = d  $\wedge$ 
b = c
by transfer auto

code-datatype Upair

lift-definition case-uprod :: ('a, 'b) commute ⇒ 'a uprod ⇒ 'b is case-prod
parametric case-prod-transfer[of A A for A] by auto

lemma case-uprod-simps [simp, code]: case-uprod f (Upair x y) = apply-commute
f x y
by transfer auto

lemma uprod-split: P (case-uprod f x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  (∀ a b. x = Upair a b  $\longrightarrow$  P (apply-commute
f a b))
by transfer auto

lemma uprod-split-asm: P (case-uprod f x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ¬ (∃ a b. x = Upair a b  $\wedge$  ¬ P
(apply-commute f a b))
by transfer auto

lift-definition not-equal :: ('a, bool) commute is (=) by auto

lemma apply-not-equal [simp]: apply-commute not-equal x y  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ≠ y
by transfer simp

definition proper-uprod :: 'a uprod ⇒ bool
where proper-uprod = case-uprod not-equal

lemma proper-uprod-simps [simp, code]: proper-uprod (Upair x y)  $\longleftrightarrow$  x ≠ y
by(simp add: proper-uprod-def)

context includes lifting-syntax begin

```

```

private lemma set-uprod-parametric':
  (rel-prod A A ==> rel-set A) (λ(a, b). {a, b}) (λ(a, b). {a, b})
by transfer-prover

lift-definition set-uprod :: 'a uprod ⇒ 'a set is λ(a, b). {a, b}
parametric set-uprod-parametric' by auto

lemma set-uprod-simps [simp, code]: set-uprod (Upair x y) = {x, y}
by transfer simp

lemma finite-set-uprod [simp]: finite (set-uprod x)
by(cases x) simp

private lemma map-uprod-parametric':
  ((A ==> B) ==> rel-prod A A ==> rel-prod B B) (λf. map-prod ff) (λf.
  map-prod ff)
by transfer-prover

lift-definition map-uprod :: ('a ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a uprod ⇒ 'b uprod is λf. map-prod ff
parametric map-uprod-parametric' by auto

lemma map-uprod-simps [simp, code]: map-uprod f (Upair x y) = Upair (f x) (f
y)
by transfer simp

private lemma rel-uprod-transfer':
  ((A ==> B ==> (=)) ==> rel-prod A A ==> rel-prod B B ==>
(=))
  (λR (a, b) (c, d). R a c ∧ R b d ∨ R a d ∧ R b c) (λR (a, b) (c, d). R a c ∧ R
b d ∨ R a d ∧ R b c)
by transfer-prover

lift-definition rel-uprod :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool) ⇒ 'a uprod ⇒ 'b uprod ⇒ bool
is λR (a, b) (c, d). R a c ∧ R b d ∨ R a d ∧ R b c parametric rel-uprod-transfer'
by auto

lemma rel-uprod-simps [simp, code]:
  rel-uprod R (Upair a b) (Upair c d) ←→ R a c ∧ R b d ∨ R a d ∧ R b c
by transfer auto

lemma Upair-parametric [transfer-rule]: (A ==> A ==> rel-uprod A) Upair
Upair
unfolding rel-fun-def by transfer auto

lemma case-uprod-parametric [transfer-rule]:
  (rel-commute A B ==> rel-uprod A ==> B) case-uprod case-uprod
unfolding rel-fun-def by transfer(force dest: rel-funD)

end

```

```

bnf uprod: 'a uprod
  map: map-uprod
  sets: set-uprod
  bd: natLeq
  rel: rel-uprod
proof -
  show map-uprod id = id unfolding fun-eq-iff by transfer auto
  show map-uprod (g o f) = map-uprod g o map-uprod f for f :: 'a ⇒ 'b and g :: 'b ⇒ 'c
    unfolding fun-eq-iff by transfer auto
    show map-uprod f x = map-uprod g x if ∀z. z ∈ set-uprod x ⇒ f z = g z
      for f :: 'a ⇒ 'b and g x using that by transfer auto
    show set-uprod o map-uprod f = (λf. f o set-uprod) for f :: 'a ⇒ 'b by transfer
      auto
    show card-order natLeq by(rule natLeq-card-order)
    show BNF-Cardinal-Arithmetic.cinfinite natLeq by(rule natLeq-cinfinite)
    show regularCard natLeq by(rule regularCard-natLeq)
    show ordLess2 (card-of (set-uprod x)) natLeq for x :: 'a uprod
      by (auto simp flip: finite-iff-ordLess-natLeq)
    show rel-uprod R OO rel-uprod S ≤ rel-uprod (R OO S)
      for R :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool and S :: 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ bool by(rule predicate2I)(transfer;
      auto)
      show rel-uprod R = (λx y. ∃z. set-uprod z ⊆ {(x, y). R x y} ∧ map-uprod fst z
        = x ∧ map-uprod snd z = y)
        for R :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ bool by transfer(auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  qed

lemma pred-uprod-code [simp, code]: pred-uprod P (Upair x y) ←→ P x ∧ P y
by(simp add: pred-uprod-def)

instantiation uprod :: (equal) equal begin

definition equal-uprod :: 'a uprod ⇒ 'a uprod ⇒ bool
where equal-uprod = (=)

lemma equal-uprod-code [code]:
  HOL.equal (Upair x y) (Upair z u) ←→ x = z ∧ y = u ∨ x = u ∧ y = z
unfolding equal-uprod-def by simp

instance by standard(simp add: equal-uprod-def)
end

quickcheck-generator uprod constructors: Upair

lemma UNIV-uprod: UNIV = (λx. Upair x x) ‘ UNIV ∪ (λ(x, y). Upair x y) ‘
Sigma UNIV (λx. UNIV – {x})
apply(rule set-eqI)
subgoal for x by(cases x) auto

```

```

done

context begin
private lift-definition upair-inv :: 'a uprod ⇒ 'a
is λ(x, y). if x = y then x else undefined by auto

lemma finite-UNIV-prod [simp]:
finite (UNIV :: 'a uprod set) ←→ finite (UNIV :: 'a set) (is ?lhs = ?rhs)
proof
assume ?lhs
hence finite (range (λx :: 'a. Upair x x)) by(rule finite-subset[rotated]) simp
hence finite (upair-inv ` range (λx :: 'a. Upair x x)) by(rule finite-imageI)
also have upair-inv (Upair x x) = x for x :: 'a by transfer simp
then have upair-inv ` range (λx :: 'a. Upair x x) = UNIV by(auto simp add:
image-image)
finally show ?rhs .
qed(simp add: UNIV-uprod)

end

lemma card-UNIV-uprod:
card (UNIV :: 'a uprod set) = card (UNIV :: 'a set) * (card (UNIV :: 'a set) +
1) div 2
(is ?UPROD = ?A * - div -)
proof(cases finite (UNIV :: 'a set))
case True
from True obtain f :: nat ⇒ 'a where bij: bij-betw f {0..<?A} UNIV
by (blast dest: ex-bij-betw-nat-finite)
hence [simp]: f ` {0..<?A} = UNIV by(rule bij-betw-imp-surj-on)
have UNIV = (λ(x, y). Upair (f x) (f y)) ` (SIGMA x:{0..<?A}. ...x)
apply(rule set-eqI)
subgoal for x
apply(cases x)
apply(clarsimp)
subgoal for a b
apply(cases inv-into {0..<?A} f a ≤ inv-into {0..<?A} f b)
subgoal by(rule rev-image-eqI[where x=(inv-into {0..<?A} f -, inv-into
{0..<?A} f -)])
(auto simp add: inv-into-into[where A={0..<?A} and f=f,
simplified] intro: f-inv-into-f[where f=f, symmetric])
subgoal
apply(simp only: not-le)
apply(drule less-imp-le)
apply(rule rev-image-eqI[where x=(inv-into {0..<?A} f -, inv-into
{0..<?A} f -)])
apply(auto simp add: inv-into-into[where A={0..<?A} and f=f, simplified]
intro: f-inv-into-f[where f=f, symmetric])
done
done

```

```

done
done
hence ?UPROD = card ... by simp
also have ... = card (SIGMA x:{0..<?A}. {..x})
  apply(rule card-image)
  using bij[THEN bij-betw-imp-inj-on]
  by(simp add: inj-on-def Ball-def)(metis leD le-eq-less-or-eq le-less-trans)
also have ... = sum Suc {0..<?A}
  by (subst card-SigmaI) simp-all
also have ... = sum of-nat {Suc 0..?A}
  using sum.atLeastLessThan-reindex [symmetric, of Suc 0 ?A id]
  by (simp del: sum.op-ivl-Suc add: atLeastLessThanSuc-atLeastAtMost)
also have ... = ?A * (?A + 1) div 2
  using gauss-sum-from-Suc-0 [of ?A, where ?'a = nat] by simp
  finally show ?thesis .
qed simp
end

```

106 A type of finite bit strings

```

theory Word
imports
  HOL-Library.Type-Length
begin

```

106.1 Preliminaries

```

lemma signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff:
  ‹signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len) - Suc 0) k = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a)
  - Suc 0) l
  ⟷ take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) l›
  by (simp add: signed-take-bit-eq-iff-take-bit-eq)

```

106.2 Fundamentals

106.2.1 Type definition

```

quotient-type (overloaded) 'a word = int / ‹λk l. take-bit LENGTH('a) k =
take-bit LENGTH('a::len) l›
morphisms rep Word by (auto intro!: equivpI reflpI sympI transpI)

```

hide-const (open) rep — only for foundational purpose
 hide-const (open) Word — only for code generation

106.2.2 Basic arithmetic

```

instantiation word :: (len) comm-ring-1
begin

```

```

lift-definition zero-word :: <'a word>
  is 0 .

lift-definition one-word :: <'a word>
  is 1 .

lift-definition plus-word :: <'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is <(+)>
  by (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-add-cong)

lift-definition minus-word :: <'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is <(−)>
  by (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-diff-cong)

lift-definition uminus-word :: <'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is uminus
  by (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-minus-cong)

lift-definition times-word :: <'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word>
  is <(*)>
  by (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-mult-cong)

instance
  by (standard; transfer) (simp-all add: algebra-simps)

end

context
  includes lifting-syntax
notes
  power-transfer [transfer-rule]
  transfer-rule-of-bool [transfer-rule]
  transfer-rule-numeral [transfer-rule]
  transfer-rule-of-nat [transfer-rule]
  transfer-rule-of-int [transfer-rule]
begin

lemma power-transfer-word [transfer-rule]:
  <(pcr-word ==> (=) ==> pcr-word) ( ) ( )>
  by transfer-prover

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  <((=) ==> pcr-word) of-bool of-bool>
  by transfer-prover

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  <((=) ==> pcr-word) numeral numeral>
  by transfer-prover

```

```

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(=) ==> pcr-word) int of-nat›
  by transfer-prover

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(=) ==> pcr-word) (λk. k) of-int›
proof –
  have ‹(=) ==> pcr-word) of-int of-int›
    by transfer-prover
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: id-def)
qed

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(pcr-word ==> (↔)) even ((dvd) 2 :: 'a::len word ⇒ bool)›
proof –
  have even-word-unfold: even k ↔ (exists l. take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) (2 * l)) (is ?P ↔ ?Q)
    for k :: int
    by (metis dvd-triv-left evenE even-take-bit-eq len-not-eq-0)
  show ?thesis
    unfolding even-word-unfold [abs-def] dvd-def [where ?'a = 'a word, abs-def]
    by transfer-prover
qed

end

```

```

lemma exp-eq-zero-iff [simp]:
  ‹2 ^ n = (0 :: 'a::len word) ↔ n ≥ LENGTH('a)›
  by transfer auto

```

```

lemma word-exp-length-eq-0 [simp]:
  ‹(2 :: 'a::len word) ^ LENGTH('a) = 0›
  by simp

```

106.2.3 Basic tool setup

ML-file ‹Tools/word-lib.ML›

106.2.4 Basic code generation setup

```

context
begin

```

```

qualified lift-definition the-int :: ‹'a::len word ⇒ int›
  is ‹take-bit LENGTH('a)› .

```

end

```

lemma [code abstype]:
  ‹Word.Word (Word.the-int w) = w›

```

```

by transfer simp

lemma Word-eq-word-of-int [code-post, simp]:
  ‹Word.Word = of-int›
  by (rule; transfer) simp

quickcheck-generator word
  constructors:
    ‹0 :: 'a::len word›,
    ‹numeral :: num ⇒ 'a::len word›

instantiation word :: (len) equal
begin

lift-definition equal-word :: ‹'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool›
  is ‹λk l. take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) l›
  by simp

instance
  by (standard; transfer) rule

end

lemma [code]:
  ‹HOL.equal v w ←→ HOL.equal (Word.the-int v) (Word.the-int w)›
  by transfer (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int 0 = 0›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int 1 = 1›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v + w) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (Word.the-int v + Word.the-int w)›
  for v w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-add)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (‐ w) = (let k = Word.the-int w in if w = 0 then 0 else 2 ^ LENGTH('a) – k)›
  for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by transfer (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod zmod-zminus1-eq-if)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v – w) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (Word.the-int v – Word.the-int

```

```
w)›
for v w :: ‹'a::len word›
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-diff)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v * w) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (Word.the-int v * Word.the-int
w)›
for v w :: ‹'a::len word›
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-mult)

106.2.5 Basic conversions

abbreviation word-of-nat :: ‹nat ⇒ 'a::len word›
  where ‹word-of-nat ≡ of-nat›

abbreviation word-of-int :: ‹int ⇒ 'a::len word›
  where ‹word-of-int ≡ of-int›

lemma word-of-nat-eq-iff:
  ‹word-of-nat m = (word-of-nat n :: 'a::len word) ⟷ take-bit LENGTH('a) m
= take-bit LENGTH('a) n›
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma word-of-int-eq-iff:
  ‹word-of-int k = (word-of-int l :: 'a::len word) ⟷ take-bit LENGTH('a) k =
take-bit LENGTH('a) l›
by transfer rule

lemma word-of-nat-eq-0-iff:
  ‹word-of-nat n = (0 :: 'a::len word) ⟷ 2 ^ LENGTH('a) dvd n›
using word-of-nat-eq-iff [where ?'a = 'a, of n 0] by (simp add: take-bit-eq-0-iff)

lemma word-of-int-eq-0-iff:
  ‹word-of-int k = (0 :: 'a::len word) ⟷ 2 ^ LENGTH('a) dvd k›
using word-of-int-eq-iff [where ?'a = 'a, of k 0] by (simp add: take-bit-eq-0-iff)

context semiring-1
begin

lift-definition unsigned :: ‹'b::len word ⇒ 'a›
  is ‹of-nat o nat o take-bit LENGTH('b)›
  by simp

lemma unsigned-0 [simp]:
  ‹unsigned 0 = 0›
by transfer simp

lemma unsigned-1 [simp]:
  ‹unsigned 1 = 1›
```

```

by transfer simp

lemma unsigned-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨unsigned (numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-nat (take-bit LENGTH('b) (numeral n))⟩
by transfer (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq)

lemma unsigned-neg-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨unsigned (- numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-nat (nat (take-bit LENGTH('b) (- numeral n)))⟩
by transfer simp

end

context semiring-1
begin

lemma unsigned-of-nat:
  ⟨unsigned (word-of-nat n :: 'b::len word) = of-nat (take-bit LENGTH('b) n)⟩
by transfer (simp add: nat-eq-iff take-bit-of-nat)

lemma unsigned-of-int:
  ⟨unsigned (word-of-int k :: 'b::len word) = of-nat (nat (take-bit LENGTH('b) k))⟩
by transfer simp

end

context semiring-char-0
begin

lemma unsigned-word-eqI:
  ⟨v = w⟩ if ⟨unsigned v = unsigned w⟩
  using that by transfer (simp add: eq-nat-nat-iff)

lemma word-eq-iff-unsigned:
  ⟨v = w ⟷ unsigned v = unsigned w⟩
  by (auto intro: unsigned-word-eqI)

lemma inj-unsigned [simp]:
  ⟨inj unsigned⟩
  by (rule injI) (simp add: unsigned-word-eqI)

lemma unsigned-eq-0-iff:
  ⟨unsigned w = 0 ⟷ w = 0⟩
  using word-eq-iff-unsigned [of w 0] by simp

end

context ring-1

```

```
begin
```

```
lift-definition signed :: <'b::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a>
  is <of-int  $\circ$  signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) – Suc 0)>
  by (simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)
```

```
lemma signed-0 [simp]:
  <signed 0 = 0>
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma signed-1 [simp]:
  <signed (1 :: 'b::len word) = (if LENGTH('b) = 1 then – 1 else 1)>
  by (transfer fixing: uminus; cases <LENGTH('b)>) (auto dest: gr0-implies-Suc)
```

```
lemma signed-minus-1 [simp]:
  <signed (– 1 :: 'b::len word) = – 1>
  by (transfer fixing: uminus) simp
```

```
lemma signed-numeral [simp]:
  <signed (numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) – 1)
  (numeral n))>
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma signed-neg-numeral [simp]:
  <signed (– numeral n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) –
  1) (– numeral n))>
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma signed-of-nat:
  <signed (word-of-nat n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) –
  Suc 0) (int n))>
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma signed-of-int:
  <signed (word-of-int n :: 'b::len word) = of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) –
  Suc 0) n)>
  by transfer simp
```

```
end
```

```
context ring-char-0
begin
```

```
lemma signed-word-eqI:
  < $v = w$  if <signed v = signed w>
  using that by transfer (simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)
```

```
lemma word-eq-iff-signed:
  < $v = w \longleftrightarrow \text{signed } v = \text{signed } w$ >
```

```

by (auto intro: signed-word-eqI)

lemma inj-signed [simp]:
  ⟨inj signed⟩
  by (rule injI) (simp add: signed-word-eqI)

lemma signed-eq-0-iff:
  ⟨signed w = 0 ⟷ w = 0⟩
  using word-eq-iff-signed [of w 0] by simp

end

abbreviation unat :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ nat⟩
where ⟨unat ≡ unsigned⟩

abbreviation uint :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ int⟩
where ⟨uint ≡ unsigned⟩

abbreviation sint :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ int⟩
where ⟨sint ≡ signed⟩

abbreviation ucast :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
where ⟨ucast ≡ unsigned⟩

abbreviation scast :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
where ⟨scast ≡ signed⟩

context
  includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  ⟨(pcr-word ==> (=)) (nat ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)) (unat :: 'a::len word ⇒ nat)⟩
  using unsigned.transfer [where ?'a = nat] by simp

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  ⟨(pcr-word ==> (=)) (take-bit LENGTH('a)) (uint :: 'a::len word ⇒ int)⟩
  using unsigned.transfer [where ?'a = int] by (simp add: comp-def)

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  ⟨(pcr-word ==> (=)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0)) (sint :: 'a::len word ⇒ int)⟩
  using signed.transfer [where ?'a = int] by simp

lemma [transfer-rule]:
  ⟨(pcr-word ==> pcr-word) (take-bit LENGTH('a)) (ucast :: 'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word)⟩
  proof (rule rel-funI)

```

```

fix k :: int and w :: <'a word>
assume <pcr-word k w>
then have <w = word-of-int k>
  by (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
moreover have <pcr-word (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) (ucast (word-of-int k :: 'a
word))>
  by transfer (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
ultimately show <pcr-word (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) (ucast w)>
  by simp
qed

lemma [transfer-rule]:
<(pcr-word ===> pcr-word) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)) (scast :: 'a::len word => 'b::len word)>
proof (rule rel-funI)
fix k :: int and w :: <'a word>
assume <pcr-word k w>
then have <w = word-of-int k>
  by (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
moreover have <pcr-word (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) k) (scast
(word-of-int k :: 'a word))>
  by transfer (simp add: pcr-word-def cr-word-def relcompp-apply)
ultimately show <pcr-word (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) k) (scast
w)>
  by simp
qed

end

lemma of-nat-unat [simp]:
<of-nat (unat w) = unsigned w>
by transfer simp

lemma of-int-uint [simp]:
<of-int (uint w) = unsigned w>
by transfer simp

lemma of-int-sint [simp]:
<of-int (sint a) = signed a>
by transfer (simp-all add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma nat-uint-eq [simp]:
<nat (uint w) = unat w>
by transfer simp

lemma nat-of-natural-unsigned-eq [simp]:
<nat-of-natural (unsigned w) = unat w>
by transfer simp

```

```

lemma int-of-integer-unsigned-eq [simp]:
  ‹int-of-integer (unsigned w) = uint w›
  by transfer simp

lemma int-of-integer-signed-eq [simp]:
  ‹int-of-integer (signed w) = sint w›
  by transfer simp

lemma sgn-uint-eq [simp]:
  ‹sgn (uint w) = of-bool (w ≠ 0)›
  by transfer (simp add: less-le)

  Aliasses only for code generation

context
begin

qualified lift-definition of-int :: ‹int ⇒ 'a::len word›
  is ‹take-bit LENGTH('a)› .

qualified lift-definition of-nat :: ‹nat ⇒ 'a::len word›
  is ‹int ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)› .

qualified lift-definition the-nat :: ‹'a::len word ⇒ nat›
  is ‹nat ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)› by simp

qualified lift-definition the-signed-int :: ‹'a::len word ⇒ int›
  is ‹signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) – Suc 0)› by (simp add: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

qualified lift-definition cast :: ‹'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word›
  is ‹take-bit LENGTH('a)› by simp

qualified lift-definition signed-cast :: ‹'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word›
  is ‹signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) – Suc 0)› by (metis signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

end

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
  ‹Word.the-int = uint›
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (Word.of-int k :: 'a::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('a) k›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev, simp]:
  ‹Word.of-int = word-of-int›
  by (rule; transfer) simp

lemma [code]:

```

$\langle Word.the-int (Word.of-nat n :: 'a::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (int n) \rangle$
by transfer (*simp add: take-bit-of-nat*)

lemma [*code-abbrev, simp*]:
 $\langle Word.of-nat = word-of-nat \rangle$
by (*rule; transfer*) (*simp add: take-bit-of-nat*)

lemma [*code*]:
 $\langle Word.the-nat w = nat (Word.the-int w) \rangle$
by transfer simp

lemma [*code-abbrev, simp*]:
 $\langle Word.the-nat = unat \rangle$
by (*rule; transfer*) *simp*

lemma [*code*]:
 $\langle Word.the-signed-int w = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) (Word.the-int w) \rangle$
for $w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$
by transfer (*simp add: signed-take-bit-take-bit*)

lemma [*code-abbrev, simp*]:
 $\langle Word.the-signed-int = sint \rangle$
by (*rule; transfer*) *simp*

lemma [*code*]:
 $\langle Word.the-int (Word.cast w :: 'b::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('b) (Word.the-int w) \rangle$
for $w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$
by transfer simp

lemma [*code-abbrev, simp*]:
 $\langle Word.cast = ucast \rangle$
by (*rule; transfer*) *simp*

lemma [*code*]:
 $\langle Word.the-int (Word.signed-cast w :: 'b::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('b) (Word.the-signed-int w) \rangle$
for $w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$
by transfer simp

lemma [*code-abbrev, simp*]:
 $\langle Word.signed-cast = scast \rangle$
by (*rule; transfer*) *simp*

lemma [*code*]:
 $\langle unsigned w = of-nat (nat (Word.the-int w)) \rangle$
by transfer simp

```

lemma [code]:
  ‹signed w = of-int (Word.the-signed-int w)›
  by transfer simp

106.2.6 Basic ordering

instantiation word :: (len) linorder
begin

lift-definition less-eq-word :: 'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool
  is λa b. take-bit LENGTH('a) a ≤ take-bit LENGTH('a) b
  by simp

lift-definition less-word :: 'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ bool
  is λa b. take-bit LENGTH('a) a < take-bit LENGTH('a) b
  by simp

instance
  by (standard; transfer) auto

end

interpretation word-order: ordering-top ‹(≤)› ‹(<)› ‹← 1› :: 'a::len word›
  by (standard; transfer) (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod zmod-minus1)

interpretation word-coorder: ordering-top ‹(≥)› ‹(>)› ‹0› :: 'a::len word›
  by (standard; transfer) simp

lemma word-of-nat-less-iff:
  ‹word-of-nat m ≤ (word-of-nat n :: 'a::len word) ↔ take-bit LENGTH('a) m
  ≤ take-bit LENGTH('a) n›
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma word-of-int-less-iff:
  ‹word-of-int k ≤ (word-of-int l :: 'a::len word) ↔ take-bit LENGTH('a) k ≤
  take-bit LENGTH('a) l›
  by transfer rule

lemma word-of-nat-less-iff:
  ‹word-of-nat m < (word-of-nat n :: 'a::len word) ↔ take-bit LENGTH('a) m
  < take-bit LENGTH('a) n›
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma word-of-int-less-iff:
  ‹word-of-int k < (word-of-int l :: 'a::len word) ↔ take-bit LENGTH('a) k <
  take-bit LENGTH('a) l›
  by transfer rule

lemma word-le-def [code]:

```

$a \leq b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a \leq \text{uint } b$
by transfer rule

lemma word-less-def [code]:

$a < b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a < \text{uint } b$
by transfer rule

lemma word-greater-zero-iff:

$\langle a > 0 \longleftrightarrow a \neq 0 \rangle$ **for** $a :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: less-le)

lemma of-nat-word-less-iff:

$\langle \text{of-nat } m \leq (\text{of-nat } n :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} m \leq \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} n \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma of-nat-word-less-iff:

$\langle \text{of-nat } m < (\text{of-nat } n :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} m < \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} n \rangle$
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-of-nat)

lemma of-int-word-less-iff:

$\langle \text{of-int } k \leq (\text{of-int } l :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k \leq \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} l \rangle$
by transfer rule

lemma of-int-word-less-iff:

$\langle \text{of-int } k < (\text{of-int } l :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle) \longleftrightarrow \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k < \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} l \rangle$
by transfer rule

106.3 Enumeration

lemma inj-on-word-of-nat:

$\langle \text{inj-on } (\text{word-of-nat} :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle) \{0..<2 \wedge \text{LENGTH('a)}\} \rangle$
by (rule inj-onI; transfer) (simp-all add: take-bit-int-eq-self)

lemma UNIV-word-eq-word-of-nat:

$\langle (\text{UNIV} :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word set} \rangle) = \text{word-of-nat} \{0..<2 \wedge \text{LENGTH('a)}\} \rangle$ (**is** $\leftarrow = ?A$)

proof

show $\langle \text{word-of-nat} \{0..<2 \wedge \text{LENGTH('a)}\} \subseteq \text{UNIV} \rangle$

by simp

show $\langle \text{UNIV} \subseteq ?A \rangle$

proof

fix $w :: \langle 'a \text{ word} \rangle$

show $\langle w \in (\text{word-of-nat} \{0..<2 \wedge \text{LENGTH('a)}\} :: \langle 'a \text{ word set} \rangle) \rangle$

by (rule image-eqI [of - - unat w]; transfer) simp-all

qed

qed

instantiation $\text{word} :: (\text{len}) \text{ enum}$
begin

definition $\text{enum-word} :: ('a \text{ word list})$
where $\langle \text{enum-word} = \text{map word-of-nat } [0.. < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH('a)}] \rangle$

definition $\text{enum-all-word} :: ('a \text{ word} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\langle \text{enum-all-word} = \text{All} \rangle$

definition $\text{enum-ex-word} :: ('a \text{ word} \Rightarrow \text{bool}) \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where $\langle \text{enum-ex-word} = \text{Ex} \rangle$

instance

by standard

$(\text{simp-all add: enum-all-word-def enum-ex-word-def enum-word-def distinct-map inj-on-word-of-nat flip: UNIV-word-eq-word-of-nat})$

end

lemma [*code*]:

$\langle \text{Enum.enum-all } P \longleftrightarrow \text{list-all } P \text{ Enum.enum} \rangle$

$\langle \text{Enum.enum-ex } P \longleftrightarrow \text{list-ex } P \text{ Enum.enum} \rangle$ **for** $P :: ('a::\text{len} \text{ word} \Rightarrow \text{bool})$

by $(\text{simp-all add: enum-all-word-def enum-ex-word-def enum-UNIV list-all-iff list-ex-iff})$

106.4 Bit-wise operations

The following specification of word division just lifts the pre-existing division on integers named “F-Division” in [2].

instantiation $\text{word} :: (\text{len}) \text{ semiring-modulo}$
begin

lift-definition $\text{divide-word} :: ('a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word})$
is $\langle \lambda a b. \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} a \text{ div take-bit LENGTH('a)} b \rangle$
by *simp*

lift-definition $\text{modulo-word} :: ('a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word})$
is $\langle \lambda a b. \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} a \text{ mod take-bit LENGTH('a)} b \rangle$
by *simp*

instance proof

show $a \text{ div } b * b + a \text{ mod } b = a$ **for** $a \text{ } b :: 'a \text{ word}$

proof transfer

fix $k \text{ } l :: \text{int}$

define $r :: \text{int}$ **where** $r = 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH('a)}$

then have $r: \text{take-bit LENGTH('a)} k = k \text{ mod } r$ **for** k

by $(\text{simp add: take-bit-eq-mod})$

```

have  $k \bmod r = ((k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)) + (k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)$ 
  by (simp add: mod-add-right)
also have  $\dots = (((k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)) + (k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)) \bmod r$ 
  by (simp add: mod-add-left)
also have  $\dots = (((k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)) + (k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)) \bmod r$ 
  by (simp add: mod-add-right)
finally have  $k \bmod r = ((k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)) + (k \bmod r) \bmod (l \bmod r)$ 
  by (simp add: mod-add-right)
with r show take-bit LENGTH('a) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k div take-bit LENGTH('a) l) = take-bit LENGTH('a)
k
  by simp
qed
qed

end

lemma unat-div-distrib:
  ⟨unat (v div w) = unat v div unat w⟩
proof transfer
  fix k l
  have ⟨nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) div nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) l) ≤ nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)⟩
    by (rule div-le-dividend)
  also have ⟨nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)⟩
    by (simp add: nat-less-iff)
  finally show ⟨(nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k div take-bit LENGTH('a) l) =
    (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) k div (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) l⟩
    by (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq div-int-pos-iff nat-div-distrib take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff)
  qed

lemma unat-mod-distrib:
  ⟨unat (v mod w) = unat v mod unat w⟩
proof transfer
  fix k l
  have ⟨nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) mod nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) l) ≤ nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)⟩
    by (rule mod-less-eq-dividend)
  also have ⟨nat (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)⟩
    by (simp add: nat-less-iff)
  finally show ⟨(nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k mod take-bit LENGTH('a) l) =
    (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) k mod (nat o take-bit LENGTH('a)) l⟩
    by (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq mod-int-pos-iff nat-mod-distrib take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff)
  qed

```

by (*simp add: nat-take-bit-eq mod-int-pos-iff less-le nat-mod-distrib take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff*)
qed

instance word :: (len) semiring-parity
by (standard; transfer)
(*auto simp: mod-2-eq-odd take-bit-Suc elim: evenE dest: le-Suc-ex*)

lemma word-bit-induct [case-names zero even odd]:
 $\langle P \ a \rangle$ **if** word-zero: $\langle P \ 0 \rangle$
and word-even: $\langle \bigwedge a. P \ a \implies 0 < a \implies a < 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0) \implies P \ (2 * a) \rangle$
and word-odd: $\langle \bigwedge a. P \ a \implies a < 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0) \implies P \ (1 + 2 * a) \rangle$
for P **and** a :: $'a::\text{len word}$
proof –
define m :: nat **where** $\langle m = \text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0 \rangle$
then have l: $\langle \text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{Suc } m \rangle$
by simp
define n :: nat **where** $\langle n = \text{unat } a \rangle$
then have $\langle n < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$
by transfer (*simp add: take-bit-eq-mod*)
then have $\langle n < 2 * 2 \wedge m \rangle$
by (*simp add: l*)
then have $\langle P \ (\text{of-nat } n) \rangle$
proof (*induction n rule: nat-bit-induct*)
case zero
show ?case
by simp (*rule word-zero*)
next
case (even n)
then have $\langle n < 2 \wedge m \rangle$
by simp
with even.IH **have** $\langle P \ (\text{of-nat } n) \rangle$
by simp
moreover from $\langle n < 2 \wedge m \rangle$ even.hyps **have** $\langle 0 < (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a \text{ word}) \rangle$
by (*auto simp: word-greater-zero-iff l word-of-nat-eq-0-iff*)
moreover from $\langle n < 2 \wedge m \rangle$ **have** $\langle (\text{of-nat } n :: 'a \text{ word}) < 2 \wedge (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0) \rangle$
– Suc 0)
using of-nat-word-less-iff [**where** ?'a = 'a, of n < 2 \wedge m]
by (*simp add: l take-bit-eq-mod*)
ultimately have $\langle P \ (2 * \text{of-nat } n) \rangle$
by (*rule word-even*)
then show ?case
by simp
next
case (odd n)
then have $\langle \text{Suc } n \leq 2 \wedge m \rangle$
by simp
with odd.IH **have** $\langle P \ (\text{of-nat } n) \rangle$

```

    by simp
  moreover from ⟨Suc n ≤ 2 ^ m⟩ have ⟨(of-nat n :: 'a word) < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a)
  - Suc 0)⟩
    using of-nat-word-less-iff [where ?'a = 'a, of n < 2 ^ m]
    by (simp add: l take-bit-eq-mod)
  ultimately have ⟨P (1 + 2 * of-nat n)⟩
    by (rule word-odd)
  then show ?case
    by simp
qed

moreover have ⟨of-nat (nat (uint a)) = a⟩
  by transfer simp
ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: n-def)
qed

lemma bit-word-half-eq:
  ⟨(of-bool b + a * 2) div 2 = a⟩
  if ⟨a < 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩
  for a :: 'a::len word
proof (cases ⟨2 ≤ LENGTH('a::len)⟩)
  case False
  have ⟨of-bool (odd k) < (1 :: int) ↔ even k⟩ for k :: int
    by auto
  with False that show ?thesis
    by transfer (simp add: eq-iff)
next
  case True
  obtain n where length: ⟨LENGTH('a) = Suc n⟩
    by (cases ⟨LENGTH('a)⟩) simp-all
  show ?thesis proof (cases b)
    case False
    moreover have ⟨a * 2 div 2 = a⟩
    using that proof transfer
      fix k :: int
      from length have ⟨k * 2 mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) = (k mod 2 ^ n) * 2⟩
        by simp
      moreover assume ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) k < take-bit LENGTH('a) (2 ^ LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)⟩
        with ⟨LENGTH('a) = Suc n⟩ have ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit n k⟩
          by (auto simp: take-bit-Suc-from-most)
        ultimately have ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) (k * 2) = take-bit LENGTH('a) k
        * 2⟩
          by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)
        with True show ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (k * 2) div
        take-bit LENGTH('a) 2)
          = take-bit LENGTH('a) k⟩
          by simp
qed

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by simp
next
  case True
  moreover have <(1 + a * 2) div 2 = a>
  using that proof transfer
    fix k :: int
    from length have <(1 + k * 2) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) = 1 + (k mod 2 ^ n)>
  * 2>
    using pos-zmod-mult-2 [of <2 ^ n> k] by (simp add: ac-simps)
    moreover assume <take-bit LENGTH('a) k < take-bit LENGTH('a) (2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0))>
    with <LENGTH('a) = Suc n> have <take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit n k>
      by (auto simp: take-bit-Suc-from-most)
      ultimately have <take-bit LENGTH('a) (1 + k * 2) = 1 + take-bit LENGTH('a) k * 2>
        by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)
      with True show <take-bit LENGTH('a) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (1 + k * 2) div take-bit LENGTH('a) 2)>
        = take-bit LENGTH('a) k
        by (auto simp: take-bit-Suc)
    qed
    ultimately show ?thesis
      by simp
    qed
  qed

lemma even-mult-exp-div-word-iff:
  <even (a * 2 ^ m div 2 ^ n) <=› ¬ (
    m ≤ n ∧
    n < LENGTH('a) ∧ odd (a div 2 ^ (n - m)))> for a :: 'a::len word
  by transfer
  (auto simp flip: drop-bit-eq-div simp add: even-drop-bit-iff-not-bit bit-take-bit-iff,
   simp-all flip: push-bit-eq-mult add: bit-push-bit-iff-int)

instantiation word :: (len) semiring-bits
begin

lift-definition bit-word :: ('a word ⇒ nat ⇒ bool)
  is <λk n. n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k n>

proof
  fix k l :: int and n :: nat
  assume *: <take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) l>
  show <n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k n <=› n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit l n>
  proof (cases <n < LENGTH('a)>)
    case True
    from * have <bit (take-bit LENGTH('a) k) n <=› bit (take-bit LENGTH('a) l) n>
      by simp
  qed
qed

```

```

then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff)
next
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    by simp
qed
qed

instance proof
  show ⟨P a⟩ if stable: ⟨ $\bigwedge a. a \text{ div } 2 = a \implies P a$ ⟩
    and rec: ⟨ $\bigwedge a b. P a \implies (\text{of-bool } b + 2 * a) \text{ div } 2 = a \implies P (\text{of-bool } b + 2 * a)$ ⟩
  for P and a :: ⟨'a word⟩
  proof (induction a rule: word-bit-induct)
    case zero
    have ⟨ $0 \text{ div } 2 = (0::'a \text{ word})$ ⟩
      by transfer simp
    with stable [of 0] show ?case
      by simp
next
  case (even a)
  with rec [of a False] show ?case
    using bit-word-half-eq [of a False] by (simp add: ac-simps)
next
  case (odd a)
  with rec [of a True] show ?case
    using bit-word-half-eq [of a True] by (simp add: ac-simps)
qed
  show ⟨bit a n  $\longleftrightarrow$  odd (a div  $2^{\wedge} n$ )⟩ for a :: ⟨'a word⟩ and n
    by transfer (simp flip: drop-bit-eq-div add: drop-bit-take-bit bit-iff-odd-drop-bit)
  show ⟨a div 0 = 0⟩
    for a :: ⟨'a word⟩
    by transfer simp
  show ⟨a div 1 = a⟩
    for a :: ⟨'a word⟩
    by transfer simp
  show ⟨ $0 \text{ div } a = 0$ ⟩
    for a :: ⟨'a word⟩
    by transfer simp
  show ⟨a mod b div b = 0⟩
    for a b :: ⟨'a word⟩
    by (simp add: word-eq-iff-unsigned [where ?'a = nat] unat-div-distrib unat-mod-distrib)
  show ⟨a div 2 div  $2^{\wedge} n = a \text{ div } 2^{\wedge} \text{Suc } n$ ⟩
    for a :: ⟨'a word⟩ and m n :: nat
    apply transfer
    using drop-bit-eq-div [symmetric, where ?'a = int, of - 1]
    apply (auto simp: not-less take-bit-drop-bit ac-simps simp flip: drop-bit-eq-div
      simp del: power.simps)

```

```

apply (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit)
done
show ‹even (2 * a div 2 ^ Suc n) ⟷ even (a div 2 ^ n)› if ‹2 ^ Suc n ≠ (0::'a
word)›
  for a :: ‹'a word› and n :: nat
  using that by transfer
  (simp add: even-drop-bit-iff-not-bit bit-simps flip: drop-bit-eq-div del: power.simps)
qed

end

lemma bit-word-eqI:
  ‹a = b› if ‹⋀n. n < LENGTH('a) ⟹ bit a n ⟷ bit b n›
  for a b :: ‹'a::len word›
  using that by transfer (auto simp: nat-less-le bit-eq-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

lemma bit-imp-le-length: ‹n < LENGTH('a)› if ‹bit w n› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (meson bit-word.rep_eq that)

lemma not-bit-length [simp]:
  ‹¬ bit w LENGTH('a)› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  using bit-imp-le-length by blast

lemma finite-bit-word [simp]:
  ‹finite {n. bit w n}›
  for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (metis bit-imp-le-length bounded-nat-set-is-finite mem-Collect-eq)

lemma bit-numeral-word-iff [simp]:
  ‹bit (numeral w :: 'a::len word) n
  ⟷ n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit (numeral w :: int) n›
  by transfer simp

lemma bit-neg-numeral-word-iff [simp]:
  ‹bit (¬ numeral w :: 'a::len word) n
  ⟷ n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit (¬ numeral w :: int) n›
  by transfer simp

instantiation word :: (len) ring-bit-operations
begin

lift-definition not-word :: ‹'a word ⇒ 'a word›
  is not
  by (simp add: take-bit-not-iff)

lift-definition and-word :: ‹'a word ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word›
  is ‹and›
  by simp

```

```

lift-definition or-word :: <'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is or
  by simp

lift-definition xor-word :: <'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is xor
  by simp

lift-definition mask-word :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is mask
  .

lift-definition set-bit-word :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is set-bit
  by (simp add: set-bit-def)

lift-definition unset-bit-word :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is unset-bit
  by (simp add: unset-bit-def)

lift-definition flip-bit-word :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is flip-bit
  by (simp add: flip-bit-def)

lift-definition push-bit-word :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is push-bit
proof -
  show <take-bit LENGTH('a) (push-bit n k) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (push-bit n l)>
    if <take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a) l> for k l :: int and n :: nat
      by (metis le-add2 push-bit-take-bit take-bit-tightened that)
qed

lift-definition drop-bit-word :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is < $\lambda n.$  drop-bit n  $\circ$  take-bit LENGTH('a)>
  by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

lift-definition take-bit-word :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word>
  is < $\lambda n.$  take-bit (min LENGTH('a) n)>
  by (simp add: ac-simps) (simp only: flip: take-bit-take-bit)

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

instance proof
  fix v w :: <'a word> and n m :: nat
  show <NOT v = - v - 1>

```

```

by transfer (simp add: not-eq-complement)
show ‹v AND w = of_bool (odd v ∧ odd w) + 2 * (v div 2 AND w div 2)›
apply transfer
by (rule bit-eqI) (auto simp: even-bit-succ-iff bit-simps bit-0 simp flip: bit-Suc)
show ‹v OR w = of_bool (odd v ∨ odd w) + 2 * (v div 2 OR w div 2)›
apply transfer
by (rule bit-eqI) (auto simp: even-bit-succ-iff bit-simps bit-0 simp flip: bit-Suc)
show ‹v XOR w = of_bool (odd v ≠ odd w) + 2 * (v div 2 XOR w div 2)›
apply transfer
apply (rule bit-eqI)
subgoal for k l n
apply (cases n)
apply (auto simp: even-bit-succ-iff bit-simps bit-0 even-xor-iff simp flip:
bit-Suc)
done
done
show ‹mask n = 2 ^ n - (1 :: 'a word)›
by transfer (simp flip: mask-eq-exp-minus-1)
show ‹set-bit n v = v OR push-bit n 1›
by transfer (simp add: set-bit-eq-or)
show ‹unset-bit n v = (v OR push-bit n 1) XOR push-bit n 1›
by transfer (simp add: unset-bit-eq-or-xor)
show ‹flip-bit n v = v XOR push-bit n 1›
by transfer (simp add: flip-bit-eq-xor)
show ‹push-bit n v = v * 2 ^ n›
by transfer (simp add: push-bit-eq-mult)
show ‹drop-bit n v = v div 2 ^ n›
by transfer (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit flip: drop-bit-eq-div)
show ‹take-bit n v = v mod 2 ^ n›
by transfer (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod)
qed

end

end

lemma [code]:
⟨push-bit n w = w * 2 ^ n⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by (fact push-bit-eq-mult)

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-int (drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (Word.the-int w)⟩
by transfer (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit min-def le-less less-diff-conv)

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-int (take-bit n w) = (if n < LENGTH('a::len) then take-bit n (Word.the-int w) else Word.the-int w)⟩
for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by transfer (simp add: not-le not-less ac-simps min-absorb2)

```

```

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  ‹push-bit n 1 = (2 :: 'a::len word) ^ n›
  by (fact push-bit-of-1)

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma [code]:
  ‹NOT w = Word.of-int (NOT (Word.the-int w))›
  for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit)

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v AND w) = Word.the-int v AND Word.the-int w›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v OR w) = Word.the-int v OR Word.the-int w›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (v XOR w) = Word.the-int v XOR Word.the-int w›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹Word.the-int (mask n :: 'a::len word) = mask (min LENGTH('a) n)›
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  ‹set-bit n w = w OR push-bit n 1› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (fact set-bit-eq-or)

lemma [code]:
  ‹unset-bit n w = w AND NOT (push-bit n 1)› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (fact unset-bit-eq-and-not)

lemma [code]:
  ‹flip-bit n w = w XOR push-bit n 1› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (fact flip-bit-eq-xor)

context
  includes lifting-syntax
begin

lemma set-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹((=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word) set-bit set-bit›
  by (unfold set-bit-def) transfer-prover

```

```

lemma unset-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word) unset-bit unset-bit›
  by (unfold unset-bit-def) transfer-prover

lemma flip-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word) flip-bit flip-bit›
  by (unfold flip-bit-def) transfer-prover

lemma signed-take-bit-word-transfer [transfer-rule]:
  ‹(=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word)
    (λn k. signed-take-bit n (take-bit LENGTH('a::len) k))
    (signed-take-bit :: nat ⇒ 'a word ⇒ 'a word)›
proof –
  let ?K = ‹λn (k :: int). take-bit (min LENGTH('a) n) k OR of-bool (n <
  LENGTH('a) ∧ bit k n) * NOT (mask n)›
  let ?W = ‹λn (w :: 'a word). take-bit n w OR of-bool (bit w n) * NOT (mask
  n)›
  have ‹(=) ==> pcr-word ==> pcr-word) ?K ?W›
    by transfer-prover
  also have ‹?K = (λn k. signed-take-bit n (take-bit LENGTH('a::len) k))›
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff signed-take-bit-def bit-take-bit-iff ac-simps)
  also have ‹?W = signed-take-bit›
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff signed-take-bit-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

```
end
```

106.5 Conversions including casts

106.5.1 Generic unsigned conversion

```

context semiring-bits
begin

```

```

lemma bit-unsigned-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (unsigned w) n ↔ possible-bit TYPE('a) n ∧ bit w n›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: bit) (simp add: bit-of-nat-iff bit-nat-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

end

```

```

lemma possible-bit-word[simp]:
  ‹possible-bit TYPE('a :: len) word) m ↔ m < LENGTH('a)›
  by (simp add: possible-bit-def linorder-not-le)

```

```

context semiring-bit-operations

```

```

begin

lemma unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask:
  ⟨unsigned (- 1 :: 'b::len word) = mask LENGTH('b)⟩
  by (transfer fixing: mask) (simp add: nat-mask-eq of-nat-mask-eq)

lemma unsigned-push-bit-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (push-bit n w) = take-bit LENGTH('b) (push-bit n (unsigned w))⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
proof (rule bit-eqI)
  fix m
  assume ⟨possible-bit TYPE('a) m⟩
  show ⟨bit (unsigned (push-bit n w)) m = bit (take-bit LENGTH('b) (push-bit n
  (unsigned w))) m⟩
  proof (cases ⟨n ≤ m⟩)
    case True
    with ⟨possible-bit TYPE('a) m⟩ have ⟨possible-bit TYPE('a) (m - n)⟩
      by (simp add: possible-bit-less-imp)
    with True show ?thesis
      by (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-push-bit-iff Bit-Operations.bit-push-bit-iff
      bit-take-bit-iff not-le ac-simps)
  next
    case False
    then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: not-le bit-unsigned-iff bit-push-bit-iff Bit-Operations.bit-push-bit-iff
    bit-take-bit-iff)
  qed
qed

lemma unsigned-take-bit-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (take-bit n w) = take-bit n (unsigned w)⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-take-bit-iff Bit-Operations.bit-take-bit-iff)

end

context linordered-euclidean-semiring-bit-operations
begin

lemma unsigned-drop-bit-eq:
  ⟨unsigned (drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (take-bit LENGTH('b) (unsigned w))⟩
  for w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
  by (rule bit-eqI) (auto simp: bit-unsigned-iff bit-take-bit-iff bit-drop-bit-eq Bit-Operations.bit-drop-bit-eq
  possible-bit-def dest: bit-imp-le-length)

end

lemma ucast-drop-bit-eq:
  ⟨ucast (drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (ucast w :: 'b::len word)⟩

```

```

if ⟨ $\text{LENGTH}('a) \leq \text{LENGTH}('b)$ ⟩ for  $w :: \langle 'a:\text{len word} \rangle$ 
by (rule bit-word-eqI) (use that in ⟨auto simp: bit-unsigned-iff bit-drop-bit-eq dest: bit-imp-le-length⟩)

context semiring-bit-operations
begin

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma unsigned-and-eq:
  ⟨ $\text{unsigned } (v \text{ AND } w) = \text{unsigned } v \text{ AND } \text{unsigned } w$ ⟩
  for  $v w :: \langle 'b:\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

lemma unsigned-or-eq:
  ⟨ $\text{unsigned } (v \text{ OR } w) = \text{unsigned } v \text{ OR } \text{unsigned } w$ ⟩
  for  $v w :: \langle 'b:\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

lemma unsigned-xor-eq:
  ⟨ $\text{unsigned } (v \text{ XOR } w) = \text{unsigned } v \text{ XOR } \text{unsigned } w$ ⟩
  for  $v w :: \langle 'b:\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

end

end

context ring-bit-operations
begin

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma unsigned-not-eq:
  ⟨ $\text{unsigned } (\text{NOT } w) = \text{take-bit LENGTH}('b) (\text{NOT } (\text{unsigned } w))$ ⟩
  for  $w :: \langle 'b:\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps)

end

end

context linordered-euclidean-semiring
begin

```

```

lemma unsigned-greater-eq [simp]:
  ‹0 ≤ unsigned w› for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: less-eq) simp

lemma unsigned-less [simp]:
  ‹unsigned w < 2 ^ LENGTH('b)› for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: less) simp

end

context linordered-semidom
begin

lemma word-less-eq-iff-unsigned:
  a ≤ b ↔ unsigned a ≤ unsigned b
  by (transfer fixing: less-eq) (simp add: nat-le-eq-zle)

lemma word-less-iff-unsigned:
  a < b ↔ unsigned a < unsigned b
  by (transfer fixing: less) (auto dest: preorder-class.le-less-trans [OF take-bit-nonnegative])

end

```

106.5.2 Generic signed conversion

```

context ring-bit-operations
begin

lemma bit-signed-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (signed w) n ↔ possible-bit TYPE('a) n ∧ bit w (min (LENGTH('b) − Suc 0) n)›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: bit)
  (auto simp: bit-of-int-iff Bit-Operations.bit-signed-take-bit-iff min-def)

lemma signed-push-bit-eq:
  ‹signed (push-bit n w) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('b) − Suc 0) (push-bit n (signed w :: 'a))›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  apply (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps possible-bit-less-imp min-less-iff-disj)
  apply (cases n, simp-all add: min-def)
  done

lemma signed-take-bit-eq:
  ‹signed (take-bit n w) = (if n < LENGTH('b) then take-bit n (signed w) else signed w)›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (transfer fixing: take-bit; cases ‹LENGTH('b)›)
  (auto simp: Bit-Operations.signed-take-bit-take-bit Bit-Operations.take-bit-signed-take-bit)

```

```

take-bit-of-int min-def less-Suc-eq)

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma signed-not-eq:
  ‹signed (NOT w) = signed-take-bit LENGTH('b) (NOT (signed w))›
  for w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps possible-bit-less-imp min-less-iff-disj)
    (auto simp: min-def)

lemma signed-and-eq:
  ‹signed (v AND w) = signed v AND signed w›
  for v w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-iff bit-and-iff Bit-Operations.bit-and-iff)

lemma signed-or-eq:
  ‹signed (v OR w) = signed v OR signed w›
  for v w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-iff bit-or-iff Bit-Operations.bit-or-iff)

lemma signed-xor-eq:
  ‹signed (v XOR w) = signed v XOR signed w›
  for v w :: ‹'b::len word›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-iff bit-xor-iff Bit-Operations.bit-xor-iff)

end

end

```

106.5.3 More

```

lemma sint-greater-eq:
  ‹- (2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)) ≤ sint w› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
proof (cases ‹bit w (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)›)
  case True
  then show ?thesis
    by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-eq-if-negative minus-exp-eq-not-mask
      or-greater-eq ac-simps)
  next
    have *: ‹- (2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)) ≤ (0::int)›
      by simp
    case False
    then show ?thesis
      by transfer (auto simp: signed-take-bit-eq intro: order-trans *)
qed

lemma sint-less:

```

```

⟨sint w < 2 ∧ LENGTH('a) = Suc 0⟩ for w :: 'a::len word
by (cases ⟨bit w (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0); transfer
(simp-all add: signed-take-bit-eq signed-take-bit-def not-eq-complement mask-eq-exp-minus-1
OR-upper)

lemma uint-div-distrib:
⟨uint (v div w) = uint v div uint w⟩
by (metis int-ops(8) of-nat-unat unat-div-distrib)

lemma unat-drop-bit-eq:
⟨unat (drop-bit n w) = drop-bit n (unat w)⟩
by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff bit-drop-bit-eq)

lemma uint-mod-distrib:
⟨uint (v mod w) = uint v mod uint w⟩
by (metis int-ops(9) of-nat-unat unat-mod-distrib)

context semiring-bit-operations
begin

lemma unsigned-ucast-eq:
⟨unsigned (ucast w :: 'c::len word) = take-bit LENGTH('c) (unsigned w)⟩
for w :: 'b::len word
by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff Word.bit-unsigned-iff bit-take-bit-iff
not-le)

end

context ring-bit-operations
begin

lemma signed-ucast-eq:
⟨signed (ucast w :: 'c::len word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('c) = Suc 0)
(unsigned w)⟩
for w :: 'b::len word
by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps min-less-iff-disj)

lemma signed-scast-eq:
⟨signed (scast w :: 'c::len word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('c) = Suc 0) (signed
w)⟩
for w :: 'b::len word
by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-simps min-less-iff-disj)

end

lemma uint-nonnegative: 0 ≤ uint w
by (fact unsigned-greater-eq)

lemma uint-bounded: uint w < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)

```

```

for  $w :: 'a::len word$ 
by (fact unsigned-less)

lemma uint-idem:  $\text{uint } w \bmod 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{uint } w$ 
  for  $w :: 'a::len word$ 
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma word-uint-eqI:  $\text{uint } a = \text{uint } b \implies a = b$ 
  by (fact unsigned-word-eqI)

lemma word-uint-eq-iff:  $a = b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a = \text{uint } b$ 
  by (fact word-eq-iff-unsigned)

lemma uint-word-of-int-eq:
  ⟨ $\text{uint } (\text{word-of-int } k :: 'a::len word) = \text{take-bit LENGTH}('a) k$ ⟩
  by transfer rule

lemma uint-word-of-int:  $\text{uint } (\text{word-of-int } k :: 'a::len word) = k \bmod 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 
  by (simp add: uint-word-of-int-eq take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma word-of-int-uint:  $\text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } w) = w$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma word-div-def [code]:
   $a \div b = \text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } a \div \text{uint } b)$ 
  by transfer rule

lemma word-mod-def [code]:
   $a \bmod b = \text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } a \bmod \text{uint } b)$ 
  by transfer rule

lemma split-word-all:  $(\bigwedge x :: 'a::len word. \text{PROP } P x) \equiv (\bigwedge x. \text{PROP } P (\text{word-of-int } x))$ 
proof
  fix  $x :: 'a \text{ word}$ 
  assume  $\bigwedge x. \text{PROP } P (\text{word-of-int } x)$ 
  then have  $\text{PROP } P (\text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } x))$  .
  then show  $\text{PROP } P x$ 
    by (simp only: word-of-int-uint)
qed

lemma sint-uint:
  ⟨ $\text{sint } w = \text{signed-take-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{Suc } 0) (\text{uint } w)$ ⟩
  for  $w :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (cases ⟨ $\text{LENGTH}('a)$ ⟩; transfer) (simp-all add: signed-take-bit-take-bit)

lemma unat-eq-nat-uint:
  ⟨ $\text{unat } w = \text{nat } (\text{uint } w)$ ⟩
  by simp

```

```

lemma ucast-eq:
  ‹ucast w = word-of-int (uint w)›
  by transfer simp

lemma scast-eq:
  ‹scast w = word-of-int (sint w)›
  by transfer simp

lemma uint-0-eq:
  ‹uint 0 = 0›
  by (fact unsigned-0)

lemma uint-1-eq:
  ‹uint 1 = 1›
  by (fact unsigned-1)

lemma word-m1-wi: - 1 = word-of-int (- 1)
  by simp

lemma uint-0-iff: uint x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  by (auto simp: unsigned-word-eqI)

lemma unat-0-iff: unat x = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
  by (auto simp: unsigned-word-eqI)

lemma unat-0: unat 0 = 0
  by (fact unsigned-0)

lemma unat-gt-0: 0 < unat x  $\longleftrightarrow$  x  $\neq$  0
  by (auto simp: unat-0-iff [symmetric])

lemma ucast-0: ucast 0 = 0
  by (fact unsigned-0)

lemma sint-0: sint 0 = 0
  by (fact signed-0)

lemma scast-0: scast 0 = 0
  by (fact signed-0)

lemma sint-n1: sint (- 1) = - 1
  by (fact signed-minus-1)

lemma scast-n1: scast (- 1) = - 1
  by (fact signed-minus-1)

lemma uint-1: uint (1::'a::len word) = 1
  by (fact uint-1-eq)

```

```

lemma unat-1: unat (1::'a::len word) = 1
  by (fact unsigned-1)

lemma ucast-1: ucast (1::'a::len word) = 1
  by (fact unsigned-1)

instantiation word :: (len) size
begin

  lift-definition size-word :: <'a word ⇒ nat>
    is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a)⟩ ..

  instance ..

  end

  lemma word-size [code]:
    ⟨size w = LENGTH('a)⟩ for w :: <'a::len word>
    by (fact size-word.rep-eq)

  lemma word-size-gt-0 [iff]: 0 < size w
    for w :: 'a::len word
    by (simp add: word-size)

  lemmas lens-gt-0 = word-size-gt-0 len-gt-0

  lemma lens-not-0 [iff]:
    ⟨size w ≠ 0⟩ for w :: <'a::len word>
    by auto

  lift-definition source-size :: <('a::len word ⇒ 'b) ⇒ nat>
    is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a)⟩ .

  lift-definition target-size :: <('a ⇒ 'b::len word) ⇒ nat>
    is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('b)⟩ ..

  lift-definition is-up :: <('a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word) ⇒ bool>
    is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a) ≤ LENGTH('b)⟩ ..

  lift-definition is-down :: <('a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word) ⇒ bool>
    is ⟨λ-. LENGTH('a) ≥ LENGTH('b)⟩ ..

  lemma is-up-eq:
    ⟨is-up f ⟷ source-size f ≤ target-size f⟩
    for f :: <'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word>
    by (simp add: source-size.rep-eq target-size.rep-eq is-up.rep-eq)

  lemma is-down-eq:

```

```

⟨is-down f ⟷ target-size f ≤ source-size f⟩
for f :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
by (simp add: source-size.rep-eq target-size.rep-eq is-down.rep-eq)

```

```

lift-definition word-int-case :: ⟨(int ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ 'b⟩
  is ⟨λf. f ∘ take-bit LENGTH('a)⟩ by simp

```

```

lemma word-int-case-eq-uint [code]:
  ⟨word-int-case f w = f (uint w)⟩
  by transfer simp

```

translations

```

case x of XCONST of-int y ⇒ b == CONST word-int-case (λy. b) x
case x of (XCONST of-int :: 'a) y ⇒ b → CONST word-int-case (λy. b) x

```

106.6 Arithmetic operations

```

lemma div-word-self:
  ⟨w div w = 1⟩ if ⟨w ≠ 0⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  using that by transfer simp

```

```

lemma mod-word-self [simp]:
  ⟨w mod w = 0⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (simp add: word-mod-def)

```

```

lemma div-word-less:
  ⟨w div v = 0⟩ if ⟨w < v⟩ for w v :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  using that by transfer simp

```

```

lemma mod-word-less:
  ⟨w mod v = w⟩ if ⟨w < v⟩ for w v :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  using div-mult-mod-eq [of w v] using that by (simp add: div-word-less)

```

```

lemma div-word-one [simp]:
  ⟨1 div w = of-bool (w = 1)⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
proof transfer
  fix k :: int
  show ⟨take-bit LENGTH('a) (take-bit LENGTH('a) 1 div take-bit LENGTH('a)
k) =
      take-bit LENGTH('a) (of-bool (take-bit LENGTH('a) k = take-bit LENGTH('a)
1))⟩
  using take-bit-nonnegative [of ⟨LENGTH('a)⟩ k]
  by (smt (verit, best) div-by-1 of-bool-eq take-bit-of-0 take-bit-of-1 zdiv-eq-0-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma mod-word-one [simp]:
  ⟨1 mod w = 1 - w * of-bool (w = 1)⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  using div-mult-mod-eq [of 1 w] by auto

```

```
lemma div-word-by-minus-1-eq [simp]:
  ‹w div - 1 = of_bool (w = - 1)› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (auto intro: div-word-less simp add: div-word-self word-order.not-eq-extremum)
```

```
lemma mod-word-by-minus-1-eq [simp]:
  ‹w mod - 1 = w * of_bool (w < - 1)› for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  using mod-word-less word-order.not-eq-extremum by fastforce
```

Legacy theorems:

```
lemma word-add-def [code]:
  a + b = word-of-int (uint a + uint b)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-add)
```

```
lemma word-sub-wi [code]:
  a - b = word-of-int (uint a - uint b)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-diff)
```

```
lemma word-mult-def [code]:
  a * b = word-of-int (uint a * uint b)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)
```

```
lemma word-minus-def [code]:
  - a = word-of-int (- uint a)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-minus)
```

```
lemma word-0-wi:
  0 = word-of-int 0
  by transfer simp
```

```
lemma word-1-wi:
  1 = word-of-int 1
  by transfer simp
```

```
lift-definition word-succ :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word is  $\lambda x. x + 1$ 
  by (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-add-cong)
```

```
lift-definition word-pred :: 'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word is  $\lambda x. x - 1$ 
  by (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod intro: mod-diff-cong)
```

```
lemma word-succ-alt [code]:
  word-succ a = word-of-int (uint a + 1)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)
```

```
lemma word-pred-alt [code]:
  word-pred a = word-of-int (uint a - 1)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)
```

```
lemmas word-arith-wis =
  word-add-def word-sub-wi word-mult-def
```

*word-minus-def word-succ-alt word-pred-alt
word-0-wi word-1-wi*

lemma *wi-homs*:

shows *wi-hom-add*: *word-of-int a + word-of-int b = word-of-int (a + b)*
and *wi-hom-sub*: *word-of-int a - word-of-int b = word-of-int (a - b)*
and *wi-hom-mult*: *word-of-int a * word-of-int b = word-of-int (a * b)*
and *wi-hom-neg*: *- word-of-int a = word-of-int (- a)*
and *wi-hom-succ*: *word-succ (word-of-int a) = word-of-int (a + 1)*
and *wi-hom-pred*: *word-pred (word-of-int a) = word-of-int (a - 1)*
by (*transfer, simp*)+

lemmas *wi-hom-syms* = *wi-homs* [*symmetric*]

lemmas *word-of-int-homs* = *wi-homs word-0-wi word-1-wi*

lemmas *word-of-int-hom-syms* = *word-of-int-homs* [*symmetric*]

lemma *double-eq-zero-iff*:

*<2 * a = 0 \longleftrightarrow a = 0 \vee a = 2 \wedge (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0)>*
for *a :: 'a::len word*
proof –
define *n* **where** *n = LENGTH('a) = Suc 0*
then have **: <LENGTH('a) = Suc n>*
by *simp*
have *<a = 0> if <2 * a = 0> and <a \neq 2 \wedge (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0)>*
using *that by transfer*
*(auto simp: take-bit-eq-0-iff take-bit-eq-mod *)*
moreover have *<2 \wedge LENGTH('a) = (0 :: 'a word)>*
by *transfer simp*
then have *<2 * 2 \wedge (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0) = (0 :: 'a word)>*
by *(simp add: *)*
ultimately show *?thesis*
by *auto*
qed

106.7 Ordering

lift-definition *word-sle* :: *'a:len word \Rightarrow 'a word \Rightarrow bool*
is *< $\lambda k l.$ signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0) k \leq signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0) l>*
by *(simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)*

lift-definition *word-sless* :: *'a:len word \Rightarrow 'a word \Rightarrow bool*
is *< $\lambda k l.$ signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0) k < signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) = Suc 0) l>*
by *(simp flip: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)*

notation

```

word-sle  ( $\langle'(\leq_s)\rangle$ ) and
word-sle  ( $\langle(\langle notation=\langle infix \leq_s\rangle -/ \leq_s -\rangle [51, 51] 50)$ ) and
word-sless ( $\langle'(<s)\rangle$ ) and
word-sless ( $\langle(\langle notation=\langle infix <s\rangle -/ <s -\rangle [51, 51] 50)$ )

notation (input)
word-sle  ( $\langle(\langle notation=\langle infix <=s\rangle -/ <=s -\rangle [51, 51] 50)$ )

lemma word-sle-eq [code]:
 $\langle a <=s b \longleftrightarrow \text{sint } a \leq \text{sint } b\rangle$ 
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
 $\langle a <s b \longleftrightarrow \text{sint } a < \text{sint } b\rangle$ 
by transfer simp

lemma signed-ordering:  $\langle ordering \text{ word-sle word-sless}\rangle$ 
apply (standard; transfer)
using signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff by force+

lemma signed-linorder:  $\langle class.linorder \text{ word-sle word-sless}\rangle$ 
by (standard; transfer) (auto simp: signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff)

interpretation signed: linorder word-sle word-sless
by (fact signed-linorder)

lemma word-sless-eq:
 $\langle x <s y \longleftrightarrow x <=s y \wedge x \neq y\rangle$ 
by (fact signed.less-le)

lemma word-less-alt:  $a < b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a < \text{uint } b$ 
by (fact word-less-def)

lemma word-zero-le [simp]:  $0 \leq y$ 
for  $y :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
by (fact word-coorder.extremum)

lemma word-m1-ge [simp]: word-pred  $0 \geq y$ 
by transfer (simp add: mask-eq-exp-minus-1)

lemma word-n1-ge [simp]:  $y \leq -1$ 
for  $y :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
by (fact word-order.extremum)

lemmas word-not-simps [simp] =
word-zero-le [THEN leD] word-m1-ge [THEN leD] word-n1-ge [THEN leD]

lemma word-gt-0:  $0 < y \longleftrightarrow 0 \neq y$ 
for  $y :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 

```

```

by (simp add: less-le)

lemmas word-gt-0-no [simp] = word-gt-0 [of numeral y] for y

lemma word-sless-alt: a <s b  $\longleftrightarrow$  sint a < sint b
  by transfer simp

lemma word-le-nat-alt: a ≤ b  $\longleftrightarrow$  unat a ≤ unat b
  by transfer (simp add: nat-le-eq-zle)

lemma word-less-nat-alt: a < b  $\longleftrightarrow$  unat a < unat b
  by transfer (auto simp: less-le [of 0])

lemmas unat-mono = word-less-nat-alt [THEN iffD1]

instance word :: (len) wellorder
proof
  fix P :: 'a word  $\Rightarrow$  bool and a
  assume *: ( $\bigwedge b$ . ( $\bigwedge a$ . a < b  $\Rightarrow$  P a)  $\Rightarrow$  P b)
  have wf (measure unat) ..
  moreover have {(a, b :: ('a::len) word). a < b} ⊆ measure unat
    by (auto simp: word-less-nat-alt)
  ultimately have wf {(a, b :: ('a::len) word). a < b}
    by (rule wf-subset)
  then show P a using *
    by induction blast
qed

lemma wi-less:
  (word-of-int n < (word-of-int m :: 'a::len word)) =
  (n mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) < m mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a))
  by (simp add: uint-word-of-int word-less-def)

lemma wi-le:
  (word-of-int n ≤ (word-of-int m :: 'a::len word)) =
  (n mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) ≤ m mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a))
  by (simp add: uint-word-of-int word-le-def)

```

106.8 Bit-wise operations

```

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma take-bit-word-eq-self:
  ‹take-bit n w = w› if ‹LENGTH('a) ≤ n› for w :: 'a::len word
  using that by transfer simp

lemma take-bit-length-eq [simp]:

```

```

<take-bit LENGTH('a) w = w> for w :: <'a::len word>
by (simp add: nat-le-linear take-bit-word-eq-self)

lemma bit-word-of-int-iff:
  <bit (word-of-int k :: 'a::len word) n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n < LENGTH('a)  $\wedge$  bit k n>
  by (metis Word-eq-word-of-int bit-word.abs-eq)

lemma bit-uint-iff:
  <bit (uint w) n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n < LENGTH('a)  $\wedge$  bit w n>
  for w :: <'a::len word>
  by transfer (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff)

lemma bit-sint-iff:
  <bit (sint w) n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n  $\geq$  LENGTH('a)  $\wedge$  bit w (LENGTH('a) - 1)  $\vee$  bit w n>
  for w :: <'a::len word>
  by transfer (auto simp: bit-signed-take-bit-iff min-def le-less not-less)

lemma bit-word-ucast-iff:
  <bit (ucast w :: 'b::len word) n  $\longleftrightarrow$  n < LENGTH('a)  $\wedge$  n < LENGTH('b)  $\wedge$ 
  bit w n>
  for w :: <'a::len word>
  by (meson bit-imp-possible-bit bit-unsigned-iff possible-bit-word)

lemma bit-word-scast-iff:
  <bit (scast w :: 'b::len word) n  $\longleftrightarrow$ 
  n < LENGTH('b)  $\wedge$  (bit w n  $\vee$  LENGTH('a)  $\leq$  n  $\wedge$  bit w (LENGTH('a) -
  Suc 0))>
  for w :: <'a::len word>
  by (metis One-nat-def bit-sint-iff bit-word-of-int-iff of-int-sint)

lemma bit-word-iff-drop-bit-and [code]:
  <bit a n  $\longleftrightarrow$  drop-bit n a AND 1 = 1> for a :: <'a::len word>
  by (simp add: bit-iff-odd-drop-bit odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one and-one-eq)

lemma
  word-not-def: NOT (a::'a::len word) = word-of-int (NOT (uint a))
  and word-and-def: (a::'a word) AND b = word-of-int (uint a AND uint b)
  and word-or-def: (a::'a word) OR b = word-of-int (uint a OR uint b)
  and word-xor-def: (a::'a word) XOR b = word-of-int (uint a XOR uint b)
  by (transfer, simp add: take-bit-not-take-bit)+

definition even-word :: <'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  bool>
  where [code-abbrev]: <even-word = even>

lemma even-word-iff [code]:
  <even-word a  $\longleftrightarrow$  a AND 1 = 0>
  by (simp add: and-one-eq even-iff-mod-2-eq-zero even-word-def)

lemma map-bit-range-eq-if-take-bit-eq:

```

```

⟨map (bit k) [0..<n] = map (bit l) [0..<n]⟩
if ⟨take-bit n k = take-bit n l⟩ for k l :: int
using that
proof (induction n arbitrary: k l)
  case 0
  then show ?case
    by simp
next
  case (Suc n)
  from Suc.preds have ⟨take-bit n (k div 2) = take-bit n (l div 2)⟩
    by (simp add: take-bit-Suc)
  then have ⟨map (bit (k div 2)) [0..<n] = map (bit (l div 2)) [0..<n]⟩
    by (rule Suc.IH)
  moreover have ⟨bit (r div 2) = bit r o Suc⟩ for r :: int
    by (simp add: fun-eq-iff bit-Suc)
  moreover from Suc.preds have ⟨even k ↔ even l⟩
    by (metis Zero-neq-Suc even-take-bit-eq)
  ultimately show ?case
    by (simp only: map-Suc-upd upto-conv-Cons flip: list.map-comp) (simp add:
      bit-0)
qed

lemma
  take-bit-word-Bit0-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (numeral (num.Bit0 m) :: 'a::len word) =
    = 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (numeral m)⟩ (is ?P)
  and take-bit-word-Bit1-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (numeral (num.Bit1 m) :: 'a::len word) =
    = 1 + 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (numeral m)⟩ (is ?Q)
  and take-bit-word-minus-Bit0-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (- numeral (num.Bit0 m) :: 'a::len word) =
    = 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (- numeral m)⟩ (is ?R)
  and take-bit-word-minus-Bit1-eq [simp]: ⟨take-bit (numeral n) (- numeral (num.Bit1 m) :: 'a::len word) =
    = 1 + 2 * take-bit (pred-numeral n) (- numeral (Num.inc m))⟩ (is ?S)
proof -
  define w :: 'a::len word
  where ⟨w = numeral m⟩
  moreover define q :: nat
  where ⟨q = pred-numeral n⟩
  ultimately have num:
    ⟨numeral m = w⟩
    ⟨numeral (num.Bit0 m) = 2 * w⟩
    ⟨numeral (num.Bit1 m) = 1 + 2 * w⟩
    ⟨numeral (Num.inc m) = 1 + w⟩
    ⟨pred-numeral n = q⟩
    ⟨numeral n = Suc q⟩
  by (simp-all only: w-def q-def numeral-Bit0 [of m] numeral-Bit1 [of m] ac-simps
    numeral-inc numeral-eq-Suc flip: mult-2)

```

```

have even:  $\langle \text{take-bit} (\text{Suc } q) (2 * w) = 2 * \text{take-bit } q w \rangle$  for  $w :: \langle 'a::\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  by (rule bit-word-eqI)
    (auto simp: bit-take-bit-iff bit-double-iff)
have odd:  $\langle \text{take-bit} (\text{Suc } q) (1 + 2 * w) = 1 + 2 * \text{take-bit } q w \rangle$  for  $w :: \langle 'a::\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  by (rule bit-eqI)
    (auto simp: bit-take-bit-iff bit-double-iff even-bit-succ-iff)
show ?P
  using even [of  $w$ ] by (simp add: num)
show ?Q
  using odd [of  $w$ ] by (simp add: num)
show ?R
  using even [of  $\leftarrow w$ ] by (simp add: num)
show ?S
  using odd [of  $\leftarrow (1 + w)$ ] by (simp add: num)
qed

```

106.9 More shift operations

```

lift-definition signed-drop-bit ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a::\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  is  $\langle \lambda n. \text{drop-bit } n \circ \text{signed-take-bit} (\text{LENGTH}'(a) - \text{Suc } 0) \rangle$ 
  using signed-take-bit-decr-length-iff
  by (simp add: take-bit-drop-bit) force

lemma bit-signed-drop-bit-iff [bit-simps]:
   $\langle \text{bit} (\text{signed-drop-bit } m w) n \longleftrightarrow \text{bit } w (\text{if } \text{LENGTH}'(a) - m \leq n \wedge n < \text{LENGTH}'(a) \text{ then } \text{LENGTH}'(a) - 1 \text{ else } m + n) \rangle$ 
  for  $w :: \langle 'a::\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  apply transfer
  apply (simp add: bit-drop-bit-eq bit-signed-take-bit-iff not-le min-def)
  by (metis add.commute add-lessD1 le-antisym less-diff-conv less-eq-decr-length-iff nat-less-le)

lemma [code]:
   $\langle \text{Word.the-int} (\text{signed-drop-bit } n w) = \text{take-bit } \text{LENGTH}'(a) (\text{drop-bit } n (\text{Word.the-signed-int } w)) \rangle$ 
  for  $w :: \langle 'a::\text{len word} \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-of-0 [simp]:
   $\langle \text{signed-drop-bit } n 0 = 0 \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-of-minus-1 [simp]:
   $\langle \text{signed-drop-bit } n (-1) = -1 \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-signed-drop-bit [simp]:
   $\langle \text{signed-drop-bit } m (\text{signed-drop-bit } n w) = \text{signed-drop-bit} (m + n) w \rangle$ 

```

```

for  $w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$ 
proof ( $\text{cases } \langle \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ )
  case 0
    then show ?thesis
      using len-not-eq-0 by blast
  next
    case ( $Suc n$ )
    then show ?thesis
      by (force simp: bit-signed-drop-bit-iff not-le less-diff-conv ac-simps intro!: bit-word-eqI)
  qed

lemma signed-drop-bit-0 [simp]:
   $\langle \text{signed-drop-bit } 0 w = w \rangle$ 
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma sint-signed-drop-bit-eq:
   $\langle \text{sint } (\text{signed-drop-bit } n w) = \text{drop-bit } n (\text{sint } w) \rangle$ 
proof ( $\text{cases } \langle \text{LENGTH}('a) = 0 \vee n=0 \rangle$ )
  case False
  then show ?thesis
    apply simp
    apply (rule bit-eqI)
  by (auto simp: bit-sint-iff bit-drop-bit-eq bit-signed-drop-bit-iff dest: bit-imp-le-length)
  qed auto

```

106.10 Single-bit operations

```

lemma set-bit-eq-idem-iff:
   $\langle \text{Bit-Operations.set-bit } n w = w \longleftrightarrow \text{bit } w n \vee n \geq \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ 
  for  $w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$ 
  unfolding bit-eq-iff
  by (auto simp: bit-simps not-le)

lemma unset-bit-eq-idem-iff:
   $\langle \text{unset-bit } n w = w \longleftrightarrow \text{bit } w n \longrightarrow n \geq \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ 
  for  $w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$ 
  unfolding bit-eq-iff
  by (auto simp: bit-simps dest: bit-imp-le-length)

lemma flip-bit-eq-idem-iff:
   $\langle \text{flip-bit } n w = w \longleftrightarrow n \geq \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ 
  for  $w :: \langle 'a::len word \rangle$ 
  by (simp add: flip-bit-eq-if set-bit-eq-idem-iff unset-bit-eq-idem-iff)

```

106.11 Rotation

```

lift-definition word-rotr ::  $\langle \text{nat} \Rightarrow 'a::len word \Rightarrow 'a::len word \rangle$ 
  is  $\langle \lambda n k. \text{concat-bit } (\text{LENGTH}('a) - n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a))$ 
     $(\text{drop-bit } (n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)) (\text{take-bit } \text{LENGTH}('a) k))$ 
     $(\text{take-bit } (n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)) k) \rangle$ 

```

```

using take-bit-tightened by fastforce

lift-definition word-rotl :: <nat  $\Rightarrow$  'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a::len word>
  is < $\lambda n k.$  concat-bit ( $n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)$ )
    (drop-bit ( $\text{LENGTH}('a) - n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)$ ) (take-bit  $\text{LENGTH}('a) k$ ))
    (take-bit ( $\text{LENGTH}('a) - n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)$ )  $k$ )>
using take-bit-tightened by fastforce

lift-definition word-roti :: <int  $\Rightarrow$  'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a::len word>
  is < $\lambda r k.$  concat-bit ( $\text{LENGTH}('a) - \text{nat}(r \bmod \text{int} \text{LENGTH}('a))$ )
    (drop-bit ( $\text{nat}(r \bmod \text{int} \text{LENGTH}('a))$ ) (take-bit  $\text{LENGTH}('a) k$ ))
    (take-bit ( $\text{nat}(r \bmod \text{int} \text{LENGTH}('a))$ )  $k$ )>
by (smt (verit, best) len-gt-0 nat-le-iff of-nat-0-less-iff pos-mod-bound
  take-bit-tightened)

lemma word-rotl-eq-word-rotr [code]:
  <word-rotl  $n = (\text{word-rotr}(\text{LENGTH}('a) - n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a)) :: 'a::len word$ 
   $\Rightarrow 'a \text{ word})>$ 
  by (rule ext, cases < $n \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a) = 0$ >; transfer) simp-all

lemma word-roti-eq-word-rotr-word-rotl [code]:
  <word-roti  $i w =$ 
    (if  $i \geq 0$  then word-rotr ( $\text{nat } i$ )  $w$  else word-rotl ( $\text{nat } (-i)$ )  $w$ )>
  proof (cases < $i \geq 0$ >)
    case True
      moreover define  $n$  where < $n = \text{nat } i$ >
      ultimately have < $i = \text{int } n$ >
        by simp
      moreover have < $\text{word-roti}(\text{int } n) = (\text{word-rotr } n :: - \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word})$ >
        by (rule ext, transfer) (simp add: nat-mod-distrib)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by simp
    next
      case False
      moreover define  $n$  where < $n = \text{nat } (-i)$ >
      ultimately have < $i = -\text{int } n \wedge n > 0$ >
        by simp-all
      moreover have < $\text{word-roti}(-\text{int } n) = (\text{word-rotl } n :: - \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word})$ >
        by (rule ext, transfer)
        (simp add: zmod-zminus1-eq-if flip: of-nat-mod of-nat-diff)
      ultimately show ?thesis
        by simp
  qed

lemma bit-word-rotr-iff [bit-simps]:
  < $\text{bit}(\text{word-rotr } m w) n \longleftrightarrow$ 
     $n < \text{LENGTH}('a) \wedge \text{bit } w ((n + m) \bmod \text{LENGTH}('a))$ >
  for  $w :: 'a::len \text{ word}$ 
  proof transfer

```

```

fix k :: int and m n :: nat
define q where <math>q = m \bmod LENGTH('a)</math>
have <math>q < LENGTH('a)</math>
  by (simp add: q-def)
then have <math>q \leq LENGTH('a)</math>
  by simp
have <math>m \bmod LENGTH('a) = q</math>
  by (simp add: q-def)
moreover have <math>(n + m) \bmod LENGTH('a) = (n + q) \bmod LENGTH('a)</math>
  by (subst mod-add-right-eq [symmetric]) (simp add: <math>m \bmod LENGTH('a) = q</math>)
moreover have <math>n < LENGTH('a) \wedge
  bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - q) (drop-bit q (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)))
(take-bit q k)) n \longleftrightarrow
  n < LENGTH('a) \wedge bit k ((n + q) \bmod LENGTH('a))>
using <math>q < LENGTH('a)</math>
by (cases <math>q + n \geq LENGTH('a)</math>)
  (auto simp: bit-concat-bit-iff bit-drop-bit-eq
    bit-take-bit-iff le-mod-geq ac-simps)
ultimately show <math>n < LENGTH('a) \wedge
  bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - m \bmod LENGTH('a))
  (drop-bit (m \bmod LENGTH('a)) (take-bit LENGTH('a) k))
  (take-bit (m \bmod LENGTH('a)) k)) n
\longleftrightarrow n < LENGTH('a) \wedge
  (n + m) \bmod LENGTH('a) < LENGTH('a) \wedge
  bit k ((n + m) \bmod LENGTH('a))>
  by simp
qed

lemma bit-word-rotl-iff [bit-simps]:
<math>\langle bit (word-rotl m w) n \longleftrightarrow
  n < LENGTH('a) \wedge bit w ((n + (LENGTH('a) - m \bmod LENGTH('a))) \bmod
  LENGTH('a)) \rangle
for w :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: word-rotl-eq-word-rotr bit-word-rotl-iff)

lemma bit-word-roti-iff [bit-simps]:
<math>\langle bit (word-roti k w) n \longleftrightarrow
  n < LENGTH('a) \wedge bit w (nat ((int n + k) \bmod int LENGTH('a))) \rangle
for w :: 'a::len word
proof transfer
fix k l :: int and n :: nat
define m where <math>m = nat (k \bmod int LENGTH('a))</math>
have <math>m < LENGTH('a)</math>
  by (simp add: nat-less-iff m-def)
then have <math>m \leq LENGTH('a)</math>
  by simp
have <math>k \bmod int LENGTH('a) = int m</math>
  by (simp add: nat-less-iff m-def)

```

```

moreover have ⟨(int n + k) mod int LENGTH('a) = int ((n + m) mod LENGTH('a))⟩
  by (subst mod-add-right-eq [symmetric]) (simp add: of-nat-mod ⟨k mod int LENGTH('a) = int m⟩)
moreover have ⟨n < LENGTH('a) ∧
  bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - m) (drop-bit m (take-bit LENGTH('a) l)))
  (take-bit m l)) n ↔
  n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit l ((n + m) mod LENGTH('a))⟩
using ⟨m < LENGTH('a)⟩
by (cases ⟨m + n ≥ LENGTH('a)⟩)
  (auto simp: bit-concat-bit-iff bit-drop-bit-eq
    bit-take-bit-iff nat-less-iff not-le not-less ac-simps
    le-diff-conv le-mod-geq)
ultimately show ⟨n < LENGTH('a)
  ∧ bit (concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - nat (k mod int LENGTH('a)))
    (drop-bit (nat (k mod int LENGTH('a))) (take-bit LENGTH('a) l))
    (take-bit (nat (k mod int LENGTH('a))) l)) n ↔
  n < LENGTH('a)
  ∧ nat ((int n + k) mod int LENGTH('a)) < LENGTH('a)
  ∧ bit l (nat ((int n + k) mod int LENGTH('a)))⟩
by simp
qed

lemma uint-word-rotr-eq:
⟨uint (word-rotr n w) = concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a))
  (drop-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) (uint w))
  (uint (take-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) w))⟩
for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by transfer (simp add: take-bit-concat-bit-eq)

lemma [code]:
⟨Word.the-int (word-rotr n w) = concat-bit (LENGTH('a) - n mod LENGTH('a))
  (drop-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) (Word.the-int w))
  (Word.the-int (take-bit (n mod LENGTH('a)) w))⟩
for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
using uint-word-rotr-eq [of n w] by simp

```

106.12 Split and cat operations

```

lift-definition word-cat :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word ⇒ 'c::len word⟩
  is ⟨λk l. concat-bit LENGTH('b) l (take-bit LENGTH('a) k)⟩
  by (simp add: bit-eq-iff bit-concat-bit-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

```

```

lemma word-cat-eq:
⟨(word-cat v w :: 'c::len word) = push-bit LENGTH('b) (ucast v) + ucast w⟩
for v :: ⟨'a::len word⟩ and w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
by transfer (simp add: concat-bit-eq ac-simps)

```

```

lemma word-cat-eq' [code]:

```

```

⟨word-cat a b = word-of-int (concat-bit LENGTH('b) (uint b) (uint a))⟩
for a :: ⟨'a::len word⟩ and b :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
by transfer (simp add: concat-bit-take-bit-eq)

lemma bit-word-cat-iff [bit-simps]:
  ⟨bit (word-cat v w :: 'c::len word) n ⟷ n < LENGTH('c) ∧ (if n < LENGTH('b)
  then bit w n else bit v (n - LENGTH('b)))⟩
    for v :: ⟨'a::len word⟩ and w :: ⟨'b::len word⟩
    by transfer (simp add: bit-concat-bit-iff bit-take-bit-iff)

definition word-split :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word × 'c::len word⟩
  where ⟨word-split w =
    (ucast (drop-bit LENGTH('c) w) :: 'b::len word, ucast w :: 'c::len word)⟩

definition word-rcat :: ⟨'a::len word list ⇒ 'b::len word⟩
  where ⟨word-rcat = word-of-int ∘ horner-sum uint (2 ^ LENGTH('a)) ∘ rev⟩

```

106.13 More on conversions

```

lemma int-word-sint:
  ⟨sint (word-of-int x :: 'a::len word) = (x + 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)) mod 2 ^
  LENGTH('a) - 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)⟩
    by transfer (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: signed-take-bit-eq-take-bit-shift)

lemma sint-sbintrunc': sint (word-of-int bin :: 'a word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len)
  - 1) bin
  by (simp add: signed-of-int)

lemma uint-sint: uint w = take-bit LENGTH('a) (sint w)
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma bintr-uint: LENGTH('a) ≤ n ⟹ take-bit n (uint w) = uint w
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: min-def)

lemma wi-bintr:
  LENGTH('a::len) ≤ n ⟹
    word-of-int (take-bit n w) = (word-of-int w :: 'a word)
  by transfer simp

lemma word-numeral-alt: numeral b = word-of-int (numeral b)
  by simp

declare word-numeral-alt [symmetric, code-abbrev]

lemma word-neg-numeral-alt: - numeral b = word-of-int (- numeral b)
  by simp

```

```

declare word-neg-numeral-alt [symmetric, code-abbrev]

lemma uint-bintrunc [simp]:
  uint (numeral bin :: 'a word) =
    take-bit (LENGTH('a:len)) (numeral bin)
  by transfer rule

lemma uint-bintrunc-neg [simp]:
  uint (− numeral bin :: 'a word) = take-bit (LENGTH('a:len)) (− numeral bin)
  by transfer rule

lemma sint-sbintrunc [simp]:
  sint (numeral bin :: 'a word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a:len) − 1) (numeral bin)
  by transfer simp

lemma sint-sbintrunc-neg [simp]:
  sint (− numeral bin :: 'a word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a:len) − 1) (− numeral bin)
  by transfer simp

lemma unat-bintrunc [simp]:
  unat (numeral bin :: 'a:len word) = nat (take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (numeral bin))
  by transfer simp

lemma unat-bintrunc-neg [simp]:
  unat (− numeral bin :: 'a:len word) = nat (take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (− numeral bin))
  by transfer simp

lemma size-0-eq: size w = 0  $\implies$  v = w
  for v w :: 'a:len word
  by transfer simp

lemma uint-ge-0 [iff]: 0  $\leq$  uint x
  by (fact unsigned-greater-eq)

lemma uint-lt2p [iff]: uint x < 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a)
  for x :: 'a:len word
  by (fact unsigned-less)

lemma sint-ge: − (2  $\wedge$  (LENGTH('a) − 1))  $\leq$  sint x
  for x :: 'a:len word
  using sint-greater-eq [of x] by simp

lemma sint-lt: sint x < 2  $\wedge$  (LENGTH('a) − 1)
  for x :: 'a:len word
  using sint-less [of x] by simp

```

```

lemma uint-m2p-neg: uint x = 2 ^ LENGTH('a) < 0
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (simp only: diff-less-0-iff-less uint-lt2p)

lemma uint-m2p-not-non-neg: ¬ 0 ≤ uint x = 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (simp only: not-le uint-m2p-neg)

lemma lt2p-lem: LENGTH('a) ≤ n ==> uint w < 2 ^ n
  for w :: 'a::len word
  using uint-bounded [of w] by (rule less-le-trans) simp

lemma uint-le-0-iff [simp]: uint x ≤ 0 ↔ uint x = 0
  by (fact uint-ge-0 [THEN leD, THEN antisym-conv1])

lemma uint-nat: uint w = int (unat w)
  by transfer simp

lemma uint-numeral: uint (numeral b :: 'a::len word) = numeral b mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: of-nat-take-bit)

lemma uint-neg-numeral: uint (‐ numeral b :: 'a::len word) = ‐ numeral b mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: of-nat-take-bit)

lemma unat-numeral: unat (numeral b :: 'a::len word) = numeral b mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod nat-mod-distrib nat-power-eq)

lemma sint-numeral:
  sint (numeral b :: 'a::len word) =
    (numeral b + 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a) - 2 ^ (LENGTH('a) - 1)
  by (metis int-word-sint word-numeral-alt)

lemma word-of-int-0 [simp, code-post]: word-of-int 0 = 0
  by (fact of-int-0)

lemma word-of-int-1 [simp, code-post]: word-of-int 1 = 1
  by (fact of-int-1)

lemma word-of-int-neg-1 [simp]: word-of-int (‐ 1) = ‐ 1
  by simp

lemma word-of-int-numeral [simp] : (word-of-int (numeral bin) :: 'a::len word) =
  numeral bin
  by simp

```

```

lemma word-int-case-wi:
  word-int-case f (word-of-int i :: 'b word) = f (i mod 2 ^ LENGTH('b::len))
  by (simp add: uint-word-of-int word-int-case-eq-uint)

lemma word-int-split:
  P (word-int-case f x) =
    (forall i. x = (word-of-int i :: 'b::len word) ∧ 0 ≤ i ∧ i < 2 ^ LENGTH('b) → P
     (f i))
  by transfer (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma word-int-split-asm:
  P (word-int-case f x) =
    (exists n. x = (word-of-int n :: 'b::len word) ∧ 0 ≤ n ∧ n < 2 ^ LENGTH('b::len)
    ∧ ⊢ P (f n))
  using word-int-split by auto

lemma uint-range-size: 0 ≤ uint w ∧ uint w < 2 ^ size w
  by transfer simp

lemma sint-range-size: −(2 ^ (size w − Suc 0)) ≤ sint w ∧ sint w < 2 ^ (size w
  − Suc 0)
  by (simp add: word-size sint-greater-eq sint-less)

lemma sint-above-size: 2 ^ (size w − 1) ≤ x ⇒ sint w < x
  for w :: 'a::len word
  unfolding word-size by (rule less-le-trans [OF sint-lt])

lemma sint-below-size: x ≤ −(2 ^ (size w − 1)) ⇒ x ≤ sint w
  for w :: 'a::len word
  unfolding word-size by (rule order-trans [OF - sint-ge])

lemma word-unat-eq-iff:
  ⟨v = w ↔ unat v = unat w⟩
  for v w :: 'a::len word
  by (fact word-eq-iff-unsigned)

```

106.14 Testing bits

```

lemma bin-nth-uint-imp: bit (uint w) n ⇒ n < LENGTH('a)
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: bit-uint-iff)

lemma bin-nth-sint:
  LENGTH('a) ≤ n ⇒
    bit (sint w) n = bit (sint w) (LENGTH('a) − 1)
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by (transfer fixing: n) (simp add: bit-signed-take-bit-iff le-diff-conv min-def)

lemma num-of-bintr':

```

```

take-bit (LENGTH('a::len)) (numeral a :: int) = (numeral b) ==>
  numeral a = (numeral b :: 'a word)
proof (transfer fixing: a b)
  assume <take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int) = numeral b>
  then have <take-bit LENGTH('a) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int)) =
    take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral b)>
    by simp
  then show <take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int) = take-bit LENGTH('a)
    (numeral b)>
    by simp
qed

lemma num-of-sbintr':
  signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len) - 1) (numeral a :: int) = (numeral b) ==>
    numeral a = (numeral b :: 'a word)
proof (transfer fixing: a b)
  assume <signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral a :: int) = numeral b>
  then have <take-bit LENGTH('a) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral
    a :: int)) = take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral b)>
    by simp
  then show <take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral a :: int) = take-bit LENGTH('a)
    (numeral b)>
    by (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)
qed

lemma num-abs-bintr:
  (numeral x :: 'a word) =
    word-of-int (take-bit (LENGTH('a::len)) (numeral x))
  by transfer simp

lemma num-abs-sbintr:
  (numeral x :: 'a word) =
    word-of-int (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a::len) - 1) (numeral x))
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

  cast – note, no arg for new length, as it's determined by type of result,
  thus in cast w = w, the type means cast to length of w!

lemma bit-ucast-iff:
  <bit (ucast a :: 'a::len word) n <=> n < LENGTH('a::len) ∧ bit a n>
  by transfer (simp add: bit-take-bit-iff)

lemma ucast-id [simp]: ucast w = w
  by transfer simp

lemma scast-id [simp]: scast w = w
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit)

lemma ucast-mask-eq:
  <ucast (mask n :: 'b word) = mask (min LENGTH('b::len) n)>

```

by (*simp add: bit-eq-iff*) (*auto simp: bit-mask-iff bit-ucast-iff*)

— literal u(s)cast

lemma *ucast-bintr* [*simp*]:

ucast (*numeral w :: 'a::len word*) =
word-of-int (*take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (numeral w)*)
by *transfer simp*

lemma *scast-sbintr* [*simp*]:

scast (*numeral w :: 'a::len word*) =
word-of-int (*signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) (numeral w)*)
by *transfer simp*

lemma *source-size*: *source-size (c::'a::len word ⇒ -) = LENGTH('a)*
by *transfer simp*

lemma *target-size*: *target-size (c::- ⇒ 'b::len word) = LENGTH('b)*
by *transfer simp*

lemma *is-down*: *is-down c ↔ LENGTH('b) ≤ LENGTH('a)*
for *c :: 'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word*
by *transfer simp*

lemma *is-up*: *is-up c ↔ LENGTH('a) ≤ LENGTH('b)*
for *c :: 'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word*
by *transfer simp*

lemma *is-up-down*:
⟨is-up c ↔ is-down d⟩
for *c :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩*
and *d :: ⟨'b::len word ⇒ 'a::len word⟩*
by *transfer simp*

context

fixes *dummy-types :: ⟨'a::len × 'b::len⟩*
begin

private abbreviation (*input*) *UCAST :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩*
where *⟨UCAST == ucast⟩*

private abbreviation (*input*) *SCAST :: ⟨'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word⟩*
where *⟨SCAST == scast⟩*

lemma *down-cast-same*:

⟨UCAST = scast⟩ if ⟨is-down UCAST⟩
by (*rule ext, use that in transfer*) (*simp add: take-bit-signed-take-bit*)

lemma *sint-up-scast*:
 $\langle \text{sint} (\text{SCAST } w) = \text{sint } w \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up SCAST} \rangle$
using that by transfer (simp add: min-def Suc-leI le-diff-iff)

lemma *uint-up-ucast*:
 $\langle \text{uint} (\text{UCAST } w) = \text{uint } w \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up UCAST} \rangle$
using that by transfer (simp add: min-def)

lemma *ucast-up-ucast*:
 $\langle \text{ucast} (\text{UCAST } w) = \text{ucast } w \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up UCAST} \rangle$
using that by transfer (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma *ucast-up-ucast-id*:
 $\langle \text{ucast} (\text{UCAST } w) = w \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up UCAST} \rangle$
using that by (simp add: ucast-up-ucast)

lemma *scast-up-scast*:
 $\langle \text{scast} (\text{SCAST } w) = \text{scast } w \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up SCAST} \rangle$
using that by transfer (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma *scast-up-scast-id*:
 $\langle \text{scast} (\text{SCAST } w) = w \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up SCAST} \rangle$
using that by (simp add: scast-up-scast)

lemma *isduu*:
 $\langle \text{is-up UCAST} \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-down } d \rangle$
for $d :: \langle 'b \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$
using that is-up-down [of UCAST d] **by** simp

lemma *isdus*:
 $\langle \text{is-up SCAST} \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-down } d \rangle$
for $d :: \langle 'b \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word} \rangle$
using that is-up-down [of SCAST d] **by** simp

lemmas *ucast-down-ucast-id* = *isduu* [*THEN* *ucast-up-ucast-id*]
lemmas *scast-down-scast-id* = *isdus* [*THEN* *scast-up-scast-id*]

lemma *up-ucast-surj*:
 $\langle \text{surj} (\text{ucast} :: 'b \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word}) \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up UCAST} \rangle$
by (rule surjI) (*use that in* ⟨rule ucast-up-ucast-id⟩)

lemma *up-scast-surj*:
 $\langle \text{surj} (\text{scast} :: 'b \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word}) \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-up SCAST} \rangle$
by (rule surjI) (*use that in* ⟨rule scast-up-scast-id⟩)

lemma *down-ucast-inj*:
 $\langle \text{inj-on UCAST } A \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{is-down } (\text{ucast} :: 'b \text{ word} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ word}) \rangle$
by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (*use that in* ⟨rule ucast-down-ucast-id⟩)

```

lemma down-scast-inj:
  ‹inj-on SCAST A› if ‹is-down (scast :: 'b word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word)›
  by (rule inj-on-inverseI) (use that in ‹rule scast-down-scast-id›)

lemma ucast-down-wi:
  ‹UCAST (word-of-int x) = word-of-int x› if ‹is-down UCAST›
  using that by transfer simp

lemma ucast-down-no:
  ‹UCAST (numeral bin) = numeral bin› if ‹is-down UCAST›
  using that by transfer simp

end

lemmas word-log-defs = word-and-def word-or-def word-xor-def word-not-def

lemma bit-last-iff:
  ‹bit w (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)  $\longleftrightarrow$  sint w < 0› (is ‹?P  $\longleftrightarrow$  ?Q›)
  for w :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: bit-unsigned-iff sint-uint)

lemma drop-bit-eq-zero-iff-not-bit-last:
  ‹drop-bit (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0) w = 0  $\longleftrightarrow$   $\neg$  bit w (LENGTH('a) - Suc 0)›
  for w :: 'a::len word
  proof (cases ‹LENGTH('a)›)
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?thesis
      apply transfer
      apply (simp add: take-bit-drop-bit)
      by (simp add: bit-iff-odd-drop-bit drop-bit-take-bit odd-iff-mod-2-eq-one)
  qed auto

lemma unat-div:
  ‹unat (x div y) = unat x div unat y›
  by (fact unat-div-distrib)

lemma unat-mod:
  ‹unat (x mod y) = unat x mod unat y›
  by (fact unat-mod-distrib)

```

106.15 Word Arithmetic

```

lemmas less-eq-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-le-def [of ‹numeral a› ‹numeral b›, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-less-def [of ‹numeral a› ‹numeral b›, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]

```

```

for a b
lemmas less-eq-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-le-def [of ⟨– numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-less-def [of ⟨– numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-eq-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-le-def [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨– numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-less-def [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨– numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-eq-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-le-def [of ⟨– numeral a⟩ ⟨– numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-less-def [of ⟨– numeral a⟩ ⟨– numeral b⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-numeral-minus-1 [simp] =
  word-less-def [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨– 1⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas less-word-minus-numeral-minus-1 [simp] =
  word-less-def [of ⟨– numeral a⟩ ⟨– 1⟩, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b

lemmas sless-eq-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sle-eq [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sless-alt [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-eq-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sle-eq [of ⟨– numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-sless-alt [of ⟨– numeral a⟩ ⟨numeral b⟩, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-eq-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-sle-eq [of ⟨numeral a⟩ ⟨– numeral b⟩, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b

```

```

lemmas sless-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-sless-alt [of <numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-eq-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-sle-eq [of <- numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b
lemmas sless-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-sless-alt [of <- numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified sint-sbintrunc sint-sbintrunc-neg]
  for a b

lemmas div-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-div-def [of <numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-div-def [of <- numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas div-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-div-def [of <numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-div-def [of <- numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-1-numeral [simp] =
  word-div-def [of <- 1> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas div-word-minus-1-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-div-def [of <- 1> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b

lemmas mod-word-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-mod-def [of <numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-numeral-numeral [simp] =
  word-mod-def [of <- numeral a> <numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas mod-word-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-mod-def [of <numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-numeral-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-mod-def [of <- numeral a> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
  unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]

```

```

unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-1-numeral [simp] =
  word-mod-def [of <- 1> numeral b], simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b
lemmas mod-word-minus-1-minus-numeral [simp] =
  word-mod-def [of <- 1> <- numeral b>, simplified uint-bintrunc uint-bintrunc-neg
unsigned-minus-1-eq-mask mask-eq-exp-minus-1]
  for a b

lemma signed-drop-bit-of-1 [simp]:
  <signed-drop-bit n (1 :: 'a::len word) = of_bool (LENGTH('a) = 1 ∨ n = 0)>
  apply (transfer fixing: n)
  apply (cases <LENGTH('a)>)
  apply (auto simp: take-bit-signed-take-bit)
  apply (auto simp: take-bit-drop-bit gr0-conv-Suc simp flip: take-bit-eq-self-iff-drop-bit-eq-0)
  done

lemma take-bit-word-beyond-length-eq:
  <take-bit n w = w> if <LENGTH('a) ≤ n> for w :: <'a::len word>
  by (simp add: take-bit-word-eq-self that)

lemmas word-div-no [simp] = word-div-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-mod-no [simp] = word-mod-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-less-no [simp] = word-less-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-le-no [simp] = word-le-def [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-sless-no [simp] = word-sless-eq [of numeral a numeral b] for a b
lemmas word-sle-no [simp] = word-sle-eq [of numeral a numeral b] for a b

lemma size-0-same': size w = 0 ⇒ w = v
  for v w :: 'a::len word
  by (unfold word-size) simp

lemmas size-0-same = size-0-same' [unfolded word-size]

lemmas unat-eq-0 = unat-0-iff
lemmas unat-eq-zero = unat-0-iff

lemma mask-1: mask 1 = 1
  by simp

lemma mask-Suc-0: mask (Suc 0) = 1
  by simp

lemma bin-last-bintrunc: odd (take-bit l n) ↔ l > 0 ∧ odd n
  by simp

lemma push-bit-word-beyond [simp]:

```

```

⟨push-bit n w = 0⟩ if ⟨LENGTH('a) ≤ n⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
using that by (transfer fixing: n) (simp add: take-bit-push-bit)

lemma drop-bit-word-beyond [simp]:
⟨drop-bit n w = 0⟩ if ⟨LENGTH('a) ≤ n⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
using that by (transfer fixing: n) (simp add: drop-bit-take-bit)

lemma signed-drop-bit-beyond:
⟨signed-drop-bit n w = (if bit w (LENGTH('a) − Suc 0) then − 1 else 0)⟩
if ⟨LENGTH('a) ≤ n⟩ for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by (rule bit-word-eqI) (simp add: bit-signed-drop-bit-iff that)

lemma take-bit-numeral-minus-numeral-word [simp]:
⟨take-bit (numeral m) (− numeral n :: 'a::len word) =
(case take-bit-num (numeral m) n of None ⇒ 0 | Some q ⇒ take-bit (numeral
m) (2 ^ numeral m − numeral q))⟩ (is ⟨?lhs = ?rhs⟩)
proof (cases ⟨LENGTH('a) ≤ numeral m⟩)
case True
then have *: ⟨(take-bit (numeral m) :: 'a word ⇒ 'a word) = id⟩
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff take-bit-word-eq-self)
have **: ⟨2 ^ numeral m = (0 :: 'a word)⟩
using True by (simp flip: exp-eq-zero-iff)
show ?thesis
by (auto simp only: * ** split: option.split
dest!: take-bit-num-eq-None-imp [where ?'a = ⟨'a word⟩] take-bit-num-eq-Some-imp
[where ?'a = ⟨'a word⟩])
simp-all
next
case False
then show ?thesis
by (transfer fixing: m n) simp
qed

lemma of-nat-inverse:
⟨word-of-nat r = a ⟹ r < 2 ^ LENGTH('a) ⟹ unat a = r⟩
for a :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by (metis id-apply of-nat-eq-id take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff unsigned-of-nat)

```

106.16 Transferring goals from words to ints

```

lemma word-ths:
shows word-succ-p1: word-succ a = a + 1
and word-pred-m1: word-pred a = a − 1
and word-pred-success: word-pred (word-succ a) = a
and word-succ-pred: word-succ (word-pred a) = a
and word-mult-success: word-succ a * b = b + a * b
by (transfer, simp add: algebra-simps)+

lemma uint-cong: x = y ⟹ uint x = uint y

```

by *simp*

```
lemma uint-word-ariths:
  fixes a b :: 'a::len word
  shows uint (a + b) = (uint a + uint b) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a::len)
  and uint (a - b) = (uint a - uint b) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  and uint (a * b) = uint a * uint b mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  and uint (- a) = - uint a mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  and uint (word-succ a) = (uint a + 1) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  and uint (word-pred a) = (uint a - 1) mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  and uint (0 :: 'a word) = 0 mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
  and uint (1 :: 'a word) = 1 mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)
by (simp-all only: word-arith-wis uint-word-of-int-eq flip: take-bit-eq-mod)
```

```
lemma uint-word-arith-bintrs:
  fixes a b :: 'a::len word
  shows uint (a + b) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (uint a + uint b)
  and uint (a - b) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (uint a - uint b)
  and uint (a * b) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (uint a * uint b)
  and uint (- a) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (- uint a)
  and uint (word-succ a) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (uint a + 1)
  and uint (word-pred a) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) (uint a - 1)
  and uint (0 :: 'a word) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) 0
  and uint (1 :: 'a word) = take-bit (LENGTH('a)) 1
by (simp-all add: uint-word-ariths take-bit-eq-mod)
```

context

```
fixes a b :: 'a::len word
begin
```

```
lemma sint-word-add: sint (a + b) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (sint a
+ sint b)
by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-add)
```

```
lemma sint-word-diff: sint (a - b) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (sint a
- sint b)
by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-diff)
```

```
lemma sint-word-mult: sint (a * b) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (sint a
* sint b)
by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-mult)
```

```
lemma sint-word-minus: sint (- a) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (- sint
a)
by transfer (simp add: signed-take-bit-minus)
```

```
lemma sint-word-succ: sint (word-succ a) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1)
(sint a + 1)
by (metis of-int-sint scast-id sint-sbintrunc' wi-hom-succ)
```

```

lemma sint-word-pred: sint (word-pred a) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1)
(sint a - 1)
by (metis of-int-sint scast-id sint-sbintrunc' wi-hom-pred)

lemma sint-word-01:
sint (0 :: 'a word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) 0
sint (1 :: 'a word) = signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) 1
by (simp-all add: sint-uint)

end

lemmas sint-word-ariths =
sint-word-add sint-word-diff sint-word-mult sint-word-minus
sint-word-succ sint-word-pred sint-word-01

lemma word-pred-0-n1: word-pred 0 = word-of-int (- 1)
unfolding word-pred-m1 by simp

lemma succ-pred-no [simp]:
word-success (numeral w) = numeral w + 1
word-pred (numeral w) = numeral w - 1
word-success (- numeral w) = - numeral w + 1
word-pred (- numeral w) = - numeral w - 1
by (simp-all add: word-success-p1 word-pred-m1)

lemma word-sp-01 [simp]:
word-success (- 1) = 0 ∧ word-success 0 = 1 ∧ word-pred 0 = - 1 ∧ word-pred 1 =
0
by (simp-all add: word-success-p1 word-pred-m1)

```

— alternative approach to lifting arithmetic equalities

```

lemma word-of-int-Ex: ∃y. x = word-of-int y
by (rule-tac x=uint x in exI) simp

```

106.17 Order on fixed-length words

```

lift-definition udvd :: ⟨'a:len word ⇒ 'a:len word ⇒ bool⟩ (infixl ⟨udvd⟩ 50)
is ⟨λk l. take-bit LENGTH('a) k dvd take-bit LENGTH('a) l⟩ by simp

```

```

lemma udvd-iff-dvd:
⟨x udvd y ⟷ unat x dvd unat y⟩
by transfer (simp add: nat-dvd-iff)

```

```

lemma udvd-iff-dvd-int:
⟨v udvd w ⟷ uint v dvd uint w⟩
by transfer rule

```

```

lemma udvdI [intro]:
   $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle \text{ if } \langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * \text{unat } u \rangle$ 
proof -
  from that have  $\langle \text{unat } v \text{ dvd } \text{unat } w \rangle \dots$ 
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: udvd-iff-dvd)
qed

lemma udvdE [elim]:
  fixes v w ::  $\langle 'a::len \text{ word} \rangle$ 
  assumes  $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$ 
  obtains u ::  $\langle 'a \text{ word} \rangle$  where  $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * \text{unat } u \rangle$ 
  proof (cases  $\langle v = 0 \rangle$ )
    case True
    moreover from True  $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$  have  $\langle w = 0 \rangle$ 
      by transfer simp
    ultimately show thesis
      using that by simp
  next
    case False
    then have  $\langle \text{unat } v > 0 \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: unat-gt-0)
    from  $\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$  have  $\langle \text{unat } v \text{ dvd } \text{unat } w \rangle$ 
      by (simp add: udvd-iff-dvd)
    then obtain n where  $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * n \rangle \dots$ 
    moreover have  $\langle n < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ 
    proof (rule ccontr)
      assume  $\neg n < 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 
      then have  $\langle n \geq 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ 
        by (simp add: not-le)
      then have  $\langle \text{unat } v * n \geq 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ 
        using  $\langle \text{unat } v > 0 \rangle$  mult-le-mono [of 1  $\langle \text{unat } v \rangle$   $\langle 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$  n]
        by simp
      with  $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * n \rangle$ 
      have  $\langle \text{unat } w \geq 2 \wedge \text{LENGTH}('a) \rangle$ 
        by simp
      with unsigned-less [of w, where ?'a = nat] show False
        by linarith
    qed
    ultimately have  $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * \text{unat } (\text{word-of-nat } n :: 'a \text{ word}) \rangle$ 
      by (auto simp: take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff unsigned-of-nat intro: sym)
    with that show thesis .
  qed

lemma udvd-imp-mod-eq-0:
   $\langle w \text{ mod } v = 0 \rangle \text{ if } \langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle$ 
  using that by transfer simp

lemma mod-eq-0-imp-udvd [intro?]:

```

$\langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle \text{ if } \langle w \bmod v = 0 \rangle$
by (metis mod-0-imp-dvd that udvd-iff-dvd unat-0 unat-mod-distrib)

lemma udvd-imp-dvd:

$\langle v \text{ dvd } w \rangle \text{ if } \langle v \text{ udvd } w \rangle \text{ for } v \text{ } w :: \langle 'a::len \text{ word} \rangle$

proof –

from that obtain $u :: \langle 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ **where** $\langle \text{unat } w = \text{unat } v * \text{unat } u \rangle ..$

then have $\langle w = v * u \rangle$

by (metis of-nat-mult of-nat-unat word-mult-def word-of-int-uint)

then show $\langle v \text{ dvd } w \rangle ..$

qed

lemma exp-dvd-iff-exp-udvd:

$\langle 2^{\wedge} n \text{ dvd } w \longleftrightarrow 2^{\wedge} n \text{ udvd } w \rangle \text{ for } v \text{ } w :: \langle 'a::len \text{ word} \rangle$

proof

assume $\langle 2^{\wedge} n \text{ udvd } w \rangle$ **then show** $\langle 2^{\wedge} n \text{ dvd } w \rangle$

by (rule udvd-imp-dvd)

next

assume $\langle 2^{\wedge} n \text{ dvd } w \rangle$

then obtain $u :: \langle 'a \text{ word} \rangle$ **where** $\langle w = 2^{\wedge} n * u \rangle ..$

then have $\langle w = \text{push-bit } n \text{ } u \rangle$

by (simp add: push-bit-eq-mult)

then show $\langle 2^{\wedge} n \text{ udvd } w \rangle$

by transfer (simp add: take-bit-push-bit dvd-eq-mod-eq-0 flip: take-bit-eq-mod)

qed

lemma udvd-nat-alt:

$\langle a \text{ udvd } b \longleftrightarrow (\exists n. \text{unat } b = n * \text{unat } a) \rangle$

by (auto simp: udvd-iff-dvd)

lemma udvd-unfold-int:

$\langle a \text{ udvd } b \longleftrightarrow (\exists n \geq 0. \text{uint } b = n * \text{uint } a) \rangle$

unfolding udvd-iff-dvd-int

by (metis dvd-div-mult-self dvd-triv-right uint-div-distrib uint-ge-0)

lemma unat-minus-one:

$\langle \text{unat } (w - 1) = \text{unat } w - 1 \rangle \text{ if } \langle w \neq 0 \rangle$

proof –

have $0 \leq \text{uint } w$ **by** (fact uint-nonnegative)

moreover from that **have** $0 \neq \text{uint } w$

by (simp add: uint-0-iff)

ultimately have $1 \leq \text{uint } w$

by arith

from uint-lt2p [of w] **have** $\text{uint } w - 1 < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)$

by arith

with $\langle 1 \leq \text{uint } w \rangle$ **have** $(\text{uint } w - 1) \bmod 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a) = \text{uint } w - 1$

by (auto intro: mod-pos-pos-trivial)

with $\langle 1 \leq \text{uint } w \rangle$ **have** $\text{nat } ((\text{uint } w - 1) \bmod 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)) = \text{nat } (\text{uint } w) - 1$

```

by (auto simp del: nat-uint-eq)
then show ?thesis
by (metis uint-word-ariths(6) unat-eq-nat-uint word-pred-m1)
qed

lemma measure-unat:  $p \neq 0 \implies \text{unat}(p - 1) < \text{unat } p$ 
by (simp add: unat-minus-one) (simp add: unat-0-iff [symmetric])

lemmas uint-add-ge0 [simp] = add-nonneg-nonneg [OF uint-ge-0 uint-ge-0]
lemmas uint-mult-ge0 [simp] = mult-nonneg-nonneg [OF uint-ge-0 uint-ge-0]

lemma uint-sub-lt2p [simp]:  $\text{uint } x - \text{uint } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 
for x :: 'a::len word and y :: 'b::len word
using uint-ge-0 [of y] uint-lt2p [of x] by arith

```

106.18 Conditions for the addition (etc) of two words to overflow

```

lemma uint-add-lem:
  ( $\text{uint } x + \text{uint } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)$ ) =
    ( $\text{uint } (x + y) = \text{uint } x + \text{uint } y$ )
  for x y :: 'a::len word
  by (metis add.right-neutral add-mono-thms-linordered-semiring(1) mod-pos-pos-trivial
of-nat-0-le-iff uint-lt2p uint-nat uint-word-ariths(1))

lemma uint-mult-lem:
  ( $\text{uint } x * \text{uint } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)$ ) =
    ( $\text{uint } (x * y) = \text{uint } x * \text{uint } y$ )
  for x y :: 'a::len word
  by (metis mod-pos-pos-trivial uint-lt2p uint-mult-ge0 uint-word-ariths(3))

lemma uint-sub-lem:  $\text{uint } x \geq \text{uint } y \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } (x - y) = \text{uint } x - \text{uint } y$ 
by (simp add: uint-word-arith-bintrs take-bit-int-eq-self-iff)

lemma uint-add-le:  $\text{uint } (x + y) \leq \text{uint } x + \text{uint } y$ 
unfolding uint-word-ariths by (simp add: zmod-le-nonneg-dividend)

lemma uint-sub-ge:  $\text{uint } (x - y) \geq \text{uint } x - \text{uint } y$ 
by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) uint-nonnegative uint-sub-lem)

lemma int-mod-ge:  $\langle a \leq a \bmod n \rangle \text{ if } \langle a < n \rangle \langle 0 < n \rangle$ 
for a n :: int
using that order.trans [of a 0 ⟨a mod n⟩] by (cases ⟨a < 0⟩) auto

lemma mod-add-if-z:
   $\llbracket x < z; y < z; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq z \rrbracket \implies$ 
  ( $x + y) \bmod z = (\text{if } x + y < z \text{ then } x + y \text{ else } x + y - z$ )
  for x y z :: int
  by (smt (verit, best) minus-mod-self2 mod-pos-pos-trivial)

```

```

lemma uint-plus-if':
  uint (a + b) =
    (if uint a + uint b < 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a) then uint a + uint b
     else uint a + uint b - 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a))
  for a b :: 'a::len word
  using mod-add-if-z [of uint a - uint b] by (simp add: uint-word-ariths)

lemma mod-sub-if-z:
   $\llbracket x < z; y < z; 0 \leq y; 0 \leq x; 0 \leq z \rrbracket \implies$ 
    (x - y) mod z = (if y  $\leq$  x then x - y else x - y + z)
  for x y z :: int
  using mod-pos-pos-trivial [of x - y + z z] by (auto simp: not-le)

lemma uint-sub-if':
  uint (a - b) =
    (if uint b  $\leq$  uint a then uint a - uint b
     else uint a - uint b + 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a))
  for a b :: 'a::len word
  using mod-sub-if-z [of uint a - uint b] by (simp add: uint-word-ariths)

lemma word-of-int-inverse:
  word-of-int r = a  $\implies$  0  $\leq$  r  $\implies$  r < 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a)  $\implies$  uint a = r
  for a :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-int-eq-self)

lemma unat-split: P (unat x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall n.$  of-nat n = x  $\wedge$  n < 2 $\wedge$ LENGTH('a)  $\longrightarrow$  P n)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (auto simp: unsigned-of-nat take-bit-nat-eq-self)

lemma unat-split-asm: P (unat x)  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\nexists n.$  of-nat n = x  $\wedge$  n < 2 $\wedge$ LENGTH('a)
   $\wedge$   $\neg$  P n)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  using unat-split by auto

lemma un-ui-le:
   $\langle \text{unat } a \leq \text{unat } b \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } a \leq \text{uint } b \rangle$ 
  by transfer (simp add: nat-le-iff)

lemma unat-plus-if':
   $\langle \text{unat } (a + b) =$ 
    (if unat a + unat b < 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a)
     then unat a + unat b
     else unat a + unat b - 2  $\wedge$  LENGTH('a)) \bigr\rangle for a b :: 'a::len word
  apply (auto simp: not-less le-iff-add)
  using of-nat-inverse apply force
  by (smt (verit, ccfv-SIG) numeral-Bit0 numerals(1) of-nat-0-le-iff of-nat-1 of-nat-add
  of-nat-eq-iff of-nat-power of-nat-unat uint-plus-if')

```

```

lemma unat-sub-if-size:
  unat (x - y) =
    (if unat y ≤ unat x
     then unat x - unat y
     else unat x + 2 ^ size x - unat y)
proof -
  { assume xy: ¬ uint y ≤ uint x
   have nat (uint x - uint y + 2 ^ LENGTH('a)) = nat (uint x + 2 ^ LENGTH('a) - uint y)
   by simp
   also have ... = nat (uint x + 2 ^ LENGTH('a)) - nat (uint y)
   by (simp add: nat-diff-distrib')
   also have ... = nat (uint x) + 2 ^ LENGTH('a) - nat (uint y)
   by (simp add: nat-add-distrib nat-power-eq)
   finally have nat (uint x - uint y + 2 ^ LENGTH('a)) = nat (uint x) + 2 ^ LENGTH('a) - nat (uint y) .
  }
  then show ?thesis
  by (metis nat-diff-distrib' uint-range-size uint-sub-if' un-ui-le unat-eq-nat-uint
       word-size)
qed

```

lemmas unat-sub-if' = unat-sub-if-size [unfolded word-size]

```

lemma uint-split:
  P (uint x) = (∀ i. word-of-int i = x ∧ 0 ≤ i ∧ i < 2 ^ LENGTH('a) → P i)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (auto simp: take-bit-eq-mod)

lemma uint-split-asm:
  P (uint x) = (∄ i. word-of-int i = x ∧ 0 ≤ i ∧ i < 2 ^ LENGTH('a) ∧ ¬ P i)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (auto simp: unsigned-of-int take-bit-int-eq-self)

```

106.19 Some proof tool support

```

lemma power-False-cong: False ⇒ a ^ b = c ^ d
  by auto

```

lemmas unat-splits = unat-split unat-split-asm

```

lemmas unat-arith-simps =
  word-le-nat-alt word-less-nat-alt
  word-unat-eq-iff
  unat-sub-if' unat-plus-if' unat-div unat-mod

```

lemmas uint-splits = uint-split uint-split-asm

```

lemmas uint-arith-simps =
  word-le-def word-less-alt
  word-uint-eq-iff
  uint-sub-if' uint-plus-if'

— unat-arith-tac: tactic to reduce word arithmetic to nat, try to solve via arith
ML ‹
  val unat-arith-simpset =
    @{context} (* TODO: completely explicitly determined simpset *)
    |> fold Simplifier.add-simp @{thms unat-arith-simps}
    |> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms if-split-asm}
    |> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong}
    |> simpset-of

  fun unat-arith-tacs ctxt =
    let
      fun arith-tac' n t =
        Arith-Data.arith-tac ctxt n t
        handle Cooper.COOPER -=> Seq.empty;
    in
      [ clarify-tac ctxt 1,
        full-simp-tac (put-simpset unat-arith-simpset ctxt) 1,
        ALLGOALS (full-simp-tac
          (put-simpset HOL-ss ctxt
            |> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms unat-splits}
            |> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong})),
        rewrite-goals-tac ctxt @{thms word-size},
        ALLGOALS (fn n => REPEAT (resolve-tac ctxt [allI, impI] n) THEN
          REPEAT (eresolve-tac ctxt [conjE] n) THEN
          REPEAT (dresolve-tac ctxt @{thms of-nat-inverse} n) THEN
          assume-tac ctxt n),
        TRYALL arith-tac' ]
    end

  fun unat-arith-tac ctxt = SELECT-GOAL (EVERY (unat-arith-tacs ctxt))
›

method-setup unat-arith =
  ‹Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o unat-arith-tac)›
  solving word arithmetic via natural numbers and arith

— uint-arith-tac: reduce to arithmetic on int, try to solve by arith
ML ‹
  val uint-arith-simpset =
    @{context} (* TODO: completely explicitly determined simpset *)
    |> fold Simplifier.add-simp @{thms uint-arith-simps}
    |> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms if-split-asm}
    |> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong}
    |> simpset-of;

```

```

fun uint-arith-tacs ctxt =
  let
    fun arith-tac' n t =
      Arith-Data.arith-tac ctxt n t
      handle Cooper.COOPER -=> Seq.empty;
  in
    [ clarify-tac ctxt 1,
      full-simp-tac (put-simpset uint-arith-simpset ctxt) 1,
      ALLGOALS (full-simp-tac
        (put-simpset HOL-ss ctxt
          |> fold Splitter.add-split @{thms uint-splits}
          |> fold Simplifier.add-cong @{thms power-False-cong})),
      rewrite-goals-tac ctxt @{thms word-size},
      ALLGOALS (fn n => REPEAT (resolve-tac ctxt [allI, impI] n) THEN
        REPEAT (eresolve-tac ctxt [conjE] n) THEN
        REPEAT (dresolve-tac ctxt @{thms word-of-int-inverse} n
          THEN assume-tac ctxt n
          THEN assume-tac ctxt n),
      TRYALL arith-tac' ]
  end

fun uint-arith-tac ctxt = SELECT-GOAL (EVERY (uint-arith-tacs ctxt))
>

method-setup uint-arith =
  <Scan.succeed (SIMPLE-METHOD' o uint-arith-tac)>
  solving word arithmetic via integers and arith

```

106.20 More on overflows and monotonicity

```

lemma no-plus-overflow-uint-size:  $x \leq x + y \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } x + \text{uint } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{size } x$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  by (auto simp: word-size word-le-def uint-add-lem uint-sub-lem)

```

```
lemmas no-olen-add = no-plus-overflow-uint-size [unfolded word-size]
```

```

lemma no-ulen-sub:  $x \geq x - y \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } y \leq \text{uint } x$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  by (auto simp: word-size word-le-def uint-add-lem uint-sub-lem)

```

```

lemma no-olen-add':  $x \leq y + x \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } y + \text{uint } x < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  by (simp add: ac-simps no-olen-add)

```

```
lemmas olen-add-equiv = trans [OF no-olen-add no-olen-add' [symmetric]]
```

```

lemmas uint-plus-simple-iff = trans [OF no-olen-add uint-add-lem]
lemmas uint-plus-simple = uint-plus-simple-iff [THEN iffD1]

```

```

lemmas uint-minus-simple-iff = trans [OF no-ulen-sub uint-sub-lem]
lemmas uint-minus-simple-alt = uint-sub-lem [folded word-le-def]
lemmas word-sub-le-iff = no-ulen-sub [folded word-le-def]
lemmas word-sub-le = word-sub-le-iff [THEN iffD2]

lemma word-less-sub1:  $x \neq 0 \implies 1 < x \longleftrightarrow 0 < x - 1$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-decr-eq)

lemma word-le-sub1:  $x \neq 0 \implies 1 \leq x \longleftrightarrow 0 \leq x - 1$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by transfer (simp add: int-one-le-iff-zero-less less-le)

lemma sub-wrap-lt:  $x < x - z \longleftrightarrow x < z$ 
  for  $x z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (meson linorder-not-le word-sub-le-iff)

lemma sub-wrap:  $x \leq x - z \longleftrightarrow z = 0 \vee x < z$ 
  for  $x z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (simp add: le-less sub-wrap-lt ac-simps)

lemma plus-minus-not-NULL-ab:  $x \leq ab - c \implies c \leq ab \implies c \neq 0 \implies x + c \neq 0$ 
  for  $x ab c :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma plus-minus-no-overflow-ab:  $x \leq ab - c \implies c \leq ab \implies x \leq x + c$ 
  for  $x ab c :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma le-minus':  $a + c \leq b \implies a \leq a + c \implies c \leq b - a$ 
  for  $a b c :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma le-plus':  $a \leq b \implies c \leq b - a \implies a + c \leq b$ 
  for  $a b c :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemmas le-plus = le-plus' [rotated]

lemmas le-minus = leD [THEN thin-rl, THEN le-minus']

lemma word-plus-mono-right:  $y \leq z \implies x \leq x + z \implies x + y \leq x + z$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma word-less-minus-cancel:  $y - x < z - x \implies x \leq z \implies y < z$ 
  for  $x y z :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

```

lemma *word-less-minus-mono-left*: $y < z \implies x \leq y \implies y - x < z - x$
for $x y z :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-less-minus-mono*: $a < c \implies d < b \implies a - b < a \implies c - d < c$
 $\implies a - b < c - d$
for $a b c d :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-le-minus-cancel*: $y - x \leq z - x \implies x \leq z \implies y \leq z$
for $x y z :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-le-minus-mono-left*: $y \leq z \implies x \leq y \implies y - x \leq z - x$
for $x y z :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-le-minus-mono*:
 $a \leq c \implies d \leq b \implies a - b \leq a \implies c - d \leq c \implies a - b \leq c - d$
for $a b c d :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *plus-le-left-cancel-wrap*: $x + y' < x \implies x + y < x \implies x + y' < x + y$
 $\longleftrightarrow y' < y$
for $x y y' :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *plus-le-left-cancel-nowrap*: $x \leq x + y' \implies x \leq x + y \implies x + y' < x + y$
 $\longleftrightarrow y' < y$
for $x y y' :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-plus-mono-right2*: $a \leq a + b \implies c \leq b \implies a \leq a + c$
for $a b c :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-less-add-right*: $x < y - z \implies z \leq y \implies x + z < y$
for $x y z :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-less-sub-right*: $x < y + z \implies y \leq x \implies x - y < z$
for $x y z :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

lemma *word-le-plus-either*: $x \leq y \vee x \leq z \implies y \leq y + z \implies x \leq y + z$
for $x y z :: 'a::len word$
by *uint-arith*

```

lemma word-less-nowrapI:  $x < z - k \implies k \leq z \implies 0 < k \implies x < x + k$ 
  for  $x z k :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma inc-le:  $i < m \implies i + 1 \leq m$ 
  for  $i m :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma inc-i:  $1 \leq i \implies i < m \implies 1 \leq i + 1 \wedge i + 1 \leq m$ 
  for  $i m :: 'a::len word$ 
  by uint-arith

lemma udvd-incr-lem:
   $\llbracket up < uq; up = ua + n * \text{uint } K; uq = ua + n' * \text{uint } K \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies up + \text{uint } K \leq uq$ 
  by auto (metis int-distrib(1) linorder-not-less mult.left-neutral mult-right-mono
  uint-nonnegative zless-imp-add1-zle)

lemma udvd-incr':
   $p < q \implies \text{uint } p = ua + n * \text{uint } K \implies$ 
   $\text{uint } q = ua + n' * \text{uint } K \implies p + K \leq q$ 
  unfolding word-less-alt word-le-def
  by (metis (full-types) order-trans udvd-incr-lem uint-add-le)

lemma udvd-decr':
  assumes  $p < q \text{ uint } p = ua + n * \text{uint } K \text{ uint } q = ua + n' * \text{uint } K$ 
  shows  $\text{uint } q = ua + n' * \text{uint } K \implies p \leq q - K$ 
proof -
  have  $\bigwedge w v. \text{uint } (w::'a word) \leq \text{uint } v + \text{uint } (w - v)$ 
  by (metis (no-types) add-diff-cancel-left' diff-add-cancel uint-add-le)
  moreover have  $\text{uint } K + \text{uint } p \leq \text{uint } q$ 
  using assms by (metis (no-types) add-diff-cancel-left' diff-add-cancel udvd-incr-lem
  word-less-def)
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (meson add-le-cancel-left order-trans word-less-eq-iff-unsigned)
qed

lemmas udvd-incr-lem0 = udvd-incr-lem [where ua=0, unfolded add-0-left]
lemmas udvd-incr0 = udvd-incr' [where ua=0, unfolded add-0-left]
lemmas udvd-decr0 = udvd-decr' [where ua=0, unfolded add-0-left]

lemma udvd-minus-le':  $xy < k \implies z \text{ udvd } xy \implies z \text{ udvd } k \implies xy \leq k - z$ 
  unfolding udvd-unfold-int
  by (meson udvd-decr0)

lemma udvd-incr2-K:
   $p < a + s \implies a \leq a + s \implies K \text{ udvd } s \implies K \text{ udvd } p - a \implies a \leq p \implies$ 
   $0 < K \implies p \leq p + K \wedge p + K \leq a + s$ 
  unfolding udvd-unfold-int

```

by (smt (verit, best) diff-add-cancel leD udvd-incr-lem uint-plus-if' word-less-eq-iff-unsigned word-sub-le)

106.21 Arithmetic type class instantiations

lemmas word-le-0-iff [simp] =
word-zero-le [THEN leD, THEN antisym-conv1]

lemma word-of-int-nat: $0 \leq x \implies \text{word-of-int } x = \text{of-nat} (\text{nat } x)$
by simp

note that *iszero-def* is only for class *comm-semiring-1-cancel*, which requires word length ≥ 1 , ie ' $a::len$ word'

lemma iszero-word-no [simp]:
iszero (numeral bin :: ' $a::len$ word') =
iszero (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral bin :: int))
by (metis iszero-def uint-0-iff uint-bintrunc)

Use *iszero* to simplify equalities between word numerals.

lemmas word-eq-numeral-iff-iszero [simp] =
eq-numeral-iff-iszero [**where** ' $a='a::len$ word']

lemma word-less-eq-imp-half-less-eq:
'v div 2 ≤ w div 2' **if** ' $v \leq w$ ' **for** v w :: ' $a::len$ word'
using that **by** (simp add: word-le-nat-alt unat-div div-le-mono)

lemma word-half-less-imp-less-eq:
'v ≤ w' **if** ' $v \leq w \wedge v \neq w$ ' **for** v w :: ' $a::len$ word'
using that linorder-linear word-less-eq-imp-half-less-eq **by** fastforce

106.22 Word and nat

lemma word-nchotomy: $\forall w :: 'a::len \text{word}. \exists n. w = \text{of-nat } n \wedge n < 2^{\wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)}$
by (metis of-nat-unat ucast-id unsigned-less)

lemma of-nat-eq: $\text{of-nat } n = w \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. n = \text{unat } w + q * 2^{\wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)})$
for w :: ' $a::len$ word'
using mod-div-mult-eq [of n 2 $\wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)$, symmetric]
by (auto simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod simp add: unsigned-of-nat)

lemma of-nat-eq-size: $\text{of-nat } n = w \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. n = \text{unat } w + q * 2^{\wedge \text{size } w})$
unfolding word-size **by** (rule of-nat-eq)

lemma of-nat-0: $\text{of-nat } m = (0::'a::len \text{word}) \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. m = q * 2^{\wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)})$
by (simp add: of-nat-eq)

lemma of-nat-2p [simp]: $\text{of-nat } (2^{\wedge \text{LENGTH}('a)}) = (0::'a::len \text{word})$
by (fact mult-1 [symmetric, THEN iffD2 [OF of-nat-0 exI]])

```

lemma of-nat-gt-0: of-nat k ≠ 0  $\implies$  0 < k
  by (cases k) auto

lemma of-nat-neq-0: 0 < k  $\implies$  k < 2 ^ LENGTH('a::len)  $\implies$  of-nat k ≠ (0 :: 'a word)
  by (auto simp : of-nat-0)

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-add: of-nat a + of-nat b = of-nat (a + b)
  by simp

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-mult: of-nat a * of-nat b = (of-nat (a * b) :: 'a::len word)
  by (simp add: wi-hom-mult)

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-Suc: word-succ (of-nat a) = of-nat (Suc a)
  by transfer (simp add: ac-simps)

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-0: (0::'a::len word) = of-nat 0
  by simp

lemma Abs-fnat-hom-1: (1::'a::len word) = of-nat (Suc 0)
  by simp

lemmas Abs-fnat-homs =
  Abs-fnat-hom-add Abs-fnat-hom-mult Abs-fnat-hom-Suc
  Abs-fnat-hom-0 Abs-fnat-hom-1

lemma word-arith-nat-add: a + b = of-nat (unat a + unat b)
  by simp

lemma word-arith-nat-mult: a * b = of-nat (unat a * unat b)
  by simp

lemma word-arith-nat-Suc: word-succ a = of-nat (Suc (unat a))
  by (subst Abs-fnat-hom-Suc [symmetric]) simp

lemma word-arith-nat-div: a div b = of-nat (unat a div unat b)
  by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-unat of-nat-div word-div-def)

lemma word-arith-nat-mod: a mod b = of-nat (unat a mod unat b)
  by (metis of-int-of-nat-eq of-nat-mod of-nat-unat word-mod-def)

lemmas word-arith-nat-defs =
  word-arith-nat-add word-arith-nat-mult
  word-arith-nat-Suc Abs-fnat-hom-0
  Abs-fnat-hom-1 word-arith-nat-div
  word-arith-nat-mod

lemma unat-of-nat:
  ⟨unat (word-of-nat x :: 'a::len word) = x mod 2 ^ LENGTH('a)⟩

```

```

by transfer (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mod add: nat-take-bit-eq)

lemma unat-cong:  $x = y \implies \text{unat } x = \text{unat } y$ 
  by (fact arg-cong)

lemmas unat-word-ariths = word-arith-nat-defs
  [THEN trans [OF unat-cong unat-of-nat]]

lemmas word-sub-less-iff = word-sub-le-iff
  [unfolded linorder-not-less [symmetric] Not-eq-iff]

lemma unat-add-lem:
   $\text{unat } x + \text{unat } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a) \longleftrightarrow \text{unat } (x + y) = \text{unat } x + \text{unat } y$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  by (metis mod-less unat-word-ariths(1) unsigned-less)

lemma unat-mult-lem:
   $\text{unat } x * \text{unat } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a) \longleftrightarrow \text{unat } (x * y) = \text{unat } x * \text{unat } y$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  by (metis mod-less unat-word-ariths(2) unsigned-less)

lemma le-no-overflow:  $x \leq b \implies a \leq a + b \implies x \leq a + b$ 
  for  $a b x :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  using word-le-plus-either by blast

lemma uint-div:
  ⟨ $\text{uint } (x \text{ div } y) = \text{uint } x \text{ div } \text{uint } y$ ⟩
  by (fact uint-div-distrib)

lemma uint-mod:
  ⟨ $\text{uint } (x \text{ mod } y) = \text{uint } x \text{ mod } \text{uint } y$ ⟩
  by (fact uint-mod-distrib)

lemma no-plus-overflow-unat-size:  $x \leq x + y \longleftrightarrow \text{unat } x + \text{unat } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{size } x$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  unfolding word-size by unat-arith

lemmas no-olen-add-nat =
  no-plus-overflow-unat-size [unfolded word-size]

lemmas unat-plus-simple =
  trans [OF no-olen-add-nat unat-add-lem]

lemma word-div-mult:  $\llbracket 0 < y; \text{unat } x * \text{unat } y < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a) \rrbracket \implies x * y \text{ div } y = x$ 
  for  $x y :: 'a::len \text{word}$ 
  by (simp add: unat-eq-zero unat-mult-lem word-arith-nat-div)

lemma div-lt':  $i \leq k \text{ div } x \implies \text{unat } i * \text{unat } x < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}('a)$ 

```

```

for i k x :: 'a::len word
by unat-arith (meson le-less-trans less-mult-imp-div-less not-le unsigned-less)

lemmas div-lt'' = order-less-imp-le [THEN div-lt']

lemma div-lt-mult:  $\llbracket i < k \text{ div } x; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies i * x < k$ 
for i k x :: 'a::len word
by (metis div-le-mono div-lt'' not-le unat-div word-div-mult word-less-iff-unsigned)

lemma div-le-mult:  $\llbracket i \leq k \text{ div } x; 0 < x \rrbracket \implies i * x \leq k$ 
for i k x :: 'a::len word
by (metis div-lt' less-mult-imp-div-less not-less unat-arith-simps(2) unat-div unat-mult-lem)

lemma div-lt-uint':  $i \leq k \text{ div } x \implies \text{uint } i * \text{uint } x < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'('a)$ 
for i k x :: 'a::len word
unfolding uint-nat
by (metis div-lt' int-ops(7) of-nat-unat uint-mult-lem unat-mult-lem)

lemmas div-lt-uint'' = order-less-imp-le [THEN div-lt-uint']

lemma word-le-exists':  $x \leq y \implies \exists z. y = x + z \wedge \text{uint } x + \text{uint } z < 2^{\wedge} \text{LENGTH}'('a)$ 
for x y z :: 'a::len word
by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel no-olen-add)

lemmas plus-minus-not-NULL = order-less-imp-le [THEN plus-minus-not-NULL-ab]

lemmas plus-minus-no-overflow =
order-less-imp-le [THEN plus-minus-no-overflow-ab]

lemmas mcs = word-less-minus-cancel word-less-minus-mono-left
word-le-minus-cancel word-le-minus-mono-left

lemmas word-l-diffs = mcs [where y = w + x, unfolded add-diff-cancel] for w x
lemmas word-diff-ls = mcs [where z = w + x, unfolded add-diff-cancel] for w x
lemmas word-plus-mcs = word-diff-ls [where y = v + x, unfolded add-diff-cancel]
for v x

lemma le-unat-uoi:
 $\langle y \leq \text{unat } z \implies \text{unat } (\text{word-of-nat } y :: 'a \text{ word}) = y \rangle$ 
for z :: 'a::len word
by transfer (simp add: nat-take-bit-eq take-bit-nat-eq-self-iff le-less-trans)

lemmas thd = times-div-less-eq-dividend

lemmas uno-simps [THEN le-unat-uoi] = mod-le-divisor div-le-dividend

lemma word-mod-div-equality:  $(n \text{ div } b) * b + (n \text{ mod } b) = n$ 
for n b :: 'a::len word

```

```

by (fact div-mult-mod-eq)

lemma word-div-mult-le:  $a \text{ div } b * b \leq a$ 
  for  $a\ b :: 'a::len\ word$ 
  by (metis div-le-mult mult-not-zero order.not-eq-order-implies-strict order-refl
word-zero-le)

lemma word-mod-less-divisor:  $0 < n \implies m \text{ mod } n < n$ 
  for  $m\ n :: 'a::len\ word$ 
  by (simp add: unat-arith-simps)

lemma word-of-int-power-hom:  $\text{word-of-int } a ^ n = (\text{word-of-int } (a ^ n) :: 'a::len\ word)$ 
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: wi-hom-mult [symmetric])

lemma word-arith-power-alt:  $a ^ n = (\text{word-of-int } (\text{uint } a ^ n) :: 'a::len\ word)$ 
  by (simp add : word-of-int-power-hom [symmetric])

lemma unatSuc:  $1 + n \neq 0 \implies \text{unat } (1 + n) = \text{Suc } (\text{unat } n)$ 
  for  $n :: 'a::len\ word$ 
  by unat-arith

```

106.23 Cardinality, finiteness of set of words

```

lemma inj-on-word-of-int:  $\langle \text{inj-on } (\text{word-of-int} :: \text{int} \Rightarrow 'a\ word) \{0..<2 ^ \text{LENGTH}('a::len)\} \rangle$ 
  unfold inj-on-def
  by (metis atLeastLessThan-iff word-of-int-inverse)

lemma range-uint:  $\langle \text{range } (\text{uint} :: 'a\ word \Rightarrow \text{int}) = \{0..<2 ^ \text{LENGTH}('a::len)\} \rangle$ 
  apply transfer
  apply (auto simp: image-iff)
  apply (metis take-bit-int-eq-self-iff)
  done

lemma UNIV-eq:  $\langle (\text{UNIV} :: 'a\ word\ set) = \text{word-of-int}\ \{0..<2 ^ \text{LENGTH}('a::len)\} \rangle$ 
  by (auto simp: image-iff) (metis atLeastLessThan-iff linorder-not-le uint-split)

lemma card-word:  $\text{CARD}('a\ word) = 2 ^ \text{LENGTH}('a::len)$ 
  by (simp add: UNIV-eq card-image inj-on-word-of-int)

lemma card-word-size:  $\text{CARD}('a\ word) = 2 ^ \text{size } x$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len\ word$ 
  unfold word-size by (rule card-word)

end

instance word :: (len) finite
  by standard (simp add: UNIV-eq)

```

106.24 Bitwise Operations on Words

context

includes bit-operations-syntax

begin

lemma word-wi-log-defs:

$\text{NOT}(\text{word-of-int } a) = \text{word-of-int}(\text{NOT } a)$
 $\text{word-of-int } a \text{ AND word-of-int } b = \text{word-of-int}(a \text{ AND } b)$
 $\text{word-of-int } a \text{ OR word-of-int } b = \text{word-of-int}(a \text{ OR } b)$
 $\text{word-of-int } a \text{ XOR word-of-int } b = \text{word-of-int}(a \text{ XOR } b)$
by (transfer, rule refl)+

lemma word-no-log-defs [simp]:

$\text{NOT}(\text{numeral } a) = \text{word-of-int}(\text{NOT}(\text{numeral } a))$
 $\text{NOT}(-\text{numeral } a) = \text{word-of-int}(\text{NOT}(-\text{numeral } a))$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ AND numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } \text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ AND } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } \text{numeral } b)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ AND } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } \text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ OR } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } \text{numeral } b)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ OR } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } \text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } \text{numeral } b)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } -\text{numeral } b)$
by (transfer, rule refl)+

Special cases for when one of the arguments equals 1.

lemma word-bitwise-1-simps [simp]:

$\text{NOT}(1::'a::len \text{ word}) = -2$
 $1 \text{ AND } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(1 \text{ AND } \text{numeral } b)$
 $1 \text{ AND } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(1 \text{ AND } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } 1 = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } 1)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ AND } 1 = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ AND } 1)$
 $1 \text{ OR } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(1 \text{ OR } \text{numeral } b)$
 $1 \text{ OR } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(1 \text{ OR } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } 1 = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } 1)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ OR } 1 = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ OR } 1)$
 $1 \text{ XOR } \text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(1 \text{ XOR } \text{numeral } b)$
 $1 \text{ XOR } -\text{numeral } b = \text{word-of-int}(1 \text{ XOR } -\text{numeral } b)$
 $\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } 1 = \text{word-of-int}(\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } 1)$
 $- \text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } 1 = \text{word-of-int}(-\text{numeral } a \text{ XOR } 1)$
apply (simp-all add: word-uint-eq-iff unsigned-not-eq unsigned-and-eq
 unsigned-or-eq
 unsigned-xor-eq of-nat-take-bit ac-simps unsigned-of-int)
apply (simp-all add: minus-numeral-eq-not-sub-one)
apply (simp-all only: sub-one-eq-not-neg bit.xor-compl-right take-bit-xor bit.double-compl)

```
apply simp-all
done
```

Special cases for when one of the arguments equals -1.

```
lemma word-bitwise-m1-simps [simp]:
```

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NOT } (-1::'a::len word) &= 0 \\ (-1::'a::len word) \text{ AND } x &= x \\ x \text{ AND } (-1::'a::len word) &= x \\ (-1::'a::len word) \text{ OR } x &= -1 \\ x \text{ OR } (-1::'a::len word) &= -1 \\ (-1::'a::len word) \text{ XOR } x &= \text{NOT } x \\ x \text{ XOR } (-1::'a::len word) &= \text{NOT } x \\ \mathbf{by} \text{ (transfer, simp)}+ \end{aligned}$$

```
lemma word-of-int-not-numeral-eq [simp]:
```

$$\langle (\text{word-of-int } (\text{NOT } (\text{numeral bin})) :: 'a::len word) = -\text{ numeral bin} - 1 \rangle$$

by transfer (simp add: not-eq-complement)

```
lemma uint-and:
```

$$\langle \text{uint } (x \text{ AND } y) = \text{uint } x \text{ AND } \text{uint } y \rangle$$

by transfer simp

```
lemma uint-or:
```

$$\langle \text{uint } (x \text{ OR } y) = \text{uint } x \text{ OR } \text{uint } y \rangle$$

by transfer simp

```
lemma uint-xor:
```

$$\langle \text{uint } (x \text{ XOR } y) = \text{uint } x \text{ XOR } \text{uint } y \rangle$$

by transfer simp

— get from commutativity, associativity etc of *int-and* etc to same for *word-and* etc

```
lemmas bwsimps =
```

wi-hom-add
 word-wi-log-defs

```
lemma word-bw-assocs:
```

$$\begin{aligned} (x \text{ AND } y) \text{ AND } z &= x \text{ AND } y \text{ AND } z \\ (x \text{ OR } y) \text{ OR } z &= x \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } z \\ (x \text{ XOR } y) \text{ XOR } z &= x \text{ XOR } y \text{ XOR } z \\ \mathbf{for} \ x :: 'a::len word \\ \mathbf{by} \ (fact \ ac-simps)+ \end{aligned}$$

```
lemma word-bw-comms:
```

$$\begin{aligned} x \text{ AND } y &= y \text{ AND } x \\ x \text{ OR } y &= y \text{ OR } x \\ x \text{ XOR } y &= y \text{ XOR } x \\ \mathbf{for} \ x :: 'a::len word \\ \mathbf{by} \ (fact \ ac-simps)+ \end{aligned}$$

```

lemma word-bw-lcs:
   $y \text{ AND } x \text{ AND } z = x \text{ AND } y \text{ AND } z$ 
   $y \text{ OR } x \text{ OR } z = x \text{ OR } y \text{ OR } z$ 
   $y \text{ XOR } x \text{ XOR } z = x \text{ XOR } y \text{ XOR } z$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (fact ac-simps)+

lemma word-log-esimps:
   $x \text{ AND } 0 = 0$ 
   $x \text{ AND } -1 = x$ 
   $x \text{ OR } 0 = x$ 
   $x \text{ OR } -1 = -1$ 
   $x \text{ XOR } 0 = x$ 
   $x \text{ XOR } -1 = \text{NOT } x$ 
   $0 \text{ AND } x = 0$ 
   $-1 \text{ AND } x = x$ 
   $0 \text{ OR } x = x$ 
   $-1 \text{ OR } x = -1$ 
   $0 \text{ XOR } x = x$ 
   $-1 \text{ XOR } x = \text{NOT } x$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by simp-all

lemma word-not-dist:
   $\text{NOT} (x \text{ OR } y) = \text{NOT } x \text{ AND } \text{NOT } y$ 
   $\text{NOT} (x \text{ AND } y) = \text{NOT } x \text{ OR } \text{NOT } y$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by simp-all

lemma word-bw-same:
   $x \text{ AND } x = x$ 
   $x \text{ OR } x = x$ 
   $x \text{ XOR } x = 0$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by simp-all

lemma word-ao-absorbs [simp]:
   $x \text{ AND } (y \text{ OR } x) = x$ 
   $x \text{ OR } y \text{ AND } x = x$ 
   $x \text{ AND } (x \text{ OR } y) = x$ 
   $y \text{ AND } x \text{ OR } x = x$ 
   $(y \text{ OR } x) \text{ AND } x = x$ 
   $x \text{ OR } x \text{ AND } y = x$ 
   $(x \text{ OR } y) \text{ AND } x = x$ 
   $x \text{ AND } y \text{ OR } x = x$ 
  for  $x :: 'a::len word$ 
  by (auto intro: bit-eqI simp add: bit-and-iff bit-or-iff)

```

```

lemma word-not-not [simp]: NOT (NOT x) = x
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (fact bit.double-compl)

lemma word-ao-dist: (x OR y) AND z = x AND z OR y AND z
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (fact bit.conj-disj-distrib2)

lemma word-oa-dist: x AND y OR z = (x OR z) AND (y OR z)
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (fact bit.disj-conj-distrib2)

lemma word-add-not [simp]: x + NOT x = -1
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: not-eq-complement)

lemma word-plus-and-or [simp]: (x AND y) + (x OR y) = x + y
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by transfer (simp add: plus-and-or)

lemma leoa: w = x OR y  $\implies$  y = w AND y
  for x :: 'a::len word
  by auto

lemma leao: w' = x' AND y'  $\implies$  x' = x' OR w'
  for x' :: 'a::len word
  by auto

lemma word-ao-equiv: w = w OR w'  $\longleftrightarrow$  w' = w AND w'
  for w w' :: 'a::len word
  by (auto intro: leoa leao)

lemma le-word-or2: x  $\leq$  x OR y
  for x y :: 'a::len word
  by (simp add: or-greater-eq uint-or word-le-def)

lemmas le-word-or1 = xtrans(3) [OF word-bw-comms (2) le-word-or2]
lemmas word-and-le1 = xtrans(3) [OF word-ao-absorbs (4) [symmetric] le-word-or2]
lemmas word-and-le2 = xtrans(3) [OF word-ao-absorbs (8) [symmetric] le-word-or2]

lemma bit-horner-sum-bit-word-iff [bit-simps]:
  ⟨bit (horner-sum of-bool (2 :: 'a::len word) bs) n
    $\longleftrightarrow$  n < min LENGTH('a) (length bs)  $\wedge$  bs ! n⟩
  by transfer (simp add: bit-horner-sum-bit-iff)

definition word-reverse :: ⟨'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a word⟩
  where ⟨word-reverse w = horner-sum of-bool 2 (rev (map (bit w) [0..<LENGTH('a)])))⟩

lemma bit-word-reverse-iff [bit-simps]:

```

```

⟨bit (word-reverse w) n ⟷ n < LENGTH('a) ∧ bit w (LENGTH('a) − Suc n)⟩
for w :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
by (cases ⟨n < LENGTH('a)⟩)
  (simp-all add: word-reverse-def bit-horner-sum-bit-word-iff rev-nth)

lemma word-rev-rev [simp] : word-reverse (word-reverse w) = w
by (rule bit-word-eqI)
  (auto simp: bit-word-reverse-iff bit-imp-le-length Suc-diff-Suc)

lemma word-rev-gal: word-reverse w = u ⟹ word-reverse u = w
by (metis word-rev-rev)

lemma word-rev-gal': u = word-reverse w ⟹ w = word-reverse u
by simp

lemma word-eq-reverseI:
  ⟨v = w⟩ if ⟨word-reverse v = word-reverse w⟩
by (metis that word-rev-rev)

lemma uint-2p: (0::'a::len word) < 2 ^ n ⟹ uint (2 ^ n::'a::len word) = 2 ^ n
by (cases ⟨n < LENGTH('a)⟩; transfer; force)

lemma word-of-int-2p: (word-of-int (2 ^ n) :: 'a::len word) = 2 ^ n
by simp

```

106.24.1 shift functions in terms of lists of bools

```

lemma drop-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨drop-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len
    word)⟩
by transfer simp

lemma drop-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨drop-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len
    word)⟩
by transfer simp

lemma drop-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨drop-bit (numeral n) (− numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (− numeral k))) :: 'a::len
    word)⟩
by transfer simp

lemma drop-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ⟨drop-bit (Suc n) (− numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (− numeral k))) :: 'a::len
    word)⟩

```

by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
 ‹signed-drop-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
 ‹signed-drop-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
 ‹signed-drop-bit (numeral n) (- numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (drop-bit (numeral n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma signed-drop-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
 ‹signed-drop-bit (Suc n) (- numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (drop-bit (Suc n)) (signed-take-bit (LENGTH('a) - 1) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer simp

lemma take-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
 ‹take-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (numeral n)) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer rule

lemma take-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
 ‹take-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (Suc n)) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer rule

lemma take-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
 ‹take-bit (numeral n) (- numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (numeral n)) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer rule

lemma take-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
 ‹take-bit (Suc n) (- numeral k) =
 (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) (Suc n)) (- numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
by transfer rule

```

lemma signed-take-bit-word-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (numeral n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (numeral n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
  by transfer rule

lemma signed-take-bit-word-Suc-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (Suc n) (numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (Suc n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
  by transfer rule

lemma signed-take-bit-word-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (numeral n) (‐ numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (numeral n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (‐ numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
  by transfer rule

lemma signed-take-bit-word-Suc-minus-numeral [simp]:
  ‹signed-take-bit (Suc n) (‐ numeral k) =
    (word-of-int (signed-take-bit (Suc n) (take-bit LENGTH('a) (‐ numeral k))) :: 'a::len word)›
  by transfer rule

lemma False-map2-or: [|set xs ⊆ {False}; length ys = length xs|] ==> map2 (∨) xs
ys = ys
  by (induction xs arbitrary: ys) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv)

lemma align-lem-or:
  assumes length xs = n + m length ys = n + m
  and drop m xs = replicate n False take m ys = replicate m False
  shows map2 (∨) xs ys = take m xs @ drop m ys
  using assms
proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys m)
  case (Cons a xs)
  then show ?case
  by (cases m) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv False-map2-or)
qed auto

lemma False-map2-and: [|set xs ⊆ {False}; length ys = length xs|] ==> map2 ( ∧ )
xs ys = xs
  by (induction xs arbitrary: ys) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv)

lemma align-lem-and:
  assumes length xs = n + m length ys = n + m
  and drop m xs = replicate n False take m ys = replicate m False
  shows map2 ( ∧ ) xs ys = replicate (n + m) False
  using assms
proof (induction xs arbitrary: ys m)

```

```

case (Cons a xs)
then show ?case
  by (cases m) (auto simp: length-Suc-conv set-replicate-conv-if False-map2-and)
qed auto

```

106.24.2 Mask

```

lemma minus-1-eq-mask:
  ‹- 1 = (mask LENGTH('a) :: 'a::len word)›
  by (rule bit-eqI) (simp add: bit-exp-iff bit-mask-iff)

lemma mask-eq-decr-exp:
  ‹mask n = 2 ^ n - (1 :: 'a::len word)›
  by (fact mask-eq-exp-minus-1)

lemma mask-Suc-rec:
  ‹mask (Suc n) = 2 * mask n + (1 :: 'a::len word)›
  by (simp add: mask-eq-exp-minus-1)

context
begin

qualified lemma bit-mask-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (mask m :: 'a::len word) n ↔ n < min LENGTH('a) m›
  by (simp add: bit-mask-iff not-le)

end

lemma mask-bin: mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n (- 1))
  by transfer simp

lemma and-mask-bintr: w AND mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n (uint w))
  by transfer (simp add: ac-simps take-bit-eq-mask)

lemma and-mask-wi: word-of-int i AND mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n i)
  by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mask of-int-and-eq of-int-mask-eq)

lemma and-mask-wi':
  word-of-int i AND mask n = (word-of-int (take-bit (min LENGTH('a) n) i) :: 'a::len word)
  by (auto simp: and-mask-wi min-def wi-bintr)

lemma and-mask-no: numeral i AND mask n = word-of-int (take-bit n (numeral i))
  unfolding word-numeral-alt by (rule and-mask-wi)

lemma and-mask-mod-2p: w AND mask n = word-of-int (uint w mod 2 ^ n)
  by (simp only: and-mask-bintr take-bit-eq-mod)

```

```

lemma uint-mask-eq:
   $\langle \text{uint} (\text{mask } n :: 'a:\text{len word}) = \text{mask} (\text{min LENGTH('a)} n) \rangle$ 
  by transfer simp

lemma and-mask-lt-2p:  $\text{uint} (w \text{ AND mask } n) < 2^{\wedge} n$ 
  by (metis take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-int-less-exp unsigned-take-bit-eq)

lemma mask-eq-iff:  $w \text{ AND mask } n = w \longleftrightarrow \text{uint } w < 2^{\wedge} n$ 
  by (metis and-mask-binr and-mask-lt-2p take-bit-int-eq-self take-bit-nonnegative
    uint-sint word-of-int-uint)

lemma and-mask-dvd:  $2^{\wedge} n \text{ dvd } \text{uint } w \longleftrightarrow w \text{ AND mask } n = 0$ 
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-eq-mod unsigned-take-bit-eq add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0
    uint-0-iff)

lemma and-mask-dvd-nat:  $2^{\wedge} n \text{ dvd } \text{unat } w \longleftrightarrow w \text{ AND mask } n = 0$ 
  by (simp flip: take-bit-eq-mask take-bit-eq-mod unsigned-take-bit-eq add: dvd-eq-mod-eq-0
    unat-0-iff uint-0-iff)

lemma word-2p-lem:  $n < \text{size } w \implies w < 2^{\wedge} n = (\text{uint } w < 2^{\wedge} n)$ 
  for w :: 'a:len word
  by transfer simp

lemma less-mask-eq:
  fixes x :: 'a:len word
  assumes  $x < 2^{\wedge} n$  shows  $x \text{ AND mask } n = x$ 
  by (metis (no-types) assms lt2p-lem mask-eq-iff not-less word-2p-lem word-size)

lemmas mask-eq-iff-w2p = trans [OF mask-eq-iff word-2p-lem [symmetric]]

lemmas and-mask-less' = iffD2 [OF word-2p-lem and-mask-lt-2p, simplified word-size]

lemma and-mask-less-size:  $n < \text{size } x \implies x \text{ AND mask } n < 2^{\wedge} n$ 
  for x :: 'a:len word
  unfolding word-size by (erule and-mask-less')

lemma word-mod-2p-is-mask [OF refl]:  $c = 2^{\wedge} n \implies c > 0 \implies x \text{ mod } c = x$ 
  AND  $\text{mask } n$ 
  for c x :: 'a:len word
  by (auto simp: word-mod-def uint-2p and-mask-mod-2p)

lemma mask-eqs:
   $(a \text{ AND mask } n) + b \text{ AND mask } n = a + b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $a + (b \text{ AND mask } n) \text{ AND mask } n = a + b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $(a \text{ AND mask } n) - b \text{ AND mask } n = a - b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $a - (b \text{ AND mask } n) \text{ AND mask } n = a - b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $a * (b \text{ AND mask } n) \text{ AND mask } n = a * b \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $(b \text{ AND mask } n) * a \text{ AND mask } n = b * a \text{ AND mask } n$ 
   $(a \text{ AND mask } n) + (b \text{ AND mask } n) \text{ AND mask } n = a + b \text{ AND mask } n$ 

```

```

(a AND mask n) - (b AND mask n) AND mask n = a - b AND mask n
(a AND mask n) * (b AND mask n) AND mask n = a * b AND mask n
- (a AND mask n) AND mask n = - a AND mask n
word-succ (a AND mask n) AND mask n = word-succ a AND mask n
word-pred (a AND mask n) AND mask n = word-pred a AND mask n
using word-of-int-Ex [where x=a] word-of-int-Ex [where x=b]
unfolding take-bit-eq-mask [symmetric]
by (transfer; simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)+

lemma mask-power-eq: (x AND mask n) ^ k AND mask n = x ^ k AND mask n
for x :: 'a::len word
using word-of-int-Ex [where x=x]
unfolding take-bit-eq-mask [symmetric]
by (transfer; simp add: take-bit-eq-mod mod-simps)+

lemma mask-full [simp]: mask LENGTH('a) = (- 1 :: 'a::len word)
by transfer simp

```

106.24.3 Slices

```

definition slice1 :: <nat ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word>
where <slice1 n w = (if n < LENGTH('a)
then ucast (drop-bit (LENGTH('a) - n) w)
else push-bit (n - LENGTH('a)) (ucast w))>

lemma bit-slice1-iff [bit-simps]:
<bit (slice1 m w :: 'b::len word) n ↔ m - LENGTH('a) ≤ n ∧ n < min
LENGTH('b) m
∧ bit w (n + (LENGTH('a) - m) - (m - LENGTH('a)))>
for w :: 'a::len word
by (auto simp: slice1-def bit-ucast-iff bit-drop-bit-eq bit-push-bit-iff not-less not-le
ac-simps
dest: bit-imp-le-length)

definition slice :: <nat ⇒ 'a::len word ⇒ 'b::len word>
where <slice n = slice1 (LENGTH('a) - n)>

lemma bit-slice-iff [bit-simps]:
<bit (slice m w :: 'b::len word) n ↔ n < min LENGTH('b) (LENGTH('a) -
m) ∧ bit w (n + LENGTH('a) - (LENGTH('a) - m))>
for w :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: slice-def word-size bit-slice1-iff)

lemma slice1-0 [simp] : slice1 n 0 = 0
unfolding slice1-def by simp

lemma slice-0 [simp] : slice n 0 = 0
unfolding slice-def by auto

```

```

lemma ucast-slice1: ucast w = slice1 (size w) w
  unfolding slice1-def by (simp add: size-word.rep-eq)

lemma ucast-slice: ucast w = slice 0 w
  by (simp add: slice-def slice1-def)

lemma slice-id: slice 0 t = t
  by (simp only: ucast-slice [symmetric] ucast-id)

lemma rev-slice1:
  ‹slice1 n (word-reverse w :: 'b::len word) = word-reverse (slice1 k w :: 'a::len
word)›
  if ‹n + k = LENGTH('a) + LENGTH('b)›
  proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
    fix m
    assume *: ‹m < LENGTH('a)›
    from that have **: ‹LENGTH('b) = n + k - LENGTH('a)›
    by simp
    show ‹bit (slice1 n (word-reverse w :: 'b word) :: 'a word) m  $\longleftrightarrow$  bit (word-reverse
(slice1 k w :: 'a word)) m›
      unfolding bit-slice1-iff bit-word-reverse-iff
      using * **
      by (cases ‹n ≤ LENGTH('a)›; cases ‹k ≤ LENGTH('a)›) auto
  qed

lemma rev-slice:
  n + k + LENGTH('a::len) = LENGTH('b::len)  $\Longrightarrow$ 
  slice n (word-reverse (w::'b word)) = word-reverse (slice k w :: 'a word)
  unfolding slice-def word-size
  by (simp add: rev-slice1)

```

106.24.4 Revcast

```

definition revcast :: ‹'a::len word  $\Rightarrow$  'b::len word›
  where ‹revcast = slice1 LENGTH('b)›

lemma bit-revcast-iff [bit-simps]:
  ‹bit (revcast w :: 'b::len word) n  $\longleftrightarrow$  LENGTH('b) - LENGTH('a) ≤ n ∧ n <
LENGTH('b)
  ∧ bit w (n + (LENGTH('a) - LENGTH('b)) - (LENGTH('b) - LENGTH('a)))›
  for w :: ‹'a::len word›
  by (simp add: revcast-def bit-slice1-iff)

lemma revcast-slice1 [OF refl]: rc = revcast w  $\Longrightarrow$  slice1 (size rc) w = rc
  by (simp add: revcast-def word-size)

lemma revcast-rev-ucast [OF refl refl refl]:
  cs = [rc, uc]  $\Longrightarrow$  rc = revcast (word-reverse w)  $\Longrightarrow$  uc = ucast w  $\Longrightarrow$ 
  rc = word-reverse uc

```

```

by (metis rev-slice1 revcast-slice1 ucast-slice1 word-size)

lemma revcast-ucast: revcast w = word-reverse (ucast (word-reverse w))
  using revcast-rev-ucast [of word-reverse w] by simp

lemma ucast-revcast: ucast w = word-reverse (revcast (word-reverse w))
  by (fact revcast-rev-ucast [THEN word-rev-gal'])

lemma ucast-rev-revcast: ucast (word-reverse w) = word-reverse (revcast w)
  by (fact revcast-ucast [THEN word-rev-gal'])

linking revcast and cast via shift

lemmas wsst-TYs = source-size target-size word-size

lemmas sym-notr =
  not-iff [THEN iffD2, THEN not-sym, THEN not-iff [THEN iffD1]]

```

106.25 Split and cat

```

lemmas word-split-bin' = word-split-def
lemmas word-cat-bin' = word-cat-eq

```

— this odd result is analogous to *ucast-id*, result to the length given by the result type

```

lemma word-cat-id: word-cat a b = b
  by transfer (simp add: take-bit-concat-bit-eq)

lemma word-cat-split-alt: [|size w ≤ size u + size v; word-split w = (u,v)|] ==>
  word-cat u v = w
  unfolding word-split-def
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (auto simp: bit-word-cat-iff not-less word-size bit-ucast-iff
    bit-drop-bit-eq)

lemmas word-cat-split-size = sym [THEN [2] word-cat-split-alt [symmetric]]

```

106.25.1 Split and slice

```

lemma split-slices:
  assumes word-split w = (u, v)
  shows u = slice (size v) w ∧ v = slice 0 w
  unfolding word-size
  proof (intro conjI)
    have §: ∀n. [|ucast (drop-bit LENGTH('b) w) = u; LENGTH('c) < LENGTH('b)|]
    ==> ¬ bit u n
    by (metis bit-take-bit-iff bit-word-of-int-iff diff-is-0-eq' drop-bit-take-bit less-imp-le
      less-nat-zero-code of-int-uint unsigned-drop-bit-eq)
    show u = slice LENGTH('b) w
    proof (rule bit-word-eqI)

```

```

show bit u n = bit ((slice LENGTH('b) w)::'a word) n if n < LENGTH('a)
for n
  using assms bit-imp-le-length
  unfolding word-split-def bit-slice-iff
  by (fastforce simp: § ac-simps word-size bit-ucast-iff bit-drop-bit-eq)
qed
show v = slice 0 w
  by (metis Pair-inject assms ucast-slice word-split-bin')
qed

lemma slice-cat1 [OF refl]:
  [|wc = word-cat a b; size a + size b ≤ size wc|] ==> slice (size b) wc = a
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (auto simp: bit-slice-iff bit-word-cat-iff word-size)

lemmas slice-cat2 = trans [OF slice-id word-cat-id]

lemma cat-slices:
  [|a = slice n c; b = slice 0 c; n = size b; size c ≤ size a + size b|] ==> word-cat a
  b = c
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (auto simp: bit-slice-iff bit-word-cat-iff word-size)

lemma word-split-cat-alt:
  assumes w = word-cat u v and size: size u + size v ≤ size w
  shows word-split w = (u,v)
proof -
  have ucast ((drop-bit LENGTH('c) (word-cat u v))::'a word) = u ucast ((word-cat
  u v)::'a word) = v
    using assms
    by (auto simp: word-size bit-ucast-iff bit-drop-bit-eq bit-word-cat-iff intro: bit-eqI)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: assms(1) word-split-bin')
qed

lemma horner-sum-uint-exp-Cons-eq:
  ⟨horner-sum uint (2 ^ LENGTH('a)) (w # ws) =
  concat-bit LENGTH('a) (uint w) (horner-sum uint (2 ^ LENGTH('a)) ws)⟩
  for ws :: ⟨'a::len word list⟩
  by (simp add: bintr-uint concat-bit-eq push-bit-eq-mult)

lemma bit-horner-sum-uint-exp-iff:
  ⟨bit (horner-sum uint (2 ^ LENGTH('a)) ws) n ↔
  n div LENGTH('a) < length ws ∧ bit (ws ! (n div LENGTH('a))) (n mod
  LENGTH('a))⟩
  for ws :: ⟨'a::len word list⟩
proof (induction ws arbitrary: n)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by simp

```

```

next
  case (Cons w ws)
  then show ?case
    by (cases ‹n ≥ LENGTH('a)›)
      (simp-all only: horner-sum-uint-exp-Cons-eq, simp-all add: bit-concat-bit-iff
       le-div-geq le-mod-geq bit-uint-iff Cons)
  qed

```

106.26 Rotation

```

lemma word-rotr-word-rotr-eq: ‹word-rotr m (word-rotr n w) = word-rotr (m +
  n) w›
  by (rule bit-word-eqI) (simp add: bit-word-rotr-iff ac-simps mod-add-right-eq)

```

```

lemma word-rot-lem: ‹l + k = d + k mod l; n < l›  $\implies$  ((d + n) mod l) = n for
  l::nat
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute add.right-neutral add-diff-cancel-left'
    mod-if mod-mult-div-eq mod-mult-self2 mod-self)

```

```

lemma word-rot-rl [simp]: ‹word-rotl k (word-rotr k v) = v›
proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
  show bit (word-rotl k (word-rotr k v)) n = bit v n if n < LENGTH('a) for n
    using that
    by (auto simp: word-rot-lem word-rotl-eq-word-rotr word-rotr-word-rotr-eq bit-word-rotr-iff
      algebra-simps split: nat-diff-split)
  qed

```

```

lemma word-rot-lr [simp]: ‹word-rotr k (word-rotl k v) = v›
proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
  show bit (word-rotr k (word-rotl k v)) n = bit v n if n < LENGTH('a) for n
    using that
    by (auto simp: word-rot-lem word-rotl-eq-word-rotr word-rotr-word-rotr-eq bit-word-rotr-iff
      algebra-simps split: nat-diff-split)
  qed

```

```

lemma word-rot-gal:
  ‹word-rotr n v = w  $\longleftrightarrow$  word-rotl n w = v›
  by auto

```

```

lemma word-rot-gal':
  ‹w = word-rotr n v  $\longleftrightarrow$  v = word-rotl n w›
  by auto

```

```

lemma word-reverse-word-rotl:
  ‹word-reverse (word-rotl n w) = word-rotr n (word-reverse w)› (is ‹?lhs = ?rhs›)
proof (rule bit-word-eqI)
  fix m
  assume ‹m < LENGTH('a)›
  then have ‹int (LENGTH('a) - Suc ((m + n) mod LENGTH('a))) =

```

```

int ((LENGTH('a) + LENGTH('a) - Suc (m + n mod LENGTH('a))) mod
LENGTH('a))>
unfolding of-nat-diff of-nat-mod
apply (simp add: Suc-le-eq add-less-le-mono of-nat-mod algebra-simps)
apply (simp only: mod-diff-left-eq [symmetric, of <int LENGTH('a) * 2>]
mod-mult-self1-is-0 diff-0 minus-mod-int-eq)
apply (simp add: mod-simps)
done
then have <LENGTH('a) - Suc ((m + n) mod LENGTH('a)) =
(LENGTH('a) + LENGTH('a) - Suc (m + n mod LENGTH('a))) mod
LENGTH('a)>
by simp
with <m < LENGTH('a)> show <bit ?lhs m  $\longleftrightarrow$  bit ?rhs m>
by (simp add: bit-simps)
qed

lemma word-reverse-word-rotr:
<word-reverse (word-rotr n w) = word-rotl n (word-reverse w)>
by (rule word-eq-reverseI) (simp add: word-reverse-word-rotl)

lemma word-rotl-rev:
<word-rotl n w = word-reverse (word-rotr n (word-reverse w))>
by (simp add: word-reverse-word-rotr)

lemma word-rotr-rev:
<word-rotr n w = word-reverse (word-rotl n (word-reverse w))>
by (simp add: word-reverse-word-rotl)

lemma word-roti-0 [simp]: word-roti 0 w = w
by transfer simp

lemma word-roti-add: word-roti (m + n) w = word-roti m (word-roti n w)
by (rule bit-word-eqI)
(simp add: bit-word-roti-iff nat-less-iff mod-simps ac-simps)

lemma word-roti-conv-mod':
word-roti n w = word-roti (n mod int (size w)) w
by transfer simp

lemmas word-roti-conv-mod = word-roti-conv-mod' [unfolded word-size]

end

106.26.1 "Word rotation commutes with bit-wise operations

locale word-rotate
begin

context

```

```

includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma word-rot-logs:
  word-rotl n (NOT v) = NOT (word-rotl n v)
  word-rotr n (NOT v) = NOT (word-rotr n v)
  word-rotl n (x AND y) = word-rotl n x AND word-rotl n y
  word-rotr n (x AND y) = word-rotr n x AND word-rotr n y
  word-rotl n (x OR y) = word-rotl n x OR word-rotl n y
  word-rotr n (x OR y) = word-rotr n x OR word-rotr n y
  word-rotl n (x XOR y) = word-rotl n x XOR word-rotl n y
  word-rotr n (x XOR y) = word-rotr n x XOR word-rotr n y
  by (rule bit-word-eqI, auto simp: bit-word-rotl-iff bit-word-rotr-iff bit-and-iff bit-or-iff
    bit-xor-iff bit-not-iff algebra-simps not-le)+

end

end

lemmas word-rot-logs = word-rotate.word-rot-logs

lemma word-rotx-0 [simp] : word-rotr i 0 = 0 ∧ word-rotl i 0 = 0
  by transfer simp-all

lemma word-roti-0' [simp] : word-roti n 0 = 0
  by transfer simp

declare word-roti-eq-word-rotr-word-rotl [simp]

```

106.27 Maximum machine word

```

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

lemma word-int-cases:
  fixes x :: 'a::len word
  obtains n where x = word-of-int n and 0 ≤ n and n < 2^LENGTH('a)
  by (rule that [of `uint x`]) simp-all

lemma word-nat-cases [cases type: word]:
  fixes x :: 'a::len word
  obtains n where x = of-nat n and n < 2^LENGTH('a)
  by (rule that [of `unat x`]) simp-all

lemma max-word-max [intro!]:
  ⟨n ≤ - 1⟩ for n :: ⟨'a::len word⟩
  by (fact word-order.extremum)

```

```

lemma word-of-int-2p-len: word-of-int ( $2^{\wedge} LENGTH('a)$ ) = (0::'a::len word)
by simp

lemma word-pow-0: ( $2::'a::len word$ )  $\wedge LENGTH('a)$  = 0
by (fact word-exp-length-eq-0)

lemma max-word-wrap:
 $\langle x + 1 = 0 \implies x = -1 \rangle$  for x :: ''a::len word
by (simp add: eq-neg-iff-add-eq-0)

lemma word-and-max:
 $\langle x AND -1 = x \rangle$  for x :: ''a::len word
by (fact word-log-esimps)

lemma word-or-max:
 $\langle x OR -1 = -1 \rangle$  for x :: ''a::len word
by (fact word-log-esimps)

lemma word-ao-dist2: x AND (y OR z) = x AND y OR x AND z
for x y z :: 'a::len word
by (fact bit.conj-disj-distrib)

lemma word-oa-dist2: x OR y AND z = (x OR y) AND (x OR z)
for x y z :: 'a::len word
by (fact bit.disj-conj-distrib)

lemma word-and-not [simp]: x AND NOT x = 0
for x :: 'a::len word
by (fact bit.conj-cancel-right)

lemma word-or-not [simp]:
 $\langle x OR NOT x = -1 \rangle$  for x :: ''a::len word
by (fact bit.disj-cancel-right)

lemma word-xor-and-or: x XOR y = x AND NOT y OR NOT x AND y
for x y :: 'a::len word
by (fact bit.xor-def)

lemma uint-lt-0 [simp]: uint x < 0 = False
by (simp add: linorder-not-less)

lemma word-less-1 [simp]: x < 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  x = 0
for x :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: word-less-nat-alt unat-0-iff)

lemma uint-plus-if-size:
  uint (x + y) =
    (if uint x + uint y <  $2^{\wedge} size x$ 
     then uint x + uint y

```

```

else uint x + uint y - 2^size x)
by (simp add: take-bit-eq-mod word-size uint-word-of-int-eq uint-plus-if')

lemma unat-plus-if-size:
unat (x + y) =
(if unat x + unat y < 2^size x
then unat x + unat y
else unat x + unat y - 2^size x)
for x y :: 'a::len word
by (simp add: size-word.rep-eq unat-arith-simps)

lemma word-neq-0-conv: w ≠ 0 ↔ 0 < w
for w :: 'a::len word
by (fact word-coorder.not-eq-extremum)

lemma max-lt: unat (max a b div c) = unat (max a b) div unat c
for c :: 'a::len word
by (fact unat-div)

lemma uint-sub-if-size:
uint (x - y) =
(if uint y ≤ uint x
then uint x - uint y
else uint x - uint y + 2^size x)
by (simp add: size-word.rep-eq uint-sub-if')

lemma unat-sub:
⟨unat (a - b) = unat a - unat b⟩
if ⟨b ≤ a⟩
by (meson that unat-sub-if-size word-le-nat-alt)

lemmas word-less-sub1-numberof [simp] = word-less-sub1 [of numeral w] for w
lemmas word-le-sub1-numberof [simp] = word-le-sub1 [of numeral w] for w

lemma word-of-int-minus: word-of-int (2^LENGTH('a) - i) = (word-of-int (-i)::'a::len word)
by simp

lemma word-of-int-inj:
⟨(word-of-int x :: 'a::len word) = word-of-int y ↔ x = y⟩
if ⟨0 ≤ x ∧ x < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)⟩ ⟨0 ≤ y ∧ y < 2 ^ LENGTH('a)⟩
using that by (transfer fixing: x y) (simp add: take-bit-int-eq-self)

lemma word-le-less-eq: x ≤ y ↔ x = y ∨ x < y
for x y :: 'z::len word
by (auto simp: order-class.le-less)

lemma mod-plus-cong:
fixes b b' :: int

```

```

assumes 1:  $b = b'$ 
  and 2:  $x \text{ mod } b' = x' \text{ mod } b'$ 
  and 3:  $y \text{ mod } b' = y' \text{ mod } b'$ 
  and 4:  $x' + y' = z'$ 
shows  $(x + y) \text{ mod } b = z' \text{ mod } b'$ 
proof -
  from 1 2[symmetric] 3[symmetric]
  have  $(x + y) \text{ mod } b = (x' \text{ mod } b' + y' \text{ mod } b') \text{ mod } b'$ 
    by (simp add: mod-add-eq)
  also have ... =  $(x' + y') \text{ mod } b'$ 
    by (simp add: mod-add-eq)
  finally show ?thesis
    by (simp add: 4)
qed

lemma mod-minus-cong:
  fixes  $b\ b' :: \text{int}$ 
  assumes  $b = b'$ 
  and  $x \text{ mod } b' = x' \text{ mod } b'$ 
  and  $y \text{ mod } b' = y' \text{ mod } b'$ 
  and  $x' - y' = z'$ 
shows  $(x - y) \text{ mod } b = z' \text{ mod } b'$ 
using assms [symmetric] by (auto intro: mod-diff-cong)

lemma word-induct-less [case-names zero less]:
  ‹P m› if zero: ‹P 0› and less: ‹ $\bigwedge n. n < m \implies P n \implies P(1 + n)$ ›
  for  $m :: \langle 'a :: \text{len word} \rangle$ 
proof -
  define  $q$  where ‹ $q = \text{unat } m$ ›
  with less have ‹ $\bigwedge n. n < \text{word-of-nat } q \implies P n \implies P(1 + n)$ ›
    by simp
  then have ‹P (word-of-nat q :: 'a word)›
  proof (induction q)
    case 0
    show ?case
      by (simp add: zero)
    next
    case (Suc q)
    show ?case
    proof (cases ‹1 + word-of-nat q = (0 :: 'a word)›)
      case True
      then show ?thesis
        by (simp add: zero)
    next
    case False
    then have *: ‹word-of-nat q < (word-of-nat (Suc q) :: 'a word)›
      by (simp add: unatSuc word-less-nat-alt)
    then have **: ‹ $n < (1 + \text{word-of-nat } q :: 'a word) \longleftrightarrow n \leq (\text{word-of-nat } q :: 'a word)$ › for  $n$ 
      by (simp add: word-of-nat_leq)
    then have ‹ $n < (1 + \text{word-of-nat } q :: 'a word) \implies P n \implies P(1 + n)$ ›
      by (simp add: word-of-nat_leq)
    then have ‹P (Suc q) :: 'a word)›
      by (simp add: Suc)
    then show ?case
      by (simp add: Suc)
  qed

```

```

by (metis (no-types, lifting) add.commute inc-le le-less-trans not-less
of-nat-Suc)
have ‹P (word-of-nat q)›
  by (simp add: ** Suc.IH Suc.prems)
with * have ‹P (1 + word-of-nat q)›
  by (rule Suc.prems)
then show ?thesis
  by simp
qed
qed
with ‹q = unat m› show ?thesis
  by simp
qed

lemma word-induct: P 0  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge n$ . P n  $\implies$  P (1 + n))  $\implies$  P m
  for P :: 'a:len word  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  by (rule word-induct-less)

lemma word-induct2 [case-names zero suc, induct type]: P 0  $\implies$  ( $\bigwedge n$ . 1 + n  $\neq$ 
0  $\implies$  P n  $\implies$  P (1 + n))  $\implies$  P n
  for P :: 'b:len word  $\Rightarrow$  bool
  by (induction rule: word-induct-less; force)

```

106.28 Recursion combinator for words

```

definition word-rec :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b:len word  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)  $\Rightarrow$  'b word  $\Rightarrow$  'a
  where word-rec forZero forSuc n = rec-nat forZero (forSuc o of-nat) (unat n)

lemma word-rec-0 [simp]: word-rec z s 0 = z
  by (simp add: word-rec-def)

lemma word-rec-Suc [simp]: 1 + n  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  word-rec z s (1 + n) = s n (word-rec
z s n)
  for n :: 'a:len word
  by (simp add: unatSuc word-rec-def)

lemma word-rec-Pred: n  $\neq$  0  $\implies$  word-rec z s n = s (n - 1) (word-rec z s (n -
1))
  by (metis add.commute diff-add-cancel word-rec-Suc)

lemma word-rec-in: f (word-rec z (λ-. f) n) = word-rec (f z) (λ-. f) n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma word-rec-in2: f n (word-rec z f n) = word-rec (f 0 z) (f o (+) 1) n
  by (induct n) simp-all

lemma word-rec-twice:
  m  $\leq$  n  $\implies$  word-rec z f n = word-rec (word-rec z f (n - m)) (f o (+) (n - m))
m

```

```

proof (induction n arbitrary: z f)
  case zero
    then show ?case
      by (metis diff-0-right word-le-0-iff word-rec-0)
  next
    case (suc n z f)
      show ?case
      proof (cases 1 + (n - m) = 0)
        case True
          then show ?thesis
          by (simp add: add-diff-eq)
      next
        case False
        then have eq: 1 + n - m = 1 + (n - m)
          by simp
        with False have m ≤ n
          using inc-le linorder-not-le suc.prems word-le-minus-mono-left by fastforce
        with False suc.hyps show ?thesis
          using suc.IH [off 0 z f o (+) 1]
          by (simp add: word-rec-in2 eq add.assoc o-def)
  qed
qed

lemma word-rec-id: word-rec z (λ-. id) n = z
  by (induct n) auto

lemma word-rec-id-eq: (∀m. m < n ⇒ f m = id) ⇒ word-rec z f n = z
  by (induction n) (auto simp: unatSuc unat-arith-simps(2))

lemma word-rec-max:
  assumes ∀m≥n. m ≠ - 1 → f m = id
  shows word-rec z f (- 1) = word-rec z f n
proof -
  have §: ∀m. [m < - 1 - n] ⇒ (f o (+) n) m = id
  using assms
  by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) add.commute add-diff-cancel-left' comp-apply
  less-le olen-add-eqv plus-minus-no-overflow word-n1-ge)
  have word-rec z f (- 1) = word-rec (word-rec z f (- 1 - (- 1 - n))) (f o (+)
  (- 1 - (- 1 - n))) (- 1 - n)
  by (meson word-n1-ge word-rec-twice)
  also have ... = word-rec z f n
  by (metis (no-types, lifting) § diff-add-cancel minus-diff-eq uminus-add-conv-diff
  word-rec-id-eq)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

end

```

106.29 Tool support

ML-file *<Tools/smt-word.ML>*

end

107 The Field of Integers mod 2

```
theory Z2
imports Main
begin
```

Note that in most cases *bool* is appropriate when a binary type is needed; the type provided here, for historical reasons named *bit*, is only needed if proper field operations are required.

```
typedef bit = <UNIV :: bool set> ..
```

```
instantiation bit :: zero-neq-one
begin
```

```
definition zero-bit :: bit
  where <0 = Abs-bit False>
```

```
definition one-bit :: bit
  where <1 = Abs-bit True>
```

```
instance
```

```
by standard (simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def Abs-bit-inject)
```

```
end
```

```
free-constructors case-bit for <0::bit> | <1::bit>
```

```
proof -
```

```
fix P :: bool
```

```
fix a :: bit
```

```
assume <a = 0 ==> P> and <a = 1 ==> P>
```

```
then show P
```

```
by (cases a) (auto simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def Abs-bit-inject)
```

```
qed simp
```

```
lemma bit-not-zero-iff [simp]:
```

```
<a ≠ 0 ↔ a = 1> for a :: bit
```

```
by (cases a) simp-all
```

```
lemma bit-not-one-iff [simp]:
```

```
<a ≠ 1 ↔ a = 0> for a :: bit
```

```
by (cases a) simp-all
```

```
instantiation bit :: semidom-modulo
```

```

begin

definition plus-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where <a + b = Abs-bit (Rep-bit a ≠ Rep-bit b)>

definition minus-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <minus-bit = plus>

definition times-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where <a * b = Abs-bit (Rep-bit a ∧ Rep-bit b)>

definition divide-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <divide-bit = times>

definition modulo-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where <a mod b = Abs-bit (Rep-bit a ∧ ¬ Rep-bit b)>

instance
  by standard
    (auto simp flip: Rep-bit-inject
     simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def plus-bit-def times-bit-def modulo-bit-def Abs-bit-inverse
     Rep-bit-inverse)

end

lemma bit-2-eq-0 [simp]:
  <2 = (0::bit)>
  by (simp flip: one-add-one add: zero-bit-def plus-bit-def)

instance bit :: semiring-parity
  apply standard
    apply (auto simp flip: Rep-bit-inject simp add: modulo-bit-def Abs-bit-inverse
          Rep-bit-inverse)
    apply (auto simp add: zero-bit-def one-bit-def Abs-bit-inverse Rep-bit-inverse)
  done

lemma Abs-bit-eq-of-bool [code-abbrev]:
  <Abs-bit = of-bool>
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff zero-bit-def one-bit-def)

lemma Rep-bit-eq-odd:
  <Rep-bit = odd>
proof -
  have <¬ Rep-bit 0>
    by (simp only: zero-bit-def) (subst Abs-bit-inverse, auto)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp flip: Rep-bit-inject simp add: fun-eq-iff)
qed

```

```

lemma Rep-bit-iff-odd [code-abbrev]:
  ⟨Rep-bit b  $\longleftrightarrow$  odd b⟩
  by (simp add: Rep-bit-eq-odd)

lemma Not-Rep-bit-iff-even [code-abbrev]:
  ⟨ $\neg$  Rep-bit b  $\longleftrightarrow$  even b⟩
  by (simp add: Rep-bit-eq-odd)

lemma Not-Not-Rep-bit [code-unfold]:
  ⟨ $\neg \neg$  Rep-bit b  $\longleftrightarrow$  Rep-bit b⟩
  by simp

code-datatype ⟨0::bit⟩ ⟨1::bit⟩

lemma Abs-bit-code [code]:
  ⟨Abs-bit False = 0⟩
  ⟨Abs-bit True = 1⟩
  by (simp-all add: Abs-bit-eq-of-bool)

lemma Rep-bit-code [code]:
  ⟨Rep-bit 0  $\longleftrightarrow$  False⟩
  ⟨Rep-bit 1  $\longleftrightarrow$  True⟩
  by (simp-all add: Rep-bit-eq-odd)

context zero-neq-one
begin

abbreviation of-bit :: ⟨bit  $\Rightarrow$  'a⟩
  where ⟨of-bit b  $\equiv$  of-bool (odd b)⟩

end

context
begin

qualified lemma bit-eq-iff:
  ⟨a = b  $\longleftrightarrow$  (even a  $\longleftrightarrow$  even b)⟩ for a b :: bit
  by (cases a; cases b) simp-all

end

lemma modulo-bit-unfold [simp, code]:
  ⟨a mod b = of-bool (odd a  $\wedge$  even b)⟩ for a b :: bit
  by (simp add: modulo-bit-def Abs-bit-eq-of-bool Rep-bit-eq-odd)

lemma power-bit-unfold [simp]:
  ⟨a ^ n = of-bool (odd a  $\vee$  n = 0)⟩ for a :: bit
  by (cases a) simp-all

```

```

instantiation bit :: field
begin

definition uminus-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <uminus-bit = id>

definition inverse-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <inverse-bit = id>

instance
  apply standard
    apply simp-all
  apply (simp only: Z2.bit-eq-iff even-add even-zero refl)
done

end

instantiation bit :: semiring-bits
begin

definition bit-bit :: <bit ⇒ nat ⇒ bool>
  where [simp]: <bit-bit b n ↔ odd b ∧ n = 0>

instance
  by standard
    (auto intro: Abs-bit-induct simp add: Abs-bit-eq-of-bool)

end

instantiation bit :: ring-bit-operations
begin

context
  includes bit-operations-syntax
begin

definition not-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <NOT b = of-bool (even b)> for b :: bit

definition and-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <b AND c = of-bool (odd b ∧ odd c)> for b c :: bit

definition or-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <b OR c = of-bool (odd b ∨ odd c)> for b c :: bit

definition xor-bit :: <bit ⇒ bit ⇒ bit>
  where [simp]: <b XOR c = of-bool (odd b ≠ odd c)> for b c :: bit

definition mask-bit :: <nat ⇒ bit>

```

```

where [simp]: ⟨mask n = (of-bool (n > 0) :: bit)⟩
definition set-bit-bit :: ⟨nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨set-bit n b = of-bool (n = 0 ∨ odd b)⟩ for b :: bit

definition unset-bit-bit :: ⟨nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨unset-bit n b = of-bool (n > 0 ∧ odd b)⟩ for b :: bit

definition flip-bit-bit :: ⟨nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨flip-bit n b = of-bool ((n = 0) ≠ odd b)⟩ for b :: bit

definition push-bit-bit :: ⟨nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨push-bit n b = of-bool (odd b ∧ n = 0)⟩ for b :: bit

definition drop-bit-bit :: ⟨nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨drop-bit n b = of-bool (odd b ∧ n = 0)⟩ for b :: bit

definition take-bit-bit :: ⟨nat ⇒ bit ⇒ bit⟩
  where [simp]: ⟨take-bit n b = of-bool (odd b ∧ n > 0)⟩ for b :: bit

end

instance
  by standard auto

end

lemma add-bit-eq-xor [simp, code]:
  ⟨(+) = (Bit-Operations.xor :: bit ⇒ -)⟩
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma mult-bit-eq-and [simp, code]:
  ⟨(*) = (Bit-Operations.and :: bit ⇒ -)⟩
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma bit-numeral-even [simp]:
  ⟨numeral (Num.Bit0 n) = (0 :: bit)⟩
  by (simp only: Z2.bit-eq-iff even-numeral) simp

lemma bit-numeral-odd [simp]:
  ⟨numeral (Num.Bit1 n) = (1 :: bit)⟩
  by (simp only: Z2.bit-eq-iff odd-numeral) simp

end

```

108 Pointwise order on product types

theory Product-Order

```
imports Product-Plus
begin
```

108.1 Pointwise ordering

```
instantiation prod :: (ord, ord) ord
begin
```

```
definition
```

```
   $x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x \leq \text{snd } y$ 
```

```
definition
```

```
   $(x::'a \times 'b) < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$ 
```

```
instance ..
```

```
end
```

```
lemma fst-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma snd-mono:  $x \leq y \implies \text{snd } x \leq \text{snd } y$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma Pair-mono:  $x \leq x' \implies y \leq y' \implies (x, y) \leq (x', y')$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma Pair-le [simp]:  $(a, b) \leq (c, d) \longleftrightarrow a \leq c \wedge b \leq d$ 
  unfolding less-eq-prod-def by simp
```

```
lemma atLeastAtMost-prod-eq:  $\{a..b\} = \{\text{fst } a..\text{fst } b\} \times \{\text{snd } a..\text{snd } b\}$ 
  by (auto simp: less-eq-prod-def)
```

```
instance prod :: (preorder, preorder) preorder
```

```
proof
```

```
  fix x y z :: 'a  $\times$  'b
```

```
  show  $x < y \longleftrightarrow x \leq y \wedge \neg y \leq x$ 
```

```
    by (rule less-prod-def)
```

```
  show  $x \leq x$ 
```

```
    unfolding less-eq-prod-def
```

```
    by fast
```

```
  assume  $x \leq y$  and  $y \leq z$  thus  $x \leq z$ 
```

```
    unfolding less-eq-prod-def
```

```
    by (fast elim: order-trans)
```

```
qed
```

```
instance prod :: (order, order) order
  by standard auto
```

108.2 Binary infimum and supremum

```

instantiation prod :: (inf, inf) inf
begin

definition inf x y = (inf (fst x) (fst y), inf (snd x) (snd y))

lemma inf-Pair-Pair [simp]: inf (a, b) (c, d) = (inf a c, inf b d)
  unfolding inf-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-inf [simp]: fst (inf x y) = inf (fst x) (fst y)
  unfolding inf-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-inf [simp]: snd (inf x y) = inf (snd x) (snd y)
  unfolding inf-prod-def by simp

instance ..

end

instance prod :: (semilattice-inf, semilattice-inf) semilattice-inf
  by standard auto

instantiation prod :: (sup, sup) sup
begin

definition
  sup x y = (sup (fst x) (fst y), sup (snd x) (snd y))

lemma sup-Pair-Pair [simp]: sup (a, b) (c, d) = (sup a c, sup b d)
  unfolding sup-prod-def by simp

lemma fst-sup [simp]: fst (sup x y) = sup (fst x) (fst y)
  unfolding sup-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-sup [simp]: snd (sup x y) = sup (snd x) (snd y)
  unfolding sup-prod-def by simp

instance ..

end

instance prod :: (semilattice-sup, semilattice-sup) semilattice-sup
  by standard auto

instance prod :: (lattice, lattice) lattice ..

instance prod :: (distrib-lattice, distrib-lattice) distrib-lattice
  by standard (auto simp add: sup-inf-distrib1)

```

108.3 Top and bottom elements

```

instantiation prod :: (top, top) top
begin

definition
  top = (top, top)

instance ..

end

lemma fst-top [simp]: fst top = top
  unfolding top-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-top [simp]: snd top = top
  unfolding top-prod-def by simp

lemma Pair-top-top: (top, top) = top
  unfolding top-prod-def by simp

instance prod :: (order-top, order-top) order-top
  by standard (auto simp add: top-prod-def)

instantiation prod :: (bot, bot) bot
begin

definition
  bot = (bot, bot)

instance ..

end

lemma fst-bot [simp]: fst bot = bot
  unfolding bot-prod-def by simp

lemma snd-bot [simp]: snd bot = bot
  unfolding bot-prod-def by simp

lemma Pair-bot-bot: (bot, bot) = bot
  unfolding bot-prod-def by simp

instance prod :: (order-bot, order-bot) order-bot
  by standard (auto simp add: bot-prod-def)

instance prod :: (bounded-lattice, bounded-lattice) bounded-lattice ..

instance prod :: (boolean-algebra, boolean-algebra) boolean-algebra
  by standard (auto simp add: prod-eqI diff-eq)

```

108.4 Complete lattice operations

```

instantiation prod :: (Inf, Inf) Inf
begin

definition Inf A = (INF x∈A. fst x, INF x∈A. snd x)

instance ..

end

instantiation prod :: (Sup, Sup) Sup
begin

definition Sup A = (SUP x∈A. fst x, SUP x∈A. snd x)

instance ..

end

instance prod :: (conditionally-complete-lattice, conditionally-complete-lattice)
  conditionally-complete-lattice
  by standard (force simp: less-eq-prod-def Inf-prod-def Sup-prod-def bdd-below-def
  bdd-above-def
  intro!: cInf-lower cSup-upper cInf-greatest cSup-least)+

instance prod :: (complete-lattice, complete-lattice) complete-lattice
  by standard (simp-all add: less-eq-prod-def Inf-prod-def Sup-prod-def
  INF-lower SUP-upper le-INF-iff SUP-le-iff bot-prod-def top-prod-def)

lemma fst-Inf: fst (Inf A) = (INF x∈A. fst x)
  by (simp add: Inf-prod-def)

lemma fst-INF: fst (INF x∈A. f x) = (INF x∈A. fst (f x))
  by (simp add: fst-Inf image-image)

lemma fst-Sup: fst (Sup A) = (SUP x∈A. fst x)
  by (simp add: Sup-prod-def)

lemma fst-SUP: fst (SUP x∈A. f x) = (SUP x∈A. fst (f x))
  by (simp add: fst-Sup image-image)

lemma snd-Inf: snd (Inf A) = (INF x∈A. snd x)
  by (simp add: Inf-prod-def)

lemma snd-INF: snd (INF x∈A. f x) = (INF x∈A. snd (f x))
  by (simp add: snd-Inf image-image)

lemma snd-Sup: snd (Sup A) = (SUP x∈A. snd x)
  by (simp add: Sup-prod-def)

```

lemma *snd-SUP*: $\text{snd}(\text{SUP } x \in A. f x) = (\text{SUP } x \in A. \text{snd}(f x))$
by (*simp add: snd-Sup image-image*)

lemma *INF-Pair*: $(\text{INF } x \in A. (f x, g x)) = (\text{INF } x \in A. f x, \text{INF } x \in A. g x)$
by (*simp add: Inf-prod-def image-image*)

lemma *SUP-Pair*: $(\text{SUP } x \in A. (f x, g x)) = (\text{SUP } x \in A. f x, \text{SUP } x \in A. g x)$
by (*simp add: Sup-prod-def image-image*)

Alternative formulations for set infima and suprema over the product of two complete lattices:

lemma *INF-prod-alt-def*:
 $\text{Inf}(f ' A) = (\text{Inf}((\text{fst} \circ f) ' A), \text{Inf}((\text{snd} \circ f) ' A))$
by (*simp add: Inf-prod-def image-image*)

lemma *SUP-prod-alt-def*:
 $\text{Sup}(f ' A) = (\text{Sup}((\text{fst} \circ f) ' A), \text{Sup}((\text{snd} \circ f) ' A))$
by (*simp add: Sup-prod-def image-image*)

108.5 Complete distributive lattices

instance *prod* :: (*complete-distrib-lattice, complete-distrib-lattice*) *complete-distrib-lattice*

proof
fix $A::('a \times 'b)$ *set set*
show $\text{Inf}(\text{Sup} ' A) \leq \text{Sup}(\text{Inf} ' \{f ' A \mid f. \forall Y \in A. f Y \in Y\})$
by (*simp add: Inf-prod-def Sup-prod-def INF-SUP-set image-image*)
qed

108.6 Bekic’s Theorem

Simultaneous fixed points over pairs can be written in terms of separate fixed points. Transliterated from HOLCF.Fix by Peter Gammie

lemma *lfp-prod*:
fixes $F :: 'a::\text{complete-lattice} \times 'b::\text{complete-lattice} \Rightarrow 'a \times 'b$
assumes *mono F*
shows $\text{lfp } F = (\text{lfp } (\lambda x. \text{fst}(F(x, \text{lfp } (\lambda y. \text{snd}(F(x, y)))))),$
 $(\text{lfp } (\lambda y. \text{snd}(F(\text{lfp } (\lambda x. \text{fst}(F(x, \text{lfp } (\lambda y. \text{snd}(F(x, y))))), y))))$
 $(\text{is } \text{lfp } F = (?x, ?y))$
proof (*rule lfp-eqI[OF assms]*)
have 1: $\text{fst}(F(?x, ?y)) = ?x$
by (*rule trans [symmetric, OF lfp-unfold]*)
*(blast intro!: monoI monoD[*OF assms(1)*] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono lfp-mono)+*
have 2: $\text{snd}(F(?x, ?y)) = ?y$
by (*rule trans [symmetric, OF lfp-unfold]*)
*(blast intro!: monoI monoD[*OF assms(1)*] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono lfp-mono)+*

```

from 1 2 show F (?x, ?y) = (?x, ?y) by (simp add: prod-eq-iff)
next
fix z assume F-z: F z = z
obtain x y where z: z = (x, y) by (rule prod.exhaust)
from F-z z have F-x: fst (F (x, y)) = x by simp
from F-z z have F-y: snd (F (x, y)) = y by simp
let ?y1 = lfp (λy. snd (F (x, y)))
have ?y1 ≤ y by (rule lfp-lowerbound, simp add: F-y)
hence fst (F (x, ?y1)) ≤ fst (F (x, y))
by (simp add: assms fst-mono monoD)
hence fst (F (x, ?y1)) ≤ x using F-x by simp
hence 1: ?x ≤ x by (simp add: lfp-lowerbound)
hence snd (F (?x, y)) ≤ snd (F (x, y))
by (simp add: assms snd-mono monoD)
hence snd (F (?x, y)) ≤ y using F-y by simp
hence 2: ?y ≤ y by (simp add: lfp-lowerbound)
show (?x, ?y) ≤ z using z 1 2 by simp
qed

```

```

lemma gfp-prod:
fixes F :: 'a::complete-lattice × 'b::complete-lattice ⇒ 'a × 'b
assumes mono F
shows gfp F = (gfp (λx. fst (F (x, gfp (λy. snd (F (x, y))))))),  

(gfp (λy. snd (F (gfp (λx. fst (F (x, gfp (λy. snd (F (x, y))))), y))))))  

(is gfp F = (?x, ?y))
proof(rule gfp-eqI[OF assms])
have 1: fst (F (?x, ?y)) = ?x
by (rule trans [symmetric, OF gfp-unfold])
(blast intro!: monoI monoD[OF assms(1)] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono  

gfp-mono)+
have 2: snd (F (?x, ?y)) = ?y
by (rule trans [symmetric, OF gfp-unfold])
(blast intro!: monoI monoD[OF assms(1)] fst-mono snd-mono Pair-mono  

gfp-mono)+
from 1 2 show F (?x, ?y) = (?x, ?y) by (simp add: prod-eq-iff)
next
fix z assume F-z: F z = z
obtain x y where z: z = (x, y) by (rule prod.exhaust)
from F-z z have F-x: fst (F (x, y)) = x by simp
from F-z z have F-y: snd (F (x, y)) = y by simp
let ?y1 = gfp (λy. snd (F (x, y)))
have y ≤ ?y1 by (rule gfp-upperbound, simp add: F-y)
hence fst (F (x, y)) ≤ fst (F (x, ?y1))
by (simp add: assms fst-mono monoD)
hence x ≤ fst (F (x, ?y1)) using F-x by simp
hence 1: x ≤ ?x by (simp add: gfp-upperbound)
hence snd (F (x, y)) ≤ snd (F (?x, y))
by (simp add: assms snd-mono monoD)
hence y ≤ snd (F (?x, y)) using F-y by simp

```

```

hence 2:  $y \leq ?y$  by (simp add: gfp-upperbound)
show  $z \leq (?x, ?y)$  using z 1 2 by simp
qed

end

```

109 Finite Lattices

```

theory Finite-Lattice
imports Product-Order
begin

```

109.1 Finite Complete Lattices

A non-empty finite lattice is a complete lattice. Since types are never empty in Isabelle/HOL, a type of classes *finite* and *lattice* should also have class *complete-lattice*. A type class is defined that extends classes *finite* and *lattice* with the operators *bot*, *top*, *Inf*, and *Sup*, along with assumptions that define these operators in terms of the ones of classes *finite* and *lattice*. The resulting class is a subclass of *complete-lattice*.

```

class finite-lattice-complete = finite + lattice + bot + top + Inf + Sup +
assumes bot-def: bot = Inf-fin UNIV
assumes top-def: top = Sup-fin UNIV
assumes Inf-def: Inf A = Finite-Set.fold inf top A
assumes Sup-def: Sup A = Finite-Set.fold sup bot A

```

The definitional assumptions on the operators *bot* and *top* of class *finite-lattice-complete* ensure that they yield bottom and top.

```

lemma finite-lattice-complete-bot-least: (bot::'a::finite-lattice-complete) ≤ x
by (auto simp: bot-def intro: Inf-fin.coboundedI)

```

```

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ order-bot
by standard (auto simp: finite-lattice-complete-bot-least)

```

```

lemma finite-lattice-complete-top-greatest: (top::'a::finite-lattice-complete) ≥ x
by (auto simp: top-def Sup-fin.coboundedI)

```

```

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ order-top
by standard (auto simp: finite-lattice-complete-top-greatest)

```

```

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ bounded-lattice ..

```

The definitional assumptions on the operators *Inf* and *Sup* of class *finite-lattice-complete* ensure that they yield infimum and supremum.

```

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-empty: Inf {} = (top :: 'a::finite-lattice-complete)
by (simp add: Inf-def)

```

```

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-empty: Sup {} = (bot :: 'a::finite-lattice-complete)
  by (simp add: Sup-def)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-insert:
  fixes A :: 'a::finite-lattice-complete set
  shows Inf (insert x A) = inf x (Inf A)
  proof -
    interpret comp-fun-idem inf :: 'a ⇒ -
      by (fact comp-fun-idem-inf)
    show ?thesis by (simp add: Inf-def)
  qed

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-insert:
  fixes A :: 'a::finite-lattice-complete set
  shows Sup (insert x A) = sup x (Sup A)
  proof -
    interpret comp-fun-idem sup :: 'a ⇒ -
      by (fact comp-fun-idem-sup)
    show ?thesis by (simp add: Sup-def)
  qed

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-lower:
  ( $x::'a::\text{finite-lattice-complete}$ ) ∈ A  $\implies$  Inf A  $\leq$  x
  using finite [of A]
  by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Inf-insert intro: le-infI2)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Inf-greatest:
   $\forall x::'a::\text{finite-lattice-complete} \in A. z \leq x \implies z \leq \text{Inf } A$ 
  using finite [of A]
  by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Inf-empty finite-lattice-complete-Inf-insert)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-upper:
  ( $x::'a::\text{finite-lattice-complete}$ ) ∈ A  $\implies$  Sup A  $\geq$  x
  using finite [of A]
  by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Sup-insert intro: le-supI2)

lemma finite-lattice-complete-Sup-least:
   $\forall x::'a::\text{finite-lattice-complete} \in A. z \geq x \implies z \geq \text{Sup } A$ 
  using finite [of A]
  by (induct A) (auto simp add: finite-lattice-complete-Sup-empty finite-lattice-complete-Sup-insert)

instance finite-lattice-complete ⊆ complete-lattice
proof
  qed (auto simp:
    finite-lattice-complete-Inf-lower
    finite-lattice-complete-Inf-greatest
    finite-lattice-complete-Sup-upper
    finite-lattice-complete-Sup-least
    finite-lattice-complete-Inf-empty)

```

finite-lattice-complete-Sup-empty)

The product of two finite lattices is already a finite lattice.

lemma *finite-bot-prod*:

(*bot* :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) =
Inf-fin UNIV

by (*metis Inf-fin.coboundedI UNIV-I bot.extremum-uniqueI finite-UNIV*)

lemma *finite-top-prod*:

(*top* :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) =
Sup-fin UNIV

by (*metis Sup-fin.coboundedI UNIV-I top.extremum-uniqueI finite-UNIV*)

lemma *finite-Inf-prod*:

Inf(*A* :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
Finite-Set.fold inf top A

by (*metis Inf-fold-inf finite*)

lemma *finite-Sup-prod*:

Sup (*A* :: ('a::finite-lattice-complete × 'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
Finite-Set.fold sup bot A

by (*metis Sup-fold-sup finite*)

instance *prod* :: (*finite-lattice-complete*, *finite-lattice-complete*) *finite-lattice-complete*

by *standard* (*auto simp: finite-bot-prod finite-top-prod finite-Inf-prod finite-Sup-prod*)

Functions with a finite domain and with a finite lattice as codomain already form a finite lattice.

lemma *finite-bot-fun*: (*bot* :: ('a::finite ⇒ 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) = *Inf-fin UNIV*

by (*metis Inf-UNIV Inf-fin-Inf empty-not-UNIV finite*)

lemma *finite-top-fun*: (*top* :: ('a::finite ⇒ 'b::finite-lattice-complete)) = *Sup-fin UNIV*

by (*metis Sup-UNIV Sup-fin-Sup empty-not-UNIV finite*)

lemma *finite-Inf-fun*:

Inf (*A*::('a::finite ⇒ 'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
Finite-Set.fold inf top A

by (*metis Inf-fold-inf finite*)

lemma *finite-Sup-fun*:

Sup (*A*::('a::finite ⇒ 'b::finite-lattice-complete) set) =
Finite-Set.fold sup bot A

by (*metis Sup-fold-sup finite*)

instance *fun* :: (*finite*, *finite-lattice-complete*) *finite-lattice-complete*

by *standard* (*auto simp: finite-bot-fun finite-top-fun finite-Inf-fun finite-Sup-fun*)

109.2 Finite Distributive Lattices

A finite distributive lattice is a complete lattice whose *inf* and *sup* operators distribute over *Sup* and *Inf*.

```

class finite-distrib-lattice-complete =
  distrib-lattice + finite-lattice-complete

lemma finite-distrib-lattice-complete-sup-Inf:
  sup (x::'a::finite-distrib-lattice-complete) (Inf A) = (INF y∈A. sup x y)
  using finite
  by (induct A rule: finite-induct) (simp-all add: sup-inf-distrib1)

lemma finite-distrib-lattice-complete-inf-Sup:
  inf (x::'a::finite-distrib-lattice-complete) (Sup A) = (SUP y∈A. inf x y)
  using finite [of A] by induct (simp-all add: inf-sup-distrib1)

context finite-distrib-lattice-complete
begin
  subclass finite-distrib-lattice
  proof -
    show class.finite-distrib-lattice Inf Sup inf (≤) (<) sup bot top
    proof
      show bot = Inf UNIV
      unfolding bot-def top-def Inf-def
      using Inf-fin.eq-fold Inf-fin.insert inf.absorb2 by force
    next
      show top = Sup UNIV
      unfolding bot-def top-def Sup-def
      using Sup-fin.eq-fold Sup-fin.insert by force
    next
      show Inf {} = Sup UNIV
      unfolding Inf-def Sup-def bot-def top-def
      using Sup-fin.eq-fold Sup-fin.insert by force
    next
      show Sup {} = Inf UNIV
      unfolding Inf-def Sup-def bot-def top-def
      using Inf-fin.eq-fold Inf-fin.insert inf.absorb2 by force
    next
      interpret comp-fun-idem-inf: comp-fun-idem inf
        by (fact comp-fun-idem-inf)
      show Inf (insert a A) = inf a (Inf A) for a A
        using comp-fun-idem-inf.fold-insert-idem Inf-def finite by simp
    next
      interpret comp-fun-idem-sup: comp-fun-idem sup
        by (fact comp-fun-idem-sup)
      show Sup (insert a A) = sup a (Sup A) for a A
        using comp-fun-idem-sup.fold-insert-idem Sup-def finite by simp
    qed
  qed

```

```
end
```

```
instance finite-distrib-lattice-complete ⊆ complete-distrib-lattice ..
```

The product of two finite distributive lattices is already a finite distributive lattice.

```
instance prod ::
```

```
(finite-distrib-lattice-complete, finite-distrib-lattice-complete)
finite-distrib-lattice-complete
```

```
..
```

Functions with a finite domain and with a finite distributive lattice as codomain already form a finite distributive lattice.

```
instance fun ::
```

```
(finite, finite-distrib-lattice-complete) finite-distrib-lattice-complete
```

```
..
```

109.3 Linear Orders

A linear order is a distributive lattice. A type class is defined that extends class *linorder* with the operators *inf* and *sup*, along with assumptions that define these operators in terms of the ones of class *linorder*. The resulting class is a subclass of *distrib-lattice*.

```
class linorder-lattice = linorder + inf + sup +
assumes inf-def: inf x y = (if x ≤ y then x else y)
assumes sup-def: sup x y = (if x ≥ y then x else y)
```

The definitional assumptions on the operators *inf* and *sup* of class *linorder-lattice* ensure that they yield infimum and supremum and that they distribute over each other.

```
lemma linorder-lattice-inf-le1: inf (x:'a::linorder-lattice) y ≤ x
  unfolding inf-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)
```

```
lemma linorder-lattice-inf-le2: inf (x:'a::linorder-lattice) y ≤ y
  unfolding inf-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)
```

```
lemma linorder-lattice-inf-greatest:
  (x:'a::linorder-lattice) ≤ y ==> x ≤ z ==> x ≤ inf y z
  unfolding inf-def by (metis (full-types))
```

```
lemma linorder-lattice-sup-ge1: sup (x:'a::linorder-lattice) y ≥ x
  unfolding sup-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)
```

```
lemma linorder-lattice-sup-ge2: sup (x:'a::linorder-lattice) y ≥ y
  unfolding sup-def by (metis (full-types) linorder-linear)
```

```
lemma linorder-lattice-sup-least:
  (x:'a::linorder-lattice) ≥ y ==> x ≥ z ==> x ≥ sup y z
```

```

by (auto simp: sup-def)

lemma linorder-lattice-sup-inf-distrib1:
  sup (x:'a::linorder-lattice) (inf y z) = inf (sup x y) (sup x z)
  by (auto simp: inf-def sup-def)

instance linorder-lattice ⊆ distrib-lattice
proof
qed (auto simp:
  linorder-lattice-inf-le1
  linorder-lattice-inf-le2
  linorder-lattice-inf-greatest
  linorder-lattice-sup-ge1
  linorder-lattice-sup-ge2
  linorder-lattice-sup-least
  linorder-lattice-sup-inf-distrib1)

```

109.4 Finite Linear Orders

A (non-empty) finite linear order is a complete linear order.

```
class finite-linorder-complete = linorder-lattice + finite-lattice-complete
```

```
instance finite-linorder-complete ⊆ complete-linorder ..
```

A (non-empty) finite linear order is a complete lattice whose *inf* and *sup* operators distribute over *Sup* and *Inf*.

```
instance finite-linorder-complete ⊆ finite-distrib-lattice-complete ..
```

```
end
```

110 Lexicographic order on lists

```

theory List-Lexorder
imports Main
begin

instantiation list :: (ord) ord
begin

definition
  list-less-def: xs < ys ↔ (xs, ys) ∈ lexord {(u, v). u < v}

definition
  list-le-def: (xs :: - list) ≤ ys ↔ xs < ys ∨ xs = ys

instance ..

end

```

```

instance list :: (order) order
proof
  let ?r = {(u, v::'a). u < v}
  have tr: trans ?r
    using trans-def by fastforce
  have §: False
    if (xs,ys) ∈ lexord ?r (ys,xs) ∈ lexord ?r for xs ys :: 'a list
    proof –
      have (xs,xs) ∈ lexord ?r
        using that transD [OF lexord-transI [OF tr]] by blast
      then show False
        by (meson case-prodD lexord-irreflexive less-irrefl mem-Collect-eq)
    qed
    show xs ≤ xs for xs :: 'a list by (simp add: list-le-def)
    show xs ≤ zs if xs ≤ ys and ys ≤ zs for xs ys zs :: 'a list
      using that transD [OF lexord-transI [OF tr]] by (auto simp add: list-le-def
list-less-def)
      show xs = ys if xs ≤ ys ys ≤ xs for xs ys :: 'a list
        using § that list-le-def list-less-def by blast
      show xs < ys ↔ xs ≤ ys ∧ ¬ ys ≤ xs for xs ys :: 'a list
        by (auto simp add: list-less-def list-le-def dest: §)
    qed

instance list :: (linorder) linorder
proof
  fix xs ys :: 'a list
  have total (lexord {(u, v::'a). u < v})
    by (rule total-lexord) (auto simp: total-on-def)
  then show xs ≤ ys ∨ ys ≤ xs
    by (auto simp add: total-on-def list-le-def list-less-def)
  qed

instantiation list :: (linorder) distrib-lattice
begin

definition (inf :: 'a list ⇒ -) = min
definition (sup :: 'a list ⇒ -) = max

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

end

lemma not-less-Nil [simp]: ¬ x < []
  by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma Nil-less-Cons [simp]: [] < a # x

```

```

by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma Cons-less-Cons [simp]:  $a \# x < b \# y \longleftrightarrow a < b \vee a = b \wedge x < y$ 
  by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma le-Nil [simp]:  $x \leq [] \longleftrightarrow x = []$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by (cases x) auto

lemma Nil-le-Cons [simp]:  $[] \leq x$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by (cases x) auto

lemma Cons-le-Cons [simp]:  $a \# x \leq b \# y \longleftrightarrow a < b \vee a = b \wedge x \leq y$ 
  unfolding list-le-def by auto

instantiation list :: (order) order-bot
begin

  definition bot = []

  instance
    by standard (simp add: bot-list-def)

  end

lemma less-list-code [code]:
   $xs < ([]:'a::\{equal, order\} list) \longleftrightarrow False$ 
   $[] < (x:'a::\{equal, order\}) \# xs \longleftrightarrow True$ 
   $(x:'a::\{equal, order\}) \# xs < y \# ys \longleftrightarrow x < y \vee x = y \wedge xs < ys$ 
  by simp-all

lemma less-eq-list-code [code]:
   $x \# xs \leq ([]:'a::\{equal, order\} list) \longleftrightarrow False$ 
   $[] \leq (xs:'a::\{equal, order\} list) \longleftrightarrow True$ 
   $(x:'a::\{equal, order\}) \# xs \leq y \# ys \longleftrightarrow x < y \vee x = y \wedge xs \leq ys$ 
  by simp-all

end

```

111 Lexicographic order on lists

This version prioritises length and can yield wellorderings

```

theory List-Lenlexorder
imports Main
begin

```

```

instantiation list :: (ord) ord
begin

```

definition

list-less-def: $xs < ys \longleftrightarrow (xs, ys) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\}$

definition

list-le-def: $(xs :: - list) \leq ys \longleftrightarrow xs < ys \vee xs = ys$

instance ..

end

instance *list* :: (*order*) *order*

proof

have *tr*: *trans* $\{(u, v::'a). u < v\}$

using *trans-def* **by** *fastforce*

have \S : *False*

if $(xs, ys) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\}$ $(ys, xs) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\}$ **for** *xs ys :: 'a list*

proof –

have $(xs, xs) \in \text{lenlex } \{(u, v). u < v\}$

using *that transD [OF lenlex-transI [OF tr]]* **by** *blast*

then show *False*

by (*meson case-prodD lenlex-irreflexive less-irrefl mem-Collect-eq*)

qed

show *xs ≤ xs* **for** *xs :: 'a list* **by** (*simp add: list-le-def*)

show *xs ≤ zs* **if** *xs ≤ ys and ys ≤ zs* **for** *xs ys zs :: 'a list*

using *that transD [OF lenlex-transI [OF tr]]* **by** (*auto simp add: list-le-def list-less-def*)

show *xs = ys* **if** *xs ≤ ys ys ≤ xs* **for** *xs ys :: 'a list*

using \S **that list-le-def list-less-def** **by** *blast*

show *xs < ys ↔ xs ≤ ys ∧ ¬ ys ≤ xs* **for** *xs ys :: 'a list*

by (*auto simp add: list-less-def list-le-def dest: §*)

qed

instance *list* :: (*linorder*) *linorder*

proof

fix *xs ys :: 'a list*

have *total* (*lenlex* $\{(u, v::'a). u < v\}$)

by (*rule total-lenlex*) (*auto simp: total-on-def*)

then show *xs ≤ ys ∨ ys ≤ xs*

by (*auto simp add: total-on-def list-le-def list-less-def*)

qed

instance *list* :: (*wellorder*) *wellorder*

proof

fix *P :: 'a list ⇒ bool and a*

assume $\bigwedge x. (\bigwedge y. y < x \implies P y) \implies P x$

then show *P a*

unfolding *list-less-def* **by** (*metis wf-lenlex wf-induct wf-lenlex wf*)

qed

instantiation *list* :: (*linorder*) *distrib-lattice*
begin

definition (*inf* :: 'a *list* \Rightarrow -) = *min*

definition (*sup* :: 'a *list* \Rightarrow -) = *max*

instance

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

end

lemma *not-less-Nil* [simp]: $\neg x < []$

by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma *Nil-less-Cons* [simp]: $[] < a \# x$

by (simp add: list-less-def)

lemma *Cons-less-Cons*: $a \# x < b \# y \longleftrightarrow \text{length } x < \text{length } y \vee \text{length } x = \text{length } y \wedge (a < b \vee a = b \wedge x < y)$

using lenlex-length

by (fastforce simp: list-less-def Cons-lenlex-iff)

lemma *le-Nil* [simp]: $x \leq [] \longleftrightarrow x = []$

unfolding list-le-def **by** (cases *x*) auto

lemma *Nil-le-Cons* [simp]: $[] \leq x$

unfolding list-le-def **by** (cases *x*) auto

lemma *Cons-le-Cons*: $a \# x \leq b \# y \longleftrightarrow \text{length } x < \text{length } y \vee \text{length } x = \text{length } y \wedge (a < b \vee a = b \wedge x \leq y)$

by (auto simp: list-le-def Cons-less-Cons)

instantiation *list* :: (*order*) *order-bot*
begin

definition *bot* = []

instance

by standard (simp add: bot-list-def)

end

end

112 Prefix order on lists as order class instance

```

theory Prefix-Order
imports Sublist
begin

instantiation list :: (type) order
begin

definition xs ≤ ys ≡ prefix xs ys for xs ys :: 'a list
definition xs < ys ≡ xs ≤ ys ∧ ¬(ys ≤ xs) for xs ys :: 'a list

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

end

lemma less-list-def': xs < ys ↔ strict-prefix xs ys for xs ys :: 'a list
  by (simp add: less-eq-list-def order.strict-iff-order prefix-order.less-le)

lemmas prefixI [intro?] = prefixI [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefixE [elim?] = prefixE [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas strict-prefixI' [intro?] = strict-prefixI' [folded less-list-def']
lemmas strict-prefixE' [elim?] = strict-prefixE' [folded less-list-def']
lemmas strict-prefixI [intro?] = strict-prefixI [folded less-list-def']
lemmas strict-prefixE [elim?] = strict-prefixE [folded less-list-def']
lemmas Nil-prefix [iff] = Nil-prefix [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-Nil [simp] = prefix-Nil [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-snoc [simp] = prefix-snoc [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas Cons-prefix-Cons [simp] = Cons-prefix-Cons [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas same-prefix-prefix [simp] = same-prefix-prefix [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas same-prefix-nil [iff] = same-prefix-nil [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-prefix [simp] = prefix-prefix [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-Cons = prefix-Cons [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas prefix-length-le = prefix-length-le [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas strict-prefix-simps [simp, code] = strict-prefix-simps [folded less-list-def']
lemmas not-prefix-induct [consumes 1, case-names Nil Neq Eq] =
  not-prefix-induct [folded less-eq-list-def]

end

```

113 Lexicographic order on product types

```

theory Product-Lexorder
imports Main
begin

instantiation prod :: (ord, ord) ord
begin

```

definition

$$x \leq y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x < \text{fst } y \vee \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x \leq \text{snd } y$$

definition

$$x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x < \text{fst } y \vee \text{fst } x \leq \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x < \text{snd } y$$

instance ..**end****lemma** *less-eq-prod-simp* [*simp, code*]:

$$(x_1, y_1) \leq (x_2, y_2) \longleftrightarrow x_1 < x_2 \vee x_1 \leq x_2 \wedge y_1 \leq y_2$$

by (*simp add: less-eq-prod-def*)

lemma *less-prod-simp* [*simp, code*]:

$$(x_1, y_1) < (x_2, y_2) \longleftrightarrow x_1 < x_2 \vee x_1 \leq x_2 \wedge y_1 < y_2$$

by (*simp add: less-prod-def*)

A stronger version for partial orders.

lemma *less-prod-def'*:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{fixes } x y :: 'a::order \times 'b::ord \\ \text{shows } x < y \longleftrightarrow \text{fst } x < \text{fst } y \vee \text{fst } x = \text{fst } y \wedge \text{snd } x < \text{snd } y \end{aligned}$$

by (*auto simp add: less-prod-def le-less*)

instance *prod* :: (*preorder, preorder*) *preorder*

by *standard* (*auto simp: less-eq-prod-def less-prod-def less-le-not-le intro: order-trans*)

instance *prod* :: (*order, order*) *order*

by *standard* (*auto simp add: less-eq-prod-def*)

instance *prod* :: (*linorder, linorder*) *linorder*

by *standard* (*auto simp: less-eq-prod-def*)

instantiation *prod* :: (*linorder, linorder*) *distrib-lattice***begin****definition**

$$(\text{inf} :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -) = \text{min}$$

definition

$$(\text{sup} :: 'a \times 'b \Rightarrow - \Rightarrow -) = \text{max}$$

instance

by *standard* (*auto simp add: inf-prod-def sup-prod-def max-min-distrib2*)

end

```

instantiation prod :: (bot, bot) bot
begin

definition
  bot = (bot, bot)

instance ..

end

instance prod :: (order-bot, order-bot) order-bot
  by standard (auto simp add: bot-prod-def)

instantiation prod :: (top, top) top
begin

definition
  top = (top, top)

instance ..

end

instance prod :: (order-top, order-top) order-top
  by standard (auto simp add: top-prod-def)

instance prod :: (wellorder, wellorder) wellorder
proof
  fix P :: 'a × 'b ⇒ bool and z :: 'a × 'b
  assume P: ∀x. (∀y. y < x ⇒ P y) ⇒ P x
  show P z
  proof (induct z)
    case (Pair a b)
    show P (a, b)
    proof (induct a arbitrary: b rule: less-induct)
      case (less a1) note a1 = this
      show P (a1, b)
      proof (induct b rule: less-induct)
        case (less b1) note b1 = this
        show P (a1, b1)
        proof (rule P)
          fix p assume p: p < (a1, b1)
          show P p
          proof (cases fst p < a1)
            case True
            then have P (fst p, snd p) by (rule a1)
            then show ?thesis by simp
          next
            case False
          
```

```

with p have 1:  $a_1 = \text{fst } p$  and 2:  $\text{snd } p < b_1$ 
  by (simp-all add: less-prod-def')
from 2 have P (a1, snd p) by (rule b1)
  with 1 show ?thesis by simp
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed
qed

```

Legacy lemma bindings

```

lemmas prod-le-def = less-eq-prod-def
lemmas prod-less-def = less-prod-def
lemmas prod-less-eq = less-prod-def'

```

end

114 Subsequence Ordering

```

theory Subseq-Order
imports Sublist
begin

```

This theory defines subsequence ordering on lists. A list ys is a subsequence of a list xs , iff one obtains ys by erasing some elements from xs .

114.1 Definitions and basic lemmas

```

instantiation list :: (type) ord
begin

definition less-eq-list
  where ‹xs ≤ ys ↔ subseq xs ys› for xs ys :: ‹'a list›

definition less-list
  where ‹xs < ys ↔ xs ≤ ys ∧ ¬ ys ≤ xs› for xs ys :: ‹'a list›

instance ..

end

instance list :: (type) order
proof
  fix xs ys zs :: 'a list
  show xs < ys ↔ xs ≤ ys ∧ ¬ ys ≤ xs
    unfolding less-list-def ..
  show xs ≤ xs
    by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)

```

```

show xs = ys if xs ≤ ys and ys ≤ xs
  using that unfolding less-eq-list-def
  by (rule subseq-order.antisym)
show xs ≤ zs if xs ≤ ys and ys ≤ zs
  using that unfolding less-eq-list-def
  by (rule subseq-order.order-trans)
qed

lemmas less-eq-list-induct [consumes 1, case-names empty drop take] =
  list-emb.induct [of (=), folded less-eq-list-def]

lemma less-eq-list-empty [code]:
  ‘[] ≤ xs’ ↔ True
  by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-eq-list-below-empty [code]:
  ‘x # xs ≤ []’ ↔ False
  by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)

lemma le-list-Cons2-iff [simp, code]:
  ‘x # xs ≤ y # ys’ ↔ (if x = y then xs ≤ ys else x # xs ≤ ys)
  by (simp add: less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-empty [simp]:
  ‘[] < xs’ ↔ xs ≠ []
  by (metis less-eq-list-def list-emb-Nil order-less-le)

lemma less-list-empty-Cons [code]:
  ‘[] < x # xs’ ↔ True
  by simp-all

lemma less-list-below-empty [simp, code]:
  ‘xs < []’ ↔ False
  by (metis list-emb-Nil less-eq-list-def less-list-def)

lemma less-list-Cons2-iff [code]:
  ‘x # xs < y # ys’ ↔ (if x = y then xs < ys else x # xs ≤ ys)
  by (simp add: less-le)

lemmas less-eq-list-drop = list-emb.list-emb-Cons [of (=), folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas le-list-map = subseq-map [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas le-list-filter = subseq-filter [folded less-eq-list-def]
lemmas le-list-length = list-emb-length [of (=), folded less-eq-list-def]

lemma less-list-length: xs < ys ⇒ length xs < length ys
  by (metis list-emb-length subseq-same-length le-neq-implies-less less-list-def less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-drop: xs < ys ⇒ xs < x # ys
  by (unfold less-le less-eq-list-def) (auto)

```

```

lemma less-list-take-iff:  $x \# xs < x \# ys \longleftrightarrow xs < ys$ 
by (metis subseq-Cons2-iff less-list-def less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-drop-many:  $xs < ys \implies xs < zs @ ys$ 
by (metis subseq-append-le-same-iff subseq-drop-many order-less-le
      self-append-conv2 less-eq-list-def)

lemma less-list-take-many-iff:  $zs @ xs < zs @ ys \longleftrightarrow xs < ys$ 
by (metis less-list-def less-eq-list-def subseq-append')

lemma less-list-rev-take:  $xs @ zs < ys @ zs \longleftrightarrow xs < ys$ 
by (unfold less-le less-eq-list-def) auto

end

```

115 Records based on BNF/datatype machinery

```

theory Datatype-Records
imports Main
keywords datatype-record :: thy-defn
begin

```

This theory provides an alternative, stripped-down implementation of records based on the machinery of the **datatype** package.

It supports:

- similar declaration syntax as records
- record creation and update syntax (using (\dots) brackets)
- regular datatype features (e.g. dead type variables etc.)
- “after-the-fact” registration of single-free-constructor types as records

Caveats:

- there is no compatibility layer; importing this theory will disrupt existing syntax
- extensible records are not supported

```

nonterminal
  ident and
  field-type and
  field-types and
  field and
  fields and

```

```

field-update and
field-updates

open-bundle datatype-record-syntax
begin

unbundle no record-syntax

syntax
-constify :: id => ident          ((--))
-constify :: longid => ident      ((--))

-datatype-field :: ident => 'a => field      (((indent=2 notation=prefix
field value)) - / -))
:: field => fields          ((--))
-datatype-fields :: field => fields => fields   ((-/ --))
-datatype-record :: fields => 'a           (((indent=3 notation=mixfix
datatype record value))) )
-datatype-field-update :: ident => 'a => field-update    (((indent=2 nota-
tion=prefix field update)) - / -)
:: field-update => field-updates    ((--))
-datatype-field-updates :: field-update => field-updates => field-updates  ((-/ --))
-datatype-record-update :: 'a => field-updates => 'b     (((open-block nota-
tion=mixfix datatype record update)) - / (3(|-|))) [900, 0] 900)

syntax (ASCII)
-datatype-record :: fields => 'a           (((indent=3 notation=mixfix
datatype record value)) '| - |'))
-datatype-record-update :: 'a => field-updates => 'b     (((open-block nota-
tion=mixfix datatype record update)) - / (3(|-|))) [900, 0] 900)

end

named-theorems datatype-record-update

ML-file <datatype-records.ML>
setup <Datatype-Records.setup>

end

```

116 Implementation of mappings with Association Lists

```

theory AList-Mapping
  imports AList Mapping
begin

lift-definition Mapping :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) mapping is map-of .

```

code-datatype *Mapping*

```

lemma lookup-Mapping [simp, code]: Mapping.lookup (Mapping xs) = map-of xs
  by transfer rule

lemma keys-Mapping [simp, code]: Mapping.keys (Mapping xs) = set (map fst xs)
  by transfer (simp add: dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

lemma empty-Mapping [code]: Mapping.empty = Mapping []
  by transfer simp

lemma is-empty-Mapping [code]: Mapping.is-empty (Mapping xs)  $\longleftrightarrow$  List.null xs
  by (cases xs) (simp-all add: is-empty-def null-def)

lemma update-Mapping [code]: Mapping.update k v (Mapping xs) = Mapping (AList.update k v xs)
  by transfer (simp add: update-conv')

lemma delete-Mapping [code]: Mapping.delete k (Mapping xs) = Mapping (AList.delete k xs)
  by transfer (simp add: delete-conv')

lemma ordered-keys-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.ordered-keys (Mapping xs) = sort (remdups (map fst xs))
  by (simp only: ordered-keys-def keys-Mapping sorted-list-of-set-sort-remdups) simp

lemma entries-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.entries (Mapping xs) = set (AList.clearjunk xs)
  by transfer (fact graph-map-of)

lemma ordered-entries-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.ordered-entries (Mapping xs) = sort-key fst (AList.clearjunk xs)
  proof -
    have distinct: distinct (sort-key fst (AList.clearjunk xs))
    using distinct-clearjunk distinct-map distinct-sort by blast
    note folding-Map-graph.idem-if-sorted-distinct[where ?m=map-of xs, OF - sorted-sort-key distinct]
    then show ?thesis
    unfolding ordered-entries-def
    by (transfer fixing: xs) (auto simp: graph-map-of)
  qed

lemma fold-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.fold f (Mapping xs) a = List.fold (case-prod f) (sort-key fst (AList.clearjunk xs)) a
  by (simp add: Mapping.fold-def ordered-entries-Mapping)

lemma size-Mapping [code]: Mapping.size (Mapping xs) = length (remdups (map
```

```

fst xs))
  by (simp add: size-def length-remdups-card-conv dom-map-of-conv-image-fst)

lemma tabulate-Mapping [code]: Mapping.tabulate ks f = Mapping (map (λk. (k,
f k)) ks)
  by transfer (simp add: map-of-map-restrict)

lemma bulkload-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.bulkload vs = Mapping (map (λn. (n, vs ! n)) [0..

```

```

lemma combine-code [code]:
  Mapping.combine f (Mapping xs) (Mapping ys) =
    Mapping.tabulate (remdups (map fst xs @ map fst ys))
      ( $\lambda x.$  the (combine-options f (map-of xs x) (map-of ys x)))
apply transfer
apply (rule ext)
apply (rule sym)
subgoal for f xs ys x
  apply (cases map-of xs x; cases map-of ys x; simp)
    apply (force simp: map-of-eq-None-iff combine-options-def option.the-def
o-def image-iff
    dest: map-of-SomeD split: option.splits)+
  done
done

lemma map-of-filter-distinct:
  assumes distinct (map fst xs)
  shows map-of (filter P xs) x =
    (case map-of xs x of
      None  $\Rightarrow$  None
      | Some y  $\Rightarrow$  if P (x,y) then Some y else None)
  using assms
  by (auto simp: map-of-eq-None-iff filter-map distinct-map-filter dest: map-of-SomeD
    simp del: map-of-eq-Some-iff intro!: map-of-is-SomeI split: option.splits)

lemma filter-Mapping [code]:
  Mapping.filter P (Mapping xs) = Mapping (filter ( $\lambda(k,v).$  P k v) (AList.clearjunk
xs))
apply transfer
apply (rule ext)
apply (subst map-of-filter-distinct)
apply (simp-all add: map-of-clearjunk split: option.split)
done

lemma [code nbe]: HOL.equal (x :: ('a, 'b) mapping) x  $\longleftrightarrow$  True
  by (fact equal-refl)

end

theory Code-Abstract-Char
imports
  Main
  HOL-Library.Char-ord
begin

definition Chr :: <integer  $\Rightarrow$  char>
  where [simp]: <Chr = char-of>

```

```

lemma char-of-integer-of-char [code abstype]:
  ‹Chr (integer-of-char c) = c›
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma char-of-integer-code [code]:
  ‹integer-of-char (char-of-integer k) = (if 0 ≤ k ∧ k < 256 then k else k mod 256)›
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def char-of-integer-def integer-eq-iff integer-less-eq-iff
    integer-less-iff)

lemma of-char-code [code]:
  ‹of-char c = of-nat (nat-of-integer (integer-of-char c))›
proof –
  have ‹int-of-integer (of-char c) = of-char c›
    by (cases c) simp
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: integer-of-char-def nat-of-integer-def of-nat-of-char)
qed

definition byte :: ‹bool ⇒ bool ⇒ integer›
  where [simp]: ‹byte b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 = horner-sum of-bool 2 [b0, b1, b2,
    b3, b4, b5, b6, b7]›

lemma byte-code [code]:
  ‹byte b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7 = (
    let
      s0 = if b0 then 1 else 0;
      s1 = if b1 then s0 + 2 else s0;
      s2 = if b2 then s1 + 4 else s1;
      s3 = if b3 then s2 + 8 else s2;
      s4 = if b4 then s3 + 16 else s3;
      s5 = if b5 then s4 + 32 else s4;
      s6 = if b6 then s5 + 64 else s5;
      s7 = if b7 then s6 + 128 else s6
    in s7)›
  by simp

lemma Char-code [code]:
  ‹integer-of-char (Char b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7) = byte b0 b1 b2 b3 b4 b5 b6 b7›
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-0-code [code]:
  ‹digit0 c ←→ bit (integer-of-char c) 0›
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-1-code [code]:
  ‹digit1 c ←→ bit (integer-of-char c) 1›
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

```

```

lemma digit-2-code [code]:
  ⟨digit2 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 2⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-3-code [code]:
  ⟨digit3 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 3⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-4-code [code]:
  ⟨digit4 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 4⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-5-code [code]:
  ⟨digit5 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 5⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-6-code [code]:
  ⟨digit6 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 6⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma digit-7-code [code]:
  ⟨digit7 c ⟷ bit (integer-of-char c) 7⟩
  by (cases c) (simp add: integer-of-char-def)

lemma case-char-code [code]:
  ⟨case-char f c = f (digit0 c) (digit1 c) (digit2 c) (digit3 c) (digit4 c) (digit5 c)
  (digit6 c) (digit7 c)⟩
  by (fact char.case-eq-if)

lemma rec-char-code [code]:
  ⟨rec-char f c = f (digit0 c) (digit1 c) (digit2 c) (digit3 c) (digit4 c) (digit5 c)
  (digit6 c) (digit7 c)⟩
  by (cases c) simp

lemma char-of-code [code]:
  ⟨integer-of-char (char-of a) =
  byte (bit a 0) (bit a 1) (bit a 2) (bit a 3) (bit a 4) (bit a 5) (bit a 6) (bit a 7)⟩
  by (simp add: char-of-def integer-of-char-def)

lemma ascii-of-code [code]:
  ⟨integer-of-char (String.ascii-of c) = (let k = integer-of-char c in if k < 128 then
  k else k - 128)⟩
  proof (cases ⟨of-char c < (128 :: integer)⟩)
    case True
      moreover have ⟨(of-nat 0 :: integer) ≤ of-nat (of-char c)⟩
      by simp
    then have ⟨(0 :: integer) ≤ of-char c⟩
      by (simp only: of-nat-0 of-nat-of-char)

```

```

ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Let-def integer-of-char-def take-bit-eq-mod integer-eq-iff integer-less-eq-iff integer-less-iff)
next
  case False
  then have <(128 :: integer) ≤ of-char c>
    by simp
  moreover have <of-nat (of-char c) < (of-nat 256 :: integer)>
    by (simp only: of-nat-less-iff) simp
  then have <of-char c < (256 :: integer)>
    by (simp add: of-nat-of-char)
  moreover define k :: integer where <k = of-char c - 128>
  then have <of-char c = k + 128>
    by simp
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Let-def integer-of-char-def take-bit-eq-mod integer-eq-iff integer-less-eq-iff integer-less-iff)
qed

lemma equal-char-code [code]:
  <HOL.equal c d ⟷ integer-of-char c = integer-of-char d>
  by (simp add: integer-of-char-def equal)

lemma less-eq-char-code [code]:
  <c ≤ d ⟷ integer-of-char c ≤ integer-of-char d> (is <?P ⟷ ?Q>)
proof –
  have <?P ⟷ of-nat (of-char c) ≤ (of-nat (of-char d) :: integer)>
    by (simp add: less-eq-char-def)
  also have <... ⟷ ?Q>
    by (simp add: of-nat-of-char integer-of-char-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma less-char-code [code]:
  <c < d ⟷ integer-of-char c < integer-of-char d> (is <?P ⟷ ?Q>)
proof –
  have <?P ⟷ of-nat (of-char c) < (of-nat (of-char d) :: integer)>
    by (simp add: less-char-def)
  also have <... ⟷ ?Q>
    by (simp add: of-nat-of-char integer-of-char-def)
  finally show ?thesis .
qed

lemma absdef-simps:
  <horner-sum of_bool 2 [] = (0 :: integer)>
  <horner-sum of_bool 2 (False # bs) = (0 :: integer) ⟷ horner-sum of_bool 2 bs = (0 :: integer)>
  <horner-sum of_bool 2 (True # bs) = (1 :: integer) ⟷ horner-sum of_bool 2 bs = (0 :: integer)>

```

```

<horner-sum of-bool 2 (False # bs) = (numeral (Num.Bit0 n) :: integer) <->
horner-sum of-bool 2 bs = (numeral n :: integer)>
<horner-sum of-bool 2 (True # bs) = (numeral (Num.Bit1 n) :: integer) <->
horner-sum of-bool 2 bs = (numeral n :: integer)>
by auto (auto simp only: numeral-Bit0 [of n] numeral-Bit1 [of n] mult-2 [symmetric]
add.commute [of - 1] add.left-cancel mult-cancel-left)

local-setup <
let
val simps = @{thms absdef-simps integer-of-char-def of-char-Char numeral-One}
fun prove-eqn lthy n lhs def-eqn =
let
val eqn = (HOLogic.mk-Trueprop o HOLogic.mk-eq)
  (term `integer-of-char` $ lhs, HOLogic.mk-number typ `integer` n)
in
Goal.prove-future lthy [] [] eqn (fn {context = ctxt, ...} =>
  unfold-tac ctxt (def-eqn :: simps))
end
fun define n =
let
val s = Char- `String-Syntax.hex n;
val b = Binding.name s;
val b-def = Thm.def-binding b;
val b-code = Binding.name (s ` -code);
in
Local-Theory.define ((b, Mixfix.NoSyn),
  ((Binding.empty, []), HOLogic.mk-char n))
#-> (fn (lhs, (-, raw-def-eqn)) =>
  Local-Theory.note ((b-def, @{attributes [code-abbrev]}), [HOLogic.mk-obj-eq
raw-def-eqn])
    #-> (fn (-, [def-eqn]) => `(fn lthy => prove-eqn lthy n lhs def-eqn))
    #-> (fn raw-code-eqn => Local-Theory.note ((b-code, []), [raw-code-eqn]))
    #-> (fn (-, [code-eqn]) => Code.declare-abstract-eqn code-eqn))
end
in
fold define (0 upto 255)
end
>

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

end

```

117 Avoidance of pattern matching on natural numbers

```
theory Code-Abstract-Nat
imports Main
begin
```

When natural numbers are implemented in another than the conventional inductive $0/Suc$ representation, it is necessary to avoid all pattern matching on natural numbers altogether. This is accomplished by this theory (up to a certain extent).

117.1 Case analysis

Case analysis on natural numbers is rephrased using a conditional expression:

```
lemma [code, code-unfold]:
  case-nat = ( $\lambda f g n. \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } f \text{ else } g (n - 1)$ )
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff dest!: gr0-implies-Suc)
```

117.2 Preprocessors

The term $Suc n$ is no longer a valid pattern. Therefore, all occurrences of this term in a position where a pattern is expected (i.e. on the left-hand side of a code equation) must be eliminated. This can be accomplished – as far as possible – by applying the following transformation rule:

```
lemma Suc-if-eq:
  assumes  $\bigwedge n. f (Suc n) \equiv h n$ 
  assumes  $f 0 \equiv g$ 
  shows  $f n \equiv \text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } g \text{ else } h (n - 1)$ 
  by (rule eq-reflection) (cases n, insert assms, simp-all)
```

The rule above is built into a preprocessor that is plugged into the code generator.

```
setup ‹
let

val Suc-if-eq = Thm.incr-indexes 1 @{thm Suc-if-eq};

fun remove-suc ctxt thms =
  let
    val vname = singleton (Name.variant-list (map fst
      (fold (Term.add-var-names o Thm.full-prop-of) thms []))) n;
    val cv = Thm.cterm-of ctxt (Var ((vname, 0), HOLogic.natt));
    val lhs-of = Thm.dest-arg1 o Thm.cprop-of;
    val rhs-of = Thm.dest-arg o Thm.cprop-of;
    fun find-vars ct = (case Thm.term-of ct of
```

```

( Const (const-name <Suc>, -) $ Var -) => [(cv, snd (Thm.dest-comb ct))]
| - $ - =>
  let val (ct1, ct2) = Thm.dest-comb ct
  in
    map (apfst (fn ct => Thm.apply ct ct2)) (find-vars ct1) @
    map (apfst (Thm.apply ct1)) (find-vars ct2)
  end
| - => []);
val eqs = maps
  (fn thm => map (pair thm) (find-vars (lhs-of thm))) thms;
fun mk-thms (thm, (ct, cv')) =
  let
    val thm' =
      Thm.implies-elim
        (Conv.fconv-rule (Thm.beta-conversion true)
          (Thm.instantiate'
            [SOME (Thm.ctyp-of-cterm ct)] [SOME (Thm.lambda cv ct),
              SOME (Thm.lambda cv' (rhs-of thm)), NONE, SOME cv']
            Suc-if-eq)) (Thm.forall-intr cv' thm)
  in
    case map-filter (fn thm'' =>
      SOME (thm'', singleton
        (Variable.trade (K (fn [thm''] => [thm''' RS thm'])))
        (Variable.declare-thm thm'' ctxt))) thm''
    handle THM _ => NONE) thms of
      [] => NONE
    | thmps =>
      let val (thms1, thms2) = split-list thmps
        in SOME (subtract Thm.eq-thm (thm :: thms1) thms @ thms2) end
  end
in get-first mk-thms eqs end;

fun eqn-suc-base-preproc ctxt thms =
  let
    val dest = fst o Logic.dest-equals o Thm.prop-of;
    val contains-suc = exists-Const (fn (c, -) => c = const-name <Suc>);
  in
    if forall (can dest) thms andalso exists (contains-suc o dest) thms
    then thms |> perhaps-loop (remove-suc ctxt) |> (Option.map o map) Drule.zero-var-indexes
    else NONE
  end;

val eqn-suc-preproc = Code-Preproc.simple-functrans eqn-suc-base-preproc;
in
  Code-Preproc.add-functrans (eqn-Suc, eqn-suc-preproc)
end

```

>

117.3 Candidates which need special treatment

```

lemma drop-bit-int-code [code]:
  ⟨drop-bit n k = k div 2 ^ n⟩ for k :: int
  by (fact drop-bit-eq-div)

lemma take-bit-num-code [code]:
  ⟨take-bit-num n Num.One =
    (case n of 0 ⇒ None | Suc n ⇒ Some Num.One)⟩
  ⟨take-bit-num n (Num.Bit0 m) =
    (case n of 0 ⇒ None | Suc n ⇒ (case take-bit-num n m of None ⇒ None |
    Some q ⇒ Some (Num.Bit0 q)))⟩
  ⟨take-bit-num n (Num.Bit1 m) =
    (case n of 0 ⇒ None | Suc n ⇒ Some (case take-bit-num n m of None ⇒
    Num.One | Some q ⇒ Num.Bit1 q)))⟩
  by (cases n; simp)+

end

```

118 Implementation of natural numbers as binary numerals

```

theory Code-Binary-Nat
imports Code-Abstract-Nat
begin

```

When generating code for functions on natural numbers, the canonical representation using *0* and *Suc* is unsuitable for computations involving large numbers. This theory refines the representation of natural numbers for code generation to use binary numerals, which do not grow linear in size but logarithmic.

118.1 Representation

```
code-datatype 0::nat nat-of-num
```

```

lemma [code]:
  num-of-nat 0 = Num.One
  num-of-nat (nat-of-num k) = k
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-inverse)

lemma [code]:
  (1::nat) = Numeral1
  by simp

lemma [code-abbrev]: Numeral1 = (1::nat)

```

by *simp*

lemma [code]:
 $Suc\ n = n + 1$
 by *simp*

118.2 Basic arithmetic

context
begin

declare [[code drop: plus :: nat \Rightarrow -]]

lemma plus-nat-code [code]:
 $nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ k + nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ l = nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ (k + l)$
 $m + 0 = (m::nat)$
 $0 + n = (n::nat)$
 by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num- numeral*)

Bounded subtraction needs some auxiliary

qualified definition dup :: nat \Rightarrow nat **where**
 $dup\ n = n + n$

lemma dup-code [code]:
 $dup\ 0 = 0$
 $dup\ (nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ k) = nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ (Num.Bit0\ k)$
 by (*simp-all add: dup-def numeral- Bit0*)

qualified definition sub :: num \Rightarrow num \Rightarrow nat option **where**
 $sub\ k\ l = (if\ k \geq l\ then\ Some\ (numeral\ k - numeral\ l)\ else\ None)$

lemma sub-code [code]:
 $sub\ Num.One\ Num.One = Some\ 0$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit0\ m)\ Num.One = Some\ (nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ (Num.BitM\ m))$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit1\ m)\ Num.One = Some\ (nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ (Num.Bit0\ m))$
 $sub\ Num.One\ (Num.Bit0\ n) = None$
 $sub\ Num.One\ (Num.Bit1\ n) = None$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit0\ m)\ (Num.Bit0\ n) = map\text{-}option\ dup\ (sub\ m\ n)$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit1\ m)\ (Num.Bit1\ n) = map\text{-}option\ dup\ (sub\ m\ n)$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit1\ m)\ (Num.Bit0\ n) = map\text{-}option\ (\lambda q.\ dup\ q + 1)\ (sub\ m\ n)$
 $sub\ (Num.Bit0\ m)\ (Num.Bit1\ n) = (case\ sub\ m\ n\ of\ None\ \Rightarrow\ None$
 $| Some\ q\ \Rightarrow\ if\ q = 0\ then\ None\ else\ Some\ (dup\ q - 1))$
 by (*auto simp: nat-of-num- numeral Num.dbl-def Num dbl-inc-def Num dbl-dec-def*
Let-def le-imp-diff-is-add BitM-plus-one sub-def dup-def
sub-non-positive nat-add-distrib sub-non-negative)

declare [[code drop: minus :: nat \Rightarrow -]]

lemma minus-nat-code [code]:
 $nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ k - nat\text{-}of\text{-}num\ l = (case\ sub\ k\ l\ of\ None\ \Rightarrow\ 0\ | Some\ j\ \Rightarrow\ j)$

$m - 0 = (m::nat)$
 $0 - n = (0::nat)$
by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral sub-non-positive sub-def*)

declare [[code drop: times :: nat \Rightarrow -]]

lemma times-nat-code [code]:
 $nat\text{-of}\text{-num } k * nat\text{-of}\text{-num } l = nat\text{-of}\text{-num } (k * l)$
 $m * 0 = (0::nat)$
 $0 * n = (0::nat)$
by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral*)

declare [[code drop: HOL.equal :: nat \Rightarrow -]]

lemma equal-nat-code [code]:
 $HOL.equal 0 (0::nat) \longleftrightarrow True$
 $HOL.equal 0 (nat\text{-of}\text{-num } l) \longleftrightarrow False$
 $HOL.equal (nat\text{-of}\text{-num } k) 0 \longleftrightarrow False$
 $HOL.equal (nat\text{-of}\text{-num } k) (nat\text{-of}\text{-num } l) \longleftrightarrow HOL.equal k l$
by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral equal*)

lemma equal-nat-refl [code nbe]:
 $HOL.equal (n::nat) n \longleftrightarrow True$
by (*rule equal-refl*)

declare [[code drop: less-eq :: nat \Rightarrow -]]

lemma less-eq-nat-code [code]:
 $0 \leq (n::nat) \longleftrightarrow True$
 $nat\text{-of}\text{-num } k \leq 0 \longleftrightarrow False$
 $nat\text{-of}\text{-num } k \leq nat\text{-of}\text{-num } l \longleftrightarrow k \leq l$
by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral*)

declare [[code drop: less :: nat \Rightarrow -]]

lemma less-nat-code [code]:
 $(m::nat) < 0 \longleftrightarrow False$
 $0 < nat\text{-of}\text{-num } l \longleftrightarrow True$
 $nat\text{-of}\text{-num } k < nat\text{-of}\text{-num } l \longleftrightarrow k < l$
by (*simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral*)

declare [[code drop: Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat]]

lemma divmod-nat-code [code]:
 $Euclidean\text{-Rings}.divmod\text{-nat} (nat\text{-of}\text{-num } k) (nat\text{-of}\text{-num } l) = divmod\ k\ l$
 $Euclidean\text{-Rings}.divmod\text{-nat} m\ 0 = (0, m)$
 $Euclidean\text{-Rings}.divmod\text{-nat} 0\ n = (0, 0)$
by (*simp-all add: Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def nat-of-num-numeral*)

```
end
```

118.3 Conversions

```
declare [[code drop: of-nat]]

lemma of-nat-code [code]:
  of-nat 0 = 0
  of-nat (nat-of-num k) = numeral k
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)
```

```
code-identifier
code-module Code-Binary-Nat →
(SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith
```

```
end
```

119 Code generation of prolog programs

```
theory Code-Prolog
imports Main
keywords values-prolog :: diag
begin
```

ML-file $\langle \sim \sim /src/HOL/Tools/Predicate-Compile/code-prolog.ML \rangle$

120 Setup for Numerals

```
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name <numeral>]›
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.keep-functions [const-name <numeral>]›
end
```

121 Implementation of integer numbers by target-language integers

```
theory Code-Target-Int
imports Main
begin

code-datatype int-of-integer

declare [[code drop: integer-of-int]]

context
```

```

includes integer.lifting
begin

lemma [code]:
  integer-of-int (int-of-integer k) = k
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  Int.Pos = int-of-integer o integer-of-num
  by transfer (simp add: fun(eq-iff))

lemma [code]:
  Int.Neg = int-of-integer o uminus o integer-of-num
  by transfer (simp add: fun(eq-iff))

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  int-of-integer (numeral k) = Int.Pos k
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  int-of-integer (- numeral k) = Int.Neg k
  by transfer simp

context
begin

qualified definition positive :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where [simp]: positive = numeral

qualified definition negative :: num  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where [simp]: negative = uminus o numeral

lemma [code-computation-unfold]:
  numeral = positive
  Int.Pos = positive
  Int.Neg = negative
  by (simp-all add: fun(eq-iff))

end

lemma [code, symmetric, code-post]:
  0 = int-of-integer 0
  by transfer simp

lemma [code, symmetric, code-post]:
  1 = int-of-integer 1
  by transfer simp

lemma [code-post]:

```

```

int-of-integer (- 1) = - 1
by simp

lemma [code]:
k + l = int-of-integer (of-int k + of-int l)
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
- k = int-of-integer (- of-int k)
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
k - l = int-of-integer (of-int k - of-int l)
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
Int.dup k = int-of-integer (Code-Numerals.dup (of-int k))
by transfer simp

declare [[code drop: Int.sub]]

lemma [code]:
k * l = int-of-integer (of-int k * of-int l)
by simp

lemma [code]:
k div l = int-of-integer (of-int k div of-int l)
by simp

lemma [code]:
k mod l = int-of-integer (of-int k mod of-int l)
by simp

lemma [code]:
divmod m n = map-prod int-of-integer int-of-integer (divmod m n)
unfolding prod-eq-iff divmod-def map-prod-def case-prod-beta fst-conv snd-conv
by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
HOL.equal k l = HOL.equal (of-int k :: integer) (of-int l)
by transfer (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:
k ≤ l ↔ (of-int k :: integer) ≤ of-int l
by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
k < l ↔ (of-int k :: integer) < of-int l
by transfer rule

```

```

declare [[code drop: gcd :: int  $\Rightarrow$  - lcm :: int  $\Rightarrow$  -]]

lemma gcd-int-of-integer [code]:
  gcd (int-of-integer x) (int-of-integer y) = int-of-integer (gcd x y)
  by transfer rule

lemma lcm-int-of-integer [code]:
  lcm (int-of-integer x) (int-of-integer y) = int-of-integer (lcm x y)
  by transfer rule

end

lemma (in ring-1) of-int-code-if:
  of-int k = (if k = 0 then 0
  else if k < 0 then - of-int (- k)
  else let
    l = 2 * of-int (k div 2);
    j = k mod 2
    in if j = 0 then l else l + 1)
proof -
  from div-mult-mod-eq have *: of-int k = of-int (k div 2 * 2 + k mod 2) by simp
  show ?thesis
  by (simp add: Let-def of-int-add [symmetric]) (simp add: * mult.commute)
qed

declare of-int-code-if [code]

lemma [code]:
  nat = nat-of-integer  $\circ$  of-int
  including integer.lifting by transfer (simp add: fun(eq)-iff)

definition char-of-int :: int  $\Rightarrow$  char
  where [code-abbrev]: char-of-int = char-of

definition int-of-char :: char  $\Rightarrow$  int
  where [code-abbrev]: int-of-char = of-char

lemma [code]:
  char-of-int = char-of-integer  $\circ$  integer-of-int
  including integer.lifting unfolding char-of-integer-def char-of-int-def
  by transfer (simp add: fun(eq)-iff)

lemma [code]:
  int-of-char = int-of-integer  $\circ$  integer-of-char
  including integer.lifting unfolding integer-of-char-def int-of-char-def
  by transfer (simp add: fun(eq)-iff)

context

```

```

includes integer.lifting and bit-operations-syntax
begin

declare [[code drop: <bit :: int => -> <not :: int => ->
    <and :: int => -> <or :: int => -> <xor :: int => ->
    <push-bit :: - => - => int> <drop-bit :: - => - => int> <take-bit :: - => - => int>]]]

lemma [code]:
  <bit (int-of-integer k) n <→ bit k n>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <NOT (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (NOT k)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <int-of-integer k AND int-of-integer l = int-of-integer (k AND l)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <int-of-integer k OR int-of-integer l = int-of-integer (k OR l)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <int-of-integer k XOR int-of-integer l = int-of-integer (k XOR l)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <push-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (push-bit n k)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <drop-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (drop-bit n k)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <take-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (take-bit n k)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <mask n = int-of-integer (mask n)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <set-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (set-bit n k)>
  by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
  <unset-bit n (int-of-integer k) = int-of-integer (unset-bit n k)>

```

by transfer rule

lemma [code]:
 $\langle \text{flip-bit } n (\text{int-of-integer } k) = \text{int-of-integer} (\text{flip-bit } n k) \rangle$
 by transfer rule

end

code-identifier
code-module *Code-Target-Int* →
(SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith

end

theory *Code-Real-Approx-By-Float*
imports *Complex-Main Code-Target-Int*
begin

WARNING! This theory implements mathematical reals by machine reals (floats). This is inconsistent. See the proof of False at the end of the theory, where an equality on mathematical reals is (incorrectly) disproved by mapping it to machine reals.

The **value** command cannot display real results yet.

The only legitimate use of this theory is as a tool for code generation purposes.

context
begin

qualified definition *real-of-integer* :: *integer* ⇒ *real*
 where [code-abbrev]: *real-of-integer* = *of-int* ∘ *int-of-integer*

end

code-datatype *Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer* $\langle () \rangle$:: *real* ⇒ *real* ⇒ *real*

lemma [code-unfold del]: *numeral k* ≡ *real-of-rat* (*numeral k*)
 by simp

lemma [code-unfold del]: $- \text{numeral } k \equiv \text{real-of-rat} (- \text{numeral } k)$
 by simp

context
begin

qualified definition *real-of-int* :: $\langle \text{int} \Rightarrow \text{real} \rangle$
 where [code-abbrev]: $\langle \text{real-of-int} = \text{of-int} \rangle$

```

lemma [code]: real-of-int = Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer o integer-of-int
  by (simp add: fun-eq-iff Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer-def real-of-int-def)

qualified definition exp-real :: ⟨real ⇒ realwhere [code-abbrev, code del]: ⟨exp-real = exp⟩

qualified definition sin-real :: ⟨real ⇒ realwhere [code-abbrev, code del]: ⟨sin-real = sin⟩

qualified definition cos-real :: ⟨real ⇒ realwhere [code-abbrev, code del]: ⟨cos-real = cos⟩

qualified definition tan-real :: ⟨real ⇒ realwhere [code-abbrev, code del]: ⟨tan-real = tan⟩

end

lemma [code]: ⟨Ratreal r = (case quotient-of r of (p, q) ⇒ real-of-int p / real-of-int q)⟩
  by (cases r) (simp add: quotient-of-Fract of-rat-rat)

lemma [code]: ⟨inverse r = 1 / r⟩ for r :: real
  by (fact inverse-eq-divide)

declare [[code drop: ⟨HOL.equal :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool⟩
  ⟨(≤) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool⟩
  ⟨(<) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool⟩
  ⟨plus :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
  ⟨times :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
  ⟨uminus :: real ⇒ real⟩
  ⟨minus :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
  ⟨divide :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real⟩
  sqrt
  ln :: real ⇒ real
  pi
  arcsin
  arccos
  arctan]]]

code-reserved (SML) Real

code-printing
type-constructor real →
  (SML) real
  and (OCaml) float
  and (Haskell) Prelude.Double
| constant o :: real →
  (SML) 0.0
  and (OCaml) 0.0

```

```

and (Haskell) 0.0
| constant 1 :: real →
  (SML) 1.0
  and (OCaml) 1.0
  and (Haskell) 1.0
| constant HOL.equal :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool →
  (SML) Real.== ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.(=)
  and (Haskell) infix 4 ==
| class-instance real :: HOL.equal => (Haskell) -
| constant (≤) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool →
  (SML) Real.<= ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.(≤)
  and (Haskell) infix 4 <=
| constant (<) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ bool →
  (SML) Real.< ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.(<)
  and (Haskell) infix 4 <
| constant (+) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Real.+ ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.( +. )
  and (Haskell) infixl 6 +
| constant (*) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Real.* ((-, (-))
  and (Haskell) infixl 7 *
| constant uminus :: real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Real.~
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.( ~-. )
  and (Haskell) negate
| constant (−) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Real.- ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.( −. )
  and (Haskell) infixl 6 −
| constant (/) :: real ⇒ real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Real.'/ ((-, (-))
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.( '/. )
  and (Haskell) infixl 7 /
| constant sqrt :: real ⇒ real →
  (SML) Math.sqrt
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.sqrt
  and (Haskell) Prelude.sqrt
| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.exp-real →
  (SML) Math.exp
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.exp
  and (Haskell) Prelude.exp
| constant ln →
  (SML) Math.ln
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.ln
  and (Haskell) Prelude.log

```

```

| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.sin-real →
  (SML) Math.sin
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.sin
  and (Haskell) Prelude.sin
| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.cos-real →
  (SML) Math.cos
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.cos
  and (Haskell) Prelude.cos
| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.tan-real →
  (SML) Math.tan
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.tan
  and (Haskell) Prelude.tan
| constant pi →
  (SML) Math.pi

  and (Haskell) Prelude.pi
| constant arcsin →
  (SML) Math.asin
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.asin
  and (Haskell) Prelude.asin
| constant arccos →
  (SML) Math.scos
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.acos
  and (Haskell) Prelude.acos
| constant arctan →
  (SML) Math.atan
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.atan
  and (Haskell) Prelude.atan
| constant Code-Real-Approx-By-Float.real-of-integer →
  (SML) Real.fromInt
  and (OCaml) Pervasives.float/ (Big'-int.to'-int (-))
  and (Haskell) Prelude.fromIntegral (-)

```

```

notepad
begin
  have cos (pi/2) = 0 by (rule cos-pi-half)
  moreover have cos (pi/2) ≠ 0 by eval
  ultimately have False by blast
end

end

```

122 Implementation of natural numbers by target-language integers

```

theory Code-Target-Nat
imports Code-Abstract-Nat
begin

```

122.1 Implementation for *nat*

```

context
includes natural.lifting and integer.lifting
begin

lift-definition Nat :: integer  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  is nat
  .

lemma [code-post]:
  Nat 0 = 0
  Nat 1 = 1
  Nat (numeral k) = numeral k
  by (transfer, simp)+

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  integer-of-nat = of-nat
  by transfer rule

lemma [code-unfold]:
  Int.nat (int-of-integer k) = nat-of-integer k
  by transfer rule

lemma [code abstype]:
  Code-Target-Nat.Nat (integer-of-nat n) = n
  by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (nat-of-integer k) = max 0 k
  by transfer auto

lemma [code-abbrev]:
  nat-of-integer (numeral k) = nat-of-num k
  by transfer (simp add: nat-of-num-numeral)

context
begin

qualified definition natural :: num  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where [simp]: natural = nat-of-num

lemma [code-computation-unfold]:
  numeral = natural
  nat-of-num = natural
  by (simp-all add: nat-of-num-numeral)

end

lemma [code abstract]:

```

```

integer-of-nat (nat-of-num n) = integer-of-num n
by (simp add: nat-of-num-numeral integer-of-nat-numeral)

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat 0 = 0
  by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat 1 = 1
  by transfer simp

lemma [code]:
  Suc n = n + 1
  by simp

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (m + n) = of-nat m + of-nat n
  by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (m - n) = max 0 (of-nat m - of-nat n)
  by transfer simp

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (m * n) = of-nat m * of-nat n
  by transfer (simp add: of-nat-mult)

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (m div n) = of-nat m div of-nat n
  by transfer (simp add: zdiv-int)

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (m mod n) = of-nat m mod of-nat n
  by transfer (simp add: zmod-int)

context
  includes integer.lifting
begin

lemma divmod-nat-code [code]:
  Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat m n = (
    let k = integer-of-nat m; l = integer-of-nat n
    in map-prod nat-of-integer nat-of-integer
      (if k = 0 then (0, 0)
       else if l = 0 then (0, k) else
         Code-Numeral.divmod-abs k l))
  by (simp add: prod-eq-iff Let-def Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def; transfer)
  (simp add: nat-div-distrib nat-mod-distrib)

```

end

lemma [code]:

divmod m n = map-prod nat-of-integer nat-of-integer (divmod m n)

by (simp only: prod-eq-iff divmod-def map-prod-def case-prod-beta fst-conv snd-conv; transfer)

(simp-all only: nat-div-distrib nat-mod-distrib
zero-le-numeral nat-numeral)

lemma [code]:

HOL.equal m n = HOL.equal (of-nat m :: integer) (of-nat n)

by transfer (simp add: equal)

lemma [code]:

m ≤ n ↔ (of-nat m :: integer) ≤ of-nat n

by simp

lemma [code]:

m < n ↔ (of-nat m :: integer) < of-nat n

by simp

lemma num-of-nat-code [code]:

num-of-nat = num-of-integer ∘ of-nat

by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

end

lemma (in semiring-1) of-nat-code-if:

of-nat n = (if n = 0 then 0

else let

(m, q) = Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat n 2;

*m' = 2 * of-nat m*

in if q = 0 then m' else m' + 1)

by (cases n)

(simp-all add: Let-def Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def ac-simps

flip: of-nat-numeral of-nat-mult minus-mod-eq-mult-div)

declare of-nat-code-if [code]

definition int-of-nat :: nat ⇒ int **where**

[code-abbrev]: int-of-nat = of-nat

lemma [code]:

int-of-nat n = int-of-integer (of-nat n)

by (simp add: int-of-nat-def)

lemma [code abstract]:

integer-of-nat (nat k) = max 0 (integer-of-int k)

including integer.lifting **by** transfer auto

```

definition char-of-nat :: nat  $\Rightarrow$  char
  where [code-abbrev]: char-of-nat = char-of

definition nat-of-char :: char  $\Rightarrow$  nat
  where [code-abbrev]: nat-of-char = of-char

lemma [code]:
  char-of-nat = char-of-integer  $\circ$  integer-of-nat
  including integer.lifting unfolding char-of-integer-def char-of-nat-def
  by transfer (simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma [code abstract]:
  integer-of-nat (nat-of-char c) = integer-of-char c
  by (cases c) (simp add: nat-of-char-def integer-of-char-def integer-of-nat-eq-of-nat)

lemma term-of-nat-code [code]:
  — Use nat-of-integer in term reconstruction instead of Code-Target-Nat.Nat such
  that reconstructed terms can be fed back to the code generator
  term-of-class.term-of n =
    Code-Evaluation.App
    (Code-Evaluation.Const (STR "Code-Numerals.nat-of-integer"))
    (typerep.Typerep (STR "fun"))
    [typerep.Typerep (STR "Code-Numerals.integer") [],]
    typerep.Typerep (STR "Nat.nat'") []))
  (term-of-class.term-of (integer-of-nat n))
  by (simp add: term-of-anything)

lemma nat-of-integer-code-post [code-post]:
  nat-of-integer 0 = 0
  nat-of-integer 1 = 1
  nat-of-integer (numeral k) = numeral k
  including integer.lifting by (transfer, simp)+

code-identifier
code-module Code-Target-Nat  $\rightarrow$ 
  (SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith

end

```

123 Implementation of bit-shifts on target-language integers by built-in operations

```

theory Code-Target-Bit-Shifts
imports Main
begin

context

```

```

begin

qualified definition push-bit :: <integer ⇒ integer ⇒ integer>
  where <push-bit i k = Bit-Operations.push-bit (nat-of-integer |i|) k>

qualified lemma push-bit-code [code]:
  <push-bit i k = k * 2 ^ nat-of-integer |i|>
  by (simp add: push-bit-def push-bit-eq-mult)

lemma push-bit-integer-code [code]:
  <Bit-Operations.push-bit n k = push-bit (of-nat n) k>
  by (simp add: push-bit-def)

qualified definition drop-bit :: <integer ⇒ integer ⇒ integer>
  where <drop-bit i k = Bit-Operations.drop-bit (nat-of-integer |i|) k>

qualified lemma drop-bit-code [code]:
  <drop-bit i k = k div 2 ^ nat-of-integer |i|>
  by (simp add: drop-bit-def drop-bit-eq-div)

lemma drop-bit-integer-code [code]:
  <Bit-Operations.drop-bit n k = drop-bit (of-nat n) k>
  by (simp add: drop-bit-def)

end

code-printing code-module Bit-Shifts →
  (SML) <
structure Bit-Shifts : sig
  type int = IntInf.int
  val push : int -> int -> int
  val drop : int -> int -> int
  val word-max-index : Word.word (*only for validation*)
end = struct

open IntInf;

fun fold [] y = y
  | fold f (x :: xs) y = fold f xs (f x y);

fun replicate n x = (if n <= 0 then [] else x :: replicate (n - 1) x);

val max-index = pow (fromInt 2, Int.- (Word.wordSize, 3)) - fromInt 1; (*experimentally
determined*)

val word-of-int = Word.fromLargeInt o toLarge;

val word-max-index = word-of-int max-index;

```

```

fun words-of-int k = case divMod (k, max-index)
of (b, s) => word-of-int s :: (replicate b word-max-index);

fun push' i k = << (k, i);

fun drop' i k = ~>> (k, i);

(* The implementations are formally total, though indices >~ max-index will pro-
duce heavy computation load *)

fun push i = fold push' (words-of-int (abs i));

fun drop i = fold drop' (words-of-int (abs i));

end;› for constant Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.push-bit Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.drop-bit
and (OCaml) ‹
module Bit-Shifts : sig
  val push : Z.t -> Z.t -> Z.t
  val drop : Z.t -> Z.t -> Z.t
end = struct

let rec fold f xs y = match xs with
  [] -> y
  | (x :: xs) -> fold f xs (f x y);;

let rec replicate n x = (if Z.leq n Z.zero then [] else x :: replicate (Z.pred n) x);;

let max-index = Z.of-int max-int;;

let splitIndex i = let (b, s) = Z.div-rem i max-index
in Z.to-int s :: (replicate b max-int);;

let push' i k = Z.shift-left k i;;
let drop' i k = Z.shift-right k i;;

(* The implementations are formally total, though indices >~ max-index will pro-
duce heavy computation load *)

let push i = fold push' (splitIndex (Z.abs i));;
let drop i = fold drop' (splitIndex (Z.abs i));;

end;;
› for constant Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.push-bit Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.drop-bit
and (Haskell) ‹
module Bit-Shifts (push, drop, push', drop') where

import Prelude (Int, Integer, toInteger, fromInteger, maxBound, divMod, (-), (≤),

```

```

abs, flip)
import GHC.Bits (Bits)
import Data.Bits (shiftL, shiftR)

fold :: (a -> b -> b) -> [a] -> b -> b
fold [] y = y
fold f (x : xs) y = fold f xs (f x y)

replicate :: Integer -> a -> [a]
replicate k x = if k <= 0 then [] else x : replicate (k - 1) x

maxIndex :: Integer
maxIndex = toInteger (maxBound :: Int)

splitIndex :: Integer -> [Int]
splitIndex i = fromInteger s : replicate (fromInteger b) maxBound
  where (b, s) = i `divMod` maxIndex

{-- The implementations are formally total, though indices >^ maxIndex will produce heavy computation load --}

push :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer
push i = fold (flip shiftL) (splitIndex (abs i))

drop :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer
drop i = fold (flip shiftR) (splitIndex (abs i))

push' :: Int -> Int -> Int
push' i = flip shiftL (abs i)

drop' :: Int -> Int -> Int
drop' i = flip shiftR (abs i)
> for constant Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.push-bit Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.drop-bit
  and (Scala) \
object Bit-Shifts {
  private val maxIndex : BigInt = BigInt(Int.MaxValue);

  private def replicate[A](i : BigInt, x : A) : List[A] =
    i <= 0 match {
      case true => Nil
      case false => x :: replicate[A](i - 1, x)
    }

  private def splitIndex(i : BigInt) : List[Int] = {
    val (b, s) = i /% maxIndex
    return s.intValue :: replicate(b, Int.MaxValue)
  }
}

```

```

/* The implementations are formally total, though indices >^ maxIndex will pro-
duce heavy computation load */

def push(i: BigInt, k: BigInt) : BigInt =
  splitIndex(i).foldLeft(k) { (l, j) => l << j }

def drop(i: BigInt, k: BigInt) : BigInt =
  splitIndex(i).foldLeft(k) { (l, j) => l >> j }

}

> for constant Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.push-bit Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.drop-bit
| constant Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.push-bit -->
  (SML) Bit'-Shifts.push
  and (OCaml) Bit'-Shifts.push
  and (Haskell) Bit'-Shifts.push
  and (Haskell-Quickcheck) Bit'-Shifts.push'
  and (Scala) Bit'-Shifts.push
| constant Code-Target-Bit-Shifts.drop-bit -->
  (SML) Bit'-Shifts.drop
  and (OCaml) Bit'-Shifts.drop
  and (Haskell) Bit'-Shifts.drop
  and (Haskell-Quickcheck) Bit'-Shifts.drop'
  and (Scala) Bit'-Shifts.drop

code-reserved
  (SML) Bit-Shifts
  and (Haskell) Bit-Shifts
  and (Scala) Bit-Shifts

end

```

124 Implementation of natural and integer numbers by target-language integers

```

theory Code-Target-Numeral
imports Code-Target-Nat Code-Target-Int Code-Target-Bit-Shifts
begin

end

```

125 Preprocessor setup for floats implemented by target language numerals

```

theory Code-Target-Numeral-Float
imports Float Code-Target-Numeral
begin

```

```

lemma numeral-float-computation-unfold [code-computation-unfold]:
  ⟨numeral k = Float (int-of-integer (Code-Numer.al.positive k)) 0⟩
  ⟨¬ numeral k = Float (int-of-integer (Code-Numer.al.negative k)) 0⟩
  by (simp-all add: Float.compute-float-numeral Float.compute-float-neg-numeral)

end

theory Complex-Order
  imports Complex-Main
begin

instantiation complex :: order begin

  definition ⟨x < y ⟷ Re x < Re y ∧ Im x = Im y⟩
  definition ⟨x ≤ y ⟷ Re x ≤ Re y ∧ Im x = Im y⟩

  instance
    apply standard
    by (auto simp: less-complex-def less-eq-complex-def complex-eq-iff)
  end

  lemma nonnegative-complex-is-real: ⟨(x::complex) ≥ 0 ⟹ x ∈ ℝ⟩
    by (simp add: complex-is-Real-iff less-eq-complex-def)

  lemma complex-is-real-iff-compare0: ⟨(x::complex) ∈ ℝ ⟷ x ≤ 0 ∨ x ≥ 0⟩
    using complex-is-Real-iff less-eq-complex-def by auto

  instance complex :: ordered-comm-ring
    apply standard
    by (auto simp: less-complex-def less-eq-complex-def complex-eq-iff mult-left-mono
      mult-right-mono)

  instance complex :: ordered-real-vector
    apply standard
    by (auto simp: less-complex-def less-eq-complex-def mult-left-mono mult-right-mono)

  instance complex :: ordered-cancel-comm-semiring
    by standard

end

```

126 Abstract type of association lists with unique keys

```

theory DAList
  imports AList
begin

```

This was based on some existing fragments in the AFP-Collection framework.

126.1 Preliminaries

```
lemma distinct-map-fst-filter:
  distinct (map fst xs)  $\Rightarrow$  distinct (map fst (List.filter P xs))
  by (induct xs) auto
```

126.2 Type ('key, 'value) alist

```
typedef ('key, 'value) alist = {xs :: ('key × 'value) list. (distinct ∘ map fst) xs}
  morphisms impl-of Alist
proof
  show [] ∈ {xs. (distinct ∘ map fst) xs}
  by simp
qed
```

setup-lifting type-definition-alist

```
lemma alist-ext: impl-of xs = impl-of ys  $\Rightarrow$  xs = ys
  by (simp add: impl-of-inject)
```

```
lemma alist-eq-iff: xs = ys  $\longleftrightarrow$  impl-of xs = impl-of ys
  by (simp add: impl-of-inject)
```

```
lemma impl-of-distinct [simp, intro]: distinct (map fst (impl-of xs))
  using impl-of[of xs] by simp
```

```
lemma Alist-impl-of [code abstype]: Alist (impl-of xs) = xs
  by (rule impl-of-inverse)
```

126.3 Primitive operations

```
lift-definition lookup :: ('key, 'value) alist  $\Rightarrow$  'key  $\Rightarrow$  'value option is map-of .
```

```
lift-definition empty :: ('key, 'value) alist is []
  by simp
```

```
lift-definition update :: 'key  $\Rightarrow$  'value  $\Rightarrow$  ('key, 'value) alist  $\Rightarrow$  ('key, 'value) alist
  is AList.update
  by (simp add: distinct-update)
```

```
lift-definition delete :: 'key  $\Rightarrow$  ('key, 'value) alist  $\Rightarrow$  ('key, 'value) alist
  is AList.delete
  by (simp add: distinct-delete)
```

```
lift-definition map-entry ::
```

```

'key ⇒ ('value ⇒ 'value) ⇒ ('key, 'value) alist ⇒ ('key, 'value) alist
is AList.map-entry
by (simp add: distinct-map-entry)

lift-definition filter :: ('key × 'value ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('key, 'value) alist ⇒ ('key, 'value) alist
alist
is List.filter
by (simp add: distinct-map-fst-filter)

lift-definition map-default :: 
'key ⇒ 'value ⇒ ('value ⇒ 'value) ⇒ ('key, 'value) alist ⇒ ('key, 'value) alist
is AList.map-default
by (simp add: distinct-map-default)

```

126.4 Abstract operation properties

lemma lookup-empty [simp]: $\text{lookup } \text{empty } k = \text{None}$
by (simp add: empty-def lookup-def Alist-inverse)

lemma lookup-update:
 $\text{lookup } (\text{update } k1 v xs) k2 = (\text{if } k1 = k2 \text{ then Some } v \text{ else } \text{lookup } xs k2)$
by(transfer)(simp add: update-conv')

lemma lookup-update-eq [simp]:
 $k1 = k2 \implies \text{lookup } (\text{update } k1 v xs) k2 = \text{Some } v$
by(simp add: lookup-update)

lemma lookup-update-neq [simp]:
 $k1 \neq k2 \implies \text{lookup } (\text{update } k1 v xs) k2 = \text{lookup } xs k2$
by(simp add: lookup-update)

lemma update-update-eq [simp]:
 $k1 = k2 \implies \text{update } k2 v2 (\text{update } k1 v1 xs) = \text{update } k2 v2 xs$
by(transfer)(simp add: update-conv')

lemma lookup-delete [simp]: $\text{lookup } (\text{delete } k al) = (\text{lookup } al)(k := \text{None})$
by (simp add: lookup-def delete-def Alist-inverse distinct-delete delete-conv')

126.5 Further operations

126.5.1 Equality

instantiation alist :: (equal, equal) equal
begin

definition HOL.equal (xs :: ('a, 'b) alist) ys == impl-of xs = impl-of ys

instance
by standard (simp add: equal-alist-def impl-of-inject)

```
end
```

126.5.2 Size

```
instantiation alist :: (type, type) size
begin

definition size (al :: ('a, 'b) alist) = length (impl-of al)

instance ..

end
```

126.6 Quickcheck generators

```
context
  includes state-combinator-syntax and term-syntax
begin

definition
  valterm-empty :: ('key :: typerep, 'value :: typerep) alist × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term)
  where valterm-empty = Code-Evaluation.valtermify empty

definition
  valterm-update :: 'key :: typerep × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) ⇒
  'value :: typerep × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) ⇒
  ('key, 'value) alist × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) ⇒
  ('key, 'value) alist × (unit ⇒ Code-Evaluation.term) where
    [code-unfold]: valterm-update k v a = Code-Evaluation.valtermify update {·} k {·}
    v {·} a

fun random-aux-alist
where
  random-aux-alist i j =
    (if i = 0 then Pair valterm-empty
     else Quickcheck-Random.collapse
       (Random.select-weight
        [(i, Quickcheck-Random.random j ○→ (λk. Quickcheck-Random.random j
○→
          (λv. random-aux-alist (i - 1) j ○→ (λa. Pair (valterm-update k v a))))),
        (1, Pair valterm-empty)]))

end

instantiation alist :: (random, random) random
begin

definition random-alist
where
  random-alist i = random-aux-alist i i
```

```

instance ..

end

instantiation alist :: (exhaustive, exhaustive) exhaustive
begin

fun exhaustive-alist :: 
  (('a, 'b) alist  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option)  $\Rightarrow$  natural  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option
where
  exhaustive-alist f i =
    (if i = 0 then None
     else
       case f empty of
         Some ts  $\Rightarrow$  Some ts
       | None  $\Rightarrow$ 
         exhaustive-alist
           ( $\lambda a.$  Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive
            ( $\lambda k.$  Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive ( $\lambda v.$  f (update k v a)) (i - 1))
           (i - 1) (i - 1))

instance ..

end

instantiation alist :: (full-exhaustive, full-exhaustive) full-exhaustive
begin

fun full-exhaustive-alist :: 
  (('a, 'b) alist  $\times$  (unit  $\Rightarrow$  term)  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option)  $\Rightarrow$  natural  $\Rightarrow$ 
  (bool  $\times$  term list) option
where
  full-exhaustive-alist f i =
    (if i = 0 then None
     else
       case f valterm-empty of
         Some ts  $\Rightarrow$  Some ts
       | None  $\Rightarrow$ 
         full-exhaustive-alist
           ( $\lambda a.$ 
            Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive
            ( $\lambda k.$  Quickcheck-Exhaustive.full-exhaustive ( $\lambda v.$  f (valterm-update k v a)) (i - 1))
           (i - 1) (i - 1))

instance ..

```

```
end
```

127 alist is a BNF

```
lift-bnf (dead 'k, set: 'v) alist [wits: [] :: ('k × 'v) list] for map: map rel: rel
by auto
```

```
hide-const valterm-empty valterm-update random-aux-alist
```

```
hide-fact (open) lookup-def empty-def update-def delete-def map-entry-def filter-def
map-default-def
hide-const (open) impl-of lookup empty update delete map-entry filter map-default
map set rel
```

```
end
```

128 Multisets partially implemented by association lists

```
theory DAList-Multiset
imports Multiset DAList
begin
```

Delete preexisting code equations

```
declare [[code drop: {#} Multiset.is-empty add-mset
plus :: 'a multiset ⇒ - minus :: 'a multiset ⇒ -
inter-mset union-mset image-mset filter-mset count
size :: - multiset ⇒ nat sum-mset prod-mset
set-mset sorted-list-of-multiset subset-mset subseq-mset
equal-multiset-inst.equal-multiset]]
```

Raw operations on lists

```
definition join/raw :: ('key ⇒ 'val × 'val ⇒ 'val) ⇒
('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list ⇒ ('key × 'val) list
where join/raw f xs ys = foldr (λ(k, v). map-default k v (λv'. f k (v', v))) ys xs
```

```
lemma join/raw-Nil [simp]: join/raw f xs [] = xs
by (simp add: join/raw-def)
```

```
lemma join/raw-Cons [simp]:
join/raw f xs ((k, v) # ys) = map-default k v (λv'. f k (v', v)) (join/raw f xs ys)
by (simp add: join/raw-def)
```

```
lemma map-of-join/raw:
assumes distinct (map fst ys)
shows map-of (join/raw f xs ys) x =
```

```

(case map-of xs x of
  None ⇒ map-of ys x
  | Some v ⇒ (case map-of ys x of None ⇒ Some v | Some v' ⇒ Some (f x (v,
v'))))
  using assms
  apply (induct ys)
  apply (auto simp add: map-of-map-default split: option.split)
  apply (metis map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(2) weak-map-of-SomeI)
  apply (metis Some-eq-map-of-iff map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(2))
done

lemma distinct-join/raw:
assumes distinct (map fst xs)
shows distinct (map fst (join-raw f xs ys))
using assms
proof (induct ys)
  case Nil
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case (Cons y ys)
  then show ?case by (cases y) (simp add: distinct-map-default)
qed

definition subtract-entries-raw xs ys = foldr (λ(k, v). AList.map-entry k (λv'. v'
- v)) ys xs

lemma map-of-subtract-entries-raw:
assumes distinct (map fst ys)
shows map-of (subtract-entries-raw xs ys) x =
(case map-of xs x of
  None ⇒ None
  | Some v ⇒ (case map-of ys x of None ⇒ Some v | Some v' ⇒ Some (v - v'))))
using assms
unfolding subtract-entries-raw-def
apply (induct ys)
apply auto
apply (simp split: option.split)
apply (simp add: map-of-map-entry)
apply (auto split: option.split)
apply (metis map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(3) option.simps(4))
apply (metis map-of-eq-None-iff option.simps(4) option.simps(5))
done

lemma distinct-subtract-entries-raw:
assumes distinct (map fst xs)
shows distinct (map fst (subtract-entries-raw xs ys))
using assms
unfolding subtract-entries-raw-def
by (induct ys) (auto simp add: distinct-map-entry)

```

Operations on alists with distinct keys

```
lift-definition join :: ('a ⇒ 'b × 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist
  is join/raw
  by (simp add: distinct-join/raw)
```

```
lift-definition subtract-entries :: ('a, ('b :: minus)) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist ⇒ ('a, 'b) alist
  is subtract-entries/raw
  by (simp add: distinct-subtract-entries/raw)
```

Implementing multisets by means of association lists

```
definition count-of :: ('a × nat) list ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat
  where count-of xs x = (case map-of xs x of None ⇒ 0 | Some n ⇒ n)
```

```
lemma count-of-multiset: finite {x. 0 < count-of xs x}
proof –
  let ?A = {x::'a. 0 < (case map-of xs x of None ⇒ 0::nat | Some n ⇒ n)}
  have ?A ⊆ dom (map-of xs)
  proof
    fix x
    assume x ∈ ?A
    then have 0 < (case map-of xs x of None ⇒ 0::nat | Some n ⇒ n)
      by simp
    then have map-of xs x ≠ None
      by (cases map-of xs x) auto
    then show x ∈ dom (map-of xs)
      by auto
  qed
  with finite-dom-map-of [of xs] have finite ?A
    by (auto intro: finite-subset)
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: count-of-def fun-eq-iff)
qed
```

```
lemma count-simps [simp]:
  count-of [] = (λ-. 0)
  count-of ((x, n) # xs) = (λy. if x = y then n else count-of xs y)
  by (simp-all add: count-of-def fun-eq-iff)
```

```
lemma count-of-empty: x ∉ fst ` set xs ⇒ count-of xs x = 0
  by (induct xs) (simp-all add: count-of-def)
```

```
lemma count-of-filter: count-of (List.filter (P ∘ fst) xs) x = (if P x then count-of xs x else 0)
  by (induct xs) auto
```

```
lemma count-of-map-default [simp]:
  count-of (map-default x b (λx. x + b) xs) y =
```

(if $x = y$ then count-of xs $x + b$ else count-of xs y)
unfolding count-of-def **by** (simp add: map-of-map-default split: option.split)

lemma count-of-join/raw:
distinct (map fst ys) \Rightarrow
 $\text{count-of } xs \ x + \text{count-of } ys \ x = \text{count-of} (\text{join-raw} (\lambda x (x, y). x + y) xs ys) \ x$
unfolding count-of-def **by** (simp add: map-of-join-raw split: option.split)

lemma count-of-subtract-entries/raw:
distinct (map fst ys) \Rightarrow
 $\text{count-of } xs \ x - \text{count-of } ys \ x = \text{count-of} (\text{subtract-entries-raw} xs ys) \ x$
unfolding count-of-def **by** (simp add: map-of-subtract-entries-raw split: option.split)

Code equations for multiset operations

definition Bag :: ('a, nat) alist \Rightarrow 'a multiset
where Bag xs = Abs-multiset (count-of (DAList.impl-of xs))

code-datatype Bag

lemma count-Bag [simp, code]: count (Bag xs) = count-of (DAList.impl-of xs)
by (simp add: Bag-def count-of-multiset)

lemma Mempty-Bag [code]: {} = Bag (DAList.empty)
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff alist.Alist-inverse DAList.empty-def)

lift-definition is-empty-Bag-impl :: ('a, nat) alist \Rightarrow bool **is**
 $\lambda xs. \text{list-all} (\lambda x. \text{snd } x = 0) \ xs$.

lemma is-empty-Bag [code]: Multiset.is-empty (Bag xs) \longleftrightarrow is-empty-Bag-impl xs
proof –
have Multiset.is-empty (Bag xs) \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x. \text{count} (\text{Bag } xs) \ x = 0$)
unfolding Multiset.is-empty-def multiset-eq-iff **by** simp
also have ... \longleftrightarrow ($\forall x \in \text{fst} \text{ set} (\text{alist.impl-of } xs). \text{count} (\text{Bag } xs) \ x = 0$)
proof (intro iffI allI ballI)
fix x **assume** A: $\forall x \in \text{fst} \text{ set} (\text{alist.impl-of } xs). \text{count} (\text{Bag } xs) \ x = 0$
thus count (Bag xs) x = 0
proof (cases x \in fst ‘set (alist.impl-of xs))
case False
thus ?thesis **by** (force simp: count-of-def split: option.splits)
qed (insert A, auto)
qed simp-all
also have ... \longleftrightarrow list-all ($\lambda x. \text{snd } x = 0$) (alist.impl-of xs)
by (auto simp: count-of-def list-all-def)
finally show ?thesis **by** (simp add: is-empty-Bag-impl.rep-eq)
qed

lemma union-Bag [code]: Bag xs + Bag ys = Bag (join ($\lambda x (n1, n2). n1 + n2$)
 $xs \ ys$)

```

by (rule multiset-eqI)
  (simp add: count-of-join-raw alist.Alist-inverse distinct-join-raw join-def)

lemma add-mset-Bag [code]: add-mset x (Bag xs) =
  Bag (join (λx (n1, n2). n1 + n2) (DAList.update x 1 DAList.empty) xs)
unfolding add-mset-add-single[of x Bag xs] union-Bag[symmetric]
by (simp add: multiset-eq-iff update.rep-eq empty.rep-eq)

lemma minus-Bag [code]: Bag xs - Bag ys = Bag (subtract-entries xs ys)
by (rule multiset-eqI)
  (simp add: count-of-subtract-entries-raw alist.Alist-inverse
  distinct-subtract-entries-raw subtract-entries-def)

lemma filter-Bag [code]: filter-mset P (Bag xs) = Bag (DAList.filter (P ∘ fst) xs)
by (rule multiset-eqI) (simp add: count-of-filter DAList.filter.rep-eq)

```

```

lemma mset-eq [code]: HOL.equal (m1::'a::equal multiset) m2 ↔ m1 ⊆# m2 ∧
m2 ⊆# m1
by (metis equal-multiset-def subset-mset.order-eq-iff)

```

By default the code for $<$ is $(xs < ys) = (xs \leq ys \wedge xs \neq ys)$. With equality implemented by \leq , this leads to three calls of \leq . Here is a more efficient version:

```

lemma mset-less[code]: xs ⊂# (ys :: 'a multiset) ↔ xs ⊆# ys ∧ ¬ ys ⊆# xs
by (rule subset-mset.less-le-not-le)

lemma mset-less-eq-Bag0:
  Bag xs ⊆# A ↔ (∀(x, n) ∈ set (DAList.impl-of xs). count-of (DAList.impl-of
  xs) x ≤ count A x)
    (is ?lhs ↔ ?rhs)
proof
  assume ?lhs
  then show ?rhs by (auto simp add: subsequeq-mset-def)
next
  assume ?rhs
  show ?lhs
  proof (rule mset-subset-eqI)
    fix x
    from ‹?rhs› have count-of (DAList.impl-of xs) x ≤ count A x
      by (cases x ∈ fst ‘set (DAList.impl-of xs)) (auto simp add: count-of-empty)
    then show count (Bag xs) x ≤ count A x by (simp add: subset-mset-def)
  qed
qed

lemma mset-less-eq-Bag [code]:
  Bag xs ⊆# (A :: 'a multiset) ↔ (∀(x, n) ∈ set (DAList.impl-of xs). n ≤ count
  A x)
proof –

```

```

{
fix x n
assume (x,n) ∈ set (DAList.impl-of xs)
then have count-of (DAList.impl-of xs) x = n
proof transfer
fix x n
fix xs :: ('a × nat) list
show (distinct ∘ map fst) xs ⟹ (x, n) ∈ set xs ⟹ count-of xs x = n
proof (induct xs)
case Nil
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Cons ym ys)
obtain y m where ym: ym = (y,m) by force
note Cons = Cons[unfolded ym]
show ?case
proof (cases x = y)
case False
with Cons show ?thesis
unfolding ym by auto
next
case True
with Cons(2–3) have m = n by force
with True show ?thesis
unfolding ym by auto
qed
qed
qed
}
then show ?thesis
unfolding mset-less-eq-Bag0 by auto
qed

declare inter-mset-def [code]
declare union-mset-def [code]
declare mset.simps [code]

fun fold-impl :: ('a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a × nat) list ⇒ 'b
where
fold-impl fn e ((a,n) # ms) = (fold-impl fn ((fn a n) e) ms)
| fold-impl fn e [] = e

context
begin

qualified definition fold :: ('a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, nat) alist ⇒ 'b
where fold f e al = fold-impl f e (DAList.impl-of al)

```

```

end

context comp-fun-commute
begin

lemma DAList-Multiset-fold:
assumes fn:  $\bigwedge a n x. fn a n x = (f a \wedge\!\! n) x$ 
shows fold-mset f e (Bag al) = DAList-Multiset.fold fn e al
unfolding DAList-Multiset.fold-def
proof (induct al)
fix ys
let ?inv = {xs :: ('a × nat) list. (distinct ∘ map fst) xs}
note cs[simp del] = count-simps
have count[simp]:  $\bigwedge x. count (\text{Abs-multiset} (\text{count-of } x)) = \text{count-of } x$ 
by (rule Abs-multiset-inverse) (simp add: count-of-multiset)
assume ys: ys ∈ ?inv
then show fold-mset f e (Bag (Alist ys)) = fold-impl fn e (DAList.impl-of (Alist ys))
unfolding Bag-def unfolding Alist-inverse[OF ys]
proof (induct ys arbitrary: e rule: list.induct)
case Nil
show ?case
by (rule trans[OF arg-cong[of - {\#} fold-mset f e, OF multiset-eqI]])
(auto, simp add: cs)
next
case (Cons pair ys e)
obtain a n where pair: pair = (a,n)
by force
from fn[of a n] have [simp]: fn a n = (f a \wedge\!\! n)
by auto
have inv: ys ∈ ?inv
using Cons(2) by auto
note IH = Cons(1)[OF inv]
define Ys where Ys = Abs-multiset (count-of ys)
have id: Abs-multiset (count-of ((a, n) # ys)) = (((+) {\# a \#}) \wedge\!\! n) Ys
unfolding Ys-def
proof (rule multiset-eqI, unfold count)
fix c
show count-of ((a, n) # ys) c =
count (((+) {\# a \#}) \wedge\!\! n) (Abs-multiset (count-of ys)) c (is ?l = ?r)
proof (cases c = a)
case False
then show ?thesis
unfolding cs by (induct n) auto
next
case True
then have ?l = n by (simp add: cs)
also have n = ?r unfolding True
proof (induct n)

```

```

case 0
from Cons(2)[unfolded pair] have a  $\notin$  fst ` set ys by auto
then show ?case by (induct ys) (simp, auto simp: cs)
next
case Suc
then show ?case by simp
qed
finally show ?thesis .
qed
qed
show ?case
unfolding pair
apply (simp add: IH[symmetric])
unfolding id Ys-def[symmetric]
apply (induct n)
apply (auto simp: fold-mset-fun-left-comm[symmetric])
done
qed
qed

end

context
begin

private lift-definition single-alist-entry :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) alist is  $\lambda a b. [(a, b)]$ 
by auto

lemma image-mset-Bag [code]:
image-mset f (Bag ms) =
  DAList-Multiset.fold ( $\lambda a n m. \text{Bag} (\text{single-alist-entry} (f a) n) + m$ ) {#} ms
unfolding image-mset-def
proof (rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold, unfold-locales, (auto simp: ac-simps)[1])
  fix a n m
  show Bag (single-alist-entry (f a) n) + m = ((add-mset  $\circ$  f) a  $\wedge\!\! \wedge$  n) m (is ?l = ?r)
  proof (rule multiset-eqI)
    fix x
    have count ?r x = (if x = f a then n + count m x else count m x)
      by (induct n) auto
    also have ... = count ?l x
      by (simp add: single-alist-entry.rep-eq)
    finally show count ?l x = count ?r x ..
  qed
qed

end

```

— we cannot use $\lambda a n. (+) (a * n)$ for folding, since $(*)$ is not defined in *comm-monoid-add*

lemma *sum-mset-Bag[code]*: $\text{sum-mset} (\text{Bag } ms) = \text{DAList-Multiset.fold} (\lambda a n. (((+) a) \wedge\!\!~^n)) 0 ms$
unfolding *sum-mset.eq-fold*
apply (*rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold*)
apply *unfold-locales*
apply (*auto simp: ac-simps*)
done

— we cannot use $\lambda a n. (*) (a \wedge\!\!~^n)$ for folding, since $(\wedge\!\!~^)$ is not defined in *comm-monoid-mult*

lemma *prod-mset-Bag[code]*: $\text{prod-mset} (\text{Bag } ms) = \text{DAList-Multiset.fold} (\lambda a n. (((*) a) \wedge\!\!~^n)) 1 ms$
unfolding *prod-mset.eq-fold*
apply (*rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold*)
apply *unfold-locales*
apply (*auto simp: ac-simps*)
done

lemma *size-fold*: $\text{size } A = \text{fold-mset} (\lambda _. \text{Suc}) 0 A$ (**is** $- = \text{fold-mset } ?f \dashv \dashv$)
proof —
interpret *comp-fun-commute ?f* **by** *standard auto*
show *?thesis* **by** (*induct A*) *auto*
qed

lemma *size-Bag[code]*: $\text{size} (\text{Bag } ms) = \text{DAList-Multiset.fold} (\lambda a n. (+) n) 0 ms$
unfolding *size-fold*
proof (*rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold, unfold-locales, simp*)
fix $a n x$
show $n + x = (\text{Suc} \wedge\!\!~^n) x$
by (*induct n*) *auto*
qed

lemma *set-mset-fold*: $\text{set-mset } A = \text{fold-mset insert } \{\} A$ (**is** $- = \text{fold-mset } ?f \dashv \dashv$)
proof —
interpret *comp-fun-commute ?f* **by** *standard auto*
show *?thesis* **by** (*induct A*) *auto*
qed

lemma *set-mset-Bag[code]*:
 $\text{set-mset} (\text{Bag } ms) = \text{DAList-Multiset.fold} (\lambda a n. (\text{if } n = 0 \text{ then } (\lambda m. m) \text{ else insert } a)) \{\} ms$
unfolding *set-mset-fold*
proof (*rule comp-fun-commute.DAList-Multiset-fold, unfold-locales, (auto simp: ac-simps)[1]*)
fix $a n x$
show (*if* $n = 0$ *then* $\lambda m. m$ *else* *insert a*) $x = (\text{insert } a \wedge\!\!~^n) x$ (**is** $?l n = ?r n$)
proof (*cases n*)

```

case 0
then show ?thesis by simp
next
case (Suc m)
then have ?l n = insert a x by simp
moreover have ?r n = insert a x unfolding Suc by (induct m) auto
ultimately show ?thesis by auto
qed
qed

instantiation multiset :: (exhaustive) exhaustive
begin

definition exhaustive-multiset :: 
  ('a multiset  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option)  $\Rightarrow$  natural  $\Rightarrow$  (bool  $\times$  term list) option
  where exhaustive-multiset f i = Quickcheck-Exhaustive.exhaustive ( $\lambda$ xs. f (Bag xs)) i

instance ..

end

end

```

129 Implementation of Red-Black Trees

```

theory RBT-Impl
imports Main
begin

```

For applications, you should use theory *RBT* which defines an abstract type of red-black tree obeying the invariant.

129.1 Datatype of RB trees

```

datatype color = R | B
datatype ('a, 'b) rbt = Empty | Branch color ('a, 'b) rbt 'a 'b ('a, 'b) rbt

lemma rbt-cases:
obtains (Empty) t = Empty
  | (Red) l k v r where t = Branch R l k v r
  | (Black) l k v r where t = Branch B l k v r
proof (cases t)
  case Empty with that show thesis by blast
next
  case (Branch c) with that show thesis by (cases c) blast+
qed

```

129.2 Tree properties

129.2.1 Content of a tree

primrec *entries* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) \text{ list}$
where

entries Empty = []
| *entries (Branch - l k v r)* = *entries l* @ $(k, v) \# \text{entries r}$

abbreviation (*input*) *entry-in-tree* :: $'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where

entry-in-tree k v t $\equiv (k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t)$

definition *keys* :: $('a, 'b) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow 'a \text{ list}$ **where**
keys t = *map fst (entries t)*

lemma *keys-simps* [*simp, code*]:

keys Empty = []
keys (Branch c l k v r) = *keys l* @ $k \# \text{keys r}$
by (*simp-all add: keys-def*)

lemma *entry-in-tree-keys*:

assumes $(k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t)$
shows $k \in \text{set}(\text{keys } t)$

proof –

from assms have *fst (k, v) ∈ fst ` set (entries t)* **by** (*rule imageI*)
then show ?*thesis* **by** (*simp add: keys-def*)

qed

lemma *keys-entries*:

$k \in \text{set}(\text{keys } t) \longleftrightarrow (\exists v. (k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t))$
by (*auto intro: entry-in-tree-keys*) (*auto simp add: keys-def*)

lemma *non-empty-rbt-keys*:

$t \neq \text{rbt.Empty} \implies \text{keys } t \neq []$
by (*cases t*) *simp-all*

129.2.2 Search tree properties

context *ord begin*

definition *rbt-less* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$
where

rbt-less-prop: $\text{rbt-less } k t \longleftrightarrow (\forall x \in \text{set}(\text{keys } t). x < k)$

abbreviation *rbt-less-symbol* (**infix** $\langle|\ll 50$)

where $t \mid\ll x \equiv \text{rbt-less } x t$

definition *rbt-greater* :: $'a \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \text{ rbt} \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ (**infix** $\ll|\rangle 50$)
where

```

rbt-greater-prop: rbt-greater k t = ( $\forall x \in set (keys t)$ .  $k < x$ )
```

lemma rbt-less-simps [simp]:
Empty |« $k = True$
Branch c lt kt v rt |« $k \longleftrightarrow kt < k \wedge lt |« k \wedge rt |« k$
by (auto simp add: rbt-less-prop)

lemma rbt-greater-simps [simp]:
 $k |« Empty = True$
 $k |« (Branch c lt kt v rt) \longleftrightarrow k < kt \wedge k |«| lt \wedge k |«| rt$
by (auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop)

lemmas rbt-ord-props = rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop

lemmas rbt-greater-nit = rbt-greater-prop entry-in-tree-keys
lemmas rbt-less-nit = rbt-less-prop entry-in-tree-keys

lemma (in order)
shows rbt-less-eq-trans: $l |« u \implies u \leq v \implies l |« v$
and rbt-less-trans: $t |« x \implies x < y \implies t |« y$
and rbt-greater-eq-trans: $u \leq v \implies v |« r \implies u |« r$
and rbt-greater-trans: $x < y \implies y |« t \implies x |« t$
by (auto simp: rbt-ord-props)

primrec rbt-sorted :: ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow bool
where
rbt-sorted Empty = True
 $| rbt-sorted (Branch c l k v r) = (l |« k \wedge k |« r \wedge rbt-sorted l \wedge rbt-sorted r)$

end

context linorder **begin**

lemma rbt-sorted-entries:
rbt-sorted t \implies List.sorted (map fst (entries t))
by (induct t) (force simp: sorted-append rbt-ord-props dest!: entry-in-tree-keys)+

lemma distinct-entries:
rbt-sorted t \implies distinct (map fst (entries t))
by (induct t) (force simp: sorted-append rbt-ord-props dest!: entry-in-tree-keys)+

lemma distinct-keys:
rbt-sorted t \implies distinct (keys t)
by (simp add: distinct-entries keys-def)

129.2.3 Tree lookup

primrec (in ord) rbt-lookup :: ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow 'a \rightarrow 'b
where

```

rbt-lookup Empty k = None
| rbt-lookup (Branch - l x y r) k =
  (if k < x then rbt-lookup l k else if x < k then rbt-lookup r k else Some y)

lemma rbt-lookup-keys: rbt-sorted t ==> dom (rbt-lookup t) = set (keys t)
  by (induct t) (auto simp: dom-def rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop)

lemma dom-rbt-lookup-Branch:
  rbt-sorted (Branch c t1 k v t2) ==>
    dom (rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2))
    = Set.insert k (dom (rbt-lookup t1) ∪ dom (rbt-lookup t2))
proof -
  assume rbt-sorted (Branch c t1 k v t2)
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: rbt-lookup-keys)
qed

lemma finite-dom-rbt-lookup [simp, intro!]: finite (dom (rbt-lookup t))
proof (induct t)
  case Empty then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Branch color t1 a b t2)
      let ?A = Set.insert a (dom (rbt-lookup t1) ∪ dom (rbt-lookup t2))
      have dom (rbt-lookup (Branch color t1 a b t2)) ⊆ ?A by (auto split: if-split-asm)
      moreover from Branch have finite (insert a (dom (rbt-lookup t1) ∪ dom (rbt-lookup t2))) by simp
        ultimately show ?case by (rule finite-subset)
  qed

end

context ord begin

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-less[simp]: t |< k ==> rbt-lookup t k = None
  by (induct t) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-greater[simp]: k <| t ==> rbt-lookup t k = None
  by (induct t) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-Empty: rbt-lookup Empty = Map.empty
  by (rule ext) simp

end

context linorder begin

lemma map-of-entries:
  rbt-sorted t ==> map-of (entries t) = rbt-lookup t
proof (induct t)
  case Empty thus ?case by (simp add: rbt-lookup-Empty)

```

```

next
case (Branch c t1 k v t2)
have rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) = rbt-lookup t2 ++ [k ↦ v] ++ rbt-lookup
t1
proof (rule ext)
  fix x
  from Branch have RBT-SORTED: rbt-sorted (Branch c t1 k v t2) by simp
  let ?thesis = rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x = (rbt-lookup t2 ++ [k ↦ v]
  ++ rbt-lookup t1) x

  have DOM-T1:  $\exists k'. k' \in \text{dom}(\text{rbt-lookup } t1) \implies k > k'$ 
  proof –
    fix k'
    from RBT-SORTED have t1 |< k by simp
    with rbt-less-prop have  $\forall k' \in \text{set}(\text{keys } t1). k > k'$  by auto
    moreover assume k' ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t1)
    ultimately show k > k' using rbt-lookup-keys RBT-SORTED by auto
  qed

  have DOM-T2:  $\exists k'. k' \in \text{dom}(\text{rbt-lookup } t2) \implies k < k'$ 
  proof –
    fix k'
    from RBT-SORTED have k |< t2 by simp
    with rbt-greater-prop have  $\forall k' \in \text{set}(\text{keys } t2). k < k'$  by auto
    moreover assume k' ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t2)
    ultimately show k < k' using rbt-lookup-keys RBT-SORTED by auto
  qed

  {
    assume C: x < k
    hence rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x = rbt-lookup t1 x by simp
    moreover from C have x ∉ dom [k ↦ v] by simp
    moreover have x ∉ dom (rbt-lookup t2)
    proof
      assume x ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t2)
      with DOM-T2 have k < x by blast
      with C show False by simp
    qed
    ultimately have ?thesis by (simp add: map-add-upd-left map-add-dom-app-simps)
  } moreover {
    assume [simp]: x = k
    hence rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x =  $[k \mapsto v] x$  by simp
    moreover have x ∉ dom (rbt-lookup t1)
    proof
      assume x ∈ dom (rbt-lookup t1)
      with DOM-T1 have k > x by blast
      thus False by simp
    qed
    ultimately have ?thesis by (simp add: map-add-upd-left map-add-dom-app-simps)
  }

```

```

} moreover {
  assume C:  $x > k$ 
  hence rbt-lookup (Branch c t1 k v t2) x = rbt-lookup t2 x by (simp add:
    less-not-sym[of k x])
  moreover from C have  $x \notin \text{dom } [k \mapsto v]$  by simp
  moreover have  $x \notin \text{dom } (\text{rbt-lookup } t1)$  proof
    assume  $x \in \text{dom } (\text{rbt-lookup } t1)$ 
    with DOM-T1 have  $k > x$  by simp
    with C show False by simp
  qed
  ultimately have ?thesis by (simp add: map-add-upd-left map-add-dom-app-simps)
} ultimately show ?thesis using less-linear by blast
qed
also from Branch
have rbt-lookup t2 ++ [ $k \mapsto v$ ] ++ rbt-lookup t1 = map-of (entries (Branch c
t1 k v t2)) by simp
finally show ?case by simp
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-in-tree: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-lookup t k = Some v  $\longleftrightarrow$  (k, v)  $\in$ 
set (entries t)
by (simp add: map-of-entries [symmetric] distinct-entries)

lemma set-entries-inject:
assumes rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
shows set (entries t1) = set (entries t2)  $\longleftrightarrow$  entries t1 = entries t2
proof -
  from rbt-sorted have distinct (map fst (entries t1))
  distinct (map fst (entries t2))
  by (auto intro: distinct-entries)
  with rbt-sorted show ?thesis
  by (auto intro: map-sorted-distinct-set-unique rbt-sorted-entries simp add: dis-
tinct-map)
qed

lemma entries-eqI:
assumes rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
assumes rbt-lookup: rbt-lookup t1 = rbt-lookup t2
shows entries t1 = entries t2
proof -
  from rbt-sorted rbt-lookup have map-of (entries t1) = map-of (entries t2)
  by (simp add: map-of-entries)
  with rbt-sorted have set (entries t1) = set (entries t2)
  by (simp add: map-of-inject-set distinct-entries)
  with rbt-sorted show ?thesis by (simp add: set-entries-inject)
qed

lemma entries-rbt-lookup:
assumes rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2

```

```

shows entries t1 = entries t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  rbt-lookup t1 = rbt-lookup t2
using assms by (auto intro: entries-eqI simp add: map-of-entries [symmetric])

lemma rbt-lookup-from-in-tree:
assumes rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
and  $\bigwedge v. (k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t1) \longleftrightarrow (k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t2)$ 
shows rbt-lookup t1 k = rbt-lookup t2 k
proof -
from assms have k ∈ dom(rbt-lookup t1)  $\longleftrightarrow$  k ∈ dom(rbt-lookup t2)
by (simp add: keys-entries rbt-lookup-keys)
with assms show ?thesis by (auto simp add: rbt-lookup-in-tree [symmetric])
qed

end

```

129.2.4 Red-black properties

```

primrec color-of :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ color
where
color-of Empty = B
| color-of (Branch c - - -) = c

primrec bheight :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ nat
where
bheight Empty = 0
| bheight (Branch c lt k v rt) = (if c = B then Suc(bheight lt) else bheight lt)

primrec inv1 :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool
where
inv1 Empty = True
| inv1 (Branch c lt k v rt)  $\longleftrightarrow$  inv1 lt ∧ inv1 rt ∧ (c = B ∨ color-of lt = B ∧
color-of rt = B)

primrec inv1l :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool — Weaker version
where
inv1l Empty = True
| inv1l (Branch c l k v r) = (inv1 l ∧ inv1 r)
lemma [simp]: inv1 t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1l t by (cases t) simp+

primrec inv2 :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool
where
inv2 Empty = True
| inv2 (Branch c lt k v rt) = (inv2 lt ∧ inv2 rt ∧ bheight lt = bheight rt)

context ord begin

definition is-rbt :: ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool where
is-rbt t  $\longleftrightarrow$  inv1 t ∧ inv2 t ∧ color-of t = B ∧ rbt-sorted t

```

```
lemma is-rbt-rbt-sorted [simp]:
  is-rbt t  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t by (simp add: is-rbt-def)
```

```
theorem Empty-is-rbt [simp]:
  is-rbt Empty by (simp add: is-rbt-def)
```

```
end
```

129.3 Insertion

The function definitions are based on the book by Okasaki.

```
fun
```

```
balance :: ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt
```

```
where
```

```
balance (Branch R a w x b) s t (Branch R c y z d) = Branch R (Branch B a w x  
b) s t (Branch B c y z d) |
```

```
balance (Branch R (Branch R a w x b) s t c) y z d = Branch R (Branch B a w x  
b) s t (Branch B c y z d) |
```

```
balance (Branch R a w x (Branch R b s t c)) y z d = Branch R (Branch B a w x  
b) s t (Branch B c y z d) |
```

```
balance a w x (Branch R b s t (Branch R c y z d)) = Branch R (Branch B a w x  
b) s t (Branch B c y z d) |
```

```
balance a w x (Branch R (Branch R b s t c) y z d) = Branch R (Branch B a w x  
b) s t (Branch B c y z d) |
```

```
balance a s t b = Branch B a s t b
```

```
lemma balance-inv1:  $\llbracket \text{inv1l } l; \text{inv1l } r \rrbracket \implies \text{inv1} (\text{balance } l k v r)$   
by (induct l k v r rule: balance.induct) auto
```

```
lemma balance-bheight: bheight l = bheight r  $\implies$  bheight (balance l k v r) = Suc  
(bheight l)  
by (induct l k v r rule: balance.induct) auto
```

```
lemma balance-inv2:
```

```
assumes inv2 l inv2 r bheight l = bheight r  
shows inv2 (balance l k v r)
```

```
using assms
```

```
by (induct l k v r rule: balance.induct) auto
```

```
context ord begin
```

```
lemma balance-rbt-greater[simp]: (v «| balance a k x b) = (v «| a  $\wedge$  v «| b  $\wedge$  v <  
k)  
by (induct a k x b rule: balance.induct) auto
```

```
lemma balance-rbt-less[simp]: (balance a k x b |« v) = (a |« v  $\wedge$  b |« v  $\wedge$  k < v)  
by (induct a k x b rule: balance.induct) auto
```

```
end
```

```

lemma (in linorder) balance-rbt-sorted:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes rbt-sorted l rbt-sorted r l |« k k «| r
  shows rbt-sorted (balance l k v r)
using assms proof (induct l k v r rule: balance.induct)
  case (2-2 a x w b y t c z s va vb vd vc)
    hence y < z ∧ z «| Branch B va vb vd vc
      by (auto simp add: rbt-ord-props)
    hence y «| (Branch B va vb vd vc) by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
      with 2-2 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (3-2 va vb vd vc x w b y s c z)
      from 3-2 have x < y ∧ Branch B va vb vd vc |« x
        by simp
      hence Branch B va vb vd vc |« y by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
        with 3-2 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (3-3 x w b y s c z t va vb vd vc)
      from 3-3 have y < z ∧ z «| Branch B va vb vd vc by simp
      hence y «| Branch B va vb vd vc by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
        with 3-3 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (3-4 vd ve vg vf x w b y s c z t va vb vii vc)
      hence x < y ∧ Branch B vd ve vg vf |« x by simp
      hence 1: Branch B vd ve vg vf |« y by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
      from 3-4 have y < z ∧ z «| Branch B va vb vii vc by simp
      hence y «| Branch B va vb vii vc by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
        with 1 3-4 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (4-2 va vb vd vc x w b y s c z t dd)
      hence x < y ∧ Branch B va vb vd vc |« x by simp
      hence Branch B va vb vd vc |« y by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
        with 4-2 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (5-2 x w b y s c z t va vb vd vc)
      hence y < z ∧ z «| Branch B va vb vd vc by simp
      hence y «| Branch B va vb vd vc by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
        with 5-2 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (5-3 va vb vd vc x w b y s c z t)
      hence x < y ∧ Branch B va vb vd vc |« x by simp
      hence Branch B va vb vd vc |« y by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
        with 5-3 show ?case by simp
  next
    case (5-4 va vb vg vc x w b y s c z t vd ve viii vf)
      hence x < y ∧ Branch B va vb vg vc |« x by simp
      hence 1: Branch B va vb vg vc |« y by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
      from 5-4 have y < z ∧ z «| Branch B vd ve vii vf by simp

```

```

hence  $y \ll| \text{Branch } B \text{ vd ve v}ii \text{ vf}$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with 1 5-4 show ?case by simp
qed simp+

```

```

lemma entries-balance [simp]:
entries (balance l k v r) = entries l @ (k, v) # entries r
by (induct l k v r rule: balance.induct) auto

```

```

lemma keys-balance [simp]:
keys (balance l k v r) = keys l @ k # keys r
by (simp add: keys-def)

```

```

lemma balance-in-tree:
entry-in-tree k x (balance l v y r)  $\longleftrightarrow$  entry-in-tree k x l  $\vee$  k = v  $\wedge$  x = y  $\vee$ 
entry-in-tree k x r
by (auto simp add: keys-def)

```

```

lemma (in linorder) rbt-lookup-balance[simp]:
fixes k :: 'a
assumes rbt-sorted l rbt-sorted r l |« k k «| r
shows rbt-lookup (balance l k v r) x = rbt-lookup (Branch B l k v r) x
by (rule rbt-lookup-from-in-tree) (auto simp:assms balance-in-tree balance-rbt-sorted)

```

```

primrec paint :: color  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt
where
paint c Empty = Empty
| paint c (Branch - l k v r) = Branch c l k v r

```

```

lemma paint-inv1l[simp]: inv1l t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1l (paint c t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-inv1[simp]: inv1l t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1 (paint B t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-inv2[simp]: inv2 t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv2 (paint c t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-color-of[simp]: color-of (paint B t) = B by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-in-tree[simp]: entry-in-tree k x (paint c t) = entry-in-tree k x t by
(cases t) auto

```

context ord begin

```

lemma paint-rbt-sorted[simp]: rbt-sorted t  $\Longrightarrow$  rbt-sorted (paint c t) by (cases t)
auto
lemma paint-rbt-lookup[simp]: rbt-lookup (paint c t) = rbt-lookup t by (rule ext)
(cases t, auto)
lemma paint-rbt-greater[simp]: (v «| paint c t) = (v «| t) by (cases t) auto
lemma paint-rbt-less[simp]: (paint c t |« v) = (t |« v) by (cases t) auto

```

```

fun
rbt-ins :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt
where
rbt-ins f k v Empty = Branch R Empty k v Empty |
rbt-ins f k v (Branch B l x y r) = (if k < x then balance (rbt-ins f k v l) x y r

```

```

else if  $k > x$  then  $\text{balance } l \ x \ y \ (\text{rbt-ins } f \ k \ v \ r)$ 
else  $\text{Branch } B \ l \ x \ (f \ k \ y \ v) \ r$  |
 $\text{rbt-ins } f \ k \ v \ (\text{Branch } R \ l \ x \ y \ r) = (\text{if } k < x \text{ then } \text{Branch } R \ (\text{rbt-ins } f \ k \ v \ l) \ x \ y \ r$ 
else if  $k > x$  then  $\text{Branch } R \ l \ x \ y \ (\text{rbt-ins } f \ k \ v \ r)$ 
else  $\text{Branch } R \ l \ x \ (f \ k \ y \ v) \ r$ 

lemma ins-inv1-inv2:
assumes inv1 t inv2 t
shows inv2 (rbt-ins f k x t) bheight (rbt-ins f k x t) = bheight t
color-of t = B  $\implies$  inv1 (rbt-ins f k x t) inv1l (rbt-ins f k x t)
using assms
by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv1 balance-inv2
balance-bheight)

end

context linorder begin

lemma ins-rbt-greater[simp]:  $(v \ll| \text{rbt-ins } f \ (k :: 'a) \ x \ t) = (v \ll| t \wedge k > v)$ 
by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto
lemma ins-rbt-less[simp]:  $(\text{rbt-ins } f \ k \ x \ t \ | \ll v) = (t \ | \ll v \wedge k < v)$ 
by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto
lemma ins-rbt-sorted[simp]: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (rbt-ins f k x t)
by (induct f k x t rule: rbt-ins.induct) (auto simp: balance-rbt-sorted)

lemma keys-ins: set (keys (rbt-ins f k v t)) = { k }  $\cup$  set (keys t)
by (induct f k v t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-ins:
fixes k :: 'a
assumes rbt-sorted t
shows rbt-lookup (rbt-ins f k v t) x = ((rbt-lookup t)(k | -> case rbt-lookup t k
of None  $\Rightarrow$  v
| Some w  $\Rightarrow$  f k w v)) x
using assms by (induct f k v t rule: rbt-ins.induct) auto

end

context ord begin

definition rbt-insert-with-key :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$ 
('a,'b) rbt
where rbt-insert-with-key f k v t = paint B (rbt-ins f k v t)

definition rbt-insertw-def: rbt-insert-with f = rbt-insert-with-key ( $\lambda$ - . f)

definition rbt-insert :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
rbt-insert = rbt-insert-with-key ( $\lambda$ - - nv. nv)

```

```

end

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (rbt-insert-with-key f (k :: 'a) x t)
  by (auto simp: rbt-insert-with-key-def)

theorem rbt-insertwk-is-rbt:
  assumes inv: is-rbt t
  shows is-rbt (rbt-insert-with-key f k x t)
  using assms
  unfolding rbt-insert-with-key-def is-rbt-def
  by (auto simp: ins-inv1-inv2)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk:
  assumes rbt-sorted t
  shows rbt-lookup (rbt-insert-with-key f k v t) x = ((rbt-lookup t)(k | $\rightarrow$  case
    rbt-lookup t k of None  $\Rightarrow$  v
    | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  f k w v)) x
  unfolding rbt-insert-with-key-def using assms
  by (simp add: rbt-lookup-ins)

lemma rbt-insertw-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (rbt-insert-with f k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted rbt-insertw-def)
theorem rbt-insertw-is-rbt: is-rbt t  $\implies$  is-rbt (rbt-insert-with f k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-is-rbt rbt-insertw-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-insertw:
  is-rbt t  $\implies$ 
  rbt-lookup (rbt-insert-with f k v t) =
  (rbt-lookup t)(k  $\mapsto$  (if k  $\in$  dom (rbt-lookup t) then f (the (rbt-lookup t k)) v
  else v))
  by (rule ext, cases rbt-lookup t k) (auto simp: rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk dom-def
  rbt-insertw-def)

lemma rbt-insert-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (rbt-insert k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted rbt-insert-def)
theorem rbt-insert-is-rbt [simp]: is-rbt t  $\implies$  is-rbt (rbt-insert k v t)
  by (simp add: rbt-insertwk-is-rbt rbt-insert-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-insert: is-rbt t  $\implies$  rbt-lookup (rbt-insert k v t) = (rbt-lookup
t)(k  $\mapsto$  v)
  by (rule ext) (simp add: rbt-insert-def rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk split: option.split)

end

```

129.4 Deletion

```
lemma bheight-paintR'[simp]: color-of t = B  $\implies$  bheight (paint R t) = bheight t - 1
by (cases t rule: rbt-cases) auto
```

The function definitions are based on the Haskell code by Stefan Kahrs at <http://www.cs.ukc.ac.uk/people/staff/smk/redblack/rb.html>.

```
fun
balance-left :: ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a,'b) rbt
where
balance-left (Branch R a k x b) s y c = Branch R (Branch B a k x b) s y c |
balance-left bl k x (Branch B a s y b) = balance bl k x (Branch R a s y b) |
balance-left bl k x (Branch R (Branch B a s y b) t z c) = Branch R (Branch B bl k x a) s y (balance b t z (paint R c)) |
balance-left t k x s = Empty

lemma balance-left-inv2-with-inv1:
assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt + 1 = bheight rt inv1 rt
shows bheight (balance-left lt k v rt) = bheight lt + 1
and inv2 (balance-left lt k v rt)
using assms
by (induct lt k v rt rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv2 balance-bheight)

lemma balance-left-inv2-app:
assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt + 1 = bheight rt color-of rt = B
shows inv2 (balance-left lt k v rt)
bheight (balance-left lt k v rt) = bheight rt
using assms
by (induct lt k v rt rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp add: balance-inv2 balance-bheight)+

lemma balance-left-inv1: [inv1l a; inv1 b; color-of b = B]  $\implies$  inv1 (balance-left a k x b)
by (induct a k x b rule: balance-left.induct) (simp add: balance-inv1)+

lemma balance-left-inv1l: [inv1l lt; inv1 rt]  $\implies$  inv1l (balance-left lt k x rt)
by (induct lt k x rt rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv1)

lemma (in linorder) balance-left-rbt-sorted:
[rbt-sorted l; rbt-sorted r; rbt-less k l; k «| r]  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (balance-left l k v r)
apply (induct l k v r rule: balance-left.induct)
apply (auto simp: balance-rbt-sorted)
apply (unfold rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop)
by force+

context order begin

lemma balance-left-rbt-greater:
```

```

fixes k :: 'a
assumes k «| a k «| b k < x
shows k «| balance-left a x t b
using assms
by (induct a x t b rule: balance-left.induct) auto

lemma balance-left-rbt-less:
fixes k :: 'a
assumes a |« k b |« k x < k
shows balance-left a x t b |« k
using assms
by (induct a x t b rule: balance-left.induct) auto

end

lemma balance-left-in-tree:
assumes inv1l l inv1 r bheight l + 1 = bheight r
shows entry-in-tree k v (balance-left l a b r) = (entry-in-tree k v l ∨ k = a ∧ v
= b ∨ entry-in-tree k v r)
using assms
by (induct l k v r rule: balance-left.induct) (auto simp: balance-in-tree)

fun
  balance-right :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt
where
  balance-right a k x (Branch R b s y c) = Branch R a k x (Branch B b s y c) |
  balance-right (Branch B a k x b) s y bl = balance (Branch R a k x b) s y bl |
  balance-right (Branch R a k x (Branch B b s y c)) t z bl = Branch R (balance
  (paint R a) k x b) s y (Branch B c t z bl) |
  balance-right t k x s = Empty

lemma balance-right-inv2-with-inv1:
assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt = bheight rt + 1 inv1 lt
shows inv2 (balance-right lt k v rt) ∧ bheight (balance-right lt k v rt) = bheight
lt
using assms
by (induct lt k v rt rule: balance-right.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv2 balance-bheight)

lemma balance-right-inv1: [inv1 a; inv1 b; color-of a = B] ⇒ inv1 (balance-right
a k x b)
by (induct a k x b rule: balance-right.induct) (simp add: balance-inv1)+

lemma balance-right-inv1l: [ inv1 lt; inv1l rt ] ⇒ inv1l (balance-right lt k x rt)
by (induct lt k x rt rule: balance-right.induct) (auto simp: balance-inv1)

lemma (in linorder) balance-right-rbt-sorted:
  [ rbt-sorted l; rbt-sorted r; rbt-less k l; k «| r ] ⇒ rbt-sorted (balance-right l k v
r)
apply (induct l k v r rule: balance-right.induct)

```

```

apply (auto simp:balance-rbt-sorted)
apply (unfold rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop)
by force+

context order begin

lemma balance-right-rbt-greater:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes k «| a k «| b k < x
  shows k «| balance-right a x t b
  using assms by (induct a x t b rule: balance-right.induct) auto

lemma balance-right-rbt-less:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes a |« k b |« k x < k
  shows balance-right a x t b |« k
  using assms by (induct a x t b rule: balance-right.induct) auto

end

lemma balance-right-in-tree:
  assumes inv1 l inv1l r bheight l = bheight r + 1 inv2 l inv2 r
  shows entry-in-tree x y (balance-right l k v r) = (entry-in-tree x y l ∨ x = k ∧
y = v ∨ entry-in-tree x y r)
  using assms by (induct l k v r rule: balance-right.induct) (auto simp: balance-in-tree)

fun
  combine :: ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt
where
  combine Empty x = x
  | combine x Empty = x
  | combine (Branch R a k x b) (Branch R c s y d) = (case (combine b c) of
    Branch R b2 t z c2 ⇒ (Branch R (Branch R a k x
    b2) t z (Branch R c2 s y d)) |
    bc ⇒ Branch R a k x (Branch R bc s y d))
  | combine (Branch B a k x b) (Branch B c s y d) = (case (combine b c) of
    Branch R b2 t z c2 ⇒ Branch R (Branch B a k x b2)
    t z (Branch B c2 s y d) |
    bc ⇒ balance-left a k x (Branch B bc s y d))
  | combine a (Branch R b k x c) = Branch R (combine a b) k x c
  | combine (Branch R a k x b) c = Branch R a k x (combine b c)

lemma combine-inv2:
  assumes inv2 lt inv2 rt bheight lt = bheight rt
  shows bheight (combine lt rt) = bheight lt inv2 (combine lt rt)
  using assms
  by (induct lt rt rule: combine.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-inv2-app split: rbt.splits color.splits)

```

```

lemma combine-inv1:
  assumes inv1 lt inv1 rt
  shows color-of lt = B ==> color-of rt = B ==> inv1 (combine lt rt)
    inv1l (combine lt rt)
using assms
by (induct lt rt rule: combine.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-inv1 split: rbt.splits color.splits)

context linorder begin

lemma combine-rbt-greater[simp]:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes k «| l k «| r
  shows k «| combine l r
using assms
by (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-greater split: rbt.splits color.splits)

lemma combine-rbt-less[simp]:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes l |« k r |« k
  shows combine l r |« k
using assms
by (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-less split: rbt.splits color.splits)

lemma combine-rbt-sorted:
  fixes k :: 'a
  assumes rbt-sorted l rbt-sorted r l |« k k «| r
  shows rbt-sorted (combine l r)
using assms proof (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
  case (? a x v b c y w d)
  hence ineqs: a |« x x «| b b |« k k «| c c |« y y «| d
    by auto
  with ?
  show ?case
    by (cases combine b c rule: rbt-cases)
      (auto, (metis combine-rbt-greater combine-rbt-less ineqs ineqs rbt-less-simps(2)
        rbt-greater-simps(2) rbt-greater-trans rbt-less-trans)+)
next
  case (? a x v b c y w d)
  hence x < k ∧ rbt-greater k c by simp
  hence rbt-greater x c by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
  with ? have 2: rbt-greater x (combine b c) by (simp add: combine-rbt-greater)
  from ? have k < y ∧ rbt-less k b by simp
  hence rbt-less y b by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
  with ? have 3: rbt-less y (combine b c) by (simp add: combine-rbt-less)
  show ?case
  proof (cases combine b c rule: rbt-cases)

```

```

case Empty
from 4 have  $x < y \wedge \text{rbt-greater } y d$  by auto
hence  $\text{rbt-greater } x d$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with 4 Empty have rbt-sorted a and rbt-sorted (Branch B Empty y w d)
and rbt-less x a and rbt-greater x (Branch B Empty y w d) by auto
with Empty show ?thesis by (simp add: balance-left-rbt-sorted)
next
case (Red lta va ka rta)
with 2 4 have  $x < va \wedge \text{rbt-less } x a$  by simp
hence 5:  $\text{rbt-less } va a$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
from Red 3 4 have  $va < y \wedge \text{rbt-greater } y d$  by simp
hence  $\text{rbt-greater } va d$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with Red 2 3 4 5 show ?thesis by simp
next
case (Black lta va ka rta)
from 4 have  $x < y \wedge \text{rbt-greater } y d$  by auto
hence  $\text{rbt-greater } x d$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with Black 2 3 4 have rbt-sorted a and rbt-sorted (Branch B (combine b c) y
w d)
and rbt-less x a and rbt-greater x (Branch B (combine b c) y w d) by auto
with Black show ?thesis by (simp add: balance-left-rbt-sorted)
qed
next
case (5 va vb vd vc b x w c)
hence  $k < x \wedge \text{rbt-less } k (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by simp
hence  $\text{rbt-less } x (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with 5 show ?case by (simp add: combine-rbt-less)
next
case (6 a x v b va vb vd vc)
hence  $x < k \wedge \text{rbt-greater } k (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by simp
hence  $\text{rbt-greater } x (\text{Branch } B \text{ va vb vd vc})$  by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with 6 show ?case by (simp add: combine-rbt-greater)
qed simp+

end

lemma combine-in-tree:
assumes inv2 l inv2 r bheight l = bheight r inv1 l inv1 r
shows entry-in-tree k v (combine l r) = (entry-in-tree k v l  $\vee$  entry-in-tree k v r)
using assms
proof (induct l r rule: combine.induct)
case (4 - - - b c)
hence a:  $\text{bheight } (\text{combine } b c) = \text{bheight } b$  by (simp add: combine-inv2)
from 4 have b: inv1l (combine b c) by (simp add: combine-inv1)

show ?case
proof (cases combine b c rule: rbt-cases)
case Empty
with 4 a show ?thesis by (auto simp: balance-left-in-tree)

```

```

next
  case (Red lta ka va rta)
  with 4 show ?thesis by auto
next
  case (Black lta ka va rta)
  with a b 4 show ?thesis by (auto simp: balance-left-in-tree)
qed
qed (auto split: rbt.splits color.splits)

context ord begin

fun
  rbt-del-from-left :: 'a => ('a,'b) rbt => 'a => 'b => ('a,'b) rbt => ('a,'b) rbt and
  rbt-del-from-right :: 'a => ('a,'b) rbt => 'a => 'b => ('a,'b) rbt => ('a,'b) rbt and
  rbt-del :: 'a => ('a,'b) rbt => ('a,'b) rbt
where
  rbt-del x Empty = Empty |
  rbt-del x (Branch c a y s b) =
    (if x < y then rbt-del-from-left x a y s b
     else (if x > y then rbt-del-from-right x a y s b else combine a b)) |
    rbt-del-from-left x (Branch B lt z v rt) y s b = balance-left (rbt-del x (Branch B
      lt z v rt)) y s b |
    rbt-del-from-left x a y s b = Branch R (rbt-del x a) y s b |
    rbt-del-from-right x a y s (Branch B lt z v rt) = balance-right a y s (rbt-del x
      (Branch B lt z v rt)) |
    rbt-del-from-right x a y s b = Branch R a y s (rbt-del x b)

end

context linorder begin

lemma
  assumes inv2 lt inv1 lt
  shows
    [inv2 rt; bheight lt = bheight rt; inv1 rt] ==>
    inv2 (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt) ∧
    bheight (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt) = bheight lt ∧
    (color-of lt = B ∧ color-of rt = B ∧ inv1 (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt)) ∨
    (color-of lt ≠ B ∨ color-of rt ≠ B) ∧ inv1l (rbt-del-from-left x lt k v rt))
  and [inv2 rt; bheight lt = bheight rt; inv1 rt] ==>
    inv2 (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt) ∧
    bheight (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt) = bheight lt ∧
    (color-of lt = B ∧ color-of rt = B ∧ inv1 (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt)) ∨
    (color-of lt ≠ B ∨ color-of rt ≠ B) ∧ inv1l (rbt-del-from-right x lt k v rt))
  and rbt-del-inv1-inv2: inv2 (rbt-del x lt) ∧ (color-of lt = R ∧ bheight (rbt-del x
    lt) = bheight lt ∧ inv1 (rbt-del x lt)
    ∨ color-of lt = B ∧ bheight (rbt-del x lt) = bheight lt - 1 ∧ inv1l (rbt-del x lt))
using assms
proof (induct x lt k v rt and x lt k v rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)

```

```

case (2 y c - y')
  have y = y' ∨ y < y' ∨ y > y' by auto
  thus ?case proof (elim disjE)
    assume y = y'
    with 2 show ?thesis by (cases c) (simp add: combine-inv2 combine-inv1)+
  next
    assume y < y'
    with 2 show ?thesis by (cases c) auto
  next
    assume y' < y
    with 2 show ?thesis by (cases c) auto
  qed
  next
    case (3 y lt z v rta y' ss bb)
    thus ?case by (cases color-of (Branch B lt z v rta) = B ∧ color-of bb = B) (simp
      add: balance-left-inv2-with-inv1 balance-left-inv1 balance-left-inv1l)+
  next
    case (5 y a y' ss lt z v rta)
    thus ?case by (cases color-of a = B ∧ color-of (Branch B lt z v rta) = B) (simp
      add: balance-right-inv2-with-inv1 balance-right-inv1 balance-right-inv1l)+
  next
    case (6-1 y a y' ss) thus ?case by (cases color-of a = B ∧ color-of Empty = B)
  simp+
  qed auto

lemma
  rbt-del-from-left-rbt-less: [[ lt |< v; rt |< v; k < v]]  $\implies$  rbt-del-from-left x lt k y rt
  |< v
  and rbt-del-from-right-rbt-less: [[lt |< v; rt |< v; k < v]]  $\implies$  rbt-del-from-right x
  lt k y rt |< v
  and rbt-del-rbt-less: lt |< v  $\implies$  rbt-del x lt |< v
  by (induct x lt k y rt and x lt k y rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-less balance-right-rbt-less)

lemma rbt-del-from-left-rbt-greater: [[v |< lt; v |< rt; k > v]]  $\implies$  v |< rbt-del-from-left
x lt k y rt
  and rbt-del-from-right-rbt-greater: [[v |< lt; v |< rt; k > v]]  $\implies$  v |< rbt-del-from-right
x lt k y rt
  and rbt-del-rbt-greater: v |< lt  $\implies$  v |< rbt-del x lt
  by (induct x lt k y rt and x lt k y rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
  (auto simp: balance-left-rbt-greater balance-right-rbt-greater)

lemma [[rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |< k; k |< rt]]  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (rbt-del-from-left
x lt k y rt)
  and [[rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |< k; k |< rt]]  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (rbt-del-from-right
x lt k y rt)
  and rbt-del-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted lt  $\implies$  rbt-sorted (rbt-del x lt)
  proof (induct x lt k y rt and x lt k y rt and x lt rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)

```

```

case (3 x lta zz v rta yy ss bb)
from 3 have Branch B lta zz v rta |« yy by simp
hence rbt-del x (Branch B lta zz v rta) |« yy by (rule rbt-del-rbt-less)
with 3 show ?case by (simp add: balance-left-rbt-sorted)
next
case (4-2 x vaa vbb vdd vc yy ss bb)
hence Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc |« yy by simp
hence rbt-del x (Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc) |« yy by (rule rbt-del-rbt-less)
with 4-2 show ?case by simp
next
case (5 x aa yy ss lta zz v rta)
hence yy «| Branch B lta zz v rta by simp
hence yy «| rbt-del x (Branch B lta zz v rta) by (rule rbt-del-rbt-greater)
with 5 show ?case by (simp add: balance-right-rbt-sorted)
next
case (6-2 x aa yy ss vaa vbb vdd vc)
hence yy «| Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc by simp
hence yy «| rbt-del x (Branch R vaa vbb vdd vc) by (rule rbt-del-rbt-greater)
with 6-2 show ?case by simp
qed (auto simp: combine-rbt-sorted)

lemma [|rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |« kt; kt «| rt; inv1 lt; inv1 rt; inv2 lt; inv2
rt; bheight lt = bheight rt; x < kt] ==> entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-left x lt kt y
rt) = (False ∨ (x ≠ k ∧ entry-in-tree k v (Branch c lt kt y rt)))
and [|rbt-sorted lt; rbt-sorted rt; lt |« kt; kt «| rt; inv1 lt; inv1 rt; inv2 lt; inv2
rt; bheight lt = bheight rt; x > kt] ==> entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-right x lt kt
y rt) = (False ∨ (x ≠ k ∧ entry-in-tree k v (Branch c lt kt y rt)))
and rbt-del-in-tree: [|rbt-sorted t; inv1 t; inv2 t] ==> entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del x
t) = (False ∨ (x ≠ k ∧ entry-in-tree k v t))
proof (induct x lt kt y rt and x lt kt y rt and x t rule: rbt-del-from-left-rbt-del-from-right-rbt-del.induct)
case (2 xx c aa yy ss bb)
have xx = yy ∨ xx < yy ∨ xx > yy by auto
from this 2 show ?case proof (elim disjE)
assume xx = yy
with 2 show ?thesis proof (cases xx = k)
case True
from 2 ‹xx = yy› ‹xx = k› have rbt-sorted (Branch c aa yy ss bb) ∧ k = yy
by simp
hence ¬ entry-in-tree k v aa ∨ ¬ entry-in-tree k v bb by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit
rbt-greater-prop)
with ‹xx = yy› 2 ‹xx = k› show ?thesis by (simp add: combine-in-tree)
qed (simp add: combine-in-tree)
qed simp+
next
case (3 xx lta zz vv rta yy ss bb)
define mt where [simp]: mt = Branch B lta zz vv rta
from 3 have inv2 mt ∧ inv1 mt by simp
hence inv2 (rbt-del xx mt) ∧ (color-of mt = R ∧ bheight (rbt-del xx mt) = bheight
mt ∧ inv1 (rbt-del xx mt) ∨ color-of mt = B ∧ bheight (rbt-del xx mt) = bheight
mt) by (simp add: rbt-del-sorted)

```

```

 $mt = 1 \wedge inv1l(rbt-del xx mt)$  by (blast dest: rbt-del-inv1-inv2)
with 3 have 4: entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-left xx mt yy ss bb) = (False  $\vee$  xx
 $\neq k \wedge$  entry-in-tree k v mt  $\vee$  (k = yy  $\wedge$  v = ss)  $\vee$  entry-in-tree k v bb) by (simp
add: balance-left-in-tree)
thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
from 3 True have yy «| bb  $\wedge$  yy > k by simp
hence k «| bb by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with 3 4 True show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-greater-nit)
qed auto
next
case (4-1 xx yy ss bb)
show ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
with 4-1 have yy «| bb  $\wedge$  k < yy by simp
hence k «| bb by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with 4-1 <xx = k>
have entry-in-tree k v (Branch R Empty yy ss bb) = entry-in-tree k v Empty by
(auto simp: rbt-greater-nit)
thus ?thesis by auto
qed simp+
next
case (4-2 xx vaa vbb vdd vc yy ss bb)
thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
with 4-2 have k < yy  $\wedge$  yy «| bb by simp
hence k «| bb by (blast dest: rbt-greater-trans)
with True 4-2 show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-greater-nit)
qed auto
next
case (5 xx aa yy ss lta zz vv rta)
define mt where [simp]: mt = Branch B lta zz vv rta
from 5 have inv2 mt  $\wedge$  inv1 mt by simp
hence inv2(rbt-del xx mt)  $\wedge$  (color-of mt = R  $\wedge$  bheight(rbt-del xx mt) = bheight
mt  $\wedge$  inv1(rbt-del xx mt)  $\vee$  color-of mt = B  $\wedge$  bheight(rbt-del xx mt) = bheight
mt - 1  $\wedge$  inv1l(rbt-del xx mt)) by (blast dest: rbt-del-inv1-inv2)
with 5 have 3: entry-in-tree k v (rbt-del-from-right xx aa yy ss mt) = (entry-in-tree
k v aa  $\vee$  (k = yy  $\wedge$  v = ss)  $\vee$  False  $\vee$  xx  $\neq$  k  $\wedge$  entry-in-tree k v mt) by (simp
add: balance-right-in-tree)
thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
from 5 True have aa |« yy  $\wedge$  yy < k by simp
hence aa |« k by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with 3 5 True show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit)
qed auto
next
case (6-1 xx aa yy ss)
show ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True

```

```

with 6-1 have aa |« yy ∧ k > yy by simp
hence aa |« k by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with 6-1 «xx = k» show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit)
qed simp
next
case (6-2 xx aa yy ss vaa vbb vdd vc)
thus ?case proof (cases xx = k)
case True
with 6-2 have k > yy ∧ aa |« yy by simp
hence aa |« k by (blast dest: rbt-less-trans)
with True 6-2 show ?thesis by (auto simp: rbt-less-nit)
qed auto
qed simp

definition (in ord) rbt-delete where
rbt-delete k t = paint B (rbt-del k t)

theorem rbt-delete-is-rbt [simp]: assumes is-rbt t shows is-rbt (rbt-delete k t)
proof -
from assms have inv2 t and inv1 t unfolding is-rbt-def by auto
hence inv2 (rbt-del k t) ∧ (color-of t = R ∧ bheight (rbt-del k t) = bheight t ∧
inv1 (rbt-del k t) ∨ color-of t = B ∧ bheight (rbt-del k t) = bheight t - 1 ∧ inv1l
(rbt-del k t)) by (rule rbt-del-inv1-inv2)
hence inv2 (rbt-del k t) ∧ inv1l (rbt-del k t) by (cases color-of t) auto
with assms show ?thesis
unfolding is-rbt-def rbt-delete-def
by (auto intro: paint-rbt-sorted rbt-del-rbt-sorted)
qed

lemma rbt-delete-in-tree:
assumes is-rbt t
shows entry-in-tree k v (rbt-delete x t) = (x ≠ k ∧ entry-in-tree k v t)
using assms unfolding is-rbt-def rbt-delete-def
by (auto simp: rbt-del-in-tree)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-delete:
assumes is-rbt: is-rbt t
shows rbt-lookup (rbt-delete k t) = (rbt-lookup t) | `(-{k})
proof
fix x
show rbt-lookup (rbt-delete k t) x = (rbt-lookup t | `(-{k})) x
proof (cases x = k)
assume x = k
with is-rbt show ?thesis
by (cases rbt-lookup (rbt-delete k t) k) (auto simp: rbt-lookup-in-tree rbt-delete-in-tree)
next
assume x ≠ k
thus ?thesis
by auto (metis is-rbt rbt-delete-is-rbt rbt-delete-in-tree is-rbt-rbt-sorted rbt-lookup-from-in-tree)

```

```
qed
qed
```

```
end
```

129.5 Modifying existing entries

```
context ord begin
```

```
primrec
```

```
rbt-map-entry :: 'a ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
```

```
where
```

```
rbt-map-entry k f Empty = Empty
| rbt-map-entry k f (Branch c lt x v rt) =
  (if k < x then Branch c (rbt-map-entry k f lt) x v rt
   else if k > x then (Branch c lt x v (rbt-map-entry k f rt))
   else Branch c lt x (f v) rt)
```

```
lemma rbt-map-entry-color-of: color-of (rbt-map-entry k f t) = color-of t by
(induct t) simp+
```

```
lemma rbt-map-entry-inv1: inv1 (rbt-map-entry k f t) = inv1 t by (induct t) (simp
add: rbt-map-entry-color-of)+
```

```
lemma rbt-map-entry-inv2: inv2 (rbt-map-entry k f t) = inv2 t bheight (rbt-map-entry
k f t) = bheight t by (induct t) simp+
```

```
lemma rbt-map-entry-rbt-greater: rbt-greater a (rbt-map-entry k f t) = rbt-greater
a t by (induct t) simp+
```

```
lemma rbt-map-entry-rbt-less: rbt-less a (rbt-map-entry k f t) = rbt-less a t by
(induct t) simp+
```

```
lemma rbt-map-entry-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted (rbt-map-entry k f t) = rbt-sorted t
by (induct t) (simp-all add: rbt-map-entry-rbt-less rbt-map-entry-rbt-greater)
```

```
theorem rbt-map-entry-is-rbt [simp]: is-rbt (rbt-map-entry k f t) = is-rbt t
```

```
unfolding is-rbt-def by (simp add: rbt-map-entry-inv2 rbt-map-entry-color-of rbt-map-entry-rbt-sorted
rbt-map-entry-inv1 )
```

```
end
```

```
theorem (in linorder) rbt-lookup-rbt-map-entry:
```

```
rbt-lookup (rbt-map-entry k f t) = (rbt-lookup t)(k := map-option f (rbt-lookup t
k))
```

```
by (induct t) (auto split: option.splits simp add: fun-eq-if)
```

129.6 Mapping all entries

```
primrec
```

```
map :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'c) rbt
```

```
where
```

```
map f Empty = Empty
| map f (Branch c lt k v rt) = Branch c (map f lt) k (f k v) (map f rt)
```

```

lemma map-entries [simp]: entries (map f t) = List.map (λ(k, v). (k, f k v)) (entries t)
by (induct t) auto
lemma map-keys [simp]: keys (map f t) = keys t by (simp add: keys-def split-def)
lemma map-color-of: color-of (map f t) = color-of t by (induct t) simp+
lemma map-inv1: inv1 (map f t) = inv1 t by (induct t) (simp add: map-color-of)+
lemma map-inv2: inv2 (map f t) = inv2 t bheight (map f t) = bheight t by (induct t) simp+
context ord begin

lemma map-rbt-greater: rbt-greater k (map f t) = rbt-greater k t by (induct t)
simp+
lemma map-rbt-less: rbt-less k (map f t) = rbt-less k t by (induct t) simp+
lemma map-rbt-sorted: rbt-sorted (map f t) = rbt-sorted t by (induct t) (simp add: map-rbt-less map-rbt-greater)+
theorem map-is-rbt [simp]: is-rbt (map f t) = is-rbt t
unfolding is-rbt-def by (simp add: map-inv1 map-inv2 map-rbt-sorted map-color-of)

end

theorem (in linorder) rbt-lookup-map: rbt-lookup (map f t) x = map-option (f x)
(rbt-lookup t x)
by (induct t) (auto simp: antisym-conv3)

```

hide-const (open) map

129.7 Folding over entries

```

definition fold :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'c) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'c where
fold f t = List.fold (case-prod f) (entries t)

```

```

lemma fold-simps [simp]:
fold f Empty = id
fold f (Branch c lt k v rt) = fold f rt ∘ f k v ∘ fold f lt
by (simp-all add: fold-def fun-eq-iff)

```

```

lemma fold-code [code]:
fold f Empty x = x
fold f (Branch c lt k v rt) x = fold f rt (f k v (fold f lt x))
by (simp-all)

```

— fold with continuation predicate

```

fun foldi :: ('c ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'c) ⇒ ('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'c ⇒ 'c
where
foldi c f Empty s = s |

```

```

foldi c f (Branch col l k v r) s = (
  if (c s) then
    let s' = foldi c f l s in
      if (c s') then
        foldi c f r (f k v s')
      else s'
  else
    s
)

```

129.8 Bulkloading a tree

```

definition (in ord) rbt-bulkload :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-bulkload xs = foldr (λ(k, v). rbt-insert k v) xs Empty

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-bulkload-is-rbt [simp, intro]:
  is-rbt (rbt-bulkload xs)
  unfolding rbt-bulkload-def by (induct xs) auto

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-bulkload:
  rbt-lookup (rbt-bulkload xs) = map-of xs
proof -
  obtain ys where ys = rev xs by simp
  have ⋀t. is-rbt t ==>
    rbt-lookup (List.fold (case-prod rbt-insert) ys t) = rbt-lookup t ++ map-of (rev
    ys)
    by (induct ys) (simp-all add: rbt-bulkload-def rbt-lookup-rbt-insert case-prod-beta)
  from this Empty-is-rbt have
    rbt-lookup (List.fold (case-prod rbt-insert) (rev xs) Empty) = rbt-lookup Empty
    ++ map-of xs
    by (simp add: ⟨ys = rev xs⟩)
  then show ?thesis by (simp add: rbt-bulkload-def rbt-lookup-Empty foldr-conv-fold)
qed

end

```

129.9 Building a RBT from a sorted list

These functions have been adapted from Andrew W. Appel, Efficient Verified Red-Black Trees (September 2011)

```

fun rbtreeify-f :: nat ⇒ ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt × ('a × 'b) list
  and rbtreeify-g :: nat ⇒ ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt × ('a × 'b) list
where
  rbtreeify-f n kvs =
    (if n = 0 then (Empty, kvs)
     else if n = 1 then
       case kvs of (k, v) # kvs' ⇒ (Branch R Empty k v Empty, kvs')
     else rbtreeify-f (n - 1) kvs')

```

```

else if (n mod 2 = 0) then
  case rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
    apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs')
  else case rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
    apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs'))

| rbtreeify-g n kvs =
(if n = 0 ∨ n = 1 then (Empty, kvs)
else if n mod 2 = 0 then
  case rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
    apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs')
  else case rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
    apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs'))

definition rbtreeify :: ('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt
where rbtreeify kvs = fst (rbtreeify-g (Suc (length kvs)) kvs)

declare rbtreeify-f.simps [simp del] rbtreeify-g.simps [simp del]

lemma rbtreeify-f-code [code]:
rbtreeify-f n kvs =
(if n = 0 then (Empty, kvs)
else if n = 1 then
  case kvs of (k, v) # kvs' =>
    (Branch R Empty k v Empty, kvs')
else let (n', r) = Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat n 2 in
  if r = 0 then
    case rbtreeify-f n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n' kvs')
    else case rbtreeify-f n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-f n' kvs'))
by (subst rbtreeify-f.simps) (simp only: Let-def Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def
prod.case)

lemma rbtreeify-g-code [code]:
rbtreeify-g n kvs =
(if n = 0 ∨ n = 1 then (Empty, kvs)
else let (n', r) = Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat n 2 in
  if r = 0 then
    case rbtreeify-g n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n' kvs')
    else case rbtreeify-f n' kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs') =>
      apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n' kvs'))
by (subst rbtreeify-g.simps) (simp only: Let-def Euclidean-Rings.divmod-nat-def prod.case)

lemma Suc-double-half: Suc (2 * n) div 2 = n
by simp

lemma div2-plus-div2: n div 2 + n div 2 = (n :: nat) - n mod 2

```

by arith

```

lemma rbtreeify-f-rec-aux-lemma:
   $\llbracket k - n \text{ div } 2 = \text{Suc } k'; n \leq k; n \text{ mod } 2 = \text{Suc } 0 \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies k' - n \text{ div } 2 = k - n$ 
apply(rule add-right-imp-eq[where a = n - n div 2])
apply(subst add-diff-assoc2, arith)
apply(simp add: div2-plus-div2)
done

lemma rbtreeify-f-simps:
  rbtreeify-f 0 kvs = (Empty, kvs)
  rbtreeify-f (Suc 0) ((k, v) # kvs) =
    (Branch R Empty k v Empty, kvs)
  0 < n  $\implies$  rbtreeify-f (2 * n) kvs =
    (case rbtreeify-f n kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
     apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n kvs'))
  0 < n  $\implies$  rbtreeify-f (Suc (2 * n)) kvs =
    (case rbtreeify-f n kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
     apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-f n kvs'))
by(subst (1) rbtreeify-f.simps, simp add: Suc-double-half)+

lemma rbtreeify-g-simps:
  rbtreeify-g 0 kvs = (Empty, kvs)
  rbtreeify-g (Suc 0) kvs = (Empty, kvs)
  0 < n  $\implies$  rbtreeify-g (2 * n) kvs =
    (case rbtreeify-g n kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
     apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n kvs'))
  0 < n  $\implies$  rbtreeify-g (Suc (2 * n)) kvs =
    (case rbtreeify-f n kvs of (t1, (k, v) # kvs')  $\Rightarrow$ 
     apfst (Branch B t1 k v) (rbtreeify-g n kvs'))
by(subst (1) rbtreeify-g.simps, simp add: Suc-double-half)+

declare rbtreeify-f-simps[simp] rbtreeify-g-simps[simp]

lemma length-rbtreeify-f: n  $\leq$  length kvs
   $\implies$  length (snd (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) = length kvs - n
and length-rbtreeify-g:[ 0 < n; n  $\leq$  Suc (length kvs) ]
   $\implies$  length (snd (rbtreeify-g n kvs)) = Suc (length kvs) - n
proof(induction n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-f-rbtreeify-g.induct)
  case (1 n kvs)
  show ?case
  proof(cases n  $\leq$  1)
    case True thus ?thesis using 1.preds
      by(cases n kvs rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust]) auto
  next
    case False
    hence n  $\neq$  0 n  $\neq$  1 by simp-all
    note IH = 1.IH[OF this]

```

```

show ?thesis
proof(cases n mod 2 = 0)
  case True
    hence length (snd (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) =
      length (snd (rbtreeify-f (2 * (n div 2)) kvs))
      by(metis minus-nat.diff-0 minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
    also from 1.prems False obtain k v kvs'
      where kvs: kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by(cases kvs) auto
    also have 0 < n div 2 using False by(simp)
    note rbtreeify-f-simps(3)[OF this]
    also note kvs[symmetric]
    also let ?rest1 = snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs)
    from 1.prems have n div 2 ≤ length kvs by simp
    with True have len: length ?rest1 = length kvs - n div 2 by(rule IH)
    with 1.prems False obtain t1 k' v' kvs'''
      where kvs'': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t1, (k', v') # kvs'')
      by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
    note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
    also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
    also have 0 < n div 2 n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs'')
      using len 1.prems False unfolding kvs'' by simp-all
    with True kvs''[symmetric] refl refl
    have length (snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs'')) =
      Suc (length kvs'') - n div 2 by(rule IH)
    finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 1.prems True
    by(simp add: Suc-diff-le[symmetric] mult-2[symmetric] minus-mod-eq-mult-div
      [symmetric]))
  next
  case False
    hence length (snd (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) =
      length (snd (rbtreeify-f (Suc (2 * (n div 2))) kvs))
      by (simp add: mod-eq-0-iff-dvd)
    also from 1.prems ‹¬ n ≤ 1› obtain k v kvs'
      where kvs: kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by(cases kvs) auto
    also have 0 < n div 2 using ‹¬ n ≤ 1› by(simp)
    note rbtreeify-f-simps(4)[OF this]
    also note kvs[symmetric]
    also let ?rest1 = snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs)
    from 1.prems have n div 2 ≤ length kvs by simp
    with False have len: length ?rest1 = length kvs - n div 2 by(rule IH)
    with 1.prems ‹¬ n ≤ 1› obtain t1 k' v' kvs'''
      where kvs'': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t1, (k', v') # kvs'')
      by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
    note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
    also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
    also have n div 2 ≤ length kvs''
      using len 1.prems False unfolding kvs'' by simp arith
    with False kvs''[symmetric] refl refl
    have length (snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs'')) = length kvs'' - n div 2
  
```

```

    by(rule IH)
  finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 1.prems False
    by simp(rule rbtreeify-f-rec-aux-lemma[OF sym])
  qed
qed
next
  case (? n kvs)
  show ?case
  proof(cases n > 1)
    case False with <0 < n> show ?thesis
      by(cases n kvs rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust]) simp-all
  next
    case True
    hence ¬(n = 0 ∨ n = 1) by simp
    note IH = 2.IH[OF this]
    show ?thesis
  proof(cases n mod 2 = 0)
    case True
    hence length (snd (rbtreeify-g n kvs)) =
      length (snd (rbtreeify-g (2 * (n div 2)) kvs))
      by(metis minus-nat.diff-0 minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
    also from 2.prems True obtain k v kvs'
      where kvs: kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by(cases kvs) auto
      also have 0 < n div 2 using <1 < n> by(simp)
      note rbtreeify-g-simps(3)[OF this]
      also note kvs[symmetric]
      also let ?rest1 = snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs)
        from 2.prems <1 < n>
        have 0 < n div 2 n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs) by simp-all
        with True have len: length ?rest1 = Suc (length kvs) - n div 2 by(rule IH)
        with 2.prems obtain t1 k' v' kvs'''
          where kvs'': rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs = (t1, (k', v') # kvs'') by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
          note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
          also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
          also have n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs'')
            using len 2.prems unfolding kvs'' by simp
            with True kvs''[symmetric] refl refl <0 < n div 2>
            have length (snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs'')) = Suc (length kvs'') - n div 2 by(rule IH)
            finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 2.prems True
              by(simp add: Suc-diff-le[symmetric] mult-2[symmetric] minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
  next
    case False
    hence length (snd (rbtreeify-g n kvs)) =
      length (snd (rbtreeify-g (Suc (2 * (n div 2))) kvs))
      by (simp add: mod-eq-0-iff-dvd)
    also from 2.prems <1 < n> obtain k v kvs'

```

```

where kvs:  $kvs = (k, v) \# kvs'$  by(cases kvs) auto
also have  $0 < n \text{ div } 2$  using ‹ $1 < n$ › by(simp)
note rbtreeify-g-simps(4)[OF this]
also note kvs[symmetric]
also let ?rest1 = snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs)
from 2.prems have  $n \text{ div } 2 \leq \text{length } kvs$  by simp
with False have len:  $\text{length } ?rest1 = \text{length } kvs - n \text{ div } 2$  by(rule IH)
with 2.prems ‹ $1 < n$ › False obtain t1 k' v' kvs'' {
  where kvs'': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t1, (k', v') # kvs'')
  by(cases ?rest1)(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm, arith)
  note this also note prod.case also note list.simps(5)
  also note prod.case also note snd-apfst
  also have  $n \text{ div } 2 \leq \text{Suc } (\text{length } kvs'')$ 
    using len 2.prems False unfolding kvs'' by simp arith
  with False kvs''[symmetric] refl refl ‹ $0 < n \text{ div } 2$ ›
  have length (snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs'')) = Suc (length kvs'') - n div 2
    by(rule IH)
  finally show ?thesis using len[unfolded kvs''] 2.prems False
    by(simp add: div2-plus-div2)
qed
qed
qed

lemma rbtreeify-induct [consumes 1, case-names f-0 f-1 f-even f-odd g-0 g-1 g-even g-odd]:
fixes P Q
defines f0 == (Λkvs. P 0 kvs)
and f1 == (Λk v kvs. P (Suc 0) ((k, v) # kvs))
and feven ==
  (Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ length kvs; P n kvs;
    rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ Suc (length kvs'); Q n kvs' |]
   → P (2 * n) kvs)
and fodd ==
  (Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ length kvs; P n kvs;
    rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ length kvs'; P n kvs' |]
   → P (Suc (2 * n)) kvs)
and g0 == (Λkvs. Q 0 kvs)
and g1 == (Λkvs. Q (Suc 0) kvs)
and geven ==
  (Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ Suc (length kvs); Q n kvs;
    rbtreeify-g n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ Suc (length kvs'); Q n kvs' |]
   → Q (2 * n) kvs)
and godd ==
  (Λn kvs t k v kvs'. [| n > 0; n ≤ length kvs; P n kvs;
    rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs'); n ≤ Suc (length kvs'); Q n kvs' |]
   → Q (Suc (2 * n)) kvs)
shows [| n ≤ length kvs;
  PROP f0; PROP f1; PROP feven; PROP fodd;
  PROP g0; PROP g1; PROP geven; PROP godd |]

```

```

 $\implies P n \text{kvs}$ 
and  $\llbracket n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } \text{kvs});$ 
       $\text{PROP } f0; \text{PROP } f1; \text{PROP } \text{feven}; \text{PROP } \text{fodd};$ 
       $\text{PROP } g0; \text{PROP } g1; \text{PROP } \text{geven}; \text{PROP } \text{godd} \rrbracket$ 
 $\implies Q n \text{kvs}$ 
proof -
assume  $f0: \text{PROP } f0$  and  $f1: \text{PROP } f1$  and  $\text{feven}: \text{PROP } \text{feven}$  and  $\text{fodd}: \text{PROP } \text{fodd}$ 
and  $g0: \text{PROP } g0$  and  $g1: \text{PROP } g1$  and  $\text{geven}: \text{PROP } \text{geven}$  and  $\text{godd}: \text{PROP } \text{godd}$ 
show  $n \leq \text{length } \text{kvs} \implies P n \text{kvs}$  and  $n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } \text{kvs}) \implies Q n \text{kvs}$ 
proof(induction rule: rbtreeify-f-rbtreeify-g.induct)
case  $(1 n \text{kvs})$ 
show ?case
proof(cases  $n \leq 1$ )
case True thus ?thesis using 1.prems
by(cases  $n \text{kvs}$  rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust])
  (auto simp add: f0[unfolded f0-def] f1[unfolded f1-def])
next
case False
hence  $ns: n \neq 0 \wedge n \neq 1$  by simp-all
hence  $ge0: n \text{ div } 2 > 0$  by simp
note  $IH = 1.IH[\text{OF } ns]$ 
show ?thesis
proof(cases  $n \text{ mod } 2 = 0$ )
case True note  $ge0$ 
moreover from 1.prems have  $n2: n \text{ div } 2 \leq \text{length } \text{kvs}$  by simp
moreover from True  $n2$  have  $P(n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs}$  by(rule IH)
moreover from length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2]  $ge0$  1.prems obtain  $t k v \text{kvs}'$ 
  where  $\text{kvs}': \text{rbtreeify-f}(n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs} = (t, (k, v) \# \text{kvs}')$ 
  by(cases  $\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-f}(n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs})$ )
    (auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
moreover from 1.prems length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2]  $ge0$ 
have  $n2': n \text{ div } 2 \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } \text{kvs}')$  by(simp add: kvs')
moreover from True  $\text{kvs}'[\text{symmetric}]$  refl refl  $n2'$ 
have  $Q(n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs}'$  by(rule IH)
moreover note feven[unfolded feven-def]

ultimately have  $P(2 * (n \text{ div } 2)) \text{kvs}$  by -
thus ?thesis using True by (metis minus-mod-eq-div-mult [symmetric]
minus-nat.diff-0 mult.commute)
next
case False note  $ge0$ 
moreover from 1.prems have  $n2: n \text{ div } 2 \leq \text{length } \text{kvs}$  by simp
moreover from False  $n2$  have  $P(n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs}$  by(rule IH)
moreover from length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2]  $ge0$  1.prems obtain  $t k v \text{kvs}'$ 
  where  $\text{kvs}': \text{rbtreeify-f}(n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs} = (t, (k, v) \# \text{kvs}')$ 
  by(cases  $\text{snd}(\text{rbtreeify-f}(n \text{ div } 2) \text{kvs})$ )
    (auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)

```

```

moreover from 1.prems length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 False
have n2': n div 2 ≤ length kvs' by(simp add: kvs') arith
  moreover from False kvs'[symmetric] refl refl n2' have P (n div 2) kvs'
by(rule IH)
  moreover note fodd[unfolded fodd-def]
  ultimately have P (Suc (2 * (n div 2))) kvs by -
    thus ?thesis using False
    by simp (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1-left le-add-diff-inverse mod-less-eq-dividend
minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
qed
qed
next
  case (2 n kvs)
  show ?case
  proof(cases n ≤ 1)
    case True thus ?thesis using 2.prems
    by(cases n kvs rule: nat.exhaust[case-product list.exhaust])
      (auto simp add: g0[unfolded g0-def] g1[unfolded g1-def])
  next
    case False
    hence ns: ¬ (n = 0 ∨ n = 1) by simp
    hence ge0: n div 2 > 0 by simp
    note IH = 2.IH[OF ns]
    show ?thesis
    proof(cases n mod 2 = 0)
      case True note ge0
      moreover from 2.prems have n2: n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs) by simp
      moreover from True n2 have Q (n div 2) kvs by(rule IH)
      moreover from length-rbtreeify-g[OF ge0 n2] ge0 2.prems obtain t k v kvs'
        where kvs': rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')
        by(cases snd (rbtreeify-g (n div 2) kvs))
          (auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm)
      moreover from 2.prems length-rbtreeify-g[OF ge0 n2] ge0
      have n2': n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs') by(simp add: kvs')
      moreover from True kvs'[symmetric] refl refl n2'
      have Q (n div 2) kvs' by(rule IH)
      moreover note geven[unfolded geven-def]
      ultimately have Q (2 * (n div 2)) kvs by -
        thus ?thesis using True
      by(metis minus-mod-eq-div-mult [symmetric] minus-nat.diff-0 mult.commute)
    next
      case False note ge0
      moreover from 2.prems have n2: n div 2 ≤ length kvs by simp
      moreover from False n2 have P (n div 2) kvs by(rule IH)
      moreover from length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 2.prems False obtain t k v
      kvs'
        where kvs': rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')
        by(cases snd (rbtreeify-f (n div 2) kvs))
    
```

```

(auto simp add: snd-def split: prod.split-asm, arith)
moreover from 2.prems length-rbtreeify-f[OF n2] ge0 False
have n2': n div 2 ≤ Suc (length kvs') by(simp add: kvs') arith
moreover from False kvs'[symmetric] refl refl n2'
have Q (n div 2) kvs' by(rule IH)
moreover note godd[unfolded godd-def]
ultimately have Q (Suc (2 * (n div 2))) kvs by -
thus ?thesis using False
by simp (metis One-nat-def Suc-eq-plus1-left le-add-diff-inverse mod-less-eq-dividend
minus-mod-eq-mult-div [symmetric])
qed
qed
qed
qed

lemma inv1-rbtreeify-f: n ≤ length kvs
  ==> inv1 (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs))
  and inv1-rbtreeify-g: n ≤ Suc (length kvs)
  ==> inv1 (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs))
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

fun plog2 :: nat ⇒ nat
where plog2 n = (if n ≤ 1 then 0 else plog2 (n div 2) + 1)

declare plog2.simps [simp del]

lemma plog2-simps [simp]:
  plog2 0 = 0 plog2 (Suc 0) = 0
  0 < n ==> plog2 (2 * n) = 1 + plog2 n
  0 < n ==> plog2 (Suc (2 * n)) = 1 + plog2 n
by(subst plog2.simps, simp add: Suc-double-half)+

lemma bheight-rbtreeify-f: n ≤ length kvs
  ==> bheight (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) = plog2 n
  and bheight-rbtreeify-g: n ≤ Suc (length kvs)
  ==> bheight (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs)) = plog2 n
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

lemma bheight-rbtreeify-f-eq-plog2I:
  [ rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, kvs'); n ≤ length kvs ]
  ==> bheight t = plog2 n
using bheight-rbtreeify-f[of n kvs] by simp

lemma bheight-rbtreeify-g-eq-plog2I:
  [ rbtreeify-g n kvs = (t, kvs'); n ≤ Suc (length kvs) ]
  ==> bheight t = plog2 n
using bheight-rbtreeify-g[of n kvs] by simp

hide-const (open) plog2

```

```

lemma inv2-rbtreeify-f:  $n \leq \text{length } kvs$ 
   $\implies \text{inv2} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs))$ 
  and inv2-rbtreeify-g:  $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs)$ 
   $\implies \text{inv2} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs))$ 
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct)
  (auto simp add: bheight-rbtreeify-f bheight-rbtreeify-g
    intro: bheight-rbtreeify-f-eq-plog2I bheight-rbtreeify-g-eq-plog2I)

lemma  $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{True}$ 
  and color-of-rbtreeify-g:
     $\llbracket n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs); 0 < n \rrbracket$ 
     $\implies \text{color-of} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs)) = B$ 
by(induct n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

lemma entries-rbtreeify-f-append:
   $n \leq \text{length } kvs$ 
   $\implies \text{entries} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs)) @ \text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs) = kvs$ 
  and entries-rbtreeify-g-append:
   $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs)$ 
   $\implies \text{entries} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs)) @ \text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs) = kvs$ 
by(induction rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

lemma length-entries-rbtreeify-f:
   $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{length} (\text{entries} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs))) = n$ 
  and length-entries-rbtreeify-g:
   $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs) \implies \text{length} (\text{entries} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs))) = n - 1$ 
by(induct rule: rbtreeify-induct) simp-all

lemma rbtreeify-f-conv-drop:
   $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs) = \text{drop } n kvs$ 
using entries-rbtreeify-f-append[of n kvs]
by(simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-f)

lemma rbtreeify-g-conv-drop:
   $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs) \implies \text{snd} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs) = \text{drop } (n - 1) kvs$ 
using entries-rbtreeify-g-append[of n kvs]
by(simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-g)

lemma entries-rbtreeify-f [simp]:
   $n \leq \text{length } kvs \implies \text{entries} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-f} n kvs)) = \text{take } n kvs$ 
using entries-rbtreeify-f-append[of n kvs]
by(simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-f)

lemma entries-rbtreeify-g [simp]:
   $n \leq \text{Suc} (\text{length } kvs) \implies$ 
   $\text{entries} (\text{fst} (\text{rbtreeify-g} n kvs)) = \text{take } (n - 1) kvs$ 
using entries-rbtreeify-g-append[of n kvs]
by(simp add: append-eq-conv-conj length-entries-rbtreeify-g)

```

```

lemma keys-rbtreeify-f [simp]:  $n \leq \text{length } kvs$ 
   $\implies \text{keys}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-f } n \text{ } kvs)) = \text{take } n (\text{map } \text{fst } kvs)$ 
by(simp add: keys-def take-map)

lemma keys-rbtreeify-g [simp]:  $n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs)$ 
   $\implies \text{keys}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-g } n \text{ } kvs)) = \text{take}(n - 1) (\text{map } \text{fst } kvs)$ 
by(simp add: keys-def take-map)

lemma rbtreeify-fD:
   $\llbracket \text{rbtreeify-f } n \text{ } kvs = (t, kvs'); n \leq \text{length } kvs \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{entries } t = \text{take } n \text{ } kvs \wedge kvs' = \text{drop } n \text{ } kvs$ 
using rbtreeify-f-conv-drop[of n kvs] entries-rbtreeify-f[of n kvs] by simp

lemma rbtreeify-gD:
   $\llbracket \text{rbtreeify-g } n \text{ } kvs = (t, kvs'); n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{entries } t = \text{take}(n - 1) \text{ } kvs \wedge kvs' = \text{drop}(n - 1) \text{ } kvs$ 
using rbtreeify-g-conv-drop[of n kvs] entries-rbtreeify-g[of n kvs] by simp

lemma entries-rbtreeify [simp]:  $\text{entries}(\text{rbtreeify } kvs) = kvs$ 
by(simp add: rbtreeify-def entries-rbtreeify-g)

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-f:
   $\llbracket n \leq \text{length } kvs; \text{sorted}(\text{map } \text{fst } kvs); \text{distinct}(\text{map } \text{fst } kvs) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{rbt-sorted}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-f } n \text{ } kvs))$ 
and rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-g:
   $\llbracket n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } kvs); \text{sorted}(\text{map } \text{fst } kvs); \text{distinct}(\text{map } \text{fst } kvs) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{rbt-sorted}(\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-g } n \text{ } kvs))$ 
proof(induction n kvs and n kvs rule: rbtreeify-induct)
case (f-even n kvs t k v kvs')
from rbtreeify-fD[OF ‹rbt-treeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')› ‹n ≤ length kvs›]
have entries t = take n kvs
  and kvs': drop n kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by simp-all
hence unfold: kvs = take n kvs @ (k, v) # kvs' by(metis append-take-drop-id)
from ‹sorted (map fst kvs)› kvs'
have (forall(x, y) ∈ set(take n kvs). x ≤ k) ∧ (forall(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k ≤ x)
  by(subst(asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)
moreover from ‹distinct (map fst kvs)› kvs'
have (forall(x, y) ∈ set(take n kvs). x ≠ k) ∧ (forall(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. x ≠ k)
  by(subst(asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)
ultimately have (forall(x, y) ∈ set(take n kvs). x < k) ∧ (forall(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k < x)
  by fastforce
hence fst(rbtreeify-f n kvs) |< k k <| fst(rbtreeify-g n kvs')
  using ‹n ≤ Suc(length kvs')› ‹n ≤ length kvs› set-take-subset[of n - 1 kvs']
  by(auto simp add: ord.rbt-greater-prop ord.rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)
moreover from ‹sorted (map fst kvs)› ‹distinct (map fst kvs)›

```

```

have rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) by(rule f-even.IH)
moreover have sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')
  using <sorted (map fst kvs)> <distinct (map fst kvs)>
  by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+
hence rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs')) by(rule f-even.IH)
ultimately show ?case
  using <0 < n> <rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')> by simp
next
  case (f-odd n kvs t k v kvs')
    from rbtreeify-fD[OF <rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')> <n ≤ length kvs>]
    have entries t = take n kvs
      and kvs': drop n kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by simp-all
      hence unfold: kvs = take n kvs @ (k, v) # kvs' by(metis append-take-drop-id)
      from <sorted (map fst kvs)> kvs'
      have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x ≤ k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k ≤ x)
        by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)
      moreover from <distinct (map fst kvs)> kvs'
      have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x ≠ k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. x ≠ k)
        by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)
      ultimately have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x < k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k < x)
        by fastforce
      hence fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs) |« k k «| fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs')
        using <n ≤ length kvs'> <n ≤ length kvs> set-take-subset[of n kvs']
        by(auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)
      moreover from <sorted (map fst kvs)> <distinct (map fst kvs)>
      have rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) by(rule f-odd.IH)
      moreover have sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')
        using <sorted (map fst kvs)> <distinct (map fst kvs)>
        by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+
      hence rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs')) by(rule f-odd.IH)
      ultimately show ?case
        using <0 < n> <rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')> by simp
    next
      case (g-even n kvs t k v kvs')
        from rbtreeify-gD[OF <rbtreeify-g n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')> <n ≤ Suc (length kvs)>]
        have t: entries t = take (n - 1) kvs
          and kvs': drop (n - 1) kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by simp-all
        hence unfold: kvs = take (n - 1) kvs @ (k, v) # kvs' by(metis append-take-drop-id)
        from <sorted (map fst kvs)> kvs'
        have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take (n - 1) kvs). x ≤ k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k ≤ x)
          by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)
        moreover from <distinct (map fst kvs)> kvs'
        have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take (n - 1) kvs). x ≠ k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. x ≠ k)
          by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)
        ultimately have (∀(x, y) ∈ set (take (n - 1) kvs). x < k) ∧ (∀(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k < x)
          by fastforce
    
```

```

hence  $\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ \text{kvs}) \mid\langle k\ k \rangle \text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ \text{kvs}')$ 
  using  $\langle n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } \text{kvs}') \rangle \langle n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } \text{kvs}) \rangle \text{set-take-subset}[\text{of } n - 1\ \text{kvs}']$ 
    by(auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)
  moreover from ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
  have rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-}g\ n\ \text{kvs})) by(rule g-even.IH)
  moreover have sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')
    using ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
    by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+
  hence rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-}g\ n\ \text{kvs}')) by(rule g-even.IH)
  ultimately show ?case using ⟨0 < n⟩ ⟨rbtreeify-}g\ n\ \text{kvs} = (t, (k, v) # kvs')⟩
by simp
next
  case (g-odd n kvs t k v kvs')
  from rbtreeify-fD[OF ⟨rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')⟩ ⟨n ≤ length kvs⟩]
  have entries t = take n kvs
    and kvs': drop n kvs = (k, v) # kvs' by simp-all
  hence unfold: kvs = take n kvs @ (k, v) # kvs' by(metis append-take-drop-id)
  from ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ kvs'
  have ⟨(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x ≤ k⟩ ∧ ⟨(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k ≤ x⟩
    by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto simp add: sorted-append)
  moreover from ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩ kvs'
  have ⟨(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x ≠ k⟩ ∧ ⟨(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. x ≠ k⟩
    by(subst (asm) unfold)(auto intro: rev-image-eqI)
  ultimately have ⟨(x, y) ∈ set (take n kvs). x < k⟩ ∧ ⟨(x, y) ∈ set kvs'. k < x⟩
    by fastforce
  hence  $\text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}f\ n\ \text{kvs}) \mid\langle k\ k \rangle \text{fst}(\text{rbtreeify-}g\ n\ \text{kvs}')$ 
    using  $\langle n \leq \text{Suc}(\text{length } \text{kvs}') \rangle \langle n \leq \text{length } \text{kvs} \rangle \text{set-take-subset}[\text{of } n - 1\ \text{kvs}]$ 
      by(auto simp add: rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop take-map split-def)
    moreover from ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
    have rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-f n kvs)) by(rule g-odd.IH)
    moreover have sorted (map fst kvs') distinct (map fst kvs')
      using ⟨sorted (map fst kvs)⟩ ⟨distinct (map fst kvs)⟩
      by(subst (asm) (1 2) unfold, simp add: sorted-append)+
    hence rbt-sorted (fst (rbtreeify-g n kvs')) by(rule g-odd.IH)
    ultimately show ?case
      using ⟨0 < n⟩ ⟨rbtreeify-f n kvs = (t, (k, v) # kvs')⟩ by simp
qed simp-all

lemma rbt-sorted-rbtreeify:
  [⟨sorted (map fst kvs); distinct (map fst kvs)⟩] ==> rbt-sorted (rbtreeify kvs)
  by(simp add: rbtreeify-def rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-g)

lemma is-rbt-rbtreeify:
  [⟨sorted (map fst kvs); distinct (map fst kvs)⟩]
  ==> is-rbt (rbtreeify kvs)
  by(simp add: is-rbt-def rbtreeify-def inv1-rbtreeify-g inv2-rbtreeify-g rbt-sorted-rbtreeify-g
        color-of-rbtreeify-g)

```

```
lemma rbt-lookup-rbtreeify:
  [ sorted (map fst kvs); distinct (map fst kvs) ] ==>
    rbt-lookup (rbtreetify kvs) = map-of kvs
by(simp add: map-of-entries[symmetric] rbt-sorted-rbtreeify)
```

```
end
```

Functions to compare the height of two rbt trees, taken from Andrew W. Appel, Efficient Verified Red-Black Trees (September 2011)

```
fun skip-red :: ('a, 'b) rbt => ('a, 'b) rbt
where
```

```
  skip-red (Branch color.R l k v r) = l
  | skip-red t = t
```

```
definition skip-black :: ('a, 'b) rbt => ('a, 'b) rbt
```

```
where
```

```
  skip-black t = (let t' = skip-red t in case t' of Branch color.B l k v r => l | - => t')
```

```
datatype compare = LT | GT | EQ
```

```
partial-function (tailrec) compare-height :: ('a, 'b) rbt => ('a, 'b) rbt => ('a, 'b) rbt => compare
```

```
where
```

```
  compare-height sx s t tx =
    (case (skip-red sx, skip-red s, skip-red t, skip-red tx) of
      (Branch - sx' ---, Branch - s' ---, Branch - t' ---, Branch - tx' ---) =>
        compare-height (skip-black sx') s' t' (skip-black tx')
      | (-, rbt.Empty, -, Branch - - - -) => LT
      | (Branch - - - -, -, rbt.Empty, -) => GT
      | (Branch - sx' ---, Branch - s' ---, Branch - t' ---, rbt.Empty) =>
        compare-height (skip-black sx') s' t' rbt.Empty
      | (rbt.Empty, Branch - s' ---, Branch - t' ---, Branch - tx' ---) =>
        compare-height rbt.Empty s' t' (skip-black tx')
      | - => EQ)
```

```
declare compare-height.simps [code]
```

```
hide-type (open) compare
```

```
hide-const (open)
```

```
  compare-height skip-black skip-red LT GT EQ case-compare rec-compare
```

```
  Abs-compare Rep-compare
```

```
hide-fact (open)
```

```
  Abs-compare-cases Abs-compare-induct Abs-compare-inject Abs-compare-inverse
```

```
  Rep-compare Rep-compare-cases Rep-compare-induct Rep-compare-inject Rep-compare-inverse
```

```
  compare.simps compare.exhaust compare.induct compare.rec compare.simps
```

```
  compare.size compare.case-cong compare.case-cong-weak compare.case
```

```
  compare.nchotomy compare.split compare.split-asm compare.eq.refl compare.eq.simps
```

*equal-compare-def
skip-red.simps skip-red.cases skip-red.induct
skip-black-def
compare-height.simps*

129.10 union and intersection of sorted associative lists

context *ord* **begin**

function *sunion-with* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list$

where

*sunion-with f ((k, v) # as) ((k', v') # bs) =
(if k > k' then (k', v') # sunion-with f ((k, v) # as) bs
else if k < k' then (k, v) # sunion-with f as ((k', v') # bs)
else (k, f k v v') # sunion-with f as bs)
| sunion-with f [] bs = bs
| sunion-with f as [] = as*

by *pat-completeness auto*

termination by *lexicographic-order*

function *sinter-with* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list \Rightarrow ('a \times 'b) list$

where

*sinter-with f ((k, v) # as) ((k', v') # bs) =
(if k > k' then sinter-with f ((k, v) # as) bs
else if k < k' then sinter-with f as ((k', v') # bs)
else (k, f k v v') # sinter-with f as bs)
| sinter-with f [] - = []
| sinter-with f - [] = []*

by *pat-completeness auto*

termination by *lexicographic-order*

end

declare *ord.sunion-with.simps [code]* *ord.sinter-with.simps[code]*

context *linorder* **begin**

lemma *set-fst-sunion-with*:

set (map fst (sunion-with f xs ys)) = set (map fst xs) ∪ set (map fst ys)
by(*induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct*) *auto*

lemma *sorted-sunion-with [simp]*:

*[| sorted (map fst xs); sorted (map fst ys) |]
⇒ sorted (map fst (sunion-with f xs ys))*
by(*induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct*)
(*auto simp add: set-fst-sunion-with simp del: set-map*)

```

lemma distinct-sunion-with [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs}); \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys}); \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs}); \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys}) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{sunion-with } f \text{ } \text{xs } \text{ys}))$ 
proof(induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct)
  case (1 f k v xs k' v' ys)
  have  $\llbracket \neg k < k'; \neg k' < k \rrbracket \implies k = k'$  by simp
  thus ?case using 1
    by(auto simp add: set-fst-sunion-with simp del: set-map)
qed simp-all

lemma map-of-sunion-with:
   $\llbracket \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs}); \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys}) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{map-of } (\text{sunion-with } f \text{ } \text{xs } \text{ys}) \text{ } k =$ 
  (case map-of xs k of None  $\Rightarrow$  map-of ys k
  | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  case map-of ys k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v
  | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f k v w))
by(induct f xs ys rule: sunion-with.induct)(auto split: option.split dest: map-of-SomeD bspec)

lemma set-fst-sinter-with [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs}); \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys}) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{sinter-with } f \text{ } \text{xs } \text{ys})) = \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs}) \cap \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys})$ 
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)(auto simp del: set-map)

lemma set-fst-sinter-with-subset1:
   $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{sinter-with } f \text{ } \text{xs } \text{ys})) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs})$ 
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct) auto

lemma set-fst-sinter-with-subset2:
   $\text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{sinter-with } f \text{ } \text{xs } \text{ys})) \subseteq \text{set } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys})$ 
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)(auto simp del: set-map)

lemma sorted-sinter-with [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs}); \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys}) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{sinter-with } f \text{ } \text{xs } \text{ys}))$ 
by(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)(auto simp del: set-map)

lemma distinct-sinter-with [simp]:
   $\llbracket \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{xs}); \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } \text{ys}) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } (\text{sinter-with } f \text{ } \text{xs } \text{ys}))$ 
proof(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)
  case (1 f k v as k' v' bs)
  have  $\llbracket \neg k < k'; \neg k' < k \rrbracket \implies k = k'$  by simp
  thus ?case using 1 set-fst-sinter-with-subset1[of f as bs]
    set-fst-sinter-with-subset2[of f as bs]
    by(auto simp del: set-map)
qed simp-all

```

```

lemma map-of-sinter-with:
   $\llbracket \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs); \text{sorted } (\text{map } \text{fst } ys) \rrbracket$ 
   $\implies \text{map-of } (\text{sinter-with } f \ xs \ ys) \ k =$ 
   $(\text{case map-of } xs \ k \ \text{of } \text{None} \Rightarrow \text{None} \mid \text{Some } v \Rightarrow \text{map-option } (f \ k \ v) \ (\text{map-of } ys \ k))$ 
apply(induct f xs ys rule: sinter-with.induct)
apply(auto simp add: map-option-case split: option.splits dest: map-of-SomeD bspec)
done

end

lemma distinct-map-of-rev:  $\text{distinct } (\text{map } \text{fst } xs) \implies \text{map-of } (\text{rev } xs) = \text{map-of } xs$ 
by(induct xs)(auto 4 3 simp add: map-add-def intro!: ext split: option.split intro:
rev-image-eqI)

lemma map-map-filter:
   $\text{map } f \ (\text{List.map-filter } g \ xs) = \text{List.map-filter } (\text{map-option } f \circ g) \ xs$ 
by(auto simp add: List.map-filter-def)

lemma map-filter-map-option-const:
   $\text{List.map-filter } (\lambda x. \text{map-option } (\lambda y. f \ x) \ (g \ (f \ x))) \ xs = \text{filter } (\lambda x. g \ x \neq \text{None})$ 
   $(\text{map } f \ xs)$ 
by(auto simp add: map-filter-def filter-map o-def)

lemma set-map-filter:  $\text{set } (\text{List.map-filter } P \ xs) = \text{the } ' (P \ ' \text{set } xs - \{\text{None}\})$ 
by(auto simp add: List.map-filter-def intro: rev-image-eqI)

definition is-rbt-empty ::  $('a, 'b) \ rbt \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
   $\text{is-rbt-empty } t \longleftrightarrow (\text{case } t \ \text{of } \text{RBT-Impl.Empty} \Rightarrow \text{True} \mid \text{-} \Rightarrow \text{False})$ 

lemma is-rbt-empty-prop[simp]:  $\text{is-rbt-empty } t \longleftrightarrow t = \text{RBT-Impl.Empty}$ 
by (auto simp: is-rbt-empty-def split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits)

definition small-rbt ::  $('a, 'b) \ rbt \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
   $\text{small-rbt } t \longleftrightarrow \text{bheight } t < 4$ 

definition flip-rbt ::  $('a, 'b) \ rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \ rbt \Rightarrow \text{bool}$  where
   $\text{flip-rbt } t1 \ t2 \longleftrightarrow \text{bheight } t2 < \text{bheight } t1$ 

abbreviation (input) MR where  $MR \ l \ a \ b \ r \equiv \text{Branch RBT-Impl.R } l \ a \ b \ r$ 
abbreviation (input) MB where  $MB \ l \ a \ b \ r \equiv \text{Branch RBT-Impl.B } l \ a \ b \ r$ 

fun rbt-baliL ::  $('a, 'b) \ rbt \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \ rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) \ rbt \ \text{where}$ 
   $\text{rbt-baliL } (MR \ (MR \ t1 \ a \ b \ t2) \ a' \ b' \ t3) \ a'' \ b'' \ t4 = MR \ (MB \ t1 \ a \ b \ t2) \ a' \ b' \ (MB \ t3 \ a'' \ b'' \ t4)$ 
   $\mid \text{rbt-baliL } (MR \ t1 \ a \ b \ (MR \ t2 \ a' \ b' \ t3)) \ a'' \ b'' \ t4 = MR \ (MB \ t1 \ a \ b \ t2) \ a' \ b' \ (MB \ t3 \ a'' \ b'' \ t4)$ 

```

```

| rbt-baliL t1 a b t2 = MB t1 a b t2

fun rbt-baliR :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-baliR t1 a b (MR t2 a' b' (MR t3 a'' b'' t4)) = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (MB
t3 a'' b'' t4)
| rbt-baliR t1 a b (MR (MR t2 a' b' t3) a'' b'' t4) = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (MB
t3 a'' b'' t4)
| rbt-baliR t1 a b t2 = MB t1 a b t2

fun rbt-baldL :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-baldL (MR t1 a b t2) a' b' t3 = MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' t3
| rbt-baldL t1 a b (MB t2 a' b' t3) = rbt-baliR t1 a b (MR t2 a' b' t3)
| rbt-baldL t1 a b (MR (MB t2 a' b' t3) a'' b'' t4) =
  MR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' (rbt-baliR t3 a'' b'' (paint RBT-Impl.R t4))
| rbt-baldL t1 a b t2 = MR t1 a b t2

fun rbt-baldR :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-baldR t1 a b (MR t2 a' b' t3) = MR t1 a b (MB t2 a' b' t3)
| rbt-baldR (MB t1 a b t2) a' b' t3 = rbt-baliL (MR t1 a b t2) a' b' t3
| rbt-baldR (MR t1 a b (MB t2 a' b' t3)) a'' b'' t4 =
  MR (rbt-baliL (paint RBT-Impl.R t1) a b t2) a' b' (MB t3 a'' b'' t4)
| rbt-baldR t1 a b t2 = MR t1 a b t2

fun rbt-app :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-app RBT-Impl.Empty t = t
| rbt-app t RBT-Impl.Empty = t
| rbt-app (MR t1 a b t2) (MR t3 a'' b'' t4) = (case rbt-app t2 t3 of
  MR u2 a' b' u3  $\Rightarrow$  (MR (MR t1 a b u2) a' b' (MR u3 a'' b'' t4))
  | t23  $\Rightarrow$  MR t1 a b (MR t23 a'' b'' t4))
| rbt-app (MB t1 a b t2) (MB t3 a'' b'' t4) = (case rbt-app t2 t3 of
  MR u2 a' b' u3  $\Rightarrow$  MR (MB t1 a b u2) a' b' (MB u3 a'' b'' t4)
  | t23  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-baldL t1 a b (MB t23 a'' b'' t4))
| rbt-app t1 (MR t2 a b t3) = MR (rbt-app t1 t2) a b t3
| rbt-app (MR t1 a b t2) t3 = MR t1 a b (rbt-app t2 t3)

fun rbt-joinL :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-joinL l a b r = (if bheight l  $\geq$  bheight r then MR l a b r
  else case r of MB l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-baliL (rbt-joinL l a b l') a' b' r'
  | MR l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  MR (rbt-joinL l a b l') a' b' r')

declare rbt-joinL.simps[simp del]

fun rbt-joinR :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-joinR l a b r = (if bheight l  $\leq$  bheight r then MR l a b r
  else case l of MB l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-baliR l' a' b' (rbt-joinR r' a b r)
  | MR l' a' b' r'  $\Rightarrow$  MR l' a' b' (rbt-joinR r' a b r))

declare rbt-joinR.simps[simp del]

```

```

definition rbt-join :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-join l a b r =
    (let bhl = bheight l; bhr = bheight r
     in if bhl > bhr
        then paint RBT-Impl.B (rbt-joinR l a b r)
        else if bhl < bhr
        then paint RBT-Impl.B (rbt-joinL l a b r)
        else MB l a b r)

lemma size-paint[simp]: size (paint c t) = size t
  by (cases t) auto

lemma size-baliL[simp]: size (rbt-baliL t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baliL.induct) auto

lemma size-baliR[simp]: size (rbt-baliR t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baliR.induct) auto

lemma size-baldL[simp]: size (rbt-baldL t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baldL.induct) auto

lemma size-baldR[simp]: size (rbt-baldR t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-baldR.induct) auto

lemma size-rbt-app[simp]: size (rbt-app t1 t2) = size t1 + size t2
  by (induction t1 t2 rule: rbt-app.induct)
    (auto split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma size-rbt-joinL[simp]: size (rbt-joinL t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
    (auto simp: rbt-joinL.simps split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma size-rbt-joinR[simp]: size (rbt-joinR t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (induction t1 a b t2 rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
    (auto simp: rbt-joinR.simps split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma size-rbt-join[simp]: size (rbt-join t1 a b t2) = Suc (size t1 + size t2)
  by (auto simp: rbt-join-def Let-def)

definition inv-12 t  $\longleftrightarrow$  inv1 t  $\wedge$  inv2 t

lemma rbt-Node: inv-12 (RBT-Impl.Branch c l a b r)  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 l  $\wedge$  inv-12 r
  by (auto simp: inv-12-def)

lemma paint2: paint c2 (paint c1 t) = paint c2 t
  by (cases t) auto

lemma inv1-rbt-baliL: inv1 l  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1 r  $\Longrightarrow$  inv1 (rbt-baliL l a b r)
  by (induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct) auto

```

lemma *inv1-rbt-baliR*: $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1l } r \implies \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-baliR } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct*) *auto*

lemma *rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL*: $\text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baliL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{Suc} (\text{bheight } l)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct*) *auto*

lemma *rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR*: $\text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baliR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{Suc} (\text{bheight } l)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct*) *auto*

lemma *inv2-rbt-baliL*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baliL } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct*) *auto*

lemma *inv2-rbt-baliR*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baliR } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct*) *auto*

lemma *inv-rbt-baliR*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1l } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-baliR } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baliR } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baliR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{Suc} (\text{bheight } l)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliR.induct*) *auto*

lemma *inv-rbt-baliL*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{inv1l } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-baliL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baliL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baliL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{Suc} (\text{bheight } l)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baliL.induct*) *auto*

lemma *inv2-rbt-baldL-inv1*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l + 1 = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{bheight } r$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct*) (*auto simp: inv2-rbt-baliR rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR*)

lemma *inv2-rbt-baldL-B*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l + 1 = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{bheight } r$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct*) (*auto simp add: inv2-rbt-baliR rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR*)

lemma *inv1-rbt-baldL*: $\text{inv1l } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies \text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \implies \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct*) (*simp-all add: inv1-rbt-baliR*)

lemma *inv1lI*: $\text{inv1 } t \implies \text{inv1l } t$
by (*cases t*) *auto*

lemma *neq-Black[simp]*: $(c \neq \text{RBT-Impl.B}) = (c = \text{RBT-Impl.R})$
by (*cases c*) *auto*

lemma *inv1l-rbt-baldL*: $\text{inv1l } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies \text{inv1l} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct*) (*auto simp: inv1-rbt-baliR paint2*)

lemma *inv2-rbt-baldR-inv1*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r + 1 \implies \text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{bheight } l$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct*) (*auto simp: inv2-rbt-baliL rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL*)

lemma *inv1-rbt-baldR*: $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1l } r \implies \text{color-of } l = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \implies \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct*) (*simp-all add: inv1-rbt-baliL*)

lemma *inv1l-rbt-baldR*: $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1l } r \implies \text{inv1l} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r)$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct*) (*auto simp: inv1-rbt-baliL paint2*)

lemma *inv2-rbt-app*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) = \text{bheight } l$
by (*induct l r rule: rbt-app.induct*)
(*auto simp: inv2-rbt-baldL-B split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits*)

lemma *inv1-rbt-app*: $\text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies (\text{color-of } l = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \wedge \text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r)) \wedge \text{inv1l} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r)$
by (*induct l r rule: rbt-app.induct*)
(*auto simp: inv1-rbt-baldL split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits*)

lemma *inv-rbt-baldL*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l + 1 = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv1l } l \implies \text{inv1 } r \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{bheight } r \wedge \text{inv1l} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge (\text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r))$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldL.induct*) (*auto simp: inv-rbt-baliR rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR paint2*)

lemma *inv-rbt-baldR*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r + 1 \implies \text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1l } r \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{bheight } l \wedge \text{inv1l} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) \wedge (\text{color-of } l = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r))$
by (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-baldR.induct*) (*auto simp: inv-rbt-baliL rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL paint2*)

lemma *inv-rbt-app*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l = \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv1 } l \implies \text{inv1l } r \implies \text{inv2} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) \wedge \text{bheight} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) = \text{bheight } l \wedge \text{inv1l} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) \wedge (\text{color-of } l = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \wedge \text{color-of } r = \text{RBT-Impl.B} \rightarrow \text{inv1} (\text{rbt-app } l \ r))$

```

by (induct l r rule: rbt-app.induct)
  (auto simp: inv2-rbt-baldL-B inv-rbt-baldL split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma inv1l-rbt-joinL: inv1 l  $\implies$  inv1 r  $\implies$  bheight l  $\leq$  bheight r  $\implies$ 
  inv1l (rbt-joinL l a b r)  $\wedge$ 
  (bheight l  $\neq$  bheight r  $\wedge$  color-of r = RBT-Impl.B  $\longrightarrow$  inv1 (rbt-joinL l a b r))
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: inv1-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma inv1l-rbt-joinR: inv1 l  $\implies$  inv2 l  $\implies$  inv1 r  $\implies$  inv2 r  $\implies$  bheight l  $\geq$ 
  bheight r  $\implies$ 
  inv1l (rbt-joinR l a b r)  $\wedge$ 
  (bheight l  $\neq$  bheight r  $\wedge$  color-of l = RBT-Impl.B  $\longrightarrow$  inv1 (rbt-joinR l a b r))
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (fastforce simp: inv1-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma bheight-rbt-joinL: inv2 l  $\implies$  inv2 r  $\implies$  bheight l  $\leq$  bheight r  $\implies$ 
  bheight (rbt-joinL l a b r) = bheight r
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-bheight-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma inv2-rbt-joinL: inv2 l  $\implies$  inv2 r  $\implies$  bheight l  $\leq$  bheight r  $\implies$  inv2
  (rbt-joinL l a b r)
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (auto simp: inv2-rbt-baliL bheight-rbt-joinL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma bheight-rbt-joinR: inv2 l  $\implies$  inv2 r  $\implies$  bheight l  $\geq$  bheight r  $\implies$ 
  bheight (rbt-joinR l a b r) = bheight l
proof (induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  then show ?case
    by (fastforce simp: rbt-bheight-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

```

qed

lemma *inv2-rbt-joinR*: $\text{inv2 } l \implies \text{inv2 } r \implies \text{bheight } l \geq \text{bheight } r \implies \text{inv2}$
 $(\text{rbt-joinR } l \ a \ b \ r)$

proof (*induct l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct*)

case $(1 \ l \ a \ b \ r)$

then show $?case$

by (*fastforce simp: inv2-rbt-baliR bheight-rbt-joinR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]*
split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

qed

lemma *keys-paint[simp]*: $\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{paint } c \ t) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } t$
by (*cases t auto*)

lemma *keys-rbt-baliL*: $\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{rbt-baliL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } l @ a$
 $\# \text{RBT-Impl.keys } r$

by (*cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases*) *auto*

lemma *keys-rbt-baliR*: $\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{rbt-baliR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } l @ a$
 $\# \text{RBT-Impl.keys } r$

by (*cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases*) *auto*

lemma *keys-rbt-baldL*: $\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{rbt-baldL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } l @ a$
 $\# \text{RBT-Impl.keys } r$

by (*cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baldL.cases*) (*auto simp: keys-rbt-baliL keys-rbt-baliR*)

lemma *keys-rbt-baldR*: $\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{rbt-baldR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } l @ a$
 $\# \text{RBT-Impl.keys } r$

by (*cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baldR.cases*) (*auto simp: keys-rbt-baliL keys-rbt-baliR*)

lemma *keys-rbt-app*: $\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{rbt-app } l \ r) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } l @ \text{RBT-Impl.keys } r$

by (*induction l r rule: rbt-app.induct*)

(auto simp: keys-rbt-baldL keys-rbt-baldR split: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

lemma *keys-rbt-joinL*: $\text{bheight } l \leq \text{bheight } r \implies$

$\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{rbt-joinL } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } l @ a \# \text{RBT-Impl.keys } r$

proof (*induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct*)

case $(1 \ l \ a \ b \ r)$

thus $?case$

by (*auto simp: keys-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]*
split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)

qed

lemma *keys-rbt-joinR*: $\text{RBT-Impl.keys } (\text{rbt-joinR } l \ a \ b \ r) = \text{RBT-Impl.keys } l @ a$
 $\# \text{RBT-Impl.keys } r$

proof (*induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct*)

case $(1 \ l \ a \ b \ r)$

thus $?case$

```

by (force simp: keys-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-set-rbt-baliL: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baliL l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases) auto

lemma set-rbt-joinL: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-joinL l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r]
          split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-set-rbt-baliR: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-baliR l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases) auto

lemma set-rbt-joinR: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-joinR l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  thus ?case
    by (force simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r]
          split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma set-keys-paint: set (RBT-Impl.keys (paint c t)) = set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
by (cases t) auto

lemma set-rbt-join: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-join l a b r)) =
set (RBT-Impl.keys l) ∪ {a} ∪ set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
by (simp add: set-rbt-joinL set-rbt-joinR set-keys-paint rbt-join-def Let-def)

lemma inv-rbt-join: inv-12 l ==> inv-12 r ==> inv-12 (rbt-join l a b r)
by (auto simp: rbt-join-def Let-def inv1l-rbt-joinL inv1l-rbt-joinR
           inv2-rbt-joinL inv2-rbt-joinR inv-12-def)

fun rbt-recolor :: ('a, 'b) rbt => ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-recolor (Branch RBT-Impl.R t1 k v t2) =
    (if color-of t1 = RBT-Impl.B ∧ color-of t2 = RBT-Impl.B then Branch
     RBT-Impl.B t1 k v t2
    else Branch RBT-Impl.R t1 k v t2)
  | rbt-recolor t = t

lemma rbt-recolor: inv-12 t ==> inv-12 (rbt-recolor t)

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by (induction t rule: rbt-recolor.induct) (auto simp: inv-12-def)

fun rbt-split-min :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\times$  'b  $\times$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-split-min RBT-Impl.Empty = undefined
| rbt-split-min (RBT-Impl.Branch - l a b r) =
  (if is-rbt-empty l then (a,b,r) else let (a',b',l') = rbt-split-min l in (a',b',rbt-join
l' a b r))

lemma rbt-split-min-set:
  rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t')  $\Longrightarrow$  t  $\neq$  RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Longrightarrow$ 
  a  $\in$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t)  $\wedge$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t) = {a}  $\cup$  set (RBT-Impl.keys
t')
  by (induction t arbitrary: t') (auto simp: set-rbt-join split: prod.splits if-splits)

lemma rbt-split-min-inv: rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t')  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 t  $\Longrightarrow$  t  $\neq$  RBT-Impl.Empty
 $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 t'
  by (induction t arbitrary: t')
    (auto simp: inv-rbt-join split: if-splits prod.splits dest: rbt-Node)

definition rbt-join2 :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-join2 l r = (if is-rbt-empty r then l else let (a,b,r') = rbt-split-min r in rbt-join
l a b r')

lemma set-rbt-join2[simp]: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-join2 l r)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l)  $\cup$  set (RBT-Impl.keys r)
  by (simp add: rbt-join2-def rbt-split-min-set set-rbt-join split: prod.split)

lemma inv-rbt-join2: inv-12 l  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 r  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 (rbt-join2 l r)
  by (simp add: rbt-join2-def inv-rbt-join rbt-split-min-set rbt-split-min-inv split:
prod.split)

context ord begin

fun rbt-split :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\times$  'b option  $\times$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-split RBT-Impl.Empty k = (RBT-Impl.Empty, None, RBT-Impl.Empty)
| rbt-split (RBT-Impl.Branch - l a b r) x =
  (if x < a then (case rbt-split l x of (l1,  $\beta$ , l2)  $\Rightarrow$  (l1,  $\beta$ , rbt-join l2 a b r))
  else if a < x then (case rbt-split r x of (r1,  $\beta$ , r2)  $\Rightarrow$  (rbt-join l a b r1,  $\beta$ , r2))
  else (l, Some b, r))

lemma rbt-split: rbt-split t x = (l, $\beta$ ,r)  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 t  $\Longrightarrow$  inv-12 l  $\wedge$  inv-12 r
  by (induction t arbitrary: l r)
    (auto simp: set-rbt-join inv-rbt-join rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop
split: if-splits prod.splits dest!: rbt-Node)

lemma rbt-split-size: (l2, $\beta$ ,r2) = rbt-split t2 a  $\Longrightarrow$  size l2 + size r2  $\leq$  size t2
  by (induction t2 a arbitrary: l2 r2 rule: rbt-split.induct) (auto split: if-splits
prod.splits)

```

```

function rbt-union-rec :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-union-rec f t1 t2 = (let (f, t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then (λk v v'. f k v' v, t1, t2) else (f, t2, t1) in
    if small-rbt t2 then RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t2 t1
    else (case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty ⇒ t2
      | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1 ⇒
        case rbt-split t2 a of (l2, β, r2) ⇒
          rbt-join (rbt-union-rec f l1 l2) a (case β of None ⇒ b | Some b' ⇒ f a b')
          (rbt-union-rec f r1 r2)))
    by pat-completeness auto
termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure (λ(f,t1,t2). size t1 + size t2)) (fastforce split: if-splits)+

declare rbt-union-rec.simps[simp del]

function rbt-union-swap-rec :: ('a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ bool ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-union-swap-rec f γ t1 t2 = (let (γ, t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then (¬γ, t1, t2) else (γ, t2, t1);
    f' = (if γ then (λk v v'. f k v' v) else f) in
    if small-rbt t2 then RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f') t2 t1
    else (case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty ⇒ t2
      | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1 ⇒
        case rbt-split t2 a of (l2, β, r2) ⇒
          rbt-join (rbt-union-swap-rec f γ l1 l2) a (case β of None ⇒ b | Some b' ⇒
          f' a b b') (rbt-union-swap-rec f γ r1 r2)))
    by pat-completeness auto
termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure (λ(f,γ,t1,t2). size t1 + size t2)) (fastforce split: if-splits)+

declare rbt-union-swap-rec.simps[simp del]

lemma rbt-union-swap-rec: rbt-union-swap-rec f γ t1 t2 =
  rbt-union-rec (if γ then (λk v v'. f k v' v) else f) t1 t2
proof (induction f γ t1 t2 rule: rbt-union-swap-rec.induct)
  case (1 f γ t1 t2)
  show ?case
    using 1[OF refl - refl refl - refl - refl]
    unfolding rbt-union-swap-rec.simps[of - - t1] rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1]
    by (auto simp: Let-def split: rbt.splits prod.splits option.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-fold-rbt-insert:
  assumes inv-12 t2
  shows inv-12 (RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t1 t2)
proof –

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```

define xs where xs = RBT-Impl.entries t1
from assms show ?thesis
  unfolding RBT-Impl.fold-def xs-def[symmetric]
  by (induct xs rule: rev-induct)
    (auto simp: inv-12-def rbt-insert-with-key-def ins-inv1-inv2)
qed

lemma rbt-union-rec: inv-12 t1  $\implies$  inv-12 t2  $\implies$  inv-12 (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2)
proof (induction f t1 t2 rule: rbt-union-rec.induct)
  case (t1 t2)
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-union-rec.simps[of t1 t2] inv-rbt-join rbt-split rbt-fold-rbt-insert
      split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits prod.split if-splits dest:
      rbt-Node)
  qed

definition map-filter-inter f t1 t2 = List.map-filter ( $\lambda(k, v)$ .
  case rbt-lookup t1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  None
  | Some v'  $\Rightarrow$  Some (k, f k v' v)) (RBT-Impl.entries t2)

function rbt-inter-rec :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2 = (let (f, t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v$ , t1, t2) else (f, t2, t1) in
    if small-rbt t2 then rbtreeify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2)
    else case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$  RBT-Impl.Empty
    | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1  $\Rightarrow$ 
      case rbt-split t2 a of (l2,  $\beta$ , r2)  $\Rightarrow$  let l' = rbt-inter-rec f l1 l2; r' = rbt-inter-rec
      f r1 r2 in
        (case  $\beta$  of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join2 l' r' | Some b'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join l' a (f a b b' r'))
    by pat-completeness auto
termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda(f,t1,t2)$ . size t1 + size t2)) (fastforce split: if-splits)+

declare rbt-inter-rec.simps[simp del]

function rbt-inter-swap-rec :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  bool  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-inter-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  t1 t2 = (let ( $\gamma$ , t2, t1) =
    if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\neg\gamma$ , t1, t2) else ( $\gamma$ , t2, t1);
    f' = (if  $\gamma$  then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v$ ) else f) in
    if small-rbt t2 then rbtreeify (map-filter-inter f' t1 t2)
    else case t1 of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$  RBT-Impl.Empty
    | RBT-Impl.Branch - l1 a b r1  $\Rightarrow$ 
      case rbt-split t2 a of (l2,  $\beta$ , r2)  $\Rightarrow$  let l' = rbt-inter-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  l1 l2; r' =
      rbt-inter-swap-rec f  $\gamma$  r1 r2 in
        (case  $\beta$  of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join2 l' r' | Some b'  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join l' a (f' a b b' r'))
    by pat-completeness auto

```

```

termination
  using rbt-split-size
  by (relation measure ( $\lambda(f,\gamma,t1,t2). \text{size } t1 + \text{size } t2$ )) (fastforce split: if-splits) +
declare rbt-inter-swap-rec.simps[simp del]

lemma rbt-inter-swap-rec: rbt-inter-swap-rec  $f \gamma t1 t2 =$ 
  rbt-inter-rec (if  $\gamma$  then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v$ ) else  $f$ )  $t1 t2$ 
proof (induction  $f \gamma t1 t2$  rule: rbt-inter-swap-rec.induct)
  case (1  $f \gamma t1 t2$ )
  show ?case
    using 1[ $OF refl - refl refl - refl$ ]
    unfolding rbt-inter-swap-rec.simps[of - - t1] rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1]
    by (auto simp add: Let-def split: rbt.splits prod.splits option.splits)
  qed

lemma rbt-rbtreeify[simp]: inv-12 (rbt-treeify kvs)
  by (simp add: inv-12-def rbtreeify-def inv1-rbtreeify-g inv2-rbtreeify-g)

lemma rbt-inter-rec: inv-12  $t1 \implies inv-12 t2 \implies inv-12$  (rbt-inter-rec  $f t1 t2$ )
proof(induction  $f t1 t2$  rule: rbt-inter-rec.induct)
  case (1  $t1 t2$ )
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-inter-rec.simps[of t1 t2] inv-rbt-join inv-rbt-join2 rbt-split
      Let-def
        split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits prod.split if-splits
        option.splits dest!: rbt-Node)
  qed

definition filter-minus  $t1 t2 = filter (\lambda(k, -). rbt-lookup t2 k = None)$  (RBT-Impl.entries  $t1$ )

fun rbt-minus-rec :: ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
  rbt-minus-rec  $t1 t2 =$  (if small-rbt  $t2$  then RBT-Impl.fold ( $\lambda k - t. rbt-delete k t$ )  $t2 t1$ 
  else if small-rbt  $t1$  then rbtreeify (filter-minus  $t1 t2$ )
  else case  $t2$  of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$   $t1$ 
    | RBT-Impl.Branch - l2 a b r2  $\Rightarrow$ 
      case rbt-split  $t1 a$  of (l1, -, r1)  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-join2 (rbt-minus-rec  $l1 l2$ ) (rbt-minus-rec  $r1 r2$ ))

declare rbt-minus-rec.simps[simp del]

end

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-sorted-entries-right-unique:
   $\llbracket (k, v) \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t); (k, v') \in \text{set}(\text{entries } t);$ 

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 $rbt\text{-sorted } t \mathbb{I} \implies v = v'$ 
by(auto dest!: distinct-entries inj-onD[where  $x=(k, v)$  and  $y=(k, v')$ ] simp add: distinct-map)

lemma rbt-sorted-fold-rbt-insertwk:
  rbt-sorted  $t \implies rbt\text{-sorted } (\text{List.fold } (\lambda(k, v). rbt\text{-insert-with-key } f k v) xs t)$ 
by(induct xs rule: rev-induct)(auto simp add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted)

lemma is-rbt-fold-rbt-insertwk:
  assumes is-rbt  $t_1$ 
  shows is-rbt (fold (rbt-insert-with-key  $f$ )  $t_2 t_1$ )
proof -
  define xs where  $xs = \text{entries } t_2$ 
  from assms show ?thesis unfolding fold-def  $xs\text{-def}[\text{symmetric}]$ 
    by(induct xs rule: rev-induct)(auto simp add: rbt-insertwk-is-rbt)
qed

lemma rbt-delete: inv-12  $t \implies \text{inv-12 } (\text{rbt-delete } x t)$ 
  using rbt-del-inv1-inv2[of  $t x$ ]
  by (auto simp: inv-12-def rbt-delete-def rbt-del-inv1-inv2)

lemma rbt-sorted-delete: rbt-sorted  $t \implies rbt\text{-sorted } (\text{rbt-delete } x t)$ 
  by (auto simp: rbt-delete-def rbt-del-rbt-sorted)

lemma rbt-fold-rbt-delete:
  assumes inv-12  $t_2$ 
  shows inv-12 ( $\text{RBT-Impl.fold } (\lambda k - t. rbt\text{-delete } k t) t_1 t_2$ )
proof -
  define xs where  $xs = \text{RBT-Impl.entries } t_1$ 
  from assms show ?thesis
    unfolding RBT-Impl.fold-def  $xs\text{-def}[\text{symmetric}]$ 
    by (induct xs rule: rev-induct) (auto simp: rbt-delete)
qed

lemma rbt-minus-rec: inv-12  $t_1 \implies \text{inv-12 } t_2 \implies \text{inv-12 } (\text{rbt-minus-rec } t_1 t_2)$ 
proof(induction t1 t2 rule: rbt-minus-rec.induct)
  case (1  $t_1 t_2$ )
  thus ?case
    by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of  $t_1 t_2$ ] inv-rbt-join inv-rbt-join2 rbt-split
      rbt-fold-rbt-delete split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits prod.split
      if-splits
        dest: rbt-Node)
  qed

end

context linorder begin

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-baliL: rbt-sorted  $l \implies rbt\text{-sorted } r \implies l \mid\ll a \implies a \mid\ll r \implies$ 

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rbt-sorted (rbt-baliL l a b r)
using rbt-greater-trans rbt-less-trans
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases) fastforce+

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-baliL: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
rbt-lookup (rbt-baliL l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliL.cases) (auto split!: if-splits)

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-baliR: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
rbt-sorted (rbt-baliR l a b r)
using rbt-greater-trans rbt-less-trans
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases) fastforce+

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-baliR: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
rbt-lookup (rbt-baliR l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
by (cases (l,a,b,r) rule: rbt-baliR.cases) (auto split!: if-splits)

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-joinL: rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.Branch c l a b r) ==> bheight l
≤ bheight r ==>
rbt-sorted (rbt-joinL l a b r)
proof (induction l a b r arbitrary: c rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
case (1 l a b r)
thus ?case
by (auto simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliL rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r] set-rbt-joinL rbt-less-prop
intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-baliL split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-joinL: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
rbt-lookup (rbt-joinL l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinL.induct)
case (1 l a b r)
have less-rbt-joinL:
rbt-sorted r1 ==> r1 |« x ==> a «| r1 ==> a < x ==> rbt-joinL l a b r1 |« x for
x r1
using 1(5)
by (auto simp: rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop set-rbt-joinL)
show ?case
using 1 less-rbt-joinL rbt-lookup-rbt-baliL[OF rbt-sorted-rbt-joinL[of - l a b],
where ?k=k]
by (auto simp: rbt-joinL.simps[of l a b r] split!: if-splits rbt.splits color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-joinR: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
rbt-sorted (rbt-joinR l a b r)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
case (1 l a b r)

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thus ?case
by (auto simp: rbt-set-rbt-baliR rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r] set-rbt-joinR rbt-greater-prop
      intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-baliR split!: RBT-Impl.rbt.splits RBT-Impl.color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-joinR: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r
==>
rbt-lookup (rbt-joinR l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
proof (induction l a b r rule: rbt-joinR.induct)
  case (1 l a b r)
  have less-rbt-joinR:
    rbt-sorted l1 ==> x |« l1 ==> l1 |« a ==> x < a ==> x «| rbt-joinR l1 a b r for
x l1
  using 1(6)
  by (auto simp: rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop set-rbt-joinR)
  show ?case
    using 1 less-rbt-joinR rbt-lookup-rbt-baliR[OF - rbt-sorted-rbt-joinR[of - r a b]],
  where ?k=k]
    by (auto simp: rbt-joinR.simps[of l a b r] split!: if-splits rbt.splits color.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-sorted-paint: rbt-sorted (paint c t) = rbt-sorted t
  by (cases t) auto

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-join: rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.Branch c l a b r) ==>
  rbt-sorted (rbt-join l a b r)
  by (auto simp: rbt-sorted-paint rbt-sorted-rbt-joinL rbt-sorted-rbt-joinR rbt-join-def
Let-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-join: rbt-sorted l ==> rbt-sorted r ==> l |« a ==> a «| r ==>
rbt-lookup (rbt-join l a b r) k =
(if k < a then rbt-lookup l k else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup r k)
  by (auto simp: rbt-join-def Let-def rbt-lookup-rbt-joinL rbt-lookup-rbt-joinR)

lemma rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted: rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t') ==> rbt-sorted t ==> t ≠
RBT-Impl.Empty ==>
  rbt-sorted t' ∧ (∀x ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t')). a < x
  by (induction t arbitrary: t')
    (fastforce simp: rbt-split-min-set rbt-sorted-rbt-join set-rbt-join rbt-less-prop
rbt-greater-prop
split: if-splits prod.splits)+

lemma rbt-split-min-rbt-lookup: rbt-split-min t = (a,b,t') ==> rbt-sorted t ==> t ≠
RBT-Impl.Empty ==>
  rbt-lookup t k = (if k < a then None else if k = a then Some b else rbt-lookup t'
k)
  apply (induction t arbitrary: a b t')
  apply(simp-all split: if-splits prod.splits)

```

```

apply(auto simp: rbt-less-prop rbt-split-min-set rbt-lookup-rbt-join rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted)
done

lemma rbt-sorted-rbt-join2: rbt-sorted l  $\implies$  rbt-sorted r  $\implies$ 
   $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } l). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } r). x < y \implies \text{rbt-sorted}$ 
  (rbt-join2 l r)
  by (simp add: rbt-join2-def rbt-sorted-rbt-join rbt-split-min-set rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted
    set-rbt-join
    rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop split: prod.split)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-join2: rbt-sorted l  $\implies$  rbt-sorted r  $\implies$ 
   $\forall x \in \text{set } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } l). \forall y \in \text{set } (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } r). x < y \implies$ 
  rbt-lookup (rbt-join2 l r) k = (case rbt-lookup l k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup r k | Some
  v  $\Rightarrow$  Some v)
  using rbt-lookup-keys
  by (fastforce simp: rbt-join2-def rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop rbt-lookup-rbt-join
    rbt-split-min-rbt-lookup rbt-split-min-rbt-sorted rbt-split-min-set split: option.splits prod.splits)

lemma rbt-split-props: rbt-split t x = (l,  $\beta$ , r)  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$ 
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l) = {a  $\in$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t). a < x}  $\wedge$ 
  set (RBT-Impl.keys r) = {a  $\in$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t). x < a}  $\wedge$ 
  rbt-sorted l  $\wedge$  rbt-sorted r
  apply (induction t arbitrary: l r)
  apply(simp-all split!: prod.splits if-splits)
  apply(force simp: set-rbt-join rbt-greater-prop rbt-less-prop
    intro: rbt-sorted-rbt-join)+
done

lemma rbt-split-lookup: rbt-split t x = (l,  $\beta$ , r)  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$ 
  rbt-lookup t k = (if k < x then rbt-lookup l k else if k = x then  $\beta$  else rbt-lookup
  r k)
proof (induction t arbitrary: x l  $\beta$  r)
  case (Branch c t1 a b t2)
  have rbt-sorted r1 r1  $\mid\!\!<$  a if rbt-split t1 x = (l,  $\beta$ , r1) for r1
  using rbt-split-props Branch(4) that
  by (fastforce simp: rbt-less-prop)+
  moreover have rbt-sorted l1 a  $\mid\!\!<$  l1 if rbt-split t2 x = (l1,  $\beta$ , r) for l1
  using rbt-split-props Branch(4) that
  by (fastforce simp: rbt-greater-prop)+
  ultimately show ?case
  using Branch rbt-lookup-rbt-join[of t1 - a b k] rbt-lookup-rbt-join[of - t2 a b k]
  by (auto split!: if-splits prod.splits)
qed simp

lemma rbt-sorted-fold-insertwk: rbt-sorted t  $\implies$ 
  rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t' t)
  by (induct t' arbitrary: t)
  (simp-all add: rbt-insertwk-rbt-sorted)

```

```

lemma rbt-lookup-iff-keys:
  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t) = {k.  $\exists v.$  rbt-lookup t k = Some v}
  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  rbt-lookup t k = None  $\longleftrightarrow$  k  $\notin$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
  rbt-sorted t  $\implies$  ( $\exists v.$  rbt-lookup t k = Some v)  $\longleftrightarrow$  k  $\in$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
  using entry-in-tree-keys rbt-lookup-keys[of t]
  by force+
lemma rbt-lookup-fold-rbt-insertwk:
  assumes t1: rbt-sorted t1 and t2: rbt-sorted t2
  shows rbt-lookup (fold (rbt-insert-with-key f) t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup t2 k
   | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  case rbt-lookup t2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v
   | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f k w v))
proof -
  define xs where xs = entries t1
  hence dt1: distinct (map fst xs) using t1 by(simp add: distinct-entries)
  with t2 show ?thesis
    unfolding fold-def map-of-entries[OF t1, symmetric]
    xs-def[symmetric] distinct-map-of-rev[OF dt1, symmetric]
    apply(induct xs rule: rev-induct)
    apply(auto simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-insertwk rbt-sorted-fold-rbt-insertwk split:
    option.splits)
    apply(auto simp add: distinct-map-of-rev intro: rev-image-eqI)
    done
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-union-rec: rbt-sorted t1  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t2  $\implies$ 
  rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2)  $\wedge$  rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup t2 k
   | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v
   | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f k v w)))
proof(induction f t1 t2 arbitrary: k rule: rbt-union-rec.induct)
  case (1 f t1 t2)
  obtain f' t1' t2' where flip: (f', t2', t1') =
  (if flip-rbt t2 t1 then ( $\lambda k v v'. f k v' v, t1, t2$ ) else (f, t2, t1))
  by fastforce
  have rbt-sorted': rbt-sorted t1' rbt-sorted t2'
  using 1(3,4) flip
  by (auto split: if-splits)
  show ?case
  proof (cases t1')
    case Empty
    show ?thesis
      unfolding rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
      using flip rbt-sorted' rbt-split-props[of t2]
      by (auto simp: Empty rbt-lookup-fold-rbt-insertwk
        intro!: rbt-sorted-fold-insertwk split: if-splits option.splits)
  next

```

```

case (Branch c l1 a b r1)
{
  assume not-small:  $\neg$ small-rbt t2'
  obtain l2  $\beta$  r2 where rbt-split-t2': rbt-split t2' a = (l2,  $\beta$ , r2)
    by (cases rbt-split t2' a) auto
  have rbt-sort: rbt-sorted l1 rbt-sorted r1
    using 1(3,4) flip
    by (auto simp: Branch split: if-splits)
  note rbt-split-t2'-props = rbt-split-props[OF rbt-split-t2' rbt-sorted'(2)]
  have union-l1-l2: rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f' l1 l2) rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec
f' l1 l2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup l1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup l2 k
  | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup l2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f'
k v w))) for k
    using 1(1)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: not-small)
  have union-r1-r2: rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f' r1 r2) rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec
f' r1 r2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup r1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup r2 k
  | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup r2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f'
k v w))) for k
    using 1(2)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: not-small)
  have union-l1-l2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-union-rec f' l1 l2)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l1)  $\cup$  set (RBT-Impl.keys l2)
    using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) union-l1-l2 split: option.splits)
  have union-r1-r2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-union-rec f' r1 r2)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys r1)  $\cup$  set (RBT-Impl.keys r2)
    using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) union-r1-r2 split: option.splits)
  have union-l1-l2-less: rbt-union-rec f' l1 l2 |« a
    using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-less-prop union-l1-l2-keys)
  have union-r1-r2-greater: a |«| rbt-union-rec f' r1 r2
    using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-greater-prop union-r1-r2-keys)
  have rbt-lookup (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1' k of None  $\Rightarrow$  rbt-lookup t2' k
  | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup t2' k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some w  $\Rightarrow$  Some (f'
k v w)))
    using rbt-sorted' union-l1-l2 union-r1-r2 rbt-split-t2'-props
      union-l1-l2-less union-r1-r2-greater not-small
    by (auto simp: rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] Branch
      rbt-split-t2' rbt-lookup-rbt-join rbt-split-lookup[OF rbt-split-t2'] split:
option.splits)
    moreover have rbt-sorted (rbt-union-rec f t1 t2)

```

```

using rbt-sorted' rbt-split-t2'-props not-small
by (auto simp: rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] Branch rbt-split-t2'
    union-l1-l2 union-r1-r2 union-l1-l2-keys union-r1-r2-keys rbt-less-prop
    rbt-greater-prop intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-join)
ultimately have ?thesis
  using flip
  by (auto split: if-splits option.splits)
}
then show ?thesis
  unfolding rbt-union-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
  using rbt-sorted' flip
  by (auto simp: rbt-sorted-fold-insertwk rbt-lookup-fold-rbt-insertwk split: option.splits)
qed
qed

lemma rbtreeify-map-filter-inter:
fixes f :: 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b
assumes rbt-sorted t2
shows rbt-sorted (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
rbt-lookup (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2)) k =
(case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
| Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f k v w)))
proof –
have map-of-map-filter: map-of (List.map-filter (λ(k, v).
  case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None | Some v' ⇒ Some (k, f k v' v))) xs =
(case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
| Some v ⇒ (case map-of xs k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f k v w)))
for xs k
  by (induction xs) (auto simp: List.map-filter-def split: option.splits)
have map-fst-map-filter: map fst (List.map-filter (λ(k, v).
  case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None | Some v' ⇒ Some (k, f k v' v))) xs =
filter (λk. rbt-lookup t1 k ≠ None) (map fst xs) for xs
  by (induction xs) (auto simp: List.map-filter-def split: option.splits)
have sorted (map fst (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
  using sorted-filter[of id] rbt-sorted-entries[OF assms]
  by (auto simp: map-filter-inter-def map-fst-map-filter)
moreover have distinct (map fst (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
  using distinct-filter distinct-entries[OF assms]
  by (auto simp: map-filter-inter-def map-fst-map-filter)
ultimately show
rbt-sorted (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2))
rbt-lookup (rbtreetify (map-filter-inter f t1 t2)) k =
(case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
| Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f k v w)))
using rbt-sorted-rbtreetify
by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-rbtreetify map-filter-inter-def map-of-map-filter)

```

```

map-of-entries[OF assms] split: option.splits)
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-inter-rec: rbt-sorted t1 ==> rbt-sorted t2 ==>
rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2) ∧ rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2) k =
(case rbt-lookup t1 k of None => None
| Some v => (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None => None | Some w => Some (f k v w)))
proof(induction f t1 t2 arbitrary: k rule: rbt-inter-rec.induct)
  case (1 f t1 t2)
  obtain f' t1' t2' where flip: (f', t1', t2') =
  (if flip-rbt t2 t1 then (λk v v'. f k v' v, t1, t2) else (f, t2, t1))
  by fastforce
  have rbt-sorted': rbt-sorted t1' rbt-sorted t2'
  using 1(3,4) flip
  by (auto split: if-splits)
  show ?case
  proof (cases t1')
    case Empty
    show ?thesis
    unfolding rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
    using flip rbt-sorted' rbt-split-props[of t2] rbtreeify-map-filter-inter[OF rbt-sorted'(2)]
    by (auto simp: Empty split: option.splits)
  next
    case (Branch c l1 a b r1)
    {
      assume not-small: ¬small-rbt t2'
      obtain l2 β r2 where rbt-split-t2': rbt-split t2' a = (l2, β, r2)
      by (cases rbt-split t2' a) auto
      note rbt-split-t2'-props = rbt-split-props[OF rbt-split-t2' rbt-sorted'(2)]
      have rbt-sort: rbt-sorted l1 rbt-sorted r1 rbt-sorted l2 rbt-sorted r2
      using 1(3,4) flip
      by (auto simp: Branch rbt-split-t2'-props split: if-splits)
      have inter-l1-l2: rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2) rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2) k =
      (case rbt-lookup l1 k of None => None
      | Some v => (case rbt-lookup l2 k of None => None | Some w => Some (f' k v w))) for k
      using 1(1)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
      rbt-split-t2'-props
      by (auto simp: not-small)
      have inter-r1-r2: rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f' r1 r2) rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f' r1 r2) k =
      (case rbt-lookup r1 k of None => None
      | Some v => (case rbt-lookup r2 k of None => None | Some w => Some (f' k v w))) for k
      using 1(2)[OF flip refl refl - Branch rbt-split-t2'[symmetric]] rbt-sort
      rbt-split-t2'-props
      by (auto simp: not-small)
      have inter-l1-l2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2)) =
    }
  
```

```

set (RBT-Impl.keys l1) ∩ set (RBT-Impl.keys l2)
  using inter-l1-l2(1)
by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) inter-l1-l2(2) rbt-sort split: option.splits)
have inter-r1-r2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-inter-rec f' r1 r2)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys r1) ∩ set (RBT-Impl.keys r2)
  using inter-r1-r2(1)
    by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) inter-r1-r2(2) rbt-sort split: option.splits)
have inter-l1-l2-less: rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2 |« a
  using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
  by (auto simp: Branch rbt-less-prop inter-l1-l2-keys)
have inter-r1-r2-greater: a «| rbt-inter-rec f' r1 r2
  using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-split-t2'-props
  by (auto simp: Branch rbt-greater-prop inter-r1-r2-keys)
have rbt-lookup-join2: rbt-lookup (rbt-join2 (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2) (rbt-inter-rec
f' r1 r2)) k =
  (case rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f' l1 l2) k of None ⇒ rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec
f' r1 r2) k
  | Some v ⇒ Some v) for k
  using rbt-lookup-rbt-join2[OF inter-l1-l2(1) inter-r1-r2(1)] rbt-sorted'(1)
  by (fastforce simp: Branch inter-l1-l2-keys inter-r1-r2-keys rbt-less-prop
rbt-greater-prop)
have rbt-lookup-l1-k: rbt-lookup l1 k = Some v ⇒ k < a for k v
  using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)
  by (auto simp: Branch rbt-less-prop)
have rbt-lookup-r1-k: rbt-lookup r1 k = Some v ⇒ a < k for k v
  using rbt-sorted'(1) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)
  by (auto simp: Branch rbt-greater-prop)
have rbt-lookup (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1' k of None ⇒ None
  | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2' k of None ⇒ None | Some w ⇒ Some (f' k
v w)))
  by (auto simp: Let-def rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] not-small
Branch
  rbt-split-t2' rbt-lookup-join2 rbt-lookup-rbt-join inter-l1-l2-less in-
ter-r1-r2-greater
  rbt-split-lookup[OF rbt-split-t2' rbt-sorted'(2)] inter-l1-l2 inter-r1-r2
  split!: if-splits option.splits dest: rbt-lookup-l1-k rbt-lookup-r1-k)
moreover have rbt-sorted (rbt-inter-rec f t1 t2)
  using rbt-sorted' inter-l1-l2 inter-r1-r2 rbt-split-t2'-props not-small
  by (auto simp: Let-def rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric] Branch
rbt-split-t2'
  rbt-less-prop rbt-greater-prop inter-l1-l2-less inter-r1-r2-greater
  inter-l1-l2-keys inter-r1-r2-keys intro!: rbt-sorted-rbt-join rbt-sorted-rbt-join2
  split: if-splits option.splits dest!: bspec)
ultimately have ?thesis
  using flip
  by (auto split: if-splits split: option.splits)
}

```

```

then show ?thesis
  unfolding rbt-inter-rec.simps[of - t1] flip[symmetric]
  using rbt-sorted' flip rbtreeify-map-filter-inter[OF rbt-sorted'(2)]
  by (auto split: option.splits)
qed
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-delete:
  assumes inv-12 t rbt-sorted t
  shows rbt-lookup (rbt-delete x t) k = (if x = k then None else rbt-lookup t k)
proof -
  note rbt-sorted-del = rbt-del-rbt-sorted[OF assms(2), of x]
  show ?thesis
    using assms rbt-sorted-del rbt-del-in-tree rbt-lookup-from-in-tree[OF assms(2)
    rbt-sorted-del]
    by (fastforce simp: inv-12-def rbt-delete-def rbt-lookup-iff-keys(2) keys-entries)
qed

lemma fold-rbt-delete:
  assumes inv-12 t1 rbt-sorted t1 rbt-sorted t2
  shows inv-12 (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-lookup (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) k =
    (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | - ⇒ None))
proof -
  define xs where xs = RBT-Impl.entries t2
  show inv-12 (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-sorted (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) ∧
    rbt-lookup (RBT-Impl.fold (λk - t. rbt-delete k t) t2 t1) k =
    (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | - ⇒ None))
  using assms(1,2)
  unfolding map-of-entries[OF assms(3), symmetric] RBT-Impl.fold-def xs-def[symmetric]
  by (induction xs arbitrary: t1 rule: rev-induct)
    (auto simp: rbt-delete rbt-sorted-delete rbt-lookup-delete split!: option.splits)
qed

lemma rbtreeify-filter-minus:
  assumes rbt-sorted t1
  shows rbt-sorted (rbtreeify (filter-minus t1 t2)) ∧
    rbt-lookup (rbtreeify (filter-minus t1 t2)) k =
    (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | - ⇒ None))
proof -
  have map-of-filter: map-of (filter (λ(k, -). rbt-lookup t2 k = None) xs) k =
    (case map-of xs k of None ⇒ None
     | Some v ⇒ (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None ⇒ Some v | Some x ⇒ Map.empty
      x))

```

```

for xs :: ( $'a \times 'b$ ) list
by (induction xs) (auto split: option.splits)
have map-fst-filter-minus: map fst (filter-minus t1 t2) =
  filter ( $\lambda k. rbt\text{-lookup } t2 k = None$ ) (map fst (RBT-Impl.entries t1))
  by (auto simp: filter-minus-def filter-map comp-def case-prod-unfold)
have sorted (map fst (filter-minus t1 t2)) distinct (map fst (filter-minus t1 t2))
  using distinct-filter distinct-entries[OF assms]
  sorted-filter[of id] rbt-sorted-entries[OF assms]
  by (auto simp: map-fst-filter-minus intro!: rbt-sorted-rbtreeify)
then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-rbtreeify filter-minus-def map-of-filter map-of-entries[OF assms]
    intro!: rbt-sorted-rbtreeify)
qed

lemma rbt-lookup-minus-rec: inv-12 t1  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t1  $\implies$  rbt-sorted t2  $\implies$ 
  rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2)  $\wedge$  rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  None
  | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | -  $\Rightarrow$  None))
proof(induction t1 t2 arbitrary: k rule: rbt-minus-rec.induct)
  case (1 t1 t2)
  show ?case
  proof (cases t2)
    case Empty
    show ?thesis
      using rbtreeify-filter-minus[OF 1(4)] 1(4)
      by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1] Empty split: option.splits)
  next
    case (Branch c l2 a b r2)
    {
      assume not-small:  $\neg$ small-rbt t2  $\neg$ small-rbt t1
      obtain l1  $\beta$  r1 where rbt-split-t1: rbt-split t1 a = (l1,  $\beta$ , r1)
        by (cases rbt-split t1 a) auto
      note rbt-split-t1-props = rbt-split-props[OF rbt-split-t1 1(4)]
      have minus-l1-l2: rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2)
        rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2) k =
        (case rbt-lookup l1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  None
        | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup l2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some x  $\Rightarrow$  None))
    for k
      using 1(1)[OF not-small Branch rbt-split-t1 [symmetric]] refl] 1(5) rbt-split-t1-props
        rbt-split[OF rbt-split-t1 1(3)]
        by (auto simp: Branch)
      have minus-r1-r2: rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2)
        rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2) k =
        (case rbt-lookup r1 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  None
        | Some v  $\Rightarrow$  (case rbt-lookup r2 k of None  $\Rightarrow$  Some v | Some x  $\Rightarrow$  None))
    for k
      using 1(2)[OF not-small Branch rbt-split-t1 [symmetric]] refl] 1(5) rbt-split-t1-props
        rbt-split[OF rbt-split-t1 1(3)]

```

```

by (auto simp: Branch)
have minus-l1-l2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys l1) - set (RBT-Impl.keys l2)
  using minus-l1-l2(1) 1(5) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3) rbt-split-t1-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) minus-l1-l2(2) split: option.splits)
have minus-r1-r2-keys: set (RBT-Impl.keys (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2)) =
  set (RBT-Impl.keys r1) - set (RBT-Impl.keys r2)
  using minus-r1-r2(1) 1(5) rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3) rbt-split-t1-props
    by (auto simp: Branch rbt-lookup-iff-keys(1) minus-r1-r2(2) split: option.splits)
have rbt-lookup-join2: rbt-lookup (rbt-join2 (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2) (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2)) k =
  (case rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec l1 l2) k of None => rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec r1 r2) k
   | Some v => Some v) for k
  using rbt-lookup-rbt-join2[OF minus-l1-l2(1) minus-r1-r2(1)] rbt-split-t1-props
    by (fastforce simp: minus-l1-l2-keys minus-r1-r2-keys)
have lookup-l1-r1-a: rbt-lookup l1 a = None rbt-lookup r1 a = None
  using rbt-split-t1-props
  by (auto simp: rbt-lookup-iff-keys(2))
have rbt-lookup (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2) k =
  (case rbt-lookup t1 k of None => None
   | Some v => (case rbt-lookup t2 k of None => Some v | - => None))
  using not-small rbt-lookup-iff-keys(2)[of t1] rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)[of t1]
    rbt-lookup-iff-keys(3)[of r1] rbt-split-t1-props
  using [[simp-depth-limit = 2]]
  by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1] Branch rbt-split-t1 rbt-lookup-join2
        minus-l1-l2(2) minus-r1-r2(2) rbt-split-lookup[OF rbt-split-t1 1(4)]
        lookup-l1-r1-a
        split: option.splits)
moreover have rbt-sorted (rbt-minus-rec t1 t2)
  using not-small minus-l1-l2(1) minus-r1-r2(1) rbt-split-t1-props rbt-sorted-rbt-join2
    by (fastforce simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1] Branch rbt-split-t1 minus-l1-l2-keys
        minus-r1-r2-keys)
ultimately have ?thesis
  by (auto split: if-splits split: option.splits)
}
then show ?thesis
  using fold-rbt-delete[OF 1(3,4,5)] rbtreeify-filter-minus[OF 1(4)]
  by (auto simp: rbt-minus-rec.simps[of t1])
qed
qed
end

context ord begin

definition rbt-union-with-key :: ('a => 'b => 'b => 'b) => ('a, 'b) rbt => ('a, 'b) rbt

```

```

 $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt$ 
where
 $rbt\text{-union-with-key } f t1 t2 = \text{paint } B (rbt\text{-union-swap-rec } f \text{ False } t1 t2)$ 

definition  $rbt\text{-union-with}$  where
 $rbt\text{-union-with } f = rbt\text{-union-with-key } (\lambda\_. f)$ 

definition  $rbt\text{-union}$  where
 $rbt\text{-union} = rbt\text{-union-with-key } (\%\_ - rv. rv)$ 

definition  $rbt\text{-inter-with-key} :: ('a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow 'b) \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt$ 
 $\Rightarrow ('a, 'b) rbt$ 
where
 $rbt\text{-inter-with-key } f t1 t2 = \text{paint } B (rbt\text{-inter-swap-rec } f \text{ False } t1 t2)$ 

definition  $rbt\text{-inter-with}$  where
 $rbt\text{-inter-with } f = rbt\text{-inter-with-key } (\lambda\_. f)$ 

definition  $rbt\text{-inter}$  where
 $rbt\text{-inter} = rbt\text{-inter-with-key } (\lambda\_ - rv. rv)$ 

definition  $rbt\text{-minus}$  where
 $rbt\text{-minus } t1 t2 = \text{paint } B (rbt\text{-minus-rec } t1 t2)$ 

end

context linorder begin

lemma  $is\text{-rbt-rbt-unionwk} [simp]$ :
 $\llbracket is\text{-rbt } t1; is\text{-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies is\text{-rbt } (rbt\text{-union-with-key } f t1 t2)$ 
using  $rbt\text{-union-rec}$   $rbt\text{-lookup-union-rec}$ 
by (fastforce simp: rbt-union-with-key-def rbt-union-swap-rec is-rbt-def inv-12-def)

lemma  $rbt\text{-lookup-rbt-unionwk}$ :
 $\llbracket rbt\text{-sorted } t1; rbt\text{-sorted } t2 \rrbracket \implies rbt\text{-lookup } (rbt\text{-union-with-key } f t1 t2) k =$ 
 $(\text{case } rbt\text{-lookup } t1 k \text{ of None } \Rightarrow rbt\text{-lookup } t2 k$ 
 $| Some v \Rightarrow \text{case } rbt\text{-lookup } t2 k \text{ of None } \Rightarrow Some v$ 
 $| Some w \Rightarrow Some (f k v w))$ 
using  $rbt\text{-lookup-union-rec}$ 
by (auto simp: rbt-union-with-key-def rbt-union-swap-rec)

lemma  $rbt\text{-unionw-is-rbt}$ :  $\llbracket is\text{-rbt } lt; is\text{-rbt } rt \rrbracket \implies is\text{-rbt } (rbt\text{-union-with } f lt rt)$ 
by(simp add: rbt-union-with-def)

lemma  $rbt\text{-union-is-rbt}$ :  $\llbracket is\text{-rbt } lt; is\text{-rbt } rt \rrbracket \implies is\text{-rbt } (rbt\text{-union } lt rt)$ 
by(simp add: rbt-union-def)

lemma  $rbt\text{-lookup-rbt-union}$ :
```

```

 $\llbracket \text{rbt-sorted } s; \text{rbt-sorted } t \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{rbt-lookup}(\text{rbt-union } s t) = \text{rbt-lookup } s ++ \text{rbt-lookup } t$ 
by(rule ext)(simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-unionwk rbt-union-def map-add-def split: option.split)

lemma rbt-interwk-is-rbt [simp]:
 $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{is-rbt}(\text{rbt-inter-with-key } f t1 t2)$ 
using rbt-inter-rec rbt-lookup-inter-rec
by (fastforce simp: rbt-inter-with-key-def rbt-inter-swap-rec is-rbt-def inv-12-def
rbt-sorted-paint)

lemma rbt-interw-is-rbt:
 $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{is-rbt}(\text{rbt-inter-with } f t1 t2)$ 
by(simp add: rbt-inter-with-def)

lemma rbt-inter-is-rbt:
 $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{is-rbt}(\text{rbt-inter } t1 t2)$ 
by(simp add: rbt-inter-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-interwk:
 $\llbracket \text{rbt-sorted } t1; \text{rbt-sorted } t2 \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{rbt-lookup}(\text{rbt-inter-with-key } f t1 t2) k =$ 
 $(\text{case rbt-lookup } t1 k \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$ 
 $| \text{Some } v \Rightarrow \text{case rbt-lookup } t2 k \text{ of None} \Rightarrow \text{None}$ 
 $| \text{Some } w \Rightarrow \text{Some}(f k v w))$ 
using rbt-lookup-inter-rec
by (auto simp: rbt-inter-with-key-def rbt-inter-swap-rec)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-inter:
 $\llbracket \text{rbt-sorted } t1; \text{rbt-sorted } t2 \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{rbt-lookup}(\text{rbt-inter } t1 t2) = \text{rbt-lookup } t2 \upharpoonright \text{dom}(\text{rbt-lookup } t1)$ 
by(auto simp add: rbt-inter-def rbt-lookup-rbt-interwk restrict-map-def split: option.split)

lemma rbt-minus-is-rbt:
 $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies \text{is-rbt}(\text{rbt-minus } t1 t2)$ 
using rbt-minus-rec[of t1 t2] rbt-lookup-minus-rec[of t1 t2]
by (auto simp: rbt-minus-def is-rbt-def inv-12-def)

lemma rbt-lookup-rbt-minus:
 $\llbracket \text{is-rbt } t1; \text{is-rbt } t2 \rrbracket \implies$ 
 $\text{rbt-lookup}(\text{rbt-minus } t1 t2) = \text{rbt-lookup } t1 \upharpoonright (- \text{dom}(\text{rbt-lookup } t2))$ 
by (rule ext)
(basic simp: rbt-minus-def is-rbt-def inv-12-def restrict-map-def rbt-lookup-minus-rec
split: option.splits)

end

```

129.11 Code generator setup

```
lemmas [code] =
  ord.rbt-less-prop
  ord.rbt-greater-prop
  ord.rbt-sorted.simps
  ord.rbt-lookup.simps
  ord.is-rbt-def
  ord.rbt-ins.simps
  ord.rbt-insert-with-key-def
  ord.rbt-insertw-def
  ord.rbt-insert-def
  ord.rbt-del-from-left.simps
  ord.rbt-del-from-right.simps
  ord.rbt-del.simps
  ord.rbt-delete-def
  ord.rbt-split.simps
  ord.rbt-union-swap-rec.simps
  ord.map-filter-inter-def
  ord.rbt-inter-swap-rec.simps
  ord.filter-minus-def
  ord.rbt-minus-rec.simps
  ord.rbt-union-with-key-def
  ord.rbt-union-with-def
  ord.rbt-union-def
  ord.rbt-inter-with-key-def
  ord.rbt-inter-with-def
  ord.rbt-inter-def
  ord.rbt-minus-def
  ord.rbt-map-entry.simps
  ord.rbt-bulkload-def
```

More efficient implementations for *entries* and *keys*

```
definition gen-entries :: (('a × 'b) × ('a, 'b) rbt) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a × 'b) list
where
  gen-entries kvts t = entries t @ concat (map (λ(kv, t). kv # entries t) kvts)

lemma gen-entries-simps [simp, code]:
  gen-entries [] Empty = []
  gen-entries ((kv, t) # kvts) Empty = kv # gen-entries kvts t
  gen-entries kvts (Branch c l k v r) = gen-entries (((k, v), r) # kvts) l
  by(simp-all add: gen-entries-def)

lemma entries-code [code]:
  entries = gen-entries []
  by(simp add: gen-entries-def fun-eq-iff)

definition gen-keys :: ('a × ('a, 'b) rbt) list ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a list
where
  gen-keys kts t = RBT-Impl.keys t @ concat (List.map (λ(k, t). k # keys
```

$t)$ kts)

```

lemma gen-keys-simps [simp, code]:
  gen-keys [] Empty = []
  gen-keys ((k, t) # kts) Empty = k # gen-keys kts t
  gen-keys kts (Branch c l k v r) = gen-keys ((k, r) # kts) l
by(simp-all add: gen-keys-def)

lemma keys-code [code]:
  keys = gen-keys []
by(simp add: gen-keys-def fun(eq-iff))

```

Restore original type constraints for constants

```

setup ‹
  fold Sign.add-const-constraint
  [(const-name `rbt-less`, SOME typ ⟨('a :: order) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-greater`, SOME typ ⟨('a :: order) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-sorted`, SOME typ ⟨('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-lookup`, SOME typ ⟨('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a → 'b⟩),
   (const-name `is-rbt`, SOME typ ⟨('a :: linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ bool⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-ins`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b
   ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-insert-with-key`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b)
   ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-insert-with`, SOME typ ⟨('b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a :: linorder)
   ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-insert`, SOME typ ⟨('a :: linorder) ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒
   ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-del-from-left`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ 'a
   ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-del-from-right`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒
   'a ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-del`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-delete`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder) ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b)
   rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-union-with-key`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b)
   ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-union-with`, SOME typ ⟨('b ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a::linorder,'b)
   rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-union`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder,'b) rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt ⇒
   ('a,'b) rbt⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-map-entry`, SOME typ ⟨('a::linorder ⇒ ('b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a,'b)
   rbt ⇒ ('a,'b) rbt)⟩),
   (const-name `rbt-bulkload`, SOME typ ⟨('a × 'b) list ⇒ ('a::linorder,'b) rbt⟩)]
›

```

hide-const (open) MR MB R B Empty entries keys fold gen-keys gen-entries

end

130 Abstract type of RBT trees

```
theory RBT
imports Main RBT-Impl
begin
```

130.1 Type definition

```
typedef (overloaded) ('a, 'b) rbt = {t :: ('a::linorder, 'b) RBT-Impl.rbt. is-rbt t}
morphisms impl-of RBT
proof -
  have RBT-Impl.Empty ∈ ?rbt by simp
  then show ?thesis ..
qed

lemma rbt-eq-iff:
  t1 = t2 ↔ impl-of t1 = impl-of t2
  by (simp add: impl-of-inject)

lemma rbt-eqI:
  impl-of t1 = impl-of t2 ⇒ t1 = t2
  by (simp add: rbt-eq-iff)

lemma is-rbt-impl-of [simp, intro]:
  is-rbt (impl-of t)
  using impl-of [of t] by simp

lemma RBT-impl-of [simp, code abstype]:
  RBT (impl-of t) = t
  by (simp add: impl-of-inverse)
```

130.2 Primitive operations

setup-lifting type-definition-rbt

lift-definition lookup :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a → 'b **is** rbt-lookup .

lift-definition empty :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt **is** RBT-Impl.Empty
by (simp add: empty-def)

lift-definition insert :: 'a::linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt **is** rbt-insert
by simp

lift-definition delete :: 'a::linorder ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt **is** rbt-delete
by simp

lift-definition entries :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ ('a × 'b) list **is** RBT-Impl.entries
.

```

lift-definition keys :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a list is RBT-Impl.keys .

lift-definition bulkload :: ('a::linorder  $\times$  'b) list  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt is rbt-bulkload ..

lift-definition map-entry :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt
is rbt-map-entry
by simp

lift-definition map :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'c) rbt is
RBT-Impl.map
by simp

lift-definition fold :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c is
RBT-Impl.fold .

lift-definition union :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt is
rbt-union
by (simp add: rbt-union-is-rbt)

lift-definition foldi :: ('c  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a :: linorder, 'b)
rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'c  $\Rightarrow$  'c
is RBT-Impl.foldi .

lift-definition combine-with-key :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$ 
('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt
is RBT-Impl.rbt-union-with-key by (rule is-rbt-rbt-unionwk)

lift-definition combine :: ('b  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  'b)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$ 
('a, 'b) rbt
is RBT-Impl.rbt-union-with by (rule rbt-unionw-is-rbt)

```

130.3 Derived operations

```

definition is-empty :: ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  bool where
[code]: is-empty t = (case impl-of t of RBT-Impl.Empty  $\Rightarrow$  True | -  $\Rightarrow$  False)

```

```

definition filter :: ('a  $\Rightarrow$  'b  $\Rightarrow$  bool)  $\Rightarrow$  ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  ('a, 'b) rbt where
[code]: filter P t = fold (λk v t. if P k v then insert k v t else t) t empty

```

130.4 Abstract lookup properties

```

lemma lookup-RBT:
is-rbt t  $\Longrightarrow$  lookup (RBT t) = rbt-lookup t
by (simp add: lookup-def RBT-inverse)

```

```

lemma lookup-impl-of:
rbt-lookup (impl-of t) = lookup t
by transfer (rule refl)

```

```

lemma entries-impl-of:
  RBT-Impl.entries (impl-of t) = entries t
  by transfer (rule refl)

lemma keys-impl-of:
  RBT-Impl.keys (impl-of t) = keys t
  by transfer (rule refl)

lemma lookup-keys:
  dom (lookup t) = set (keys t)
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-keys)

lemma lookup-empty [simp]:
  lookup empty = Map.empty
  by (simp add: empty-def lookup-RBT fun-eq-if)

lemma lookup-insert [simp]:
  lookup (insert k v t) = (lookup t)(k ↦ v)
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-rbt-insert)

lemma lookup-delete [simp]:
  lookup (delete k t) = (lookup t)(k := None)
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-delete restrict-complement-singleton-eq)

lemma map-of-entries [simp]:
  map-of (entries t) = lookup t
  by transfer (simp add: map-of-entries)

lemma entries-lookup:
  entries t1 = entries t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  lookup t1 = lookup t2
  by transfer (simp add: entries-rbt-lookup)

lemma lookup-bulkload [simp]:
  lookup (bulkload xs) = map-of xs
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-rbt-bulkload)

lemma lookup-map-entry [simp]:
  lookup (map-entry k f t) = (lookup t)(k := map-option f (lookup t k))
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-rbt-map-entry)

lemma lookup-map [simp]:
  lookup (map f t) k = map-option (f k) (lookup t k)
  by transfer (rule rbt-lookup-map)

lemma lookup-combine-with-key [simp]:
  lookup (combine-with-key f t1 t2) k = combine-options (f k) (lookup t1 k) (lookup t2 k)
  by transfer (simp-all add: combine-options-def rbt-lookup-rbt-unionwk)

```

```

lemma combine-altdef: combine f t1 t2 = combine-with-key (λ-. f) t1 t2
by transfer (simp add: rbt-union-with-def)

lemma lookup-combine [simp]:
lookup (combine f t1 t2) k = combine-options f (lookup t1 k) (lookup t2 k)
by (simp add: combine-altdef)

lemma fold-fold:
fold f t = List.fold (case-prod f) (entries t)
by transfer (rule RBT-Impl.fold-def)

lemma impl-of-empty:
impl-of empty = RBT-Impl.Empty
by transfer (rule refl)

lemma is-empty-empty [simp]:
is-empty t ↔ t = empty
unfolding is-empty-def by transfer (simp split: rbt.split)

lemma RBT-lookup-empty [simp]:
rbt-lookup t = Map.empty ↔ t = RBT-Impl.Empty
by (cases t) (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)

lemma lookup-empty-empty [simp]:
lookup t = Map.empty ↔ t = empty
by transfer (rule RBT-lookup-empty)

lemma sorted-keys [iff]:
sorted (keys t)
by transfer (simp add: RBT-Impl.keys-def rbt-sorted-entries)

lemma distinct-keys [iff]:
distinct (keys t)
by transfer (simp add: RBT-Impl.keys-def distinct-entries)

lemma finite-dom-lookup [simp, intro!]: finite (dom (lookup t))
by transfer simp

lemma lookup-union: lookup (union s t) = lookup s ++ lookup t
by transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-rbt-union)

lemma lookup-in-tree: (lookup t k = Some v) = ((k, v) ∈ set (entries t))
by transfer (simp add: rbt-lookup-in-tree)

lemma keys-entries: (k ∈ set (keys t)) = (∃ v. (k, v) ∈ set (entries t))
by transfer (simp add: keys-entries)

lemma fold-def-alt:

```

```

fold f t = List.fold (case-prod f) (entries t)
by transfer (auto simp: RBT-Impl.fold-def)

lemma distinct-entries: distinct (List.map fst (entries t))
  by transfer (simp add: distinct-entries)

lemma sorted-entries: sorted (List.map fst (entries t))
  by (transfer) (simp add: rbt-sorted-entries)

lemma non-empty-keys: t ≠ empty ==> keys t ≠ []
  by transfer (simp add: non-empty-rbt-keys)

lemma keys-def-alt:
  keys t = List.map fst (entries t)
  by transfer (simp add: RBT-Impl.keys-def)

context
begin

private lemma lookup-filter-aux:
  assumes distinct (List.map fst xs)
  shows  lookup (List.fold (λ(k, v). if P k v then insert k v t else t) xs t) k =
    (case map-of xs k of
      None => lookup t k
      | Some v => if P k v then Some v else lookup t k)
  using assms by (induction xs arbitrary: t) (force split: option.splits)+

lemma lookup-filter:
  lookup (filter P t) k =
    (case lookup t k of None => None | Some v => if P k v then Some v else None)
  unfolding filter-def using lookup-filter-aux[of entries t P empty k]
  by (simp add: fold-fold distinct-entries split: option.splits)

end

```

130.5 Quickcheck generators

quickcheck-generator rbt predicate: is-rbt constructors: empty, insert

130.6 Hide implementation details

lifting-update rbt.lifting
 lifting-forget rbt.lifting

hide-const (open) impl-of empty lookup keys entries bulkload delete map fold
 union insert map-entry foldi
 is-empty filter
 hide-fact (open) empty-def lookup-def keys-def entries-def bulkload-def delete-def
 map-def fold-def
 union-def insert-def map-entry-def foldi-def is-empty-def filter-def

end

131 Implementation of mappings with Red-Black Trees

This theory defines abstract red-black trees as an efficient representation of finite maps, backed by the implementation in *HOL-Library.RBT-Impl*.

131.1 Data type and invariant

The type $('k, 'v) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt$ denotes red-black trees with keys of type $'k$ and values of type $'v$. To function properly, the key type must belong to the *linorder* class.

A value t of this type is a valid red-black tree if it satisfies the invariant *is-rbt* t . The abstract type $('k, 'v) RBT.rbt$ always obeys this invariant, and for this reason you should only use this in our application. Going back to $('k, 'v) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt$ may be necessary in proofs if not yet proven properties about the operations must be established.

The interpretation function *RBT.lookup* returns the partial map represented by a red-black tree:

RBT.lookup

This function should be used for reasoning about the semantics of the RBT operations. Furthermore, it implements the lookup functionality for the data structure: It is executable and the lookup is performed in $O(\log n)$.

131.2 Operations

Currently, the following operations are supported:

RBT.empty

Returns the empty tree. $O(1)$

RBT.insert

Updates the map at a given position. $O(\log n)$

RBT.delete

Deletes a map entry at a given position. $O(\log n)$

RBT.entries

Return a corresponding key-value list for a tree.

RBT.bulkload

Builds a tree from a key-value list.

RBT.map-entry

Maps a single entry in a tree.

RBT.map

Maps all values in a tree. $O(n)$

RBT.fold

Folds over all entries in a tree. $O(n)$

131.3 Invariant preservation

is-rbt rbt.Empty

(Empty-is-rbt)

is-rbt ?t \implies *is-rbt (rbt-insert ?k ?v ?t)*

(rbt-insert-is-rbt)

is-rbt ?t \implies *is-rbt (rbt-delete ?k ?t)*

(delete-is-rbt)

is-rbt (rbt-bulkload ?xs)

(bulkload-is-rbt)

is-rbt (rbt-map-entry ?k ?f ?t) = is-rbt ?t

(map-entry-is-rbt)

is-rbt (RBT-Impl.map ?f ?t) = is-rbt ?t

(map-is-rbt)

$\llbracket \text{is-rbt } ?lt; \text{ is-rbt } ?rt \rrbracket \implies \text{is-rbt (rbt-union } ?lt ?rt)$

(union-is-rbt)

131.4 Map Semantics

lookup-empty

Mapping.lookup Mapping.empty ?k = None

lookup-insert

RBT.lookup (RBT.insert ?k ?v ?t) = (RBT.lookup ?t)(?k \mapsto ?v)

lookup-delete

Mapping.lookup (Mapping.delete ?k ?m) ?k = None

lookup-bulkload

RBT.lookup (RBT.bulkload ?xs) = map-of ?xs

lookup-map

RBT.lookup (RBT.map ?f ?t) ?k = map-option (?f ?k) (RBT.lookup ?t ?k)

end

132 Implementation of sets using RBT trees

```
theory RBT-Set
imports RBT Product-Lexorder
begin
```

133 Definition of code datatype constructors

```
definition Set :: ('a::linorder, unit) rbt ⇒ 'a set
  where Set t = {x . RBT.lookup t x = Some ()}

definition Coseq :: ('a::linorder, unit) rbt ⇒ 'a set
  where [simp]: Coseq t = - Set t
```

134 Deletion of already existing code equations

```
declare [[code drop: Set.empty Set.is-empty uminus-set-inst.uminus-set
          Set.member Set.insert Set.remove UNIV Set.filter image
          Set.subset-eq Ball Bex can-select Set.union minus-set-inst.minus-set Set.inter
          card the-elem Pow sum prod Product-Type.product Id-on
          Image trancl relcomp wf-on wf-code Min Inf-fin Max Sup-fin
          (Inf :: 'a set set ⇒ 'a set) (Sup :: 'a set set ⇒ 'a set)
          sorted-list-of-set List.map-project List.Bleast]]
```

135 Lemmas

135.1 Auxiliary lemmas

```
lemma [simp]: x ≠ Some () ←→ x = None
by (auto simp: not-Some-eq[THEN iffD1])
```

```
lemma Set-set-keys: Set x = dom (RBT.lookup x)
by (auto simp: Set-def)
```

```
lemma finite-Set [simp, intro!]: finite (Set x)
by (simp add: Set-set-keys)
```

```
lemma set-keys: Set t = set(RBT.keys t)
by (simp add: Set-set-keys lookup-keys)
```

135.2 fold and filter

```
lemma finite-fold-rbt-fold-eq:
  assumes comp-fun-commute f
  shows Finite-Set.fold f A (set (RBT.entries t)) = RBT.fold (curry f) t A
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute: comp-fun-commute f
  by (fact assms)
```

```

have *: remdups (RBT.entries t) = RBT.entries t
  using distinct-entries distinct-map by (auto intro: distinct-remdups-id)
show ?thesis using assms by (auto simp: fold-def-alt comp-fun-commute.fold-set-fold-remdups
*)
qed

definition fold-keys :: ('a :: linorder ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b) ⇒ ('a, -) rbt ⇒ 'b ⇒ 'b
  where [code-unfold]:fold-keys f t A = RBT.fold (λk - t. f k t) t A

lemma fold-keys-def-alt:
  fold-keys f t s = List.fold f (RBT.keys t) s
  by (auto simp: fold-map o-def split-def fold-def-alt keys-def-alt fold-keys-def)

lemma finite-fold-fold-keys:
  assumes comp-fun-commute f
  shows Finite-Set.fold f A (Set t) = fold-keys f t A
using assms
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-commute f by fact
  have set (RBT.keys t) = fst ` (set (RBT.entries t)) by (auto simp: fst-eq-Domain
keys-entries)
  moreover have inj-on fst (set (RBT.entries t)) using distinct-entries dis-
tinct-map by auto
  ultimately show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: set-keys fold-keys-def curry-def fold-image finite-fold-rbt-fold-eq
comp-comp-fun-commute)
qed

definition rbt-filter :: ('a :: linorder ⇒ bool) ⇒ ('a, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a set where
  rbt-filter P t = RBT.fold (λk - A'. if P k then Set.insert k A' else A') t {}

lemma Set-filter-rbt-filter:
  Set.filter P (Set t) = rbt-filter P t
  by (simp add: fold-keys-def Set-filter-fold rbt-filter-def
finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-filter-fold])

```

135.3 foldi and Ball

```

lemma Ball-False: RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t False = False
by (induction t) auto

```

```

lemma rbt-foldi-fold-conj:
  RBT-Impl.foldi (λs. s = True) (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t val = RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s.
s ∧ P k) t val
  proof (induction t arbitrary: val)
    case (Branch c t1) then show ?case
      by (cases RBT-Impl.fold (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t1 True) (simp-all add: Ball-False)
qed simp

```

lemma *foldi-fold-conj*: $RBT.foldi (\lambda s. s = \text{True}) (\lambda k v s. s \wedge P k) t val = fold\text{-}keys (\lambda k s. s \wedge P k) t val$
unfolding *fold-keys-def* **including** *rbt.lifting* **by** *transfer* (*rule rbt-foldi-fold-conj*)

135.4 foldi and Bex

lemma *Bex-True*: $RBT\text{-}Impl.fold (\lambda k v s. s \vee P k) t \text{True} = \text{True}$
by (*induction t*) *auto*

lemma *rbt-foldi-fold-disj*:

$RBT\text{-}Impl.foldi (\lambda s. s = \text{False}) (\lambda k v s. s \vee P k) t val = RBT\text{-}Impl.fold (\lambda k v s. s \vee P k) t val$
proof (*induction t arbitrary: val*)
case (*Branch c t1*) **then show** *?case*
by (*cases RBT-Impl.fold (\lambda k v s. s \vee P k) t1 False*) (*simp-all add: Bex-True*)
qed simp

lemma *foldi-fold-disj*: $RBT.foldi (\lambda s. s = \text{False}) (\lambda k v s. s \vee P k) t val = fold\text{-}keys (\lambda k s. s \vee P k) t val$
unfolding *fold-keys-def* **including** *rbt.lifting* **by** *transfer* (*rule rbt-foldi-fold-disj*)

135.5 folding over non empty trees and selecting the minimal and maximal element

135.5.1 concrete

The concrete part is here because it's probably not general enough to be moved to *RBT-Impl*

definition *rbt-fold1-keys* :: $('a \Rightarrow 'a \Rightarrow 'a) \Rightarrow ('a::linorder, 'b) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt \Rightarrow 'a$
where *rbt-fold1-keys f t* = *List.fold f (tl(RBT-Impl.keys t)) (hd(RBT-Impl.keys t))*

minimum definition *rbt-min* :: $('a::linorder, unit) RBT\text{-}Impl.rbt \Rightarrow 'a$
where *rbt-min t* = *rbt-fold1-keys min t*

lemma *key-le-right*: *rbt-sorted (Branch c lt k v rt) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in set (RBT-Impl.keys rt) \implies k \leq x)*
by (*auto simp: rbt-greater-prop less-imp-le*)

lemma *left-le-key*: *rbt-sorted (Branch c lt k v rt) \implies (\bigwedge x. x \in set (RBT-Impl.keys lt) \implies x \leq k)*
by (*auto simp: rbt-less-prop less-imp-le*)

lemma *fold-min-triv*:
fixes *k* :: $-::linorder$
shows $(\forall x \in set xs. k \leq x) \implies List.fold min xs k = k$
by (*induct xs*) (*auto simp add: min-def*)

```

lemma rbt-min-simps:
  is-rbt (Branch c RBT-Impl.Empty k v rt)  $\implies$  rbt-min (Branch c RBT-Impl.Empty
  k v rt) = k
  by (auto intro: fold-min-triv dest: key-le-right is-rbt-rbt-sorted simp: rbt-fold1-keys-def
  rbt-min-def)

fun rbt-min-opt where
  rbt-min-opt (Branch c RBT-Impl.Empty k v rt) = k |
  rbt-min-opt (Branch c (Branch lc llc lk lv lrt) k v rt) = rbt-min-opt (Branch lc
  llc lk lv lrt)

lemma rbt-min-opt-Branch:
  t1  $\neq$  rbt.Empty  $\implies$  rbt-min-opt (Branch c t1 k () t2) = rbt-min-opt t1
  by (cases t1) auto

lemma rbt-min-opt-induct [case-names empty left-empty left-non-empty]:
  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
  assumes P rbt.Empty
  assumes  $\bigwedge \text{color } t1 a b t2. P t1 \implies P t2 \implies t1 = \text{rbt.Empty} \implies P (\text{Branch}$ 
  color t1 a b t2)
  assumes  $\bigwedge \text{color } t1 a b t2. P t1 \implies P t2 \implies t1 \neq \text{rbt.Empty} \implies P (\text{Branch}$ 
  color t1 a b t2)
  shows P t
  using assms
  proof (induct t)
    case Empty
    then show ?case by simp
  next
    case (Branch x1 t1 x3 x4 t2)
    then show ?case by (cases t1 = rbt.Empty) simp-all
  qed

lemma rbt-min-opt-in-set:
  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
  assumes t  $\neq$  rbt.Empty
  shows rbt-min-opt t  $\in$  set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
  using assms by (induction t rule: rbt-min-opt.induct) (auto)

lemma rbt-min-opt-is-min:
  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
  assumes rbt-sorted t
  assumes t  $\neq$  rbt.Empty
  shows  $\bigwedge y. y \in \text{set} (\text{RBT-Impl.keys } t) \implies y \geq \text{rbt-min-opt } t$ 
  using assms
  proof (induction t rule: rbt-min-opt-induct)
    case empty
    then show ?case by simp
  next

```

```

case left-empty
then show ?case by (auto intro: key-le-right simp del: rbt-sorted.simps)
next
  case (left-non-empty c t1 k v t2 y)
  then consider y = k | y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t1) | y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t2)
    by auto
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case 1
    with left-non-empty show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rbt-min-opt-Branch intro: left-le-key rbt-min-opt-in-set)
  next
    case 2
    with left-non-empty show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rbt-min-opt-Branch)
  next
    case y: 3
    have rbt-min-opt t1 ≤ k
      using left-non-empty by (simp add: left-le-key rbt-min-opt-in-set)
    moreover have k ≤ y
      using left-non-empty y by (simp add: key-le-right)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using left-non-empty y by (simp add: rbt-min-opt-Branch)
  qed
qed

lemma rbt-min-eq-rbt-min-opt:
  assumes t ≠ RBT-Impl.Empty
  assumes is-rbt t
  shows rbt-min t = rbt-min-opt t
  proof –
    from assms have hd (RBT-Impl.keys t) # tl (RBT-Impl.keys t) = RBT-Impl.keys t
    by (cases t) simp-all
    with assms show ?thesis
      by (simp add: rbt-min-def rbt-fold1-keys-def rbt-min-opt-is-min
        Min.set-eq-fold [symmetric] Min-eqI rbt-min-opt-in-set)
  qed

maximum definition rbt-max :: ('a::linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt ⇒ 'a
  where rbt-max t = rbt-fold1-keys max t

lemma fold-max-triv:
  fixes k :: - :: linorder
  shows (∀x∈set xs. x ≤ k) ⇒ List.fold max xs k = k
  by (induct xs) (auto simp add: max-def)

lemma fold-max-rev-eq:
  fixes xs :: ('a :: linorder) list

```

```

assumes xs ≠ []
shows List.fold max (tl xs) (hd xs) = List.fold max (tl (rev xs)) (hd (rev xs))
using assms by (simp add: Max.set-eq-fold [symmetric])

lemma rbt-max-simps:
assumes is-rbt (Branch c lt k v RBT-Impl.Empty)
shows rbt-max (Branch c lt k v RBT-Impl.Empty) = k
proof -
have List.fold max (tl (rev(RBT-Impl.keys lt @ [k]))) (hd (rev(RBT-Impl.keys
lt @ [k]))) = k
using assms by (auto intro!: fold-max-triv dest!: left-le-key is-rbt-rbt-sorted)
then show ?thesis by (auto simp add: rbt-max-def rbt-fold1-keys-def fold-max-rev-eq)
qed

fun rbt-max-opt where
rbt-max-opt (Branch c lt k v RBT-Impl.Empty) = k |
rbt-max-opt (Branch c lt k v (Branch rc rlc rk rv rrt)) = rbt-max-opt (Branch rc
rlc rk rv rrt)

lemma rbt-max-opt-Branch:
t2 ≠ rbt.Empty ⇒ rbt-max-opt (Branch c t1 k () t2) = rbt-max-opt t2
by (cases t2) auto

lemma rbt-max-opt-induct [case-names empty right-empty right-non-empty]:
fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
assumes P rbt.Empty
assumes ∀color t1 a b t2. P t1 ⇒ P t2 ⇒ t2 = rbt.Empty ⇒ P (Branch
color t1 a b t2)
assumes ∀color t1 a b t2. P t1 ⇒ P t2 ⇒ t2 ≠ rbt.Empty ⇒ P (Branch
color t1 a b t2)
shows P t
using assms
proof (induct t)
case Empty
then show ?case by simp
next
case (Branch x1 t1 x3 x4 t2)
then show ?case by (cases t2 = rbt.Empty) simp-all
qed

lemma rbt-max-opt-in-set:
fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
assumes t ≠ rbt.Empty
shows rbt-max-opt t ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t)
using assms by (induction t rule: rbt-max-opt.induct) (auto)

lemma rbt-max-opt-is-max:
fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) RBT-Impl.rbt
assumes rbt-sorted t

```

```

assumes t ≠ rbt.Empty
shows ∀y. y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t) ⟹ y ≤ rbt-max-opt t
using assms
proof (induction t rule: rbt-max-opt-induct)
  case empty
  then show ?case by simp
next
  case right-empty
  then show ?case by (auto intro: left-le-key simp del: rbt-sorted.simps)
next
  case (right-non-empty c t1 k v t2 y)
  then consider y = k | y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t2) | y ∈ set (RBT-Impl.keys t1)
    by auto
  then show ?case
  proof cases
    case 1
    with right-non-empty show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rbt-max-opt-Branch intro: key-le-right rbt-max-opt-in-set)
  next
    case 2
    with right-non-empty show ?thesis
      by (auto simp add: rbt-max-opt-Branch)
  next
    case y: 3
    have rbt-max-opt t2 ≥ k
      using right-non-empty by (simp add: key-le-right rbt-max-opt-in-set)
    moreover have y ≤ k
      using right-non-empty y by (simp add: left-le-key)
    ultimately show ?thesis
      using right-non-empty by (simp add: rbt-max-opt-Branch)
  qed
qed

lemma rbt-max-eq-rbt-max-opt:
assumes t ≠ RBT-Impl.Empty
assumes is-rbt t
shows rbt-max t = rbt-max-opt t
proof -
  from assms have hd (RBT-Impl.keys t) # tl (RBT-Impl.keys t) = RBT-Impl.keys t by (cases t) simp-all
  with assms show ?thesis
    by (simp add: rbt-max-def rbt-fold1-keys-def rbt-max-opt-is-max
      Max.set-eq-fold [symmetric] Max-eqI rbt-max-opt-in-set)
qed

```

135.5.2 abstract

context includes *rbt.lifting* begin

```

lift-definition fold1-keys :: ('a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ⇒ ('a::linorder, 'b) rbt ⇒ 'a
  is rbt-fold1-keys .

lemma fold1-keys-def-alt:
  fold1-keys f t = List.fold f (tl (RBT.keys t)) (hd (RBT.keys t))
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-fold1-keys-def)

lemma finite-fold1-fold1-keys:
  assumes semilattice f
  assumes ¬ RBT.is-empty t
  shows semilattice-set.F f (Set t) = fold1-keys f t
proof -
  from ⟨semilattice f⟩ interpret semilattice-set f by (rule semilattice-set.intro)
  show ?thesis using assms
    by (auto simp: fold1-keys-def-alt set-keys fold-def-alt non-empty-keys set-eq-fold
      [symmetric])
qed

minimum lift-definition r-min :: ('a :: linorder, unit) rbt ⇒ 'a is rbt-min .

lift-definition r-min-opt :: ('a :: linorder, unit) rbt ⇒ 'a is rbt-min-opt .

lemma r-min-alt-def: r-min t = fold1-keys min t
  by transfer (simp add: rbt-min-def)

lemma r-min-eq-r-min-opt:
  assumes ¬ (RBT.is-empty t)
  shows r-min t = r-min-opt t
  using assms unfolding is-empty-empty by transfer (auto intro: rbt-min-eq-rbt-min-opt)

lemma fold-keys-min-top-eq:
  fixes t :: ('a:{linorder,bounded-lattice-top}, unit) rbt
  assumes ¬ (RBT.is-empty t)
  shows fold-keys min t top = fold1-keys min t
proof -
  have *: ∀t. RBT-Impl.keys t ≠ [] ⇒ List.fold min (RBT-Impl.keys t) top =
    List.fold min (hd (RBT-Impl.keys t) # tl (RBT-Impl.keys t)) top
    by (simp add: hd-Cons-tl[symmetric])
  have **: List.fold min (x # xs) top = List.fold min xs x for x :: 'a and xs
    by (simp add: inf-min[symmetric])
  show ?thesis
    using assms
    unfolding fold-keys-def-alt fold1-keys-def-alt is-empty-empty
    apply transfer
    apply (case-tac t)
    apply simp
    apply (subst *)
    apply simp
    apply (subst **)

```

```

apply simp
done
qed

maximum lift-definition r-max :: ('a :: linorder, unit) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a is rbt-max .

lift-definition r-max-opt :: ('a :: linorder, unit) rbt  $\Rightarrow$  'a is rbt-max-opt .

lemma r-max-alt-def: r-max t = fold1-keys max t
by transfer (simp add: rbt-max-def)

lemma r-max-eq-r-max-opt:
assumes  $\neg$  (RBT.is-empty t)
shows r-max t = r-max-opt t
using assms unfolding is-empty-empty by transfer (auto intro: rbt-max-eq-rbt-max-opt)

lemma fold-keys-max-bot-eq:
fixes t :: ('a::{linorder,bounded-lattice-bot}, unit) rbt
assumes  $\neg$  (RBT.is-empty t)
shows fold-keys max t bot = fold1-keys max t
proof -
have *:  $\bigwedge t. RBT\text{-}Impl.keys t \neq [] \implies List.fold max (RBT\text{-}Impl.keys t) bot =$ 
 $List.fold max (hd(RBT\text{-}Impl.keys t) \# tl(RBT\text{-}Impl.keys t)) bot$ 
by (simp add: hd-Cons-tl[symmetric])
have **: List.fold max (x # xs) bot = List.fold max xs x for x :: 'a and xs
by (simp add: sup-max[symmetric])
show ?thesis
using assms
unfolding fold-keys-def-alt fold1-keys-def-alt is-empty-empty
apply transfer
apply (case-tac t)
apply simp
apply (subst *)
apply simp
apply (subst **)
apply simp
done
qed

end

```

136 Code equations

code-datatype Set Coset

declare list.set[code]

lemma empty-Set [code]:
 $Set.empty = Set RBT.empty$

```

by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma UNIV-Coset [code]:
  UNIV = Coset RBT.empty
by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma is-empty-Set [code]:
  Set.is-empty (Set t) = RBT.is-empty t
  unfolding Set.is-empty-def by (auto simp: fun-eq-iff Set-def intro: lookup-empty-empty[THEN iffD1])

lemma compl-code [code]:
  – Set xs = Coset xs
  – Coset xs = Set xs
by (simp-all add: Set-def)

lemma member-code [code]:
  x ∈ (Set t) = (RBT.lookup t x = Some ())
  x ∈ (Coset t) = (RBT.lookup t x = None)
by (simp-all add: Set-def)

lemma insert-code [code]:
  Set.insert x (Set t) = Set (RBT.insert x () t)
  Set.insert x (Coset t) = Coset (RBT.delete x t)
by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma remove-code [code]:
  Set.remove x (Set t) = Set (RBT.delete x t)
  Set.remove x (Coset t) = Coset (RBT.insert x () t)
by (auto simp: Set-def)

lemma union-Set [code]:
  Set t ∪ A = fold-keys Set.insert t A
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-idem Set.insert
  by (fact comp-fun-idem-insert)
  from finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-axioms]
  show ?thesis by (auto simp add: union-fold-insert)
qed

lemma inter-Set [code]:
  A ∩ Set t = rbt-filter (λk. k ∈ A) t
by (simp add: inter-Set-filter Set-filter-rbt-filter)

lemma minus-Set [code]:
  A - Set t = fold-keys Set.remove t A
proof –
  interpret comp-fun-idem Set.remove
  by (fact comp-fun-idem-remove)

```

```

from finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-axioms]
show ?thesis by (auto simp add: minus-fold-remove)
qed

lemma union-Coset [code]:
Coset t ∪ A = - rbt-filter (λk. k ∉ A) t
proof -
  have *: ∀A B. (-A ∪ B) = -(-B ∩ A) by blast
  show ?thesis by (simp del: boolean-algebra-class.compl-inf add: * inter-Set)
qed

lemma union-Set-Set [code]:
Set t1 ∪ Set t2 = Set (RBT.union t1 t2)
by (auto simp add: lookup-union map-add-Some-iff Set-def)

lemma inter-Coset [code]:
A ∩ Coset t = fold-keys Set.remove t A
by (simp add: Diff-eq [symmetric] minus-Set)

lemma inter-Coset-Coset [code]:
Coset t1 ∩ Coset t2 = Coset (RBT.union t1 t2)
by (auto simp add: lookup-union map-add-Some-iff Set-def)

lemma minus-Coset [code]:
A - Coset t = rbt-filter (λk. k ∈ A) t
by (simp add: inter-Set[simplified Int-commute])

lemma filter-Set [code]:
Set.filter P (Set t) = (rbt-filter P t)
by (auto simp add: Set-filter-rbt-filter)

lemma image-Set [code]:
image f (Set t) = fold-keys (λk A. Set.insert (f k) A) t {}
proof -
  have comp-fun-commute (λk. Set.insert (f k))
  by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (auto simp add: image-fold-insert intro!: finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

lemma Ball-Set [code]:
Ball (Set t) P ↔ RBT.foldi (λs. s = True) (λk v s. s ∧ P k) t True
proof -
  have comp-fun-commute (λk s. s ∧ P k)
  by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
  by (simp add: foldi-fold-conj[symmetric] Ball-fold finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

```

```

lemma Bex-Set [code]:
  Bex (Set t) P  $\longleftrightarrow$  RBT.foldi ( $\lambda s. s = \text{False}$ ) ( $\lambda k v s. s \vee P k$ ) t False
proof –
  have comp-fun-commute ( $\lambda k s. s \vee P k$ )
    by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: foldi-fold-disj[symmetric] Bex-fold finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

lemma subset-code [code]:
  Set t  $\leq$  B  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall x \in \text{Set } t. x \in B$ )
  A  $\leq$  Coset t  $\longleftrightarrow$  ( $\forall y \in \text{Set } t. y \notin A$ )
by auto

lemma subset-Coset-empty-Set-empty [code]:
  Coset t1  $\leq$  Set t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  (case (RBT.impl-of t1, RBT.impl-of t2) of
    (rbt.Empty, rbt.Empty)  $\Rightarrow$  False |
    (-, -)  $\Rightarrow$  Code.abort (STR "non-empty-trees") ( $\lambda -. \text{Coset } t1 \leq \text{Set } t2$ ))
proof –
  have *:  $\bigwedge t. \text{RBT.impl-of } t = \text{rbt.Empty} \implies t = \text{RBT rbt.Empty}$ 
    by (subst(asm) RBT-inverse[symmetric]) (auto simp: impl-of-inject)
  have **: eq-onp is-rbt rbt.Empty rbt.Empty unfolding eq-onp-def by simp
  show ?thesis
    by (auto simp: Set-def lookup.abs-eq[OF **] dest!: * split: rbt.split)
qed

A frequent case – avoid intermediate sets

lemma [code-unfold]:
  Set t1  $\subseteq$  Set t2  $\longleftrightarrow$  RBT.foldi ( $\lambda s. s = \text{True}$ ) ( $\lambda k v s. s \wedge k \in \text{Set } t2$ ) t1 True
by (simp add: subset-code Ball-Set)

lemma card-Set [code]:
  card (Set t) = fold-keys ( $\lambda -. n. n + 1$ ) t 0
by (auto simp add: card.eq-fold intro: finite-fold-fold-keys comp-fun-commute-const)

lemma sum-Set [code]:
  sum f (Set xs) = fold-keys (plus  $\circ$  f) xs 0
proof –
  have comp-fun-commute ( $\lambda x. (+) (f x)$ )
    by standard (auto simp: ac-simps)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: sum.eq-fold finite-fold-fold-keys o-def)
qed

lemma the-elem-set [code]:
  fixes t :: ('a :: linorder, unit) rbt
  shows the-elem (Set t) = (case RBT.impl-of t of
    (Branch RBT-Impl.B RBT-Impl.Empty x () RBT-Impl.Empty)  $\Rightarrow$  x
    | -  $\Rightarrow$  Code.abort (STR "not-a-singleton-tree") ( $\lambda -. \text{the-elem } (\text{Set } t)$ ))

```

```

proof –
{
  fix x :: 'a :: linorder
  let ?t = Branch RBT-Impl.B RBT-Impl.Empty x () RBT-Impl.Empty
  have *:?t ∈ {t. is-rbt t} unfolding is-rbt-def by auto
  then have **:eq-onp is-rbt ?t ?t unfolding eq-onp-def by auto

  have RBT.impl-of t = ?t ==> the-elem (Set t) = x
    by (subst(asm) RBT-inverse[symmetric, OF *])
      (auto simp: Set-def the-elem-def lookup.abs-eq[OF **] impl-of-inject)
}
then show ?thesis
  by(auto split: rbt.split unit.split color.split)
qed

lemma Pow-Set [code]: Pow (Set t) = fold-keys (λx A. A ∪ Set.insert x ` A) t
{()}
  by (simp add: Pow-fold finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-Pow-fold])

lemma product-Set [code]:
  Product-Type.product (Set t1) (Set t2) =
    fold-keys (λx A. fold-keys (λy. Set.insert (x, y)) t2 A) t1 {}
proof –
  have *: comp-fun-commute (λy. Set.insert (x, y)) for x
    by standard auto
  show ?thesis using finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-product-fold, of
Set t2 {} t1]
    by (simp add: product-fold Product-Type.product-def finite-fold-fold-keys[OF *])
qed

lemma Id-on-Set [code]: Id-on (Set t) = fold-keys (λx. Set.insert (x, x)) t {}
proof –
  have comp-fun-commute (λx. Set.insert (x, x))
    by standard auto
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: Id-on-fold intro!: finite-fold-fold-keys)
qed

lemma Image-Set [code]:
  (Set t) `` S = fold-keys (λ(x,y) A. if x ∈ S then Set.insert y A else A) t {}
  by (auto simp add: Image-fold finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-Image-fold])

lemma trancl-set-ntrancl [code]:
  trancl (Set t) = ntrancl (card (Set t) - 1) (Set t)
  by (simp add: finite-trancl-ntranl)

lemma relcomp-Set[code]:
  (Set t1) O (Set t2) = fold-keys
    (λ(x,y) A. fold-keys (λ(w,z) A'. if y = w then Set.insert (x,z) A' else A') t2 A)

```

```

t1 {}
proof -
  interpret comp-fun-idem Set.insert
    by (fact comp-fun-idem-insert)
  have *:  $\lambda x y. \text{comp-fun-commute } (\lambda(w, z) A'. \text{if } y = w \text{ then } \text{Set.insert}(x, z) A' \text{ else } A')$ 
    by standard (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)
  show ?thesis
    using finite-fold-fold-keys[OF comp-fun-commute-relcomp-fold, of Set t2 {} t1]
    by (simp add: relcomp-fold finite-fold-fold-keys[OF *])
qed

lemma wf-set: wf (Set t) = acyclic (Set t)
  by (simp add: wf-iff-acyclic-if-finite)

lemma wf-code-set[code]: wf-code (Set t) = acyclic (Set t)
  unfolding wf-code-def using wf-set .

lemma Min-fin-set-fold [code]:
  Min (Set t) =
  (if RBT.is-empty t
  then Code.abort (STR "not-non-empty-tree") ( $\lambda\_. \text{Min}(\text{Set } t)$ )
  else r-min-opt t)
proof -
  have *: semilattice (min :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a) ..
  with finite-fold1-fold1-keys [OF *, folded Min-def]
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: r-min-alt-def r-min-eq-r-min-opt [symmetric])
qed

lemma Inf-fin-set-fold [code]:
  Inf-fin (Set t) = Min (Set t)
  by (simp add: inf-min Inf-fin-def Min-def)

lemma Inf-Set-fold:
  fixes t :: ('a :: {linorder, complete-lattice}, unit) rbt
  shows Inf (Set t) = (if RBT.is-empty t then top else r-min-opt t)
proof -
  have comp-fun-commute (min :: 'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a  $\Rightarrow$  'a)
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)
  then have t  $\neq$  RBT.empty  $\Longrightarrow$  Finite-Set.fold min top (Set t) = fold1-keys min t
    by (simp add: finite-fold-fold-keys fold-keys-min-top-eq)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: Inf-fold-inf inf-min empty-Set[symmetric]
      r-min-eq-r-min-opt[symmetric] r-min-alt-def)
qed

lemma Max-fin-set-fold [code]:

```

```

Max (Set t) =
(if RBT.is-empty t
then Code.abort (STR "not-non-empty-tree") (λ-. Max (Set t))
else r-max-opt t)
proof –
  have *: semilattice (max :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a) ..
  with finite-fold1-fold1-keys [OF *, folded Max-def]
  show ?thesis
    by (simp add: r-max-alt-def r-max-eq-r-max-opt [symmetric])
qed

lemma Sup-fin-set-fold [code]:
  Sup-fin (Set t) = Max (Set t)
  by (simp add: sup-max Sup-fin-def Max-def)

lemma Sup-Set-fold:
  fixes t :: ('a :: {linorder, complete-lattice}, unit) rbt
  shows Sup (Set t) = (if RBT.is-empty t then bot else r-max-opt t)
proof –
  have comp-fun-commute (max :: 'a ⇒ 'a ⇒ 'a)
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)
  then have t ≠ RBT.empty ==> Finite-Set.fold max bot (Set t) = fold1-keys max
  t
    by (simp add: finite-fold-fold-keys fold-keys-max-bot-eq)
  then show ?thesis
    by (auto simp add: Sup-fold-sup sup-max empty-Set[symmetric]
      r-max-eq-r-max-opt[symmetric] r-max-alt-def)
qed

context
begin

declare [[code drop: Gcd-fin Lcm-fin ‹Gcd :: - ⇒ nat› ‹Gcd :: - ⇒ int› ‹Lcm :: - ⇒ nat› ‹Lcm :: - ⇒ int›]]

lemma [code]:
  Gcd_fin (Set t) = fold-keys gcd t (0::'a::{semiring-gcd, linorder})
proof –
  have comp-fun-commute (gcd :: 'a ⇒ -)
    by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)
  with finite-fold-fold-keys [of - 0 t]
  have Finite-Set.fold gcd 0 (Set t) = fold-keys gcd t 0
    by blast
  then show ?thesis
    by (simp add: Gcd-fin.eq-fold)
qed

lemma [code]:
  Gcd (Set t) = (Gcd_fin (Set t) :: nat)

```

by simp

lemma [code]:

$Gcd(\text{Set } t) = (\text{Gcd}_{fin}(\text{Set } t) :: \text{int})$

by simp

lemma [code]:

$Lcm_{fin}(\text{Set } t) = \text{fold-keys lcm } t (1::'a::\{\text{semiring-gcd}, \text{linorder}\})$

proof –

have comp-fun-commute (lcm :: 'a ⇒ -)

by standard (simp add: fun-eq-iff ac-simps)

with finite-fold-fold-keys [of - 1 t]

have Finite-Set.fold lcm 1 (Set t) = fold-keys lcm t 1

by blast

then show ?thesis

by (simp add: Lcm-fin.eq-fold)

qed

lemma [code drop: Lcm :: - ⇒ nat, code]:

$Lcm(\text{Set } t) = (\text{Lcm}_{fin}(\text{Set } t) :: \text{nat})$

by simp

lemma [code drop: Lcm :: - ⇒ int, code]:

$Lcm(\text{Set } t) = (\text{Lcm}_{fin}(\text{Set } t) :: \text{int})$

by simp

qualified definition Inf' :: 'a :: {linorder, complete-lattice} set ⇒ 'a

where [code-abbrev]: Inf' = Inf

lemma Inf'-Set-fold [code]:

$\text{Inf}'(\text{Set } t) = (\text{if RBT.is-empty } t \text{ then top else r-min-opt } t)$

by (simp add: Inf'-def Inf-Set-fold)

qualified definition Sup' :: 'a :: {linorder, complete-lattice} set ⇒ 'a

where [code-abbrev]: Sup' = Sup

lemma Sup'-Set-fold [code]:

$\text{Sup}'(\text{Set } t) = (\text{if RBT.is-empty } t \text{ then bot else r-max-opt } t)$

by (simp add: Sup'-def Sup-Set-fold)

end

lemma sorted-list-set[code]: sorted-list-of-set (Set t) = RBT.keys t

by (auto simp add: set-keys intro: sorted-distinct-set-unique)

lemma Bleast-code [code]:

$\text{Bleast}(\text{Set } t) P =$

(case List.filter P (RBT.keys t) of

$x \# xs \Rightarrow x$

```

| [] ⇒ abort-Bleast (Set t) P)
proof (cases List.filter P (RBT.keys t))
  case Nil
    thus ?thesis by (simp add: Bleast-def abort-Bleast-def)
next
  case (Cons x ys)
    have (LEAST x. x ∈ Set t ∧ P x) = x
    proof (rule Least-equality)
      show x ∈ Set t ∧ P x
        using Cons[symmetric]
        by (auto simp add: set-keys Cons-eq-filter-iff)
    next
      fix y
      assume y ∈ Set t ∧ P y
      then show x ≤ y
        using Cons[symmetric]
        by (auto simp add: set-keys Cons-eq-filter-iff)
        (metis sorted-wrt.simps(2) sorted-append sorted-keys)
    qed
    thus ?thesis using Cons by (simp add: Bleast-def)
  qed
hide-const (open) RBT-Set.Set RBT-Set.Coset
end

```

```

theory Suc-Notation
imports Main
begin

```

Nested *Suc* terms of depth $2 \leq n \leq 9$ are abbreviated with new notations *Sucⁿ*:

```

abbreviation (input) Suc2 where Suc2 n ≡ Suc (Suc n)
abbreviation (input) Suc3 where Suc3 n ≡ Suc (Suc2 n)
abbreviation (input) Suc4 where Suc4 n ≡ Suc (Suc3 n)
abbreviation (input) Suc5 where Suc5 n ≡ Suc (Suc4 n)
abbreviation (input) Suc6 where Suc6 n ≡ Suc (Suc5 n)
abbreviation (input) Suc7 where Suc7 n ≡ Suc (Suc6 n)
abbreviation (input) Suc8 where Suc8 n ≡ Suc (Suc7 n)
abbreviation (input) Suc9 where Suc9 n ≡ Suc (Suc8 n)

notation Suc2 (Suc2)
notation Suc3 (Suc3)
notation Suc4 (Suc4)
notation Suc5 (Suc5)
notation Suc6 (Suc6)

```

```

notation Suc7 (Suc7)
notation Suc8 (Suc8)
notation Suc9 (Suc9)

```

Beyond 9, the syntax Suc^n kicks in:

```

syntax
-Suc-tower :: num-token  $\Rightarrow$  nat  $\Rightarrow$  nat (Suc-)

parse-translation <
  let
    fun mk-sucs-aux 0 t = t
    | mk-sucs-aux n t = mk-sucs-aux (n - 1) (const (Suc) $ t)
    fun mk-sucs n = Abs(n, typ (nat), mk-sucs-aux n (Bound 0))

    fun Suc-tr [Free (str, -)] = mk-sucs (the (Int.fromString str))

  in [(syntax-const <-Suc-tower>, K Suc-tr)] end
>

print-translation <
  let
    val digit-consts =
      [const-syntax (Suc2), const-syntax (Suc3), const-syntax (Suc4), const-syntax (Suc5),
       const-syntax (Suc6), const-syntax (Suc7), const-syntax (Suc8), const-syntax (Suc9)]
    val num-token-T = Simple-Syntax.read-typ num-token
    val T = num-token-T --> HOLogic.natT --> HOLogic.natT
    fun mk-num-token n = Free (Int.toString n, num-token-T)
    fun dest-Suc-tower (Const (const-syntax (Suc), -) $ t) acc =
      dest-Suc-tower t (acc + 1)
      | dest-Suc-tower t acc = (t, acc)

    fun Suc-tr' [t] =
      let
        val (t', n) = dest-Suc-tower t 1
        in
          if n > 9 then
            Const (syntax-const <-Suc-tower>, T) $ mk-num-token n $ t'
          else if n > 1 then
            Const (List.nth (digit-consts, n - 2), T) $ t'
          else
            raise Match
      end
    in [(const-syntax (Suc), K Suc-tr')]
  end
>

```

```
end
```

```
theory Predicate-Compile-Alternative-Defs
imports Main
begin
```

137 Common constants

```
declare HOL.if-bool-eq-disj[code-pred-inline]
declare bool-diff-def[code-pred-inline]
declare inf-bool-def[abs-def, code-pred-inline]
declare less-bool-def[abs-def, code-pred-inline]
declare le-bool-def[abs-def, code-pred-inline]

lemma min-bool-eq [code-pred-inline]: (min :: bool => bool => bool) == (λ)
by (rule eq-reflection) (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff min-def)

lemma [code-pred-inline]:
((A::bool) ≠ (B::bool)) = ((A ∧ ¬ B) ∨ (B ∧ ¬ A))
by fast

setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name ‹Let›]›
```

138 Pairs

```
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name ‹fst›, const-name ‹snd›,
const-name ‹case-prod›]›
```

139 Filters

```
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name ‹Abs-filter›, const-name ‹Rep-filter›]›
```

140 Bounded quantifiers

```
declare Ball-def[code-pred-inline]
declare Bex-def[code-pred-inline]
```

141 Operations on Predicates

```
lemma Diff[code-pred-inline]:
(A - B) = (%x. A x ∧ ¬ B x)
by (simp add: fun-eq-iff)
```

```

lemma subset-eq[code-pred-inline]:
  ( $P :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ ) < ( $Q :: 'a \Rightarrow \text{bool}$ )  $\equiv ((\exists x. Q x \wedge (\neg P x)) \wedge (\forall x. P x \longrightarrow Q x))$ 
  by (rule eq-reflection) (auto simp add: less-fun-def le-fun-def)

lemma set-equality[code-pred-inline]:
   $A = B \longleftrightarrow (\forall x. A x \longrightarrow B x) \wedge (\forall x. B x \longrightarrow A x)$ 
  by (auto simp add: fun-eq-iff)

```

142 Setup for Numerals

```

setup <Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name <numeral>]>
setup <Predicate-Compile-Data.keep-functions [const-name <numeral>]>
setup <Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name <Char>]>
setup <Predicate-Compile-Data.keep-functions [const-name <Char>]>

setup <Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name <divide>, const-name <modulo>, const-name <times>]>

```

143 Arithmetic operations

143.1 Arithmetic on naturals and integers

```

definition plus-eq-nat :: nat => nat => nat => bool
where
  plus-eq-nat x y z = (x + y = z)

definition minus-eq-nat :: nat => nat => nat => bool
where
  minus-eq-nat x y z = (x - y = z)

definition plus-eq-int :: int => int => int => bool
where
  plus-eq-int x y z = (x + y = z)

definition minus-eq-int :: int => int => int => bool
where
  minus-eq-int x y z = (x - y = z)

definition subtract
where
  [code-unfold]: subtract x y = y - x

setup <
let
  val Fun = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Fun
  val Input = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Input

```

```

val Output = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Output
val Bool = Predicate-Compile-Aux.Bool
val iio = Fun (Input, Fun (Input, Fun (Output, Bool)))
val ioi = Fun (Input, Fun (Output, Fun (Input, Bool)))
val oii = Fun (Output, Fun (Input, Fun (Input, Bool)))
val ooi = Fun (Output, Fun (Output, Fun (Input, Bool)))
val plus-nat = Core-Data.functional-compilation const-name <plus> iio
val minus-nat = Core-Data.functional-compilation const-name <minus> iio
fun subtract-nat compfuns (- : typ) =
  let
    val T = Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-monadT compfuns typ <nat>
  in
    absdummy typ <nat> (absdummy typ <nat>
      (Const (const-name <If>, typ <bool> --> T --> T --> T) $
       (term <> :: nat => nat => bool) $ Bound 1 $ Bound 0) $
      Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-empty compfuns typ <nat> $
      Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-single compfuns
      (term <-> :: nat => nat => nat) $ Bound 0 $ Bound 1))
  end
  fun enumerate-addups-nat compfuns (- : typ) =
    absdummy typ <nat> (Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-iterate-upto compfuns typ <nat>
    * nat>
    (absdummy typ <natural> (term <Pair :: nat => nat => nat * nat> $
     (term <nat-of-natural> $ Bound 0) $
     (term <-> :: nat => nat => nat) $ Bound 1 $ (term <nat-of-natural> $ Bound 0))),
    term <0 :: natural>, term <natural-of-nat> $ Bound 0))
  fun enumerate-nats compfuns (- : typ) =
    let
      val (single-const, -) = strip-comb (Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-single compfuns
      term <0 :: nat>)
      val T = Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-monadT compfuns typ <nat>
    in
      absdummy typ <nat> (absdummy typ <nat>
        (Const (const-name <If>, typ <bool> --> T --> T --> T) $
         (term <=> :: nat => nat => bool) $ Bound 0 $ term <0::nat>) $
        (Predicate-Compile-Aux.mk-iterate-upto compfuns typ <nat> (term <nat-of-natural>,
         term <0::natural>, term <natural-of-nat> $ Bound 1)) $
        (single-const $ (term <+> :: nat => nat => nat) $ Bound 1 $ Bound
        0)))
    end
  in
    Core-Data.force-modes-and-compilations const-name <plus-eq-nat>
    [(iio, (plus-nat, false)), (oii, (subtract-nat, false)), (ioi, (subtract-nat, false)),
     (ooi, (enumerate-addups-nat, false))]
  #> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
    (term <plus :: nat => nat => nat>, term <plus-eq-nat>)
  #> Core-Data.force-modes-and-compilations const-name <minus-eq-nat>
    [(iio, (minus-nat, false)), (oii, (enumerate-nats, false)))]

```

```

#> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
  (term <minus :: nat => nat => nat), term <minus-eq-nat>
#> Core-Data.force-modes-and-functions const-name <plus-eq-int>
  [(iio, (const-name <plus>, false)), (ioi, (const-name <subtract>, false)),
   (oii, (const-name <subtract>, false)))]
#> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
  (term <plus :: int => int => int), term <plus-eq-int>
#> Core-Data.force-modes-and-functions const-name <minus-eq-int>
  [(iio, (const-name <minus>, false)), (oii, (const-name <plus>, false)),
   (ioi, (const-name <minus>, false)))]
#> Predicate-Compile-Fun.add-function-predicate-translation
  (term <minus :: int => int => int), term <minus-eq-int>
end
'

```

143.2 Inductive definitions for ordering on naturals

inductive less-nat

where

```

less-nat 0 (Suc y)
| less-nat x y ==> less-nat (Suc x) (Suc y)

```

lemma less-nat[code-pred-inline]:

```

x < y = less-nat x y
apply (rule iffI)
apply (induct x arbitrary: y)
apply (case-tac y) apply (auto intro: less-nat.intros)
apply (case-tac y)
apply (auto intro: less-nat.intros)
apply (induct rule: less-nat.induct)
apply auto
done

```

inductive less-eq-nat

where

```

less-eq-nat 0 y
| less-eq-nat x y ==> less-eq-nat (Suc x) (Suc y)

```

lemma [code-pred-inline]:

```

x <= y = less-eq-nat x y
apply (rule iffI)
apply (induct x arbitrary: y)
apply (auto intro: less-eq-nat.intros)
apply (case-tac y) apply (auto intro: less-eq-nat.intros)
apply (induct rule: less-eq-nat.induct)
apply auto done

```

144 Alternative list definitions

144.1 Alternative rules for *length*

```
definition size-list' :: 'a list => nat
where size-list' = size
```

```
lemma size-list'-simp:
size-list' [] = 0
size-list' (x # xs) = Suc (size-list' xs)
by (auto simp add: size-list'-def)

declare size-list'-simp[code-pred-def]
declare size-list'-def[symmetric, code-pred-inline]
```

144.2 Alternative rules for *list-all2*

```
lemma list-all2-NilI [code-pred-intro]: list-all2 P [] []
by auto
```

```
lemma list-all2-ConsI [code-pred-intro]: list-all2 P xs ys ==> P x y ==> list-all2
P (x#xs) (y#ys)
by auto
```

```
code-pred [skip-proof] list-all2
proof -
  case list-all2
  from this show thesis
    apply -
    apply (case-tac xb)
    apply (case-tac xc)
    apply auto
    apply (case-tac xc)
    apply auto
    done
qed
```

144.3 Alternative rules for membership in lists

```
declare in-set-member[code-pred-inline]
```

```
lemma member-intros [code-pred-intro]:
List.member (x#xs) x
List.member xs x ==> List.member (y#xs) x
by(simp-all add: List.member-def)
```

```
code-pred List.member
by(auto simp add: List.member-def elim: list.set-cases)
```

```
code-identifier constant member-i-i
```

```

→ (SML) List.member-i-i
and (OCaml) List.member-i-i
and (Haskell) List.member-i-i
and (Scala) List.member-i-i

code-identifier constant member-i-o
→ (SML) List.member-i-o
and (OCaml) List.member-i-o
and (Haskell) List.member-i-o
and (Scala) List.member-i-o

```

145 Setup for String.literal

```
setup ‹Predicate-Compile-Data.ignore-consts [const-name‹String.Literal›]›
```

146 Simplification rules for optimisation

```
lemma [code-pred-simp]:  $\neg False == True$ 
by auto
```

```
lemma [code-pred-simp]:  $\neg True == False$ 
by auto
```

```
lemma less-nat-k-0 [code-pred-simp]: less-nat k 0 == False
unfolding less-nat[symmetric] by auto
```

```
end
```

147 A Prototype of Quickcheck based on the Predicate Compiler

```
theory Predicate-Compile-Quickcheck
imports Predicate-Compile-Alternative-Defs
begin

ML-file ‹../Tools/Predicate-Compile/predicate-compile-quickcheck.ML›

end
```

148 TFL: recursive function definitions

```
theory Old-Recdef
imports Main
keywords
  recdef :: thy-defn and
    permissive congs hints
begin
```

148.1 Lemmas for TFL

```

lemma tfl-wf-induct:  $\forall R. \text{wf } R \longrightarrow (\forall P. (\forall x. (\forall y. (y,x) \in R \longrightarrow P y) \longrightarrow P x) \longrightarrow (\forall x. P x))$ 
apply clarify
apply (rule-tac r = R and P = P and a = x in wf-induct, assumption, blast)
done

lemma tfl-cut-def:  $\text{cut } f \ r \ x \equiv (\lambda y. \text{if } (y,x) \in r \text{ then } f y \text{ else undefined})$ 
unfolding cut-def .

lemma tfl-cut-apply:  $\forall f R. (x,a) \in R \longrightarrow (\text{cut } f R a)(x) = f(x)$ 
apply clarify
apply (rule cut-apply, assumption)
done

lemma tfl-wfrec:
 $\forall M R f. (f = \text{wfrec } R M) \longrightarrow \text{wf } R \longrightarrow (\forall x. f x = M (\text{cut } f R x) x)$ 
apply clarify
apply (erule wfrec)
done

lemma tfl-eq-True:  $(x = \text{True}) \longrightarrow x$ 
by blast

lemma tfl-rev-eq-mp:  $(x = y) \longrightarrow y \longrightarrow x$ 
by blast

lemma tfl-simp-thm:  $(x \longrightarrow y) \longrightarrow (x = x') \longrightarrow (x' \longrightarrow y)$ 
by blast

lemma tfl-imp-iff-True:  $P \implies P = \text{True}$ 
by blast

lemma tfl-imp-trans:  $(A \longrightarrow B) \implies (B \longrightarrow C) \implies (A \longrightarrow C)$ 
by blast

lemma tfl-disj-assoc:  $(a \vee b) \vee c \equiv a \vee (b \vee c)$ 
by simp

lemma tfl-disjE:  $P \vee Q \implies P \longrightarrow R \implies Q \longrightarrow R \implies R$ 
by blast

lemma tfl-exE:  $\exists x. P x \implies \forall x. P x \longrightarrow Q \implies Q$ 
by blast

```

ML-file ⟨old-recdef.ML⟩

148.2 Rule setup

```

lemmas [recdef-simp] =
  inv-image-def
  measure-def
  lex-prod-def
  same-fst-def
  less-Suc-eq [THEN iffD2]

lemmas [recdef-cong] =
  if-cong let-cong image-cong INF-cong SUP-cong bex-cong ball-cong imp-cong
  map-cong filter-cong takeWhile-cong dropWhile-cong foldl-cong foldr-cong

lemmas [recdef-wf] =
  wf-trancl
  wf-less-than
  wf-lex-prod
  wf-inv-image
  wf-measure
  wf-measures
  wf-pred-nat
  wf-same-fst
  wf-empty

end

```

149 Program extraction from proofs involving datatypes and inductive predicates

```

theory Realizers
imports Main
begin

ML-file <~~/src/HOL/Tools/datatype-realizer.ML>
ML-file <~~/src/HOL/Tools/inductive-realizer.ML>

end

```

150 Refute

```

theory Refute
imports Main
keywords
refute :: diag and
refute-params :: thy-decl
begin

ML-file <refute.ML>

```

```

refute-params
[itself = 1,
 minsize = 1,
 maxsize = 8,
 maxvars = 10000,
 maxtime = 60,
 satsolver = auto,
 no-assms = false]

(* ----- *)
(* REFUTE *)
(*
(* We use a SAT solver to search for a (finite) model that refutes a given *)
(* HOL formula. *)
(* ----- *)

(* ----- *)
(* NOTE *)
(*
(* I strongly recommend that you install a stand-alone SAT solver if you *)
(* want to use 'refute'. For details see 'HOL/Tools/sat_solver.ML'. If you *)
(* have installed (a supported version of) zChaff, simply set 'ZCHAFF_HOME' *)
(* in 'etc/settings'.
(* ----- *)

(* ----- *)
(* USAGE *)
(*
(* See the file 'HOL/ex/Refute_Examples.thy' for examples. The supported *)
(* parameters are explained below.
(* ----- *)

(* ----- *)
(* CURRENT LIMITATIONS *)
(*
(* 'refute' currently accepts formulas of higher-order predicate logic (with *)
(* equality), including free/bound/schematic variables, lambda abstractions, *)
(* sets and set membership, "arbitrary", "The", "Eps", records and *)
(* inductively defined sets. Constants are unfolded automatically, and sort *)
(* axioms are added as well. Other, user-asserted axioms however are *)
(* ignored. Inductive datatypes and recursive functions are supported, but *)
(* may lead to spurious countermodels.
(*
(* The (space) complexity of the algorithm is non-elementary.
(*
(* Schematic type variables are not supported.
(* ----- *)

```

```

(* -----
(* PARAMETERS
(*
(* The following global parameters are currently supported (and required,
(* except for "expect"):
(*
(* Name      Type   Description
(*
(* "minsize"    int    Only search for models with size at least
(*           'minsize'.
(* "maxsize"    int    If >0, only search for models with size at most
(*           'maxsize'.
(* "maxvars"    int    If >0, use at most 'maxvars' boolean variables
(*           when transforming the term into a propositional
(*           formula.
(* "maxtime"    int    If >0, terminate after at most 'maxtime' seconds.
(*           This value is ignored under some ML compilers.
(* "sat solver" string  Name of the SAT solver to be used.
(* "no_assms"   bool   If "true", assumptions in structured proofs are
(*           not considered.
(* "expect"     string  Expected result ("genuine", "potential", "none", or
(*           "unknown").
(*
(* The size of particular types can be specified in the form type=size
(* (where 'type' is a string, and 'size' is an int). Examples:
(* "'a"=1
(* "List.list"=2
(* ----- *)
(* -----
(* FILES
(*
(* HOL/Tools/prop_logic.ML   Propositional logic
(* HOL/Tools/sat_solver.ML  SAT solvers
(* HOL/Tools/refute.ML      Translation HOL -> propositional logic and
(*                           Boolean assignment -> HOL model
(*
(* HOL/Refute.thy            This file: loads the ML files, basic setup,
(*                           documentation
(*
(* HOL/SAT.thy               Sets default parameters
(* HOL/ex/Refute_Examples.thy Examples
(* ----- *)

```

end

151 Misc lemmas on division, to be sorted out finally

theory *Divides*

```

imports Main
begin

class unique-euclidean-semiring-numeral = linordered-euclidean-semiring + discrete-linordered-semidom +
assumes div-less [no-atp]:  $0 \leq a \Rightarrow a < b \Rightarrow a \text{ div } b = 0$ 
and mod-less [no-atp]:  $0 \leq a \Rightarrow a < b \Rightarrow a \text{ mod } b = a$ 
and div-positive [no-atp]:  $0 < b \Rightarrow b \leq a \Rightarrow a \text{ div } b > 0$ 
and mod-less-eq-dividend [no-atp]:  $0 \leq a \Rightarrow a \text{ mod } b \leq a$ 
and pos-mod-bound [no-atp]:  $0 < b \Rightarrow a \text{ mod } b < b$ 
and pos-mod-sign [no-atp]:  $0 < b \Rightarrow 0 \leq a \text{ mod } b$ 
and mod-mult2-eq [no-atp]:  $0 \leq c \Rightarrow a \text{ mod } (b * c) = b * (a \text{ div } b \text{ mod } c) + a \text{ mod } b$ 
and div-mult2-eq [no-atp]:  $0 \leq c \Rightarrow a \text{ div } (b * c) = a \text{ div } b \text{ div } c$ 

hide-fact (open) div-less mod-less div-positive mod-less-eq-dividend pos-mod-bound
pos-mod-sign mod-mult2-eq div-mult2-eq

context unique-euclidean-semiring-numeral
begin

context
begin

qualified lemma discrete [no-atp]:
 $a < b \longleftrightarrow a + 1 \leq b$ 
by (fact less-iff-succ-less-eq)

qualified lemma divmod-digit-1 [no-atp]:
assumes  $0 \leq a$   $0 < b$  and  $b \leq a \text{ mod } (2 * b)$ 
shows  $2 * (a \text{ div } (2 * b)) + 1 = a \text{ div } b$  (is ?P)
and  $a \text{ mod } (2 * b) - b = a \text{ mod } b$  (is ?Q)

proof -
from assms mod-less-eq-dividend [of a  $2 * b$ ] have  $b \leq a$ 
by (auto intro: trans)
with  $\langle 0 < b \rangle$  have  $0 < a \text{ div } b$  by (auto intro: div-positive)
then have [simp]:  $1 \leq a \text{ div } b$  by (simp add: discrete)
with  $\langle 0 < b \rangle$  have mod-less:  $a \text{ mod } b < b$  by (simp add: pos-mod-bound)
define w where  $w = a \text{ div } b \text{ mod } 2$ 
then have w-exhaust:  $w = 0 \vee w = 1$  by auto
have mod-w:  $a \text{ mod } (2 * b) = a \text{ mod } b + b * w$ 
by (simp add: w-def mod-mult2-eq ac-simps)
from assms w-exhaust have w = 1
using mod-less by (auto simp add: mod-w)
with mod-w have mod:  $a \text{ mod } (2 * b) = a \text{ mod } b + b$  by simp
have 2 * (a div (2 * b)) = a div b - w
by (simp add: w-def div-mult2-eq minus-mod-eq-mult-div ac-simps)
with  $\langle w = 1 \rangle$  have div:  $2 * (a \text{ div } (2 * b)) = a \text{ div } b - 1$  by simp
then show ?P and ?Q

```

```

    by (simp-all add: div mod add-implies-diff [symmetric])
qed

qualified lemma divmod-digit-0 [no-atp]:
assumes 0 < b and a mod (2 * b) < b
shows 2 * (a div (2 * b)) = a div b (is ?P)
and a mod (2 * b) = a mod b (is ?Q)
proof -
define w where w = a div b mod 2
then have w-exhaust: w = 0 ∨ w = 1 by auto
have mod-w: a mod (2 * b) = a mod b + b * w
  by (simp add: w-def mod-mult2-eq ac-simps)
moreover have b ≤ a mod b + b
proof -
from ‹0 < b› pos-mod-sign have 0 ≤ a mod b by blast
then have 0 + b ≤ a mod b + b by (rule add-right-mono)
then show ?thesis by simp
qed
moreover note assms w-exhaust
ultimately have w = 0 by auto
with mod-w have mod: a mod (2 * b) = a mod b by simp
have 2 * (a div (2 * b)) = a div b - w
  by (simp add: w-def div-mult2-eq minus-mod-eq-mult-div ac-simps)
with ‹w = 0› have div: 2 * (a div (2 * b)) = a div b by simp
then show ?P and ?Q
  by (simp-all add: div mod)
qed

qualified lemma mod-double-modulus [no-atp]:
assumes m > 0 x ≥ 0
shows x mod (2 * m) = x mod m ∨ x mod (2 * m) = x mod m + m
proof (cases x mod (2 * m) < m)
case True
thus ?thesis using assms using divmod-digit-0(2)[of m x] by auto
next
case False
hence *: x mod (2 * m) - m = x mod m
  using assms by (intro divmod-digit-1) auto
hence x mod (2 * m) = x mod m + m
  by (subst * [symmetric], subst le-add-diff-inverse2) (use False in auto)
thus ?thesis by simp
qed

end

end

instance nat :: unique-euclidean-semiring-numeral
  by standard

```

```

(auto simp add: div-greater-zero-iff div-mult2-eq mod-mult2-eq)

instance int :: unique-euclidean-semiring-numeral
  by standard (auto intro: zmod-le-nonneg-dividend simp add:
    pos-imp-zdiv-pos-iff zmod-zmult2-eq zdiv-zmult2-eq)

context
begin

qualified lemma zmod-eq-0D:  $\exists q. m = d * q$  if  $m \bmod d = 0$  for  $m d :: int$ 
  using that by auto

qualified lemma div-geq [no-atp]:  $m \bmod n = Suc ((m - n) \bmod n)$  if  $0 < n$  and
 $\neg m < n$  for  $m n :: nat$ 
  by (rule le-div-geq) (use that in ⟨simp-all add: not-less⟩)

qualified lemma mod-geq [no-atp]:  $m \bmod n = (m - n) \bmod n$  if  $\neg m < n$  for
 $m n :: nat$ 
  by (rule le-mod-geq) (use that in ⟨simp add: not-less⟩)

qualified lemma mod-eq-0D [no-atp]:  $\exists q. m = d * q$  if  $m \bmod d = 0$  for  $m d :: int$ 
  using that by (auto simp add: mod-eq-0-iff-dvd)

qualified lemma pos-mod-conj [no-atp]:  $0 < b \implies 0 \leq a \bmod b \wedge a \bmod b < b$ 
  for  $a b :: int$ 
  by simp

qualified lemma neg-mod-conj [no-atp]:  $b < 0 \implies a \bmod b \leq 0 \wedge b < a \bmod b$ 
  for  $a b :: int$ 
  by simp

qualified lemma zmod-eq-0-iff [no-atp]:  $m \bmod d = 0 \longleftrightarrow (\exists q. m = d * q)$  for
 $m d :: int$ 
  by (auto simp add: mod-eq-0-iff-dvd)

qualified lemma div-positive-int [no-atp]:
   $k \bmod l > 0$  if  $k \geq l$  and  $l > 0$  for  $k l :: int$ 
  using that by (simp add: nonneg1-imp-zdiv-pos-iff)

end

code-identifier
code-module Divides — (SML) Arith and (OCaml) Arith and (Haskell) Arith

```

References

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